The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1876. NO. 1.

THE OLD YEAR.

Toll out, oh, bells! for the year just dead,
With its hopes, its joys, its sorrows now fled,
The tree with its flowers and leaves all shed.
Toll out, oh, bells!

Peal out, oh, bells! o'er the winter's night,
Peal out a melody clear and bright,
A pean of joy and hearts to delight.
Peal out, oh, bells!

Chime out, oh, bells! chime out and raise
Right to the heavens your notes of praise,
A prelude of brighter and happier days.
Chime out, oh, bells!

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—At a regular weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers, to consider the Bishop Haven matter, only set of resolutions were offered declining to express an opinion on the third-term and deploring Haven's course.

Another set, expressing amazement at the alarm over such a small matter, denying Haven's right to speak for the whole church, and utterly opposing any connection of Church and State, were also presented. A lively discussion followed, when finally the whole matter was laid on the table, which is probably the end of the affair here.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Rev. Henry Bohm, better known as Father Bohm, the oldest preacher of the Methodist Church in this country, and probably the oldest clergyman in the world, died yesterday at the house of his granddaughter, near Richmond, Staten Island. On the eighth of last June the one hundredth anniversary of his birth was celebrated at Jersey City by the Newark Conference, when Father Bohm submitted an outline of his own life and labors in the Methodist Church, and addresses were made by other clergymen.

The excitement of the occasion prostrated him, and though he rallied he was again seized with illness on the twelfth of this month, while attempting to preach in the village church at Richmond, Staten Island. He was born in Lancaster county, Pa. He joined the Methodist Church in 1797. He served in the ministry in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and was the traveling companion of Bishop Asbury. For more than thirty years Father Bohm has been in the New Jersey Conference, and as early as 1812 was on the list of supernumerary preachers. He will be buried on Friday.

A special from Vienna to the *Herald* says the Secretary of state of the United States has transmitted to every European government a circular dated in Washington, asking an expression of the views of each foreign executive regarding the question of American intervention in Cuba.

The object of the American cabinet minister is the obtaining of data to be used in the preparation of President Grant's supplementary message to Congress. All the foreign governments have replied satisfactorily. England is ready to indorse the intervention movement at the present moment. The other nations express their willingness to support the intervention, but hesitate to take the initiative.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 30.—A terrific tornado passed twelve miles east of Pekman on Sunday evening, sweeping down whole forests in its pathway.

The force of the wind was so great that persons can now walk over the tops of trees where before was dense woods.

Twelve dwelling-houses and barns were blown down, and some shattered into fragments, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. Fences were all lifted and blown away.

At Mayfield two persons were crushed to death under the ruins of their houses. A negro was killed outright. At another point a man named Chicks and a Miss Searcy were killed, her sister was badly crippled.

The hotel at Reelfoot Lake was blown down, the guests barely escaping. Some were badly bruised by the flying timber.

Death and destruction left their trace along the entire track of the tornado, which made a noise heard for miles.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 1.—The new Fisk University, named in honor of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, was formally dedicated to-day, in the presence of a large assemblage of people, white and black. Gen. Fisk presided and made the opening address, which was followed an earnest and eloquent plea for cordial relations between the races, for the education and elevation of the colored people, and for the cultivation of a liberal, patriotic feeling everywhere. Gov. Porter, Bishop McTyeire, Ex-Commissioner Smith, president of the Howard University, and others also made addresses. The building cost $120,000. The institute partakes somewhat of the nature of a normal college, as since its establishment ten years ago it has graduated about one hundred teachers and candidates for the ministry, all colored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The afternoon was clear and beautiful. The receptions at the White House and elsewhere were unusually brilliant. The centennial was ushered in throughout the country generally by the ringing of bells, blowing of steam, battles, firing of salutes and processions. No accidents reported so far.

NORWICH, N. Y., Jan. 1.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired here at twelve o'clock last night in honor of the centennial year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The United States frigate Trenton was successfully launched from the Brooklyn navy-yard to-day about noon. The launching was witnessed by thousands of people.

The resignation of the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, rector of Christ church, was accepted by the vestry on Thursday. Mr. Thompson will go to New Orleans to take charge of Trinity parish.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A Berlin special dispatch says the Emperor and Empress, on New Year day, received the generals of the army, Prince Bismarck, with the cabinet ministers and the diplomatic corps. The Emperor, in reply to congratulations of Field Marshal Arnangel, referred in terms of thanks to God for the restoration of his health from the recent attack of illness. He praised the efficiency of the army, and assured the marshal, and through him the soldiers, of the durability of the peace which the fatherland now enjoyed.

Lord Odo Russell, embassador of Great Britain, congratulated the Emperor on behalf of the diplomatic corps. The Emperor in reply expressed the heartiest satisfaction at the good relations which exist between the German empire and foreign countries. The neighboring States were determined, he said, on the maintenance of peace. His majesty accorded a most gracious reception to the French embassador. Prince Bismarck appeared to be in excellent health, and was enthusiastically cheered by the people.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, Dec. 25.—A dreadful hurricane took place in the Philippine Islands on the thirtieth of November. Two hundred and fifty lives were lost, thirty-eight hundred dwellings destroyed, many cattle perished, and the crops are ruined.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Bishop Dupanloup has gone to Rome to urge the canonizing of Joan of Arc.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—Numerous bands of Khokand insurgents are preparing to resume hostilities. Fresh troops will be dispatched to the scene of operations this month.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—Gen. Jovellar, the new Captain General of Cuba, sailed from Cadiz yesterday for Havana.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The note drawn up by Count Andrassy, the Austrian premier, relative to reforms in Turkey has received the approval of Russia, and is understood to have been dispatched to the guaranteeing powers.

The note proposes equality of all religious denominations, and introduction of provincial and communal self-government, and that the first results of these changes in the insurgents provinces shall be the imposition of taxation by provinces themselves, and the abolition of serfdom.

Annual Message.

The New Orleans *Times* condenses Gov. Kellogg's message, sent to the Louisiana Legislature on Monday, January 3, as follows:

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The executive first shows the condition of the debt at the commencement of his administration, January 1, 1873. The actual bonded debt of the State was then $24,000,000. There were also contingent liabilities amounting to $20,000,000. No bonds had been issued or liabilities created under these contingent acts, but they were on the statute-book and a constant source of danger. This all passed out of existence by the adoption of the funding bill and constitutional amendments, and by them the State was expressly prohibited from creating of extending contracts heretofore made for State aid.

By the retiring of bonds and warrants, and by the funding of bonds and warrants, the debt has been reduced $5,150,000. He shows that the Legislature of 1865 and 1868 issued $13,000,000 in excess of revenues. The expenditures during the three years of Warmoth's administration amounted to $20,000,000, while the total for the present administration is $9,700,000. There are between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 in bonds whose validity is questioned in the courts, they being issued to the New Orleans and Chattanooga railroad.

The principal and interest of the new consolidated bonds are guaranteed by the new constitution; debt limited to $15,000,000, and taxation to 11 mills, and constitutional amendments provide that moneys each year shall be applied only to defray expenses of that year.

THE LEVEE QUESTION.

Upon the levee question he hopes for national aid, but recommends that the State work convicts on levees till aid is obtained. He regrets that the lower house of Congress seems indisposed to grant national aid to the Southern Pacific railroad.

He thinks it unfortunate that at this juncture there should be so little prospect of receiving that assistance which has heretofore been given with lavish hand to enterprises of this nature, and which this and other States have a right to ask both for railroads and levees.

He refers to the passage of the original Texas Pacific bill which he introduced when in the Senate, and to the land grant given to connect with the Pacific.

Thinks that, while Congress may not be disposed to grant any new money subsidies, it would not turn a deaf ear to a properly presented request to transfer to a company that would give sufficient guarantee to build a road the grant of land originally made for this purpose, which has not been utilized, and which will pay the cost of construction of the branch.

TAXES ON CHURCH PROPERTY.

He shows that the amount of church property not used for church purposes in the State amounts to $15,000,000—nearly all in the city. He recommends that this property be taxed, as it is now exempt. Out of the assessed value of $124,000,000 in the city, nearly $10,000,000 is exempt, it being church property, but used for other purposes.

He recommends a State Board of Equalization of Assessments—never yet known in the State—and shows that the results of proper equalization, and adding to the assessment rolls property that should be taxed, but used for church, will add $40,000,000 in value to the assessment rolls of the State.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

On the Returning Board question and the subject of elections he recommends a law that will protect the rights of all. He will approve any law passed upon that question. Such a law should be passed, he says, and recommends the subject to their attention.

SPECIAL FEES.

He recommends an appropriation for centennial purposes, and an amendment to the constitution limiting expenses of the General Assembly, reducing per diem from ten to five cents. He commends a constitutional amendment reducing salaries of all constitutional officers, on the ground that, as they are to be paid in money, officers of the State will receive more, even if salaries are reduced one-third, than they have heretofore.

He also recommends the reduction of fees of all State and parish officials, showing that by this a net saving of $400,000 or $500,000 per annum may be effected.

He shows that the cost of city schools is less than when the Democrats controlled the schools. Then it was $23 per capita; now it is $20. Then there were 11,000 pupils; now 14,000.

He shows that the cost of police is less than any previous year when the city controlled the police, and states that $400,000 is the sum for this year, which is $101,000 less than last year, and nearly $300,000 less than under previous administrations.

CITY AFFAIRS.

He shows the city debt to be $24,000,000, and recommends an amendment to the city charter abolishing the bureau system, and providing for the election of mayor, and aldermen—one from each ward, to serve without compensation.

Western Texas.

MR. EDITOR: Having been requested by so many persons to write them, and give them information of Texas, also supposing others would like to read and hear something of this grand country, I take the liberty of addressing a letter through the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

I left New Orleans with my little family on the twentieth of October, with the expectation of reaching San Antonio by the night of the twenty-second, so as to meet the Western Texas Conference, which began its session on the twentieth instant, but the steamship Harlan ran aground in Berwick's Bay, and thereby delayed us fifteen or eighteen hours. However, we reached the Conference-room at San Antonio in time enough to see the preachers, and met with a hearty reception from the Bishop down. We made notes of things all along the line, with the expectation of writing this letter.

For the present, traveling in Texas is rather rough, even from New Orleans to San Antonio. The lines are disconnected up through transportation. Every one must see to his baggage; however, there are transfer companies, but they are only responsible to certain points. The railroad from Galveston to Harrisburg runs through prairies the greater part of the way; but from Harrisburg to Kingsbury, the terminus of the San Antonio and Houston railroad, the country is grand and picturesque, increasing in beauty of scenery till the ancient city of San Antonio merges into view. This is one of the oldest cities in the Southwest, having data back for over a century and a half. It was here that the great and rustic patriot, Davy Crocket, and the brave and daring Jim Bowie lost their lives in the Alamo, from whence but *one* escaped to tell the horrible tale of the massacre. The walls of the famous old building are yet standing, and many other rock, moss-covered, ancient buildings, such as cathedrals, are still standing and in use. My memory retrospected the past while strolling around the old city with its narrow streets, narrow banquettes, and mixed inhabitants. The Alamo plaza represents Tivoli Circle, New Orleans. The city is said to number twenty thousand inhabitants. Its attractions are few, but the chief feature of its beauty consists in its irrigation. The San Antonio river gushes out in a large volume from the hills and rocks not far from the city, and has but few tributaries for some distance. The San Pedro springs supply it near its source. This river is a wonderfully beautiful stream, clear and rapid, and from its bed a long, green, flowing grass puts up and floats on the top of the water. The river meanders through the city, and affords water for many aqueducts, by which nearly the whole city is irrigated.

Conference adjourned on Monday, and I left for my new field of labor—the Cibolo circuit—"pronounced Cebolo," willow, and means buffalo—with which I am, so far, very much pleased. The soil of this country is very much like the alluvial lands of the Mississippi bottom, being black loam, black sandy and black waxy, but all fertile and rich. Produces corn, from 25 to 50 bushels per acre; cotton, from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of seed cotton to the acre; wheat, from 12 to 30 bushels, and it is astonishing to say that as well as wheat produces here, the farmers do not cultivate it, a small patch. The sweetest potato I have ever eaten was made at home here. Potatoes produce from 100 to 150 bushels. Melons the finest in the world. Pears free of the spear, and there are thousands of pounds of the nut, according to seasons. Live oak, post oak, and several other kinds produce abundance of mast, from which the swine get fat. Cotton, oats, potatoes, rye, sugar-cane, and tobacco produce finely.

Fruit has been strangely neglected. By proper cultivation we can have a plenty of good fruit, such as peaches, pears, apples, plums, grapes, etc. This country is not only destined to be good for farming, but the greatest State in the Union. They have very good gardening generally, not better according to seasons.

In this part of southwest Texas, the inhabitants are mostly white, but there are negro colonies, Polanders, Germans and Mexicans. The white people are generally intelligent and religious. Plenty of churches and schools in each part.

Horses are very cheap and plentiful; worth from $20 to $75. A horse that is worth $75 or $100 here, in hard money, would be worth in Louisiana or Mississippi $150 or $200 in greenbacks. Cattle, sheep, hogs and goats worth in proportion to horses. Beef, 4 and 5 cents per pound. Poultry does remarkably well. The Brahmah and Shanghai chickens are scattered over the country, are very large, and good breeders. Turkeys, large and thrifty, and quite numerous. I will expect good turkey Christmas dinners. Ducks and geese will not do so well for account of scarcity of water.

Things are generally as cheap, and some cheaper than in New Orleans, including dry goods, groceries, hardware and furniture. Some things are remarkably cheap. Lands are worth from $1 to $20 for wild; and improved, from $5 upward, according to improvements.

The scenery of this delectable country surpasses any I have ever beheld. I have traveled over a small portion of its territory, but have not been idle in investigating its marvelous resources, and would be pleased to inform my friends and others of what I have learned in my limited peregrinations, if they desire it.

The lands resemble the grand undulations of great waters, and occasionally you are wonderfully struck with the rifle appearance of the surface, where it seems that the receding waters of the flood have left their eternal sign. In places the hills are mountainous, and a traveler may ascend by gradual gradation to such an altitude that he may be enabled to see miles and miles over the adjacent hills and valleys, covered with a most exquisitely beautiful growth of live oak, post oak and mesquite brush. We have no towering trees and dense foliage to screen the beauty of our landscapes, but just enough to lend to their excellence. There are barren spots or prairies, running streams, dry hollows, high hills, low valleys, many birds of various plumage to greet the traveler's weary eye. The atmosphere is sweet, light and dry. Climate warm the greater part of the year. Healthfulness unexcelled. The peculiar features of nature render it a home for many of the great denizens of the wilds, as well as smaller game and the birds of the air.

There are wild horses, deer, antelope, rabbits with ears six inches long, leopard cats, catamounts, wild cats, civic cats and others, squirrels, foxes, Lobo wolves, Kioga wolves, raccoons, wild hogs. All these are tolerably numerous. Then in some parts bears, cougars and leopards can be found, but are getting scarce.

Among the birds are geese, ducks, partridges, swans, brant, doves, pigeons, prairie hens, chaparral birds, Mexican eagles, hawks, all species paroquets, mocking birds, and a great many others. These all sing in their seasons.

Among the insects are grasshoppers, which make their appearance in the fall, every few years, at the first of October and eat the first planting; but the farmers generally make very good crops even after they destroy the first planting. There is a large red ants that damage the trees by cutting off the leaves to make their beds when their nests are near an orchard; but they can be destroyed. Some species of ant we have here build great mounds and little hills. Some form colonies, but are harmless.

Cotton worms eat the crop short some years. The boll worm is seldom seen. The cut worms damage the vegetables some years. These are all I can learn of all over the South, but from what I can learn do not damage the country here as in other States and some parts of this State.

The centipede is a small reptile, more on the worm order, and resembles what is commonly known as the "thousand legged." It has a sting, or rather pincher, like lyes, with which it bites, and wherever it crawls over the skin every place its feet touch the flesh sloughs away. The bite is almost death. There are but few of these terrible reptiles. I have seen but one. The terrantula is a large species of the spider. I have seen but few snakes here, yet am told that there are a good many; however, surely not half so numerous as in Louisiana. This is truly a new land, and hence architecture has not reached perfection. Even in the city of San Antonio or the towns, except the rich, the houses are not to be compared to the country farm-house of Mississippi or Louisiana. The great impediment and one of the drawbacks of this part of western Texas is the scarcity of lumber.

The three prominent questions in this section are:

1. Lumber is scarce. No timber out of which to make it except small oaks; but few mills to saw it, and consequently must be hauled from some railroad depot or depot on the Guadalupe, at a cost of from $15 to $25 per thousand, and the hauling extra. Though a very good house, compared with the houses in the country, can be put up at a cost of from $200 to $1,000.

2. Water must be hauled through the summer, or wells or cisterns dug, for man and beast, for there is no dependence on the creeks, though the rivers, or the most of them, afford water. In summer water is scarce, in the winter, for about four months, all the streams and hollows are pouring out into rivers when there are freshets from the mountains a hundred miles northwest, and the hills in the surroundings. Sometimes the flat lands are inundated for only a few weeks at a time. When we first came the water was nauseous to the taste, being limestone, but we are getting used to it. Wells may be found, and some springs, where the water is free stone. Getting used to the water is a test with most emigrants. The cost of building wells or cisterns may be about the same, or a little more than in Mississippi, according to situation. They use rock to wall them. Timber being scarce, rock is used for building dwellings, which makes good and durable houses. Lime can be burned on or near the premises. Stone masons reside about in the country. No pine, but the wood is very combustible and plentiful. Perhaps I should mention that we have several streams in this part of the west, viz.: San Antonio, Leona, Subinal, Nueces, Guadalupe, Cibolo (Cewillow,) Salado Salonghe, Madina and Hondo rivers; also San Pedro springs, and Santa Clara, Geronomo, Martinis, Rasco and San Sabo creeks. None of these streams are navigable.

Fencing, to my mind, is the only serious objection, and I am persuaded that not long in the future we will have the country fenced with [illegible] the cheaper and [illegible] fence especially [illegible] many [illegible] be [illegible]

Your [illegible]

Field Notes.

[illegible] home [illegible] was [illegible] sparing and [illegible] fully [illegible] church [illegible] read [illegible] been [illegible] railroad [illegible] ordinary [illegible] When [illegible] pay for [illegible] prospect [illegible] will [illegible] pay for [illegible] It is pleasing [illegible] once more [illegible] of their hospitality [illegible] some have added [illegible] land and entered upon the [illegible]

Conference [illegible] esting than usual to be. The improvement in the manner of conducting the business is very great. Presiding elders and preachers talk [illegible] the Conference is the gathering day that. Whoever introduced the method of reading reports in place of the old plan deserves the thanks of the whole ministerial corps. There were some curious reports read. Some that I could not understand. Membership [illegible] correspondents professed sanctification [illegible] additions this year [illegible] had preacher in charge [illegible] This last [illegible] to come to [illegible] off the [illegible] The favorable [illegible] a very respectable appearance at this session. Bishop McTyeire was present at the beginning, and did a very sensible thing together with. He did [illegible] make an address on opening the Conference. I differ right from a little heard on some of the brethren, for he absolutely refused to hear a lecture on something before an open Conference. I have heard before years that Bishop McTyeire was a very deliberate man in pushing forward Conference work. I thought he was correct judgment until Monday morning. He seemed then to get into a most deliberate hurry. It was appalling to see him with his right hand upon a tall brother's throat and his left hand upon a small brother's throat, choking both down at once and putting the question before either could recover. It reminded one of Samson among the Philistines. He was in such a hurry to pass over the college question that he forgot all the other colleges, and they will have to go one year without Conference visitors.

On the way home there were twelve of us, labeled "half-card rates," but we got through safe and sound, in time to spend Christmas at home.

And now, Mr. Editor, to your great relief I bring these "Field Notes" to a final close. May your increase more and more in usefulness, bringing glory to God in doing good to men.

PRESTON S. ELTON.

A CHANGE. *Note from Bishop Marvin, D. D., Editor:* Charles Reed is removed from Sharon circuit, and placed as junior preacher on Fayette circuit. Please announce this in the ADVOCATE. E. M. MARVIN.

OLD BARON BORUSCHILLO gave a louis to a charity fund, and the person receiving it said: "Ah, Monsieur le Baron, you give only a louis, and your son gave five!" "And reasonably enough," said the baron; "his father is a millionaire, and I am only a poor orphan."

A RUSSIAN PAPER states that a belief in the approaching end of the world has seized on the Cossacks of the Don. Many are giving up worldly affairs, wearing a shroud, and ordering their coffins, while numbers of men are repairing to Moscow to be consecrated priests.

AN ERA unknown to women. The middle ages.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1876.

CONSOLATION IN CHRIST.

[DR. H. F. HILLDRETH.]

If any consolation be
In Christ, the world-sick [illegible] prove
To weary hearts in misery,
Holding their griefs and care aloof
From that dear Helper—bowed by
Beneath the heavy weight of [illegible]
Yet seeking not the [illegible]
Of [illegible] which he [illegible]

If there is [illegible] on [illegible]
In Christ, or comfort in his love
Ah! where for sorrow [illegible]
Too heavy must our [illegible] prove
If we must bear its weight alone?
Feebly and [illegible]
Beneath this long suspense and fear
What if there were no comfort near

Alone, and all forsaken by
The hearts that we have served in need,
While keen reproaches multiply,
And gaping wounds afresh be bleed,
If in the Spirit we can see
No fellowship of sympathy,
No tender pity for our good
Then are we [illegible]

Comfort the hearts that ache and bleed,
O blessed Jesus! Soothe the woe
Of trembling lips that vainly plead
How rough these earthly paths and [illegible]
Thy pierced, wounded feet attest
Love [illegible] heavy-laden rest.
Draw all the weary souls to thee,
[illegible] thy consolation see.

[illegible] for Ken.

Rev. Thomas Clinton.

The subjoined letter was written by Rev. Thomas Clinton to the widow of Rev. B. M. Drake shortly after the death of that minister. But before giving the extract I cannot forbear relating two anecdotes of that period, which I have heard from my father, and which forcibly illustrate a distinctive trait of his character—a natural or acquired composure of mind, an imperturbable equanimity of temper that could not be ruffled or hurried in any contingency. 'Twas his "to act calm on tumult's wheel," and to control excitement in the most trying circumstances. The motto of William the Silent, *Tranquillus quassus undis*, might well have been engraven upon his escutcheon. After the adjournment of the Chickasawha Conference the preachers, as usual, were all mounting in hot haste to start for their several appointments. These two Clinton and Drake had to travel together on horseback from the heart of Alabama to the western frontier of Louisiana, through an entirely unknown wilderness. Several of the brethren, acqualuted with the route, were going in their direction two or three hundred miles. Father was mounted and ready to start with the rest; but Bro. Clinton, finding that his horse had wallowed in the mud, was deliberately and leisurely grooming him. His colleague, nervously afraid of being left, was urging him to desist. "Do, Bro. Clinton, come on. The brethren will all leave us, and we don't know a step of the road." But no amount of urging could hurry him, or induce him to desist, until his task was thoroughly accomplished. The other incident occurred on this same trip. They came to the Mississippi river at Gibson's landing—found it very high and full of drift. Four of them Clinton, DeVinne, Drake and Alexander crossed with their horses in a small flat. In the middle of the river the boat became entangled in the drift, and was in great danger of upsetting. Two of the party DeVinne and Drake sprang to the oars and exerted all their strength to assist the ferryman: Alexander, frightened out of his wits, sat in a corner, crying and bewailing his untimely fate; while Clinton, holding the horses, contemplated the scene with undisturbed composure, and just at the most perilous juncture inquired of the ferryman what disposition he made of his pigs and chickens when the water got all over the country."

St. Bibles's Parish, 1840.

"The first Conference where I met my dear Bro. Drake was held December 5, 1822, at Bro. McRay's camp ground, on the Chickasawha river. Bro. Winans presided over some fourteen preachers. But few persons attended, as the weather was severe. At the close of the session our dear Bro. Winans remarked that there was one field of labor the western side of the Mississippi river—which would be found peculiarly oppressive—the dread of the Conference; and those young men sent there might rest assured he had selected them as having a faithfulness of purpose and a nobleness of soul cheerfully to do and suffer. 'Go, then, my dear young men, and prove yourselves worthy of the confidence reposed in you as men of God.' The most dreaded part of that field—the Attakapas and Rapides circuit—was assigned to Bro. Drake and myself. The rest of the country—the Ouachita circuit—was put in charge of Bro. William Alexander. Bro. Ebenezer Hearn was our elder.

"The feelings with which we received this appointment cannot be easily imagined. The country was vast, much of it very unhealthy; the facilities for travel very few, and we in feeble health. I was accustomed to toil and privations; but to my delicate co-laborer these things were new, and the prospect must have been startling to him. It was indeed a trying time; but the worst feature in the discouragement was that in all this vast field there were only forty-nine white and ninety colored members, though the country had been occupied as early as 1806 by Elijah W. Bowmith. But the commission was his, and that promise: 'Lo! I am with you.'

"At the request of Bro. Winans Bro. Hearn took charge of the work of Bro. Daniel DeVinne, who had preceded us, while he Bro. DeVinne accompanied us and introduced us to our field of labor. This was cheering. The four set out together. The night before crossing the river we enjoyed the rich hospitality of Sister Claiborne, near Natchez. Endeavors were made to dissuade us from crossing the river at that time, as the swamp was under water. But in the morning Sister Claiborne gave us $10 and her blessing, telling us not to fear. That evening, at sunset we crossed the river near Pine Ridge. The flat was designed for but two horses. The river being very full and much drift running, the ferryman protested against taking more. But it was too late to make two trips; so we all ventured in, and with hard toiling reached the opposite shore in safety. Our host of that night, having seen Bro. DeVinne before, proposed to call in the neighbors for worship. The congregation, besides ourselves, consisted of eight whites and about ten blacks. The service consisted of preaching, exhortation and prayer for mourners. The $10 contributed by Sister Claiborne covered our expenses thus far. After offering a servant to show us the way, our host handed back $5. After making a second start he called to us and handed $2 more, saying that half the ferry belonged to his son. A third time he called to us and handed back the remaining $2, saying: 'If I give $5 he might give $4.' We found much difficulty in crossing Tiger bayou and the Tensas swamp, but at length reached the highlands, found a resting-place, and the next day parted with Bro. Alexander. That was a hard day's ride, but at night, being denied a shelter, we rode on. At eleven o'clock we crossed a swollen stream, where poor, dear Bro. Nolly lost his life. The kind black man, who was carrying a torch for us, pointed out his grave near the road. We stopped, sighed and dropped a tear.

"After midnight we found a kind lady, who gave us a good supper and bed; and before sunrise next morning we had started for Alexandria, where we arrived the following night (Saturday), were cared for by Bro. P. H. Hunter, a good man, who had wealth and influence, and secured us an opportunity to preach three times the next day. We held meeting in the ball-room, and at the very hour appointed for the giddy dance. Bro. Hunter was formerly of Natchez, and his experience encouraged us much. When he moved to this wicked place he commenced business on a borrowed capital of $500, with a family to care for. So great was the disregard for the Sabbath that it seemed impossible to succeed in business without desecrating that holy day. But in the midst of temptations and persecutions he had been sustained and prospered, so that when we met him he was able to retire from business, while his cotemporaries who had desecrated the day had *all* failed.

"Bro. DeVinne made one trip with us round the circuit, and left us encouraged. We found our field of labor extending from some twenty miles above Alexandria to Ricco Island, in Berwick's Bay. The work was heavy, and many were the privations; but there were encouragements too. Bro. Thomas H. Lewis, steward of the circuit, was interrogated by one us to the motives of the strange man, named Drake, who, driven by rain, had asked shelter at his house; said his servants said the man was a Methodist priest; and they wanted him to pray with them. This gave Bro. Drake access to the family, to whom he preached, to the joy of the servants. The gentleman was surprised at his offering to pay for the entertainment. When Bro. Lewis explained our economy to him, and stated that it was the love of Jesus and desire for the salvation of men that constrained us, he replied: 'They go by as regularly as the mail, and always leave some good book with my servant for me.' Then, drawing the contrast with his own priest, he said: 'Ah! yes; all the world will yet become Methodists.' Once we fell in with a New Englander, who had for his companion a Mexican, who was said to be a man of intelligence and influence among his people. We gave him a Spanish Testament and a number of tracts, made him promise to study the book and keep it, to read the tracts and give them to his friends. He seemed delighted with his Testament, and said no man should take it from him. Eternity will tell the history of that book and those tracts. At the close of the year we held probably the first camp meeting on that district, at Bro. John Dunwoody's, who did much for its support. Bros. Hearn, Lane and Menefee were with us. It was painfully pleasing to see the anguish of soul in Bro. Drake's countenance. After each effort at the stand he would look at his brethren and at the small congregation until his very soul would seem to die within him. But a time of rejoicing came at the close of the sacramental feast on Sunday evening, when we felt that the recording angel had written: 'These were born there.'

"Our circuit had to bear all the expenses of the district, the other having failed. The dividend declared was $96 to the presiding elder and family, and $48 each to the preachers, clear of traveling expenses. This we thought was doing *well!* But, oh! we were *well paid*. Health restored, the consciousness that we had tried to do all to the glory of God, good had been done, and that we had souls as stars in our crown of rejoicing—this was *abundant* pay.

"We reached the Conference, at Natchez, December 25, in health. Though different fields of labor have been allotted us since that year, our eyes have been on each other, and I at least have ever reverted with pleasure to our association on the Attakapas and Rapides circuit. God has seen fit, in his wisdom, to call my dear brother first to his reward. But it cannot be long ere I am called hence, that fruit we may meet on the sunny banks of deliverance.

THOMAS CLINTON."

The Relation of Our Children to the Church.

IV.

But did Christ recognize infants as Christians?

In Matthew xviii, 1-5 it is said: "The disciples came unto Jesus, saying, Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven? And Jesus called a little child unto him, and set him in the midst of them, and said, Verily I say unto you, Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven. Whosoever, therefore, shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven. And whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me." There are three points in this text to which we desire to call attention.

1. The apostles wanted to know who was greatest in the kingdom of heaven. Now if we were asked who was the greatest man in the Mississippi Conference we would not feel at liberty to go into the Louisiana or Alabama Conference and select the greatest man in the Mississippi Conference. We should feel bound to make a selection out of the Conference designated, for that alone would answer the question propounded. Now Christ was not asked who was the greatest in the world or out of the kingdom of heaven, but who was the greatest *in* the kingdom of heaven.

Now if he had not recognized the child as being in the kingdom, and therefore "born of the Spirit," it would have been an inappropriate illustration. If the child was not in the kingdom Christ practiced the greatest deception, and the apostles showed unparalleled stupidity for allowing their question to remain thus clouded after Christ had attempted an answer. They should have said: "We did not ask thee who was greatest *out* of the kingdom, but who is greatest *in* the kingdom of heaven; and thou hast gone out of the kingdom and selected one to illustrate by." If such deception was practiced, my brethren, let us close the Bible and fear to follow its teachings. But God is true; Christ is God, and therefore the child was converted.

2. Are little children humble, and are they converted? If not, our becoming humble and converted would make us *unlike* little children. But Christ says our conversion will make us like them. If, then, our becoming humble and converted makes us like the child, it must also be humble and converted, else there could be no similarity between us.

3. Christ affirms that whosoever receiveth one such little child in his name receiveth him. Is it possible to receive Christ in the person of a sinner? Certainly not. Then, as Christ is to be received in the person of little children, and as he cannot be received in the person of a sinner, it follows that little children are not sinners.

4. Then the only remaining question to be settled is: Were these really little children? If so, the controversy is forever at an end. It is said he called a *little* child unto him. The term *little* is used five times in the six verses that comprise this narrative. And if this is not sufficiently strong, the language of Mark x, 14-16 is explicit enough for the most incredulous: "But when Jesus saw it he was much displeased, and said unto them, Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God; and he took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them, and blessed them."

In John iii, 5 our Savior affirmed that "except a man be born of water, and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." And then in the above text he said that these "little children were of the kingdom of God." And that they were *little* children is evident from the fact that Jesus took them up in his *arms*, put his hand on their heads and blessed them. There is no evading the fact that these were *small* children, and that Christ designed to teach us that they were in the kingdom of God, and therefore in the church.

V.

If children are not converted, then there are duties imposed on both parents and children in the Scriptures that are impossible to be performed.

1. In Proverbs xxii, 6 parents are commanded to "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Then in Ephesians vi, 4 the apostle commands parents to bring their children "up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." In Genesis xviii, 19 the ultimatum of this training is declared to be this: "To keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment."

Now how can an unregenerated person be thus trained? If this can be done, then is the doctrine of depravity false; for as well may an Ethiopian mother try to clothe her child with a white complexion as for a Christian parent to try to train a child to be a Christian if it has never been regenerated.

2. In Ephesians vi, 1-3 children are commanded to *obey* their parents "*in the Lord*," and are told that to such is the first commandment with promise, and are then told what the promise is. Now do we not all know that they cannot perform this obedience if they are in a state of nature? Then why make a promise on conditions that cannot be complied with? So we conclude that, for parents and children to be able to comply with the Scripture demands upon them, the children must be converted in infancy.

VI.

Finally we will devote a few moments to the objections that may be urged against the doctrine of infant regeneration.

1. It is alleged that the doctrine cannot be true because men have to be converted in adult age. This is very easily accounted for. Their relation to the church is not recognized by a great many professing Christians, and a great many who do so far comply with the Scripture injunction as to have their children baptized have the poorest conception of the relation of their children to the atonement. They do not know, and therefore do not teach their children that they are the children of God, in his church, and that they should walk humbly before God.

On the contrary, we hear nothing from the pulpit and the pews but that they are sinners, and if they do not repent and believe they will be lost. Every parent believes that if his child dies before it reaches the age of accountability it will be saved, and if it dies the pastor preaches its funeral, and says it is saved, because Christ died for it and it never committed any sin. Yet beyond this they do not care to know anything about the condition of its salvation. When all these influences are brought to bear upon their young minds, is it any surprising thing that their hearts are filled with unbelief, and that they have to "repent and do their first work over again?"

Let parents and the churches wake up to the truth of their religious status, and train them accordingly, and we will see a very different state of *facts*.

2. We are glad that serious inquiry is now going on in the minds of the people on this subject, and that opposition to infant baptism is rapidly dying away. And as the people advance in this direction, and preach and practice this doctrine, will the kingdoms of this world merge into the kingdom of God! But just so long as children are treated as only fit subjects for hell, by some churches and parents, may we expect to see the cause of Christ in the background.

J. M. WEEMS.

OBITUARIES.

IN MEMORIAM.

Exegi Monumentum Aere Perennius.

In tones feeble with age, but grand with truth and eloquent with feeling, the patriarch preacher, a few days past, outlined the life and character of one of Claiborne's noblest sons. Where the Queen City of the West rests upon the bosom of the Father of Waters, Col. J. C. HUMPHREYS, after a brief illness, breathed his last, and long will that mighty river, "gulfward roll its sea-like flood" ere its waters shall chant a requiem for as clear a head, as pure a soul, as true a heart, as noble a gentleman. An honored name, and a memory at once tenderly cherished and lovingly reverenced, is the noblest monument that man can ask for himself, the richest heritage he can leave behind to those who loved him most. Such a monument, symmetrical in all its fair proportions, and grand in its finished perfection, did Col. J. C. Humphreys rear to himself by his life, full of honor, full of duties well and truly performed, full of tenderest care and love for all who looked to him for guidance, and full of all-embracing charity for humanity, under whatever garb or guise it plead for sympathy.

In a community prolific of grand types of mental and moral excellence, the character and capacity of John C. Humphreys won for him a singular pre-eminence in the love and respect of all who knew him, or were brought into association with him.

A ripe scholar and a life-time student, his exhaustless and varied wealth of intellectual attainment had been gathered from almost every source. He had enriched his mind with the gems of thought that brighten the page of ancient and modern classics, while the speculations, the sophistries and the eternal truths of philosophy had unfolded to him their hidden mysteries and their wondrous charms.

A graceful writer and a ready speaker, his facile tongue and pen wielded alike the weighty syllogisms of logic and the polished graces of the rhetorician. But most of all in conversation did he seem to command and control the garnered fullness of his intellectual resources. In conversation he pleased alike the child and the sage, he interested the young and the old, he riveted the attention of the idle and the student, and with a strange earnestness on ordinary topics, that became a noble enthusiasm on lofty themes, he roused languid indifference from its apathy of habit or ignorance, and vivified with his own vigorous vitality the pulseless mechanism of social Phariseism.

The rounded completeness of the life and character of Col. Humphreys precludes the minutiæ of detail. His manhood was but the realization of the fair promise of his youth; the evening of his life cloudless and beautiful, with but the softened effulgence of noon; a graduate with honor from the halls of college; a planter harmonizing the greatest success of the owner with the highest good and happiness of the slave; a soldier remembering not his own comfort or welfare, but enduring every hardship at the command of duty; a politician deliberate and wise in council, quick and weighty in action; a citizen pure in morals and upright in conduct; a neighbor free from jealousies or envyings, and prompt with kindly word and kinder deed; a friend who rejoiced with you in prosperity, and shared with you in adversity; a son, a brother, husband and father, blessed and blessing. Yet we may not intrude upon the privacy which circles those holy relations to describe with unequal pen their spotless beauty and rarest virtues.

Glenside, home of the loved and honored dead, synonym for open-handed plenty and Southern hospitality, lightly rest thy greenest sod upon him who made thee what thou wast and art! Spring's sweetest perfumes, trained by his hand to breathe their fragrance, shall linger lovingly there, and winter winds, sighing through thy forest-trees, shall come burdened with the offerings of many hearts to lay upon that grave, and time's ceaseless march shall still be ever bringing the incense of grateful hearts and loving memories to halo the spot where rests that grand Christian gentleman—John C. Humphreys.

G. G.

Port Gibson *Standard*.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of the Keachi Union Sunday school a committee, consisting of Misses Evelyn Fullilove, Nannie Hungerford and Elladie Graves, was appointed by the superintendent to prepare a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased friend and co-laborer in the Sabbath school, Miss EVIE A. LEE, who departed this life November 15, 1875. The committee submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, An overruling Providence, too wise to err and too good to be unkind, has taken from us our dear friend, Miss Evie A. Lee, in the midst of her usefulness and early womanhood; therefore,

Resolved, That in this sad bereavement we recognize the hand, and humbly bow with submission to the decree of our heavenly Father.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory and strive to imitate the virtues which adorned her Christian life.

Resolved, That we will miss, and never cease to regret and deplore, the loss of our sweet friend from our side, but will be consoled in the thought that her gentle spirit is now at rest with the angels; and though a dark gloom overshadows her home and the hearts of her friends, let us remember that our loss is her eternal gain, and not mourn as those who have no hope.

Resolved, That we tender to her family our heartfelt sympathies in this their deep distress and overwhelming affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, and also to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

EVELYN FULLILOVE,
NANNIE HUNGERFORD,
ELLADIE GRAVES,
Committee.

W. C. THARIN was born in Marengo county, Ala., September 1, 1857, and died at Marion, Miss., August 30, 1875, aged seventeen years eleven months and fifteen days.

He was a grandson of the Rev. J. Crawford, formerly of the Alabama Conference; was left an orphan, and was raised by his grandmother, Mrs. Crawford. He was kind-hearted and moral from a child and gave promise to be useful in society; but, alas! the flower has withered, and we are left to mourn but not as those who have no hope.

He was attacked last June with a cancerous tumor of the face, from which he never recovered. He professed religion soon after the attack and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South about three weeks before his death. He bore his affliction with remarkable fortitude, often expressing a willingness to die and be at rest. He was a regular Sunday school scholar. He was also conductor of Marion Council, No. 58, of T. The following resolutions were adopted by said council, September 11, 1875:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise God, in his providence, to remove from our order our beloved friend and brother, W. C. Tharin, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death the council has lost a zealous and influential member, and an acceptable and efficient officer.

Resolved, That we tender our kindest sympathy to the bereaved family, and especially to his aged grandmother, and that this affliction may be sanctified to the good of all his family and friends.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the council, and that a copy be furnished the *Temperance Banner* for publication.

Respectfully,
W. T. HOLLAND, Chairman.

The above is a true copy from the minutes. E. J. MARTIN,
Prest. Marion Council, No. 58.

DIED, November 12, 1875, Bro. WILLIAM H. MCLIN, aged seventy-five years, seven months and fifteen days. He was born in Tennessee in the year 1800; moved to West Feliciana parish, La., where he married Miss Sarah Richardson in 1824. He and his wife joined the Methodist Episcopal Church shortly after their marriage, and both have been consistent members ever since. He moved to Livingston parish in 1850 (near Caney Branch), where he held the office of class-leader until he lost his sight. Having known him and his family since 1858, I can say of a truth that he was a man of faith. I was at his bedside ten days in succession previous to his death. The Sabbath before he died, having an appointment at Red Oak church, four miles from his house, I asked him if he had a message to send to the congregation, to which he replied: "Yes; tell them I am dying, but feel that I die fully reconciled to my God. I shall never meet them again in this world, but I want all of them to meet me in heaven." From that time he gave testimony every day until his death that he was saved, and the name of Jesus was precious to him. Peace was the pillow for his head. He leaves a widow and seven children behind him, all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

H. G. WUNSCH, P. C.

DIED, on Friday night, October 1, 1875, at his home in Franklin county, Miss., after an illness of six months' duration, which he bore with Christian patience and endurance, Bro. ELLIAH SEAL, in the fifty-first year of his age. Bro. Seal was reared by Primitive Baptist parents, his father being a minister, and lived under the influence of the preaching and teaching of that church, but never united with them. In the month of September, 1874, at a meeting held at Salem church, Amite county, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Shortly after uniting with the church he sought and found peace in believing in Jesus. Bro. Seal had his faults, as well as other men, yet he was a friend to and loved the church of his choice; he was a friend to the preachers, and was always glad when they came. In losing him they, as well as the church at Homochitto chapel, have lost a friend. He leaves a devoted wife and many fond children and friends to mourn his loss.

RUFFIN T. DAVIS.

AN old apple-tree has just been cut down at York, Me., which was brought from England in a tub in 1629, and has borne fruit every year since.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1876.

THE VIPER AND THE LEECH.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"Strange!" said a Viper to a Leech,
"How differently by men we're rated;
Tell me, my neighbor, I beseech,
Why you are sought and I am hated?"

"You," said the Leech, in prompt reply,
"If Fame be not a fickle detractor,
Men deem their enemy; while I
Am cherished as their benefactor."

"What mighty difference they see,
That you should be the more inviting,"
The Viper answered, "puzzles me,
Since both alike are fond of biting!"

"We both are biters, to be sure,"
The Leech replied; "but let me mention
You bite to kill, and I to cure;
The difference lies in the intention."

MORAL.

To those who path us with intent
To do us good we should be grateful;
While those on spite and mischief bent
We well may shun as base and hateful.

The Mediterranean of Japan.

In the far East, lying between the islands which compose the empire of Japan—that ancient and mysterious realm but recently explored and introduced into the circle of nations by the greed or enterprise of Western commerce—there ebbs and flows and sparkles, with a gorgeous beauty truly oriental, a fair Mediterranean, known as the Seto Uchi, or Inland sea. Though smaller by far than its namesake of the West, it has many physical characteristics much more striking. It abounds in harbors, bays, snug anchorages, deep channels and sheltering islands. It basks in a climate almost perfect in its serenity and freedom from extremes. The mariner, fresh from the chilly spring-time and ungenerous summer of our own Islands, navigates its waters in June with a cloudless sky,

[illegible] with a roof of blue [illegible] weather,

unprotected by awnings, and fearless of the sun, which at the same season off the Spanish or Italian coasts bents down on those who sail beneath it with an insupportable and even deadly fierceness. Here are no tideless waters, a strong ebb and flow, running to and fro between fairy islets, and round verdant capes, with almost headlong fury, purifies and freshens every inlet with an influx from the wide Pacific ocean without. Remarkably free from storms and rain, the frailest fishing boat is pushed fearlessly out to the mid-waters of its widest parts. No storm blows across it to render life scarcely worth having throughout the length of many an autumn day. In fine weather the bosom of the sea does not undulate sufficiently to rock even the smallest bark; yet there is no lack of breeze. It should be the very paradise of pleasure-seekers.

The scenery is truly lovely—a Devon foreground set in a background of the Alps. Lofty mountains bound the landscape. In summer, light-fleecy clouds hover about the higher slopes; while through dips in the stately range of heights glimpses are caught of still higher peaks beyond, bathed in a violent haze, or dissolving into the misty distance. Fronting the water are pine-clad hills, with the varied and fantastic outline natural to a once volcanic region. Their sides are seamed with valleys, in which nestle pleasant villages, half hid in the variegated foliage of shady trees. The temperate zone meets the tropics in groves and copses of pine, and fir and camphor-wood, and graceful bamboo. Above, the blue waves in chisteps, while underneath the steeps are all aglow with azaleas in crimson masses. The quaint gables and high-peaked roofs of temples peer out from leafy groves, traversed by glades of brilliant green; streams gushing from the rocks trace silvery lines upon the abrupt hillsides. Rocky promontories, festooned with creepers, and crowned with clumps of firs, jut out into the sea, and divide white sandy beaches, or form placid little coves and bays. Here a huge mass of gray granite stands out as a monument of some ancient convulsion of the soil; there a succession of grassy knolls and hanging woods, undulating, backward from the shore, introduce a park-like feature into the panorama. Art completes the picture. The slopes of the mainland, and of innumerable islands,

That like to rich and various gems inlay
The unadorned bosom of the deep,

are clothed with fields of waving corn, of a really golden hue in the dazzling June sunlight. The style of cultivation is high. The fields are arranged in terraces, which climb in a long series of steps the sides of hill and ravine to a goodly height above the lower ground. Here and there the fields are dotted with the brilliant emerald of tiny patches of the young rice plant. Blue wreaths of smoke rise from bonfires of brushwood, lighted to lessen the sharp-bowed craft hauled up on the beach below. The sea is studded with the boats of fishermen, and flecked with the white sails of scores of native trading vessels.

The Seto Uchi cannot, of course, compare in historic interest with the great inland sea of the West, which washes the classic shores of Italy, of Greece, of Syria and of Egypt. Yet when its story becomes known to us it will probably reveal a series of events almost as deeply interesting as any in the history of the Eastern world. Till yesterday it divided the domains of the great peers of a feudal monarchy. It runs by the seaport of the long-secluded capital of a line of *fainéant* sovereigns, whose mayors of the palace ruled by consent of a proud aristocracy of great feudatories—in a vast city further east, the millions of inhabitants of a populous empire. Its shores are studded with busy cities, with laro-mid castles of daimios, who, still living, but a few years ago wielded an almost independent sovereignty over the rich and thickly populated provinces that inclose it; and with scenes memorable in the first period of the intercourse with intrusive strangers from the West. Its islands are as rich in legends as the castle-crowned crags of the Rhine, or the sea-girt rocks of the Tyrrhenian sea. The greater part of it is never, or but rarely, traversed by an European keel. In these days of extended travel it offers to the visitor the combined attractions of a pleasant climate, an orderly state and untrodden grounds.—*Fortnightly Review.*

Twins.

Francis Galton, writing on twins, in *Fraser*, states that he had received about eighty returns of cases of close similarity, in many of which were curious and instructive details:

The manner and address of the thirty-five pairs of twins is usually described as being very similar, though there often exists a difference of expression familiar to near relatives, but unperceived by strangers. The intonation of the voice when speaking is commonly the same, but it frequently happens that the twins sing in different keys. Most singularly, that one point in which similarity is rare is the handwriting. I cannot account for this, considering how strongly handwriting runs in families, but I am sure of the fact.

One of my inquiries was for anecdotes as regards the mistakes made by near relatives between the twins. They are numerous, but not very varied in character. When the twins are children they have commonly to be distinguished by ribbons tied round their wrist or neck; nevertheless, the one is sometimes fed, physicked and whipped by mistake for the other, and the description of these little domestic catastrophes is usually given to me by the mother in a phraseology that is somewhat touching, by reason of its seriousness. I have one case in which a doubt remains whether the children were not changed in their bath, and the presumed A. is not really B., and *vice versa*. In another case an artist was engaged on the portraits of twins who were between three and four years of age; he had to lay aside his work for three weeks, and, on resuming it, could not tell to which child the respective likenesses he had in hand belonged. The mistakes are less numerous on the part of the mother during the boyhood and girlhood of the twins, but almost as frequent on the part of strangers. I have many instances of tutors being unable to distinguish their twin pupils.

No less than nine anecdotes have reached me of a twin seeing his or her reflection in a looking-glass, and addressing it in the belief it was the other twin in person. I have many anecdotes of mistakes when the twins were nearly grown up. Thus: "Amusing scenes occurred at college when one twin came to visit the other; the porter on one occasion refusing to let the visitor out of the college gates, for, though they stood side by side, he professed ignorance as to which he ought to allow to depart."

I have four or five instances of doubt during an engagement of marriage. Thus: "A. married first but both twins met the lady together for the first time, and fell in love with her there and then. A. managed to see her home and to gain her affections, though B. went sometimes courting in his place, and neither the lady nor her parents could tell which was which." I have also a German letter, written in quaint terms, about twin brothers who married sisters, but could not easily be distinguished by them.

I have a few anecdotes of strange mistakes made between twins in adult life. Thus, an officer writes: "On one occasion, when I returned from foreign service, my father turned to me and said, 'I thought you were in London,' thinking I was my brother—yet he had not seen me for nearly four years, our resemblance was so great."

The next and last anecdote I shall give is perhaps the most remarkable of those that I have. It was sent me by the brother of the twins, who were in the middle of life at the time of its occurrence. "A. was again coming home from India on leave; the ship did not arrive for some days after it was due; the twin brother B. had come up from his quarters to receive A.; and their old mother was very nervous. One morning A. rushed in, saying: 'O mother, how are you?' Her answer was: 'No, B., it's a bad joke; you know how anxious I am;' and it was a little time before A. could persuade her that he was the real man."—*Appleton's Journal.*

WINTER AMUSEMENTS.—It is an easy thing to establish, either in country or city neighborhoods, the reading club. Twenty-five young men and women of congenial tastes, habits and social belongings can easily meet in one another's house, once during every week through five or six months of the year. With a small fund they can buy good books, and over these, read aloud by one and another of their number, they can spend an hour and a half most pleasantly and profitably. They will find in these books topics of conversation for the remainder of the time they spend together. If they can illuminate the evening with music, all the better. Whatever accomplishments may be in the possession of different members of the club may be drawn upon to give variety to the interest of the occasion. This is entirely practicable everywhere. It is more profitable than amateur theatricals, and less exhaustive of time and energy. It can be united with almost any literary object. The "Shakespeare Club" is nothing but a reading club, devoted to the study of a single author; and Shakespeare may well engage a club for a single winter. Such a club would cultivate the art of good reading, which is one of the best and most useful of all accomplishments. It would cultivate thought, imagination, taste. In brief, the whole tendency of the reading club is toward culture—the one thing, notwithstanding all our educational advantages, the most deplorably lacking in the average American man and woman.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

A TAKING PAPER.—The sheriff's warrant.

THE TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS. A few months since a memorandum appeared in the public journals signed by two hundred and sixty-six distinguished physicians and surgeons engaged in hospital practice in Great Britain, in which an earnest appeal was made to the medical profession at large to be careful, when using alcohol as a remedial agent, so to employ it as not to give ground that can afterward be construed into a sanction for its excessive or even for its habitual dietetic use. In this memorandum there appeared an altogether unqualified expression of the opinion that the value of alcohol as an article of diet is immensely exaggerated, and that medical practitioners are bound, in the face of the grievous evil that results from its indiscriminate and injudicious use, to inculcate very strenuously habits of the utmost moderation. Shortly afterward a letter was printed, also in the public journals, addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Sir Henry Thompson, the well-known surgeon of University College Hospital, in which he states his own assured conviction that there is no greater cause of moral and physical evil in this country than the habitual use of alcoholic beverages, even when restricted to an amount which falls far short of the quantity required to produce drunkenness, and that is conventionally held to be quite within the limits of strict moderation. Sir Henry further adds that such habitual use injures the body and diminishes the mental power to an extent that few people are aware of; and that it is, in reality, the determining cause of a very large proportion of the most dangerous and painful maladies that come under the care of the surgeon, and also of much of the deterioration of the qualities of the race that capacitate men for endurance in the competition which must exist in the nature of things, and in which the prize of superiority falls to the best and the strongest.—*Edinburg Review.*

SUICIDE AMONG SCORPIONS.—In a recent number of *Nature* Mr. C. Bidie records the following fact with regard to the common black scorpion of southern India:

"One morning a servant brought to me a very large specimen of the scorpion, which, having stayed out too long in its nocturnal rambles, had apparently got bewildered at daybreak, and been unable to find its way home. To keep it safe the creature was at once put into a glazed entomological case. Having a few leisure moments in the course of the afternoon, I thought I would see how my prisoner was getting on, and to have a better view of it the case was placed on a window, in the rays of a hot sun. The light and heat seemed to irritate it very much, and this recalled to my mind a story which I had read somewhere that a scorpion, on being surrounded with fire, had committed suicide. I hesitated about subjecting my *pet* to such a terrible ordeal, but, taking a common botanical lens, I focused the rays of the sun on its back. The moment this was done it began to run hurriedly about the case, hissing and spitting in a very fierce way. This experiment was repeated some four or five times with like results, but on trying it once again the scorpion turned up its tail and plunged the sting, quick as lightning, into its back. The infliction of the wound was followed by a sudden escape of fluid, and a friend, standing by me called out: 'See, it has stung itself—it is dead!' and sure enough, in less than half a minute life was quite extinct. I have written this brief notice to show that animals may commit suicide, and that the poison of certain animals may be destructive to themselves."

IF NEVER DRIES UP.—I was staying at a poor village near the sea coast, where the people had to bring all their water from a well. At all hours of the day little feet and great might be seen passing along a narrow lane, with every kind of pitcher, kettle and can, to the well.

"Is this well ever dry?" I inquired.

"Dry? Yes, ma'am; very often in hot weather."

"And if it dries up?"

"Why, then we go to the spring higher up—the best water of all."

"But if the spring higher up fails?"

"Why, ma'am, that spring never dries up—never. It is always the same, summer and winter."

I went to see this precious fountain which "never dries up." The water was clear and sparkling, running down the high hill, with the steady flow and soft murmur of fullness and freedom. It flowed down to the wayside, and was within reach of every child's little pitcher. The thirsty beasts of burden knew the way to the spring that "never dries up."

It reminded me of the water of life and salvation flowing from the "Rock of Ages," and brought within reach of all men by the gospel of Jesus Christ. Every other brook will grow dry in the days of drouth and adversity, but *this* heavenly spring never fails.

THE way in which church edifices are built nowadays really necessitates a new formula of dedication. How would this read: "We dedicate this edifice to thee, our Lord and Master; we give it to thee and thy cause and kingdom, subject to a mortgage of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000?) We bequeath it to our children and children's children as the greatest boon we can confer on them (subject to the mortgage aforesaid), and we trust that we will have the grace and the money to pay the interest and lift the mortgage. Preserve it from fire and foreclosure, we pray thee, and make it abundantly useful to thyself—subject, of course, to the aforesaid mortgage.

WE have social strengths. Our affection toward others creates a sort of vantage or purchase which nothing will supply. I can do that by myself which I cannot do alone. I can say to you what I cannot first say to myself. Other men are lenses through which we read our own mind.—*Emerson.*

Religious Intelligence.

—The Methodist Episcopal Church has over 140 Christian women engaged daily in spreading gospel truth in India.

—In England there are 1,938 Baptist churches, with 185,780 members. Of these churches 1,194 have less than 100 members.

—Yang-Hok-Ching-to-Mi is the title of a Chinese Young Men's Christian Association in San Francisco, with a membership of 250.

—The Universalist clergymen of Boston and vicinity have organized an association similar to those of the Baptist and Methodist clergy. It is to be known as the "Ballou Ministerial Association."

—The missionaries of the American Board who for some time labored at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, have transferred their station to Gratz, in Styria, about eighty miles southwest of Vienna. A native evangelist will occupy the post at Innsbruck. The chief success has been in the sale of a large number of copies of the Holy Scriptures.

—The venerable Bishop Smith, president of the Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops, has written a letter expressing a hope of an ultimate organic union of the orthodox churches. Among the greatest obstacles at present to such union, he recognizes the Episcopal doctrine of the divine right of the episcopacy, and the Baptist doctrine of adult immersion.

SHOULD FEEBLE CHURCHES CONTRIBUTE TO THE SUPPORT OF FOREIGN MISSIONS?—The last *Foreign Missionary* has an able article on the "reasons why our feeble churches as well as the larger should contribute to the cause of foreign missions?" It says: "The hundreds of our feeble churches have themselves received mission funds, some of which were given by very poor people. The widow's mite, and the gifts of poor, struggling needle-women have helped to give the gospel to farmers who have comfortable homes, and some of whom have large farms. With what emphasis, then, should our Savior's words, 'Freely have ye received, freely give,' resound in the ears of every congregation that has received the help of the church. The Sandwich Island churches, though they still receive help from the American Board, are, out of their deep poverty—such poverty as never appears among us—sustaining a vigorous foreign work in the regions beyond."

—There are "churches connected with the Marash station of the American Board in central Turkey. Four of these are in the city of Marash, and are entirely self-supporting. Two of the others, in villages, are half and two others one-third self-supporting. The First Church at Marash has 405 members, and to this number 56 were added by profession in 1874. The average winter congregation is 800, and the benevolent contributions for 1874 amounted to $1,344. During the past year this congregation has erected a large school building. The young men's prayer meetings have been a marked feature in all the churches, and have been the means of a revival, through which 20 new converts were gathered in. Outside of the city the prospect is also mainly cheering. A young station, like Hadjin and Sis, a very considerable portion of the community has become Protestant. We take these detailed statements from the *Missionary Herald*, in order to show how really American Christianity has been transplanted, is thriving in the ancient and wasted gardens of the primitive church.

—The aborigines of Australia, numbering at present 30,000 or 40,000, are perhaps the most degraded race on the face of the earth. No religion exists among them, further than a vague notion of the existence of a good and of an evil spirit. They have no worship and no sacrifices. Their language contains no equivalent terms for love, faith, forgiveness and truth. Marriage exists only in name. Infanticide, conjoined with cannibalism, prevails. Through the advent of white settlers into the country their vices have been deepened down to the verge of idiocy. In 1849 Moravian missionaries settled among them, being supported by a committee from the colonial churches. In 1850 the first convert, Nathaniel Pepper, was baptized. The event created so great a sensation that a public meeting was called at Melbourne, with the colonial governor in the chair, in order to express the joy of the Christian community. Since that time the work of conversion has gone on. A great many of the "blacks" have settled at the two industrial stations, Ebenezer and Ramahyuck. The change in their habits has been remarkable. When the first church was built it was doubted whether the aborigines would remain about the place long enough to use it. Now almost every seat is regularly occupied. In the official report given by the governor, after a visit to Ramahyuck, it is stated: "Their healthy and cheerful appearance, their cleanliness, and the condition of the station as a whole, which, with its pretty flower and fruit gardens, is an oasis in the otherwise unoccupied district, made a favorable impression on all the visitors." The school at this station, which is under government inspection, has for a series of years stood highest on the list in the whole colony, receiving 100 per cent. The preparation of arrowroot by the natives was awarded a medal at the Vienna Exposition. In liberal offerings and observance of the Sabbath, as well as in general improvement in their habits, under close discipline by the missionaries, they vindicate their right to be considered Christians. On many dying-beds their confession of faith has been as clear as that of believers among more favored races. While the Australian Papuans are in their heathen state rapidly dying out, the decline of population has been arrested at the mission stations, and after twenty-six years of toil it is safe to expect an abiding triumph of the gospel in the Australian mission-field.—*Independent.*

Our Young People.

THIS BABY OF OURS.

There's not a millesom of beautiful May,
Silver of daisy or daffodil gay,
Nor the rosy bloom of apple-tree flowers,
Fair as the face of this baby of ours.

You could never find, on a bright June day,
A bit of fair sky so cheery and gay,
Nor the haze on the hills in noonday hours,
Blue as the eyes of this baby of ours.

There's not a murmur of waking bird,
The clearest, sweetest that ever was heard
In the tender lesh of the dawn's still hours,
Soft as the laugh of this baby of ours.

There's no gossamer silk of dewsped corn,
No slightest thread of the shy wood-fern,
Not even the cobweb spread over the flowers,
Fine as the hair of this baby of ours.

There's no fairy shell by the sounding sea,
No wild rose that buds on the windy lea,
No blush of the sun through April's soft showers,
Pink as the palms of this baby of ours.

May the dear Lord spare her to us, we pray,
For many a long and sunshiny day,
Ere he takes to bloom in paradise bowers
This sweet bit darling—this baby of ours.

In God's Care.

FROM THE FRENCH.

One night when Mr. Hansen, a rich Swedish merchant, was visiting Pomerania with his son, he took lodgings at a neat-looking inn, where many years before he had passed three days. It had been pleasant weather then, but now the wind raged fiercely, and the sea lashed itself into fury. The hardiest men had abandoned the coast, and, shivering with the cold, had returned to their homes. Edmund, the son of the merchant Hansen, went out to look about him, wrapped in a great woolen cloak, but soon came in and said to the white-haired landlady:

"What a fearful weather, Mother Martens! No one in his senses would venture on the sea just now."

"That is true enough, young man; no good would come of it," replied the old woman.

"You could very easily weather such a storm," said Edmund, smiling. "Such a voyage as you once made is not taken very often. My father has told me about it. You are shielded from wind and wave."

"Hush!" said the old woman; "we are everywhere under the eye of God. Those whom he keeps are well kept."

"That is true, Mother Martens," observed the merchant. "You have had proof of the divine power and goodness. The storm is still raging; let us close the shutters, and hear the story from the beginning to the end. Edmund will be pleased to know all about it."

"I do not like to speak of myself," said the old woman; "one should leave that to others. However, you are right, sir; this narration may be useful to the young gentleman, and, as there is nothing more to be done outside, I will tell you how God gave me a proof of his watchful care."

At these words the good old woman closed the shutters, put the kettle on the fire, and when the water was hot, and the tea served, she began:

"You see, sir, I am an old woman, I have lived many long years in this strange country; but the day I left my own land is as distinct in my memory as if it were yesterday. The cabin of my parents was situated on the sea-coast, in the southern part of Sweden. I have never possessed riches. Our greatest treasure was a cow, spotted black and white. We had raised her, and she was very precious to us. It was my business to lead her every day to pasture. In summer it was very pleasant, but not so in winter. My father was a fisherman, and when the snow covered the country, and the sea was frozen over, we suffered much. Once we might have died of hunger if it had not been for the cow. The poor creature was the object of all my care.

"One time the winter was more severe than usual, the snow was piled up in heaps all around our cottage, and I, scarcely sixteen years old, longed for the spring as a bird for the sun. At last, one cold, foggy, misty day, the sun drew me to the door, and I led our cow along the shore, where here and there, at the foot of the 'dunes' banks of sand, were some tufts of grass. The cow bounded with joy, and I was truly happy. Suddenly she ran toward the sea, which was covered with thick ice, that cracked and broke as she moved over it. She reached a large cake of ice, and, standing on it, attempted to drink. I had gone with her. I kept close to her side, and saw in the distance great blocks of ice carried away by the tide. Immediately I felt the ice under us move. I called to the cow and tried to drive her to the shore, but she had not drank enough, and would not stir. I cried aloud; I seized the cow and drew her with all my strength; and, I shudder to think of it, the ice on which we were separated from the shore began to drift out toward the open sea.

"To right and left, before and behind, the ice was carried away. I looked around. I was going farther and farther from the land. I was numb with fear. The ice collected in heaps as it moved slowly or heavily along; and that on which we were floated as a small boat. The cow shook with cold. The swift tide pressed on us and drove us ahead. Darkness came on. The sun had set long ago, and now it was black night. The waves broke on our ice cake. I fell on my knees—I prayed. The cow had lain down. I stretched myself close to her; this warmed me. Then I thought of my father, my mother, who would look for me so anxiously. I was filled with grief, and I slept, exhausted from fatigue.

"In the middle of the night I awoke shivering and my teeth chattering. O what a spectacle was before me! On all sides where my eye rested nothing but the water, nothing but the dreadful sea. The stories about water elves or fairies that I had heard told by sailors came to my mind. I seemed to see monsters and phantoms come from the bottom of the abyss. I fancied I saw strange figures floating like clouds toward me. Then I shut my eyes and prayed again. When I opened them I saw a bright star ahead. I looked again. It was a light, and it surely moved. A boat with men in it was coming toward us. 'O Nannette!' I cried, 'stand up.' It seemed to me she ought to shout for joy; but the poor shivering creature did not move. My fingers were numb and stiff, but I tore off my apron and waved it in the air; then—then—"

"Then," interrupted Edmund with glowing eagerness, "they reached you and took you home—you and Nannette?"

"I do not know how it was," said the old woman, whose eyes were filled with tears. "I remember only voices, and then finding myself on a big ship, and then being home again in the dear cottage, and father thanking the blessed God and rubbing Nannette; and then the happiest moment when father said: 'Oh! my daughter, I felt sure you would pray, and God would hear you.' My young friend, with God to help me, I was as safe on that open sea as I am now by this bright, warm fire."

"Aye, aye!" said the merchant quietly; and the son, looking intently at the dancing blaze, said: "I thank you, Madam Martens. You have taught me a lesson that I shall remember for many a day."—*Early Days.*

From Our Little Friends.

LONGWOOD, LA., Dec. 1, '75.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I see that other little boys and girls write to you, so I thought I would write also. I am a little boy, but am going to school, and like my books very much, especially my geography. We have a nice church now, and it will be much better when it is finished. We have preaching three times a month. The Presbyterian minister preaches twice, and the Methodist only once. If the people are able they want to get a station preacher next year for our church and Mooringsport. We have no Sabbath school yet, but mamma teaches me at home, which is a great advantage. I could tell you a heap more, but will close for this time. Yours truly,

SAMMIE BARNES.

HOW BAMBOO CAME TO JAPAN.—Every nation owes something of its prosperity to the birds, and every nation with a written language has some acknowledgment of the obligation in its literature. The following translated for the Boston *Commonwealth* is a beautiful legend of the "sunrise land:"

"Nearly one thousand years ago a little female bird flew into the Mikado's garden, holding in her bill a very small seed, which she tried to bury in the ground. The Mikado wished to know what kind of seed it was, so he ordered a girl to get it from the ground, but every time she approached it the bird suddenly flew down and took the seed in her bill and carried it away. As soon, however, as the girl disappeared, the bird returned and again buried the seed. The Mikado gave very strict orders that no one should touch it.

"Just one month after the day on which the bird first visited the Mikado's garden he found, on the spot where the seed had been buried a plant having a pair of small green leaves, different from any he had ever seen before. The bird now came to the plant, and sang joyfully, and plucked out her feathers and placed them around it to protect it; and, no matter what the weather was, she daily visited the plant.

"About this time a great many curious and useful things were imported from China, such as books, pens, bows and arrows, junks, etc. The Mikado thought it very probable that the bird came from China, as when he first saw her flying she was coming from the west.

"By the Mikado's order the new plant was carefully tended and watched, because he thought it might some time become very useful to the Japanese. When it had grown about twenty inches high a single Chinese letter was discovered on the stem, and two letters were also found on the same stem to the right of it. These letters spelled the word "Ta-ke," which the Mikado decided was the name of the plant. "Ta-ke" is the word that is translated into English as bamboo.

A DEAD HAWK AND A LIVE ONE. "What a commotion you are making!" said a sparrow to a flock of small birds chattering and twittering round the body of a hawk that lay still and cold on the ground.

"He's dead, he's dead!" they cried; "we are safe from him now; he will never frighten us again."

"Frighten us!" cried the sparrow, hopping up to the dead enemy and giving him a contemptuous little peck. "Speak for yourselves, my friends; as for me, I never saw so much to be frightened about in the fellow. After all, as you may see, he is but a bird; he has wings and a head, and legs and claws, and so have we. A close view shows one the absurdity of needless alarm; for my part, I intend in future to show the whole tribe—. Why, where are you all going?" he exclaimed, stopping in his harangue, as the small birds suddenly took wing.

"Off as fast as we can," they said; "the hawk's mate is hovering above, and, as we haven't received your new light, we prefer going out of her way. You can stay and tell her your mind."

"Hawk's mate? You don't say so!" screamed the sparrow. "Here; let me pass, pray!" and he brushed through the throng, and never rested till he had gained his hiding-place.

THE parishioners of a clergyman in Scotland, in expressing to him their aversion to the use of manuscript sermons, urged: "What gars ye take up your bit papers to the pulpit?" He replied that it was best, for really he could not remember a sermon, and must have his paper. "Weel, weel, minister, if ye canna remember the sermon, then dinna expect that we can."

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

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Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

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The New Orleans Christian Advocate will be furnished to subscribers hereafter at the following rates, in advance:

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FREE ONE YEAR.

To any person forwarding to us four new yearly subscribers with $8 dollars.

Our Advocate.

With this issue begins another volume—volume 2. The NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE was started in 1851. A specimen number was issued June 30, 1850, and the regular publication began February 5, 1851. Rev. H. N. McTyeire (now Bishop) was the first editor. Rev. T. C. Gillespie succeeded to the tripod in June, 1858, and served until the war compelled the suspension of the paper in 1862. Publication was resumed in 1866, Dr. Keener as editor, until he was elected Bishop in May, 1870.

Up to January, 1871, the paper was published by an executive committee appointed by the joint publishing committee of the three patronizing Conferences. In January, 1871, the publishing committee entered into a contract with R. J. Harp, who engaged to publish the paper, assuming all risks and expenses, and to account for the property turned over to him at the date of the contract. By the terms of the contract the appointment of the editor and the general control remain in the hands of the publishing committee of the Conferences, the right of dissolving the contract being reserved to either party on giving twelve months' notice. Under this arrangement the Conferences incur no risk, and they are furnished with a weekly paper for which no financial obligations are assumed.

Thus far the publisher has given them a paper inferior to none in the connection, in the quality of paper, typography and general finish. Up to the present the publisher has made nothing. The times have been trying in the extreme, and it has been impossible to make close and prompt collections for subscriptions and advertising. The publisher has reduced the subscription, from January 1, 1879, to the old figure of $2. This seemed to be the judgment of the brethren of the patronizing Conferences, so far as we could gather from personal intercourse with them, and in deference to them, as well as with regard to the reduction of several other denominational papers, this measure has been adopted. A heavy loss will be the result unless the subscription list can be largely increased at once. This increase has been counted upon, and we trust that it may be realized. Our main dependence is, of course, upon the preachers. We would urge them to bring the ADVOCATE before their congregations frequently, and to solicit subscriptions on all suitable occasions. Subscribers who wish to do good, and feel an interest in the paper, can do much by showing the ADVOCATE to their neighbors, and by inducing them to subscribe. We appeal to all, to every friend of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—to preachers, presiding elders, pastors, laymen, to our Methodist ladies, and to our little friends of the Child's Corner. Will they not all lend a helping hand, and send in the new subscribers, by hundreds, during every week of the new year?

So far as size, material and mechanical execution are concerned, the paper is very good as it is, but the publisher will improve upon it if means are secured for the purpose. In the editorial department we have by no means reached our ideal. With more space, more time, the means of employing assistance, we imagine a much better paper could be gotten up. We are aiming to make the very best paper that circumstances permit, and we hope it will grow better every year.

As nearly as may be, it will be a paper for the family, and sufficient in itself to meet the wants of the general reader who takes no other paper. The secular news, foreign and domestic, will be served up fresh from the daily telegraph; the price current will be complete and revised weekly up to the latest hour before going to press, and, besides our stated column of religious intelligence, there will be found what we can glean from our own immediate fields of religious work. As heretofore, we shall give as much space as possible to literature, science and agriculture, and give the children their two columns or more.

Our columns during past years have been enriched by original articles from many gifted pens, and we hope that the present volume will be graced with some of the best things from our contributors. This is to be a year of events. The Centennial, the presidential election, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the great financial question of this country, besides important international affairs abroad, are at hand. And the church throughout the world is allying and pushing the battle for Christ against paganism, popery and corruption. For these reasons the ADVOCATE should be taken and read by every member of the church.

Contending for the Faith.

The faith once for all delivered unto the saints must be contended for, so Jude exhorts, and, as the commentaries explain, to contend is to fight, standing upon a thing which is assaulted and which the adversary desires to take away, and it is to fight so as to defend it and to retain it. With this warrant, what wonder that the Christian church is full of controversy, and that opposing views are held and battled for with unyielding persistence?

The bounds of contention, however, may be limited to a comparatively narrow compass. All that we have to contend for is the faith once for all delivered. No new revelation is to be looked for, and whatever was not clearly delivered by divine authority is not matter of dispute. Then it is the faith that is to engage our attention—the doctrines, experience, practice enjoined by the word of God. Anything outside is not committed to us, and, of what we find in the Bible, it is the faith that is of vital concern, the things objectively to be received and believed, and those things especially that are essential to salvation.

It is evident, with these explanations before us, that the greater amount of religious controversy is about something else than the faith delivered. This everlasting wrangle concerning the mode of baptism, forms of church government and ritualistic observances, is certainly about the merest shadows rather than the substance of Christianity. It is humiliating to human nature to see grown men—learned and devout men—at variance on the question of altar-cloths, burning of candles, and the exact postures and costumes of those who minister in the church. Children may be excused for some degree of seriousness in contending for their dolls and toys, but for rational Christian men to quarrel over the veriest nothings is truly absurd. There are those who depend more upon the writings of the fathers for their faith than upon Scripture. The bruit of controversy with them is concerning what these early writers believed and taught, and they seek for their faith and vindicate it through the dubious, dull and often contradictory pages of these uninspired men.

Then there are the traditions and the authority of the church superadded to the written revelation, and the infallible interpretations of councils and popes. As the errors and blasphemies of popery cannot be defended from Scripture, there is this easy way of confounding heretics. What the church holds, what the vicar of Jesus Christ affirms, is the faith. Besides these aspects of trifling with truth there are the ravings and hallucinations of the spiritists. Dupes and deceivers for the most part, and instruments of the devil to lead men away from the word of God, they have something better than the teachings of the gospel. To allude to the elements of modern doubt, to materialism and to the skeptical drift of many students of science, is sufficient. The influence of all error finds its ultimate exhibition in the vices and crimes of society. The faith delivered is in opposition to the carnal mind, and the flood of ungodliness would, if possible, sweep the gospel from the face of the earth.

How are Christian people to fight for the faith? The exhortation is directed not particularly to men of learning, to ministers and scholars, but to them that are sanctified, preserved, called. It is a battle that every believer has to fight for the maintenance of the faith in himself—to guard his own soul from the effects of error and from the religious delusions which surround him. He is in danger of being led away from the truth by the subtleties of a false science, by the pretensions of prelacy, by the bewitching snares of spiritism, and by the seductions of appetite and worldly pleasures. By diligent study of the word of God, by investigation of the evidences of Christianity, by prayer, and by daily communion with God, he must fortify himself against the wily enemies of his salvation. In this respect the conflict is within—a struggle that passes in the soul of the temple. It is an earnest contending for our own faith, for our own deliverance from the snares of satan, for purity of conscience, and the hopes and consolations of religion. As this battle relates to the Christian's own steadfastness and peace, the admonition is a note of warning. Happy is he who, amidst the myriad foes of his faith, "takes unto him the whole armor of God, that he may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all to stand."

In fighting for the faith against those who oppose or corrupt the doctrines of the gospel the Christian has his own testimony to deliver. Whatever men of learning and science may undertake, it is not for the average believer to attempt to meet science with science, or philosophy with philosophy. In this way he can be no match for those who have made these subjects the study of their lives. But he can be mighty in the Scriptures, and deal in the positive truths of revelation, leaving the divine word declare to take care of itself. He is a witness in regard to the experimental verities of the gospel. He has felt the power, has the witness in himself, and he can tell what the Lord has done for his soul. And more potent than all in overthrowing infidelity is the power of a holy life. If the doctrine professed, and the experience related, are backed by a life of purity and love, the gainsayers will be confounded. This is the most convincing proof of his religion that the believer can offer. If he were versed in all the sciences, and most richly endowed intellectually, and qualified to cope with the giants of error, he could deliver no stronger blows against sin and unbelief. Christ's life alone is sufficient to overthrow all who assail the gospel, and the life of the devoted disciple establishes the faith he professes. He fights most earnestly for the faith who lives it, whose example is untarnished, and who in all the social relations exhibits the Christ-like spirit.

In the intent of the inspired injunction the obligation rests upon all believers. From the least to the greatest they are to take their stand upon this precious faith once for all delivered to them, and see that neither themselves nor the world is robbed of the priceless treasure.

Endowment for Centenary College.

Resolved, That the members of our church in the bounds of the Mississippi Conference be, and they are hereby most earnestly appealed to to contribute during the year 1876, the first centennial of our national existence, each the sum or average of $1 for the permanent endowment of Centenary College.

Resolved, That we, the pastors and presiding elders of the Conference, will read the above to all our congregations, and urge upon our people the reasonableness and importance of a prompt compliance therewith.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the ladies of our church to organize associations in each and every charge to secure this sum by such means as they may deem most efficient, and thereby establish for all coming time our college upon a most permanent basis.

W. H. LEITH.
C. K. MARSHALL.

CROSS ROADS, Dec. 20, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: The above was passed at the late session of the Mississippi Conference. I had no agency whatever in getting it up; indeed knew nothing of its existence until a few moments before it was proposed to be adopted by Conference. I am obliged, however, to Bros. Leith and Marshall for proposing it, and to the Conference for adopting it. I believe good will result from it. If the members of the Conference will carry it out faithfully it will advertise the college extensively at every preaching-place, and it will also secure the proposed endowment of, say, in round numbers, $20,000.

I desire, therefore, sir, through our organ—your paper—to make a direct and personal appeal to each one of my brethren, the preachers in charge of the Mississippi Conference, to carry out in good faith the purport of these resolutions. Please take this paper to each one of your appointments, and after service read this article to your congregations, and ask that a committee of public-spirited ladies be appointed to carry out the plan. Please also do not be content with simply having the committee appointed, but, if need be, encourage them, exhort them and cooperate with them until the result be accomplished. Let each member on the church register be asked for $1 as the minimum, and let the more well-to-do be encouraged to give more—$5, $10, $50 or $100. When you have succeeded in raising the average of $1 of each member, or as much more as you can, send the amount to me by sight draft on New Orleans, by postoffice order on Clinton, La., or by registered letter. I will acknowledge the receipt through the ADVOCATE, and will, with the advice of the president of the board of trustees, Bishop Keener, proceed at once to invest it for the benefit of the college.

I ask the presiding elders also, as the resolutions suggest, to aid in this work, and encourage the ministers on their districts to attend to the matter promptly and efficiently.

I humbly and earnestly invoke the blessing of the great Patron of all learning upon the effort.

C. G. ANDREWS.

JACKSON, LA., December 30, 1875.

Dedication Services.

The new church on St. Charles avenue was opened on last Sunday, January 2, Dr. Munsey, the pastor, preaching morning and night to a full house. The sermons were surpassingly eloquent, delivered with unction, and filled with the marrow of gospel truth. The dedicatory service was conducted by Bishop Keener after the night sermon, and the spacious and beautiful house was impressively and devoutly set apart for the worship of God and, for the preaching of his word. In the afternoon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to a large company. The cost of the church, including furniture and organ, is $55,924. The ground, one hundred feet front by two hundred in depth, is estimated at $7,753. Total cost, including fence, ground and furniture, $33,677. On the day of dedication subscriptions were received to the amount of $2,427.56. Previously subscribed, $15,030.31. Total amount of subscriptions, $17,457.87. All bills and payments on the contract have been met by R. W. Rayne as they have fallen due; so that the work has been done at cash prices, and at wonderfully low rates. There was in the pulpit a very pleasing reminder of Bishop McTyeire in the shape of a very fine Bible and hymn-book which the Bishop presented to the church. It was a matter of regret that Bro. Rayne was not well enough to be present at any of the services on Sunday. For more than a year his health has been infirm, and during the past three months he has become nearly blind. Amidst much bodily weakness and suffering he has gone forward with this enterprise, but in the completion he has not been permitted to see the imposing and beautiful structure. Prayer was offered up for him. God grant that his health may be restored and that his life may be long spared. In a panel over the front entrance from the open tower into the vestibule is a marble tablet with this inscription:

"To him who hath redeemed me and kept me all my life!

"And in memory of my son William, who was fatally wounded at Chancellorsville."

DEATH OF COL. JAMES O. FUJUA. We learn with great sorrow that our loved and long-esteemed friend, Col. Fujua, died at his residence in Baton Rouge, on Thursday, December 30. He had been ill for several weeks, and the result was not altogether unexpected. We are informed that his last hours were peaceful and triumphant, and that he died in comfortable assurance of a blessed immortality. Col. Fujua was a member of the Methodist Church, and one of the noblest types of the Christian gentleman. He was an able lawyer, a finished and eloquent speaker, a public-spirited and useful citizen, and a man whose character was marked by every generous and magnanimous trait. He has been called away in the prime of his life. We trust that a more extended obituary will be furnished. To the bereaved wife and children we extend our sympathy in this great sorrow. May the God of mercy gather them under his wings, and may they abide under the shadow of the Almighty.

REV. JOSEPHUS ANDERSON, D. D., of the Florida Conference, has been transferred to the White River Conference, and stationed at Helena, Ark.

SORROW does not conquer the spirit; woes without and distress within cannot destroy when a rill from the living waters flows to the deepest root. Truly says the psalmist; and truthfully echo our hearts in all conditions of earthly being: "All my springs are in thee."—*Advocate and Guardian.*

Books and Periodicals.

WESTERN CAVALIERS. Embracing the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kentucky from 1832 to 1854. By A. H. Redford, D. D. Nashville, Tenn.: Southern Methodist Publishing House, 1875.

There are twelve chapters in the volume, each chapter embracing the annals of the Kentucky Conference for one year. The Conference proceedings and statistics are given in detail, notice of the most important sermons and addresses, and everything pertaining to the state of the church throughout the several districts. It is, in fact, a detailed history of Methodism for the period of twelve years—in many respects the most eventful years in the history of our church in that State. To Kentucky Methodists, and especially to the preachers, it is a work of great interest, and to the church at large it is a contribution to our history of the utmost value. The materials which Dr. Redford has gathered are now in a shape to be preserved, and the connection owes the author a debt of gratitude for his timely and well-executed undertaking. The narrative is enlivened by stirring incidents and adventures, and is enriched by biographical sketches of the most eminent and remarkable preachers of the day. These graphic delineations of character and personal history of the heroes of Western and Southern Methodism give the work a popular interest, and to all classes of readers will prove most valuable and entertaining. It would be well if all of our older Conferences could have their histories written up after the method and style which Dr. Redford has adopted, and before the materials for such publications have been lost. We are indebted to the author for a copy of Western Cavaliers, and we have read it with interest and profit. It is a large 12mo of 515 pages, clear print, and handsomely bound. For sale at the Publishing House in Nashville and New Orleans.

DRAWN FROM LIFE. New York: E. J. Hale & Son, publishers, 1875.

This volume is composed of sketches of young ladies, young gentlemen and young couples, by Charles Dickens. They were originally published anonymously about the time that "Sketches by Boz," "Pickwick" and "Oliver Twist" appeared. This is the first American edition. Drawn from Life is not altogether in Dickens' best vein, but the work abounds in humor and satire, and is altogether a lively and piquant affair. It is, however, marred by more than mere traces of vulgarity and irreligion, and for this reason it is not a book to be commended.

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA AND UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY. Edited by J. Clay Fulton, LL. D. New and improved edition. Philadelphia: Baker, Davis & Co.

The publishers are bringing out in numbers a new edition of this valuable and popular work. It will contain eighteen new maps, splendidly engraved and colored. Zell's Encyclopedia combines all works of reference in one compact and convenient form. It embraces history, biography, geography, science and art, language, natural history, botany, mineralogy, medicine, law, mechanics, architecture, manufacturing, agriculture, Bible history, church, history, etc. The work will embrace in all sixty-four numbers, and furnished at fifty cents a number. We have received the first four numbers.

NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE. By Sarah Flower Adams. With designs by J. M. Humphreys. Best of Love & Shepard, publishers.

This is the well-known and popular devotional song, with beautifully executed illustrations. It is a gem of beauty in every way, and will be admired and prized by all lovers of art and sacred song. For sale by Eyrich, Canal street, New Orleans.

—The River of Dreams and Other Poems is the title of a little volume by G. E. O. Lee & Shepard, Boston, publishers. The River of Dreams is an extended poem running through seventy-three pages of the book. In addition there are a number of miscellaneous pieces. The versification is good, and the author exhibits much of the poetic genius. The book is handsomely bound and elegantly printed.

—Our Sunday school periodicals for January have been received. These have been brought out by the new editor, Dr. Cunnyngham, and they speak well for his qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been elected. In a brief salutatory—just a word—the editor says: "Our election to the position of Sunday school secretary and editor was as unexpected to us as it possibly could be to any one in the church. We accepted, after much hesitation and earnest prayer to God for direction. Its labors and responsibilities are now upon us, and we shall simply do the best we can. The present month's periodicals have been prepared amidst the pressure of pastoral duties and the confusion incident to a change of residence. We hope to improve as we advance. We ask the prayers and the active co-operation of all who love the good work in which we are engaged." The Magazine, Visitor and Our Little People are all in a new dress—very bright and comely, as we think—concerning which the editor says: "We are indebted to the good taste and artistic skill of our friends, Messrs. Spillers and Kirby, of the Publishing House, for the new and elegant dress in which we make our *debut*. They are gentlemen of superior skill in their departments. They have our thanks for the style in which all our Sunday school periodicals have been brought out the present month. We are sure our readers will be pleased with the mechanical execution, whatever they may think of the matter in our first numbers." Only the Scripture text of the International Series is adopted. Dr. Cunnyngham, we are glad to know, will give his own expositions. He says: "The exposition and discussion will be entirely our own, and will be strictly conformed to our Methodist standards of theology. We shall avail ourselves of all helps and aids which may come in the way, but our Sunday school literature will be, as heretofore, distinctively our own."

—We have received the catalogue of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., for 1875-6.

The Business of Journalism.

We are indebted to the *Central Christian Advocate* for the following summary of a suggestive article: The *Herald and Presbyter*, of Cincinnati, one of the most successful newspapers published in the country, has been looking closely into the business side of journalism. There has been for several years an opinion afloat that the subscription price of our religious journals is too high, and that the publishers make great profits out of them. The religious weekly is compared with the secular weekly, published at half the price, and the people seem determined not to understand why there should be so great a difference. "A religious weekly paper is made up entirely of matter prepared for and used by it alone; the secular weekly is made up entirely of matter that has already been used and paid for by the sale of the daily issue. One sees then, at a glance that the secular weekly costs the publishers scarcely anything except the price of the paper and the press-work. But some one has suggested publishing a religious daily as part of a scheme for a cheap religious weekly. This would be well enough if there were not ninety-nine chances in a hundred that the religious daily would not pay its way, all efforts to establish a paper of that class in this country having hitherto failed.

The following statement of the cost of their paper and what it would cost to subscribers, according to their numbers, has been prepared by the *Herald and Presbyter*:

"The question, then, is: How does a paper published at $2.50 a year live at all without at least a list of 15,000 subscribers? The fact is, a good many that have been undertaken lived only a short time and then disappeared. One source of income is probably not included in the above calculations—that gained by advertising, which often aids to keep a paper afloat. But no paper with less than 10,000 subscribers can command a profitable advertising patronage. Nor can religious journals obtain prices for advertising that will compare with the secular; for they refuse the class of advertisements which offer the largest remuneration. If our readers will compare the price of religious journals in this country with literary and professional papers—with any and all weekly journals not made up from daily newspapers—it will be made clear that they are the cheapest papers in the market. As will be seen by the accompanying table, our church weeklies cannot be published much cheaper than they are without a greatly enlarged list of subscribers.

REV. W. E. MUNSEY, D. D.—From the *Journal*, published at Jonesboro, Tenn., we clip the following:

At the Church Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, on the twelfth day of December, 1875, among other things, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Dr. W. E. Munsey has been a citizen of our town for several years, and he and his family contributed so much to our pleasure and profit, both religiously and socially; *And whereas*, We now learn that it is his purpose to remove with his family in a short time to New Orleans, where he has been called by the church to take pastoral charge of one of the city churches; therefore,

Resolved, That while we cannot question the wisdom that takes Dr. Munsey and his excellent family from us, we do regret most sincerely their loss to us as a church and a community at large.

Resolved, That we do most sincerely commend them to the Christian love and sympathy of those among whom they may be thrown, and congratulate the church and community which shall receive the ministry of Dr. Munsey, and the society of himself and family.

SUSPICION is the virtue of a coward.

A CANE PRESENTED.—In the Selma *Times* of December 28 we find a very interesting account of the presentation of an elegant cane to the Rev. M. S. Andrews, D. D., by a number of gentlemen outside of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who took this method of expressing their high esteem for this able and faithful minister on the termination of his four years' pastorate in their midst. The presentation was made in the presence of a large company, by Rev. E. Capers, of the Episcopal Church, who accompanied the act with a pleasant address, to which Dr. Andrews responded in fitting terms. Dr. Andrews retires from Selma followed by the hearty good will of all classes, and with regrets at parting with him.

ON BOARD STEAMER SHANNON,
December 11, 1875.

At a meeting of the passengers, called this day, Rev. J. A. Miller was called to the chair, and R. D. Bridger was requested to act as secretary.

On motion the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The kindness of Capt. J. W. Blanks and the other officers of the steamer Shannon, extended to us since our embarkation, in the ordinary civilities so conducive to the happiness of travelers, and in the great reduction of fare of the members of the Louisiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and also to the members of the State Grange, has been of such a character as to increase our already great respect for and confidence in them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we take great pleasure in recommending the Shannon and her officers to the entire traveling public.

Resolved, That we request the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, the *Sun of the South*, Ouachita *Telegraph* and Columbia *Herald* to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Issued, in behalf of said meeting,
J. A. MILLER, Chairman.
R. D. BRIDGER, Secretary.

THE Catholic Church in California is struck "a big contract," as the Westerners say. In 1854 a fund was raised for evangelizing California in Santa Anna's time this money was taken by the Mexican government, which agreed to pay six per cent. interest for it, and use it for the purpose intended. When California was ceded to the United States this fund amounted to $1,500,000. The Catholics of California demanded their share of it. The Mexican government said that the fund was used in the support of missions, that these were political institutions, and the fund consequently public property. The subject was referred to the commission, of which the British minister at Washington, Sir Edward Thornton, is president, and he has decided it in favor of the California Catholics. They will get $900,000.

MARRIED.

NEWMAN—At the residence of the bride's father, Wednesday, December 22, 1875, by Rev. F. Parrish, Mr. S. L. Jones to Miss Eliza Newman, all of Baton Rouge, La.

MILLER-SIMONTON—December 23, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. H. Hendrick, Mr. T. W. Miller to Miss Mary Simonton, all of Opelousas, La.

GERMAN PARTY—In Baton Rouge, December 23, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Irvin Miller, Mr. John Shepard to Miss Belle Vaughn.

Publisher's Department.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK.—Louisiana National Bank is one of the most reliable institutions in our city. Its capital and resources are of vast advantage to our business community. To the sagacity and foresight of its president, J. H. Oglesby, Esq., our merchants and dealers have been repeatedly indebted for aid to effect pressing emergencies arising from fluctuations of trade and the movements of the staple. It has been kept safe for them as we have had one of the high officers of our largest moneyed institutions, on which so many depend for accommodation, who has had the ability to foresee and the firmness to hold on to the amounts necessary to meet the heavy demands that have been unforeseen by the average business mind. Associated with Mr. Oglesby as cashier is A. Lurla, Esq., an officer of great experience, close attention to business, and possessed in a high degree the qualifications requisite to shine in that office. And we take pleasure in saying that the numerous clerks and employés of the bank are polite and prompt attendants. The tellers and clerks and everybody else seem to understand that quick transactions of business will please. For facts relative to the condition of the bank we refer to the semi-annual statement, to be found in another column.

PIANOS.—Those needing pianos or other instruments of any description are referred to the advertisement of Philip Werlein on this page. Mr. Werlein is one of the largest dealers in the South, thoroughly reliable, and will give satisfaction to those who favor him with their orders.

DRUGGIST.—George Budding's store is located at 58 St. Charles street, between Felicity and Polymnia, and is very convenient for our friends in the upper portion of the city. Any one sending prescriptions filled would do well to give him a call. See advertisement.

SOUTHERN SALE STABLES.—Planters would do well to note the advertisement of Alford & Martin, proprietors of the above stables. They have constantly on hand a large stock of horses and mules, and offer to sell at the lowest market prices.

SOUTHERN BANK.—Our readers will notice the advertisement of this institution on the first page. The bank is well known, and in charge of competent gentlemen. We are pleased to see that Thomas Layton, Esq., has been elected president.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—We call attention to "Cheap John's" advertisement on this page. His establishment is at 207 Poydras street, where he offers bargains to purchasers. Give him a call and examine his goods.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds
RECEIVED BY MAIL,
For the Week Ending Jan. 1, 1876.

A—M S Andrews, Mrs E Asselineau $48.15, J D Armstrong, Edwin Alden $19.95, T A S Adams $13.25, A F Andre, Atkinson & Tyler $21.80.

B—W C Black, Bryant & Ibberts two letters $25, A Y Barber, S H Baird, Robert P Baldwin, W P Barton, Robert Babington, H F Blow, F M Beverly $2.10, D H Baird, Joseph Barker, H P Bradford $1, H Blackmar, W H L Bartlett, Mrs R W Bringhurst 50 cents, H P Bowen, R L Brown, John U C Black $8.50.

C—D C B Caligerly, Mrs A G Carpenter 25 cents, Baxter Clegg $10, Joseph S Corley, H M Crowder $2, Mrs A A Carruth $2.50, A J Campbell, Mrs Mary A Cain $2.50.

D—Logan H Dameron, John H Dyer, Donaldson & Co two letters, A P Bohannan, Ruffin T Davis, Agnes Dowling, Daughtry & Smythe, Miss Ida Dunbar, Charles H Ditson & Co.

E—John D Enack, A Evans.

F—E N Freshman two letters, W F Ferris $34.27, A R Ferguson $9.75, E E Frederick $20, N E Fair 25 cents, J L Futrell.

G—H B Graham & Bro, H M Granade, H M Gilmore, Gorton & Wales, James A Godfrey, C H Gregory, W Gaston, W C George $2.

H—T F Hurton, Alexander Hood, W H Hill $2.50, Charles Hutchings $11.52, R C Hendricks, H L Hoyl, J T Heard, R M Hastings, A L Harper, H L Horton.

I—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

J—Frank Johnson 50 cents, J M Johnson, Thos E James.

K—Charles Kingsley, Ketcham & McDougall, Theodore E Kelly 50 cents.

L—L B Lafette & Bro, W H Letthe W C Lewis $20, W H Lewis $3.25, W E M Linfield.

M—H H Montgomery, Thomas Mullett, O M Marsh $20, Irvin Miller, J T McLaughlin $2.50, Henry D Moore, Massachusetts Paper Company, P H Moss, E E Mullins, H McMillen $2.50, J O Mobley $7.50, Henry Moore $10.25, W M Motley.

N—C H New, Joseph D Newsom $25, J F Newcomer two letters, R T Nabors, J Nicholson, Neill & Co.

O—Mrs M Mollyer $2.50.

P—A L Pritchett, William Patterson $2.50, W P Powell $3, Pope Bros & Krigman, T A Peterson, Paul Hoyt Company, E M Peyton, J W Poston, T B Phillips.

R—W H Rothrock, Ingram two letters, George P Rowell & Co, Robert Ogden $2, George P Richardson $2.50, Reed & Ludlow, William S Rann, W H Rainsford, C H Rich, William H Rees & Co, I W Rushe.

S—Peter Smith & Co, W M Stewart, Sanford & Co, H Smith $2, W E Stacy, H Strong and two letters, St Louis Advertising and Publishing Company, M B Sutton $2, A Smith.

T—Mrs Turrington, Mrs C McGoughs, E W Thompson, W M Thornton.

W—James W Ward, Thomas F Wright, W J Watkins, J L Williamson, Mrs H M Whitworth, Wright & Wade, Mrs E Wade, Col William Wade, Dr Wheeler, Rev S S Watson, R B White, H Ward, Wetherald, W H Whitaker & Co, T W Wilson, James A Wood, A B Ward.

The following is taken from the

PIANO TRADE, &c.

Now for Cheap to the Trade. Mason & Hamlin Boston manufacture an assortment of pianos for the season, which are offered by the New York Agency at prices that will command ready sale. They are of the usual high standard of excellence, and are confidently recommended to the trade as instruments of unusual merit. Their cabinet organs are also of the best quality, and are offered at prices that will insure a large sale. Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Company, 154 Tremont street, Boston.

Messrs. Chickering & Sons, with their usual enterprise, have secured a very desirable location for their new warerooms, on Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street, and are constructing a building which, when completed, will be the handsomest and most commodious piano warerooms in the world. The present warerooms, on Fifth avenue, corner of Eighteenth street, have been occupied by Messrs. Chickering & Sons for twenty years, during which time they have become a household word throughout the civilized world, and are known as the representatives of the highest type of piano-forte manufacture. Their success has been unprecedented, and they richly deserve the handsome building which they are erecting, and which will be a fitting monument to their skill and enterprise. Their present warerooms, with their valuable contents, will be sold at auction on the 28th inst., by Messrs. Leavitt, Strong & Co., auctioneers, at the Astor House, corner of Vesey street and Broadway.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons, the well-known piano manufacturers, have removed their warerooms to their new building, corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, where they have ample room for the display of their large stock of pianos. Their factory, which is one of the largest in the country, is situated at Astoria, Long Island, and is reached by a ferry from the foot of East Twenty-sixth street. Their pianos are of the highest grade of excellence, and are deservedly popular.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons have also established warerooms in Boston, at 82 Boylston street, where they have a large stock of their pianos on hand.

Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co. have removed their warerooms to the corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, where they have a large and handsome store, and where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. Their pianos are of the highest grade of excellence, and are deservedly popular.

Messrs. Decker Brothers have also removed their warerooms to the corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, where they have a large and handsome store, and where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. Their pianos are of the highest grade of excellence, and are deservedly popular.

Messrs. Weber & Co. have also removed their warerooms to the corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, where they have a large and handsome store, and where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. Their pianos are of the highest grade of excellence, and are deservedly popular.

Messrs. Hallet, Davis & Co. have also removed their warerooms to the corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, where they have a large and handsome store, and where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. Their pianos are of the highest grade of excellence, and are deservedly popular.

Messrs. Chickering & Sons have also established warerooms in Boston, at 82 Boylston street, where they have a large stock of their pianos on hand.

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Messrs. Hallet, Davis & Co. have also established warerooms in Boston, at 82 Boylston street, where they have a large stock of their pianos on hand.

DITSON & CO., our constant advertisers, commence the new year with a large accession of valuable music. They have purchased the entire stock of Lee & Walker in Philadelphia, and will continue the business there under a new title. The stock thus purchased comprises a quarter of a million (500,000 pieces) of sheet music, 10,000 music book plates, belonging to 250 different books, 125 pianos and organs, etc. As the original stock of Oliver Ditson & Co. includes about 300,000 the quantity above named, it will be seen that they have literally "music for the million." See advertisement.

E. Y. TEAS & CO., the rose growers, Richmond, Ind., offer *free to all applicants* their handsome descriptive catalogue. For some years past their collection has been unsurpassed, and it is improved yearly. All kinds of plants mailed, and warranted to arrive in good order.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 18 Camp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best-selected stock in the South; and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit our line of

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as moderate as can be found in any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
18 Camp street, under City Hotel.
New Orleans, La.

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Farm, Garden and Household.

Care in Handling Bees.

There are few persons but would keep bees, study their nature, and make them pay a profit, if they could only be relieved of the fear of stings, which is the great and universal objection to bee culture. Some say to me that they would not have a hive of bees on their premises if I would give the bees to them—they could not go near them without being stung. Now I do not doubt that they will attack one person more than another, the exhalations of some persons seeming to be very offensive to them, though I apprehend there is not so much difference as some suppose. Some, on entering an apiary, are fearful of going near a hive, and if a bee should pass or come near to inspect matters they will think it is time to leave. They usually dodge a few moments and strike at them, and at last make their way to the house or barn, with the bees after them. Sometimes a hat is used to strike them down, and very likely they will receive more stings than if they had stood quietly on the spot. Nine times out of ten a bee will not sting an approaching person; so if one stands quiet and holds his head down, and avoids breathing on them which irritates them more than any one cause, there need be no fear of stings.

Keeping bees good-natured is the main point in bee-keeping, and also offers a pretty fair subject for ridicule, for it seems rather absurd to talk of teaching a bee anything; nevertheless, it is worth while to think of it a little. Most of us know that by injudicious training, horses, cattle and dogs may be rendered extremely vicious. If there is no perceptible analogy between them and bees, experience has proved that they too may be made ten times more irritable than they are naturally; therefore it should be the apiarian's aim to keep them good-natured, so that at any time he can go into the apiary without any fear of being molested, and open the hive for inspection with impunity. A thing very much neglected is the opening of the hive and knowing the condition of the bees by actual inspection. The hive should be so constructed that this duty may be performed without killing or disabling a bee.

I will now say a few words about going among and handling them. All quick motions near them, such as running, striking, etc., are noticed. When you go in a yard let your movements be slow, cautious and respectful. We can often pass unmolested, having manifested a becoming deportment. If a bee comes near, stand still; if it shows any intentions of an attack, put your head down and hold your breath; if they are rather irritable, die down and cover your face till they leave; or walk slowly, with head down, to some bush or tree. As they dart at objects horizontally, they have not much chance when the head is down. Avoid going in front of a hive as much as possible. If this is necessary—as for mowing the grass, which should always be kept short—do it in the morning, when they are not likely to interfere.

Perform all operations about a hive at or before the middle of the day, when there are few at home except young bees. Use smoke only when absolutely necessary. Care should be taken when hiving bees not to irritate them more than possible. The improved hives now used necessitate bringing the bees to them, which is done by cutting off the branch on which they hang, and carrying it to the hive, or jarring them into a swarm bag made for that special purpose. If the branch is cut off and carried to the hive you will want something to shake them out. I prefer a square tray of light one-inch square material, and as wide as the hive. Over this tack some cloth, drawn up tightly. After bees rest on the hive, the other rests on legs, so as to drive it under the board of the hive. *George A. Blanch, N. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Country Gentleman.*

A LESSON IN CABBAGE.—Every one knows that cabbages will not grow fast or head out well unless they are hoed often. Most have also learned that this engenders the best if hoed very early in the morning, while the dew is on the ground. Hoeing later in the day, when the dew has evaporated, will not have the same effect. The reasons appear to be these:

The dew, being covered with soil, is retained, and helps to keep the earth moist. It contains a large amount of oxygen, which it took from the air. These act to decompose the soil, and to hasten the growth of plants. It also absorbs a large quantity of ammonia, which is directly taken up by the plants. Now the same causes ought to produce the same effect on other plants, and it has been found by observing farmers that they do. Market gardeners prefer to have potatoes hoed either when the soil is wet with dew or after a slight rain.

Observations made by one of the best farmers in Wisconsin, extended through many years, convinced him that there was great advantage in plowing land while it was wet with dew. Especially was this the case when clover or grass was plowed under. It was found that the grass and sod rotted much sooner, and that the succeeding crops were larger and of better quality. *Chicago Times.*

RATS.—A granger, in one of our exchanges, gives the following simple method of getting rid of these pests: "To exterminate rats with little trouble and small cost, without poison or bad odor, take common lime and put it where they travel about your place, and if they burrow put the lime in the holes, either about your dwelling or corn cribs. Put water where they will get their feet in it and then in the lime, and depend on it they will not stay there."

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A LITTLE LIME dissolved in water, and applied to the soil, kills every species of worm without injury to the plant.

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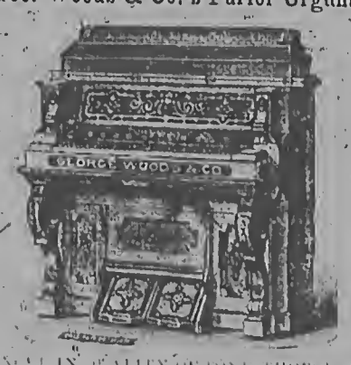

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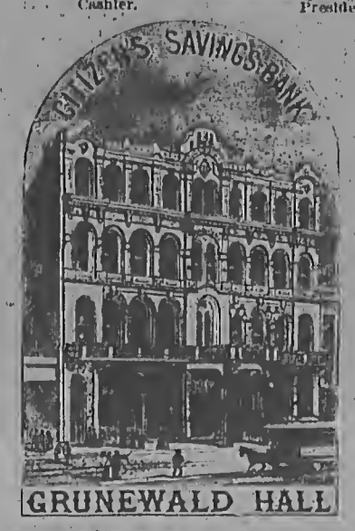

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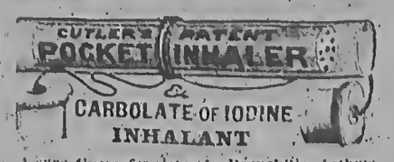

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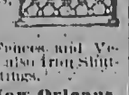

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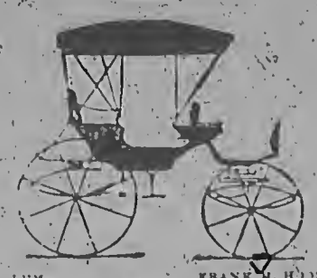

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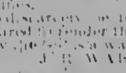
GREAT  REDUCTION

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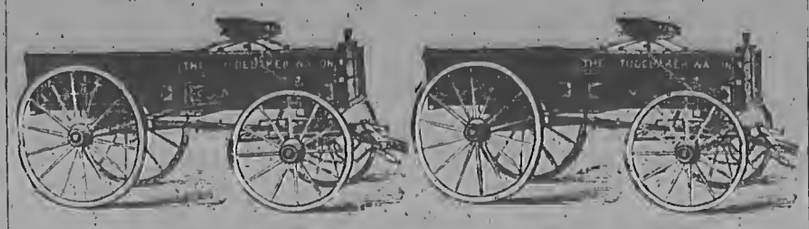

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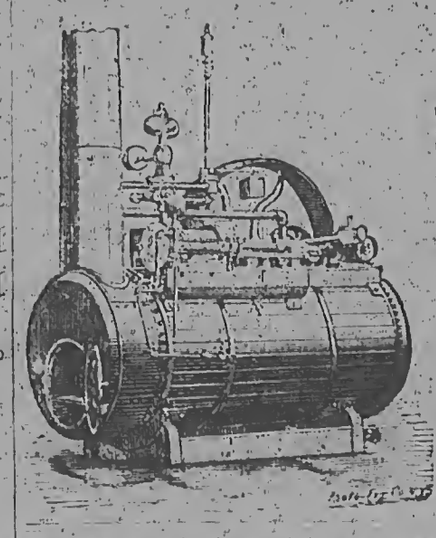
Successor to R. Marsh Bingham & Co.



PAYNE'S CORNING HORIZONTAL Portable Engines.

3, 8, 12 AND 15 HORSE POWER.

THOROUGHLY tested on many years' constant use in this section, fully guaranteed, and taken in charge by the Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co. at the factory, Fulton and Tchoupitoulas streets, and at the sales rooms, Chartres and Conti streets.

☞ Send for descriptive Price Lists.

B. J. WEST,

SOLE AGENT,

115 AND 117 MAGAZINE STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Manufacturers' Agent and Wholesale Dealer in Plantation Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Machinery. no11 6m

TO GRANGERS PURCHASING DRY GOODS.

We claim the attention of the **Grangers**, as also all buyers of Dry Goods,

TO OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

DOMESTICS AND STAPLE GOODS,

WHICH IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Buying and Selling for Cash Only Enables Us to Offer the Best Inducements.

☞ *All Orders filled with care and promptitude.*

D. H. HOLMES, 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon St.

☞ Samples furnished BY MAIL, on application. de14 1y

C. C. C.

The Complete Cotton Cleaner. A New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginner.—thoroughly removes all Dust, Dirt, Sand and light Trash from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the light from one to four grades.

No gin house should be without one of those "cleaners". It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days work.

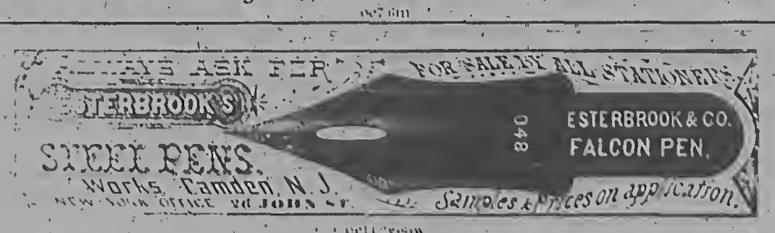
Manufactured and sold by

Allison Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Send for Circulars and Price list. ☜

FRIERSON & CO., Agents, 77 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

oct7 6m



MISFIT CARPETS.

Good Second-Hand and Misfit English Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Etc., for a cheap at the Old Place.

112 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

SIDE ENTRANCE OPPOSITE FULTON STREET PRAYER-MEETING

Goods Sent to Any Part of the United States Free of Charge.

☞ SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. se16 1y

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

NOW WITH IMPORTED SHOES—

HOME-MANUFACTURED SHOES—

AT $1.50 TO $6.50.

Fine Fancy Screwed Cutters only $4.50.

de21 1m D. KATZENSTEIN, 181 Royal street, near Bank's Store.

MOLASSES BARRELS AND SUGAR HOGSHEADS FOR SALE.

200 MOLASSES BARRELS and

50 SUGAR HOGSHEADS, best quality, on hand, ready for immediate delivery, for sale on liberal terms to suit shippers. Apply to

WILLIAM F. WALSH,

de9 2m No. 14 N. Front St., New Orleans

CRESCENT CONFECTIONERY AND LADIES' ICE CREAM SALOON

590 MAGAZINE ST. 590

Near corner St. Andrew, New Orleans.

Orders for Weddings, Parties, Soirées, Suppers etc. promptly attended to.

de28 3m F. TROLLE, Proprietor.

JOHN L. LAVELLE,

GROCER,

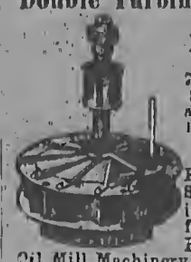
361 DRYADES STREET. 361

One door north of Erato, New Orleans, La.

Butter and Tea a specialty. Goods delivered free of drayage to any part of the city. Families will find it to their advantage to call. nov1 1m

MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

THE JAS. LEFFEL Double Turbine Water Wheel,



Manufactured by

POOLE & HUNT,

Baltimore, Md.

7,000 NOW IN USE!

Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery; Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine Moulding; Accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

mh23 1y

MACHINERY.

IRON AND WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING.

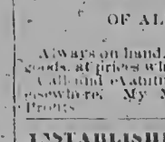
HANGERS, PULLEYS, COUPLINGS, BELTING, etc. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list.

GEORGE PLACE,

121 CHAMBERS AND 103 READE STREET,

NEW YORK CITY. au19 1y

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.



Established in 1837.

Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings, for *Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, Chimes, etc.* Fully Warranted.

Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.

E. VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second St., Cincinnati.

au19 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM GREGG. MRS. ADA GREGG

Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,

NO. 154 CANAL STREET,

Next door to New Orleans Savings Institution,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A Lady at the premises, with the various kinds of

SEWING MACHINES

has full sway to make a specialty in this line, first-class Machines of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Under-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $25. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones.

Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments in the country to parties giving references.

MRS. ADA GREGG,

respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adornment or domestic goods for Ladies and Children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies' and Children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.

N. B.—All inquiries relative to articles mentioned or unmentioned will be answered free of charge.

Second-hand Machines, in good order, at half prices. The best Needles for all Machines.

REFERENCE.—J. H. Power, Jackson, Miss. Send for catalogue and circular.

se17 GREGG'S PURCHASING BUREAU.

J. A. LACROIX,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Pontchartrain Cheap Store,

COR. FRENCHMEN AND VICTORY STREETS

Ladies', Gent's, Misses' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Always on hand, a full assortment of first-class goods, at prices which defy competition.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. My Motto—Quick Sales and Small Profits. se25 1y

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

Workingmen's Grocery Store.

THE BEST IN EVERYTHING, GOOD WEIGHT AND HONEST DEALING.

EVERYTHING SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, AND

Exclusively for Cash.

Meats of all kinds, choice Family Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and all kinds of Fancy Groceries, etc. Customers will find that they can save money, as on all staples, by purchasing of me. Call and see. Polite attention given to everyone.

J. D. REEL,

1179 and 81 Tchoupitoulas street.

oct7 6m Bet. Philip and Soniparu, Fourth District.

THE HOLIDAYS AT HOGAN'S.

IN ANTICIPATION of the holiday festivities, Mr. W. Bart. Hogan, the leader of fashion, has made preparations on an extensive scale for the supplying of goods, Kid, Satin and Colored Kid SLIPPERS AND SHOES. Seeing, in the mind of the public, Ladies' shoes already adorn the show-cases at 69 and 71 Canal street, giving promise of what is to be exhibited as the season advances. In addition to the magnificent stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes which this renowned house always possesses, Mr. Hogan is in receipt of an advance sight of English Waterproof Walking Shoes, acknowledged to be the most perfect thing in foot wear yet gotten up. To keep up with the times, Hogan has re-set his pages all round fully 25 per cent. enlarged size type.

Mr. Hogan has also recently received a large and splendid stock of Trimmings, Wallets and Bags of the newest styles and with all recent improvements. de9 1m

"IRON-CLAD PAINT."

WE MANUFACTURE under Green's Patents, from the purest and hardest Iron Ores, such as are used in furnaces for making Pig Iron. It is Fire, Water and Weather-Proof. The best, most economical and durable Paint known for ROOFING, IRON WORK OF BUILDINGS, FENCES, BRICK WALLS, etc. Agents wanted.

Send for circular and price list.

EMPIRE IRON-CLAD PAINT CO.,

304 W. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

se20 1y

SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTORY.

We hope all will follow the example of our friend. We have just made another visit to the Shoe Manufactory of our esteemed and enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. JOHN HANSEN, 43 and 45 Canal street, and notwithstanding the hard times we find he is employing one hundred hands, and there by supporting at least five hundred persons. His work is of the best quality and is sold at the LOWEST PRICES, even below what the same goods can be bought for at the North. We advise all country merchants to call and see Mr. Hansen's stock before they purchase elsewhere, and thereby keep their money at home.

Ladies and gentlemen who wish to make Christmas and New Year presents of Boots and Shoes should call on Mr. Hansen before purchasing elsewhere, as they can have the goods at wholesale prices and at the same time sustain home manufactured articles.

de16 1m CITIZEN.

GLASS STAINERS

CUTTERS, AND EMBOSSERS.

CHURCH WINDOWS A SPECIALTY.

Estimates and Samples on application.

WM. COULTER & SON.

102 & 104 E. 2d St., Cincinnati, O.

mh18 1y

STAINED GLASS WORKS.

GALLERY OF ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIVE ART.

WILLIAM GIBSON'S SONS.—Established in 1856. Ecclesiastical Decorations, Plain and Ornamental Windows for Churches and Domestic buildings. The ideas of Artists and Amateurs artistically carried out. ☞ Designs for Memorial Windows a specialty. Gibson's Building, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York. se14 6m

FOR LADIES ONLY.

Lady Agents wanted to sell a Skirt-Supporting Corset and skirt supporter. Sold does or apply to MME. GIRARD, 21 E. Sixteenth street, New York. se1 1y

New Orleans Markets.

From the New Orleans Price Current

The river is 10 feet 4 inches below high-water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals for the three days ending January 4:

Mississippi river and bayous	bales 15 [illegible]
Red river	[illegible]
Ouachita river	[illegible]
Railroads	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

On Saturday the only sale reported was 200 bales. On Monday the market opened with a pretty fair inquiry, and 2,500 bales changed hands during the morning, mostly at previous rates, after which the movement exhibited only a moderate degree of animation, and the additional business reported did not exceed 4,000 bales, making a total for the day of 6,500. The offerings of the better qualities were light, and these descriptions ruled at steady prices, factors in many cases being still more stringent in their pretensions for them than they were last week; but the general run of offerings showed increased irregularity, with a tendency towards easier rates and concessions were at times 1/16 lower than inside figures. On Tuesday the market exhibited few indications of much activity during the morning, but later in the day buyers came forward in improved force, factors meeting the demand more freely, the movement became animated, the closing sales were [illegible] average lists could have been bought at less. Strict low middling with a weak stain sold at 11. Late on Friday, in addition to the amount reported, 1,200 bales were taken by jobbers, making the business of that day to 5,500 bales, or [illegible] of the week's sales.

The above makes an aggregate for the past three days of 17,500 bales, against 11,200 for the corresponding time last week and 25,500 the week before.

The receipts proper at this port since the first of September, exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, are 600,000 bales, against 567,000 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest mail dates, as compared with last year, is 230,000 bales. The increase by the reports per telegraph is 265,000 bales, against 206,000. In the reports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year there is an increase of [illegible] bales to France, [illegible] to other foreign ports and a decrease of [illegible] to Great Britain. We quote

Ordinary	[illegible]
Strict ordinary	[illegible]
Good ordinary	[illegible]
Strict good ordinary	[illegible]
Low middling	[illegible]
Strict low middling	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]
Good middling	[illegible]
Middling fair	[illegible]

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875	bales [illegible]
Arrived to-day	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Exported to-day	[illegible]
Exported previously	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]

SUGAR.—The receipts on Saturday and Monday were small. There was quite a demand and the receipts were mostly sold at [illegible] for good to prime. Centrifugals after [illegible] for choice. Grass-clarified [illegible] yellow and white clarified [illegible] for choice.

MOLASSES.—The receipts on Saturday and Monday comprised [illegible] barrels, which were mostly sold at [illegible] for good to prime. Fermenting [illegible] for prime not fermenting [illegible] for strictly prime and [illegible] for choice.

CORN MEAL.—Is offering on the landing in the public auctions, 2,000 sacks sold on Monday at [illegible] cents. [illegible] sacks sold on Tuesday at [illegible] cents.

CORN.—On Monday [illegible] sacks sold, of which [illegible] yellow at 52c, and 100 white at [illegible].

OATS.—On Monday [illegible] sacks sold at 45c for prime to choice.

BRAN.—On Monday [illegible] sacks sold at 80c per 100 lbs.

PORK.—On Monday [illegible] barrels in the hands of speculators sold at [illegible] for clear.

BACON.—No shoulders on hand and none are [illegible] job demand at [illegible] for clear rib sides, [illegible] for clear.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Is [illegible] and [illegible] at 13c per lb.

MONETARY.

Gold opened on Tuesday at 112¾ @ 113, and [illegible] at New York and after a quietest business closed at 112¾ @ 112⅞, against 112⅝ @ 113 that morning. No sales of silver have been reported. The market is still quoted at buying for Americans and coins and [illegible] gold for Mexican dollars.

New Orleans Wholesale Prices.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Made up from Actual Sales on the Premises.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Cotton scrapers, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton sweeps, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cultivators, plain and shovel-tooth, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cultivators, plain and weeding, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shovels and spades, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Axes, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shovel points, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall do. with cutters, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manly's double-shovel plow, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn mills, Collins's, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradford's first mills, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRICKS, ⅌ M		
Lake, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Country, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
English fire, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American fire, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CANDLES, ⅌ lb.		
Sperm, New Bedford, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHOCOLATE, ⅌ lb.		
Cocoa, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweet, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COAL, ⅌ ton		
Anthracite, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western, ⅌ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
COFFEE, ⅌ lb.		
Mexican, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Java, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COTTON SEED		
Rough, ⅌ ton	[illegible]	[illegible]
In sacks, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EGGS, ⅌ dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FERTILIZERS, ⅌ ton		
Stern's raw bone superphosphate, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stern's fine-ground bone, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLOUR, ⅌ bbl.		
Double extra, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superfine, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GLASS, ⅌ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French, 10 by 12, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French, 11 by 14 to 12 by 20, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French, 14 by 18 to 15 by 24, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAY, ⅌ ton:		
Prime, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choice, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IRON, ⅌ ton		
English, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden, assorted, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoop, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheet, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nail rods, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Castings, American, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEATHER, ⅌ lb.		
Sole, hemlock, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sole, oak, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harness, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calfskins, ⅌ dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas, rough, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LIME, ⅌ bbl.		
Western, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cement, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plaster Paris, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LUMBER, ⅌ M feet		
Boards, yellow pine, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boards, cypress, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flooring, dressed, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flooring, rough, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ceiling, dressed, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weatherboards, dressed, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weatherboards, rough, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scantling, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, ⅌ M, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laths, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OILS:		
Lard, ⅌ gallon, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal oil, in barrels, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linseed, raw, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHADES, ⅌ dozen		
One-half size boxes, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three-quarter size boxes, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Full size boxes, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SUGAR, ⅌ lb.		
Crushed, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pulverized, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TEAS, ⅌ lb		
Imperial, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gunpowder, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyson, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Young Hyson, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pouchong, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oolong, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WAGONS, CARTS, ETC.		
Wagon, two-horse, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wagon, four-horse, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wagon, four-horse, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cane wagon, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ox wagon, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ox cart, complete, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cane cart, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fergue cart, complete, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plantation cart, ⅌ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CATTLE MARKET

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1, 1876.

Texas beeves, choice, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas beeves, first quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas cattle, second quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Texas cattle, third quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Western beeves, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]
Sheep, first quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Sheep, second quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Milch cows, choice, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Milch cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]
Yearlings, ⅌ head	[illegible]

Advertisers' Directory

OF THE

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Alphabetically Arranged Under the Heads of the Business or Articles Advertised.

NOTE.—We take no advertisements except from those who we have good reason to believe are respectable and reliable. The publisher urges his solicitors and agents to seek the advertisements of the most worthy and reliable representatives in every branch of business, and not to apply to or accept business from persons of doubtful character. We have refused business to the extent of thousands of dollars each year for want of satisfactory information in reference to applicants. We think we may safely claim for the list below that it embraces, as a rule, the very best men and firms in the different branches represented.

☞ We do not retain dead advertisements.

Agencies.
Cresse, Parsloe & Appleby, 144 Canal street.

Agents Wanted.
W. H. Chichester, 26 Broadway, New York.
H. S. Goodspeed & Co., 14 Barclay street, New York.
Mme. Griswold, 21 East Sixteenth street, New York.
H. J. Hall & Co., Baltimore, Md.
J. Kennedy & Co., Richmond, Ind.
E. W. Thompson, 24 Dey street, New York.

Barrels.
William F. Walsh, 14 North Front street.

Bells.
Blymyer Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Buckeye Bell Foundery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hook-Hinders.
Owen Gernon, 88 Camp street.

Books and Stationery.
Robert J. Harp, agent, 110 and 112 Camp street.
W. [illegible] & Co., 121 S. Seventh street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert Carter & Brothers, 530 Broadway, New York.
Baker, Davis & Co., Philadelphia.
Lippincott & Co., 715 Broadway, New York.
Jansen, Bland & Co., 5, Lower New Orleans.
H. H. Bancroft & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Joseph Church & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hall & Houghton, 23 New York.
Nelson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Queen City Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. J. Smith & Co., 17 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Wilder Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Harper & Brothers, New York.
Scribner & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Smith & Hoskins, 11 New York.

Boots and Shoes.
B. F. Wheelock, 18 Camp street.
Lewis, Webb, Burbridge & Co., 28 Magazine street.
John Hansen, 3 and 5 Canal street.
[illegible] Canal street.
[illegible] Bourbon street.
J. A. Lacroix, corner Frenchmen and Victory streets.
[illegible] Camp street.
[illegible] Common street.
[illegible] Bourbon street.
[illegible] Bourbon and Bienville streets.

Candy Manufacturers.
Miller & Dielmann, 50, 52 and 54 South Peters street.

Carpets.
A. Brousseau, 13 Chartres street.
Tilton, 60 and 62 Canal street.
Heath, Pepper & Lane, 49 Union street.
Mason, Cooper, Mc Dermott & Co., 30 Fulton street, New York.

Carriages and Wagons.
[illegible] Magazine street.
J. Lowman & Son, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. A. Lohr & Co., 10 Carondelet street.

Charts.
National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

China and Crockeryware.
Samuel E. Moore, 55 Camp street.
Nowack & Gilbert, 124 Camp street.
W. C. Shepard & Co., 28 Camp and 112 Common street.

Chromos.
[illegible] Broadway, New York.
Ernest Simpson, 10 John street, New York.

Church Furniture.
[illegible] Bienville street.

Clothing.
[illegible] Magazine and Bienville streets.

Coal and Wood.
[illegible] Tchoupitoulas and Bienville streets.
[illegible] Tchoupitoulas and Bienville streets.
Smith, 61 and 63 Tchoupitoulas street.
H. A. C. Taylor, 3 Carondelet street.
William Vedder, corner Philip and Prytania.
[illegible] Wood & Bros., 56 Common street.

Confectionery.
F. Trufo, 26 Magazine street.

Cotton Gleaner.
Frierson & Co., 7 Carondelet street.

Cotton Presses.
W. H. Bryan, 6 Upper South Market and Tchoupitoulas streets.
[illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.

Cotton Ties.
R. W. Rayne & Co., 48 Carondelet street.

Cream Baking Powders.
Meredith B. Shepard, 14 Camp street.

Croquet.
Brockway's Patent Croquet Root, J. Harp, agent, Herald 112 Camp street.

Dentists.
Dr. Judkins, Amedi, 84 Camp street.
Dr. A. W. Barbarin, 58 Magazine street.
Dr. G. A. Belanger, 124 St. Joseph street.
Dr. George J. Fridge, 54 St. Charles street.

Dry Goods.
D. H. Hodges, 130 Carondelet and 17 Bourbon street.
[illegible] Spain, corner St. Ann and Chartres streets.
[illegible] Ste. Mary, 46 Dryades street.
P. W. Moore, 46 Magazine street.

Educational.
[illegible] Commercial College, 42 Carondelet street.
Lucien and Henry Bonaparte Washington county, Miss., Rev. T. E. Wiley, president.
Mississippi Conference Female College, Lauderdale county, Miss., Rev. J. Armstrong, president.

Electricity.
Post Belt Company, 72 Church street, New York.

Factors and Commission Merchants.
Aiken & Watts, 19 Union street.
Bartlett & Co., 70 Gravier street.
Lossey & Co., 15 Carondelet street.
D. A. Gilvot & Son, 51 Baronne street.
J. Palmer Spring, 40 Greenwich street, New York.
D. H. Wallace & Co., 7 Carondelet street.
W. P. Watts & Co., Brown's buildings, Liverpool, England.
N. D. Wetmore, 166 Gravier street.
Joseph B. Wolfe & Co., 9 Carondelet street.

Firearms.
Jean's Gun Store, 39 St. Charles street.
R. Rhodes, 44 St. Charles street.

Florists.
Carl Mehnke & Son, 44 Magazine street.

Furniture.
John Bois, 152 and 154 Camp street.

Gauges.
Warren Response, Worcester, Mass.

Gardening.
Peter Henderson, New York.

Glass Staining.
William Coulter & Sons, 102 and 104 East Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
William Gould's Sons, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York.
Joseph Sutter, St. Louis.

Grates and Fenders.
Cooper, Wootten & Fox, 48 Camp street, New York.

Groceries.
[illegible] Bienville street.
[illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.
[illegible] Dryades street.
[illegible] Common street.
Mrs. Wilbert, 56 Magazine street.

Hair Goods.
[illegible] Bourbon street.

Hardware.
A. Baldwin & Co., 71 Tchoupitoulas and 70 and 72 Camp street.

Holiday Goods.
E. H. Mack & Co., 124 Camp street.

Hotels.
Grand Union, New York.
[illegible] Hotel, Nos. 36 and 38 Spruce, New York.
Hotel Brunswick, corner Spruce and Nassau streets, New York.
Continental Hotel, corner Fulton street and Park place, New York. George P. Hall & Son, proprietors.
[illegible] Hotel, Nos. 7 and 9 Fulton and Sixteenth streets, New York.

Insurance.
Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company, 37 Carondelet street.
Mechanics and Traders Insurance Company, 111 Carondelet street.

Iron Works.
William Ebert, 161 and 166 Magazine street.

Leather.
John Frank & Co., 102 Poydras street.
A. F. Hiran, 106 Customhouse street.

Lime.
J. O. Stewart, 80 Toledo street.

Lumber.
Nevers & Herron, 43 Julia street.
[illegible] Gravier and 96 Graver street.

Machinery.
[illegible] Manufacturing Co., 664 to 694 Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
McInerny & Kennedy, Troy, New York.
Corlies, Pierce & Co., 13 Chambers street, New York.
Empire Water Wheel, Poole & Hunt, Baltimore, Md.
[illegible] Wood, 114 and 116 Magazine street.

Medical.
Alcorn's Homœopathic Pharmacy, 152 Julia street.
[illegible] Agent, 201 Chartres street.
Caswell, Quinine, Billings, Capp & Co., Boston, Mass.
Citrate of Magnesia, Arthur Rogers, 101 Spring street, New York.
Citrate of Magnesia, etc., Holmann & Co., N. Y.
[illegible] Dr. Pierce, 663 Royal street.
Mrs. E. J. Hamilton, St. Louis.
[illegible] Hubbard, M. D., St. Louis.
[illegible] Corner Bourbon and Iberville streets.
[illegible] Sole Agent for the Pectoral Balm, 25 and 27 Lafayette square.
Dr. McElree's Remedies, Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.
[illegible] & Co.
[illegible] Camp street.
[illegible] Tabs & Medicine, 122 East Seventeenth street, New York.
[illegible] Peters street.
[illegible] Camp street.
[illegible] Camp street.
[illegible] Camp

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1876. NO. 2.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—The *Price Current's* hog statistics show a falling off for the season, at interior points, of 570,000 hogs, with a possible falling off at leading cities enough to make the aggregate decrease 750,000 compared with last year.

Taking increased weight into consideration, the report calculates the crop will not vary much from 5,000,000, against 5,556,000 last year—a decrease of ten per cent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Pending the negotiations with Spain our government declines to give any information beyond the fact that a circular has been addressed to all the European powers, including Spain, on the subject of Cuban affairs, thus leaving the facts in the case a matter of speculation until they shall be officially made known. Meantime there is a confusion of statements, both in this country and in Europe; but though our government conceals at present from our citizens what it communicates to European governments, it can be stated that the American circular does not propose as a solution of the Cuban question, according to the Manchester *Guardian*, that Cuba and Porto Rico form a confederation, with a Governor General appointed by Spain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case of Loader, indicted for perjury in the Beecher case.

The forthcoming mutual council of Congregational churches, to take into consideration the differences existing between Plymouth church and Mrs. Moulton, is to consist of five delegates from ten churches on each side. The names of these pastors, churches and lay delegates will not be announced. They have been invited to participate in the council, and have signified their willingness to do so.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—This evening Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered an eulogium on the life and character of Horace Binney, the great constitutional lawyer of this city, who died several months ago, aged ninety-six years. All the judges of the courts of this city and many prominent gentlemen from other cities were present, and also a brilliant audience of fifteen hundred persons. The eulogium occupied an hour and a half in its delivery. It will be printed and circulated by the law association.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 6.—The *Appeal's* Jackson (Miss.) special says: Fewell's resolutions on Ames' message were to-day modified and passed by the Senate. They charge that Ames, actuated by a spirit of enmity, engendered by the result of the late election and the defeat of his ambitious schemes, insinuates, if not directly charges, that new members were elected by intimidation and fraud, and appoints a committee to investigate the causes that led to the late Democratic triumph, and to obtain the data of alleged frauds.

In the House Featherstone introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of five to investigate the official conduct of Ames, and ascertain what grounds there are for charges against him of committing high crimes and misdemeanors, with instructions to report the evidence taken as soon as possible. Both houses adjourned early to give the committees time to work. The members, however, are too much excited over the senatorial contest to work much.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 6.—A. H. Stephens continues in a very feeble state from his long disease. Though he eats and sleeps well, he does not regain his strength. It is feared he will not be able to take his seat in Congress during the present session.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 6.—Col. L. Q. C. Lamar was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic caucus for United States senator.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—In the House this afternoon the resolution condemning the third term for President was adopted with but twenty negative votes.

GALVESTON, January 7.—At last night's session, at a late hour, the following nominations were made unanimous:

For Governor, Richard Coke; for Lieutenant Governor, R. B. Hubbard; for Presidential Electors, D. C. Giddings and B. H. Epperson; Attorney General, H. H. Boone; State Treasurer, A. J. Dorn; Comptroller, Stephen H. Darden; Commissioner of Land Office, J. J. Groos.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 7.—Among the bills introduced is one making forcible entry into corn cribs and poultry-yards burglary, and requesting Gen. Grant to dismiss his relations and appoint Union soldiers in their place.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A London dispatch, says an editorial in the *Telegraph*, says the unanimous resolution of the House of Representatives, declaring the manifest disposition of the men who fought in the late civil war to join hands as one people, is a most auspicious ushering in of the American New Year—one of the most cheering celebrations of the history of America.

The police in Berlin, being in possession of the private correspondence of Thomassen, of the Bremerhaven dynamite plot, seem to have come upon the track of some of his accomplices, who visited the boarding-houses patronized by English and American tourists. The police are searching for a Dr. Medworth, who, it would seem from information in their possession, was evidently an accomplice of Thomassen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, introduced a bill to secure the speedy completion of the Texas Pacific railroad.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nomination: Edward C. Billings to be United States district judge for the district of Louisiana, vice Durell.

Joint resolutions were introduced urging neutrality between Spain and Cuba, and the adoption by the President of regulations similar to those with Spain in the recent conflict with the Southern States.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 10.—The *Appeal's* Jackson (Miss.) special says: "The House spent the day in discussing a resolution expunging from the record a resolution indorsing Phil. Sheridan, passed at the last session, which was finally adopted by 97 to 7.

"The Senate passed a bill practically abolishing the office of commissioner of immigration by cutting down the salary from $2,000 to $100, and withholding all appropriations; also bills abolishing the office of county attorneys, and repealing the act known as the Gatling gun militia bill; also prohibiting the payment to the official printer for publishing the daily proceedings and suspending all public work in his hands.

"Maj. Allyn, of the Sixteenth Infantry, who was charged before a court martial with intimidating at the late State election, by loaning a cannon to a club to fire salutes, has been acquitted and ordered to resume command of the post of Jackson."

GALVESTON, Jan. 10.—A special to the *News*, dated Matamoras, January 10, says: "The morning papers contain telegrams from the city of Mexico, stating that Gen. Cortina has been released from arrest. Private telegrams to his friends in this city confirm the statement. It is probable he has been released with the understanding that he will not return to this border. His partisans, however, claim that he will soon be back in command of the frontier, and are to-day publicly celebrating his release.

"Two hundred additional infantry have been ordered to this city, to strengthen the garrison in anticipation of trouble at the presidential election, which occurs in March."

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Dispatches state that within the last ten hours the mercury has fallen 48 degrees at Milwaukee, 46 at Chicago, 45 at Detroit and 30 at Buffalo. The cold wave is moving eastward rapidly.

FOREIGN.

POSEN, Dec. 31.—The Bishop of Gnesen and Posen, who was recently convicted of violation of the ecclesiastical laws, and condemned to six months' imprisonment, has been arrested and sent to prison to serve out the term of his sentence.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The *North German Gazette* says there is reason to believe that the government will shortly take steps to prevent the abuses arising from the sale in Germany of American medical diplomas, nearly all of which purport to come from Philadelphia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 31.—Negotiations are pending with Austria with regard to the construction of a direct railway between Vienna and Constantinople.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Sir Anthony Rothschild is dead.

The *Pariser* newspaper says that at the beginning of last week sixty-two tons of meat were sold at Smithfield market, in this city, which were shipped from New York to Liverpool and thence by rail to London. The market was closed on Christmas (Sunday and Monday), boxing day, and the meat consequently kept three days longer than ordinarily necessary; yet on Tuesday it was in excellent condition, and sold rapidly at an average of six-pence per pound.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The *Times* this morning publishes a dispatch from Ragusa, containing the following: All information, from official and unofficial sources, confirms the opinion that not only is Austrian occupation of insurrectionary provinces determined upon, but that some foreign occupation is absolutely necessary as a precaution against the most probable massacre of Christians wherever they are unarmed and helpless.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Advices from the city of Mexico to January 1 have been received. The new German and Spanish embassadors to Mexico have arrived.

The President was on a visit to the Rio Grande region. Within a month, it is asserted, he will go on farther than Tampico.

The *Revista* says the Catholics continue to threaten the Protestant worshipers at St. Peter's church.

The great statue of Christopher Columbus, designed for the city of Mexico, arrived at Vera Cruz. Owing to the great size of the pedestal it will have to be hauled over the mountains by ox carts. It is too large to pass through the tunnel of the railroad between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico.

The revolution in Michoacan continues.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 7.—The Austrian embassador to this court has semi-officially communicated to the Grand Vizier Count Andrassy's scheme for reform in the Turkish provinces.

The Grand Vizier, in reply, is represented to have rejected the idea of foreign mediation, and to have said that the Sublime Porte would give the people of the provinces all necessary guarantees for reform.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says it is reported that the Montenegrin minister of war intends to purchase rifles in Vienna.

Telegrams from Servia state that the manufactories of arms are very active.

The Roumanian government is hastening the completion of its armament by contracts with foreign firms.

The Cologne *Gazette* says Italy accepted Austria's Turkish note. England asks a week's consideration, which expires on the twelfth.

Physicians say Von Arnim is too ill to go to prison. The government regards this certificate as insufficient, and the count is ordered to prison.

VIENNA, Jan. 8.—Two thousand eight hundred insurgents tried to surprise Mostar, but were repulsed and almost entirely destroyed.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Count Andrassy's note in regard to proposed reforms in the Sultan's vassal provinces makes no definite proposal for controlling the execution of these reforms, but it is stated that he proposes a virtual control through the supervision of the consuls and reports of embassadors.

State Convention.

The Democratic and Conservative State Convention of Louisiana met in New Orleans last week, and adjourned on Thursday, January 6. A memorial to the President and Congress for relief from the present usurpation was adopted. The following delegates to the national convention were elected:

FROM THE STATE AT LARGE.

Ex-Gov. Wickliffe, T. C. Manning, R. H. Marr, E. E. Kidd.

Alternates.—B. F. Jonas, Albert Voorhies, A. DeClouet, Jas. Brewer.

FROM CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

First District.—Louis St. Martin, John Tobin, and James Cowsely and E. B. Bozonier, of Orleans, alternates.

Second District.—J. J. Mellon, J. McConnell, of Orleans, delegates, and F. F. Poche and James J. O'Darby, of Orleans, alternates.

Third District.—F. S. Goode, of Terrebonne, Joseph L. Brent, of Ascension, delegates, and John Avery, of Iberia, and J. G. Gates, of St. Mary, alternates.

Fourth District.—L. J. Jeffries, of Rapides, Hon. J. C. Monette, of Caddo, delegates, and Gen. P. A. Moore, of Natchitoches, Judge J. D. Watkins, of Webster, alternates.

Fifth District.—H. C. Mitchell, of Claiborne, James B. Cochran, of Madison, delegates, and N. Bartlett, of Jackson, and L. V. Reeder, of Tensas, alternates.

Sixth District.—W. H. Pipes, of East Feliciana, Henry L. Garland, of St. Landry, delegates, and F. P. Thorpe, of Avoyelles; and James H. Morse, of St. Helena, alternates.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The usurpation of the government of the State of Louisiana, through the perversion of functions of the general government, is an evil which weighs heavily on the people of this State, and while it is a constant menace to the perpetuity of representative institutions; and the Federal Congress, whose duty it is to guarantee to the several States a republican form of government, cannot ignore the present condition of despotism and anarchy, so detrimental to the material interests of Louisiana;

Whereas, The Wheeler adjustment had no reference whatever to the elections of November, 1872, nor did it ever extend to all the contested elections of November, 1874, but was expressly limited to the investigation of seventeen contested seats in the House of Representatives and two contested seats in the Senate among the newly elected senators;

Whereas, The said adjustment never pretended to ascertain or determine anything beyond the status of these contested seats of the General Assembly, and, inasmuch as the powers of the Legislature are strictly defined and limited by constitutional provisions, and it was not competent for them to submit to arbitration the conflicting claims of the rural State governments, and as those who supported said adjustment never intended or contemplated that, by any possibility, said adjustment should embrace any question beyond that of the contested seats in the Legislature;

Whereas, The Radical party of Louisiana, at whose promptings the said usurpation has been forced upon this State, has devised the most comprehensive system of measures, through iniquitous election and registration laws, arbitrary Returning Board, with unlimited prerogatives, and through fraudulent census returns—measures devised for the purpose of perpetuating the existence of this usurpation, with which it is thoroughly identified;

And whereas, The said usurpatory government has never been acknowledged by the people of Louisiana, and it does not maintain its precarious tenure of power with their consent or willing support:

Be it resolved, by the Democratic-Conservative party of the State of Louisiana, in convention assembled, That the memorial of the people of Louisiana, praying for relief at the hands of Congress, be again presented for their consideration by our representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That the primary test of membership of the Democratic-Conservative party of Louisiana is an unrelenting opposition to the usurpation, and, without regard to past political affiliations, all those who join in the crusade against the usurpation are in full fellowship in the party.

Resolved, That we advocate the abolition of useless offices, more especially that of tax collectors, which offices should be remitted to the sheriffs, and a reduction of salaries, fees and perquisites of office, and a vigorous retrenchment in the expenses of the various departments of the city and State governments.

Resolved, That we advocate a substantial reduction of taxation, State and municipal, and, while we are in favor of meeting punctually the payment of the legitimate debt of Louisiana, we are immovably opposed to the recognition of the dishonest and fraudulent obligations issued in the name of the State, and we pledge ourselves to make a searching investigation in the matter.

Resolved, That we advocate the reduction of the exorbitant appropriations for public printing and metropolitan police purposes, and demand that the whole system of police and public printing be remodeled.

Resolved, That we declare our hearty opposition to all monopolies whatever.

Resolved, That we recognize and reaffirm the Democratic doctrine that gold and silver be the legal currency, and favor a return to a specie basis as soon as it can be done without injury to the material interests of the country.

Endowment for Centenary College.

Resolved, That the members of our church in the bounds of the Mississippi Conference be and they are hereby most earnestly appealed to to contribute during the year 1876, the first centennial of our national existence, each the sum or average of $1 for the permanent endowment of Centenary College.

Resolved, That we, the pastors and presiding elders of the Conference, will read the above to all our congregations, and urge upon our people the reasonableness and importance of a prompt compliance therewith.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the ladies of our church to organize associations in each and every charge to secure this sum by such means as they may deem most efficient, and thereby establish for all coming time our college upon a most permanent basis.

W. H. LEITH.
C. K. MARSHALL.

CANTON, Miss., December 20, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: The above was passed at the late session of the Mississippi Conference. I had no agency whatever in getting it up; indeed knew nothing of its existence until a few moments before it was proposed to be adopted by Conference. I am obliged, however, to Bros. Leith and Marshall for proposing it, and to the Conference for adopting it. I believe good will result from it. If the members of the Conference will carry it out faithfully it will advertise the college extensively at every preaching-place, and it will also secure the proposed endowment of say, in round numbers, $20,000.

I desire, therefore, sir, through our organ—your paper—to make a direct and personal appeal to each one of my brethren, the preachers in charge of the Mississippi Conference, to carry out in good faith the purport of these resolutions. Please take this paper to each one of your appointments, and after service read this article to your congregations, and ask that a committee of public-spirited ladies be appointed to carry out the plan. Please also do not be content with simply having the committee appointed, but, if need be, encourage them, exhort them and co-operate with them until the result be accomplished. Let each member on the church register be asked for $1 as the minimum, and let the more well-to-do be encouraged to give more—$5, $10, $50 or $100. When you have succeeded in raising the average of $1 to each member, or as much more as you can, send the amount to me by sight-draft on New Orleans, by postoffice order on Clinton, La., or by registered letter. I will acknowledge the receipt through the ADVOCATE, and will, with the advice of the president of the board of trustees, Bishop Keener, proceed at once to invest it for the benefit of the college.

I ask the presiding elders also, as the resolutions suggest, to aid in this work, and encourage the ministers on their districts to attend to the matter promptly and efficiently.

I humbly and earnestly invoke the blessing of the great Patron of all learning upon the effort.

C. G. ANDREWS.

JACKSON LA., December 30, 1875.

AN English school girl, at her examination, persisted in calling patriarchs *partridges*. One of the visitors remarked that she was making game of the patriarchs.

LOVE is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest, and most refined improvement of love. *South.*

Dedication and Inauguration of the

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn., October 3, 1875. Nashville, Tenn.: Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. 1875.

This pamphlet of 112 pages contains the dedicatory and inauguration exercises of the university, and embraces the sermons and addresses in full, a discourse by Dr. Summers on the character and design of the Biblical department, and a history of the foundation and completion of the great enterprise. The preface opens with this statement:

"This volume is meant to be the beginning of a series, to be issued annually. Addresses on commencement and other special occasions, baccalaureate sermons and such scientific discourses and lectures as may be delivered in the course of instruction, and be thought proper for publication, will constitute the material for future volumes of the Vanderbilt University series, of uniform edition with the present one.

"It is proposed in this way to make a contribution to general literature that shall possess permanent value. Unlike the justly celebrated Bampton lectures, and other similar courses of lectures which generous founders have provided for, the subjects of this and following volumes will be found to be various—suited to the times in which they appear; but like them, it is to be hoped, in this—the best thoughts of the best minds on problems most worthy of public attention. A history of current thought, and a defense of truth against present existing objections, will therefore be a feature of these publications. The first volume will be accepted as a fair specimen of this style.

The following letter from Mr. Vanderbilt to Bishop McTyeire will be read with interest:

NO. 3 WEST FORTIETH ST., NEW YORK, December 2, 1875.

Bishop H. N. McTyeire, President Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

My Dear Sir: I have looked over, in a general way, the statement of expenditures made and to be made on account of the at first called "Central University of the Methodist Episcopal Church South," which name was subsequently changed to "Vanderbilt University"—the compliment of which action, on the part of your board of trust, I fully appreciate.

Your statements show that the expenditures already made, with the additional ones necessary to be made to cover all the cost of grounds, buildings, books and apparatus, and all salaries and incidental expenses to the first day of December, 1875, so that the institution will, on that day, be entirely free from all debt and obligations, amount to $392,831.46. Of this amount you have already drawn on me for, and I have paid, $360,000. For the balance, $32,831.46, you may draw on me whenever, and as fast as, the items, to the payment of which it is applicable, can be paid off.

At this point I desire to say that I am fully satisfied as to the faithfulness and also the judiciousness with which the expenditures have been made, and with the clearness with which they have been classified and stated.

When I made my proposition, under date of March 17, 1873, to give not less than $500,000 to the institution, it was, as you will remember, expected that at least $300,000 of that amount could be preserved as an "endowment fund," which was to be kept "forever inviolate and safely invested, and the interest or revenue thereof only used in carrying on the university."

Under the representations made in your letter of March 17, 1874 just one year after my proposition was made, that the cost of completing the erections and their suitable appurtenances would, under the plans that had so far been worked upon, impair to some considerable extent the originally intended amount of the "endowment fund," I agreed, in my letter to you dated March 21, 1874, to "add $100,000 to the whole fund" making it $500,000 upon the condition that not over $300,000 (including what had already been paid) should be used for the grounds, buildings, etc., and that at least $300,000 should be preserved as an "endowment fund," to be kept inviolate, as provided in my original proposition.

When I saw you at Saratoga Springs last summer you stated that the completion of the work would impair the "endowment fund" even as fixed in my second offer; and I said that whatever obligations were incurred on account of the work must be paid off, so that the institution would be absolutely free from debt, even although it required (of the "endowment fund," my opinion being that no *real* fund of that nature could exist so long as any indebtedness was outstanding against the institution.

When the amounts you have herein authorized to draw for shall have been paid, so that the institution will be clear from all debt to the first day of December, 1875—making, as hereinbefore stated, an aggregate of $392,831.46—it will leave but a trifle over $200,000 for the "endowment fund," instead of $300,000, which last, from the outset and all through the progress of the work, was considered a matter of very great, if not of vital, necessity.

Upon a careful review of all the circumstances, and consideration of the objects sought to be accomplished by the institution, and feeling that its beneficial operations should not be restricted now that its material structures are so well adapted to success, I have decided to make an additional contribution, sufficient to bring the "endowment fund" up to the full amount of $300,000, as originally contemplated, thus making an aggregate contribution of $692,831.46.

Here follows a description of the sixty bonds of $5,000 each, sent as the invested endowment, seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

And now that I have fulfilled my undertakings in this matter, I beg, in closing these statements, to say that to you, my dear sir, who have labored so actively and so earnestly in carrying out the plans for the university—and have labored so efficiently, too, as its inauguration within thirty months shows—and who will, as the president of the board of trust, have the chief responsibility in respect of the accomplishment of the educational purposes for which it was undertaken, I tender my personal expressions of extreme regard, trusting that the healthful growth of the institution may be as great as I know it is your desire and determination to make it. And if it shall, through its influence, contribute, even in the smallest degree, to strengthening the ties which should exist between all geographical sections of our common country, I shall feel that it has accomplished one of the objects that led me to take an interest in it. Very truly yours,

C. VANDERBILT.

We are requested to state that single copies of the pamphlet will be sent, by mail, postpaid, our receipt of fifty cents. Address A. H. Redford, agent, Nashville, Tenn.

CONSTITUTION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.—Quite a number of inquiries come to the secretaries in reference to a form of constitution for such societies.

We would recommend that the whole school be considered members of the society—the teachers a board of managers. Let the society elect, say, the pastor president, the superintendent vice president, one of the members secretary, another treasurer. Place one of our juvenile cards, or one ruled to suit the views of the board of managers, in the hands of a member of each class elected by the class. Let the collector so elected get a subscription from each member of the class, and any other friends not members of the church—collections to be made monthly. Say once a quarter hold a meeting of the society; let the collector from each class, as the class is called by the secretary, advance to the treasurer's table, hand in the card, with names attached. Let the money collected accompany the card—that from the infant class in a box, from the other classes in envelopes. Let the treasurer keep a record of the names and amounts in a well-bound book. After the cards and money have been handed in let there be singing and speeches from juvenile and adult members previously selected, followed, if the audience justifies, by a collection. This is simple, and, if earnestly worked, will be found effective.

J. B. MCFERRIN,
D. C. KELLEY,
Secretaries.

GREAT REVIVAL IN HARRISBURG, PA.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says one of the most remarkable revivals ever known in that city is in progress. Daily meetings were begun by the Young Men's Christian Association, and continued a week. A sermon especially addressed to young men was preached from almost every pulpit. The following week services conducted by the pastors were held in various churches alternately every evening, the interest all the while continuing to increase, with an unusual seriousness pervading every assembly. At the close of the second week Rev. E. P. Hammond arrived, and began to hold meetings, which have continued with increasing interest. Members of all denominations unite in the services. Last Sunday Mr. Hammond was in six different churches, besides the opera-house at night. It is estimated that one thousand two hundred covenant cards were given out and signed. From eight hundred to one thousand stood up for prayers.

BISHOP PIERCE.—Last week, says the Galveston *Christian Advocate* of January 1, Bishop Pierce concluded his round of Conferences, which commenced with the Indian Mission Conference early in October, and closed with the Texas Conference, December 13. He left immediately for his home in Sparta, Ga. It was our privilege to meet the Bishop at four of the Texas Conferences, and feel ourself deeply indebted to him for the patient and earnest interest he manifested respecting the enterprise we were called to represent before each body. It was only an expression of the deep concern he displayed respecting all departments of Christian effort in this great Southwest. Our great educational interests found him a warm friend and wise counselor. Out of the Conference-room he continued in labors abundant. He preached his way through Texas. On leaving he bears with him the prayers of both preachers and people that he may be spared the church for as many years as number the days of his venerable sire.

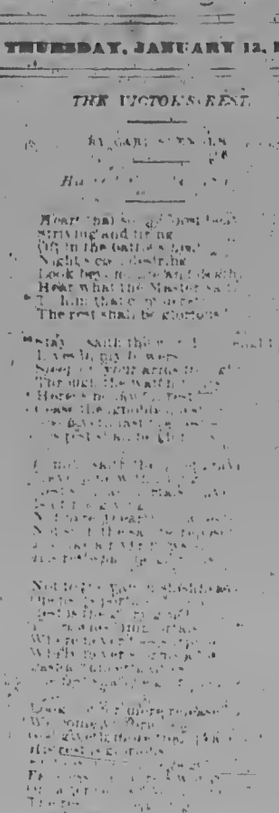
PERFECT valor is to do unwitnessed what we should be capable of performing before the whole world.

HE that lives to no purpose lives to a bad purpose.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1876.

THE VICTOR'S REST.



Women Preachers. No. 2.

There are instructive lessons to be drawn from many other women of the Bible, who, if they did not preach, did something akin to preaching, and they had "standard" authority for it too. There was the "wise woman of Tekoa." She went boldly to the king, gained an audience, was listened to while she spoke in a parable and used the same style of metaphor as did Nathan, the prophet, and with pretty much the same effect. True, she had been instructed and sent by Joab, who was interested in Absalom's return; but he knew she was a wise woman, wiser than any man he knew, or he would not have employed her.

Then there was the woman of Abel. When Joab pursued Sheba to Abel, and was preparing to besiege the city, not a man had the courage or the wisdom to speak or fight; but a woman appeared on the wall and called aloud: "Hear! Hear! say, I pray thee, unto Joab, Come near hither, that I may speak with thee." When he came she said: "Hear the words of thy handmaid: and he said, I do hear. Then she spoke, saying, They were wont to speak in old time, saying, They shall ask counsel at Abel: and so they ended the matter." Concluding her address, she said: "Thou seekest to destroy a city and a mother in Israel: why wilt thou swallow up the inheritance of the Lord?" Another "mother in Israel," with more wisdom than all the men put together, publicly speaking to a great general, telling him what should be done if he would withdraw his forces and save the city. Then "she went to the people in her wisdom, and they cut off the head of Sheba, and cast it out to Joab." He parted with his army, and the city was saved by the wisdom of one woman. Why did she not stay at home? Those old prophets, and women, were very wayward, I fear, but none dared hinder and she stayed where she thought she ought to do, according to Mr. Dowling's theory.

When the good little eight-year-old King of Israel began to reign, he found things in a deplorable state, when he was eighteen he began to repair the "house of the Lord," when in some forgotten corner he found an old "Book of the Law." He sent for the prophetess at once. When he heard the law he rent his clothes in deep anguish at the terrible condition of the affairs of his kingdom. The queen was dead, and her priest and people so he called and sent his priest and other officers to "inquire of the Lord." "And Hilkiah, the priest, and Ahikam and Achbor and Shaphan and Asaiah, went unto Huldah, the prophetess, the wife of Shallum the son of the keeper of the wardrobe; now she dwelt in Jerusalem, in the college, and they communed with her." Here's a priest "inquiring of her sent by a king with a message for a woman to "inquire of the Lord." Why did he not go to some great wise man who knew all about "infallible standards" and "sacred positions?" Because there was no such man there that had the truths to understand what it was to "inquire of the Lord." They had become utterly corrupt and idolatrous that God took from them all wisdom and gave it to a woman and to "babes and sucklings."

Where did these loyal inquirers find Huldah? In the kitchen washing the dishes? No: "she dwelt in the college." They went to inquire of her concerning the *law*, so she was a *lawyer* also. The women lawyers have "infallible standard authority" for their calling. If the "women preachers" have not. Huldah was intellectually the equal if not the superior of the *men* in the college, for they went directly to her and made known their errand in a respectful manner. Why did they not go to the president and say: "We have come from the king with a message for Mrs. Shallum; is she at home?" No: her piety and learning were well known, and to her they went. They needed no introduction from man. Huldah waited for the sign of the Lord, which she knew so well. When it came she said: "Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, Tell the *man* that sent you to me, Thus saith the Lord," etc. She did not bow low and say: "Please present my compliments to the king, and tell him that I am very sorry to be the medium by which he should receive bad news," etc. No; it was: "Tell the *man* that sent you to *me*." This was not through any want of respect for the messengers or the king, but because her station and office were equal to a man in the same station and office. And it proves that the women of those days were the equals of men in wisdom and intellect, or they would not have been chosen as judges and prophetesses. Mr. Dowling says: "The word prophetess does not convey the idea of modern preaching." Neither does the word prophet; neither was the priest of those days like a preacher of the present. He Mr. Dowling has "proved that the proper ideal meaning of the word (prophet) is to pray, entreat, make supplication," etc. We were simple enough to think the word meant a person inspired by God to announce or foretell future events. He says: "The prophetesses were never sent to any *church, people or country*." Deborah was "sent" with Barak on a mission to Judah's "*people*" to Mount Tabor, the "*country*" of Zebulon. She went first with Barak to Zebulon and Naphtali to collect the ten thousand men needed. To do this she must needs pass through Samaria, Manasseh and Issachar, which was considerable of a journey in those days for a woman. So we see she did "go about preaching." God chose her as an instrument to make known his will, and she would not have gone without divine authority; and no doubt she proclaimed, inculcated or preached to Barak and his ten thousand men every day, to remind them of their duty and to keep them in the proper spirit, for when all was ready she said: "Up! for this is the day in which the Lord hath delivered Sisera into thine hand."

How triumphantly she fulfilled her mission! And so we see that in Deborah, as in David, God disdained not to breathe his Spirit, "but made a woman his instrument to judge, to prophesy, to *teach* and to redeem."

So much for the women of the Old Testament. In the New Mr. Dowling gives Elizabeth and Mary their due meed of praise, in which all Christians concur. But when he says that the conduct of "Anna, the prophetess," "is a withering blast to the women preachers of this day and country," we differ again. The "learned Dr. Clark" says: "It does not appear that this person was a prophetess in the strict sense of the word, i. e., one who could *foretell future events*; but rather a holy woman, who, from her extensive *knowledge* in divine things, was capable of *instructing* others. So we find this lady widow *proclaiming Jesus to all* who looked for redemption in *Jerusalem*." She "departed not from the temple," attended constantly at the hours of prayer, which were nine in the morning and three in the afternoon, "with feelings probably not often more than twice a week." Spoke of him, "of the nature and design of his mission." In Jerusalem it is probable she *visited* from house to house. The marginal reading is Israel for Jerusalem. Were this reading to be received it would intimate that this excellent woman *traveled* over the land of Israel, *proclaiming* the advent of Christ. At all events it appears that this widow was one of the *first publishers* of the gospel of Christ, and it is likely that she *travelled* with a zeal unknown to house to house through the city of Jerusalem." So much for Dr. Clark. Dr. Whedon, on the same verse, says: "So long had been Anna's prophetess widowhood, so profound her piety, that, whether she orally uttered inspired predictions or not, she received the *sacred* epithet of prophetess."

Neither Zacharias, Joseph nor Anna are inspired to utter sacred *song*. But Anna gives thanks, and *preaches* Jesus to the Christians in heart and in anticipation, who doubtless, form her circle in life." And *that* is the way Anna "*spread* God and the church." Woman first preached the resurrection. St. Luke says: "It was Mary Magdalene and Joanna, and Mary, the mother of James, and *other women* that were with them, which *told* these things unto the *apostles*." St. John says: "Mary Magdalene came and *told* the disciples." Dr. Whedon says they "formed a band of female witnesses who *testified* only to be disbelieved."

When St. Paul went to *instruct* the youthful Timothy for the ministry he found him already well instructed and built up by the "unfeigned faith which dwelt first in his grandmother Lois and his mother Eunice." All he needed was "the putting on of my St. Paul's) hands." They had *preached* Christ to Timothy very effectively.

We have never heard or read of any of the many "women preachers" of the times of John Wesley and early Methodism being rebuked by him; and "the sum of all this" is that the Bible does authorize "women preachers."

LORETTA CRARY SADLER.

Greenville Collegiate Institute and Troy High School.

The Troy High School is located in Troy, about fifty miles south of Montgomery. Troy is one of the most prosperous towns in south Alabama. It has railroad communication with Columbus, and connects with all the roads in the State of Alabama. The school is ably managed by Prof. Walker and an able corps of assistants. The school is under the control of the Quarterly Conference, and is doing a good work for the churches and the cause of education.

The Greenville Collegiate Institute, located at Greenville, is under the control of the Quarterly Conference of the Greenville station. Prof. Dyer, an experienced educator, has the management of the institution, with a select faculty of experienced teachers. All the departments of the college are ably represented by the best of instructors. The past year this deservedly popular institution had in attendance about one hundred and sixty-eight pupils. Four young ladies graduated last session. The course of study is as thorough as in any female college in the South. Good board can be obtained in the best of private families for about $12 per month. Greenville is healthy, and for morality and high religious character her citizens are not surpassed by any city in the South. Nearly the entire better classes are in some branch of the church. There is no college south of Greenville to the coast. We ought to have and will have at least two hundred and fifty if the people can once more make a good crop. We hope by the close of the year to have our new buildings up.

We regard these schools as a move by the church in the right direction. We hope the time will come when every Methodist church will have her own school and educate her own children. Our former civilization has passed away, and we are now face to face with the new order of things. The church has done well in educating her ministry, and in some of the Conferences the preachers are too far in the advance of the people. The time has passed away when the means of the people will allow them to send their children from home. It is much cheaper to bring educational privileges to our homes than to go from home. Ten girls sent from home to any of our colleges will cost at least $3,000. That amount, properly invested in the employment of four first-class teachers, with $1,500 more added, which any town or respectable village can easily pay, will enable the community to organize and keep in operation as good if not better educational advantages than are often obtained abroad. This method gives the advantages to the masses. Thousands may by this method receive the higher education, where only a few have the means to obtain it under the old system. Brick and mortar have their influence, but the very highest educational advantages may be imparted in plain buildings. Where we now have ten colleges we ought to have a thousand. Why send your daughters abroad to graduate, when you may, by husbanding your resources, graduate her at home for one-third of the money?

It may be thought by some that this system will break down our colleges. It doubtless will break down all personal and individual enterprises that sacrifice the many to the few; but out of the thousand high schools some will, in the natural course of things, rise higher than others, and afford greater advantages; not arbitrarily so, but from meritorious reasons. The Methodist Church in the Alabama Conference ought to have ten thousand children in schools under the control and direction of the Conference. The church will wake up, before ten years, to her great interest in this direction. If the Catholic Church had pursued the same policy with regard to her children that the Methodist Church has, they would not have to-day one-third the power they have in America. Our church must retrograde under our present form of civilization, or we must educate the masses. One hundred educated men and women, as a power to carry forward the gospel in this age, are more powerful than a thousand illiterate ones; but where all are uneducated progress is impossible. We know that it will require manhood, and the full exercise of it, to attempt to establish Methodist schools in many of our towns and cities; but the few can give direction to the many by a proper example. The church has only to make the effort in a few prominent places to solve the problem, and then the most incredulous will fall into line. All thinking men see the utility of such a course, but many doubt the ability of the church to carry it out.

Very truly,

S. P. RICHARDSON.

Greensboro Female College, Ala.

The undersigned committee, appointed by the board of trustees to attend the examination of the classes of the Greensboro Female College, beg leave to report that the examination was entirely satisfactory, evidencing a clear and comprehensive knowledge on the part of the students, and an honest, conscientious, thorough training on the part of the teachers.

Without indulgence in the usual fulsome praise on like occasions, we are pleased to report that our highest expectations were fully realized. We heartily recommend the institution to the public as surpassed by none for thorough training of girls in every branch of education, and for that true discipline necessary to develop their characters.

A. A. COLEMAN,
O. F. CASEY,
T. C. OSBORN,
CHAS. L. STICKNEY
O. R. BLUE.
Committee.

OBITUARIES.

IN MEMORIAM.

The subject of this humble tribute, Mrs. NANCY BETTS, was born August 31, 1797; was married to Mr. Isaac Betts—her peer in excellence—May 13, 1813; October 27, 1875, aged seventy-eight years, one month and twenty-seven days, she exchanged the cross for the crown—

"Entered her Father's house;
Where the many mansions be,
To worship before the great white throne
Near by the Jasper sea."

She was converted in early life, and in connecting herself with the church of Christ she offered herself as a "whole-burnt offering" upon the altar of consecration, and during the course of a long life ever manifested an earnest, devout and conscientious Christian spirit. Her religion was not of a fitful, spasmodic character, but it formed a soft and genial principle in her whole life, and shone with an ever-increasing luster as she drew nearer the eternal shore. Religious reverence was her great characteristic. A face more sweet, more spiritual, more withdrawn at times from earthly objects, and more fully bathed in genuine devotion, I do not remember ever to have seen. How that image of piety and worship must abide with her children and large circle of friends! As the pebble cast upon the ocean's surface sets a ripple moving which widens until it reaches the other shore, so will her influence be felt even beyond the transitory scenes of this life. Truly her works do follow her. Her illness was of a very severe character indeed, having suffered excruciating pain for some months before her departure; but in it all she evinced a Christian patience and fortitude seldom if ever equaled. Often, while bowed down with intense pain, that was almost insufferable, upon hearing the names of Jesus and heaven she would instantly become animated and happy, and desire to fly away and be at rest; but would then remark that "it is far more glorious to suffer his will than to do his will."

The church was her delight. Well could she say, with David: "Oh, how love I thy sanctuary—the place where thine honor dwelleth!" When present at public worship, truly was the Lord in his holy temple, and, while she "kept silence" before him, her spirit, in truth, held sweet communion with her Lord and Savior. She loved the church as a type of her heavenly home. Even in her son's beautiful home a tinge of wistfulness and melancholy, which comes over the souls of those who stand on the calm, pure heights of life, like the purple hue that bathes at dawn and sunset the mountain's summit that is nearest heaven, came to her when in tender pathos she said: "Pray that I may have grace to wait my summons to go up higher."

She lived to see her surviving children united in Christ's visible kingdom, which was her earnest desire. When informed, two Sabbaths before her departure, that her last son had united with the church of God, with a triumphant smile she exclaimed: "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

She desired the church bell, which had not sounded a note on the evening breeze since it tolled the departure of her beloved consort, to be tolled at her funeral as a reminder to earth that she had joined the loved ones who had preceded her to the blissful shores of eternal bloom. She sleeps to-day by the side of her husband, near the church in which they were the moving spirits for many long years. Though she has passed from our midst, she still lives in the lives of many friends, pastor and loved ones.

JAMES S. RENCHER.

JANE ORLEAN DYKE, daughter of Andy and Drucilla Dyke, was born at Dyke's Mill, in Claiborne parish, La., February 14, 1861. She died at the residence of A. C. Harper, near Alabama church, Claiborne parish, La., on the sixth of September, 1875.

Orlie, as she was familiarly called, was warm-hearted and impulsive, full of life and song, loving and beloved by her associates. She was looking forward to the approaching camp meeting with much interest. Suddenly, however, the Master called her from us, and ere we were aware she was taking her leave of us, as we trust, for the better land. She had never made a profession of religion, but the last opportunity she had she presented herself at the mourners' bench as a seeker; and she told us, when stepping out into the unknown future, that she was going to heaven. After requesting us to tell her mother, brothers and sisters to meet her above, she became insensible, lived but a few hours, died without a groan or a struggle; and ere we could let her afflicted mother know of her sickness her unfettered spirit had gone to join her sainted father in the paradise above. Kind friends smoothed her dying pillow and attended to all her wants. We mourn her untimely death, yet not without hope, for our loss is her eternal gain.

A. C. HARPER.

Alabama Council, No. 102, United Friends of Temperance, Claiborne parish, La., adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Death, with his relentless hand, has invaded our council and taken from us our loved sister and lady regent, Orlie Dyke, so zealous and devoted in the cause of temperance, so loved and esteemed by all her associates; therefore,

Resolved, That while we meditate with sad hearts upon this dispensation of an all-wise Providence, right in all his ways and just in all his acts, and while we bow in meek submission and mourn our irreparable loss, yet do we rejoice in the hope that her spirit is now in glory.

Resolved, That in her the temperance cause has lost one of its brightest ornaments, having before her, as she did, a career of usefulness and untold blessings to her family and friends.

Resolved, That her mother has lost a promising daughter, her brothers and sisters an affectionate and devoted sister.

Resolved, That her memory shall live in our hearts, and that we tender our heartfelt sympathies and tenderest condolence to her bereaved family.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our council.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication, and also a copy be tendered to her family.

DIED, at the residence of his son, in Marion county, Miss., September 25, 1875, after many days' sickness and infirmity of age, R. R. ARNEY, aged sixty-five years and twenty-eight days.

The deceased was born in Maury county, Tenn., August 28, 1810, and moved with his father to Warren county, Miss., in 1819. In July, 1830, he was married to Mary Ann Roberts; the next year, with his companion, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and went with the South at the division between the North and South. Soon after his connection with the church he was called on to be leader, and to perform various duties for the advancement of the cause of Christ, and for forty-five years he was a faithful worker in Christ's vineyard and a zealous member of the church. In 1836 he removed to Jasper county, Miss., where he resided until a few months before his death. During his long stay in Jasper he was often called to fill the most important and honored positions of the county, always performing his varied duties with general satisfaction to the people and honor to himself. In his death he leaves a companion and nine children—two daughters and seven sons to mourn the loss of husband and father.

H. C. ARNEY.

MRS. SALLIE A. COLLINS, wife of James Collins, departed this life, November 6, 1875, in Montgomery county, Miss., aged thirty-eight years and three months. She was born in Sumter county, Ala.; professed religion in Burke county, Ga., under the ministry of Rev. George Smith, in 1859, and endeavored to live a Christian ever therefter. She was truly a child of affliction, and bade adieu to earth and its sufferings without any fears of death, looking to heaven as her final resting-place: "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

J. C. LOWE.

AMELIA WARD COLLINS, daughter of James and Sallie A. Collins, died November 10, 1875, in Montgomery county, Miss., aged two years and three months. She was baptized by Rev. T. C. Parrish. When our little ones are taken and folded in the everlasting arms, it is cheering to our hearts, in the hour of affliction, to remember the Redeemer's own words: "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

JAMES COLLINS.

DIED, in Magnolia, Miss., October 27, 1875, little HUBART OTTAMAR, son of B. F. and Louisa M. Winborne, who was born on the first day of June, 1871.

THE darkness of death is like the evening twilight—it makes all objects appear more lovely to the dying.—*Richter.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
Louisiana National Bank
OF NEW ORLEANS.
At the close of business, December 31, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,852,307 [illegible]
United States bonds	[illegible]
Other bonds	273,962 [illegible]
Banking-house and other real estate	211,422 [illegible]
Due from reserve agents	737,958 [illegible]
Due from banks and bankers	178,105 [illegible]
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	[illegible]
Five per cent. redemption fund	[illegible]
Legal tender and national bank notes	$83,091 61
Bank notes	42,053 00
Checks for Clearing-House	377,685 95
Total	$5,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	250,000
Net undivided profits	113,[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
Individual deposits	3,132,[illegible]
Due to banks and bankers	186,[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	1,[illegible]
Total	$5,[illegible]

Jan 13m. J. H. OGLESBY, President.
A. LEBRIA, Cashier.

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The *new edition* of Piano-Forte Instruction books. Cannot be excelled or even approached in its numberless competitors. Stands far above them all. Used by thousands of the best music teachers, and sold by all Book and Music dealers. Hundreds of thousands sold, and the demand as great as ever.

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Is selling such quantities of
New SILK Dress Shades, worth $2 and $2.50, at 50 to $1.25 per yard.
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HOSIERY, CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NOTTINGHAM LACE, KID GLOVES, RIBBONS, SCARFS, CUFFS and COLLARS, SHAWLS, TOWELS, TABLE LINEN, Brown and White COTTON, CANTON FLANNEL, FLANNEL, RUGS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTH, CARPETS, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Jan 6m.

GO TO
CHEAP JOHN'S,
207 POYDRAS STREET 207
Between Baronne St. and the Market.

TO BUY GREAT BARGAINS
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Jan 6m.
P. W. MOHR,
619 Magazine Street 619
Between Josephine and Jackson.

I call the attention of my friends and the public in general to my having reopened a Dry Goods store, wherein I will keep constantly on hand a full and well-assorted stock of all kinds of
Dry Goods and Notions.
My motto—QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
Jan 6m.

SOUTHERN BANK,
NEW ORLEANS, January 3, 1876.
At an election held on the eighth inst. the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this institution for the ensuing year, viz.:
THOMAS LAYTON, WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
BRAXTON JOHNSON, JOHN T. MOORE,
B. H. STANLEY, W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, JR.
And at a meeting, this day, of the Board of Directors, THOMAS LAYTON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
Jan 6m. J. GAIR, Cashier.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1876.

A PERFECT DAY.

BY CARL SPENCER.

The earth is wrapped in a dream of bliss,
In a rest complete;
And the touch of the air is like a kiss,
Comforting and sweet.

And the tiny creatures are singing low
As a lullaby;
And the watching silence doth stir and glow
As the wind creeps by.

And there is the sun's own zodiac thing
On the chestnut-tops,
And yonder are tangled rainbows flung
With shimmering drops.

And over the things so soon to die
Is a gentler law,
A hush of peace, and a tenderer sky
Than the summer saw.

Open the windows wide to-day
Where a soul may dwell,
To the heart of a palace grand and gay,
Or a prison cell.

O look ye happy, till pleasure grows
To a nobler thing;
Till ye bring your joy, as the amber flows,
For an offering.

And look, ye weary, till grief and pain
Transfigured shine;
Rejoice for the crimson glory's gain,
The holiest sign.

O mourn ye never that hope is lost,
That rest delays;
They are after summer and after frost,
These sweetest days.

Often and often will skies be gray
And hearts be sad;
But the Lord doth make us a perfect day—
Let us be glad!

Christian Union.

Martyrdom of Patrick Hamilton.

The following account of the trial and burning of Patrick Hamilton, the early martyr of the Reformation in Scotland, is taken from the latest volume of D'Aubigne's History, just published by Robert Carter & Bros.:

The proceedings began. The commissioners presented their report to the court, duly signed. Then Alexander Hamilton rose, for the archbishop had charged him to read the indictment, and the unfortunate man had not dared to refuse the horrible task. Hamilton was affected at seeing that man whom he took for his friend appear as his accuser. However, he listened with calmness to the address. His quietude, his noble simplicity, his frankness, his reliance in the Lord, impressed every one. "Truly," said Alesius, "no man ever more fully realized that saying: 'Trust in the Lord and do good.'" A contest began between the prior of the Dominicans and the young reformer. The latter, determined to defend his faith in the presence of that great assembly, pointed at the sophistry of his accusers, and established the truth by the testimony of the Holy Scriptures. Campbell replied; but Hamilton always armed with the word of God, rested, and his adversary was silent.

Campbell, unhappy and distressed, inwardly conferred of the doctrine professed by his old friend, and who no more. He approached the tribunal and asked for instructions. The bishops and the theologians having no mind to a public debate directed Campbell to commence a loud voice to attain errors which had not yet been reduced to articles, and to condemn Hamilton. This was putting the poor Dominican to fresh torture; but he stood on to the end. He turned before toward Hamilton and said to him: "Heretic! thou hast said that men have the right to read the word of God. Thou hast said that it is against the divine law to worship images. Thou hast said that it is vain to invoke the saints and the Virgin. Thou hast said that it is useless to celebrate masses, to save souls from purgatory." Here the unfortunate Campbell stopped. "Purgatory?" exclaimed Patrick; "nothing purifies souls but the blood of Jesus Christ." At these words Campbell turned to the archbishop and said: "My lords, you hear him; he despises the authority of our father, the Pope." Then, as if he meant to stifle by insults the voice of the noble and courageous Christian, "Heretic!" he cried, "rebel! detestable! execrable! impious!"

Hamilton, then turning toward him, said, in accents full of kindness: "My brother, thou dost not so, thy very heart believe what thou art saying." This was too much. The veil of tender reproof pierced like a dart into the soul of the unhappy Dominican. To find himself treated with so much gentleness by the man whose death he was urging, rent his heart, and an accusing cry was heard in the depths of his soul. Campbell was embarrassed and silenced. Hamilton's charity had heaped coals of fire on his head.

Then began the taking of votes. The members of the court having unanimously condemned the heresies of Martin Luther which had been already condemned by several councils, "We therefore declare the said Hamilton a heretic; and therefore him we deprive from all benefices, orders and honors, and we deliver him over to the secular arm to be punished."

These words spoken, the primate pushing the table the sentence which had just read, and the bishops, abbots and doctors present signed the document, one by one. The primate next, with the view of investing the act with more authority, invited such persons as held a certain rank in the university, set their hands likewise to it. Two boys, The Earl of Cassilis, for example, who was only thirteen years of age, brother, The priests assured them that they thereby did a good service, and this was very encouraging to such children. Then rose, and an escort of some thousands of armed men conducted Hamilton back to the castle.

This numerous escort showed the anxiety which the clergy entertained. Patrick's attempt had failed, but James Hamilton was still at the head of his soldiers, and many other persons in Scotland were interested about this young man. But nothing short of the death of their victim could pacify the priests. They decided that the sentence should be executed the same day. The primate was sure of the co-operation of the government. Angus offered no opposition to this iniquitous proceeding. Thus condemnation had hardly been pronounced when the executioner's servants were seen before the gate of St. Salvator's College, raising the pile on which Hamilton was to be burnt.

He arrived at the spot. All was ready—wood, coal, powder and other combustible material. Standing before the pile, he uncovered his head, and, lifting up his eyes to heaven, remained motionless for some moments in prayer. Then he turned to his friends and handed to one of them his copy of the gospels. Next, calling his servant, he took off his cloak, his coat and his cap, and with his arms stretched out presented them to him, and said: "Take these garments; they can do me no service in the fire, and they may still be of use to thee. It is the last gift thou wilt receive from me, except the example of my death, the remembrance of which I pray thee to bear in mind. Death is bitter for the flesh, * * * but it is the entrance into eternal life, which none can possess who deny Jesus Christ." The archbishop, wishing to ingratiate himself with the powerful family of the Hamiltons, had ordered some of his clergy to offer the young reformer his life on condition of his submitting to the absolute authority of the Pope. "No," replied Hamilton, "your fire will not make me recant the faith which I have professed. Better that my body should burn in your flames for having confessed the Savior than that my soul should burn in hell for having denied him. I appeal to God from the sentence pronounced against me, and I commit myself to his mercy."

The executioners came to fulfill their part. They passed an iron chain round the victim's body, and thus fastened him to the stake which rose above the pile. Conscious that acute pains might lead him to err, Hamilton prayed to God that the flames might not extort from him the least word which should grieve his divine Master. "In the name of Jesus," he added, "I give up my body to the fire, and commit my soul into the hands of the Father." Three times the pile was kindled, and three times the fire went out, because the wood was green. Suddenly the powder placed among the fagots exploded, and a piece of wood shot against Hamilton, slaying part of his body; but death was not yet come. Turning to the deathsman, he said mildly: "Have you no dry wood?" Several men hastened to get some at the castle. Alexander Campbell was present, struggling with his evil conscience, and in a state of violent agitation which rose with his distress and misery. The servants of the executioner brought some dry wood and quickened the fire. "Heretic," cried Campbell, "be converted! recant! call upon Our Lady; only say: *Salve Regina.*" "If thou believest in the truth of what thou sayest," replied Patrick, "bear witness to it by putting the tip only of thy finger into the fire in which my whole body is burning." The unhappy Dominican took good care to do no such thing. He began to insult the martyr. "Thou Hamilton said to him: "Depart from me, messenger of satan." Campbell, enraged, stormed round the victim like a roaring lion. "Submit to the Pope," he cried; "there is no salvation but in union with him." Patrick was broken-hearted with grief at seeing to what a pitch of obduracy his old friend had come. "Thou wicked man," said he to him, "thou knowest the contrary well enough; thou hast told me so thyself." This noble victim, then, chained to the post and already half burnt, feeling himself to be superior to the wretched man who was vexing him, spoke as a judge, commanded as a king, and said to the Dominican: "I appeal thee before the tribunal seat of Jesus Christ." At these words Campbell, ceasing his outcries, remained mute, and, leaving the place, fled affrighted into his monastery. His mind wandered; he was seized with madness; he was like one possessed by a demon, and in a little while he died.

The tenderest affections succeeded these most mournful emotions in Hamilton's heart. He was drawing near to the moment of heart-rending separation; but his thoughts, though turning heavenward, were not turned away from his home at Kincavil. He had cherished the hope of becoming a father; and some time afterward his wife gave birth to a daughter, who was named Isabel. She lived at court in later years, and received on more than one occasion tokens of the royal favor. Hamilton, who had always felt the tenderest respect for his mother, did not forget her at the stake, but, commended her to the love of his friends. After his wife and his mother, he was mindful of his native place. "O God," said he, "open the eyes of my fellow-citizens, that they may know the truth."

While the martyr's heart was thus overflowing with love, several of the wretches who stood round him aggravated his sufferings. A baker took an armful of straw and threw it into the fire to increase its intensity; at the same moment a gust of wind from the sea quickened the flames, which rose above the stake. The chain round Patrick's body was red hot, and had by this time almost burnt him in two. One of the bystanders, probably a friend of the gospel, cried to him: "If thou still holdest true the doctrine for which thou diest, make us a sign." Two fingers of his hand were consumed; stretching out his arm, he raised the other three, and held them motionless in sign of his faith. The torment had lasted from noon, and it was now nearly six o'clock. Hamilton was burnt over a slow fire. In the midst of the tumult he was heard uttering this cry: "O God, how long shall darkness cover this realm, how long wilt thou permit the tyranny of men to triumph?" The end was drawing nigh. The martyr's arm began to fail; his three fingers fell.

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Mr. E. E. Hall:—I have examined the sample of Crystal Polish Powder left with me by you with the following result:

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jan1 9

HAVING ACCEPTED THE POSITION of Superintendent of the OCEAN SAW MILLS in this city, I beg to inform the friends and patrons of the late firm of Danner & Tanner that my best attention will, as heretofore, be given to their interests. I now have increased facilities for filling cargo orders for LUMBER AND TIMBER of all kinds for foreign and domestic markets.

The Ocean Saw Mills have a capacity of fifty thousand feet per day, and can manufacture pine, cypress, black walnut, oak, ash, poplar, sycamore, cotton wood, and other kinds of Southern and their lower sides uppermost; and at the time of a late convulsion in South America the rising of the ground caused the sea to retire, which returned like a wall in appearance, carrying before it inland vessels that had only a few minutes before been left dry, towns and people being overwhelmed by the restless revolt. *Prof. Tyler, in Popular Science Monthly.*

A CANDIDATE for admission to church membership under Rev. Rowland Hill, being requested to give some account of his first impressions as to the evil of sin and the need of the gospel, related a dream by which he had been affected and led to serious inquiry, to the hearing of sermons, etc. When he had ended Mr. Hill said: "We do not wish to despise a good man's dream by any means; but we will tell you what we think of the dream after we have seen how you go on when you are awake."

THE Irishman had a perfect appreciation of business who, being asked by the judge, when he applied for a license to sell whisky, if he was of good moral character, replied: "Faith, I don't see the necessity of a good moral character to sell whisky."

IT HAS been ascertained that Lake Aral, in Asia, is 242 feet higher than the Caspian sea, and 157 feet higher than the Black sea, Heretofore Lake Aral was supposed to be only 27 feet higher than the Black sea.

LET it not be imagined that the life of a good Christian must necessarily be a life of melancholy and gloominess; for he only resigns some pleasures to enjoy others infinitely greater.—*Pascal.*

THE knowledge is small which we have on earth concerning those things that are done in heaven; notwithstanding, this much we know, even of saints in heaven: that they pray.—*Hooker.*

Religious Intelligence.

—Eight Jews and Jewesses recently received Christian baptism in London.

—An invitation has been sent to Moody and Sankey from missionaries in India to visit that country.

—A Christian native, one of the students from America, is at the head of the educational department in Japan.

—A Japanese secular journal says: "Christianity seems to be becoming popular and powerful, while our religions are moving in the opposite direction and are decaying."

—A correspondent who recently visited Basle, Switzerland, the city of Erasmus, reports that the Methodist Episcopal Church there, Rev. C. Achurl, pastor, has a membership of 350, with an average congregation of 400.

—There are seventy-one Congregational churches connected with the General Association of California. One of them is at Reno, Nevada; the others are in California. The total amount of contributions last year was $157,502.05.

—The New York City Methodist Episcopal Church Extension and Missionary Society, in the nine years of its existence, has expended over $470,000 in carrying on its work. It has 17 churches and chapels under its control; nearly 5,000 children attend its Sunday schools, and it employs 23 pastors and assistants.

—The Young Men's Christian Association has been making unusual exertions for the salvation of souls, in many of the towns and cities of Indiana during the past few months. Hundreds have been converted. Prof. J. K. Watts, of New Albany, has occupied perhaps the most prominent place in these meetings, but he has been ably seconded by many others.

—The recent tour of Dr. Summerville in India occupied just six months, and enabled the evangelist to visit a great portion of the country and all the leading cities. His sermons and addresses were listened to by large audiences of the most various nationalities and castes, and awakened profound interest. Wherever he went the different denominations gathered around him, without any display of sectarian feeling. Although an old man, and notwithstanding the fact that he made two addresses per day, on an average, he left India with unimpaired health. It is to be hoped that his example will be followed by English and Non-American divines. Such evangelistic visits are earnestly desired by the English-speaking population of India, and would do a very great amount of good.

—Mr. Farnsworth, writing to the *Missionary Herald* from Cesarea, Western Turkey mission, makes the gratifying statement that the famine is now ended. The harvest has been an excellent one throughout the whole of the devastated region in Central Asia Minor. Upward of [illegible] were received from America for the relief of the sufferers, but much larger sums came to England. The missionaries of the American Board had in all about $25,000 at disposal, with which they gave seed and clothing to not less than [illegible] people. Seed-corn was also distributed among the farmers to the value of $2,500. The abiding results of the famine have been very sad. Mr. Farnsworth estimates that in his district about 50,000 have been reduced from proprietors to beggars. The missionaries still have about $7,000 in hand, with which to help the sick, widows and orphans over the winter.

—Dr. Gottheil, of New York city, protests vigorously against the proposition of the *Jewish Messenger* that there should be established in this country a central authoritative Jewish sabbath-law. He says that the very life of Judaism depends on the principle of "congregational autonomy." He quotes from a distinguished member of the Prussian parliament, who, in reply to opponents of the ecclesiastical laws limiting ecclesiastical power, referred to the Jews as proof that a church does not depend for permanence on the power of its central organization. This numerically weak and scattered body, he said in substance, survived the most terrible persecutions for long centuries without any combination whatever among them. Wherever a settlement was made they formed themselves into a congregation, assumed as the natural rights all the authority needed, and from their self-governing synagogues resisted, as from impregnable fortresses, all the assaults of a world in arms against them.

—The Mohammedans in the Philippine Islands are eagerly buying up copies of the Koran, and the importation of them has been very large. Only a few months ago the Spanish authorities in the islands, by a royal decree, ordered the destruction of all copies of the Koran that could be found. The decree was issued in consequence of the discovery that the Koran was being printed in Manila. The decree was not executed, and the Mohammedans have now got possession of a large number of copies.

Our Young People.

TWO HUMBLEBEES.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Two humblebees, in coats of gold,
Once met upon a rose, I'm told,
And searched its sweetness, told on told.

One was a grumbler; the other went
About his work in rare content,
For labor was his element.

"Buzz, buzz," quoth he idle, "it doesn't pay
To toil so hard from day to day;
Leisure's best—I'd rather play.

"For what use is it, after all?
Our labors mind nothing fall;
The desk is full; the cake is small.

"We never share in what we hive;
We work that idle men may thrive;
I feel the selfest love alive."

"Buz, buzz, good neighbor," answered he
Who the just "because" of toil
"If" and "when" to your toil again.

"Must he who labors, foolish-brain,
Think but to content himself—
To heap with gain his dark-row shelf?"

"What makes our stirring, busy hour
Is that some others it may cheer;
Else are we unknown, blue or near.

"Such labor brings oft sweetest ease,
And makes the best of loves."

From Our Little Friends.

SEASHORE CAMP-GROUND, Dec. 28, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: I want to write you a few lines, as I am a friend of yours and of the ADVOCATE, as well as the other little girls who write to you. I have spent such a happy Christmas. I am at our Seashore camp ground, spending the holidays with my grandpa and grandma. My mother and father and sisters and brothers are here too. Santa Claus did not forget us, though he did not bring us so many presents as he generally does at Christmas. My mother says the times are too hard. But we are thankful for what we did get. I went to see the Christmas-tree at Biloxi, given by the Methodist Sunday-school. It was very handsome, the speeches made were very fine, and the house was so crowded that a great many people could not get in. I will write you again some time; but for the present I wish you a happy New Year.

Your little friend,
JOSEPH MCGRIFFON.

Cheerful Chats with the Growing Boy.

BY GRANDFATHER SEVENTY.

I know him well. He was a long, lean, pleasant-faced boy, with a stoop in his shoulders and a shuffling walk. He stooped because he was too lazy to hold himself upright. He shuffled because he thought it was less trouble to drag one foot along after the other than to lift it up from the ground.

There were about twenty boys in his class at school, the generality stood about the eighth or ninth in the class. Sometimes he would go up a little higher, for he seemed so much out of his place he easy more than five or six days, the tail-end of the class; then he would go up again, and always find his level near the last spot. On examination days he was a curious mixture of confusion and indifference. He was never certain of anything, except that he did not know the answer to the question that was asked him. And, even though he knew that he could not give a satisfactory answer, he would remain standing and nibbling his thumb nail till the teacher would tell him to sit down. It made no difference to him whether he succeeded or failed. Once in a very long while, as if by some happy accident, he would know a lesson well; but he was never elated by it. When he missed he was not badly discouraged. He was resigned to his lot, for he thought that, as among the Israelites there were some who were specially appointed to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, so some boys must have been made to stay near the tail end of the class. And, as that involved less labor than hewing wood or drawing water, it suited him exactly.

This poor fellow was so much at variance with the [illegible] as to leave a rich father, not to enrich [illegible] of the gentlemen who [illegible] to consider it a misfortune, but to possess his father was his subscription. He knew that his father would pay his bills; and that on the [illegible] gentleman who [illegible] some one would be divided among the family. That seemed to [illegible] every stroke of labor or [illegible] and to quench every spark of [illegible] from the boy.

Possibly a kind friend was [illegible] to interest him in [illegible] tried to draw him out of his [illegible] of reading. She asked him if he was in the habit of reading history. He answered that he did not care much for history. She then asked him about the poets, and drew from him the confession that "he did not know [illegible] poet from another, and cared nothing for any of them." She with works on science and art and travel and all of every. Finally she asked him: "Well, what do you read?" and he replied: "I don't read anything at all."

One bright summer [illegible] on the [illegible] fellow was [illegible] window of a seaside hotel. It was a window overlooking the yard. A cat was leisurely making its way across the yard. He threw a log at it from the window. As it was too large to make a good [illegible] passed through the yard. Soldier's [illegible] boys who [illegible] in the ocean with their [illegible] told him [illegible] if he had been [illegible] down and [illegible] shoot, but he said that it [illegible] pleasure; so he only [illegible] [illegible] gun. He [illegible] [illegible] he would get measured for [illegible] pair. A young man who [illegible] throw good [illegible] will never get along very prosperously. The last I saw of this lazy fellow he was wanting a situation, and asking all his friends to get one for him. He had finished his education—all the education he will ever get. He reminded me of the raw hand from Ireland, who, seeking a place in a store, was told by the proprietor: "I have very little work to be done now, my man." "Shure, sur," replied Pat, "thin it's just the place that I'll shuit me exactly, sur, for it's little work I want to do, sur." Our lazy fellow went from friend to friend, from office to office, but without success. Then he thought he would wait a few years, and perhaps he might get a place as cashier of a bank, or president of an insurance company. I never heard of any such position being offered him. Such people are not generally much sought for.

My boy, there is no place on earth for a lazy man or a lazy boy, except the grave. Lazy people may lounge along the whole three-score years and ten of their unprofitable existence, only to live unrespected and die unlamented. From the days of Solomon to the present time sluggards have been in exceedingly slight demand, and from present indications it is not probable that the demand for them will ever be greater than the supply. Wake up! Keep awake! Don't be a sluggard!—*Christian at Work.*

A True Story.

One cold day in winter a lad stood at the outer door of a cottage in Scotland. The snow had been falling very fast, and the poor boy looked very cold and hungry.

"Mayn't I stay, ma'am?" he said to the woman who had opened the door. "I'll work, cut wood, go for water, and do all your errands."

"You may come in, at any rate until my husband comes home," the woman said. "There, sit down by the fire; you look perishing with the cold;" and she drew a chair up to the warmest corner; then, suspiciously glancing at the boy from the corners of her eyes, she continued setting the table for supper.

Presently came the tramp of heavy boots, and the door was swung open with a quick jerk, and the husband entered, wearied with his day's work.

A look of intelligence passed between his wife and himself. He had looked at the boy, but did not seem very well pleased; he nevertheless made him come to the table, and was glad to see how heartily he ate his supper.

One day after day passed, and yet the boy begged to be kept "until to-morrow," so the good couple, after due consideration, concluded that, as long as he was such a good boy, and worked so willingly, they would keep him.

One day, in the middle of winter, a peddler, who often called at the cottage, called, and after disposing of some of his goods, was preparing to go, when he said to the woman:

"You have a boy out there split-ting wood, I see," pointing to the yard.

"Do you know him?"

"I have seen him," replied the peddler.

"Where? Who is he? What is his [illegible]"

"A real rascal," and then the peddler swung his pack over his shoulders. "That boy, young as he looks, I know, in order myself, and heard him sentenced ten months. You'd do well to look carefully after him."

Oh! there was something so dreadful in the word "jail." The poor woman trembled as she laid away the things she had bought of the peddler; she could she be easy till she called the boy in and assured him that she knew that dark part of his history.

Ashamed and distressed, the boy hung down his head. His cheeks seemed bursting with the hot blood, and his head quivered.

"Well," he muttered, his frame shaking, "there's no use in my trying to do better; everybody hates and despises me; nobody cares about me."

"Tell me," said the woman, "how came you here, so young, to that dreadful place? Where is your mother?"

"Oh!" exclaimed the boy with a burst of grief that was terrible to behold, "oh! I hadn't no mother! I hadn't no mother ever since I was a baby! If I only had a mother," he continued, while tears gushed from his eyes, "I wouldn't have been sent to jail, and kicked and cuffed and horse-whipped. I wouldn't have been saucy and got knocked down, and run away, and then stole because I was hungry. Oh! if I'd only had a mother!"

The strength was all gone from the poor boy, and he sank on his knees, sobbing great choking sobs, a sublime [illegible] with the sleeve of his jacket.

The woman was a mother, and, though all her children slept under the cold sod in the church-yard, she was a mother still. She put her hand kindly on the head of the boy, and told him to look up, and not forget that now he should [illegible] mother. Yes, even put her arms around the neck of that forsaken, desert child. She poured from her mother's heart sweet, kind words—words of counsel and of tenderness, oh! how sweet was her sleep that night, how soft her pillow! She had plucked some thorns from the path of a little stranger striving [illegible]

That poor boy is now a promising man. His foster-father is dead, his foster-mother is aged and sickly, but she knows no want. The "poor out-door pauper" is her support. Nobly does he repay the trust reposed in him.

"When my father and mother forsake me, the Lord will take them up."

How at this trustful appeal to a heavenly Comforter, in life's darkest hours, fail to raise the [illegible] or quicken the [illegible] pulse! In the [illegible] there arises the [illegible] of a new mother, stinging [illegible] to her [illegible] the twilight, while [illegible] day's [illegible] cares.

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The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Address on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

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to any person forwarding to us four new yearly subscribers, with FOUR DOLLARS.

The Centennial.

A hundred years is no inconsiderable part of the world's historical period, and, as about one-sixtieth of the time since man appeared upon the earth, it is far from an unimportant fraction of the past of human experience. In relation to our individual life it seems a long time—at least three times more than the average age to which men attain. Three times over the human race has died and been born, since the independence of this nation was declared. The world has moved during these hundred years. The sun and the solar system have traveled through almost immeasurable distances in space, and the human mind has journeyed fast and far in its explorations of science and in its discoveries of truth.

On the whole, there has been progress in knowledge and also in goodness. The world is better than it was, although still bad enough. In the direction of missionary effort especially the century just ended has been the most brilliant and successful of any since the day of Pentecost. Another hundred years of like progress will witness the evangelization of the whole earth, and, we may hope, the general conversion of the world. Our own country has taken a century to begin to exist, and it is probably even now in a germinant and transition state. Something has been gained for free institutions, and something has been lost, but, under the Divine Providence, the problems of government are working toward their final solution.

The material resources of the country, however greatly developed, are yet but partially unfolded. If we have grown from three millions to forty-five millions since 1776, what will not another century do for us in the way of population? The Mississippi valley alone will in that time sustain one hundred millions of people. But a small part of our territory is now settled and under cultivation, and millions of acres are yet to be occupied and reclaimed for tillage. The mineral wealth of the country has been scarcely explored as yet.

To us the century has been eventful and fraught with momentous epochs, but the coming century is to complete and mature the results. The uppermost questions which the centennial brings us are those of education, religion and constitutional liberty. Education made universal, the Church separated from all State control and patronage, and liberty unshackled by sectional and invidious legislation. The elements of agitation and conflict are in these questions, and there will be din and strife about them for years to come. It will, we hope, be only a war of discussion and of opinion, finally settled by the suffrages of an enlightened people.

Of the millions who were alive at the date of our nation's birth only a few stragglers are left. A few decrepit and wrinkled faces may appear at the centennial celebration that were bright with the smiles of childhood when the Declaration was adopted. How completely an hundred years swallows us all up! How few withered and halting vestiges of the grand army of to-day will look upon the sun as it rises a century hence! The time is long or short according to the standard of comparison. We glory in a century, recount its deeds, and point with pride to the monuments of its enterprise and to the grandeur of its achievements. But when we think of him with whom a thousand years is as one day, and of the eternity that was and that is to be, what is a nation's life, and what are the days of man upon the earth? How briefly and with what small emphasis does the inspired pen tell of centuries and kingdoms! The events connected with the establishment of Christ's reign in the world, and with the advance of his cause, are alone important. The nations are as the small dust of the balance. The questions that agitate the political world—our social and sectional disputes, the material progress of which we boast—are of trivial significance in comparison with Christ and his empire.

The centennial year, if people choose to celebrate it in any enthusiastic way, should be marked by greater diligence and liberality in the service of God. Instead of spending their money in Philadelphia and in the North, we would advise our people to endow their colleges, build churches, contribute more freely to missions, and for one year see that their preachers are supported. We sincerely trust that much of the exuberant and noisy patriotism which the occasion promises may find expression in the payment of old debts, in the suppression of fraud, and in clean and honest living. Let the country, North and South, East and West, wash and be clean, and take a new departure, eschewing extravagance and corrupt practices, and returning to the frugal and simple habits of the early days of the republic. Let us also hope that the year will be made illustrious by a great political renovation, the restoration of constitutional morality, and the enthronement of justice, honesty and civil liberty in the national administration.

Short.

Dr. Haygood, writing in the *Southern Christian Advocate* of the North Georgia Conference, says:

"The preachers had a hard time last Conference year. The aggregate of their salaries in the North Georgia Conference footed up about $40,000 "short." Divided among them all the average salary would have been short if all had been raised. The preachers received $10,000 less than in 1874. It is easy to write these figures, $10,000; it is impossible to describe what they suggest. The "times were hard," last winter, and the estimates were low on this account. The stewards did not promise much; it was, for the most part, really just what they called it—an "allowance." Alas! much of it was no better than "item 3" in a certain Irishman's will: "I will $500 to my brother John." "Where is the $500 to come from?" asked a friend. "That's just it," said the benevolent fellow. "I will that John shall have $500—if he can get it!" So the meager salaries were "allowed"—to those who could get them. Most of the preachers did not get them except in part. Some of the preachers were "wise in their generation" on the principle that burned children dread the fire. Old Bro. Y. has had $600 and $700 and $800 promised before, and wound up by receiving "fifty cents on the dollar." He has learned not to make accounts on the strength of the "allowance." So he squeezed through, and is not in debt. How he did it he can't tell. Our notion is that he is a financier of rare ability. So are the majority of Methodist preachers—the current opinions to the contrary. Their poverty does not prove them to be bad financiers; considering how little they get their success in keeping out of absolute pauperism proves their financial ability. Right here we make bold to say that our itinerant Methodist preachers get more out of the little money they have than any other class of men.

"But young Bro. S. was not so wise as old Bro. Y.; at least he was more credulous. He thought the brethren meant to raise the $700 they "allowed" him as a single man. He bought a few books—that he needed very much—a new suit of clothes "for Conference," made a few necessaries, and at the end of the year they "settled" with him at thirty-three and one-third cents on the dollar, and the poor boy went to Conference, wearing his new clothes, in debt. How he is to get out he don't know. His unpaid allowance helps to make the sad and shameful aggregate of "$10,000 short." But there are many very sad cases where there has been hard living and no conference clothes. Preachers with families have "given a receipt in full" at thirty-three and one-third cents on the dollar. "Receipt in full!" Yes—at Conference the Bishop's benediction closed the business. Is it not about time to quit the following "customs that have crept in among us?" 1. Allowing less than will secure a decent living. 2. Allowing more than we intend to pay. 3. Counting ourselves morally and legally absolved from an unpaid claim when the Bishop's benediction ends the old and begins the new Conference year.

We commend to the prayerful consideration of all concerned the following facts: the preachers report a gain of nearly three thousand members: they report their salaries, as allowed, about $10,000 short of the short receipts of 1874.

We trust the Methodists of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and everywhere else will lay this counsel to heart. This shortness bears hardly upon the preachers and their families. To be negligent or penurious in supporting the ministry is a grave fault, to say the least, and leads to evils manifold. We hope the present year will show a better state of the church conscience and a higher development of the grace of giving.

Centenary College.

MR. EDITOR: The communication from President Andrews, in your last issue, found a very hearty sympathy in the heart of more than one reader of the ADVOCATE. He expresses the personal obligation which I feel under to the Mississippi Conference and to the authors of the resolutions, in favor of Centenary College. A few of the friends of this noble institution have been toiling steadily for the last six years to place it upon a firm footing, and secure to the church the labors of those wise, godly and generous men that belonged to a generation now nearly gone. A most interesting notice of one of them, the Rev. Thomas Clinton, appears in the same number of the ADVOCATE. We have had, so it seemed to us, but little encouragement from either the Mississippi or the Louisiana Conference; but we doubted not the day would come when our brethren would awake and bring something to the support of their own college beyond mere reports and resolutions. That these two Conferences are abundantly able to support a first-class college no one can doubt. The South Carolina Conference raises annually for Wofford $2,386.83, or did in 1874, besides $200 for educating candidates for the ministry. This it does by placing a "collection for education" in its list of annual collections and assessments, with those for Bishops, missions, widows and orphans. The Virginia Conference, equally wise and enterprising, raised in 1874 for Randolph Macon College, from her stations and circuits, the sum of $1,975.56. This college also has a regular collection allowed it by the Baltimore Conference. The people are ready to sustain the educational interests of our church, and will do so without infringing upon the support of their ministers, their missionaries, their Bishops or their widows and superannuates. Surely the Conferences of the Southwest, in the midst of a Catholic population, abounding in Catholic schools, cannot fully discharge their duty to their own people, nor fairly express Methodism in its advanced position as a branch of Protestant Christianity, without a college fully equipped for the training of young men in the several departments of philosophy, science and literature. I may ask what other opportunity presents itself to our church in these States to build up a college for the developing and training of young men whom God has given to her? Centenary has already done a great work for Methodism in the Southwest. She has the respect and prestige which belong to a useful and extended career; buildings which have been extensively repaired since the war, which, with an expense of $5,000 more, can be made equal, for either use or ornament, to any college buildings in the Southern States. Then add $5,000 to her scientific apparatus and libraries, and an *annual collection by the two patronizing Conferences*, and we shall in two or three years have all that we need for giving the youth of our church as good an education as any young man requires to prepare him for usefulness and success as a merchant, a farmer, or for either of the learned professions.

For several years past we have been obtaining from a few friends of education some $1,200 to $1,500 as a supplement to the tuition receipts of Centenary for the support of its faculty. We shall, by the blessing of Providence, still hold on, praying that help may come to our aid in this labor of love; hoping and believing that both the Methodists and Methodist preachers of Mississippi and Louisiana will yet, by one effort of the will and a steady union of purpose, forever establish Centenary by consenting to give her an income more reliable than any form of investment that can be made in these capricious, unsafe times.

Yours truly,

J. C. KEENER.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7, 1876.

[illegible] are more powerful than a thousand illiterate ones; but where all are uneducated progress is impossible. We know that it will require manhood, and the full exercise of it, to attempt to establish Methodist schools in many of our towns and cities; but the few can give direction to the many by a proper example. The church has only to make the effort in a few prominent places to solve the problem, and then the most incredulous will fall into line. All thinking men see the utility of such a course, but many doubt the ability of the church to carry it out.

Very truly,

S. P. RICHARDSON.

Greensboro Female College, Ala.

The undersigned committee, appointed by the board of trustees to attend the examination of the classes of the Greensboro Female College, beg leave to report that the examination was entirely satisfactory, evincing a clear and comprehensive knowledge on the part of the students, and an honest, conscientious, thorough training on the part of the teachers.

Without indulgence in the usual fulsome praise on like occasions, we are pleased to report that our highest expectations were fully realized. We heartily recommend the institution to the public as surpassed by none for thorough training of girls in every branch of education, and for that true discipline necessary to develop their characters.

A. A. COLEMAN,
O. F. CASEY,
T. C. OSBORN,
CHAS. L. STICKNEY
O. R. BLUE,
Committee.

OBITUARIES.

IN MEMORIAM.

The subject of this humble tribute, Mrs. NANCY BETTS, was born August 31, 1797; was married to Mr. Nine Betts—her peer in excellence—May 13, 1813; October 27, 1875, aged seventy-eight years, one month and twenty-seven days, she exchanged the cross for the crown—

"Entered her Father's house,
Where the many mansions be,
To worship before the great white throne,
Near by the jasper sea."

She was converted in early life, and in connecting herself with the church of Christ she offered herself as a "whole burnt offering" upon the altar of consecration, and during the course of a long life ever manifested an earnest, devout and conscientious Christian spirit. Her religion was not of a fitful, spasmodic character, but it formed a soft and genial principle in her whole life, and shone with an ever-increasing luster as she drew nearer the eternal shore. Religious reverence was her most characteristic. A face more quiet, more spiritual, more withdrawn at times from earthly objects, and more fully clothed in genuine devotion, I do not remember ever to have seen. How that image of piety and worship must abide with her children and large circle of friends! As the pebble cast upon the ocean's surface sets a ripple moving, which widens until it reaches the other shore, so will her influence be felt even beyond the transitory scenes of this life. Truly her works do follow her. Her illness was of a very severe character indeed, having [illegible]

Death of a Centenarian.

The death of Father Boehm, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, occurred December 28. We take from the *Central Christian Advocate* the following account of the venerable preacher:

The announcement of the death of Rev. Henry M. Boehm, better known as Father Boehm, will not surprise our readers. His advanced age, and recently his precarious health, rendered death probable at any time, although thousands expressed an earnest desire that he might live to see the centennial year of American independence. He was born on June 8, 1775, in Lancaster county, Pa., where his father was a Mennonite preacher, and afterward prominent in the organization of the United Brethren Church. Henry received a fair education and joined the Methodist Church when he was twenty-two years of age. On January 6, 1800, he was licensed to preach by the Rev. Thomas Ware, and was appointed to travel Dorchester circuit, Maryland. He attended the General Conference of 1800 in Baltimore, and was present at the ordination of Bishop Richard Whatcoat. At this time Methodism was still unimportant, numerically and financially. "Except in the large cities there were few commodious churches, and the best churches of that day were very inferior to those of the present time. The Methodist meetings were held in private houses, barns, and wherever shelter could be obtained." They were sometimes opposed with violence, and Father Boehm was once stoned while he was preaching. As Bishop Asbury's traveling companion he traveled over the States of Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, and other points South and West. Father Boehm was personally acquainted with all the Methodist Bishops from Coke to Peck. For more than thirty years he was a member of the New Jersey Conference, and was in 1812 placed on the list of supernumerary preachers.

On the twelfth of December he made an effort to preach at Richmond, where he was seized with the illness which terminated in death on Tuesday, December 28. It is stated that his last hours were peaceful, and cheered by the bright hopes of the Christian in a special manner. He spoke frequently of his departure, and he had a strong impression that he would not live to see the close of this year. Father Boehm leaves two children living and several grandchildren.

The funeral services were held on Friday at the Woodrow Methodist Episcopal Church, near Huguenot station, Staten Island. Among the clergymen in attendance were Bishop Janes, Drs. Reid, Nelson, Hurst, Freeman, Hunt, McKeown, Crane. The first address was delivered by Bishop Janes, who said, among other things: "Our dear friend had felt the warmth of one hundred summers and the cold of one hundred winters. He not only celebrated his one hundredth birthday, but he lived to celebrate for the one hundredth time the birthday of his Savior and our Savior. His life was full of perils and anxieties. He had a very perfect physical organism, and observed with care the laws of health. The time came when his natural force was abated, when agility passed from his limbs, and our centenarian died. He stood as a pillar in the temple of God. There was no decline of spiritual force, no backslidings, no letting go of God. There were no spots on his character. He also maintained the life of a Christian minister for many years. Our century plant, that the church has looked upon so long, has bloomed, and has been taken into the presence of his Parent and his God. With increasing beauty and constant development his progress shall be followed forever. He was always happy with us; he is happier with God and the angels. He was a pleasant companion in this world; it was delightful to hear him recount the events of the past. But these events, I think, will have an infinitely greater significance when we see them in the light of eternity. During Bro. Boehm's life all the institutions of the church were established. The fact that he was chosen to be the daily companion of Bishop Asbury shows that he was worthy to be intrusted with the confidence reposed in him. His example will not fade from the eye of the church."

Death of A. M. Holbrook.

Mr. A. M. Holbrook, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, died at Bludon Springs, Ala., on Tuesday, January 1. Mr. Holbrook was one of our oldest and most enterprising citizens, and widely known and esteemed as one of the most prominent and able journalists of the country. From the *Picayune* of January 6 we make the following extract concerning Mr. Holbrook's personal history:

A. M. Holbrook was born at Townshend, Vt., on the twenty-third day of August, 1808. In his twenty-eighth year he came to this city and cast in his lot among the people with whom all his interests and hopes were ever afterward identified. He was then in the prime of life and the fullness of his strength. There are not many left who were young men with him in New Orleans so long ago. Those who do remember him will call to mind a muscular, well-proportioned, fair-haired man, with bright blue eyes and a pleasant smile. Three years later (in the year 1839) he became associated with the proprietary firm of the *Picayune*, then known under the style of Lumsden, Kendall & Co. His business capacity, steady thrift, untiring industry and great practical good sense proved invaluable to the firm of which he was now the junior partner, and the *Picayune* grew steadily and surely in the public favor until it came to take rank among the foremost journals of the United States. After the death of its senior member, which occurred in the year 1860, the firm was known as Kendall, Holbrook & Co., and after the death of Mr. Kendall as A. M. Holbrook & Co. Only a little more than a year ago Mr. Holbrook became the editor and sole proprietor of the *Picayune*, which position he occupied at the time of his death. The journal to the prosperity of which he had devoted the best years of his life was his, and with a firm hand he was guiding it midway between the dangerous extremes of party fury when death relaxed his grasp.

Mr. Holbrook was a Northern man, but a true friend of the South. His nature was exalted and noble. He was generous to a fault, and the people of Louisiana, whom he served long and faithfully, will sincerely mourn his loss.

REV. W. SHAPARD, D. D.—Dr. Shapard, says the Galveston *Christian Advocate*, of January 8, who was transferred by Bishop Marvin from the Alabama to the Texas Conference, and appointed by Bishop Pierce to St. John's station, Galveston, reached our city with his family last week. Our duty at St. James deprived us of the pleasure of hearing him last Sunday, but we hear his sermon at eleven A. M. and at night spoken of in the warmest terms of praise, both by his members and a number of the congregation. On Tuesday night last his church gave him a reception which made him feel at home among his people. We give him a cordial welcome to his important field.

THE Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* of January 1 says:

It affords us unspeakable pleasure to announce to our readers that the Rev. William P. Harrison, D. D., of the Georgia Conference, has become associate editor of the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist*. His official duties will commence with the next issue of this paper, January 8, 1876.

Periodicals.

THE ALDINE.—We have received from the publishers, the Aldine Company, New York, a bound volume of this magnificent art journal of 1875, besides specimen copies of various dates, and the initial number of the new year, January, 1876. We know of nothing in the range of contemporary publications at all comparable to the Aldine. The number, size and exquisite finish of its engravings commend it to all who have any appreciation of art, while the literature which it supplies is of the highest order. In the January number the pictorial gems are numerous: Inspiration, The Pardon, Scenes on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Shooting the Rapids. We believe the Aldine is furnished to subscribers at $5 a year. Each monthly number is worth this amount. A volume bound is an ornament to the center table, and a means of culture, refinement and instruction to the family circle.

—Ware's Valley Monthly for January is fresh and able, and up to the standard of a first-class magazine. Bishop Marvin concludes in this number a luminous and powerful paper on the Testimony, in which he defends the divine authorship of the Scriptures. Of other leading articles we note: The True Issue of the Financial Problem; The True Theory of Education; Just Twenty Years, continued; Christmas Chimes; The Successful Lawyer; Fidelio C. Sharp. The several special departments—personal and social, political, ecclesiastical, educational, scientific, literary—are conducted with discrimination and judgment. The Valley Monthly is edited by William M. Leftwich. Charles E. Ware & Co., publishers, St. Louis, Mo. Price, $3 a year.

—Appleton's Journal begins the new year with improved typographical appearance, and with strong literary attractions. Julian Hawthorne, who is to write exclusively for Appleton's during 1876, begins a characteristic series of papers under the title of "A Journey to the Unknown." It is a weekly household magazine, devoted to popular literature, and all matters of taste and culture; it aims to be comprehensive, including in its plan all branches of literature, and treating all subjects of interest to intelligent readers; it designs to be elevated in taste and pure in tone; it gives in quantity fully twenty-five per cent. more than the largest of the monthly magazines, while in quality its literature is of the highest class.

—Littell's Living Age, January 1, 1876, is an excellent number. It has: France Before the War, How I Won a Wife, German Home Life, Her Dearest Foe, Diversions of a Pedagogue, A Monk's Daily Life, Misquotation, Mr. Story's Nero, Pets, besides poetry and miscellany. The Living Age contains the important contributions to current literature of the ablest writers of Europe, and especially of Great Britain.

—The Ladies' Repository for January has a fine engraved likeness of Bishop McKendree, and other illustrations. Among many excellent things in the table of contents we note: The Basle Mission Fest; Nervous Diseases—Insomnia; Modern Egypt; The Alhambra; William McKendree. E. Wentworth, D. D., editor. Hitchcock & Walden, and Nelson & Phillips, publishers.

—The American Agriculturist for January is splendidly illustrated and replete with useful information. It excels all other periodicals in the beauty of its engravings, and in the variety and excellence of its reading matter. Published by the Orange Judd Company, New York. Price, $1.50 per annum.

—Visitors' Guide to New Orleans is the title of a small volume recently published by J. Curtis Waldo, No. 56 Camp street, New Orleans. To all classes of our citizens, and especially to visitors from abroad, it will be found a very convenient and useful manual of reference.

—Vick's Floral Guide for 1876 is a marvel of beauty in its illustrations and typography. People engaged in gardening and flower culture will do well to order a copy. Published by James Vick, Rochester, N. Y. Price, twenty-five cents.

—Lippincott's Magazine for January has: The Century—Its Fruits and its Festival; Up the Thames; Sketches of India, Illustrated; Gentel Homme and Gentleman; Famishing Portugal, and other articles.

—Golden Hours for January is filled with good things.

REV. A. W. WILSON, D. D., of the Baltimore Conference, and pastor of the Mount Vernon church, Washington, is announced as editorial correspondent of the Richmond *Christian Advocate*.

THE address of Rev. A. J. Briggs, of the Alabama Conference, is Summerfield, Ala.

MARRIED.

BIRDSONG—SIFFIE—On the twenty-fourth of November, 1875, in the Methodist church at Edwards, Miss., by Rev. Charles H. Galloway, Mr. S. Birdsong and Miss Maryal Smith.

VANZANDT—WHITE.—On the sixteenth of December, 1875, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Jackson, Miss., by Rev. Charles H. Galloway, Mr. D. D. Vanzandt, of Louisiana, to Miss Kate L. White.

WILSON—HILLIARD.—On the twenty-first of December, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, in Vazon City, Miss., by Rev. Charles B. Galloway, Mr. Aye Wilson and Miss Ida Hilliard.

THOMAS—SUTTON.—On the 11th of January, the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Ocean Springs, Miss., by Rev. A. Nicholson, Mr. George Thomas to Miss Laura Sutton, all of Ocean Springs.

BARKER—VINSON.—December 16, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. D. McCullough, Mr. W. A. Barker and Miss Kate Vinson, both of Lauderdale county, Miss.

BURKE—WATSON.—At Wesley Chapel church, December 16, 1875, by Rev. W. W. Graham, Mr. George T. Burke to Miss Lizzie Watson, all of Butler county, Ala.

RUTLEDGE—JONES.—December 23, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. W. Graham, Mr. P. R. Rutledge, of Lee county, Ala., to Miss Lizzie Jones, of Russell county, Ala.

FELDER—BYRD.—December 23, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, on the Tombigbee, Pike county, Miss., by Rev. E. R. Strickland, Mr. William L. Felder to Miss Isabella M. Byrd.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE is among the first of our Methodist colleges, located in the healthiest part of the Virginia mountains, and in charge of competent men. Rev. E. E. Wiley, D. D., is widely known as one of the best educators in the country. Our boys can be safely intrusted to his care. The spring term of this institution will begin on the twenty-seventh of January, and close June 14, which is commencement day.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.—*Mortuary Report for 1875.*—The mortuary report for 1875 shows a total mortality of 9,117. The greatest number of deaths from any single disease was 709 from consumption. Total whites deceased, 3,869; total blacks, 1,587; mulattoes, 564; not stated, 97. Males, 3,416; females, 2,666; not stated, 35. Natives of twenty-nine foreign countries, 3,504; of the United States, 4,996. Total mortality per 1,000 inhabitants, 29.43; mortality per 1,000 white population, 25.45; per 1,000 colored population, 39.69. Number of coroner's inquests, 850.

A MOB, supposed to have been composed of leading citizens of Arkansas, attacked a sheriff and posse in charge of two prisoners, one of them a murderer, named Dugan, under sentence of death. The mob fired at the prisoners, killing Dugan instantly, and departed.

THE movement of duty, under the influence of holy love of God, consumates what we call good works.—*Eskine.*

Publisher's Department.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The Louisiana Life Insurance company is a home company, managed by a board of directors composed of the best and most reliable citizens. We do not know the strength of this board could be increased. The character of the gentlemen composing it will be a sufficient guarantee to all those of the safety of the company so far as the agents of directors can make it safe. In a few years the prosperity of the South will be completed and certain that any part of the country and her banks and insurance companies that are well managed will be the most solvent in Christendom. Before the late war the credit of corporations in this city, taking them as a class, was equal to those in any part of the world where similar institutions existed, and such will be the case again, and we think that those who patronize companies whose corporations are liquidated parts of the country, and whose money has built the railroads and made public improvements which have enriched other sections, have not acted wisely. The money which we have invested in such corporations, and which has been taken away from our city and State, would have been as safely invested here, and would have been sufficient to build all the railroads we need, construct the levees along our rivers, and left ample deposits in our banks to enable them to meet the necessities of our commerce.

We take pleasure in saying that Col. Samuel M. Todd, the president, and R. W. Ogden, Esq., vice president and manager, are very capable and very estimable gentlemen to transact business with.

OCEAN SAW MILLS.—Among our advertisements will be found the notice of the dissolution of copartnership of the well-known and very obliging firm of Danner & Toomer, and the cards of those two gentlemen in relation to the same, as well as the card of Messrs. M. Puig & Co. in relation to the Ocean Saw Mills of this city, of which Mr. Toomer is to be superintendent. Mr. Toomer has experience in the business, and combines with it the energy and promptness which are so highly necessary in the successful management of such a manufactory as the Ocean Mills.

CRYSTAL POLISH.—We acknowledge the receipt of a box of the Manhattan Manufacturing Company's Crystal Polish. We have not had time since receiving it to test its merits, but the testimonials of those who have experimented with it and tested its merits leave no doubt of its value in polishing furniture and metals, and we take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of it, in another column, by Edward L. Hall, Esq., whose office is 81 St. Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY.—The well-known experience and ability of Robert M. Lasher, Esq., principal of the above named institution, leave no doubt of the first character of the school. We take pleasure in commending the advertisement to be found in our columns to attention.

CHEAPER THAN AT AUCTION.—Such is the fact. Messrs. Brashman & Adams have made a still further reduction in prices, and are really selling goods at lower prices than many of the same articles bring at auction. Better go to 584 and 586 Magazine street than to the auctions. So we think.

MILLINERY.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of F. B. Hardon, dealer in millinery and fancy goods, 27 and 29 Chartres street. It is a good and reliable house, and the proprietor is well posted in, reference to the demands of customers. Give him an early call.

READ the notice of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair, on this page.

FOR millinery goods go to Mme. Sarpolis, 66 Magazine street.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending Jan. 8, 1876.

A—D Appleton & Co, Oscar M Addison, Edwin Alden two letters, American News company, J W Arendell, M S Andrews $5, C C Andrews $6.40, J H Ashley two letters, Mme Assellineau, J N Andrews.

B—Ralph Bradley, Green W Brown, Barnes & Wilkinson two letters $20, M E Bitt, J Boyes $1.55, Brewer & Thesion, George Bancroft $2.50, Miss Mary S Brown 25 cents, Bryant & Roberts, James A Bethune $2.50, Mrs C Boiling $11.65, J H Butler, J Marshall Brown, Robert Babington, J W Bryan, Baker & Harper.

C—A E Clay, Connolly & Davis, H Cochran, W H E Cunningham, Mrs E Crowder $5, Miss Emma Chamberlain, Sheldon Collins & Co, C W Carter, T H Chambers & Son, Chaperthwait & Co, Cassell, Pelter & Galpin, J M Curtis $10.95, R B Crawford, John Church & Co, S H Cox, Robert Carter & Bros, Cook & Cobb, John Casey, D F Casey, J W Cole, S C Collins.

D—R T Davis, R A Davis two letters $2, Rowland Day 25 cents, Donaldson & Co, Joel T Dayes, M Donegan, W H Dunbar, John B Denlon.

E—Estabrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Company, Eldridge & Bro, T F Evans, A Evans.

F—D W Foster, E N Frishman three letters, J R Ferguson, W F Ferris, W H Farnell $7, Julius Felchtiler, C W Fitz $6.50, J L Futrell.

G—John H Galee, E T Goodwin $5.25, Mrs E J Garrett $2.50, H Glymmer & Co three letters, H M Gillis, Andrew F Graves, August Gottschall $2.25.

H—J C Huckabee, T W Hines, Amly Harelson, R S Holcombe, Mrs M A Hackett 50 cents, William Hart $10, P W Harper, H W Henry $5, R M Hastings two letters, A J Holman & Co, W T Harlenbrook, F Hawarth, W S Harrison, C Hawkins $2, T H Hollomon, Charles L Harris, H C Hardee.

J—B Jones, R J Jones, H F Johnson three letters.

K—R W Kennon, Kalu & James two letters, Miss Mary Kay $2.50, C H Kelly, R C Kelly $2.50.

L—L Lewis $5, S O Larche $4.50, J M Langston $1.50, J B Lippincott & Co two letters, H F Lewis $4.25, Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, R F Lamar, W C Lewis, R A Latlorer, E A Lanier $2.

M—J A McCreary, J T McLaughlin, H McNair 25 cents, E A Mixon $4, E H Monnger $7.50, W B May $25, C F Melville & Sons, P H Moss, R A Moultry, Mrs R F Moore, R A Means, Morgan Envelope Company, J W Martin, J W McNulty 30 cents, B F Morris $2, J E Musgrove two letters, J J Marlar $6.50, Mississippi Valley Company.

N—Thomas Nelson & Sons, R A Noblett, P C Nash, J T Newcomer three letters $2, V H Nelson.

O—James Orthond Oates & Worrell $9.

P—C E Payne, John M Pardo, J M Patton two letters, C H Phillips 40 cents, L Patterson.

R—Noah Rush, A H Redford agent four letters $2, John Reid $2, J K Randall two letters $14.91, F T Rawson $4.90, W H Ross & Co $2.50, Reed & Lathrop, E F S Roberts $7.50, Mrs Richardson $2, W N Raines & Sons $25, H Gilmahl $5, George P Rowell & Co three letters, C L Ferris $2.50, Rathbone & Sons.

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T—R A Tomlinson $2.50, Mahlo Pohl & Co, Benjamin Toomer $2.50, H Treat, W T Tyler, H M Tribehart & Co, W L Talcott, E M Turner, L A Tinsley.

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DRESS GOODS AND DRESSMAKERS.—Mrs. Fricke & Williams, over Brashman & Adams' 586 and 588 Magazine street, are in constant receipt of the latest styles, and only ask a trial of their taste and skill in making up. See the card in another column, and we advise those interested to give them a call.

LOAN OFFICE.—The loan office of Otto Schwaner, Esq., located at No. 17 Baronne street, is advertised in our columns. We call attention to what is said about the sale of unredeemed pledges.

AT Nayra & Offner's China Palace, on Canal street, are the choicest sets of china and glassware we have seen. Give them a call.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALL THAT art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening and preserving the human hair is effected by *Burnett's Cocoaine*. This incomparable Hair-Dressing imparts a glossiness that is healthy and *natural*. It is a cooling *vegetable oil*, agreeable and clean, and dresses the hair perfectly. jal3 ft

THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CONDITION OF THE HUMAN BODY.—Health is that state of the system in which the opposing forces are properly balanced. If the sum of the electric force exceeds that of the destructive forces, the result will be an increase in the size of the tissue in which the electricity resides; but if, on the other hand, the sum of the electric force is less than the sum of the destructive forces, the result will be emaciation or atrophy. This proposition is strikingly exemplified in the growth of childhood, and the decay of old age.

Health consists in an equilibrium of the electricity of the system, and disease consists in a disturbance of that equilibrium. If electricity is properly applied it will restore that lost equilibrium, and health will naturally result.

The best form of its application is *Pauli's Electro-Voltaic Chain Belt*, which induces a moderate, pleasant and continuous current of electricity around the body and throughout the system. The depot of the Pauli Belt Company is 12 Union square, New York. jal3 ft

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IF YOU will consult your family physician he will tell you nothing can be given better than *Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator*. Sold by all druggists. jal3 ft

FOR an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold *Brown's Bronchial Troches* are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. 18t3 ft

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PIERSON & HEWS, fine Clothing, shirts and Furnishing Goods, 13 and 15 Camp street opposite City Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana. We invite visitors from the interior to examine our stock and prices. We claim to sell first-class goods as low as can be afforded and live. We sell the celebrated Stanhope Seam Shirts, warranted to fit, wear and give satisfaction. Liberal deduction made to Clergymen, and their tenders collected. mh11 ly

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LADIES', GENTS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

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TO PHYSICIANS AND LADIES.—Mrs. E. J. Harding, of St. Louis (621 Olive street,) manufacturer of articles and appliances for the relief of the afflicted, such as Improved Abdominal Supporters, Bandages, Shoulder Braces, etc., desires the attention of those interested. Her Abdominal Supporters are acknowledged by the most eminent medical authority in St. Louis as well as elsewhere, to be the very best now in use for the relief intended for the purpose. Send for descriptive circular, containing diagram, directions for measurement, price list, etc. no1 3m

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MR. EDWARD L. HALL:—I have examined the sample of Crystal Polishing Powder left with me by you, with the following result:

I find it to contain no free alkali or acids, on which account it will be entirely free from corrosive action when applied to painted or varnished surfaces. It contains no gritty substances by which abrasion of either painted or varnished surfaces will result. The particles of the Powder are all angular, and, individually, as in most kinds of solids and in many other powders, crystalline. The particles are exceedingly small and uniform, which, with their angular shape, give it special value as a rapid, yet free cleaning agent.

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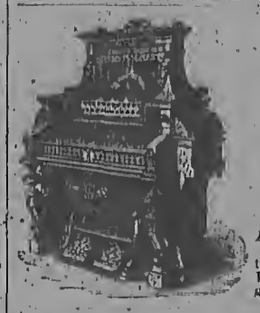
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



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SPECIAL CALL.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell the New Patent Improved EYE-CUPS. *Guaranteed to be the best paying business offered to Agents by any house. An easy and pleasant employment.*

The value of the celebrated new *Patent Improved Eye-Cups* for the restoration of sight breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 4,000 genuine testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000 of our best physicians in their practice.

The Patent Eye-Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as Alex. H. Wyeth, M. D., and William Beatley, M. D., write, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age.

Read the following certificates:

FERGUSON STATION, LOGAN CO., KY., June 6.

DR. J. BALL & CO., OCULISTS—*Gentlemen:* Your *Patent Eye Cups* are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths, in this or in any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a non-skeptical public, but truth is mighty and will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and indorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unsurpassed terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my vicinity recommend your *Eye Cups*.

I am, respectfully, J. A. L. BUYER.

William Beatley, M. D., Salvisa, Ky., writes: "Thanks to you for *the greatest of all inventions*. My sight is fully restored by the use of your *Patent Eye-Cups*, after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years."

Alex. R. Wyeth, M. D., Atchison, Pa., writes: "After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis of the optic nerve, due my after using one of your *Patent Eye-Cups* restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes."

Rev. S. H. Falkinburg, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, writes: "Your *Patent Eye-Cups* have restored my sight, for which I am most thankful to the Father of mercies. By your advertisement I saw at a glance that your invaluable *Eye-Cups* performed their work perfectly in accordance with physiological law—that they literally fed the eyes that were starving for nutrition. May God greatly bless you, and may your name be a household one in the memories of millions of thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind."

Eugene R. Durant, M. D., says: "I will, and cheerfully future sales liberally. Use *Patent Eye-Cups*—they will make money, and make it fast. Just sit down quietly all day, let a supply of *Eye-Cups* and some blanks, and promises, as fast as I can write, fall in a shower."

Major E. C. Betts, of Mobile, November 14, 1875, says: "I have used *Patent Eye-Cups*, and am satisfied they are good." Farmers and others, call on the Hon. Horace Greeley, late editor of the New York *Tribune*, wrote: "Dr. J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious, high-toned physician, who is in all capable of intentional deception or misrepresentation."

Prof. W. Merrick writes: "They have given me back my youth's vision. My sight is restored to some 70% of its former keenness. May Heaven bless and prosper you, Ball, for having bestowed upon me, after twenty years of blindness, the invention of your *Patent Eye-Cups*. I only regret I did not take up my old pursuits."

Adolph Bornberg, M. D., private Secretary to Emperor Napoleon, wrote, after having his sight restored by your *Patent Eye-Cups*: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. Ball & Co., I herewith communicate the trial of the *Eye-Cups*, the full future result of which, as I am fully convinced, will be to all and every one that has sore or impaired eyesight. Believing, as I do, that some of the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of life—almost seventy years—I feel bound to assure the Ayleos to any body afflicted of the sore people of Capitol."

ADOLPH BORNBERG, M. D.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 6th day of March, 1874.

JOHN C. BAUER,
Notary Public.

John C. Bauer, personally appeared Adolph Bornberg, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me.

WILLIAM STEVENS, J. P.

LAURENCE CITY, Mass., June 6, 1874.

We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Bornberg for years, believe him to be an honest, truthful man, trustworthy, and to truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach.

M. BONNEY, Ex-Mayor.
S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor.
GEORGE S. MERRILL, P. M.
ROBT. H. TILWORTHY, City Treas.

Reader, these are A B C certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new; your impaired sight, dimness of vision and overworked eyes can be restored; weak, watery and sore eyes cured; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored, satisfaction preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations needless.

Please send your address to us, and we will send you our book—WORTH READING.

A DIAMOND WORTH SEEING.

Save your eyes and clear your sight. Throw away your spectacles!

By reading our Illustrated *Physiology of Anatomy of the Eye-sight*, of 100 pages; tells how to restore thousand vision and overworked eyes; how to cure weak, watery, inflamed and near sighted eyes, and all other diseases of the eyes. Wastle no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfiguring your face. Book mailed free to any person. Send on your address.

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to sell the *Patent Eye-Cups* to the hundreds of people with diseased eyes and impaired sight in your county.

Any person can act as our agent.

To gentlemen or ladies $5 to $20 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write instantly to

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Do not miss the opportunity of being first in the field. Do not delay. Write by first mail. Great inducements and large profits offered to any person who wants a first-class paying business.

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MRS. FRICKE & WILLIAMS (over Brashman & Adams') wish to inform the community that they are in constant receipt of the LATEST FASHIONS. Their style and fit cannot be rivaled, and their punctuality can be testified by their customers. Ladies would do well to call early with their Holiday Dressing, in order to have ample time to display their skill in producing something elegant and tasty. Prices always moderate. ja14 1mw MRS. FRICKE & WILLIAMS.

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MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
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CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SALES we have made during the past month, notwithstanding the UNPROPITIOUS WEATHER AND THE SCARCITY OF MONEY,

HAS INDUCED US TO MAKE

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION,

TO THE END THAT

MARDI GRAS

Will find us ENTIRELY SOLD OUT OF WINTER GOODS.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS AND WINTER DRESS GOODS BELOW COST.

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A pleasant evening entertainment for parties, social gatherings, etc. Amusement guaranteed to all. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address

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Will be mailed free to all applicants. This is the Largest and most Complete Catalogue published in this country, and contains 2 elegant colored plates, and over 1000 fine engravings of Vegetables and Flowers, with directions for Planting, Culture and Use. Address,

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Seedsmen and Florists, DETROIT, Mich.

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Of every style and size. Fine Gold Pens, Gold Pens and Pencil Cases, Pencils, Penholders, Gold Pens, Silver Pens, Steel Pens, Gold Pens, Rubber Pens, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Pens and Pencils, Pens and Pencils, Pens and Pencils

Farm, Garden and Household.

Ramie and Jute.

The Hon. Fred. Watts has published his annual report for the year 1875. Two million two hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-two packages of seeds and plants have been distributed in the past year. A large majority of these have gone to sufferers in the grasshopper regions. The whole report is very interesting. The following more nearly concerns us, and may lead to a branch of industry for which this State is eminently fitted. We can grow everything that California can, and many things that will not thrive in that State;

"There is perhaps no one subject of agricultural production in which I have taken more interest than in that which relates to fibrous plants, especially ramie and jute. These have been brought into notice within the last four years through the influence of this department; and now they are about to assume an importance which is only beginning to be known. Both these plants will grow successfully in all our Southern States, and especially in California. The impediment heretofore to their production has been the difficulty of separating the liber from the gummy principle and green covering of the plants. But this problem, it is believed, has been now solved by the invention of machinery which, by the aid of certain acids, separates the fiber perfectly and economically. The ramie is a native of India and China, where the work of separating the fiber is done by hand at a cost of $150 per ton. The latest patentee of a machine for separating the fiber claims that the cost of separating it will not exceed $30 per ton. It is a beautiful and lustrous staple, in strength and brilliancy almost equal to silk; in fact most of the dress goods made to imitate silk fabrics are made in part of ramie, and its value now in England is about £75, or $375 per ton; and it is said that in California twelve hundred pounds of this fiber may be produced on one acre. If these anticipations be realized, of which there is now a reasonable hope, the country may anticipate the prosecution of a new, useful and profitable industry. Jute produces a fiber of a coarser quality, but admirably adapted to cordage and bagging; and, because of its length and strength, greatly superior to either flax or hemp."—*Florida Agriculturist.*

Upland Rice Culture.

The land should be plowed into eight inches at two feet, ridges opened, neigh rice sown in drill and covered about an inch. When fully up it should be barred off, as the old plan for cotton; then the ridge scraped clean. Yes, weeds, grass, &c., all shaved clean. When up again two or three inches, before grass, it should be chopped through the width of the hoe, and a bunch left, and soon. Soon a bull tongue or sold sweep should be used to turn earth to the stalk and cover any grass sprouts. Continue this often enough to keep clean and early stirred. If any crop cultivated requires less hoe work, or is made cheaper, I want to know it. *Cheraw Gazette of Southern Plantation.*

To the foregoing the editor of the *Planter* adds:

We have had occasion to study the rice question pretty thoroughly, both theoretically and practically, and have no hesitation in saying that for the labor expended in its culture there is no crop that pays better. But judicious care must be taken in selecting both seed and soil. When practicable, new land should always be selected for rice, as, unless treated as our correspondent recommends above, it is a good deal of labor to keep the crab grass out of the drills. When it is necessary to plant old land, the bedding-up should be done pretty early—a month at least before the planting-time—so as to give the earth time to settle and the first crop of grass to get well started. Then early in March open the bed with a narrow hill tongue, sow the seed pretty thickly, and cover with a sharp iron-tooth harrow. As soon as the young rice begins to show itself have off the entire ridge or bed after parting off rather shallow, as directed in the foregoing communication. The yield under this or similar treatment, and at a cost of not over $15 per acre, all told, will vary from thirty to eighty bushels per acre of rough rice, and this, too, on upland piny woods soil. The crop should be gathered early—say when one-third of the heads have passed the dough stage. At this stage the grain will plump up nicely, and the forage be better than the majority of blade fodder. [illegible] Thoroughly winter and [illegible] seed.

Prof. C. S. Brinley, of Woodlawn, says: At the late meeting of the Wilson Co. Agricultural Society, Mr. L. W. Ellsworth, secretary, exhibited specimens of the Wilson's Albany and Edmunds Prolific. The plant is strong and vigorous, foliage large, stalk stout, tall, with a few of their crown of fruit stalks long and strong, berries large, conical. Some of the berries crowned. Fruit scarlet color, highly polished, of bright crimson, brilliant and most excellent flavor; enjoy eating eagerly from the fruit.

As compared with the Wilson, the Prouty's seedling is a more profuse bearer; berries larger, [illegible] in size, and superior in flavor; plant more hardy, stout, vigorous, and to resisting drought better. The yield on the same field, during the season of 1875, was more than double that of the Wilson. Commenced picking the two varieties the same day; done picking the Wilson July 14. Finished picking the Prouty July 25. Different [illegible] in favor of the Prouty. Notwithstanding the big berry crop of 1875, the demand for this variety was so great that nearly the entire yield was sold upon the grounds where grown, at a price one-third greater than could be realized for the Wilson at Chicago at the same time.

The Prouty's seedling has been tested for four years, the experience of the present year (1875) clearly proving its superiority over other varieties, and establishing its reliable bearing qualities and great market value. In beauty, vigor, hardiness, flavor and profusion of bearing it is without an equal—a single plant from a runner of 1874 produced this season more than a quart of perfect berries."—*Gardeners' Monthly.*

THERE is no day which we may not lay unbroken on the altar of humanity if we will do our regular work in a noble way."—*E. M. Holland.*

YESTERDAY'S MAIL

BROUGHT THREE MORE CERTIFICATES

IN FAVOR OF

CANNABIS INDICA

THE GREAT EAST INDIA REMEDY

FOR

Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma.

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Send one dozen Ointment and one of Cathartic Pellets. When Mr. A. W. Fisher brought his wife to me for examination I found her in the incipient stage of **Tuberculous Consumption.** Then it was I concluded to make a fair trial of Indian Hemp, and now there is a general demand for those remedies. The Ointment excels everything of its kind I ever saw or tried.

P. A. SIFFORD, M. D.

N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. One bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. Excite is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION but it does not take hold of and disappear with a few hours' cold, in twenty-four hours.

$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.00 by express, and Ointment $1.25 each.

Address CRADDOCK & CO.,
No. 1 Race St., Philadelphia.

As this is an important article we do not consider our [illegible] complete [illegible] to make ourselves known everywhere. dec26 13eow

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TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESTNUT STS.,

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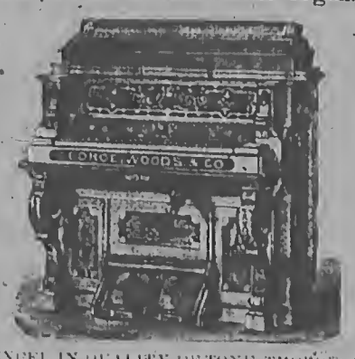

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In addition a three-toned Piano, which never requires tuning, and saves the organ the expense and promptness of the Piano. These remarkable instruments possess capabilities for musical expression never excelled by any instrument. Adapted for amateurs and professionals, a perfect music of ordinary parlor.

Beautiful New Designs of Case

Now Ready.

GEO. WOODS & CO.,

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Warerooms:

[illegible] AND BOSTON.

SEED POTATOES.

[illegible] PEERLESS
[illegible] PINKEYES,
[illegible] ROSE PURPLE

W[illegible]

CROSCUP CONFECTIONERY

[illegible] ICE CREAM SALOON

530 MAGAZINE ST. 530

[illegible] Melissa, Nougat [illegible] Supper [illegible]

[illegible] TROLLE [illegible]

JOHN MURRAN.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

No. 712 Canal Street, near Girod.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

[illegible] 37
[illegible] Carpets [illegible]

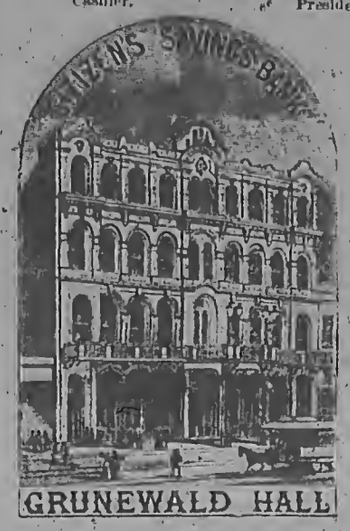
SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

(A BANK FOR SMALL SAVINGS.)

Grunewald Hall, New Orleans, La.

M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.



GRUNEWALD HALL

Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature

EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK.

3 SIX PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST paid on deposits.

Money may be withdrawn on any business day without notice.

Special advantages offered to Trustees, Guardians, etc., having in charge trust funds; also Societies, Lodges, Granges, etc.

Charter, By-Laws and Regulations, together with all information, furnished on application by letter or in person. nov13 1y

NEW ORLEANS

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

136 CANAL STREET. 136

Incorporated March 15, 1855.

OFFICERS.

DAVID URQUHART, President.
THOS. A. ADAMS, First Vice President.
JOHN ALLEN LARKE, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Dr. W. Newton Mercer, David Urquhart,
L. E. Gerbere, John C. Gaines,
George Jones, Carl Kolb,
Thos. A. Adams, Gustavus Schaeffer,
John Allen Clarke, Samuel Jamison,
Charles J. Leeds, James Tuyes.

6% Six Per cent. Interest on deposits, paid by

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL $500,000

E. C. PALMER, President.
JAS. JACKSON, Vice President.

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ED. CONERY, FREDERICK WING,
J. H. KELLER, W. H. THOMAS,
W. B. SCHMIDT, JAS. JACKSON,
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This Company insures against loss by Burglars, Thieves and Fire at low rates, and its capital gives security to Depositors.

Deposits received and six per cent. interest per annum, paid semi-annually.

jy1 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RICHARD RHODES,

LATE P. CHARLEVILLE,

SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT,

55 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS

Articles of All Kinds for Fishermen.

Rods, Nets, Hooks, Lines and every desirable article for the Angler, wholesale and retail.

GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS of every variety. Out of Breech Loading Arms a Specialty. All Sporting Implements of all kinds, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Flasks, and every article needed by Hunters, will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Also the celebrated "Dead Shot" Sporting Powder, Shot, Lefaux's Shells, Cartridges, etc., of the best quality, wholesale and retail.

nov25 3mo R. RHODES.

JOHN KENZ,

MANUFACTURER OF

Screwed and Sewed Boots and Shoes

NOS. 16 AND 20 ROYAL ST.,

Opposite Custom House, Entrance on Esplanade Street,

Between Canal and Iberville streets.

jy10 6m NEW ORLEANS.

JOHN HENDERSON,

WOOD AND METAL

Show Case Manufacturer.

SHOW CASES

Of White Metal, Rosewood, Black Walnut, Etc.

PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION

Water-mineral Factory,

NO. 276 CANAL STREET,

Between Carondelet Broadway, New York.

N.B.—All orders promptly executed. Show Cases will be packed with great care, and delivered on board cars or steamboat. Show Cases shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada.

RIEF BROS. & CO.,

SD AND 91 CAMP ST.

HARDWARE,

NAIL AND CUTLERY,

Tinners' Stock and Tools,

AND TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE CHARTER OAK STOVES.

JOHN'S GUN STORE

AND SPORTING GALLERY,

50 CAMP STREET. 50

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and best assortment of Guns, Rifles and Pistols in the South. Also, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Hunting Clothes, Shoes, etc. Guns repaired in the best manner. Orders promptly attended to. Call and examine stock.

JOHN A. CAIRNS,

GENERAL ENGRAVER,

103 CANAL STREET.

BRICK AND BRICKS, ETC.

$77 [illegible]

INSURANCE.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS'

INSURANCE COMPANY

NO. 14 CARONDELET STREET.

CAPITAL ..... $521,620 07.

This Company issues Policies on

Fire, River and Marine Risks

AT LOWEST TARIFF RATES.

LLOYD R. COLEMAN, President.
JAMES A. WHITE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

A. J. Aiken, J. Davidson Hill,
S. D. Amey, M. Johnson,
Hugh Allison, J. S. Lanphier,
Isaac Bloom, Robert E. Moore,
J. A. Braselman, H. J. Mollieu,
W. T. Blakemore, Adam Myers,
C. H. C. Brown, Edward Nalle,
E. B. Briggs, Edward C. Payne,
Samuel Boyd, George W. Sentell,
John D. Cobb, W. B. Thompson,
J. E. Campbell, Frederick Wing,
W. L. Cushing, C. W. Wood,
Benjamin Gerson, T. S. Waterman,
P. G. Gobert, J. F. Wyche,
C. A. Green, Lloyd R. Coleman.

G. F. Harrison. dec2 6m

FACTORS' AND TRADERS'

INSURANCE CO.

37 CARONDELET STREET

ASSETS APRIL 1, 1875 ..... $1,186,215 8

This Company issues Policies on

Fire, River and Marine Risks.

AT LOWEST TARIFF RATES.

EDGAR A. PALFREY, President.
MOSES GREENWOOD, Vice President.
THOS. F. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUI GENERIS.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT

VIENNA 1870 PARIS 1867

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED in Jodgment critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS
AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT
VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any merit in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Exhibitions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in which any other organs have been preferred.

BEST declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Lingere and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An entirely new combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments, or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

an12 1y

R. MATTE, W. C. RAYMOND, H. S. BICKEY, E. S. KEEP, IN COMMEND'N.

KEEP, RAYMOND & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

77 and 79 Poydras St., New Orleans.

Make a specialty of Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Rice, Flour, Bacon, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter and Cheese, Soaps, Candles and Starch. Dealers in all kinds of STAPLE GROCERIES. Are Agents for Planters Mills, St. Louis; Extra, Trojan, Belle Creole, Central, and a full line of muslins and choice grades.

We are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Staple Groceries and Western Produce at lowest market prices.

Having superior facilities for handling consignments of Western Produce, we solicit the patronage of shippers, and will be pleased to correspond with persons who desire to carry or sell in this market. oct7 6m

ESTABLISHED IN 1822.

A. BALDWIN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

SLOCOMB, BALDWIN & CO.,

71 Canal, and 91, 93 and 95 Common St.,

CORNING THE CITY HOTEL,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Hardware

Locks, Cutlery, Nails, Steel, Iron, Castings, Spades, Shovels, etc.

Tinware, Paints, Oils, Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' Tools,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, RAILROAD SUPPLIES, ETC.

Agents for Valentine & Butler's Safes, E. & G. Brooks' Cut Nails and Spikes, and Gibralson's

no18 3m

J. Lowman & Son,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE
CARRIAGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The Improved Side Spar Wagon a Specialty.

Cor. South Water and Long Sts.,

CLEVELAND, O.

C. ROGERS & CO.'S

PIANO-FORTES,

No. 220 East Forty-Second Street,

Second and Third Aves., NEW YORK.

These Pianos are in every respect as good instruments as the trade. Each member of our firm is a Piano-Maker, and has had charge of a Piano manufactory for years in the factories of the most popular makers in New York.

Information and price list. oct11 on

P. MAITRE,

SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST,

662 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Have a store, and will receive by rotation, all reasonable Garden, Vegetable, Agricultural, and Flower Seeds, Winter Flowering Bulbs, Roots of fresh and genuine quality, from the best known in the trade.

Plans for House and Garden Ornamental Cultivation has become very extensive, comprising stock, and contains, besides, the most adapted for House and Garden culture South. Many rare acquisitions of interest to all of which will be disposed of at the very low prices possible among Plants far below the value and labor.

Plans sent, post paid, to all who may please correspondence (which will be promptly) respectfully solicited.

P. MAITRE, 662 Magazine St.

TRADE MARK

Twin Brothers
DRY HOP
YEAST!

34 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Makers fine Bread and Biscuit. Every grocer keeps it. se30 6m

LOUISIANA
Seltzer Water Manufactory.

OFFICE—51 FORY FARRIE STREET,

VICTOR LETOREY, PROPRIETOR.

Seltzer Water delivered to any part of the city at TWENTY CENTS PER DOZEN. Every bottle warranted. Any one wishing information concerning this cheap and healthy drink will please call at the office of the manufactory, or address it, box 1868. The quality of our Seltzer is unsurpassed. All orders promptly attended to and guaranteed regular. ap8 1y

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SHELDON W. CLARK. HERMAN MEADER.

CLARK & MEADER'S
BUTTER AND TEA DEPOT,

16.....CARONDELET ST.....18

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Importers and dealers in Fancy and Staple Groceries. de23 2m

H. SPIERING,
UPHOLSTERER,

651.....MAGAZINE ST.....651

Near Jackson, New Orleans.

Parlor Sets manufactured at New York prices. Spring, Hair and Moss Mattresses made. Loose Covers cut and made to order. Carpets laid, and taken up cleaned and relaid. All work guaranteed. de23 2m

RICHARD FROTSCHER,
SEED MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS,

Nos. 15 & 17 Dumaine St., New Orleans.

I am in receipt of a full stock of Seeds for Fall planting, to which I call the attention of those in need of genuine and reliable Seeds. Prices moderate. All communications promptly answered. de24 3m

H. P. BUCKLEY,

8.....CAMP STREET.....8

has for sale, at low prices, WALTHAM STEM-WINDERS; also other American, English and Swiss Watches, in all styles for ladies and gentlemen. Always on hand a full assortment of SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY.

Watches carefully repaired. Diamonds remounted. de18 1m

JOHN L. LAVELLE,
GROCER,

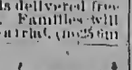
361.....DRYADES STREET.....361

One door north of Erato, New Orleans, La.

Butter and Tea a specialty. Goods delivered free of drayage to any part of the city. Families will find it to their advantage to give me a trial. (no25 6m

WILLIAM EBERT,
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS:

And General Housesmith.



Iron Railings, Tomb Railings, Fences and Verandas of all kinds made to order; also Iron Shutters, Doors, Window and Door Gratings.

144 and 146 Magazine St., New Orleans.

Box 213, Mechanics' Exchange. de3 1y

JOHN P. GASPARD,
TOBACCO AND CIGAR

MANUFACTURER,

135.....DECATUR ST.....135

Bet. St. Louis and Toulouse Sts., New Orleans.

Constantly on hand all choice Havana brands. Makes to order any brand of Cigar. Havanas of the cheapest, cheaper and best guaranteed as represented or no sale. Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, etc., cheap for cash. 3dely fin

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,
(COR. CANAL AND ROYAL STS.)

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS
AND SILVERWARE.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner. Goods sent C. O. D. and returnable if not suitable. Everything guaranteed to be as represented. no25 1y

T. S. BARBOUR, ARTHUR BARBOUR, S. D. BOWMAN, Memphis. New Orleans. Vinegar, Ind.

BARBOUR & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

55.....Gravier St.....55

my15 2m NEW ORLEANS

COAL.....COAL.

H. & C. TYLER,

9.....CARONDELET ST.....9

will sell Pittsburg, Anthracite and Cannel COAL, in quantities to suit customers, at the lowest market rates. no4 3m H. & C. TYLER.

D. H. WALLACE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

79.....Carondelet St.....79

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Will give special attention to the sale of Cotton and other Produce, and will fill all orders for goods of every description at lowest cash prices. 1ys 1y

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,

59.....CARONDELET ST.....59

NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal cash advances made on shipments of Cotton. 1y24 1y

KURSHEEDT & BIENVENU,
MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

HEAD-STONES, TABLETS, MANTELS, CEMETERY RAILINGS,

And all Kinds of Marble Work

121.....CAMP STREET.....120

de6 1y New Orleans.

WOOD.....COAL.....LUMBER.

NO. 351 DRYADES STREET, between Clio and Erato streets. Best quality of Oak, Ash and Pine Stove Wood and Split Wood at lowest rates. Pittsburg and Anthracite Coal and Charcoal at the lowest market price. Also agent for Aiken Mills, Lumber's saw for sale at the shortest notice. Orders left at my office, at Dryades street, or at 85 Carondelet street, will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.

my2 3m SAM. SMITH.

LUMBER—$7 PER 1,000 FEET.

AT

NEVERS & HERY'S.

SUCCESSORS TO

J. C. POOLEY 315 JULIA STREET.

mh18 1y

THE DOMESTIC
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE

WILL LAST A LIFE TIME.

WILCOX & GIBBS' celebrated Twisted Loop Stitch Sewing Machine, always ready and in order. Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines.

M. S. HEDRICK,

my27 1y 41 Chartres street, New Orleans.

COAL.....COAL.....COAL.

B. D. WOOD & BROS.,

101 Common St., opposite City Hotel,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of COAL. Pittsburg Coal delivered by boat load or less on the coast, and shipped in casks or in bulk at lowest market rates. City trade supplied. my20 1y

THOMAS MARKEY,

UNDERTAKER,

10, 12 and 14 Claiborne Street,

Opposite the Market.

Patent Metallic Burial Cases, Mahogany, Ebonized, Walnut and Plain Coffins always on hand.

Funerals attended to by the proprietor in person who hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage. Carriages for hire. ap1 1m

OWEN GEHON,

Successor to H. R. Swasey,

BOOK-BINDER AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURER,

38 Camp Street (up stairs,)

New Orleans, La.

Music-Books and Periodicals bound to any desired style. 1oct1y

FOUR SEASONS RESTAURANT.—Jones Bastio, proprietor of this old and favorite house, announces to his friends that he has removed to No. 111 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti streets, where, with enlarged premises and increased facilities, he will give them the best the market affords, at the same low prices as heretofore. Private Dining-Rooms up stairs. Also comfortably furnished rooms at reasonable rates. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him in the past, he asks for a continuance of the same favors. Open till twelve o'clock. ap22 9m

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES J. McKERNAN,

GROCER,

341.....COMMON STREET.....341

Corner Robertson, New Orleans.

Dealer in Fancy and Staple Goods.

Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. de23 1m

ANDREW J. AIKEN. JOHN W. WATT.

AIKEN & WATT,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

46 Union Street, New Orleans, La.

Special attention given to orders for the purchase of all descriptions of Produce, Agricultural Implements and Plantation Supplies. no11 1y

A. DAGORET,
SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MARIA VOISIN,

MODES, DRESSMAKING,

32.....3 CHARTRES ST.....32

Corner of Customhouse.

de2 2m NEW ORLEANS

MAX VILTER,
SUCCESSOR TO OSCAR CZARNIEWSKI,

DRUGGIST,

205.....POYDRAS ST.....205

no18 3in NEW ORLEANS.

MILLINERY!—MILLINERY!
NEW GOODS!—NEW STYLES!
JUST RECEIVED BY

MME. C. SAMSON,

605.....MAGAZINE STREET.....605

Direct importation, the best assortment, the latest styles and the cheapest prices. Pattern Hats and Bonnets. no18 2m

WILLIAM VELDEN,
DEALER IN

WOOD, COAL AND ICE,

Corner Phillip and Prytania Streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

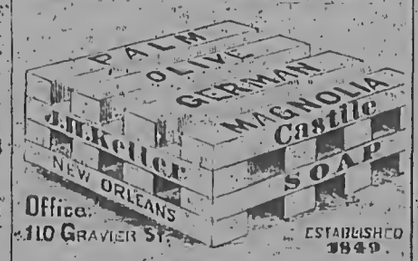
Meat and Fish kept on ice free of charge. (no1 3m

LOUISIANA STEAM SASH, BLIND
—AND—
DOOR FACTORY,

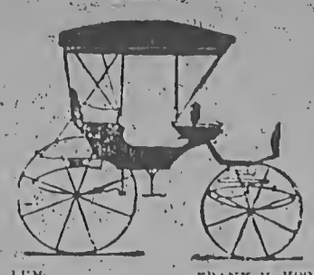
ROBERTS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

301, 303, 305 and 307 Gravier Street,

Country orders solicited. no25 9m New Orleans.



mh11 1y



J. A. LUM. FRANK M. HOOKER.

J. A. LUM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC.,

102 Gravier and 13 Union Street.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. mh11 1y

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. L. TUCKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Late of Franklin, St. Mary Parish, La.)

160.....COMMON STREET.....160

(Up stairs.) New Orleans

REMOVAL.—A CARD.—In obedience to the expressed wishes of many of my patrons I have removed my office from my residence on Napoleon avenue to 61 CARONDELET, west side of Dryades street. This office has been selected by reason of its affording excellent rooms and light, and for its convenient location and ease of access by carriages.

My patrons need scarcely be reminded that no efforts will be spared to render them the best service. Try the best always the cheapest.

de4 1y J. R. WALKER, D. D. S.

DR. B. DeVILLENEUVE,

HOMEOPATH,

OFFICE 151 CANAL ST., NEAR BARONNE,

NEW ORLEANS.

Office hours: From 12 to 3 P. M. Prescriptions by letter for those who would like to try the Homeopathic treatment. Terms: $5 for each prescription and most any three.

Address P. O. Box 1956. de6 4y

JAMES W. BARNUM,

SURGEON DENTIST,

508.....MAGAZINE STREET.....508

Near the Market.

my8 1y NEW ORLEANS.

DR. C. J. BICKHAM,

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE,

619 Magazine St., Corner of Jackson,

NEW ORLEANS.

Office Hours—Eight to nine A. M. and three to four P. M. jy11

DR. J. J. LYONS,

NO. 219 CARONDELET STREET

Between Julia and St. Joseph.

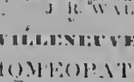
ja2 1y New Orleans, La.

E. T. MERRICK, Formerly Chief Justice Louisiana. G. W. BACK. W. H. FOSTER.

MERRICK, BACE & FOSTER,
ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS AND SOLICITORS,

Office 60 Camp Street and Commercial Place, no24 New Orleans

TEETH! .....TEETH!

GREAT  REDUCTION.

$30—Gold and Platinum Sets—$30.
Usual charge, $60.

$15—Aluminum and other Materials—$15.
Usual charge, $30.

$2—Gold Fillings—$2.
Usual charge, $5.

$1—Silver, Amalgam and Bodbois Cement Fillings—$1. Usual charge, $4.

DR. G. A. BETANCOURT

174.....ST. JOSEPH STREET.....174

Between Camp and St. Charles streets.

New Orleans, La.

offers to insert Sets of TEETH at the above prices with or without the extraction of the roots.

Warrants the purity of all materials, as also the fitting of Plates, stability and duration of fillings, will pay the highest prices.

Extractions and other operations performed by means of anæsthetic agents. Toothache cured instantaneously. Consultations gratis. ja21 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARRIAGE & WAGON REPOSITORY.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, JERSEY WAGONS.

HARNESS, BUGGY UMBRELLAS, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND VELOCIPEDES.

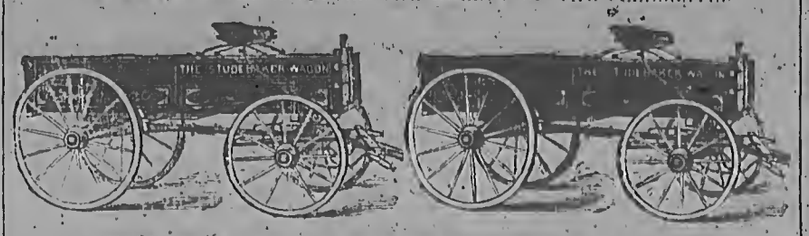
167 Gravier Street, Opposite Cassidy's Hotel.

WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and build to order, all patterns and prices of Carriages and Buggies, from a $75 no-top Buggy to a $1,500 Coach, and will **Sell at New Haven and New Jersey Prices,** delivered in New Orleans. Work warranted to be as represented. Orders from the interior will meet prompt attention.

D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH'S PATENT DOUBLE SCROLL

The greatest improvement of the age on the old Concord Buggy. **Twelve Bolts,** instead of four, to hold the Springs and raise them up, so they cannot strike the axles at the end.

I HAVE RECENTLY ACCEPTED THE AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED



STUDEBAKER WAGON.

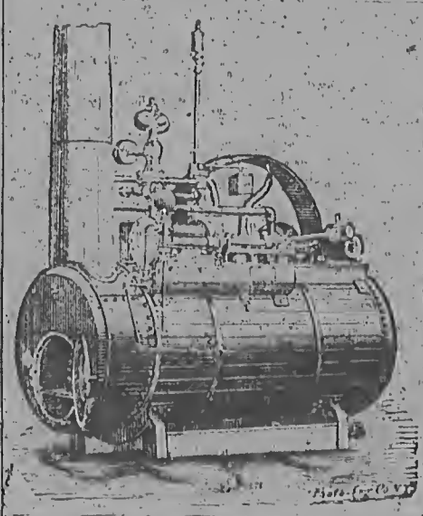
FROM ONE TO SIX HORSE.

THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL WAGONS MADE!

There are several reasons why all should buy the above Wagon: **First.** They are made of the BEST SELECTED TIMBER, the same being cut at the proper season of the year, piled under sheds properly dated, and allowed to remain there from three to five years. **Second.** The wood-work is shaped by the latest-improved machinery, put together by the BEST WAGON MECHANICS IN THE WORLD, and are the best ironed and painted Wagons in the market. **Third.** Their thimble skeins, made of select iron, are set by patent skein setters, and weigh from four to twenty-five pounds per set more than any other, thereby making a perfect running Wagon, which will not break. **Fourth.** They are the only Wagons in which the SHAPE-SHOULDER SPOKE is used; hence they have the best wheel, which is actually the foundation of the Wagon, and should be carefully examined by persons purchasing. **Fifth.** They are sold only by responsible parties, and every Wagon is warranted; while the Studebaker Bros. are practical workmen, and attend to their business personally—hence the superiority of their work over all others.

D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH, New Orleans,

Successor to R. Marsh Denman & Co.



PAYNE'S
CORNING HORIZONTAL
Portable Engines.

5, 8, 12 AND 15 HORSE POWER.

THOROUGHLY tested by many years' constant use in this section, fully guaranteed, and acknowledged to be the *Strongest, most Simple and Durable Plantation Engine made*, and at the same time the *Cheapest*.

Send for descriptive Price Lists.

B. J. WEST,

SOLE AGENT,

115 AND 117 MAGAZINE STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Manufacturers' Agent and Wholesale Dealer in Plantation Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Machinery. no13 3m

TO GRANGERS PURCHASING DRY GOODS.

We claim the attention of the **Grangers,** as also all buyers of Dry Goods, to

OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK
—OF—
DOMESTICS AND STAPLE GOODS.

WHICH IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

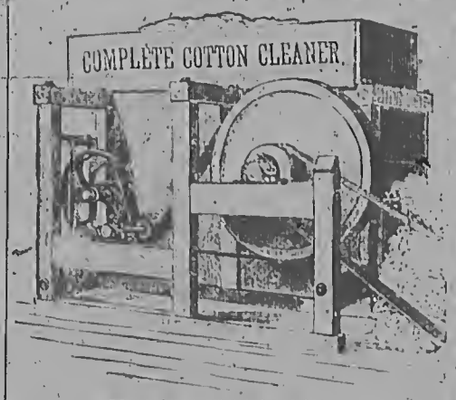
Buying and Selling for Cash Only Enables Us to Offer the Best Inducements.

All Orders filled with care and promptitude.

D. H. HOLMES, 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon St.

Samples furnished BY MAIL on application. de18 1y

C. C. C.



The Complete Cotton Cleaner, a New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginner;—thoroughly removes all Dust, Dirt, Sand and light Trash from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grades.

No gin house should be without one of these "cleaners". It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days' work.

Manufactured and sold by

Allison Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.

Send for Circulars and Price list.

FRIERSON & CO., Agents, 77 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

oct7 6m

MISFIT CARPETS.

Good Second-Hand and Misfit English Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Etc., very cheap at the Old Place.

112 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

SIDE ENTRANCE. OPPOSITE FULTON STREET PRAYER-MEETING.

Goods Sent to Any Part of the United States Free of Charge.

SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. se16 1y

Boots, Shoes and Trunks,
OF
VARIOUS QUALITIES AND PRICES,
AT
LOW FIGURES FOR CASH.

Country Merchants and Planters will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

H. MEMME,

ja6 1m No. 61 Magazine street, and No. 451 Dryades street.

GEORGE BUDIG,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

110.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....110

Bet. Felicity and Polymnia, New Orleans.

Prescriptions carefully compounded. ja6 3m

$250 A MONTH.—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo. se3 1y

ADOLPH SUTTER.

GLASS STAINER.

Particular Attention Paid to Church Work.

Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.

212 N. SEVENTH ST., bet. Pine and Olive

au14 1y ST. LOUIS, MO.

STAINED GLASS WORKS.

GALLERY OF ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIVE ART.

WILLIAM GIBSON'S SONS.—Established in 1840. Ecclesiastical Decorations, Plain and Ornamental Windows for Churches and Domestic buildings. The ideas of Artists and Amateurs artistically carried out. Designs for Memorial Windows a specialty. Gibson's Building, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York. oct1 1y

T. W. ROTHICH,
UNDERTAKER,

276 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Embalming and Disinfecting. Bodies carefully shipped. Carriages and Coffins for hire. de21 1y

MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

THE JAS. LEFFEL Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by

POOLE & HUNT,

Baltimore, Md.

7,000 NOW IN USE!

Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

mh25 1y

MACHINERY.

IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING.

HANGERS, PULLEYS, COUPLINGS, BELTING, etc. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list.

GEORGE PLACE,

121 CHAMBERS AND 103 READE STREET, NEW YORK CITY. au10 1y

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, Chimes, etc. Fully Warranted.

Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT,

102 and 104 East Second St., Cincinnati.

au10 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM GREGG. MRS. ADA GREGG.

Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,

NO. 151 CANAL STREET,

Next door to New Orleans Savings Institution,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A long acquaintance with the various kinds of

SEWING MACHINES

has induced us to make a specialty in this line. First-class Machines of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Under-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $20. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones.

Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on monthly pay ments in the country to parties giving references.

MRS. ADA GREGG

respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adornment or domestic goods for Ladies and Children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies' and Children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.

No. 1.—All inquiries relative to articles mentioned or unmentioned will be answered free of charge.

Second-hand Machines in good order, at half price. The best Needles for all Machines.

REFERENCE—J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss.

Send for catalogue and circular.

se9 1y GREGG'S PURCHASING BUREAU.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT

578.....MAGAZINE STREET.....578

Opposite the Magazine Street Market,

(Sign of the Lady's Boot,) New Orleans.

This is the greatest Boot and Shoe House in the South, a large Boots, Shoes and Hats can be purchased at THE LOWEST PRICES—Cheaper than the Cheapest. A call is all that is asked to convince anyone that this is the cheapest and best place to purchase Boots, Shoes and Hats in the South.

Parties at a distance from New Orleans can take their own measure and purchase their Boots or Shoes by mail with the aid of our Card of Measurement. Send, or call and get one.

We manufacture all descriptions of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters at the very lowest prices. All work warranted to be of the best material.

de6 1y LOUIS GIMMEL, Agent.

J. A. LACROIX,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Pontchartrain Cheap Store,

COR. FRENCHMEN AND VICTORY STREETS.

Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Always on hand a full assortment of first-class goods, at prices which defy competition.

Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. My Motto—Quick Sales and Small Profits. ja25 1y

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

Workingmen's Grocery Store.

THE BEST on EVERYTHING GOOD WEIGHT AND HONEST DEALING.

EVERYTHING SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, AND

Exclusively for Cash.

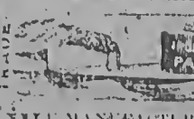
Meats of all kinds, choice Family Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and all kinds of Fancy Goods, etc.

Customers will find I trust they can save money, even on staples by purchasing of me. Call and see. Polite attention given to every one.

J. B. HEEL,

au13 3m 787 Tchoupitoulas street, Bet. Philip and Soniat, Fourth District.

"IRON-CLAD PAINT."



WE MANUFACTURE under Green's Patents, from the purest and hardest Iron Ores, which are used in preference for making Pig Iron. It is Fire, Water and Weather Proof. The best, most economical and durable Paint known for ROOFING, IRON WORK OUT-BUILDINGS, FENCES, BRICK WALLS, etc. Agents wanted.

Send for circular and price list.

EMPIRE IRON-CLAD PAINT CO.,

30 W. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

se30 1y

SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTORY.

We hope all will follow the example of our friend. We have just made another visit to the Shoe Manufactory of our esteemed and enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. JOHN HANSEN, 24 and 26 Canal street, and, notwithstanding the hard times, we find that he is employing one hundred hands, and thereby supporting at least five hundred persons. His work is of the best quality, and is sold at the LOWEST PRICES, even below what the same goods can be bought for in the North. We advise all country merchants to call and see Mr. Hansen's stock before they purchase elsewhere, and thereby keep their money at home.

Ladies and gentlemen who wish to make Christmas and New Year presents of boots and shoes should call on Mr. Hansen before purchasing elsewhere, as they can have the goods at wholesale prices, and at the same time sustain home-manufactured articles.

de16 1m CITIZEN.

GLASS STAINERS
CUTTERS, AND EMBOSSERS.

COLORED WINDOWS A SPECIALTY.

Estimates and Samples on application.

WM. COULTER & SON,

109 & 101 E. 3d St., CINCINNATI, O.

mh18 1y

MOLASSES HARRELS
AND
SUGAR HOGSHEADS FOR SALE.

2 or MOLASSES HARRELS and 1 or 2 SUGAR HOGSHEADS, best quality, unhaul, ready for immediate delivery, for sale, in lots to suit shippers. Apply to

WILLIAM F. WALSH,

de27 2m No. 11 N. Front St., New Orleans

New Orleans Markets.

From the New Orleans Price Current.

The river is 6 feet 11 inches below high-water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals for the three days ending January 11:

	bales
Mississippi river and bayous	[illegible]
Red river	204
Ouachita river	301
Railroads	676
Lake	11
Mobile	1
Texas	1,852
Arkansas river	2,569
Total	4,225

On Saturday the market opened with a fair inquiry, and although operations were restricted by light offerings of the kinds most in request, yet the sales during the morning reached 2,500 bales, after which the movement became more active, and further transactions were reported to the extent of 7,500 bales, making a total for the day of 10,000 bales. The lower grades showed no less firmness than for several days previously, and in some cases holders accepted rates less than they had refused on Friday. This was especially the case with dusty lots. At the same time prime cotton with good, staple commanded quite full rates, whether of ordinary or strict ordinary. On Monday the movement commenced with a good sale of ordinary, and 2,000 bales changed hands during the morning at full prices for the latter quality, while the lower grades continued irregular, or easy, after which the movement was checked by increased activity and additional sales were reported to the extent of 5,000 bales, making a total for the day of 7,000 bales. Strict ordinary could be sold at 11c. on Tuesday the demand was slack throughout the day, and the sales were confined to 2,000 bales.

The above makes an aggregate for the past three days of 21,500 bales, against 17,700 for the corresponding time last week and 11,200 the week before.

The receipts proper at this port since the first of September, exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, are 2,036,284 bales, against 612,774 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest mail dates, as compared with last year, is 230,784 bales. The increase by the reports per telegraph is 338,107—2,667,231 against 2,329,124. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year, there is an increase of 6,832 bales to Great Britain, of 78,721 to France, and of 147,029 to other foreign ports. We quote:

Interior	7 @ 7¼
Low ordinary	8¼ @ 8¾
Ordinary	8¾ @ 9
Strict ordinary	9 @ 9¼
Good ordinary	9¾ @ 10
Strict good ordinary	10¼ @ 10¾
Low middling	10¾ @ 11
Strict low middling	11 @ 11¼
Middling	11¾ @ 12¼
Strict middling	12¼ @ 12¾
Good middling	12¾ @ 13
Middling fair	13¼ @ 14

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875...bales	2,576
Arrived past three days	14,228
Arrived previously	1,000,—
Additional bales made from interior city ginnings [illegible] in November, per Exchange statement	2,570
Do in December	1,000—859,003
	877,979
Exported past three days	13,113
Exported previously	293,965— 586,891
Stock on hand and on shipboard	291,088

SUGAR.—Received on Saturday and Monday, 3,315 hhds. The demand was good, principally for shipment, and the supplies sold as landed at previous prices—4¾c. for inferior, 5¾@5¾c. for common, 5¾@6c. for good common, 6¾@6¾c. for fair, 6¾@6¾c. for good fair, 6¾@6¾c. for fully fair, 7@7¼c. for prime, 7¼@7¾c. for strictly prime, 7¾c. for choice, 7¾@8c. for gray clarified, 8@8¼c. for yellow clarified, 8¼@8¾c. for off-white clarified, and 9¼c. for white clarified.

MOLASSES.—On Saturday the supplies sold at 32c. for inferior fermenting, 33@34c. for common fermenting, 35@36c. for fair fermenting, 36@38c. for prime fermenting, 40@43c. for strictly prime fermenting, 45c. for choice fermenting, and 48c. for prime reboiled.

CORN-MEAL.—On Tuesday 50 bbls. sold at $2.50@2.60.

GRITS.—Are selling in job lots on the landing at $4.15@4.25, and in lasting in store at $4.25@4.50.

OATS.—On Tuesday 1,000 sacks sold at 41@42c. for St. Louis, 45c. for Galena, and 50c. for white.

BRAN.—On Tuesday 250 sacks choice sold at 95c. per 100 lbs.

PORK.—On Monday 90 bbls. mess sold in three lots at $20.75 per bbl. Dealers are retailing at $21.25@21.50 per bbl.

MONETARY.

Gold opened on Tuesday at 113@113¼, against 113 at New York, and after a limited business closed at 112¾@113, against 113 in that market.

No sales of silver have been reported. The market is still quoted at 99@100c. for American half dollars and 98@99c. gold for Mexican dollars.

New Orleans Wholesale Prices.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:		
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	$4 50
Cotton sweeps	4 00	5 00
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	7 25	12 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	25 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	7 50	15 00
Axes	[illegible]	15 00
Shovel plows	[illegible]	8 50
Half do., with cutters	9 00	10 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 50	7 25
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	225 00
Bradford's grist mills	150 00	225 00
BRICKS, ₩ M:		
Lake	9 00	14 00
Country	8 00	— —
English fire	45 00	— —
American fire	35 00	— —
CANDLES, ₩ lb.:		
Sperm, New Bedford	[illegible]	38
Tallow	12	17
CHOCOLATE, ₩ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	60
No. 1	— —	— —
Sweet	21	— —
COAL, ₩ ton:		
Anthracite	— —	— —
Western, ₩ bbl	30	— —
COFFEE, ₩ lb.:		
Mexican	— —	— —
Java	34	35
COTTON SEED:		
Rough, ₩ ton	— —	— —
In sacks	12 00	— —
EGGS, ₩ dozen:		
Western	18	18
FERTILIZERS, ₩ ton:		
Stern's raw-bone superphosphate	— —	— —
Stern's fine-ground bone	— —	— —
FLOUR, ₩ bbl.:		
Double extra	4 25	— —
Superfine	4 00	— —
Fine	— —	— —
GLASS, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 30	4 25	4 75
HAY, ₩ ton:		
Prime	22 00	— —
Choice	— —	— —
IRON, ₩ ton:		
English, ₩ lb	— —	— —
Swedes, assorted	— —	— —
Hoop	5	5½
Sheet	5	5½
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	[illegible]	6
LEATHER, ₩ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sole, oak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harness	[illegible]	35
Calfskins, ₩ dozen	50 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₩ lb	24	28
LIME, ₩ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
LUMBER, ₩ M feet:		
Boards, yellow pine	— —	— —
Boards, cypress	— —	— —
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₩ M	— —	5 [illegible]
Laths	— —	— —
OILS:		
Lard, ₩ gallon	1 15	1 12
Coal oil, in barrels	[illegible]	19
Linseed, raw	[illegible]	— —
SEARINGS, ₩ dozen:		
One-half size boxes	2 50	— —
Three-quarter size boxes	3 50	— —
Full size boxes	4 00	— —
SUGAR, ₩ lb.:		
Crushed	11	— —
Pulverized	11	— —
PEAS, ₩ lb.:		
Imperial	30	40
Gunpowder	40	1 30
Hyson	25	— —
Young Hyson	25	1 40
Pouchong	25	— —
Oolong	25	1 30
WAGONS, CARTS, ETC.:		
Wagon, two-horse	60 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, farm, skein	70 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
One wagon	175 00	200 00
Ox wagon	90 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	110 00	115 00
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Dongue cart, complete	115 00	120 00
Plantation cart	50 00	55 00

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1876.

Texas beeves, choice, ₩ head	16 00	@16 00
Texas steers, first quality, ₩ head	30 00	@ 35 00
Texas cattle, second quality, ₩ head	20 00	@ 25 00
Texas cattle, third quality, ₩ head	— —	@ 15 00
Western beeves, ₩ lb, net	— —	@ — —
Sheep, first quality, ₩ head	5 00	@ 6 00
Sheep, second quality, ₩ head	3 00	@ 4 00
Milch cows, choice, ₩ head	50 00	@ 65 00
Milch cows, ₩ head	40 00	@ 50 00
Calves, ₩ head	10 00	@ 20 00
Yearlings, ₩ head	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

Advertisers' Directory

OF THE

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Alphabetically Arranged Under the Heads of the Business or Articles Advertised.

NOTE.—We take no advertisements except from those who we have good reason to believe are respectable and reliable. The publisher urges his solicitor and agents to seek the advertisements of the most worthy and reliable representatives in every branch of business, and not to apply to or accept business from persons of doubtful character. We have refused business to the extent of thousands of dollars each year for want of satisfactory information in reference to applicants. We think we may safely claim for the list below that it embraces, as a rule, the very best men and firms in the different branches represented.

☞ We do not retain dead advertisements.

Agencies.
Universal Publishing Agency, 120 Canal street.
Agents Wanted.
W. H. Chichester, 58 Broadway, New York.
H. S. Goodspeed & Co., 14 Barclay street, New York.
Mme. Griswold, 21 East Sixteenth street, New York.
H. J. Hall & Co., Baltimore, Md.
J. Kennedy & Co., Richmond, Ind.
E. W. Thompson, 21 Dey street, New York.
Barrels.
William F. Walsh, 13 North Front street.
Belts.
Blymyer Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Buckeye Bell Foundery, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Book-Binders.
Owen Gernon, 53 Camp street.
Book and Stationery.
Robert J. Harp, agent, 115 and 117 Camp street.
Wellman H. Allen & Co., 121 S. Seventh street, Philadelphia.
American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
Baker, Davis & Co., Philadelphia.
Bride & Co., 760 Broadway, New York.
Bryan, Brand & Co., St. Louis or New Orleans.
J. H. Chambers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
John Church & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hurd & Houghton, New York.
Nettleton & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Queen City Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. J. Smith & Co., 1727 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Valley Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Boots and Shoes.
R. F. W. Bachman, 18 Camp street.
Rompuis & Paul, under St. Charles Hotel.
Louis Gimbel, agent, 575 Magazine street.
John Hansen, 33 and 35 Canal street.
William Horan, 93 and 95 Canal street.
D. Katzenstein, 133 Royal street.
John Kent, 16 Royal street.
J. A. Lacroix, corner Frenchmen and Victory streets.
H. Mumme, 43 Dryades street.
Pierre Samorial, cor. Customhouse and Bourbon streets.
Candy Manufacturers.
Miller & Dielmann, 50, 52 and 54 South Peters street.
Carpets.
A. Broussean, 17 Chartres street.
Elkin & Co., 168 Canal street.
Heath, Pappy & Lara, 89 Camp street.
Misfit Carpets, M. J. Bendall, 112 Fulton street, New York.
Carriages and Wagons.
D. M. Hollingsworth, 167 Gravier street.
J. Lowman & Son, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. A. Lum & Co., 162 Gravier street.
Charts.
National Publishing Company, Memphis or Atlanta.
China and Crockeryware.
Samuel E. Moore, 55 Camp street.
Navra & Offner, 1210 canal street.
W. C. Shepard & Co., 29 Camp and 112 Common street.
Chromos.
E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., 591 Broadway, New York.
Roe & Simpson, 164 John street, New York.
Church Furniture.
R. N. Buckley, Philadelphia.
Clothing.
D. Mercier, corner Dauphine and Bienville Sts.
Coal and Wood.
J. Schoedler, corner Philip and Tchoupitoulas street.
Sam. Smith, 341 Dryades street.
H. & L. Tyler, 9 Carondelet street.
William Velden, corner Philip and Prytania.
H. D. Wood & Bros., 106 Common street.
Confectionery.
E. Tridle, 580 Magazine street.
Cotton Cleaner.
Frierson & Co., 77 Carondelet street.
Cotton Presses.
W. H. Reynolds, corner South Market and Felton streets.
Cotton Ties.
R. W. Rayne & Co., 45 Carondelet street.
Cream Baking Powders.
William H. Shepard, 101 Camp street.
Croquet.
Brolley's Patent Croquet, Robt. J. Harp, agent, Hound 112 Camp street.
Dentists.
Dr. John B. Angell, 84 Canal street.
James W. Barnum, 508 Magazine street.
Dr. G. A. Bebinger, 173 St. Joseph street.
Dr. George J. Friedrichs, 455 St. Charles street.
Dry Goods.
D. H. Holmes, 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon street.
Jackson Stone, corner St. Ann and Chartres streets.
Augusto Marx, 83 Dryades street.
P. W. Mohr, 619 Magazine street.
Educational.
Blackman's Commercial College, 131 Carondelet street.
Emory and Henry College, Washington county, Va., Rev. E. E. Wiley, president.
Mansfield Female College, Mansfield, La., Thos. Armstrong, president.
Electricity.
Pioli Belt Company, 12 Union Square, New York.
Factors and Commission Merchants.
Aiken & Watt, 46 Union street.
Barbour & Co., 55 Gravier street.
Bussey & Co., 188 Gravier street.
H. A. Given & Son, 54 Baronne street.
J. Palmer Strong, 461 Greenwich street, New York.
D. H. Wallace & Co., 79 Carondelet street.
W. C. Watts & Co., Brown's buildings, Liverpool, England.
N. D. Wetmore, 186 Gravier street.
Joseph B. Wolfe & Co., 59 Carondelet street.
Firearms.
John's Gun Store, 39 St. Charles street.
R. Rhodes, 55 St. Charles street.
Florists.
C. F. Melville & Son, 630 Magazine street.
Furniture.
John Bels, 152 and 154 Camp street.
Games.
William R. Goold, Worcester, Mass.
Gardening.
Peter Henderson, New York.
Glass Staining.
William Coulter & Son, 102 and 104 East Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
William Gibson's Sons, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York.
Adolph Sutter, St. Louis.
Grates and Fenders.
Conover, Woodley & Co., 308 Canal street, New York.
Groceries.
Koerp, Raymond & Co., 75 and 79 Poydras street.
John L. Laveille, 361 Dryades street.
J. B. Reel, 779 and 781 Tchoupitoulas street.
Mrs. A. C. Wilmer, 502 Magazine street.
Hair Goods.
George T. Schilling, 381 Dryades street.
Hardware.
A. Baldwin & Co., 74 Canal, and 71, 73 and 95 Common street.
Holiday Goods.
R. H. Macy & Co., New York.
Hotels.
Grand Union, New York.
Hoffman House, Madison Square, New York.
Irving House, Broadway and Twelfth street, New York. George P. Hannaw, proprietor.
Westminster Hotel, Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, New York.
Insurance.
Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company, 6 Carondelet street.
Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company, 14 Carondelet street.
Iron Works.
William Ebert, 464 and 466 Magazine street.
Leather.
John Frank & Co., 142 Poydras street.
A. P. Ricau, 80 Customhouse street.
Lime.
J. T. Stewart, 202 Julia street.
Lumber.
Nevers & Hery, 315 Julia street.
Roberts & Co., 301, 303, 305 and 307 Gravier street.
Machinery.
Blymyer Manufacturing Co., 664 to 694 Eighth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Massey & Kimberly, Troy, New York.
George Place, 121 Chambers street, New York.
Turbine Water-Wheel, Poole & Hunt, Baltimore, Md.
B. J. West, 115 and 117 Magazine street.
Medical.
Angell's Homeopathic Pharmacy, 152 Jolia street.
A. Carmouche, agent, 39 Chartres street.
Charles Cumming, Billings, Clapp & Co., Boston, Mass.
Citrate of Magnesia, Arthur Rogers, 193 Spring street, New York.
Citrate of Magnesia, etc., Hofmann & Co., N. Y.
P. L. Chisachs, 37 Royal street.
Mrs. E. J. Harding, St. Louis.
E. H. Hubbard, M. D., St. Louis.
P. Jorger, corner Dryades and Second streets.
Lapham's Indian Turnip Pectoral Balm, 23 and 25 Elysian Fields street.
Liebig's Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator, L. J. Hart & Co., agents, New Orleans.
Dr. McLane's Remedies, Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.
New Louisiana Remedy, 136 Camp street.
Drs. Park & McLean, 21 East Sixteenth street, New York.
J. A. Rezzato, St. Louis.
Rochel, Tabaret, William Beaumont, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.
Rochel, Tabaret, W. H. Smith & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Simmons Liver Regulator, J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.
Swaim's Panacea, W. H. Schieffelin & Co., 170 William street, New York.
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
Dr. Van Dyke, 21 Green street, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Vitto, 30 Poydras street.
Magic Lanterns.
William Y. McAllister, 728 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Marble Works.
Kirshedt & Rienvenu, 114 and 120 Camp street.
George Stroud, 158, 160, 162 and 164 St. Charles street.
Millinery.
A. Dagoret, 32 Chartres street.
H. Febsenfeld, 911 canal street.
Mrs. Fricke & Williams, 588 Magazine street.
F. H. Hardon, 27 and 29 Chartres street.
Mme. C. Samson, 566 Magazine street.
Musical Instruments, Publications, Etc.
Robert J. Harp, 115 and 117 Camp street.
Chambers Piano Factory, 396 Fourth avenue, New York.
Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York
Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass.
A. G. Gaehler, 807 Magazine street.
S. S. Hamill, 101 Gore street, East Cambridge, Mass.
Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, New York.
George A. Prince & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
C. Rogers & Co., 256 East Forty-Second street, New York.
Philip Werlein 78, 80, 82 and 90 Baronne street.
George Woods & Co., Cambridgeport, Mass.
Novelties.
L. J. Marey, 130 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Novelty Manufacturing Company, 604 Franklin street Philadelphia.
Sholl & Co., St. Louis.
Oil.
Louisiana Oil Company, H. Duggan, secretary.
Paint.
Empire Iron-Clad Paint Company, 36 West Broadway, New York.
Pens.
R. Esterbrook & Co., 26 John street, New York.
Joseph Gillott & Son, New York.
Harrison, Bradford & Co., 75 John street, New York.
Periodicals.
The Atlantic Hord & Houghton, New York.
Photography.
T. Lienthal, 121 Canal street.
Printing Ink.
S. Collins & Co., 26 Frankfort street, New York.
Printing Presses.
W. Y. Edwards, 36 Church street, New York.
Professional.
Dr. C. J. Bickham, office, 649 Magazine street, corner of Jackson.
Dr. De Villeneuve, 1511 canal street.
Dr. William H. Holcombe, 1306 canal street.
Dr. T. J. Lyons, office, 219 Carondelet street.
Merrick, Race & Foster, law office, corner of Camp and Commercial place.
Dr. Henry Smith, 130 Canal street.
A. L. Tucker, attorney at law, 120 Common street.
Railroads.
Great Jackson Route, A. D. Sheldon, agent, 22 Camp street, corner of Common.
New Orleans and Texas Railroad, C. H. Allen, general manager.
Restaurants.
Four Seasons, John Bosio, 111 Chartres street.
Savings Banks.
Citizens', Brunswahl Hall, M. Bernier, cashier, J. L. Gubernator, president.
Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company, 51 Camp street, John S. Walton, cashier.
New Orleans Savings Institution, 156 Canal street.
Seeds.
R. Frotscher, 17 and 47 Dumaine street.
R. Maitre, 672 Magazine street.
Seltzer Water.
Victor Lefevre, 57 Poeyfarre street.
Sewing Machines.
Domestic Sewing Machine Company, New York.
Domestic, M. S. Hedrick, 53 Chartres street.
William Gregg, 151 Canal street.
Shirts and Furnishing Goods.
B. T. Walshe, 110 Canal street.
Show Cases.
John Henderson, 274 Canal street, New York.
J. H. Hinrichs, 91 Chartres street.
Soap.
J. H. Keller, 110 Gravier street.
Stationer and Printer.
A. W. Hyatt, 48 Camp street.
Tea and Coffee.
Great China and Japan Tea Depot, J. J. Martin, 5 Camp street.
Tobacco.
E. Bourgeois, 19 Canal street.
J. P. Gaspard, 135 Decatur street.
Undertakers.
T. W. Bothick, 271 Camp street.
Thomas Markley, 40, 42 and 44 Claiborne street.
Visiting Cards.
W. C. Cannon, 46 Kneeland street, Boston.
Watches and Jewelry.
Barnes & Bro., 224 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
A. Bollet, 58 Royal street.
H. P. Buckley, 8 Camp street.
A. B. Griswold & Co., corner Canal and Royal streets.
Kelcham & McDougall, 4 Liberty Place, New York.
Yeast.
"Twin Brothers," 34 Church street, New York.

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Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MARIANA DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Ozark circuit, at Post Oak	Jan. 29, 30
Echo circuit, at Echo	Feb. 2, 3
Newton circuit, at Pinegrove	5, 6
Big Creek circuit, at Big Creek	9, 10
Mariana station	12, 13
Geneva circuit, at Double Bridges	16, 17
Cerro Gordo mission, at Sandy Creek	19, 20
Holmes' Valley mission, at Moss Hill	23, 24
St. Andrew's mission, at Moss Hill	23, 24
Greenwood circuit, at Greenwood	26, 27
Calhoun mission, at Shady Grove	Mar. 1, 2
Columbia circuit and mission, at Columbia	4, 5

The district stewards will please meet me at Newton on Friday, February 4.

HENRY D. MOORE, P. E.

MOBILE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Franklin street	Jan. 1, 2
St. Paul's	8, 9
Whistler	15, 16
Pensacola	22, 23
Warrington, at 7 o'clock P. M.	23
Milton and Yellow River mission	29, 30
Grand Bay, at Grand Bay	Feb. 5, 6
St. Francis street	12, 13
Pollard and Blackwater, at Shepherd's	19, 20
Mount Pleasant, at Stockton	26, 27
St. Stephen's, at Pinegrove	Mar. 1, 2
Eastern Shore, at Daphne	11, 12
Citronelle, at Manvilla	18, 19
Bladon, at Mount Zion	25, 26

S. H. COX, P. E.

SELMA DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Uniontown and Bayton, at Uniontown	Jan. 1, 2
Orrville circuit, at McKinley	8, 9
Selma station	15, 16
Suggsville circuit, at Suggsville	22, 23
Independence circuit, at Mt. Pleasant	29, 30
Peach tree circuit, at Liberty	29, 30
Grove Hill circuit, at Coffeeville	Feb. 5, 6
Choctaw Corner circuit, at Bashi	10
Rembert Hills circuit, at Hamilton	12, 13
Spring Hill circuit, at Spring Hill	19, 20
Camden circuit	26, 27
Monroeville circuit	Mar. 1, 5
Bell's Landing circuit	11, 12

The district stewards' meeting will be held at Selma, March 31, 1876.

H. R. BLUE, P. E.

GREENSBORO DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Greensboro	Jan. 1, 2
Havana	8, 9
Demopolis	15, 16
Forkland	22, 23
Livingston	29, 30
Eutaw	Feb. 5, 6
Belmont	12, 13
Gainesville	19, 20
Cuba	26, 27
Gaston	Mar. 4, 5
Butler	11, 12

A. H. MITCHELL, P. E.

PRATTVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Prattville station	Jan. 8, 9
Autaugaville circuit, at Autaugaville	15, 16
Lowndesboro circuit, at Lowndesboro	22, 23
Pleasant Hill circuit, at Pleasant Hill	Feb. 5, 6
Newbern circuit, at Newbern	12, 13
New Providence and Salem circuits, at Mount Zion	19, 20
Randolph circuit, at Wesley chapel	26, 27
Clanton circuit	Mar. 4, 5
Monterey circuit, at Monterey	11, 12
Sparta circuit, at Asbury	18, 19
Marion station	25, 26
Summerfield and East Selma, at East Selma	Apr. 1, 2

The district stewards (Rev. DeBardeleben, Minus Howard, A. M. Foulkes, J. M. Walton, Daniel Christenberg, John Moore, J. W. Brand, R. W. Russell, J. A. Wood, William Peebles, R. M. Lanier, R. J. Pelham and the stewards from Capleton circuit) will attend the district stewards' meeting at East Selma church, at two o'clock, April 1, 1876. My address is Summerfield, Ala.

A. J. BATTOE, P. E.

UNION SPRINGS DIS.—FIRST ROUND.

Fort Deposit	Jan. 8, 9
Hillsdge	15, 16
Troy and Brundidge, at Brundidge	22, 23
Troy circuit	29, 30
Union Springs	29, 30
Evergreen	Feb. 5, 6
Gualand mission	[illegible]
Georgiana	12, 13
Rose Hill mission	[illegible]
Tabernacle circuit	19, 20
Hillsboro mission	[illegible]
Pine Level	26, 27
Rocky Mount	Mar. 4, 5
Greenville station	11, 12
Greenville circuit	18, 19

S. P. RICHARDSON, P. E.

EUFAULA DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Eufaula	Jan. 15, 16
Union and Midway	22, 23
White Pond circuit	29, 30
Henry circuit	Feb. 5, 6
Nillula circuit	12, 13
Bonham circuit	19, 20
Clayton and Louisville	26, 27
Pea River circuit	Mar. 4, 5
Glenville	11, 12
Perote circuit	18, 19

The district stewards will meet in Eufaula on Monday, January 17, 1876, at the Methodist church.

W. H. ELLISON, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

VICKSBURG DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Natchez and Kingston, at Natchez	Jan. 22, 23
Fayette, at Bethel	29, 30
Port Gibson	Feb. 5, 6
Rocky Springs, at Rocky Springs	12, 13
Cayuga, at Rives' chapel	19, 20
Clear Hill	26, 27
Rolling Fork	Mar. 4, 5
Vicksburg	11, 12
South Warren, at Bovina	18, 19
Mount Olivet, at Stilbeth	25, 26
North Warren, Middle and Cone Ridge, and Sunflower miss., at Wesley chapel	Apr. 1, 2
Port Vincent	8, 9

The district stewards will meet at Greensburg on Saturday, February 19, 1876.

JAMES A. GODFREY, P. E.

SEASHORE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Ocean Springs, at Ocean Springs	Jan. 15, 16
East Pascagoula, at Moss Point	22, 23
Chickasawha, at Mutual Rights	29, 30
Enon, at Enon	Feb. 5, 6
Rankin, at Bethel	12, 13
Westville, at Pleasant Grove	19, 20
Taylorville, at Zion	26, 27
Mount Carmel, at Dry Creek	Mar. 4, 5
Columbia, at Columbia Academy	11, 12
Pearlington, at Pearlington	18, 19
White Plains, at White Plains	25, 26

A full attendance of officials is earnestly desired. The district stewards will please meet at Enon on Saturday, February 5.

My postoffice is Amite City, La.

THOMAS PIGOTT, P. E.

JACKSON DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Jackson station	Jan. 8, 9
Madison circuit, at Madison	15, 16
Brownsville, at Edwards	22, 23
Vernon mission, at Woodville	29, 30
Canton station	Feb. 5, 6
Camden and Soule chapel, at Soule chapel	12, 13
Sharon, at Forest Grove	19, 20
Thomastown mission	19, 20
Carthage, at Carthage	26, 27
Dover, at Fletcher's chapel	Mar. 4, 5
Yazoo circuit, at Benton	11, 12
Yazoo City	18, 19
Silver Creek, at Palmetto Home	25, 26

The district stewards will meet at Canton, February 5, to apportion the presiding elder's salary and the collections.

W. B. HINES, P. E.

BROOKHAVEN DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Beauregard and Wesson, at Beauregard	Jan. 15, 16
Brookhaven station	22, 23
Hazlehurst station	29, 30
Crystal Springs station and Dry Grove, at Crystal Springs	Feb. 5, 6
Providence circuit, at New Hope	12, 13
Smithville circuit, at Bethesda	19, 20
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Zion	26, 27
Raymond circuit, at Raymond	Mar. 4, 5
Spring Ridge circuit, at Spring Ridge	11, 12
Georgetown circuit	18, 19
Brandywine circuit, at Pisgah	25, 26

The district stewards will please to meet at Hazlehurst on Saturday, January 29, at eleven A. M. Punctual attendance is very much desired. They are: R. S. Ricketts, F. H. Wimberly, H. C. T. S. Hilliard, I. V. Enochs, D. McRee, N. L. Bracy, J. S. Beazley, G. Ellis, Willis Barns, Reuben W. Mill sap and W. E. Ratliff.

H. H. MONTGOMERY, P. E.

MERIDIAN DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Meridian station	Jan. 1, 2
Enterprise station	8, 9
Waynesboro circuit, at State Line	15, 16
Wayne circuit, at Scott's chapel	22, 23
Shubuta circuit, at Shubuta	29, 30
Paulding circuit, at Paulding	Feb. 5, 6
Quitman circuit, at Pleasant Ridge	12, 13
Spring Hill circuit, at Bethel	19, 20
DeKalb circuit, at DeKalb	26, 27
Enterprise mission, at Pleasant Valley	Mar. 4, 5
Lauderdale circuit, at Lauderdale	11, 12
Marion circuit, at Marion	18, 19

The district stewards will meet me on Wednesday, the *second* day of February, at eleven o'clock, in the Methodist church at Meridian.

JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

SHREVEPORT DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Shreveport station	Jan. 22, 23
Caddo, at Friendship	29, 30
DeSoto, at Wesley chapel	Feb. 5, 6
Mooringsport, at Mooringsport	12, 13
Mansfield station	19, 20
Pleasant Hill, at Oakley	26, 27
Natchitoches station	Mar. 4, 5
Natchitoches circuit	11, 12
Monroe and Lowville, at Holly Grove	18, 19
Springville, at Coushatta Academy	25, 26
Webster	Apr. 1, 2
South Bossier, at Fillmore	8, 9
North Bossier, at Cotteord	15, 16

The preachers in charge on the Natchitoches and Webster circuits will please inform me, at Shreveport, of the places of their quarterly meetings.

The district stewards' meeting will be held in the pastor's office, Shreveport, on Saturday, January 22. *Three brethren are expected to be in attendance.* They will be provided with homes during their stay. They will, on arrival, call at the parsonage.

JOEL T. DAVIS, P. E.

DELHI DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Bastrop, at Bastrop	Jan. 15, 16
Lind Grove, at Bartholomew	22, 23
Monroe, at Monroe	28
Trenton, at Trenton	29, 30
Waterproof, at Waterproof	Feb. 5, 6
Tensas, at Elizabeth	12, 13
Providence, at Providence	19, 20
Oak Ridge, at Prairie Mer Ronge	26, 27
Delhi, at Delhi	Mar. 4, 5
Whitsboro, at Whitsboro	11, 12
Floyd, at Floyd	18, 19
Ruggville, at Alto	25, 26

C. W. CARTER, P. E.

NEW ORLEANS DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

St. Charles street	Jan. 11
Moreau street	18
Lafourche, at Thibodeaux	22, 23
Algiers	25
Plaquemine

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1876. NO. 3.

NEW YEAR COUNSELS.

BY H. BONAR, D. D.

Do not dream away thy life-time;
'Twas not given thee for a dream;
'Tis a fragment of the eternal
Which thou must, thou must redeem.

Every hour is more than golden,
Every moment is a gem;
Treasure up these hours and moments:
There are princely pearls in them.

Be not selfish: earth's great sickness
Needeth self-denying men
To go forth among the dying,
And to soothe the beds of pain.

Doff the purple, don the armor,
Take the helmet and the shield;
Drop the garland, seize the weapon,
Make thee haste to take the field.

Lie not down among the roses,
Carry high thy cross and sword;
What! a Sybarite disciple
Of a self-denying Lord!

Be not weary; for the warfare
Hard and fierce will soon be o'er,
And the rest will be unclouded
On the green, unfading shore.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11.—In the House to-day a resolution, declaring against any division of school funds in the interest of any particular religious sect, was unanimously adopted.

A bill has been introduced imposing a fine of $50 for taking the name of God in vain.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—At a large meeting of merchants on 'change to-day a resolution was unanimously adopted tendering to the respective executive committees of the Democratic and Republican parties the full use of their grand hall for the purpose of holding their national conventions this year.

ATLANTA, Jan. 12.—The Legislature met to-day. The Governor, in his message, says the valid bonded debt of the State amounts to $8,905,500. In regard to the late treasurer, John Jones, the Governor says the ascertained amount of the alleged payments made by him in the second redemption of bonds was $196,612.15. The entire amount for which he is liable on all accounts, as showed by a carefully prepared statement, is $291,969.45.

In concluding his message the Governor says it is not improper to state that the public credit has steadily continued to improve, and may now be justly considered as truly re-established. The message is a practical one, and deals entirely with State matters.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Jan. 12.—The Gulf Hotel, formerly Montgomery's Hotel, burned to the ground, with the exception of the kitchen and a few out-houses. The fire originated in a defective flue.

At the time of the fire the hotel was pretty well filled with winter visitors from the North, who were fortunate enough, with one or two exceptions, to save their personal effects.

About half the furniture was saved. The fire broke out at half-past ten o'clock this morning. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Gov. Morgan called the Republican National Committee to order. Eighteen members and thirteen proxies present.

Mr. Garfield, in urging the location of the convention at Cleveland, said it should be held where "it would do the most good." We cannot afford to lose Ohio. The last vote stood: Cincinnati 20, Philadelphia 16, Chicago 7—no choice.

The committee to issue the usual call are Senators Howe and Morton, Messrs. Chandler, Gorham and Fulton. Adjourned to seven o'clock.

The committee met and selected Cincinnati as the place and the fourteenth of June as the time for holding the National Republican Convention.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 13.—In the election to-day for mayor, Flippen's majority over Longue, Republican, was 1,235. The Conservatives made a clean sweep and elected everything.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The ship Harvest Queen, from San Francisco for Liverpool, is believed to have been sunk by a collision in the Irish Channel. She had a crew of thirty persons, all of whom were lost, without doubt.

The steamer Adriatic, which reached here on Sunday last, collided with a vessel, about where the ship is supposed to have been lost, on the morning of December 31; but the captain of the steamer says he did not regard the affair of sufficient importance to mention it on his arrival. The Adriatic only lost her anchor stock, and she thought the ship suffered less.

The owners of the ship believe she left Queenstown, where she touched for orders, on the thirtieth of December; but the dispatch first reporting the loss says she left there January 5.

Cardinal McCloskey, addressing the Catholic Union, alluding to the discussion in relation to the Bible in public schools, said: "If this persecution which appears to be threatened is to come, let it come. They would emerge from it better Catholics than ever. This trouble, he said, was not going to be a religious but a political trouble. The Protestants had lighted the fire and expected the Catholics would supply the fuel. He urged them not to throw faggots on the fire, but as caution and advice entreated them, should a struggle come, to be true to each other and the church, and, above all, to those who were the innocent cause of it—their children."

Twenty-one freedmen, with two preachers, from New Orleans and Louisiana, sailed to-day for Monrovia, in West Africa.

MOBILE, ALA., January 14.—This morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a fire took place on St. Francis street. The entire block bounded by St. Michael, St. Francis, Royal and St. Joseph streets, with the exception of the Bank of Mobile, the *Register* office, old Western Union telegraph office and old express office, was destroyed. The fire originated in the rear of Lemoin Bros.' saloon, and, having reached Dane's stables, where a large lot of hay and grain were stored, spread with great rapidity. The loss, it is supposed, will reach nearly $100,000, a large portion being covered by insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.—The Christian Convention in this city, on the eighteenth and nineteenth instant, to be conducted by Moody and Sankey, promises to be a large one. It is expected that a thousand ministers from different parts of the country will attend.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 16.—A special from Greenville, Tenn., to the *Avalanche* says the widow of Ex-President Andrew Johnson died there last night, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Patterson. She had never fully recovered from the shock caused by the sudden death of her husband.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Mr. Morris' bill providing for an appropriation for the levees, introduced to-day, directs that the money shall be expended under the supervision of army engineers. Mr. Lamar says to-night that the majority of the levee committee is in favor of granting government aid.

Gen. Williamson's friends hope to have him here soon, and believe that if he is on the ground he will materially assist to defeat Billings.

Nothing further will be done on the amnesty proposition in the House until the judiciary committee reports on Banks' bill, which will probably not be for some time, when passion shall have subsided.

The Presidential agitation has suddenly broken out here with great fierceness. Morton's friends are much elated that Blaine's prospects have been so badly injured by his course on amnesty, and say that he has alienated the Conservative Republicans, while his wavering course upon the force bill last winter estranged the extreme Radicals.

The Louisiana delegation held a conference to-day, and agreed to vote solidly in favor of the centennial appropriation.

RICHMOND, Jan. 17.—Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, president of the Trobgar Company, makes a brief statement to the effect that the company having lost largely by the failure of other parties during the panic of 1873, has been compelled in consequence of these losses, and the continued depression in the iron trade, to suspend payment. It is hoped, however, that the suspension will be but temporary.

FOREIGN.

PANAMA, Jan. 3.—Peace prevails, with no visible signs of a rupture. Gen. Rafael Rizpuru, provisional president since the twelfth of October last, was inaugurated on the first instant, as constitutional president for a term of two years.

Dr. Antonio Borrero took his seat as President of Ecuador on the ninth ultimo. Gen. Jules Salnz, commander of forces, antiepathy resistance to the inauguration of Borrero, by Garcia Moreno officials still in power, deposed them and conducted the president elect to power.

Peruvian advices report that the money crisis was still further aggravated.

Admiral Montero, opposition candidate to Gen. Prado for the presidency, was taken to task by the government for misrepresentations and for his supposed intentions to head a rebellion.

Letters have been received in Lima, dated Cuzco, December 11, which announce the complete destruction by earthquake, on the fourth, of the town of Abancay, between four P. M. of the fourth and nine A. M. of the fifth.

No less than thirty-seven shocks occurred, several of which were very severe. The town is said to be completely destroyed, but it is not known what loss of life has occurred. The damage done is very heavy.

Telegrams announce a severe flood in Valparaiso. The business part of the city was inundated. Two lives lost and $1,500,000 of property destroyed.

The flood was caused by heavy rains and stormy winds on the tenth ultimo.

Several women have been registered, in some of the towns in Chili, as qualified voters, and will exercise the right of suffrage at the approaching election.

Costa Rica proposes referring the matter of her dispute with Nicaragua, regarding boundary, to arbitration, and declines further discussion with Nicaragua on the subject.

The people of Nicaragua are jubilant over the preference given by the commissioners at Washington for the Inter-Oceanic Ship Canal through Nicaragua territory.

The clergy of Salvador are yielding submission to the government.

The diet of commissioners from the Central American States, to mature a project for a confederation, will be held at Guatemala this month.

The Spanish steamer Algeria, with two hundred and four passengers, from Barcelona and Malaga, was wrecked off Cabras, near the entrance to St. John's, Porto Rico. Seven persons were lost.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The Pope has handed to the Bavarian ambassador at the Vatican a protest against the violation by Bavaria of the concordat by the enactment of a civil marriage law. The Bavarian government does not intend to notice the protest.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* reiterates his statement that Austria is calling out reserves, and maintains that it is true. He shows that it has not been officially contradicted.

A dispatch to the *Deutsche Zeitung* asserts that signs pointing to the occupation of Bosnia by the Austrians multiply, and that the places where troops are to cross the Unna river are already fixed.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.—The Prince of Wales and suite have arrived at Delhi.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—There is good reason to believe Tweed is living with friends in the upper part of the city.

ORAN, Jan. 12.—A violent gale occurred in the western Mediterranean to-day, and swept the Algerian coast with great fury. The damage to property here is estimated at $100,000.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The Prince Imperial will not visit Philadelphia. Among other reasons, the condition of the Emperor's health renders the absence of his heir inadmissible.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The *Standard's* Berlin special says: It would seem that an armistice has certainly been agreed upon between Church and State.

The Roman correspondent of the *Germania*, an Ultramontane organ, states that undoubtedly Bismarck is seeking a *modus vivendi* with the Vatican.

The *Italie*, a semi-official Roman newspaper, says that the Vatican has charged certain German prelates to report the conditions under which Prussian bishops shall be allowed to submit to Falk laws.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The *Times* editorially urges adhesion to Andrassy's note. It says the Porte was never before so critically situated. If Andrassy's offer is allowed to pass Europe may soon be forced to apply harsher measures to wider areas. England stands in a peculiarly responsible position.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.—The Prince of Wales has left Delhi for Lahore. The Rajah of Cashmere is preparing to give him a magnificent reception.

From the Work.

CLOVER HILL, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* After rather adventurous trip of nearly one hundred miles by land and about the same distance up the great Father of Waters, I arrived here, on the packet steamboat Genevieve, on the night of the sixth instant. The little town in which our church is situated is the county seat of Issaquena county, Miss. It is built upon the banks of the Mississippi river, and derives its name (Mayerville) from its founder. We have a very neat little church building here, which will be all complete and ready for use in two or three weeks, only the finishing touches remaining to be given. It measures about forty-five by thirty or thirty-five feet, and is rather an imposing building in the little town. We also have a parsonage here, which, we are glad to know, the brethren are taking steps to have more comfortably and pleasantly fitted and furnished.

I preached my first sermon to a very attentive audience, assembled in the court-house, yesterday morning, which building we will use until our church is finished. The society here is rather small, though the field is indeed a rich one for ministerial labor. When we move into our own building we hope to have our Sunday school and other meetings duly organized and attended. There are, I suppose, as many as twenty families in our little town and vicinity, many of whom I have met, and received warm invitations to visit them. With the prayers of my brethren and the sustaining grace of God I hope to accomplish something here for Jesus.

Fraternally,

T. B. HOLLOMAN.

JANUARY 10, 1876.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LOUISIANA ANNUAL CONFERENCE, M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.: *Dear Brethren:* Bro. H. Mobley, colored, was appointed presiding elder of the Opelousas district, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America. His church at this place was destroyed by fire. He will write you a circular letter, asking assistance. Please help him. He is worthy. Remit to him at New Iberia.

Yours in Christ,

B. F. WHITE.

REV. E. R. HENDRIX, of St. Joseph, Mo., has become one of the editors of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*.

LOGAN D. DAMERON, Manager.

ST. LOUIS, January 15, 1876.

A JOKE at the expense of those ladies who are perpetually striving to gain a hearing in the press has been going the round of literary circles, to the effect "that they look much better in muslin than in print."

"GOD hands gifts to some, whispers them to others."—*W. R. Alger.*

DESIRABLE quarters—Silver ones.

Letter from Great Britain.

MR. EDITOR: When the Prince of Wales left England, a few weeks ago, for India, several of the State church dignitaries announced that his visit would be followed by the most beneficial results to Christianity. Indeed one of the chief officers of that establishment declared that the prince would be a missionary of the cross. The accounts thus far received of his doings in that far-off land do not give much promise of these predictions being fulfilled, and show that the *role* of the missionary is not one his royal highness is likely to assume. We have had an account of his being engaged in a pig-sticking business, and of his being present in state at an exhibition where elephants, stimulated by drugs and goaded into fury, tore one another with their trunks, and gored each other's sides with the keen points of their tusks, and rhinoceros and tigers were driven into furious and fatal onslaught with bend and horn. English travelers have described these displays as being exceedingly disgusting, cruel and bloody. No European country but Spain would permit such exhibitions, and she only because under the total eclipse of popish darkness, and under the dire and degrading heel of popish tyranny. Of course much *apology* is made for the prince's presence and his engaging in such demoralizing sports; but nothing can excuse him for indorsing what the humane sentiment of his country has condemned. He has gone to India at the public expense, and is therefore the nation's representative. As such he will be regarded by the natives of India. Therefore the Christian in all his movements pays outward respect and homage to that Christianity which has made England what she is.

The thirtieth of November is now observed as a day of intercession for missions in Westminster Abbey and other churches of the Anglican communion. The Dean of Westminster has for several years made that day an occasion for displaying his liberality and catholic spirit. Two years ago he invited Max Muller to preach; last year Dr. Caird; and this year Dr. Moffatt, the late Livingstone's father-in-law and for nearly a half century a missionary in South Africa. The London *Times* says of Dr. Moffatt's appearance, etc.:

There is no true Christian, nor even any true friend to the cause of civilization, whether a member of the Church of England or not, who will not rejoice that by any means, regular or irregular, Dr. Moffatt, the true patriot of South African missions, should have enjoyed an opportunity of speaking on behalf of the cause to which he has devoted his life in a church and on an occasion worthy of his services. If at this moment the Church of England is duly interested in the evangelization of South Africa, and if she is really striking her roots in its soil, she owes, in the main, both the impulse and the opportunity to Dr. Moffatt and his fellow-laborers. Dr. Livingstone's strenuous energy and admirable patience have, indeed, been the chief instruments in paving the way both for our missionaries and our traders into the interior of the African continent; but he himself would probably have tendered a more cordial homage than any one else to the example of his father-in-law. For a man to have surrendered himself so completely to the interests of the people whom he desired to evangelize that he has at length to apologize to an assembly of his own countrymen, as Dr. Moffatt did yesterday, for having ceased to think in his native tongue, is a rare exhibition of the true missionary spirit. It will certainly be one of the most memorable incidents to be recounted by some future Dean Stanley, when supplementing the already recorded history of Westminster Abbey, that Dr. Moffatt, speaking near the grave of Dr. Livingstone, should have described within its walls the principles on which he and his illustrious follower laid the first real foundation of South African Christianity.

The venerable doctor was treated as a *layman*.

The Rev. F. A. Gince, a vicar of the Established Church, has published a work entitled "Some Questions of the Church Catechism and Doctrines Involved Briefly Explained, for the Use of Families and Parochial Schools." On page 17 we read:

We have among us various sects and denominations who go by the general name of Dissenters. In what light are we to consider them? A. As heretics; and in our litany we expressly pray to be delivered from the sins of "false doctrine, heresy and schism." Is, then, their worship a laudable service? A. No; because they worship God according to their own evil and corrupt imaginations, and not according to his revealed will, and therefore *their worship is idolatrous*. Is dissent a great sin?

A. Yes; it is in direct opposition to our duty toward God. As the Wesleyans approach nearest to the establishment, because of their use of the church prayers in their public worship, they are distinctly pointed out as being dangerous to the "faithful laity," to use a Proctorism, of the Church of England. What class of Dissenters should we be most upon our guard against? A. Those who imitate the most nearly the true church of Christ. Why so? A. Because we are more liable to be deceived by such, the points of difference being apparently few and unimportant; whereas the very circumstance of their being Dissenters shows that they have fallen from the unity of the Church Catholic, and consequently *are not in a state of salvation*. But are there not some Dissenters who use the same form of prayers as ourselves? A. Doubtless; but the prayers of the church being, for the most part, for the priest to offer up in behalf of the people, it must be *sinful and presumptuous* for those persons who are called dissenting teachers to address the throne of grace, usurping the priestly office. Is it wicked, then, to enter a meeting-house at all? A. Most assuredly; because, as was said above, it is a house where God is worshiped otherwise than he has commanded, and therefore it is not dedicated to his honor and glory; and, besides this, we run the risk of being led astray by *wicked, cutting, words* at the same time, by our presence we are witnessing our approval of their heresy, wounding the consciences of our weaker brethren, and by our example teaching others to go astray.

The omission of the *r* from the patronym of this gentlemen is more judicial than accidental.

Canon Liddon thus expresses himself about public opinion:

Public opinion is the common current of thought which exists in every body of human beings, whether large or small, when they are associated together, for no sooner are they formed into any sort of society than they create or secrete a certain deposit of thought and feeling in reference to all matters of common interest, to which they all contribute, and by which, in a greater or less degree, they are all bound. It is by this, as much as by the ordinary bonds of the law, that society is kept together, and it needs that mutual sympathy which common thought and feeling create in its members, and which varies according to their special character. Every family has its public opinion about the people with whom it associates; every village, every town, has its own particular way of dealing with the people and things around it; classes and professions have their public opinion, which is sometimes oppressively tyrannical; while above these, encircling and including them all, is the public opinion of the country, to which each in its turn contributes; and this again is swallowed up in the still larger opinion of the world, the influence of which will be felt more directly in the future than it is in the present, as civilization advances, and as nations are united and consolidated. But, continued the preacher, churches, as well as nations, have their public opinion, created by their members, and more or less controlling them, which is constantly being formed on matters of administration, and on the words and deeds of individuals, although it is by no means always either well-informed or just. After showing that it was a public opinion of this sort which St. Paul defied, Dr. Liddon went on to argue that simple defiance of public opinion is not of necessity a proof that the man who thus disregards the world is in the right. He may be actuated by bad humor, by a desire to give full play to his eccentricity—in which case public opinion will probably smile at him and pass him by, treating him as a privileged person, whose oddities are rated at their proper value—or, again, a criminal may defy public opinion just as he defies the law of God. Regarded from the moral and religious point of view, the preacher described public opinion as a compromise; for, he said, it affirms just so much of moral and religious truth as will keep society together, and no more; it affirms not the whole law of God, but only that part of it which it finds useful. As an illustration Dr. Liddon pointed to the punishment which public opinion—in this case in full harmony with the law of God—inflicts on the murderer, because murder, if unpunished, would break up society; while, on the other hand, it sanctions, even if under a protest, the marriage of divorced persons (which Christ in express terms condemned), because it fails to perceive that the free exercise of the passions thus permitted must in the end wound society itself. Thus the Christian finds himself compelled to defy public opinion, as St. Paul did, because he is above it, while the criminal defies it because he is below it. At the same time the preacher argued that no good man will differ from the opinion of his church or country without extreme reluctance, although those who live above it must inevitably come into collision with it. So had it been from the time of Christ, and so it must ever be; but before a man steeled himself against the judgment of his fellowmen, and still more of his fellow-Christians, he ought to be very sure of his ground. After referring to various classes of men, who must, if faithful to their principles, defy the opinion of their countrymen, and suffer in consequence, the canon concluded by quoting his text upon fitting motto for the dead, a suitable inscription for many a tombstone, and said that he feared the old proverb, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," was not in as much favor now as in days gone by. At the present day death unchained many a tongue which was silent while the dead man lived, and which, directly the usual conventionalisms had been breathed around his coffin, began to murmur against him. Such hard words the preacher deprecated, although he reminded his hearers that for the dead it was a very small thing so to be judged of man's judgment, for they had already passed to the eternal throne, and had learned what awaited them at the final judgment day.

OBSERVER.

DECEMBER 18, 1875.

Oregon Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR: "Procrastination is the thief of time" is an old and oft-repeated aphorism, and yet, if only our bad purposes were deferred and prevented by this means, well for us. I write this in reference to my intention of writing for your ever-valuable paper. Perhaps procrastination in that case was well, as I fear my letters might have unsettled some poor oppressed ones who were sighing for deliverance from evils entailed upon them by the sanguinary strife through which our country has passed. I think a spirit of discontent is unfortunate, if not really wicked. "Be content with such things as ye have, for he hath said, I will never leave thee nor forsake thee," "Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content," are Scripture admonitions and promises that afford a deep and abiding solace to the soul, unlike the selfish, distrustful spirit of this world of greed and gain. Here is the tossed soul's quietizer: "*I will never leave thee nor forsake thee!*" Peace! Troubled soul, be still! Thy God speaks! Repeat slowly that promise: "I will," etc. Contentment—not stoicism—may be cultivated under the auspicious reign of grace, until

"Prisons would palaces prove
If Jesus would dwell with me there."

Some of us have tried it. The internal condition is of more consequence than externals. True, we are largely creatures of circumstances, yet we can often manage and manipulate circumstances to bring out of any and every condition good. I am looking at things from the high plane of Christian attainment under the gospel of Christ, our Lord. There is a grand philosophy in "*knowing* how to want and how to abound, and in whatsoever state we are to be therewith *content*."

I have made the above reflections in comparing our State and prospects with your once prosperous and happy State. I have tried to keep myself posted as to matters and things with you, and conclude you have a long and dreary night of darkness and sorrow. I notice in some of your secular papers long lists—column after column—of properties advertised for sale for taxes. This does not look like prosperity. The low price of cotton is indicative of impoverishment. And yet what a grand country is Louisiana! What recuperative power she possesses! Certainly she ought to rise, and will, by the blessings of God. Our country is emphatically one of plenty and peace, and yet some of us realize that we are children of want. Our various industries are generally prosperous, and there is a wonderful future for Oregon. My mind has undergone but little change since my earlier impressions. I am highly pleased with this Egypt of plenty in its agricultural, climatic and geographic aspects. Still I find myself not unfrequently longing for the associations, scenes and companionships of the seventeen years of my life spent in the Louisiana Conference. To break off from these (and I am not weaned yet,) and form new attachments and associations when a man gets over forty years old, is a hard thing. The good Lord has been pleased to raise up for me and mine many friends here, but it will take years for friendships to be cemented as in the days of yore. To have confidence in one, to be with that one in affliction, to be drawn by all the tender and endearing cords of Christian affinity and fellowship—such a friendship is truly sacred. I think I have many such friends in Louisiana.

"Bless be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love;
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above."

T. B. WHITE.

ATHENS, OHIO, December, 1875.

TO BE covetous of applause discovers a slender merit, and self-conceit is the ordinary attendant of ignorance.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1876.

FOR THE ADVOCATE.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

BY O. J. W.

Out of the depths, O Lord, I cry;
My trust and hope I put in thee.
Let me feel thy presence nigh
And that thy arm will shelter me.

Out of the depths, O Lord, I cry;
Thine ear incline and hear my voice.
All my spiritual wants supply
And be of my inmost soul the joy.

Out of the depths, O Lord, I cry;
Let thy face upon me shine
My soul in hope to thee lift high
O fill it with a life divine.

Rev. Thomas Clinton.

At the Conference held in Natchez, in the close of 1823, Rev. Thomas Clinton was elected and ordained elder, and sent to Wilkinson circuit under the presiding elder-ship of Rev. William Winans, one of the most important appointments then in the Conference. His selection for this work, where he was called upon to minister to an intelligent and cultivated community, shows that he had been diligent in improving his mind and enlarging his mental resources, and that he was rapidly fitting himself for any post on that might be assigned him, studying to show himself approved, a workman that need not be ashamed. Had he spent three or four years of the freshness and vigor of his early manhood at Princeton, or even at Vanderbilt, would he have been as well prepared rightly to divide the word of truth? Would the sword of the Spirit have hung as loosely in the scabbard, or the shield of faith been as brightly burnished? Would even his intellectual faculties have been as active and alert to grasp every weapon of defense or attack? During the year 1825 he labored on the Amite circuit, under the same presiding elder. In 1826 Thomas Clinton and J. G. T. Hawkins were the preachers on the Alabama circuit, Cahawba district, R. S. Kennon, presiding elder. In 1827 he was stationed at Tuskaloosa, in the same district. At the close of this year he married Miss Anna Hanna, the daughter of Hon. Henry Hanna, one of the pioneers of Mississippi, and for many years a member of its Legislature. The lady, at the time of their marriage, was a ward of Rev. Dr. Winans, and they were married at his house. She still survives.

Of this period of his life, Sister Wall, the daughter of Dr. Winans, writes: "When I was quite a child Mr. Clinton was a constant visitor at my father's house. Children have eyes keen to detect shams. I could see there was genuine earnestness and religion about the character of *this* minister. His eye was single, his feet walked in the narrow path. A little girl could see that. He had a kind word for every one.

"Mr. Clinton married at my father's house. I was the sole witness of a little episode that occurred on the night of his marriage. He was walking on the gallery, when a negro man came up and accosted him as 'master' with great impressment. He seemed thunderstruck. 'Who are you?' 'Why, you have married our young missis, and now you are our master.' If he had heard of a great misfortune he could not have seemed more disturbed. It was the first intimation he had of the fact that his wife possessed a snug property. It was as good as a play to me. I saw that Uncle Clinton had married our Annie for love.

"They settled near our home, and in the absence of Uncle Clinton, while he was about his Master's business, I staid a great deal with his wife, and was quite at home with them. I loved to hear him talk and tell of his early life and travels. He was the son of Methodist parents. Their good name and church record was all the inheritance they left him."

In 1825 he traveled the Pearl River circuit, and in 1829 was returned to Wilkinson circuit; in 1830 Washington and Adams, and in 1831 Feliciana circuit. From this period until 1849 he filled various appointments as preacher in charge and as presiding elder. In that year he was superannuated, and so continued until death. For fifty-five years continuously he was a member of the Mississippi Conference. Fifty-four times was his name called in that body, and the question asked of his brethren: "Is there anything against Bro. Clinton?" and as many times came the response from those who had scrutinized his walk and conversation: "His life is blameless and his duty discharged." At the last session his name was again called, but "the roll-call of the heavens had received another shining soul"—the weary laborer had gone home to rest. He was never a "star" preacher—one to draw large crowds and fill a great space in the world's eye; but he was always practical, earnest and useful, full of zeal and the love of God, and his consistent life and devout conversation gave weight to his teachings. The character and variety of his pulpit efforts were somewhat remarkable. On great occasions and before large audiences, as at quarterly or camp meetings, he seemed to be overwhelmed with the responsibility, and rarely came up to the expectations of his hearers. But when least was expected of him he succeeded best. I have heard my father say that the best sermon he ever heard from him, and one of the best he ever heard from any man, was on a cold, sleety Sabbath morning, in a country church, with a very small congregation, when most men would have been discouraged from making any effort. But his ministrations were always profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for "instruction in righteousness;" and the good he accomplished by word and example, and the part he acted in spreading scriptural holiness over these lands, can only be known when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed.

He was small of stature, apparently feeble, and incapable of much endurance. His countenance was bright, open and pleasant, and expressive of great benevolence. His manner with children and young people, while it had but little playfulness and no lack of dignity, was so full of genuine sympathy and so free from restraint that he invariably won their hearts and their confidence. I well recollect how, as a child, I loved his coming and delighted in his conversation. He would not pat me on the head, ask me a few questions out of the shorter catechism, and then ignore my presence; but would talk with me as friend to friend, make me feel perfectly at home with him, and lead me on to talk and think with him. The respect, confidence and love which he won from his own children cannot be surpassed. He reared a large family, sons and daughters, to "praise him in the gates." Of his four noble sons, only one survives. The fame and usefulness of his "preacher boy" is known and read of us all. His brilliant and accomplished daughter, Martha, long preceded him to the better land. The terrible tragedy which bereft him of the darling of his old age was recorded in the ADVOCATE about a year ago. With what Christian fortitude and submission he bore these afflictions, and his triumphant departure to meet them on the other shore, will be the subject of our next and concluding article.

H. W. D.

New Year.

MR. EDITOR: Again we have welcomed the return of our yearly jubilee, and seen the fulfillment of the angel's prophecy: "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." I know not how the winds and the clouds were in the Crescent City, but God made the day at Delhi as balmy and fresh and beautiful as the Spirit of the Babe of Bethlehem, and sent joys enough to fill to the brim old as well as young hearts.

The Christmas of 1875 is a bright page in our life's history, which we shall always read with interest—"a green wood" in the past, where memory will often lead us to rest when we are worn and wearied with the cares and duties of an ever busy present, or sad at the approach of a clouded future. Every hour of the day passed on swift wings, and the night brought the sweet fulfillment of many bright anticipations. The ladies of the Methodist church had a Christmas-tree for their Sabbath school. They had had much to discourage them, and were not sanguine of success. Not many of them have large fortunes, but they have *large* hearts, *willing, skilful* hands and a zeal and energy that makes it almost impossible for "in vain" to be written upon any of their efforts. There was certainly no eye so critical, no taste so artistic as not to have been at least satisfied with this effort. To some of us it was so passing beautiful that it seemed as the "scenery of a fairy dream." When the crowd had assembled the teachers and children sung sweetly together "Christmas Bells;" then they had a prayer from their minister, Rev. B. F. Alexander; then began the cheerful and witty distribution of the gifts by their faithful and beloved superintendent, Capt. H. P. Wells. There was none forgotten, none neglected. The pastor and his wife must certainly have been complimented by the remembrances they received, though I believe *she* had the most gifts—may be because they thought hers the harder lot. But the thoughtful attentions and loving sympathies an itinerant's wife receives from this people make her pathway, I should think, smooth and pleasant enough.

The finely roasted turkey and exquisitely embossed fruit cake which they received from the tree, together with the "good things" which came bright and early from other quarters, must have made the dinner at the parsonage the next day worthy of the rich man's table. God bless the noble women of this little village. May they each one add to their zeal and devotion for their church a faith that flies upon wings and talks with God. Such "a correspondence fixed with Heaven is surely a noble anchor." May their prayers this new year be more than ever the effectual, fervent prayer of the righteous, which availeth much. May the longings of their hearts be to win some soul for Christ before the close of these twelve months. O may we all be so devoted, so consecrated, that the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit may *abide* with us, which, I know, is asking more than fortune or success, or any earthly good, but not more than is promised.—St. John xiv, 16-23. But household cares call me away from pen and paper, and our little blue-eyed darling in his crib looks as if he thought writing to an editor was a poor way to entertain a baby. If I had time to write, and you had time to listen, I would like to tell you of this little stranger, who is a bud of such *rich* promise that his mother sometimes, as she rocks him to sleep, sleeps herself, and dreams that may be he is a Wesley in embryo intrusted to her keeping.

Hurriedly I must tell you, Mr. Editor, you have a *safe* place in our hearts, and we wish you and your loved ones a happy, happy New Year.

A WANDERER.

DELHI, LA., Dec. 29, 1875.

Gleanings from the Wayside.

MR. EDITOR: With your permission I shall here give a short sketch of my experience, hoping it may encourage some other benighted traveler to set out with renewed vigor to run the race God has set before him. I was converted twenty years ago. For several years my Christian duties consisted, just before retiring at night, in reading one chapter in the Bible and repeating a short prayer. I attended church quite regularly, but went more to be in company with my friends than to be edified by the minister. Occasionally I read the history of some eminent divine, and often wished I could enjoy the communion of the Holy Ghost as they did. I well knew I had never experienced such wonderful manifestations of God's pardoning love and comforting Spirit.

I was never fully awakened as to my dependence and ingratitude toward God till he laid his chastening rod upon me. It seemed that Providence designedly thwarted every purpose of my life. The demon anger seemed to take possession of me—I was angry with myself, everything and everybody. For the slightest provocation my blood seemed to be on fire. I was "angry even unto death." Everything was wrong, simply because my heart was wrong. I was well aware of the presence of an idol in my heart, but was not fully convinced of the sin of the usurpation of God's throne till the Holy Spirit began to endeavor to dethrone it.

"Thou shalt have no other gods before me." My spiritual condition grew worse and worse; the cloud that intervened between me and God became more and more lowering and threatening, until I began to think I would most certainly be deprived of reason, and in fact did wish that I should become deranged if thereby I could only have peace of mind. The constant wail of my heart was: "Oh, God, give my troubled conscience peace, or let me find rest in the silent tomb."

"The sorrows of death compassed me, and the pains of hell got hold of me. I found trouble and sorrow." This state of mind continued for seven or eight years.

About three and a half years ago the pastor of our church (who, by the by, is a most zealous worker in the Master's vineyard) had a protracted meeting, when God graciously burst asunder the slavish chains of my burdened soul. I was made most gloriously happy—so perfectly transported with delight that I felt as if my soul would take unto itself wings and fly away. Yea, the glorious Sun of Righteousness arose at that time in my spiritual sky with such resplendent brilliancy that I shall never forget the vision, nor has that sun withdrawn itself since, but continues to shine upon and warm my heart. At that time God's Spirit took possession of my soul, and I find such sweet comfort in his soothing influence that he shall ever, for time and eternity, retain possession.

Now I fear not the revilings, neither do I seek the applause of this world. God is now my hope, light, life, my all-and-all. The only real pleasure of my life is in the performance of my religious duties, and holding sweet converse with him who loves his children with an everlasting love.

God has so fully imbued my with his Spirit that now my soul is enabled to cleave unto him, and neither life nor death, powers nor principalities can separate me from his love.

JANE E. BENNETT.

CAMDEN, MISS., December 30, 1875.

Fraternity, Etc.

MR. EDITOR: In the ADVOCATE of the twenty-first instant I read an article from the pen of Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, first published in the *Southwestern Presbyterian*.

I think the doctor has stated the question of difficulty existing between the Presbyterian Churches, North and South, in regard to fraternity and organic union fairly, and has solved it to a demonstration. The very same arguments apply just as forcibly to the two Methodisms. Until the Northern Church or the Southern Church is converted and changed the same difficulties obtain. And why any church, Presbyterian, Methodist or Baptist, should persist in courting this union, under existing circumstances, I cannot conceive. It is paradoxical. It would be an act of hypocrisy on the part of the Methodist Church South to go into union. While the Methodists of the South held slaves the Wesleyan Methodists of England withheld all fraternal intercourse with us. Now that the institution is forcibly taken from us, and constitutionally denied us, they propose to send greetings, etc. Though the institution is *dead* operatively, it is as much alive morally as it ever was in the Southern mind; and, to use the argument of Dr. Palmer in his correspondence with the Rev. Dr. H. A. Nelson, of Geneva, N. Y., "You say: We bring no accusation against your present character and standing. You brought them against us a few years ago. Yes, you reply, but they were true of you then. But we ask: Why are they not true of us now? Because, is the response, your circumstances are so changed that you cannot repeat the offenses now. But, we rejoin, our principles are unchanged; we are in heart just the same as when you denounced us."

This argument of Dr. Palmer is overpowering and irrefragable, and just the argument they would use to an unconverted man applying for membership in their church. "Have you been converted from your sins?" "No." "Do you still love your sins?" "Yes." "No disposition to be changed?" "None whatever." Would they receive him? By no means.

They regarded slavery as a "sin, a covenant with the devil, and a league with hell." We thought differently. For a connection with this pretended covenant the Northern Methodists expelled one of the Bishops of the church. If they were sincere then, they must be now; and while the Southern Church entertains precisely the same views in regard to the institution that she has ever done, and, according to Northern views, they are just as great sinners morally as they were in the day of Bishop Andrew practically, why do they want union? "Oh, consistency! what a jewel thou art."

JOHN SAMPLE.

Memory.

The storehouse of the mind receives its deposits without option. Reflections, it is true, but indelibly stamped upon the tablets of memory. We cannot rid ourselves of the garnered store while life and intellect last. Its ever-present influence is both subtle and powerful. Pity's tear, love's bright glance, sorrow's wail or anger's scowl are but answering cadences of different chords, struck upon our heart-strings, so that the unexpected sight of a familiar face, or even a withered flower, may cause one to live over again a period of his life. Be it pleasant or unpleasant, the whole train of incidents connected therewith appear in life-like reality, and the sense of pain or pleasure, as the case may be, is endured or enjoyed as at first. We are our own sowers and reapers, and can blame no one with what we garner.

Memory, in her sheltered nook in the storehouse of the mind, presents her pure, unsullied pages, day by day, for the impress of our thoughts, words and actions. A lie, a theft, an angry word, will blot, shrivel and darken a leaflet, and this will stain the purity and demolish the beauty of the next. But the penitential tear may, like a "pearl of great price," clasp these soiled leaves together, aloof from the others, that the remainder, still in their unsullied state, may bear the impress of only Christian graces and virtues, which will appear as "apples of gold in pictures of silver," radiating light that will guide us triumphantly through the changing scenes of life. Our records are before us for the past year. May we not resolve, as we enter the next, to have a still brighter and purer one at its close? We will "scatter seeds of kindness" to faith, reaping love and fidelity, and can have no better stamps upon memory's tablets to insure our happiness here and hereafter.

EMMIE K. BAILEY.

OBITUARIES.

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH WILLIAMS.

The Fayette circuit, Mississippi Conference, has suffered largely, during the year now drawing to a close, in the death of no less than eight of its female members: Mrs. Louisa Stampley, Mrs. Philadelphia Shackleford, Mrs. Anna E. Dent, Miss Matilda Jordan, Mrs. Mollie J. Scott, Mrs. Catherine Humphreys, Mrs. Anna Bullen and Mrs. Mary E. Williams. What a harvest for the church triumphant!

The subject of this sketch, Mrs. Williams, was born in Franklin county, Miss., December 19, 1831. Her parents, whose name was Guice, were exemplary members of the Christian or Campbellite Church, and endeavored, both by precept and example, to bring up their children to love and fear God. This daughter was converted and received into the church of her parents when about twelve years of age. Her conversion was thorough, and her religious experience and Christian character were remarkably consistent all through life.

On the sixteenth of February, 1853, she was married to Mr. John C. Williams, of Franklin county, Miss. Mr. Williams was a member of the Methodist Church. Many of your clerical readers will remember his sainted father, "Uncle Lecky," whose generous hospitality made his comfortable home a pleasant retreat for the weary itinerant. And the old homestead remained the same cherished resting-place of the ministers of God under the more recent management of the happy couple now severed by death.

About two years after their marriage Mrs. Williams united with the church of her husband, under the conviction that they could better serve the Lord and bring up their children aright by being in the same church. Besides, a thorough investigation of the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, and of the evidences of their conformity to the Scriptures, had removed all her objections to Methodism; and she became and continued till death a conscientious Methodist.

Mrs. Williams was one of the best of mothers. Her success in training her children for God and the church is noteworthy. She said to me, during her last illness, that she had always endeavored to bring up her children to love the house of the Lord. This will remind her former pastors, as it reminded me, that she was always in attendance upon the public worship of God *with her children*. The result is that her children, seven in number, are all members of the church except the youngest, a little girl of three summers.

Mrs. Williams was a congenial companion, a valuable helpmate, and a wise counselor for her husband through the whole of their married life. She was the presiding genius of his home, and all was order, neatness and sunshine under her administration. But the light is gone, and that house is desolate, that husband heart-broken now.

Last August Mrs. Williams took her bed with fever, supposed to be malarial, no one dreaming of anything serious resulting therefrom. After some weeks, the fever continuing, a physician was called in, who quickly perceived that the fever was occasioned by diseased lungs, the evident result of measles which she had about three years before. Every effort was made to arrest the progress of the fearful disease, but in vain. When informed of her situation it did not alarm her. She had been all her life preparing for that event. Her only regret was in leaving her husband and children, to whom she was greatly devoted. It was my privilege to visit her several times during her illness. I never saw any one look upon death with less fear. Perfect love had cast out the fear of death. She would speak of going to heaven with as much composure and assurance as one would speak of going to church. After the lapse of about a hundred days she began to sink rapidly, and it was apparent to all that her time had come. Five hours before her death she requested all to be quiet in the room. Then, in slow and distinct language, she repeated the Lord's Prayer. After every clause she would exclaim: "Glory to God!" The ability to repeat this prayer and to enter fully into its spirit seemed to be with her the grand consummation of her Christian experience and life. Fifteen minutes before she breathed her last she recognized and spoke to her husband, but said she could barely see. The light of this world was fading from her eyes, but the light of eternity was dawning. At five o'clock P. M. of the twenty-second of November, 1875, she departed this life.

W. B. LEWIS.

EPHRAIM O. BROWN was born in Tennessee on the eighteenth of May, 1830, and died of pneumonia on the twenty-second of May, 1874. He moved to Mississippi in early childhood, thence to Catahoula parish, La., and afterward to Franklin parish, same State, where he remained until his death. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Hurricane church, in the twenty-first year of his age. He was united in marriage to Miss Angeline Head on the twenty-ninth of December, 1859, in whom he found a true helpmate and a devoted Christian woman. He was a hard-working man, and by a life of untiring energy he left his family above want. He was not demonstrative in his nature—a man more of deeds than of words. As an instance of the strength of his religious principles through manifold temptations, when called upon to attach himself to the "lost cause" he left home with his Bible in his pocket, carried it through a war beset with many temptations, where satan slew more than the sword, fought a double warfare, and returned home as he went—a soldier of the cross. He was strictly honest and upright in his dealings, kind and accommodating to all, and within the circle of his acquaintance he left many friends and no enemies. A devoted wife and four children are left to mourn his loss. A short time before his death he intimated to his wife that his sins were pardoned and that he felt his acceptance with God.

During his last illness, while Bro. William Nash was with him to administer the consolations of religion, he expressed himself as realizing the fulfillment of the promise: "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." His death was calm and peaceful. As he glanced back over a life of toil on earth, and then contrasted it with that rest that remaineth to the people of God, into which he was now entering, he exclaimed, in the language of Christian triumph: "I am going home to rest." When his arm fell to his side, and the sword dropped from his lifeless hand, the church of which he was a member realized that there was one watchman less on the walls of Zion. Brethren of his acquaintance, the church needs your services; move to the front and fill up the ranks of those who have "fought a good fight" and died at their posts.

A. M. WAILES.

AN ELECT LADY.

NARCISSA B. WIER, youngest daughter of Abner and Lucretia Winn, of Tuskaloosa, Ala., was born in Georgia, June 17, 1814; married to D. S. Wier, in Northport, Ala., in May, 1838; lived in Alabama until the winter of 1856, and moved to Jasper county, Miss., and in 1867 she moved to the State of Louisiana, where she died December 8, 1875.

She was converted to God and united herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church South at the early age of ten years. Since that time she has been a faithful, devoted and consistent Christian. In her manners she was gentle and quiet; in her religious profession she was meek and humble, seeming always to have the glory of God and the good of the church at heart; in her attendance on the means of grace she was regular and constant; in her attachment to her pastors she was steady and faithful; as a wife and mother she was a model. Her life was a blessing not only to her family, but also to the whole church of which she was a member. She made her home what every wife and mother should endeavor to make her own—the dearest, brightest of all other places to her family and friends.

Her family, consisting of two sons, four daughters and two step-children, were under the ready control of her gentle eye and loving voice, and the deep impress of her instructions and example must ever abide upon them. For them she lived and labored, and to them she clung with undying interest when death was hushing into stillness the throbbing of her heart. The writer had the pleasure of visiting her during her sickness, and I do not know that I ever saw one so much composed and resigned to the will of God. Speaking to me of her departure, she said: "I have been in the jaws of death before. If it is the Lord's will I should like to stay awhile longer with my children; but I have lived long for this hour. Now let the will of the Lord be done. I am ready." She is at rest.

J. M. JOHNSTON.

—Forty-four missionaries in the field are children of missionaries. Women endure the missionary work better than the men. Between single men and single women the advantages are shown to be in favor of the latter.

God does not make his servants by the score, as men run iron into molds. He lins a separate work for each man, and let each man do his own work in his own way, and may God bless him.—*Spurgeon.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1876.

UNDER THE SNOW.

Beautiful things lie hidden
Under the snow;
Tulips and daffodils sleeping,
Myrtles with broad leaves arr creeping,
And blue-eyed forget-me-nots peeping,
Under the snow.

Beautiful things lie hidden
Under the snow;
The crocus, and dear little daisies,
And arbutus in wonderful mazes,
Its sweet-scented flowrets upraises
Under the snow.

Beautiful things lie hidden
Under the snow;
For they will awake in the morning;
When spring with warm sunshine is dawning
They will peep out from under their awning
Under the snow.

Our dear little Alice lies hidden
Under the snow;
The angels their kind watch are keeping
O'er our beautiful treasure safe sleeping,
No pain and no sorrow or weeping
Under the snow.

Yes, beautiful Alice lies sleeping
Under the snow;
But she will awake in the morning,
The bright resurrection-day dawning,
No more to lie down, midst our mourning,
Under the snow.

Children's Friend.

Catholicism and Protestantism in Mexico.

The *Two Republics* has published the following paragraph relative to the development of Protestantism in Mexico: "There are 125 Protestant congregations, 11 churches, 99 halls of worship—$139,000 is the probable value of church property—28 free day schools, 28 night schools, 2 orphanages, 2 theological seminaries, 6 presses employed in the publication of religious literature, 6 religious periodicals, 122 agents employed; $90,000 spent this year in carrying on the work."

The figures which contain the above notice are significant, and we will make some reflections upon them. For some time we have followed with particular interest the development of Protestantism in Mexico, not only as a curious event in the history of religious liberty, but taking into account the influence which the propagation of a new doctrine must exercise alike in the political as well as in the social order. To value this influence it is necessary to have in mind what Mexico has been, and what it is yet, in great part under the exclusive dominion of the Catholic system, and to compare the practical results which the religious doctrines of Catholicism and Protestantism have exercised in the two orders mentioned. A study of this kind would give sufficient material for many volumes, and hence we will limit ourselves to certain general observations which the intelligent reader will be able to complete.

The influence of Catholicism in Mexico may be considered under two very different aspects, but which are connected in themselves—as a civilizing element, and as a hinderance to progress. Its introduction into our country was not the effect of an interior evolution, occasioned by the peaceful propagation of Christian missionaries, but an act brutally imposed by the armed conquest which, upon laying the basis of a society composed of foreign elements, sunk into the abjection of bondage the ancient races which populated these territories. It is not necessary to examine the unanswerable superiority of Catholicism, even in the idle forms which it took in Spain in the sixteenth century, over the bloody cathenism of Aztecs. The truth is that these two acts—the introduction of Catholicism and the conquest—are intimately connected, being, in consequence, inseparable in the spirit of the indigenous race.

Considering the question from this point of view, we do not believe that the adhesion of the conquered race to the religious doctrine, which was imposed upon them in most unfortunate circumstances, was very deep; and this would satisfactorily explain to us the rare facility with which in our days the reformation has been planted. In effect Catholicism has had no deep roots in Mexico. The indigenous race, which has formed the immense majority of our population, could not but see it as an instrument of foreign domination, with which it could never have sympathy. If the missionaries partly succeeded in mitigating a little the horrible yoke of the conqueror, even if they carried their condescension to the extreme of tolerating to a great extent the old idolatry, it were not possible for those problematic benefits to erase from the soul of the Indian the profound hatred in which he held everything which was intimately or remotely connected with the great catastrophe which happened in the first part of the sixteenth century. Don Carlos Maria Bustamante firmly believed that, religious liberty once decreed in Mexico, the Indians would return to the bloody worship of Huitzilopochtli, this being one of the reasons why he combated a measure of the same kind. This fear, which will surely make every intelligent person smile, was upheld in a true fact, and the indigenous race did not have any solid adhesion to Catholicism. It is to be seen, then, that in spite of the influence which this doctrine has exercised in our actual civilization, it is very far from being identified with it in an intimate and profound manner.

In the embryo society which was formed in the shadow of the colonial power, the ecclesiastical body—the only serious organization then extant—did not make a part of the same society; it was above it, depending upon a foreign authority. The constant movement of the ever-growing emancipation which followed that power, even in the time of the absolute monarchy, is well known. The noisy disputes between regalists and ultramontanes have no other signification.

The uprising of 1810 came to make manifest all the tendencies which were found contained in the clerical system. The open antagonism in which the priesthood engaged with the cause of independence and liberty was the forcible consequence of its doctrines, dogmas and discipline, but also signified that the country had nothing to expect from that corporation, so much more dangerous was the only depository of religious and moral teaching. Out of the multitude of conflicts which surged from that period to our days this tremendous truth declared itself, becoming each day more perceptible. The Catholicism which had entered Mexico, sanctifying the conquest, was an irreconcilable enemy of emancipation, of liberty, and of the progress of the country. Thus it was that this doctrine, connected in some countries of Europe with the most glorious events of their history, in these which naturally rely upon all the prestige of those grand national memories, in Mexico now is found fatally identified, first, with the disasters of the conquest, and then with all the abuses, with all the violence, with all the enemies of liberty, placing itself constantly on the side of the oppressors, and arriving finally to provoke and to uphold the greatest of attempts, the blackest of crimes—treason to the country.

As is seen, we are cut off entirely from the dogmatic question, and completely locked up in the domain of history. The events which we have pointed out are undeniable, as also must be the consequences which are deduced from them. The vigorous defenders of Catholicism, consequently irreconcilable enemies of independence and of republican institutions, frequently complain of the hatred that the liberal party professes to the church. So, then, in that complaint there is much of truth. But it is not the liberal party merely; it is the grand mass of society—that which feels a beginning of aversion toward a doctrine rickety and mean in goodness, whose influence has arrived to be omnipotent, infinite in evil. All this is explained in a natural and logical manner. When an institution is founded in force, in fraud, and the imbruting of the people; when it erects in the fundamental beginnings of its teachings the condemnation of all civil and political liberty, not being discovered in all its acts anything else than the most scandalous speculation—that institution, we say, is fatally destined to disappear, receiving a death-blow at each step that the people take in the way of advance and improvement. Such has been the history of Catholicism in Mexico. Such must be its necessary conclusion.

After this, the rapid progress that Protestantism is acquiring in Mexico cannot be a surprise to any one. The conservative party, protectionist in the matter of religion, combated as long as it could the liberty of conscience, as well as all other liberties; but the day this liberty stood definitely secured, it was consoled in believing that nothing could be made to counterbalance the Catholic influence, depending for this upon the proverbial ignorance of our people, and their meridional imagination, etc. This time, as always, it was mistaken in its calculations. The terrible blow which the church had received, and the germ of death which had been planted in its bosom from its implantation in these regions, was not perceived. The breach was profound; no human power could succeed in spanning it; criticism, and more than it—acts—had precipitated the work of dissolution; doubt had penetrated into the world of dogmas; the beginning of an evil whose ravages had been made to be felt everywhere had wished to be surprised; the field could not be better prepared for the invasion of a new doctrine, which came to conciliate the peace of spirits with material and social welfare, which came to place in memory the duties of religion, with the duties, no less sacred, of country.

We have said it, and we repeat it, that we keep ourselves entirely free from every dogmatic question. Let the Protestant and Catholic divines dispute as much as they like as to which of both forms is most in conformity with the genuine doctrine of Jesus, we only consider its social and political side in relation to the future of the country. So, then, in this sense, *without reserve*, we applaud the propagation of Protestantism in Mexico, for we see it is the only means of terminating a crisis dangerous enough. Catholicism is impotent to detain the advances of the philosophical spirit; this same system facilitates those advances by its unlearnable and illiterate conduct. Unbelief and indifference, powerful to destroy, cannot satisfy the religious aspirations of a people; and the shipwreck of morality—*i. e.*, the relaxation of all social ties—must follow the shipwreck of beliefs, if there is not a new center to direct and purify religious operations.

Such is the show that Protestantism is said to make among us. The people must harmonize their tendencies; they cannot progress in one sense while they remain stationary in another; a society cannot be retrograde and monarchical in the church, progressive and liberal in the public square. The nineteenth century and the middle age are incompatible; and it is not the worship of Huitzilopochtli, nor the semi-Arabic Christianity of Philip the Second, that can satisfy the moral necessities of a republican people which aspires to occupy a worthy place in modern civilization. *Translated from the Porvenir of November 23, 1875, by J. W. Butler.*

Wonderful Memories.

Pliny says that Cyrus had a memory so prodigious that he could name every officer and soldier in his armies; and that Lucius Scipio knew every Roman citizen by name when that city contained more than two hundred thousand capable of bearing arms. Seneca speaks of a friend, Ponthus Latro, who could repeat *verbatim* all the speeches he had heard declaimed by the Roman orators. It is said that Joseph Scaliger committed to memory both the Iliad and the Odyssey in twenty-one days. Sir William Hamilton tells us of a young Corsican, of good family, who had gone to Padua to study civil law, in which he soon distinguished himself. "He was a frequent visitor at the house and gardens of Muretus, who, having heard that he possessed a remarkable art or faculty of memory, though incredulous in regard to reports, took occasion to request from him a specimen of his power. He at once agreed; and, having adjourned with a considerable party of distinguished auditors into a saloon, Muretus began to dictate words, Latin, Greek, barbarous, significant and non-significant, disjointed and connected, and he wearied himself, the young man who wrote them down, and the audience who were present. 'We were all,' he says, 'marvelously tired.' The Corsican alone was the one of the whole company alert and fresh, and continually desired Muretus for more words, who declared he would be more than satisfied if he could repeat the half of what he had taken down, and at length he ceased. The young man, with his gaze fixed upon the ground, stood silent for a brief season; and then, says Muretus, '*Vidi facinus mirificissimum*. Having begun to speak, he absolutely repeated the whole words in the same order in which they had been delivered, without the slightest hesitation; then, commencing from the last, he repeated them backward till he came to the first. Then, again, so that he spoke the first, the third, the fifth, and so on; did this in any order that was asked and all without the smallest error. Having subsequently become familiarly acquainted with him, I have had other and frequent experience of his power. He assured me (and he had nothing of the boaster in him) that he could recite, in the manner I have mentioned, to the amount of thirty-six thousand words. And, what is more wonderful, they all so adhered to the mind that after a year's interval he could repeat them without trouble. I know, from having tried him, he could do it after considerable time.'"—*E. S. Drone, in Scribner.*

AN ASSOCIATION has recently been formed in this city (New York), under the name of the "Common School League," the object of which is to perfect an effective organization of the friends of our common school system for its defense and protection from the covert machinations or overt assaults of its enemies. In view of the concerted efforts now making by the Roman Catholics for the division of the school fund, and the various other schemes for the perversion or subversion of our public schools, such an organization has become a necessity, and, if wisely conducted and kept rigidly aloof from party management or control, is worthy of the co-operation of all friends of the American idea of education, as well as of the friends of civil and religious freedom. From a circular which has been sent to us we learn that the specific objects of the league are as follows: "1. The maintenance of the non-sectarian status of the common schools of the United States. 2. The defense of the schools against attacks, sorial or political. 3. The retention of the Bible in the public schools without note or comment, and its customary use in any school supported wholly or partly by the taxpayers of any State or by the United States. 4. Opposition to any grant of public money to any sectarian institution of any name or denomination whatsoever, whether said money is derived from the octoms, taxes, fines or licenses, from either municipal, State or national sources. 5. To collect and diffuse information relating to the common schools of the United States, in all their varied relations; to receive any reports, memorials, complaints or suggestions concerning the schools and their management, discipline, government or routine, and to take such action upon them as may be deemed necessary or advisable."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

DURING the past year 107,616,000 postal cards were issued by the Post-office Department, of the value of $1,076,160. The estimate for the next fiscal year is for 154,967,000. The total number of postal stamps sold was 973,275,025, valued at $25,477,511. The number of dead letters handled during the year was about 4,500,000. Of these, 31,799 contained money aggregating $61,000; 14,225 letters contained drafts, notes and bills of exchange of the value of $2,997,817; 135,027 letters contained samples of merchandise, postage stamps and miscellaneous articles; 3,740,000 contained nothing of value.

WHEN the Earl of Bradford was brought before Lord Chancellor Loughborough to be examined upon application for a statute of lunacy against him, the chancellor asked him: "How many legs has a sheep?" "Does your lordship mean," answered Lord Bradford; "a live or a dead sheep?" "Is it not the same thing?" said the chancellor. "No, my lord," said Lord Bradford, "there is much difference. A living sheep may have four legs; a dead sheep has only two. There are but two legs of mutton; the two fore legs are shoulders."

OLD DR. ABSALOM was a quack, and shockingly ignorant. On one occasion he was called by mistake to attend a council of physicians in a critical case. After considerable discussion the opinion was expressed by one that the patient was convalescent. When it came to Dr. Absalom's turn to speak, he said: "*Convalescent!* Why that's nothing serious. I have many times cured *convalescence* in twenty-four hours!"

THE BRITISH LIQUOR BILL.—The London *Times* states that last year the people of the United Kingdom bought 20,205,306 gallons of alcohol in distilled spirits for £41,574,134; 54,699,300 in malt liquors for £72,932,426; 2,592,660 in foreign wines for £12,963,288; and 650,000 in cider, perry and British wines for £1,000,000, making a total of £128,469,818, or over $642,000,000.

OF this I am sure, that, howsoever they wrong me, they cannot overmaster God. No darkness blinds his eyes, no jail bars him out. To whom else should I fly but to him for succor?—*Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia.*

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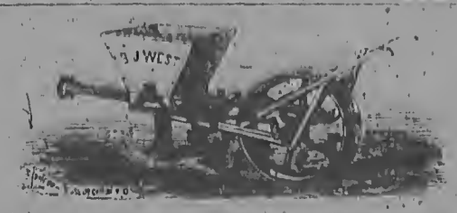

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ALFRED W. PERRIS,
Professor of Chemistry,
Charity Hospital Medical College.

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Setze's Method for Whatsoever.

Setze's Method for Whosoever.

Setze's Method for Whomsoever.

Setze's Method for Whosesoever.

Setze's Method for Whichso

Farm, Garden and Household.

Transplanting.

Many persons are of the opinion that February is the best month to transplant fruit-trees. To such our remarks must apply, and not to those who have grown wise by experience.

February is doubtless a good month to transplant in for those who have either been misguided by a prevailing popular notion as to the particular fitness of February for that operation, or who have been unable to attend to this before; but we prefer transplanting sooner, for many reasons.

Deciduous trees (those that shed their leaves in autumn) are apparently in a dormant state from the time frost stops their growth until the sap comes again toward spring; this is true, in a measure, if the tree is left undisturbed, but so soon as it is removed there is an immediate perceptible activity of the sap to throw out new roots at the places severed by the spade. Therefore we may say that in this latitude vegetation, although inactive as to the formation of new leaves and wood during a period of about four months, is never inert in forming new roots. Let a tree be taken up in November, examine the roots in January, and in almost every instance young roots, varying from one to three and four inches in length, are visible. This admonishes us to plant as early after the fall of the leaf as practicable, in order to allow the tree the benefit of the winter's root growth, which gives the early transplanted tree marked advantages over the late one. In average years we find that May and June are what can be termed dry months, and this almost regular spring drouth is very detrimental to a tree transplanted late in the season. Still, with the proper care and some attention to the following hints, trees can be successfully transplanted even as late as the middle, and in some rare seasons the end of March.

Never select a piece of ground for your intended orchard site that is not well drained, either naturally or artificially. A soil intermixed with some gravel is more desirable than a compact clay, as the more porous the soil the easier will the root penetrate it. Plow the whole of your ground to the greatest depth the team at your command is capable of performing that indispensable operation. If your soil has been stirred to a depth of fifteen to twenty inches, your trees will afterward amply repay the work. Holes should never be less than two feet wide, and from eighteen to twenty-four inches deep. If wider, so much the better. Remember that from your work in laying the foundation of your orchard will depend all your after success.

Avoid heating manures in planting. A few shovels full of well-decomposed compost, well mixed with the soil, are advisable. Many trees die at the approach of hot weather from having been planted with an over-dose of unfermented and stimulating manure.

Wood ashes are very beneficial if used in moderate quantities. After your tree has grown a year or two you can fertilize your soil as much as you please, without hinderance to the health of the tree, but do not stimulate it at replanting. The economy of the tree has been destroyed by removal; compare it to a sick man just convalescent, whose health will gradually improve by a moderate, but nourishing diet, and who would at once relapse into his former illness by an excess in his food.

When your soil is prepared, select your tree with care. Young planters select a tree for its large size and large head of branches, but more experienced ones discard these points and have an eye to the roots. Without these, and an abundance of these, your tree is useless to plant. Plenty of healthy roots, few if any branches, the main stem cut back to two feet in a yearling tree, to four in an older one, will insure success. But leave your tree with a full head of branches, which you are afraid to shorten in, as you hate to destroy its fine appearance, and toward summer the roots, being in inverse proportions, will be unable to supply nourishment for the whole head gear, your tree will languish and struggle through its first season's growth; whereas, had there been no useless limbs to sustain, but a new head allowed to be formed in its permanent place, the result at the end of the growing season would have shown you where the advantage lies. You can hardly prune too severely when transplanting, but use your pruning knife moderately when your tree is growing, and especially when attaining a bearing age.

Examing the roots of your tree; remove with a clean cut all bruised ones; spread them out evenly as they radiate from the main stem; throw your soil gently first; sift in so that no hollows are left. Do not plant the tree any deeper than it stood before it was taken up; neither plant it too shallow; both are to be avoided; but of the lesser evil, too shallow planting is preferable, to too deep planting. The roots can grow downward, but they will not grow upward.

Don't stake your tree unless you have not heeded our advice regarding cutting back. When this is the case, we would say that perhaps dearly-bought experience may teach you a lesson if you despise friendly advice. If a tree cannot sustain itself by its own roots, throw it out; it will never do any good; there is no foundation below.

If you have been compelled to delay planting until late; use a good mulch of straw, leaves, or any material that will retain the moisture in the ground; but where planting has been attended to early, frequent stirring of the ground with a digging fork is the best mulching you can give.—*J. P. Berkmans, Augusta, Ga., in Rural Southerner and Plantation.*

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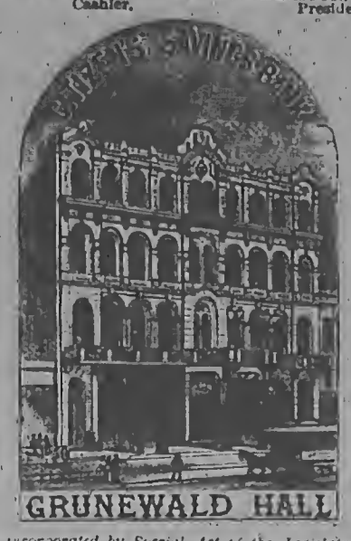

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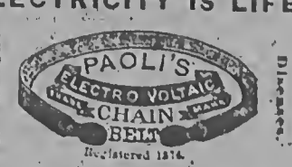

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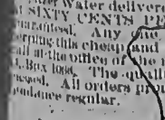

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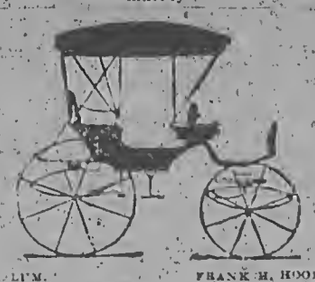

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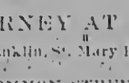
GREAT  REDUCTION.

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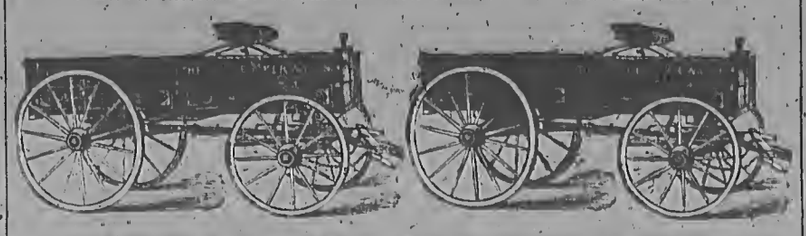

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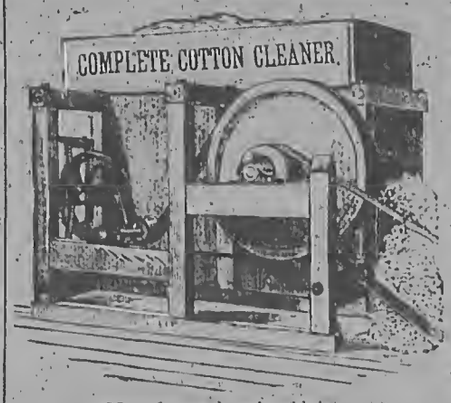

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM GREGG. MRS. ADA GREGG

Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,

NO. 154 CANAL STREET,

Next door to New Orleans Savings Institution,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A long acquaintance with the various kinds of

SEWING MACHINES

has induced us to make a specialty in this line. First-class Machines of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Under-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $20. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones.

Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments in the country to parties giving references.

MRS. ADA GREGG

respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adornment or domestic goods for Ladies and Children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies' and Children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.

N. B.—All inquiries relative to articles mentioned or unmentioned will be answered free of charge.

Second-hand Machines, in good order, at half price. The best Needles for all Machines.

REFERENCE.—J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss.

Send for catalogue and circular.

se9 1y GREGG'S PURCHASING BUREAU.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

578 ..... MAGAZINE STREET 57

Opposite the Magazine Street Market.

(Sign of the Lady's Boot,) New Orleans.

This is the greatest Boot and Shoe House in the South, where Boots, Shoes and Hats can be purchased at THE LOWEST PRICES—Cheaper than the Cheapest. A call is all that is asked to convince any one that this is the cheapest and best place to purchase Boots, Shoes and Hats in the South.

Parties at a distance from New Orleans can take their own measure and purchase their Boots or Shoes by mail with the aid of our Card of Measurement. Send, or call and get one.

We manufacture all descriptions of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters at the very lowest prices. All work warranted to be of the best material.

de16 1y LOUIS GIMBEL, Agent.

J. A. LACROIX,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Pontchartrain Cheap Store,

COR. FRENCHMEN AND VICTORY STREETS

Ladies', Gent.'s, Misses' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Always on hand, a full assortment of first-class goods, at prices which defy competition.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. My Motto—Quick Sales and Small Profits. fe25 1y

P. W. MOHR,

619 ..... Magazine Street 619

Between Josephine and Jackson.

I call the attention of my friends and the public in general to my having reopened a Dry Goods store, wherein I will keep constantly on hand a full and well-assorted stock of all kinds of

Dry Goods and Notions.

My motto—QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. ja6 1m

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

Workingmen's Grocery Store.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING, GOOD WEIGHT AND HONEST DEALING.

EVERYTHING SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, AND

Exclusively for Cash.

Merits of all kinds, choice Family Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and all kinds of Fancy Goods, etc.

Customers will find that they can save money, even on staples, by purchasing of me. Call and see. Polite attention given to every one.

J. D. REEL,

779 and 781 Tchoupitoulas street,

de7 6m Bet. Philip and Soniquan, Fourth District.

"IRON-CLAD PAINT."

WE MANUFACTURE under Green's Patents, from the purest and hardest Iron Ores, such as are used in furnaces for making Pig Iron. It is Fire, Water and Weather-Proof. The best, most economical and durable Paint known for ROOFING, IRON WORK, OUT-BUILDINGS, FENCES, BRICK WALLS, etc. Agents wanted.

Send for circular and price list.

EMPIRE IRON-CLAD PAINT CO.,

30 W. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

se30 1y

SOUTHERN BANK.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3, 1876.

At an election held on the eighth inst. the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this institution for the ensuing year, viz.:

THOMAS LAYTON, WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
RHARISH JOHNSON, JOHN T. MOORE,
H. H. STANLEY, W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, Jr.

And at a meeting, this day, of the Board of Directors, THOMAS LAYTON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

ja6 1m J. HARR, Cashier.

MOLASSES BARRELS AND SUGAR HOGSHEADS FOR SALE.

2,500 MOLASSES BARRELS and 500 SUGAR HOGSHEADS, best quality on hand, ready for immediate delivery, for sale in lots to suit shippers. Apply to

WILLIAM F. WALSH,

de6 2m No. 18 N. Front St., New Orleans

FOR LADIES ONLY.—Lady Agents wanted to sell a Skirt-Supporting Corset and Skirt Supporter. Address or apply to MME. GRISWOLD, 4 E. Sixteenth street, New York. se9 1y

New Orleans Markets.

From the New Orleans Price Current

The river is 5 feet 9 inches below high-water mark

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals for the three days ending January 18:

Mississippi river and bayous, bales	11,161
Red river	2,796
Ouachita river	2,449
Railroads	7,149
Lake	61
Mobile	311
Texas	1,481
Total	25,551

On Saturday the market opened under the influence of discouraging dispatches, Liverpool being reported dull at a further decline of 1-16d., with sales of only 6,000 bales, and arrivals 1-32d. lower, and New York weak at previous rates for spots and quoted 1-32@3-32c. lower for futures; and, on the other hand, sterling exchange ruled 1c. higher—equal to about 2-10 per cent. Under these circumstances the movement exhibited little animation, and the sales during the morning were confined to 1,500 bales, after which buyers came forward with rather more spirit, but without evincing much eagerness, and took 5,250 bales, making a total for the day of 6,750 bales. Prices exhibited rather more irregularity, but on the whole maintained their position sufficiently to require no change in quotations. On Monday the sales during the morning embraced 3,000 bales, after which the movement became more active, and further transactions were reported to the extent of 9,750 bales, making a total of 12,750 bales. Low middling sold at 11¾c., strict low middling at 11¾c., and middling at 12⅛@12¼c., the former for average lots. On Tuesday the demand continued fair, and 8,900 bales changed hands at steady prices for good staple kinds and the grades above low middling, while the poorer qualities showed continued irregularity, and when pressed upon the market sold at less than quotations.

The above makes an aggregate for the past three days of 28,400 bales, against 26,950 for the corresponding time last week and 17,700 the week before.

The receipts proper at this port since the first of September, exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, are 767,698 bales, against 652,302 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest mail dates, as compared with last year, is 97,134 bales. The increase by the reports per telegraph is 356,902—2,748,711 against 2,391,809. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year, there is an increase of 49,681 bales to Great Britain, of 78,534 to France, and of 161,777 to other foreign ports. We quote:

Inferior	7¼
Low ordinary	7¾@8
Ordinary	8¾@9
Strict ordinary	9¾@10
Good ordinary	9¾@10¼
Strict good ordinary	10¾@10¾
Low middling	11¼@11¾
Strict low middling	11¾@12¼
Middling	12¼@12¾
Strict middling	12¾@13¼
Good middling	13¼@13¾
Middling fair	13¾@14

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875, bales		9,976
Arrived past three days	28,551	
Arrived previously	934,547	
		963,098
Exported past three days	14,187	
Exported previously	603,167	
		617,354
Stock on hand and on shipboard		345,798

SUGAR.—The demand has been fair, but at rather weaker prices, without any quotable decline. High grades sold readily, but low grades were dull. The receipts on Saturday and Monday, comprising 3,121 hhds., were mostly sold at 10¾@6c. for inferior, 5¾c. for common, 5¾c. for good common, 6c. for fair, 6¼@6⅝c. for good fair, 6¾c. for fully fair, 6¾c. for strictly fully fair, 6¾c. for prime, 7c. for strictly prime, 7¼c. for choice, 7¾@8c. for gray clarified, 8¼c. for yellow clarified, 8¾@9c. for off-white clarified, and 9¾@10c. for white clarified.

MOLASSES.—The receipts on Saturday and Monday comprised 2,865 bbls. and 48 half-bbls., mostly fermenting, and were chiefly sold. Fermenting grades at 29@34c., as to quality, good prime fermenting 40c., cistern bottom 38c., prime not fermenting 40@42c., as to quality, prime refining 44c., strictly prime 48@50c. and choice 50@52c. per gallon.

CORN MEAL.—On Saturday 251 bbls. sold at $2 90 per bbl.

CORN.—On Tuesday 3,000 sacks white and yellow sold in lots at 54c. per bushel.

OATS.—On Monday 500 sacks sold at 44@45c. for choice St. Louis, and 43c. for Galena.

DRY SALT MEAT.—On Monday 5 half casks shoulders sold at 8c., 4 boxes clear sides at 12c., 2 casks shoulders at 8c., 4,000 lbs. clear rib sides at 12½c., and 35,000 lbs. clear sides at 11½@11¾c.

BACON.—On Saturday 4 casks shoulders sold at 10c., 5 do. clear rib sides at 12c., and 5 do. clear sides at 12¾c.

MONETARY.

Gold opened on Tuesday at 112¾@113, against 113 at New York, and after a limited business closed at 112¾@112¾, against 113 in that market.

No sales of silver have been reported. The market is still quoted at par@¼c. for American half dollars, and 99c.@$1 for Mexican dollars.

New Orleans Wholesale Prices.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:		
Cotton scrapers	$1 00	$ 00
Cotton sweeps	4 00	5 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	7 25	12 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	25 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	7 50	15 00
Axes	9 50	15 00
Shovel plows	4 50	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	10 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	6 50	7 25
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	225 00
Bradford's grist mills	150 00	225 00
BRICKS, ₱ M.:		
Lake	9 00	11 00
Country	8 00	—
English fire	17 50	20 00
American fire	15 00	—
CANDLES, ₱ lb.:		
Sperm, New Bedford	25	30
Tallow	12	17
CHOCOLATE, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	60
No. 1	—	—
Sweet	21½	—
COAL, ₱ ton:		
Anthracite	—	—
Western, ₱ bbl.	—	—
COFFEE, ₱ lb.:		
Mexican	—	—
Java	34	35
COTTON SEED:		
Rough, ₱ ton	—	—
In sacks	15 00	—
EGGS, ₱ dozen:		
Western	13	17
FERTILIZERS, ₱ ton:		
Stern's raw-bone superphosphate	—	—
Stern's fine-ground bone	—	—
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.:		
Double extra	4 25	4 50
Superfine	4 00	—
Fine	3 75	—
GLASS, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	—	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 30	4 25	4 75
HAY, ₱ ton:		
Prime	17 00	18 00
Choice	—	—
IRON, ₱ ton:		
English, ₱ lb.	—	—
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	5	7½
Nail rods	—	10
Castings, American	5½	6
LEATHER, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	34	40
Harness	40	45
Calf-skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb.	24	26
LIME, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
LUMBER, ₱ M feet:		
Boards, yellow pine	—	—
Boards, cypress	—	—
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	—	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	—	—
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ M	—	3 75
Laths	—	—
OILS:		
Lard, ₱ gallon	1 10	1 12
Coal oil, in barrels	17	19
Linseed, raw	70	—
SARDINES, ₱ dozen:		
One-half size boxes	3 50	—
Three-quarter size boxes	3 50	—
Full size boxes	4 50	—
SUGAR, ₱ lb.:		
Crushed	11¾	11¾
Pulverized	11¼	11¼
TEAS, ₱ lb.:		
Imperial	80	80
Gunpowder	40	1 20
Hyson	32	—
Young Hyson	35	1 40
Pouchong	35	—
Oolong	27	1 10
WAGONS, CARTS, ETC.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	110 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	70 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	175 00	230 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	110 00	116 00
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Sponge cart, complete	115 00	120 00
Plantation cart	80 00	85 00

CATTLE MARKET

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18, 1876.

Texas beeves, choice, ₱ head	40 00	@45 00
Texas beeves, first quality, ₱ head	30 00	@35 00
Texas cattle, second quality, ₱ head	20 00	@25 00
Texas cattle, third quality, ₱ head	—	@15 00
Western beeves, ₱ lb. net	—	@ —
Sheep, first quality, ₱ head	5 00	@ 6 00
Sheep, second quality, ₱ head	3 00	@ 4 00
Milch cows, choice, ₱ head	70 00	@80 00
Milch cows, ₱ head	40 00	@60 00
Calves, ₱ head	7 00	@ 8 00
Yearlings, ₱ head	5 00	@ 6 00

Advertisers' Directory

OF THE

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Alphabetically Arranged Under the Heads of the Business or Articles Advertised.

NOTE.—We take no advertisements except from those who we have good reason to believe are respectable and reliable. The publisher urges his solicitor and agents to seek the advertisements of the most worthy and reliable representatives in every branch of business, and not to apply to or accept business from persons of doubtful character. We have refused business to the extent of thousands of dollars each year for want of satisfactory information in reference to applicants. We think we may safely claim for the list below that it embraces, as a rule, the very best men and firms in the different branches represented.

☞ We do not retain dead advertisements.

Agencies.
Gregg's Purchasing Agency, 154 Canal street.

Agents Wanted.
W. H. Oldester, 257 Broadway, New York.
H. S. Goodspeed & Co., 14 Barclay street, New York.
Mme. Griswold, 21 East Sixteenth street, New York.
H. J. Hall & Co., Baltimore, Md.
J. Kennedy & Co., Richmond, Ind.
E. W. Thompson, 24 Dey street, New York.

Barrels,
William F. Walsh, 13 North Front street.

Bells.
Blymyer Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Buckeye Bell Foundery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Book-Binders.
Owen Iernon, 58 Camp street.

Books and Stationery.
Robert J. Harp, agent, 110 and 112 Camp street.
William D. Allen & Co., 121 S. Seventh street, Philadelphia.
American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
Baker, Davis & Co., Philadelphia.
Bride & Co., 769 Broadway, New York.
Bryan, Braud & Co., St. Louis & New Orleans.
J. H. Chambers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
John Church & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hurd & Houghton, New York.
Nettleton & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Queen City Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. J. Smith & Co., 1727 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Valley Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Boots and Shoes.
R. F. W. Bachman, 6 Camp street.
Bonnopols & Paul, under St. Charles Hotel.
Louis Gimbel, agent, 578 Magazine street.
John Hansen, 31 and 35 Canal street.
William Hogan, 99 and 101 Canal street.
D. Kutzenstein, 133 Royal street.
John Kenz, 16 Royal street.
J. A. Lacroix, corner Frenchmen and Victory streets.
Pierre Samorini, cor. Custom-house and Bourbon streets.

Candy Manufacturers.
Miller & Dielmann, 50, 52 and 54 South Peters street.

Carpets.
A. Bronsseau, 12 Chartres street.
Elkin & Co., 168 Canal street.
Heath, Pippey & Lara, 99 Camp street.
Merill Carpets, M. J. Bendall, 342 Fulton street, New York.

Carriages and Wagons.
D. M. Hollings's orders, 167 Gravier street.
J. Lowman & Son, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. A. Lum & Co., 162 Gravier street.

Charts.
National Publishing Company, Memphis & Atlanta.

China and Crockeryware.
Samuel E. Moore, 55 Camp street.
Nayrie & Oliver, 129 Canal street.
W. C. Shepard & Co., 29 Camp and 112 Common street.

Chromos.
E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., 591 Broadway, New York.
Roe & Simpson, 167 John street, New York.

Church Furniture.
R. N. Hickley, Philadelphia.

Clothing.
D. Mercier, corner Dauphine and Bienville Sts.

Coal and Wood.
J. Chandler, corner Phillip and Tchoupitoulas streets.
Sam. Smith, 351 Dryades street.
H. & C. Tyler, 9 Carondelet street.
William Vetter, corner Phillip and Prytania.
B. L. Wood & Bros., 109 Common street.

Confectionery.
F. Trolle, 580 Magazine street.

Cotton Cleaner.
Erlerson & Co., 77 Carondelet street.

Cotton Presses.
W. H. Reynolds, corner South Market and Fulton streets.

Cotton Ties.
R. W. Rayne & Co., 48 Carondelet street.

Cream Baking Powders.
William H. Shepard, 101 Camp street.

Croquet.
Bradley's Patent Croquet, Robt. J. Harp, agent, 110 and 112 Camp street.

Dentists.
Dr. John G. Angell, 59 Canal street.
James W. Barnum, 808 Magazine street.
Dr. G. A. Bienvenue, 173 St. Joseph street.
Dr. George J. Friedrichs, 155 St. Charles street.

Dry Goods.
D. R. Holmes, 153 Canal and 15 Bourbon street.
Jackson Store, corner St. Ann and Chartres streets.
Auguste Marx, 353 Dryades street.
P. W. Mohr, 619 Magazine street.

Educational.
Blackman's Commercial College, 131 Carondelet street.
Emory and Henry College, Washington county, Va., Rev. E. E. Wiley, president.
Mansfield Female College (Mansfield, La., Thos. Armstrong, president.

Electricity.
Paoli Belt Company, 12 Union Square, New York.

Factors and Commission Merchants.
Aiken & Watt, 46 Union street.
Barbour & Co., 55 Gravier street.
Hussey & Co., 188 Gravier street.
D. A. Given & Son, 64 Baronne street.
J. Palmer Strong, 461 Greenwich street, New York.
D. H. Wallace & Co., 79 Carondelet street.
W. C. Watts & Co., Brown's buildings, Liverpool, England.
N. D. Wetmore, 166 Gravier street.
Joseph H. Wolfe & Co., 50 Carondelet street.

Firearms.
John's Gun Store, 39 St. Charles street.
R. Rhodes, 55 St. Charles street.

Florists.
C. F. Melville & Son, 620 Magazine street.

Furniture.
John Buis, 152 and 154 Camp street.

Games.
William H. Gould, Worcester, Mass.

Gardening.
Peter Henderson, New York.

Glass Staining.
William Coulter & Son, 102 and 104 East Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
William Gibson's Sons, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York.
Adolph Sutter, St. Louis.

Grates and Fenders.
Conover, Woolley & Co., 388 Canal street, New York.

Groceries.
Keep, Raymond & Co., 77 and 79 Poydras street.
John L. Lavelle, 361 Dryades street.
J. C. Reel, 779 and 781 Tchoupitoulas street.
Mrs. A. C. Wilner, 352 Magazine street.

Hair Goods.
George T. Schilling, 38 Dryades street.

Hardware.
A. Baldwin & Co., 74 Canal, and 91, 93 and 95 Common street.

Holiday Goods.
H. H. Macy & Co., New York.

Hotels.
Grand Union, New York.
Hoffman House, Madison Square, New York.
Irving House, Broadway and Twelfth street, New York. George P. Burlow, proprietor.
Westminster Hotel, Irving Place and Sixteenth street, New York.

Insurance.
Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company, 37 Carondelet street.
Mechanics and Traders Insurance Company, 14 Carondelet street.

Iron Works.
William Ehert, 104 and 106 Magazine street.

Leather.
John Frank & Co., 142 Poydras street.
A. F. Ithier, 80 Custom-house street.

Lime.
J. C. Stewart, 269 Julia street.

Lumber.
Nevers & Hery, 315 Julia street.
Roberts & Co., 30, 35, 36 and 307 Gravier street.

Machinery.
Blymyer Manufacturing Co., 664 to 694 Eighth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Meneely & Kimberly, Troy, New York.
George Place, 121 Chambers street, New York.
Turbine Water-Wheel, Poole & Hunt, Baltimore, Md.
E. J. West, 115 and 117 Magazine street.

Medical.
Angell's Homeopathic Pharmacy, 152 Julia street.
A. Carrouche, agent, 39 Chartres street.
Cinchona-Quinine, Billings, Clapp & Co., Boston, Mass.
Citrate of Magnesia, Arthur Rogers, 193 Spring street, New York.
Citrate of Magnesia, etc., Hohmann & Co., N. Y.
P. L. Cusachs, 37 Royal street.
Mrs. E. J. Harding, St. Louis.
C. H. Hubbard, M. D., St. Louis.
F. Jorger, corner Dryades and Second streets.
Lapham's Indian Turnip Pectoral Balm, 24 and 26 Elysian Fields street.
Liebig's Extract of Beef and Yuzle Invigorator, E. J. Hart & Co., agents, New Orleans.
Dr. McLane's Remedies, Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.
New Louisiana Remedy, 108 Camp street.
Tutt, Park & McLellan, 21 East Sixteenth street, New York.
A. Peppard, St. Louis.
Peruvian Inhaler, William H. Crumb, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.
Pocket Inhaler, W. H. Smith & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Simmons Liver Regulator, J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.
Swaim's Panacea, W. H. Schieffelin & Co., 170 William street, New York.
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
Dr. Van Dyke, 721 Green street, Philadelphia.
Max Weil, 30 Poydras street.

Magic Lanterns.
William Y. McAllister, 728 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Marble Works.
Kunsheedt & Bienvenu, 114 and 120 Camp street.
George Stroud, 158, 160, 162 and 164 St. Charles street.

Millinery.
A. Dagoret, 32 Chartres street.
H. Felsenfeld, 94 Canal street.
Mrs. Fricke & Williams, 586 Magazine street.
F. R. Hardon, 27 and 29 Chartres street.
Mme. C. Samson, 605 Magazine street.

Musical Instruments, Publications, Etc.
Robert J. Harp, 110 and 112 Camp street.
Chambers Piano Factory, 306 Fourth avenue, New York.
Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.
Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass.
A. G. Gardner, 807 Magazine street.
S. S. Hamill, 101 Gore street, East Cambridge, Mass.
Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, New York.
George A. Prince & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
C. Rogers & Co., 226 East Forty-Second street New York.
Philip Werlein, 78, 80, 82 and 90 Baronne street.
George Woods & Co., Cambridgeport, Mass.

Novelties.
L. J. Marcy, 1810 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Novelty Manufacturing Company, 601 Franklin street, Philadelphia.
Short & Co., St. Louis.

Oil.
Louisiana Oil Company, J. H. Duggan, secretary.

Paint.
Empire Iron-Clad Paint Company, 30 West Broadway, New York.

Pens.
H. Esterbrook & Co., 26 John street, New York.
Joseph Gillott & Son, New York.
Harrison, Bradford & Co., 75 John street, New York.

Periodicals.
The Atlantic, Hurd & Houghton, New York.

Photography.
T. Lilienthal, 121 Canal street.

Printing Ink.
S. Collins & Co., 26 Frankfort street, New York.

Printing Presses.
W. Y. Edwards, 36 Church street, New York.

Professional.
Dr. G. J. Bickham, office, 619 Magazine street, corner of Jackson.
Dr. B. De Villeneuve, 151 Canal street.
Dr. William H. Holcombe, 139 Canal street.
Dr. J. J. Lyons, office, 219 Carondelet street.
Merrick, Race & Foster, law office, corner of Camp and Commercial place.
Dr. Henry Smith, 130 Canal street.
A. L. Tucker, attorney at law, 160 Common street.

Railroads.
Great Jackson Route, A. D. Sheldon, agent, 22 Camp street, corner of Common.
New Orleans and Texas Railroad, C. H. Allen, general manager.

Restaurants.
Four Seasons, John Bosio, 111 Chartres street.

Savings Banks.
Citizens', Grunewald Hall, M. Benner, cashier, J. L. Gubernator, president.
Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company, 51 Camp street, John S. Walton, cashier.
New Orleans Savings Institution, 156 Canal street.

Seeds.
H. Fretscher, 15 and 17 Dumaine street.
R. Maitre, 802 Magazine street.

Seltzer Water.
Victor Letorey, 51 Poeyfarre street.

Sewing Machines.
Domestic Sewing Machine Company, New York.
Domestic, M. S. Bedrick, 53 Chartres street.
William Gregg, 151 Canal street.

Shirts and Furnishing Goods.
B. T. Walshe, 110 Canal street.

Show Cases.
John Henderson, 276 Canal street, New York.
J. H. Hurlebis, 63 Chartres street.

Soap.
J. H. Keller, 110 Gravier street.

Stationer and Printer.
A. W. Hyatt, 38 Camp street.

Tea and Coffee.
Great China and Japan Tea Depot, J. J. Martin, 5 Camp street.

Tobacco.
E. Bourgeois, 19 Conti street.

Undertakers.
T. W. Bothick, 271 Camp street.
Thomas Markey, 40, 42 and 44 Claiborne street.

Visiting Cards.
W. C. Cannon, 46 Kneeland street, Boston.

Watches and Jewelry.
Barnes & Bro., 224 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
A. Boitel, 55 Royal street.
H. P. Huckley, 8 Camp street.
A. B. Griswold & Co., corner Canal and Royal streets.
Ketchum & McDougall, 4 Liberty Place, New York.

Yeast.
"Twin Brothers," 31 Church street, New York.

Special Notices.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

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Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MARIANA DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Ozark circuit, at Post Oak	Jan. 29, 30
Echo circuit, at Echo	Feb. 2, 3
Newton circuit, at Pinegrove	5, 6
Big Creek circuit, at Big Creek	9, 10
Marianna station	12, 13
Geneva circuit, at Double Bridges	16, 17
Cerro Gordo mission, at Sandy Creek	19, 20
Holmes' Valley mission, at Moss Hill	23, 24
St. Andrew's mission, at Moss Hill	26, 24
Greenwood circuit, at Greenwood	26, 27
Calhoun mission, at Shady Grove	Mar. 1, 2
Columbia circuit and mission, at Columbia	4, 5

The district stewards will please meet me at Newton on Friday, February 4.

6 HENRY D. MOORE, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

WOODVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Woodville station	Jan. 22, 23
Wilkinson	Feb. 5, 6
Clinton station	12, 13
Jackson, at Pipkin's chapel	19, 20
Bayou Sara, at Bayou Sara	Mar. 4, 5
East Feliciana, at Olive Branch	18, 19
Buffalo	25, 26

The district stewards' meeting will be held in Jackson on Saturday, February 19, 1876.

20 J. L. FORSTER, P. E.

VICKSBURG DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Natchez and Kingston, at Natchez	Jan. 22, 23
Fayette, at Bethel	29, 30
Port Gibson	Feb. 5, 6
Rocky Springs, at Rocky Springs	12, 13
Cayuga, at Rives' chapel	19, 20
Clover Hill	26, 27
Rolling Fork	Mar. 4, 5
Vicksburg	11, 12
South Warren, at Bovina	18, 19
Mount Olivet, at Shiloh	25, 26
North Warren, Milldale and Cane Ridge, and Sunflower miss., at Wesley chapel	Apr. 1, 2

The district stewards will meet in the Methodist church at Port Gibson, February 5, at three o'clock P. M.

14 F. M. FEATHERSTON, P. E.

SUMMIT DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Summit	Jan. 8, 9
Magnolia	15, 16
Cline Grove	22, 23
Franklinton	29, 30
Covington	Feb. 5, 6
Hammond	12, 13
Amite City	19, 20
St. Helena	26, 27
Roguechitto	Mar. 4, 5
Amite	11, 12
Meadville	18, 19
East Baton Rouge	25, 26
Port Vincent	Apr. 1, 2

The district stewards will meet at Greensburg on Saturday, February 19, 1876.

17 JAMES A. GODFREY, P. E.

SEASHORE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Ocean Springs, at Ocean Springs	Jan. 15, 16
East Pascagoula, at Moss Point	22, 23
Chickasawha, at Mutual Rights	29, 30
Enon, at Enon	Feb. 5, 6
Hankin, at Bethel	12, 13
Westville, at Pleasant Grove	19, 20
Taylorville, at Zion	26, 27
Mount Carmel, at Dry Creek	Mar. 4, 5
Columbia, at Union Academy	11, 12
Pearlington, at Pearlington	18, 19
White Plains, at White Plains	25, 26

A full attendance of officials is earnestly desired.

The district stewards will please meet at Enon on Saturday, February 5.

My postoffice is Amite City, La.

6 THOMAS PRICE, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

OPELOUSAS DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Pattersonville	Feb. 19, 20
Franklin	26, 27
New Iberia	Mar. 4, 5
Abbeville	11, 12
Grand Coteau and Vermiltonville, at Vermiltonville	18, 19
Opelousas	25, 26
Washington	Apr. 1, 2
Simmsport and Bayou Benff, at Bayou Chevreuse	8, 9
Evergreen	— —
Sugartown and Spring Creek, at Hammock	15, 16
Lake Charles and Calcasieu mission, at Lake Charles	22, 23
Grand Chenieres	29, 30

26 J. E. COBB, P. E.

SHREVEPORT DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Shreveport station	Jan. 22, 23
Caddo, at Friendship	29, 30
DeSoto, at Wesley chapel	Feb. 5, 6
Mooringsport, at Mooringsport	12, 13
Mansfield station	19, 20
Pleasant Hill, at Oakley	26, 27
Natchitoches station	Mar. 4, 5
Natchitoches circuit	11, 12
Amoreco and Leesville, at Holly Grove	18, 19
Springville, at Coushatta Academy	25, 26
Webster	Apr. 1, 2
South Bossier, at Pillsmore	8, 9
North Bossier, at Concord	14, 16

The preachers in charge on the Natchitoches and Webster circuits will please inform me, at Shreveport, of the places of their quarterly meetings.

The district stewards' meeting will be held in the pastor's office, Shreveport, on Saturday, January 22. *These brethren are expected to be in attendance.* They will be provided with homes during their stay. They will, on arrival, call at the parsonage.

13 JOEL T. DAVES, P. E.

DELHI DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Bastrop, at Bastrop	Jan. 15, 16
Land Grove, at Bartholomew	22, 23
Monroe, at Monroe	28
Trenton, at Trenton	29, 30
Waterproof, at Waterproof	Feb. 5, 6
Tensas, at Elizabeth	12, 13
Providence, at Providence	19, 20
Oak Ridge, at Prairie Mer Rouge	26, 27
Delhi, at Delhi	Mar. 4, 5
Winnsboro, at Winnsboro	11, 12
Floyd, at Floyd	18, 19
Rayville, at Alto	25, 26

13 C. W. CARTER, P. E.

NEW ORLEANS DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

St. Charles street	Jan. 11
Morsell street	18
Lafourche, at Thibodaux	22, 23
Algiers	25
Plaquemine	30
Fifteenth street	31
Baton Rouge	Feb. 6, 7
Carondelet street	15
Louisiana avenue	18

6 J. B. WALKER, P. E.

ALEXANDRIA DIS.—FIRST ROUND.

Alexandria and Pineville	Feb. 5, 6
Rapides	12, 13
Montgomery	19, 20
Harrisonburg and Sicily Island	26, 27
Centerville	Mar. 4, 5
Columbia	11, 12
Caldwell	18, 19
Colfax	25, 26
Saline	Apr. 1, 2

6 S. H. COOPER, P. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Louisiana National Bank

OF NEW ORLEANS,

At the close of business, December 30, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,882,370 78
United States bonds	288,000 00
Other bonds	233,062 71
Banking-house and other real estate	211,422 45
Due from reserve agents	737,058 35
Due from banks and bankers	178,115 51
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	40,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund	27,950 00
Legal tender and national bank notes	$ 83,681 00
Gold coin	42,003 20
Checks for clearing-House	377,093 95
	1,302,167 52
Total	$5,140,697 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	200,000 00
Net undivided profits	113,986 71
Circulation	787,870 00
Individual deposits	3,152,345 58
Due to banks and bankers	195,689 04
Dividends unpaid	1,805 00
Total	$5,451,697 33

J. H. OGLESBY, President.
Jas Int A. LURIA, Cashier.

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3. OUR METHODS ARE THE FAIREST.

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$1 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.

$ 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

15 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain De Terre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates,	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.

1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1876. NO. 4.

THE YEARS.

BY MISS MULOCH.

Why do we heap huge mounds of years
Before us and behind,
And score the little days that pass
Like angels on the wind?

Each turning round a small, sweet face,
As beautiful as near,
Because it is so small a face
We will not see it clear.

And so it turns from us, and goes
Away in sad disdain;
Though we would give our lives for it,
It never comes again.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 18.—Vote for United States senator in the Senate: Lamar 22, Martin 1; in the House: Lamar 89, the Republican members voting blank.

It is said a private caucus of Republicans decided not to participate in the election of United States senator, on the ground that the late election was carried by fraud and violence. One wing of the Republican party desired to compliment Senator Alcorn, while the other wing desired to pay Gen. Alexander Warner, late chairman of the Republican executive committee, and ex-State senator and major general of militia, that distinguished honor.

Yesterday the attorney general filed a bill in equity bringing to light the doings of a notorious land grab and fraud called the Pearl River Navigation Company, of which Warner was treasurer. The scheme mulcted the State out of a large sum, and the chief actors, excepting Warner, have left the State. The bill and publication of particulars created such a sensation that those who desired to compliment Warner could not stand the pressure. They were equally averse to voting for Alcorn. Therefore the whole matter was compromised by all hands voting blank. Witnesses have been summoned to appear before the committees investigating the charges against Gov. Ames and Superintendent of Education Cardoza.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 18.—Beck 106, Wadsworth 15, William Preston 1, Proctor Knott 1. Mr. Beck was then declared elected United States senator from Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The levee committee, at a meeting this morning, were unanimous in favor of the bill to rebuild the levees, and will so report. At first there was some difference of opinion, but after Mr. Ellis' statement of the case they agreed to report as above.

KERSER, W. VA., Jan. 22.—Ex-Gov. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, late minister to Peru, while walking on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was struck by the helper engine and instantly killed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A Rio Janeiro letter says Emperor Dom Pedro will be accompanied in his approaching visit to this country by the Empress and a number of immediate friends, also by three of the most powerful ships of the Brazilian navy. He will depart the end of March.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—*La Patrie* gives the following as the general result of the elections for senatorial delegates, professedly from an official source: Of 36,000 communes 28,000 returned Conservatives. The extreme Radicals have been victorious in very few instances. The successful candidates are Bonapartists, Orleanists and moderate Republicans. The Bonapartists preponderate in seventeen departments.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Later returns show the Conservatives have elected majorities of senatorial delegation in the following departments: Loire, Marne et Loire, Loire Inferieure, Indre and Gironde.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—The steamer City of Merida arrived from Vera Cruz this morning. She brings the following news from Mexico: Mr. Foster, minister of the United States, has returned to the capital.

The official *Diario* views the recent trip abroad of Portirio Diaz with suspicion.

It intimates that he was not known to have any mercantile transactions, and thinks such movements mean mischief and threaten the public peace. It is surmised that Diaz and Cortina have formed a political alliance. Cortina was to be released on $15,000 bail.

The early resumption of diplomatic intercourse with France is reported to be probable.

The *Diario* denies that the government has consented to the recruiting of Mexican officers for insurgent service in Cuba.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* says the Romanist electoral excitement is increasing. The archbishop and bishops signed a petition to the King for religious unity, and the pastorals advise the people to vote only for candidates who support it.

The British cabinet resolved to give general support to Andrassy's note.

The police have discovered that Thomas, the author of the Bremerhaven crime, scuttled a ship in 1866, on which he had £24,000 insurance.

The *Post's* Berlin special says the Archbishop of Cologne has taken refuge in Holland.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar.

A special to the *Standard* from Rome says Italy closed the Episcopal Seminary at Como for refusing to admit a government inspector. This is a most important act, being the strongest step yet taken in States dealing with the church, and will doubtless produce great results.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The *Lancet* says that on Friday the Pope, after fatiguing receptions, complained of being unwell, and had an epileptic seizure lasting forty minutes. Since then he has been confined to bed. Though his health requires the doctor's vigilant care, the grave reports recently circulated are groundless.

The memorial of the Anti-Slavery Society to Earl Derby, foreign minister, on the Cuban question, states they have reliable information that Spain is willing to place Cuba in the same relations that Canada occupied toward England, on condition that slavery is retained. The memorial points out that in view of the recent American circular the obstacle no longer exists which was advanced by Earl Derby last year that Great Britain's interference in the Cuban question would cause jealousy in the United States. Derby replied that the government would give the subject the attention its importance deserved.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial article on American finances, indorses Senator Sherman's proposition looking to a common unit for money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain. The writer says America in returning to specie payments will almost enter upon a new phase of monetary development. Therefore the change in American standard of value will involve no serious shock to social and commercial arrangements, such as would ensue upon an alteration in value of the British sovereign. The *Times* thinks the proposition opens no less a prospect than the establishment of a common monetary system for all English-speaking people, who by the end of this century will probably rule or influence the people of the greater part of the earth's surface, and monopolize even a larger share of its commerce.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Spanish diplomatic representatives at the various courts have verbally informed the governments that after the defeat of the Carlists, which is expected in a short time, Spain hopes to be enabled to quell the Cuban insurrection through the increased reinforcements.

No foreign complications are anticipated, because the United States has distinctly repudiated the idea of annexing Cuba—a step which would lead to the election of a number of negro representatives to Congress.

The Reichstag to-day, by a vote of 141 to 133, passed the amendment to the penal code providing for the punishment of offenses similar to that of Duchesne.

Andersonville Horror.

The recent debate in the National House of Representatives on the amnesty bill has excited universal attention. We give below the conclusion of the speech of Hon. Benjamin H. Hill:

Mr. Hill then proceeded to sum up his arguments, and said:

What have we proved? I have proved that the Federal authorities broke the cartel deliberately. I have proved that they refused to reopen that cartel when approached by Mr. Stephens as a commissioner solely on the grounds of humanity. I have proved that they made medicine contraband of war, and thereby left us to the dread necessity of supplying the prisoners with such medicine as could be improvised in the Confederacy. I have proved that they refused to allow the surgeons of their own army to accompany their prisoners to the South. I have proved that the Confederate authorities proposed to return your sick and wounded, without an equivalent, in August, 1864, and that you never deigned to reply until December, 1864. I have proved that your high officers in command gave as a reason why they would not exchange prisoners, that it would be humane to the prisoners, but cruelty to the soldiers in the field. It was a part of your military policy to let your prisoners suffer, rather than that the Confederacy should have an increase of its military force. I have also proved that with all the horrors which you have made such a noise about, as occurring at Andersonville, greater horrors occurred in prisons where you held our troops, and that the percentage of death was three per cent. greater among our prisoners in your hands than among your prisoners in our hands. When the gentleman from Maine rises again to give birth to that unalligated effusion of genius, without a fact to sustain it, in which he says: "And here, before my God, measuring my words, knowing their full intent and import, I declare that neither the deeds of the Duke of Alva in the low countries, nor the massacre of St. Bartholomew, nor the thumb-screws and engines of torture of the Spanish Inquisition, begin to compare in atrocity with the hideous crime of Andersonville;" let him add to it: "And the atrocities of Andersonville do not begin to compare with the atrocities of Elmira; of Camp Douglas or Fort Delaware, and of the atrocities, both at Andersonville and Elmira, the Confederate government stands acquitted from all responsibility and blame."

Mr. Hill then quoted from a speech made by Jefferson Davis to the Confederate soldiers after the retreat of Gen. McClellan from before Richmond, in which he said that the crowning glory of the soldiers was their humanity to the wounded and prisoners who had fallen into their hands.

He also referred to the fact that the Richmond *Examiner*, which Blaine had quoted yesterday as authority against Davis, had stated that the humanity and generosity of Jefferson Davis would inevitably ruin the Confederacy. The gentleman from Maine has introduced that witness to prove Davis guilty of inhumanity, and yet the witness said that the humanity and generosity of Davis would ruin the Confederacy.

Mr. Hill also quoted the following from the Richmond *Examiner*: "The enemy have gone from one unmanly cruelty to another, encouraged by their impunity, till they are now and have been for some time inflicting upon the people of the country the worst horrors of a barbarous and uncivilized war. Yet, in spite of all this, Mr. Davis, in his dealings with the enemy, is as gentle as a sucking dove;" and that, continued Mr. Hill, is the truth. Those of us who were there at the time know it to be a fact. One of the most persistent charges brought by the Richmond *Examiner* and some others against Mr. Davis was his humanity. Over and over again has Mr. Davis been heard to say, when applied to to retaliate for the horrors inflicted on our prisoners (I quote his very language:) "The inhumanity of the enemy to our prisoners can be no justification for a disregard by us of the rules of civilized warfare and Christianity." Therefore he persisted in it, and this paper cried out against him that he would ruin the Confederacy.

But why bring up such a subject? War is always horrible. War always brings hardships, death, sorrow, ruin and devastation. And he is unworthy to be considered a statesman, looking to the pacification of the country, who will parade the horrors inseparable from war for the purpose of keeping up the strife which produced these horrors. My message to the gentleman from Maine is this: "There are no Confederates in this House. There are no Confederate ambitious desires or purposes in this House; but the South is here, and here she intends to remain." (Enthusiastic demonstrations on the Democratic side and in the galleries. Let fanaticism do its worst. Let it pass its nullifying act, trample on the constitution, abrogate the pledges of the fathers, incite raids on our people, multiply infidelities until they shall be, like the stars of heaven or the sands of the sea shore, without number; but know this: for all your iniquities the South will never again seek a remedy in the madness of another secession. (Renewed applause.) We are here. We are in our father's house. Our brothers are our companions, and we are at home, thank God. (Enthusiastic applause.) We come to gratify no vengeance, to retaliate no wrongs, resent no past insults, to open no strife. We come with a patriotic purpose to do what, ever in our political power shall be to restore an honest, economical and constitutional administration of government. We come charging on the Union no wrong to us. The Union never wronged the South. The Union has been an unmixed blessing to every section, to every State, to every man of every color in America. We charge all of our wrongs to that higher-law fanaticism which never kept a pledge or obeyed a law. We sought to leave the association of those who would not keep fidelity to covenant.

We sought to go by ourselves, but, so far from having lost our fidelity to the constitution, we hugged it to our bosom, and carried it with us. Brave Union men of the North, followers of Webster and Fillmore, of Cass and Douglas; you who fought for the Union, for the sake of the Union; you who ceased to fight when the battle was ended and the sword was sheathed—with you we have no quarrel. We felt your heavy arm in the midst of the struggle; but above the roar of the cannon we heard your voice of tenderness calling: "Brothers, come back." We are here to cooperate with you, to do whatever we can do, in spite of all our sorrows, to rebuild the Union, to restore it to peace, to be a blessing to the country, and to make the American Union what our fathers intended it should be—the glory of America and the blessing of humanity.

But you, gentlemen, who persecuted us by your infidelities until you drove us out of the Union; you who then claimed to be the only friends of the Union, which you had before denounced as a league with death and a covenant with hell; you who followed up the war when the soldiers who fought it had made peace and gone to their homes—to you we have no concessions to make. Martyrs owe no apology to tyrants; and while we are ready to make every sacrifice for the Union, secession, however defeated and oppressed, will confess no sin to fanaticism, however blighted and exacting. Yet, while we make to you no concessions, we say this: We come to you even in no spirit of revenge. We have but one ambition, and that is to add our political power to the patriotic Union men of the North, in order to compel fanaticism to obey the laws and live in the Union according to the constitution. We do not propose to compel you by oaths, for you never kept them.

The South did the Union one great wrong, and we come as far as we can and repair it. We wronged the Union grievously when we left it to be seized and rent and torn by the men who had denounced it as a league with death and a covenant with hell. We ask you, gentlemen of the Republican party, to rise above all your animosities and to forget your old sin. Let us unite to repair the wrongs that distract and oppress the country. Let us turn our backs on the past, and let it be said in the future that he shall be the greatest patriot, the truest patriot, the ablest patriot, who shall do most to repair the wrongs of the past and to promote the glories of the future. (Loud and sustained applause on the Democratic side of the House and in the crowded galleries.)

The Gospel of Numbers.

Under this head, Mr. Editor, we purpose to give a series of short articles running through several numbers of your paper—by your permission, we forgot to say—but then you have never yet said no to a missionary article. We now have in the office enough material, in the way of reports, to give a fair exposition of the strength and weakness of the missionary spirit of Southern Methodism; and yet we have not a tithe of our pastors' reports returned. Why is this? We sent the blanks to all the presiding elders before the Conferences—nothing to do but write a few figures and return—and yet they do not come. It would be an adverse inference to presume that only the few who have returned reports are *missionary* in *faith* and *zeal*. We will not for a moment allow ourselves so gloomy a view of our brethren. And yet it is a noteworthy fact that few reports have reached us where the collections have been deficient—many where they have been in excess of assessments. But our object now is only to introduce the following article from the *Pacific Methodist*. As it is in the line of things we contemplate, we make it our leader. If, after the showing made by this young Conference of the far West, the writer finds need to ask the significant question with which he closes, what "questionings" should not some of our older Conferences feel it needful to make?

D. C. KELLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

MEMBERS AND MISSIONS.

Our contributions to the cause of missions in the past have been so meager that they suggest one of two thoughts—either that we have no ability to give, or that we are not a missionary people.

Our members are industrious and thrifty; they represent as good a proportion of this Golden State as any other denomination; they live in as comfortable houses, have as much land, stock, money, etc., on an average, as other people. In every charge they control from $20,000 to $500,000. We hold property, as a corporate body, to the amount of $240,000, consisting of churches, parsonages, schools, camp grounds, etc. From facts such as these it is evident that we are not so distressedly poor as to have no ability to give to missions.

Are we a missionary people? Missionaries, such as Boardman, Pilmore, Asbury, Coke, Whitecoat and others, by their toil and sacrifice, established Methodism in the United States. It was the same character of men and work that gave us the blessed privilege of having a home in the church of our choice on the Pacific coast. But while we have received so much, what have we been giving? If our missionary character is to be determined by our works, I fear the answer is against us. To the testimony: In 1870 we gave $620, or 19 cents per member; in 1873, $942, or 28 cents per member; in 1875, $1,225, or 32 cents per member. Had it not been for Bro. Simmons' children, giving from $1 to $11 each, the average per member would have been much smaller. But in averaging the amount among the membership, injustice is done to those who always give liberally, to many outside contributing friends, and to a great many of our own members who never give anything for missions. For illustration: We of the most prominent stations in the Conference, with membership aggregating over 200, did not report any missionary collections. A leading circuit with 93 members reported $6; another with 72 members, $5; another with 141 members, $10; another with 96 members, $2.45; another with 67 members, $7; another with 218 members, $33; another with 81 members, $13; another with 165 members, $28; another with 90 members, $8; another with 100 members, $7; a strong station with 244 members, $52. Other like figures can be given, but they are certainly unnecessary to show that at least one-half of our people give nothing to the missionary cause. Only $160 has been given in the above ten works, including over 1,400 members. If one-half of our membership give nothing to the missionary cause, *are we a missionary people?*

L. C. RENFRO.

Alabama Conference Assessments for 1876.

DISTRICT.	MISSIONS. Foreign.	Domestic.	Education.	Conference Contingent.	Bishop.
Mobile	$ 500	$ 450	$ 100	$ 1,000	$ 250
Greensboro	200	300	125	500	150
Selma	700	600	140	950	175
Prattville	600	450	125	725	150
Montgomery	700	600	140	1,200	205
Union Springs	600	450	125	750	150
Eufaula	500	450	130	850	195
Marianna	125	100	50	225	175
Total	$4,425	$3,750	$975	$6,500	$1,250

R. B. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

No man can answer for his own valor or courage till he has been in danger.

Oregon Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR: Our winter has been remarkably mild, and I am writing the twenty-ninth of December. Have had a little ice, say a quarter of an inch thick once; but rain, rain, rain. Our rains are not so unpleasant as you might suppose, and are said to be the healthiest season of the year. We have frequent alternations of sunshine, and sometimes the sun or stars are seen while a slight rain is falling. Last night we were awakened by a slight peal of thunder. We were a little alarmed, as we had not heard such a thing for months, and but few times in two years. The electrical phenomena of this country is occult to me.

A large crop of wheat was harvested last fall, and most of it is stored, waiting for better prices. Some of the farmers are compelled to sell at the present price—eighty-five cents per bushel—but many will wait for $1 or more. Hence the wheels of commerce move tardily. Money is scarce, times are hard. I think the credit system in this country will in the end prove disadvantageous. It has a strange infatuation about it, and too many become hopelessly involved. To "owe no man anything, but to love one another," is of high moral significance, but its application in very many business and commercial transactions is of great moment. The picture, "Poor Trust is Dead," means a great deal.

Very little plowing has been done this fall and winter, and as a consequence the acreage in fall grain, which is generally the best, is less than usual. Crops have never failed—sometimes they are shortened. This fact gives zest and confidence to the tiller of the soil.

Our Conference, which met in this place early in September, was in the main a pleasant occasion. Every member, lay and clerical, was present save one—C. H. E. Newton—who was in a remote State, and feeble with age and labors. Our Conference, by the presence of our worthy and excellent transfers, presents quite an encouraging and respectable *personnel*.

We are in Christmas week, and there seems to be an unusual number of festivals, socibles, etc. In these things this country, and the city of Albany in particular, is not behind the foremost. Some of these things may be good and proper, but too many are questionable. The devil and his subalterns are busy, and using every method to entrap and lead away the unwary, and too many are his victims. We should not be "ignorant of his devices." The churches seem awake, and all of them have had their festivals or Christmas-trees except St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church South. We had a Sunday school mass-meeting at nine o'clock A. M. on Sunday. Wish Bro. Foster could have spent an hour and a half with us. He would have enjoyed it. We had a very appropriate and excellent address by Rev. Dr. Irvine, of the United Presbyterian church of this place. Our service of song was delectable—selections from the Amaranth of such pieces as Beautiful Rain (and it was raining), Feed my Lambs, Strike for Jesus, etc., led by Bro. Cathey. A beautiful gold pen was presented to Bro. Cathey in consideration of his valuable services rendered the school in music. It was a delightful hour, and, notwithstanding the rain poured, we had a good audience, and took up a collection to purchase Bibles for our school. We need Bibles and music-books very much, and if we had a library to circulate it would do a great amount of good. I throw out this hint to Bro. Foster and his excellent school. This is missionary ground, and we need help.

I know it may seem egotistic to write of ones self, yet I feel that many in the old Louisiana Conference will rejoice at any good that may fall to the lot of one who has spent the years of the prime of his life in the service of the Master in every part of that Conference. The twentieth anniversary of our marriage (China wedding) occurred on the twenty-third, and we were literally overwhelmed with good things. There were about one hundred persons present, almost every one bringing something. It was a festive occasion. The amount of good things it took to regale the people was great, but what was *left* was more to be wondered at—cakes, etc., various articles of provisions, wearing apparel, fancy articles, China set, glassware, etc., besides gold and silver coin. Truly, we feel encouraged—have no idea of starving while we have five hundred pounds of flour in the house, and so much of other things. Mrs. White was gay and merry as a bride of twenty years ago. Such treatment augurs good, and we feel encouraged to labor. God bless the dear people! "As we have received of them temporal things, may they of us receive spiritual." We know the blessedness of receiving, and yet it is written: "It is more blessed to *give* than to receive." "Give, and it shall be given unto you," is a comforting promise. Such marks of appreciation and love encourage and inspire to sedulous activity.

I wanted to tell this, and I will say it is a mighty good way to make a preacher happy; and there is no better way of closing this communication than by exhorting many of our church people: "Go thou and do likewise." Affectionately,

T. B. WHITE.

ALBANY, ORE., December 29, 1875.

To the Preachers of the M. E. Church South.

The *Familienfreund*, the German official organ of our church, has entered on its eighth volume. It is published bi-weekly, and costs but $1 per annum. There are a great many Germans scattered throughout the bounds of your work. Will you endeavor to supply them with our paper? They may not understand you, preaching in English; but with the aid of this paper you can, nevertheless, religiously benefit them. I know of several instances where the *Familienfreund* was directly instrumental in converting precious souls. We cannot send them a German missionary—they are scattered over too vast a territory—but they are within your reach. Do not neglect them. Give them a German Methodist paper, and they will be Americanized and evangelized at the same time.

A little effort on your part in this direction may be fruitful of unquestionably good results. No religious influences being brought to bear on them, the Germans—vast numbers of them—are being rapidly materialized, yea, even brutalized. Come to their rescue! Win them for Jesus! Give them our paper! Address

J. B. A. AIRENS,
112 Camp St., New Orleans, La.

THE COTTON CROP.—Here are some interesting facts about cotton. The largest crop of cotton ever made in the United States was during the season of 1859-60—*i. e.*, 4,669,770 bales. The next in 1870-1, when 4,352,317 were marketed; the third in 1873-4, the yield being 4,170,388; the lowest recorded was in 1827-8, when the total was 727,953 bales.

In the last fifty years the highest price of cotton in New York was in 1864—namely, 190 cents per pound; the lowest price that season being 62 cents; in 1865 it was 122 cents, lowest, 43; in 1866 25 cents and 32 cents. In 1874 the highest price was 18¾, and the lowest 15¾. The highest quotation before the war was 27 cents in 1825; the lowest that season being 13 cents. The extreme of the lowest price was in 1848, when it was 8 cents, and the lowest that season 5 cents. In all the seasons between 1842 and 1846 the price touched 5 cents.—*Columbus Inquirer*.

Zion's Herald hopes that Gov. Chamberlain's refusal to commission Moses and Whipper as judges can be sustained, and adds: "It is not party rule at the South that is needed, but the union of all honest men to secure an economical and just administration of the local governments." We have for some time thought so. One of our colored presiding elders in Mississippi urged the people of color to vote on that principle at the last election. Pure partisanship is dangerous anywhere; it ends in personal gain at the expense of the public. Party rule under moral restraints is wise and democratic; the evil comes when partisanship breaks down moral restraints, as it did when Moses and Whipper were made judges.—*New York Methodist*.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—Before this is published the pamphlet minutes of our late Conference will be mailed to all subscribers. Should any one fail to receive the number for which he subscribed he will please notify me at once. I regret the delay in the publication, but it was unavoidable. Under the circumstances, they have been issued with all possible dispatch.

CHARLES B. GALLOWAY.

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 22, 1876.

NOTICE.—The New Orleans district stewards' meeting will be held at Carondelet Street church on Wednesday, February 2, 1876, at seven P. M. J. B. WALKER, P. E.

The path of the believer is always new. Among the thousands and millions who have gone before not one treads in the path of another.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1876.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

As shadows, cast by cloud and sun,
Flit o'er the summer grass,
So in thy sight, Almighty One!
Earth's generations pass.

And while the years, an endless host,
Come pressing swiftly on,
The brightest names that earth can boast
Just glisten, and are gone.

Yet doth the Star of Bethlehem shed
A luster pure and sweet,
And still it leads, as once it led,
To the Messiah's feet.

O Father! may that Holy Star
Grow every year more bright,
And send its glorious beams afar,
To fill the world with light.

Women Preachers Again.

MR. EDITOR: In the ADVOCATE, of December 16, 1875, Lorretta Crary Sadler attempts to set aside the scriptural arguments I furnished you some time since against women preachers. The communication, as a whole, certainly does her cause no good. Instead of finding authority in "the infallible standard" for women preachers, she actually resorts to Webster, and then begs the conclusion. She boldly declares "that the first preacher was a woman, and the first woman was a preacher. She took for her text an apple—she had for her audience a man. And he was converted by her argument." Was our Mother Eve a preacher? Was her commission from God, or from the devil? Can the devil make preachers? If his *first* was a woman, who was his second? If Mother Eve was a preacher of the devil, it is a bad showing for the women preachers of the present times. Besides, how does Sister Sadler *know* that the "text" was an apple? Will she please give her authority for this assertion? What does she mean when she says Adam "was *converted* by her argument?" Will she be so kind as to tell us what she means by the word "converted" in this connection? And will she give us some indication of the sermon or form or argument by which Mother Eve accomplished the work referred to? If that was the introduction of preaching, then God and the devil are in concord, and heaven and hell are one.

Sister Sadler appeals to Webster to prove that a prophetess is a preacheress, and then turns round, and marks a wide distinction between the terms. She says "the *first* woman was a preacher," and then says: "Miriam is the first woman spoken of as a prophetess." According to her own defining, a preacheress is not a prophetess; nor is a prophetess a preacheress; for Mother Eve was the *first* preacheress, and Miriam was the *first* prophetess. The first "*first*" was about two thousand years before the second "*first*." The first "first" took an "*apple text*," used an argument and "converted" "a man;" the second first uttered poetry, which "was spontaneous"—not inspired; "she had more enthusiasm than zeal, more self-esteem than veneration or firmness; hence her downfall." In both of these instances of the two first women preachers their efforts were sadly injurious. In the first case "a man" "was converted" from holiness to unholiness; in the second case a woman's ministry was the occasion of the "downfall" of a woman!

"Deborah, a prophetess," is introduced in order to prove that the women preachers of these times have scriptural authority to exercise the functions of the ministry. But since Sister Sadler says that "a prophetess" is "a poetess," "Deborah" avails her nothing. Besides, the inspired Paul, in the Hebrews, gives the glory of victory, peace and prosperity to Barak, and not to Deborah. Whom shall we believe—uninspired, fallible men, or an inspired, infallible apostle of Jesus Christ?

In the case of the church at Ephesus, I reaffirm that the "gifts" of Christ "to men" were "*men*." In other words, "the gifts" of Christ to the church were male gifts, and not female gifts. He gave the church "apostles," "prophets," "evangelists," "pastors and teachers." All these were men (males), and not females.

But Sister Sadler asks, "Were there any women at Ephesus?" and says: "St. Paul was too much occupied with his theme to draw a distinction between the sexes." This statement is hardly compatible with a careful reading of the Epistle to the Ephesians. In this same epistle we find the following: "*Wives*, submit yourselves unto your own *husbands, as unto the Lord*. For the *husband* is the *head* of the *wife, even as Christ* is the *Head* of the *church*." "And the wife, see that she *reverence* her husband." This last may thus be translated: "And the woman, see that she fear the man." This language of Paul harmonizes with that of Moses when he said (recording the words of God himself) of the woman: "And thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." In his letter to Timothy St. Paul is explicit and emphatic on this same subject. He says: "Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to *teach*, nor to usurp *authority over the man*, but to be in silence. For Adam was first formed, then Eve. And Adam *was not deceived*, but, *the woman being deceived*, was in the transgression."

After all, Sister Sadler revealed her true, womanly and pious conviction upon this subject in the following language: "There is no call for women to lay aside the distaff or the sewing machine, or to leave the precious contents of the cradle and the abiding duties of the household to 'an hireling,' and march into the pulpit." This certainly is a truthful statement. "*There is no call for women*" to enter the ministry. There is no call either from God or the church "for women" to take upon themselves the office and work of the ministry.

In conclusion, the Methodist Episcopal Church South takes the Bible as her standard, both in faith and practice. As such she has made no provision for women preachers. She has no form of license for female preachers, nor has she any ordination ritual for a desconess, elderess or bishopess. Hence, if there be any women in our church who are aspiring to the ministry of the word, they would do well to change their church relationship.

This part of our beloved South has already been *satisfied* with a few female ranters of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North; and it is my abiding conviction that they have done more harm than good.

ANGUS DOWLING.

LAWRENCEVILLE, ALA., Jan. 3, 1876.

Mighty to Save.

I had studied those words many times; thought I had learned their import when the Savior found me out; but days and weeks are living commentaries upon them, and later experience has taught me that "mighty to save" has depths about them I have never fathomed, and heights that my highest telescopic vision of faith has never called into existence—regions unpeopled by fancy, nor thought of in dreams. Of late I feel that God has been shaking the arsenal of sin to its guilty center. Let me, for the Christian's encouragement and the sinner's guidance, give you a few of the Lord's triumphs. During a recent revival on C circuit, and its surrounding ones, the Lord has been moving among the *very* dry bones: Old men in their eighties, Universalists, moralists, skeptics and sinners in general, very hard ones in particular, the Lord has been saving. The preacher, calling up penitents to the altar one night, said: "God can save the oldest sinner, the worst sinner, every sinner! Though his sins be like unto Manasseh's for magnitude, the dying thief's for enormity, Saul's for vileness, or Magdalene's for astonishment, to-night they may, through Christ, be all forgiven. Thank God! when the thief was about being dragged down quick into hell, a look, a word saved him, 'Lord, remember *me*'—me—me. Even a dying Savior's heart could not resist that appeal; and, though the supppliant's feet were blistering upon the precincts of hell, Christ's hands, grazing the very jaws of the pit, plucked him therefrom, clasped him to this breast, and bore the precious trophy, as the first fruit of his death, to heaven. Saved! saved! Oh, old men—ye whose heads are blossoming for eternity—come! If you never tested a Savior, test him now. Angels might envy you this privilege. *Come!*" While he was speaking I saw an old man, whose head seemed to have been white for twenty years, and whose brow was marked with rude lines of sorrow, bury his face in his hands and weep like an infant. The altar was fast filling up with earnest seekers. Jaller-like, crying, and, Jacob-like, wrestling all around! The preacher still pleaded; "No singling," he said; "who will come out boldly and seek forgiveness at this altar? I ask only for those who want pardon *now*, just now." The old man rose feebly, his face still in his hands; before he arrived at the altar he threw his hands upward and shouted: "Glory, glory, glory be to God! He saves even me now." "While they are yet speaking I will hear. Alleluia! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." As his trembling hand grasped the preacher's big tears of thankfulness fell upon it. He thought he saw the words "Mighty to save" enshrined in every tear. When Bro. H., who is eighty-five years of age, reads this, through his blinding tears, I know he will exclaim:

"O to grace how great a debtor
Daily I'm constrained to be!"

From the same meeting a Universalist of long standing, with deep and pungent conviction for sin, went home to pray. As he entered the house he said to his wife: "I feel strange somehow. Do you think I'm going crazy?" She said, knowing what was the matter: "O no, I reckon not. I suppose you are just coming to your senses. I've been praying that you might be found sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in your right mind." Down they both fell by the center-table, nor did they rise until God in mercy pardoned his sins. Speaking to a friend afterward, he said: "I feel made all over again—I'm a new man."

Often during a revival Sunday is a day of grief to every lover of the Lord. The dress, jewelry, pomp and vanity of this wicked world are predominant; all these things, and many more, being means by which satan draws the mind and heart away from religion. Hence it is said: "Sunday is *show day*, and we of necessity must not expect to save souls!" But, necessity to the contrary, we had prayed for ten souls to be rescued this day. Eight o'clock service ended—none saved. Eleven—none saved. Three—still none saved. After this service I saw a preacher go into the pulpit and weep out his grief to his Master, saying: "O my dear Savior, by thine own inconceivable agony, by thy doleful sufferings and tragic death, have mercy upon us. My heart must break unless thou save. Take, oh, take away these pangs of death by thy presence to save." Thus for some time he prayed and wept. As the preacher lifted up his head I saw a gentleman approach him. "Hold on! hold on!" he said, as the preacher said: "Oh, my dear sir, do you love Jesus? My heart is breaking for sinners." "I've just come from home to tell you that I found the Savior while I was praying by the bedside of my sick child this morning, and I'm going to join the church to-night." That evening conversions took place in the woods, and at night ten souls claimed to have found peace with God that day. The rejoicing in heaven, methinks, could but feebly outstrip the rejoicing that took place on earth that night as our last man joined the church. I could keep on for columns yet with these recitals of God's power to save, but I must desist. I may give more in the next paper. Eighty souls saved in four weeks, and forty made possessors of the blessing of entire sanctification, and the mighty work goes on! If we would have the church prosper, I find that we must strongly and explicitly press believers to aspire after holiness or entire sanctification as a blessing to be attained by faith *now*. It is not enough that we differ from the world in a few outward practices only, but in our inward principles, thoughts, feelings, desires and hopes. There must be a moral transformation wrought in the soul by the Spirit. Then discipline will be kept, prayers will continually arise, sinners will not be left in their sins, and the church will be all aflame with God's love. Their course will be onward and upward, pure in heart, on a journey of eternal approximation to God.

A. E. CLAY.

Will the Waters be Chilly?

MR. EDITOR: I notice in your last issue an article from the pen of the illustrious Dr. C. K. Marshall, containing strictures upon sundry choruses in common use among us, one of which reads:

"Will the waters be chilly
When I am called to die?"

I would not have the courage, under ordinary circumstances, to measure arms with a giant like Dr. Marshall; but the most cowardly animals in the whole zoological catalogue will fight for their own, and I must defend what in this quarter of the moral vineyard, at least, is regarded as mine.

The doctor objects, he says, to the word "chilly," because "it has the ring of criticism on the quantity and quality of the sufferings we may be called to endure in the article of death," and cites Paul, John, Wesley and a host of Christian women and children, imagining them suffering all the horrors of insoluble doubt, and making ridiculous inquiries concerning the amount of physical torture involved in the death struggle. He would prefer, it seems, for all the purposes of consolation, that it should read:

"Will the Savior be with me?"

And so would I, Mr. Editor, if there were no other work for singers and preachers but to comfort those who know the joys of an unwavering faith, and are assured of their acceptance with God. But I would just hint to the doctor that the Scriptures, from which all the sentiments uttered either in song or sermon should be drawn, contain many solemn warnings addressed to the sinner, and many words and passages calculated to spring serious reflections in the minds of the unconverted; and what sentence in the English language would more certainly stir the soul of a thoughtful person than the simple but momentous inquiry:

"Will the waters be chilly
When I am called to die?"

Indeed, Mr. Editor, the doctor has altogether mistaken our purpose in the use of this chorus; and strangely enough, too, for the hymn to which it belongs by common usage is a sufficient indication of the applicability of the language. Listen!

"Show pity, Lord; oh, Lord, forgive;
Let a repenting rebel live."

Again:

"Should sudden vengeance seize my breath,
I must pronounce thee just *in death*."

interlined with the earnest supplication:

"Prepare me, Lord, to die."

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that a man in the condition indicated by these lines would disturb the atmosphere with a far more absurd sound to ask, "Will the Savior be with me?" than would David or Paul or John or any other Christian using the language of our unacceptable chorus. We are not always called to comfort Christians with our songs, pleasant as it would doubtless be to any of us who have voices; and the doctor might just as appropriately object to the lines,

"What scenes of horror and of dread
Await the sinner's dying bed,"

or any other hymn of warning in our book.

But perhaps the doctor has not witnessed, as I have, the solemn, death-like stillness, indicative of deep, serious thought, which pervaded a congregation of sinners, and the agonizing of mourners while I have been honored with the privilege of singing those lines; neither does he know, perhaps, how often the heart of the writer has been comforted, amidst life's toils and troubles, with the reflection that there are souls now happy on earth, and some, I hope, happy in the glory land, who owe their conversion, more than to any other earthly influence or means, to the thoughts and emotions produced by those very lines. Yes, sir; even on the consecrated spot where the doctor rose up in the congregation, and with stentorian voice demanded the change suggested in his article. No, Mr. Editor, I can't accept the amendment. When the doctor contemplates *his* dying day, and would console himself with my little song, let him change it to suit himself; but as long as there are sinners to be warned, and anxious seekers to be urged to more earnest longings and efforts for salvation, and my voice must be used for that glorious purpose, let me continue to sound in the ears of my fellow-men the solemn inquiry:

"Will the waters be chilly
When I am called to die?"

SINGER.

TRENTON, MISS., Oct. 24, 1875.

OBITUARIES.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CAPT. JAMES JACK was born in Wilkes county, Ga., on the seventh day of May, 1800, and died of paralysis on the twenty-seventh day of December, 1875, aged seventy-five years, seven months and twenty days. In 1822 he married Miss Ann Scott Gray, who died in 1838; and in 1847 he married his second wife, Miss Mary Jane Witherspoon, who still survives him.

In 1823 he moved to Jefferson county, Ala., and one year after this to Green (now Hale) county, same State, where he spent the remainder of his life, earning an honest living by the cultivation of the soil, raising and educating a large family of children, and at length passing away in a good old age, honored and esteemed by all who knew him.

Bro. Jack was emphatically a good man, acknowledged to be so by all who knew him, and he was extensively known in this section. Said one to me, who once lived a neighbor to him: "If I were now living in this community I would feel like leaving it, now that Bro. Jack is gone."

In token of their esteem for him, all the merchants of our little village closed doors, and along with the whole community attended his funeral, two miles out, at Concord church. He was a man of positive character and sound judgment. His children and neighbors all went to him for counsel, and his advice was generally correct and safe. He had ten children by his first and eleven by his second marriage, twelve of whom survive to mourn his loss. The majority of his children, who have come to years of discretion, are following his godly example; and those who have died have left a good testimony behind.

He assisted in erecting the first Methodist church ever put up in this community, two miles above here, and then aided chiefly in moving it to this place, and lived to see the membership grow from a little band to ninety-nine.

Not possessed of wealth and extensive learning in youth, he began early and toiled assiduously to take an honorable stand among men; and being an honest and upright man, and a gentleman, he soon obtained the confidence, respect and hearty good will of all who knew him. He enjoyed the friendship of all classes up to the day of his death. He was especially the friend of the poor, and they shared largely in his charities. Many of the freedmen attended his funeral, and some of them wept aloud at his grave.

In early life he fell in love with and espoused the cause of Christianity, as taught by Watson and the Wesleys, and for upward of fifty long years he was a faithful and intelligent member of the Methodist Church. His religion combined deep principle along with a sound experience. The second time I saw him, after he was stricken with paralysis, he talked freely of the confidence and love he had for his Savior, and of his readiness to depart and be with Christ, until all felt that God was in the sick-room, and that our holy religion could bring joy and peace and salvation even to the sick-bed and the dying hour.

He mentioned the subject of family prayer himself, called for the Bible, and, asking all to sit down, he requested us to read the third chapter of John, where the Savior teaches the doctrine of the new birth. He expressed a fear that the members of the church and ministers of religion were losing sight of this cardinal truth, quoting it himself: "Except a man be born again he cannot enter the kingdom of heaven."

His place can hardly be filled in this community. Two years ago he erected upon his own land a nice academy, and was dispensing gratuitous education to a number of children around. It was his purpose to build up a flourishing school at that place, and had he lived would doubtless have succeeded.

On the morning of the twenty-seventh of November last he had a complete stroke of paralysis in his left side, which almost entirely prostrated him, and from which he never revived, but gradually grew worse and weaker, till on the morning of the twenty-seventh of December last, the weary wheels of life stood still, and he bade farewell to wife, children, friends, earth, time and sense, and, stepping upon a cloud of glory, his immortal soul took its flight to the realms of light and bliss, there to dwell forever in the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. GABRIEL HAWKINS.

DIED, near Winnsboro, Franklin parish, La., on the fourteenth of November, A. D. 1875, Bro. W. W. RICHARDSON. Bro. Richardson was born in Concordia parish, La., November 30, 1825. At five years of age he lost his father, and was left to the care of a widowed mother in early life, who had to battle against its ills with two small children. His educational advantages were circumscribed. Living in a new country, with but few church facilities, his early moral training was left almost exclusively to his mother. In 1846 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Ballen, who lived but a short time. He was married again, in 1851, to Miss B. S. Gilbert, who, with eight children, still live to mourn their earthly loss.

Bro. Richardson joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1854, and became at once an active, zealous member, living ever thereafter a regular communicant at her altar. He loved her doctrines and discipline, her service and songs of praise. He served the church in various ways—as class-leader, Sunday school superintendent and steward—for years. Though naturally timid, he was trustful, hopeful, and but rarely shrank from duty, often feeling the divine presence in prayer. He was one of our best stewards. His labors in this respect were abundant, and his place will be difficult to fill. His house was ever the home of the itinerant, and his hospitalities were lavishly bestowed. He was a liberal man, and devised liberal things, often giving above his means. His sympathies were easily aroused by "the tale of woe and want;" he truly "wept with those that weep." His death has opened a wide chasm in the church and community, which cannot easily be closed; and when the church militant, with the "angel reapers," shall "sing harvest home," there will doubtless be full many a gem in those bright crowns of rejoicing that were placed there through his instrumentality as a "faithful steward of the household of God." May the Highest bless the bereaved!

THOS. H. MCCLENDON.

SUDIE ABERNETHY CAPELL was born December 25, 1867, and died October 18, 1875. Sudie was a sweet child, for her life was one of innocence and affection. She was a real jewel in the family circle, and by her lovely life had riveted the warmest affections of her parents and brothers to her. They were expecting, and justly too, to be proud of her as she ushered into womanhood; but, alas, how vain are all our hopes and expectations! Just as she had begun to live, she died. Death has hushed her charming little voice below, but she is singing with the pure and blest just over yonder. In the hour of death she began the song, "There is a fountain filled with blood," etc., and, being unable to continue, turned to her mother with the stare of death in her eye, and said, in terms expressive of her wish: "Ma, you sing it for me;" and forthwith her pure little spirit took its everlasting "good-night," and arose to embrace the morning light of eternity.

ANNIE E. CAPELL was born September 13, 1872, and died November 19, 1875. Little Annie was an interesting child, and was the joy and pride of fond parents. She is no more! Three summers was her allotted time to a world poorly adapted to one so lovely and so pure.

T. Y. ABERNETHY.

J. B. CALLIHAM was born in Adams county, Miss., in the year 1805, and died in Yazoo county (where he had lived about twenty-two years,) January 8, 1876.

He was married twice—first to Miss Elizabeth Still, who died in 1864, leaving eleven children to a father's care. In 1847 he connected himself with the Methodist Church South, of which he continued an acceptable member till death closed his earthly career. He died of pneumonia. After the death of his first wife he was married again, and by this marriage he had several children, who, with their mother, mourn his loss. Mr. Calliham was a useful, honest and industrious as well as frugal farmer. Able and willing to aid the needy, he had many friends. The writer was called upon to preach on the occasion of his funeral, and he was led to believe, from the large crowd in attendance at his funeral, though a very cold day, that he had not failed to impress his neighbors favorably. The people all seemed to love him, and were desirous of doing him honor. But the patriarch is gone to his rest; and may we all, preacher and sympathizing friends of the loved ones of the departed dead, adopt, as the expression of our earnest feelings, the text used upon the sad occasion of his burial: "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." And may our kind heavenly Father "temper the winds to the shorn lambs."

R. D. NORSWORTHY.

BRO. PORSEEM B. THOMPSON was born in Carroll county, Miss., August 22, 1830. His father moved to Bossier parish, La., when he was quite small. In 1853 he was united in holy wedlock to Miss E. J. Lawrence, daughter of A. Lawrence, of the same parish. In 1862 he volunteered in the Confederate service. He served in the army of Virginia under Gen. Stonewall Jackson, and was wounded in the second Manassas battle. He was furloughed, went home, and some time after was discharged on account of wounds received. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1873, while Bro. J. A. Miller was in charge, and lived a consistent member till his death, which was occasioned by a hurt received from a young horse, December 22, and on the twenty-fifth he expired in triumph.

As a citizen he was loved by all, as a Christian exemplary, as a Mason punctual to all the calls of the order, and as a husband devoted, kind and affectionate. Much could be said in praise of this good man, but it would not compensate the bereaved companion or enhance his raptures above. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." G. M. L.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

MOUNT CARMEL, FRANKLIN CO., MISS., January 10, 1876.

MRS. MARY E. WILLIAMS went to her reward November 22, 1875. She joined the church and was converted at the age of twelve years, and from that date until the day of her death her uniform Christian conduct was manifest to all. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for about twenty-three years. She was also a member of the Fayette Female Financial Association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we, in common with others, mourn her departure from us, we recommend to all submission to the will of God.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the family in their bereavement, and we recommend that they follow her as she followed Christ.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family, and that another be sent to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

AMA. S. ARMSTRONG,
President.
MYRA HALL,
LIZZIE ROBERTSON,
JOSEPHINE ROBERTSON,
Committee.
EMMA E. R. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.

Dr. Adam Clarke, the celebrated commentator, said: "Strong drink is not only the devil's way into a man, but man's way to the devil."

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1876.

BRINGING OUR SHEAVES.

The time for toil is past, and night has come,
The last and saddest of the harvest eves;
Worn out with labor long and wearisome,
Drooping and faint the reapers hasten home,
Each laden with his sheaves

Last of the laborers, thy feet I gain,
Lord of the harvest! and my spirit grieves
That I am burdened not so much with grain
As with a heaviness of heart and brain;
Master, behold my sheaves!

Full well I know I have more tares than wheat,
Brambles and flowers, dry stalks and withered leaves;
Wherefore I blush and weep, as at thy feet
I kneel down reverently and repeat:
"Master, behold my sheaves!"

Few, light and worthless, yet their trifling weight
Through all my frame a weary aching leaves;
For long I struggled with my hapless fate,
And stayed and toiled till it was dark and late,
Yet these are all my sheaves.

And yet I gather strength and hope anew;
For well I know thy patient love perceives
Not what I did, but what I STROVE *to do;*
And though the full, ripe ears be sadly few,
Thou wilt accept my sheaves.

The Bishop's Sermon.

AN EXTRACT.

The sermon of Bishop McTyeire at the Conference in Danville, Va., was requested by unanimous vote for publication in the Minutes. It takes time even for the quick hand of Bro. Peterson to assort, cipher up and set in order the heaps on heaps of resolutions, reports and statistics piled up on the table of the secretary. The discourse is expected from under the Bishop's hand for the Minutes. In the meantime we sample the sermon from a stenographic report. Our readers will be prompt to get the whole discourse after they have tasted.—*Editors Richmond Christian Advocate.*) The text was:

"Jesus said unto him, Let the dead bury their dead; but go thou and preach the kingdom of God."—Luke ix, 60.

The Bishop spoke as follows:

The context which I read in the lesson shows the Lord's dealings with three persons, who might be said to represent three classes. The first volunteered to become a preacher. It is said here in Luke, "a certain man," but the parallel passage in Matthew says it was a "scribe," offering his services in these words: "Master, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest." It is very possible, notwithstanding the humiliation of the Master's life—it is very possible there were some passages of special triumph which challenged the admiration of this man. It would be no bad thing to follow a man who with a few loaves and fishes could feed a multitude. The Master's reply put an end to *his* aspirations. He saw the motive of the scribe and struck at the root: "Jesus said unto him, Foxes have holes, and birds of the air have nests; but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head." We hear no more of *him.*

Another person was truly called. The Master said to him: Follow me. And he was inclined to obey ultimately, but there was something in the way at that time: "Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my father."—a domestic reason. Natural affection finds no discount in the Bible. It is not a mark of grace for a man to be indifferent to his father. The Lord's answer was: "Let the dead bury their dead; but go thou and preach the kingdom of God."

I do not take it that this man's father was literally a corpse in the house, but I might paraphrase his meaning thus: "Lord, I am not disinclined to obedience, but 'I,' perhaps he said, "am an only son; I have an aged father; let me go and stay with him, and manage his business till he dies; then I will come and report for duty." But he spoke to one who had canvassed the situation. The Lord knew he had a father, and didn't call him in ignorance of his circumstances. "There are others who can attend to this business perhaps better than you; let them look after your father's affairs; let the dead bury their dead; let those who have no such ministry of life attend to the home matters. But time is short; go thou, from this day, and preach the kingdom of God."

Another seems to have been called also, but made an excuse of a different sort. "I will follow thee, but let me first go bid them farewell which are at home at my house." He had a house, property, circumstances. I take it he means about this: "Let me go home; let me go and put these things into ship-shape; after I have done that—bid farewell, not to the people, but the things at home—I will follow thee." The answer was: "No man, having put his hand to the plow and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God." If you examine the meaning of the word translated "fit" you will see it refers not to character, but instrument. No man who does that sort of thing is a fit instrument for promoting the kingdom of God. The Lord is choosing agencies for his work. It is a very important affair in plowing to look straight ahead. Whoever looks back makes a crooked furrow. A great deal of our bad plowing comes from this unstability.

These passages bring out that cardinal doctrine we are familiar with in our standards, and practice too—the call of God to the ministry.

We shall, at the conclusion of this service, ordain certain brethren, but the church does not make them ministers. No, no! The church simply proves them, tries them. The church proposes only to accredit them to the world as ministers already called of God; for the first question propounded to them will be: "Do you trust that you are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon you the office of the ministry in the church of Christ?" If any one of that class, no matter what his acquisition, eloquence, learning, moral character or social station, should say, "I do not," we would surcease right there. When he says, "I do," we proceed.

The calling of God to the ministry leads me to say: The ministry is not a profession. It is a vocation. A profession a man may choose for himself with all the lights about him. But no man is authorized to choose this ministry for himself. It is true *now*, as said by the Lord Jesus Christ *then*: "Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you, that you should go and bring forth fruit." And none others can bring forth any fruit. A man may say, "I will educate my son for a lawyer, physician, merchant, farmer," and has a right to say so; but no man has a right to say: "I will educate my son for a preacher." It is one of the marks of a fallen church when a man deliberates in his household that this son shall be prepared for the army, that one for the bar, and the other for the church.

It happens now and then, if anything does happen, that this selection of man is also the choice of God, as when John Wesley was sent out. So of Fletcher.

I repeat, the ministry is a vocation. Men are called of God to it. St. Paul opens nearly every one of his epistles by this important fact. "Paul, an apostle, not of men, neither by man." He was jealous, if I may so say, lest it might be thought that he derived his authority from Peter or John, and not of God. He wished it understood that his authority came from first hands. And this simple truth disposes of that old wives' fable of a "succession" in the ministry.

But, says some one, why should this be necessary—this filling the ranks of the ministry by a call to it from Heaven? Why may not the ministry, like any other profession, depend upon the great law of supply and demand? Why is it necessary, in this matter of obtaining this class of public servants, that the law of demand and supply be departed from? I admit that question is worthy of consideration. For instance, if Danville or Lynchburg was scarce of doctors, the demand would soon produce a supply. Some doctors would directly move into it. If a town or village needs a blacksmith, it gets him very soon. If it needs a tailor or physician, or any other learned or unlearned profession, this law will bring him. You will find a little town away out in Kansas or Nevada in want of men of any profession. The law brings them from the East or West till it gets plenty. If they are short of carpenters or lawyers, they get them elsewhere, or they are made on the spot. You can trust that law to regulate the wants of a great community, but you cannot trust it for a supply of Christian ministers. You cannot do it for this reason: The more men need a gospel ministry, the less they are inclined to ask for it. The law of supply and demand doesn't work here. This one fact lifts the Christian ministry out of the sphere of professions.

How long do you think it would have taken the inhabitants of Nineveh to make out a regular call for Jonah? He was the last man they wanted. They would have sent for fiddlers, dancing-masters and circus actors; sent for doctors, lawyers (I doubt not it was a good place for lawyers,) carpenters, blacksmiths; but when would they have said to one another: "We need a preacher, and let us give Jonah a call?" Now *he* was not in demand. It took one or two voyages to get him there. How long before Sodom and Gomorrah would have acknowledged that they needed a minister? No, my brethren, it is true now, as then, in a large place or a small place, that the more a people need a faithful ministry, the less they desire to see it. What then? God must exercise his divine prerogative of calling a man without asking anybody's permission, anointing him and sending him out. Every gospel minister is a man not sent for, but sent.

Brain Enigmas.

The brain's action under peculiar circumstances is often directly the opposite from what might be expected. Imbecile children have been known to acquire some degree of mental ability by a blow on the head, while sensible persons frequently lose a portion of their sense in the same way. The case of a gentleman is cited who, by a blow on the head from a hammer, lost his knowledge of Greek. An Irish farmer, being struck by paralysis, found, on his recovery, that he had lost all knowledge of nouns and proper names, and the most remarkable thing was he could remember the initial letter of the word he wished to pronounce, but no more. In not a few cases of brain disease persons have forgotten acquired languages, and a knowledge of their mother tongue has returned; but Dr. Johnson, when dying, tried in vain to repeat the Lord's Prayer in English, but did so in Latin. A curious anomaly in brain action is that the brain can stand still for years, and then, on recovery, take up exactly the chain of thought which was interrupted by disease or accident.

A farmer of New England one day went home from his field after hiding his beetle and wedges in a hollow tree. That night he lost his reason, and remained a lunatic for eighteen years. A fortunate action restoring his mental faculties, he sat up in bed and asked if the boys had brought the beetle and wedges home. Being told they had not, he went to the tree, found them and brought them back. An English captain, struck on the head at the battle of Nile, while giving an order, remained unconscious for eighteen months. Being restored by a surgical operation, he sat up, and to the astonishment of his attendants he shouted in a stentorian voice the remainder of the interrupted order. It is not a little remarkable that serious injuries have occurred to the brain without material detriment to the mental powers; while, on the other hand, the most critical and scientific examination of the brain matter of insane persons fails to disclose any difference between it and the brain substance of the sane. Soldiers have been known to carry bullets in their brains without serious detriment, and operations for the removal of the balls, still further injuring the brain, had no effect on their thinking powers. A case is detailed of a man who received a blow on the head which fractured the skull and caused a suppuration by which more than half his brain was destroyed, and yet he retained his mental faculties in full force till he died.

The brain sometimes loses control of the muscular system, as in St. Vitus' dance, in which the patient has no voluntary control of his muscles. Sometimes the physical spasm is in one direction only, as in the case of a lady whose mental disease prompted her to double up her body and make leaps like a fish. A more singular case was that of a girl, who, while the fit of mental aberration was on her, did nothing but repeat the action of standing on her head. These acts were in consequence of a diseased brain. In health, as we all know, the brain exercises a control over the minutiæ not only of voluntary action, but also of memory; but in disease, particular slips of remembrance are often extracted from the mind and total blanks exist in their place. An old soldier, after having sustained the removal of a bullet from his brain, was found to have forgotten the odd numbers; and a teacher, having had a brain fever, forgot the letter F. Sometimes a sudden affection of the brain removes whole masses of knowledge at once: An Italian, who was master of the languages, was struck down by a disease which affected his brain. On the day of his attack he spoke English, the language he had last acquired; the disease progressing, he forgot that and spoke French, and on the day of his death he had forgotten everything but Italian.—"*Borderlands of Insanity,*" *by Andrew Wynter.*

Pulpits.

Who knows what becomes of the old pulpits? What curious tales might be told of some of them; and if *they* could speak or write, what curious tales could *they* tell! But as a matter of curiosity we should really like to know whether any of the pilgrim pulpits, for instance, are in existence, and where. Let some of the good old brethren rub up their memories, and let us see what is known about these old *standpoints.*

To give an idea of what we mean, here are three or four facts about pulpits in Europe: In a closet near the door of the church of St. Nicholas, at Leipsic, is the pulpit in which Martin Luther, the reformer, preached.

The pulpit of the celebrated Richard Baxter is still preserved in the vestry of the Unitarian church in Kidderminster, and was occupied by the writer a few years ago. It is small, and of the octagonal form. In the front of it, near the top, are the words, in yellow letters: "Praise ye the Lord;" and on the four front panels are the words: "Dau widow gave this."

John Bunyan's pulpit was removed, many years since, from Belfast to London, and it is feared is now lost. His vestry chair is yet preserved in the vestry of the present church; his pulpit Bible is in possession of the distinguished family of the Whitebreads, who purchased it for a large sum, and his large, awkward pulpit candlesticks are in the pulpit of the Baptist church at Irthlingborough, in Northamptonshire.

The pulpit of the excellent Dr. Isaac Watts was sold a few years ago in London, and is yet used in a small place of worship in that city.

The pulpit used by George Whitefield, in his open-air efforts on Blackheath, was carefully preserved till a very few years since, when it was borrowed by a careless preacher and broken.

Some twenty years ago, when the corporation of London purchased the Baptist church in Carter Lane, London, to make the approach to the new London Bridge, they presented the fine old carved pulpit, so long occupied by Dr. John Till, to his successor, Dr. Pippon. It has been handsomely varnished, and now occupies its proper position in the church in New Park street, where not a few American Baptist pastors have occupied it.

OUR TEMPTATIONS.—A great many people imagine that if the circumstances of their lives were different, their lives would be much better than they are. They seem to think that the sin comes from the opportunities of sinning by which they are surrounded, and that if the opportunities were removed sin would die out within them. Well, in one sense this may be true, and in some cases it undoubtedly is true. This was the old monastic conception, and men fled from their fellow-men, from the sights and sounds and seductions of actual life, and shut themselves within walls of stone, and buried themselves in caverns of the earth. But their experiment was not a success, as the self-scourging they inflicted upon their bodies, in their vain effort to eradicate sin and make themselves holy, proved.

The truth is, friend, temptation is in you, and you might as well expect to fence your body from the impurities of his own blood as to protect your soul from the seductive tendencies of your sinful disposition. The mind makes its own sins, and the offspring are of the color and character of the parent. What you need is not that your old, wicked heart be kept from evil round about you, but that you have a new heart given to you. "Except ye be born again ye cannot see the kingdom of heaven." *Golden Rule.*

The largest organ in the world is in Albert Hall, London, and was built by Henry Willis in 1870. It contains one hundred and thirty-eight stops, four manuals, and nearly ten thousand pipes, all of which are metal. The wind is supplied by steam power. Thirteen couplers connect or disconnect the various subdivisions of the organ at the will of the performer.

The London Metropolitan Lay Mission numbers 600 volunteer workers. During the past year 84,071 visits were paid, 3,352 meetings held in halls (attended by 112,005 persons,) with 150 open-air services, 115,000 tracts and illustrated periodicals given away, and 1,540 persons induced to attend public worship.

Religious Intelligence.

—By resolution the American Bible Society has refused to participate in the Centennial Exhibition if kept open on the Sabbath.

—The King of Burmah has asked for more Christian teachers to come and reside in Mandulay, and promises them protection and aid.

—Rev. Dr. Duane reports two thousand parishes in the Protestant Episcopal Church which have contributed nothing during the past year to foreign missions.

—The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church report that on December 1 the receipts for the eight months of the year had been $104,970, against the sum of $134,294 during the same time last year.

—In the Zulu mission, South Africa, there have been numerous cases of conversion and awakening of the native Christians to a sense of their personal responsibility. In one of their public meetings $500 were subscribed for the cause of Christ.

—The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "Russian government missionaries stationed at Hakodadi, writing to the semi-official *Church Messenger*, triumphantly relate the steady progress of 'orthodoxy' in Japan. The conversion of the Japanese race to the Russian religion, they say, is universally considered by the Japanese as a guarantee of their success in the great work of introducing European culture and civilization."

—The annual report of the Japan mission of the American Board is very cheering in its tone. The field is opening beyond the utmost ability of the missionaries fully to occupy it. More men are needed, and there is perhaps a still greater need of women to do such house-to-house work as Miss Dudley has done at Sendai, but is obliged now to relinquish on account of her duties at the Kobe Girls' School. Medical services have to a notable degree prepared the way for the direct work of the mission. Hiogo officials, for instance, steadily refused to allow the preaching of the gospel in their city, but now permit Sabbath services at the dispensary, where a congregation of thirty, mostly school teachers and physicians, attend Mr. Atkinson's preaching. Mr. Taylor was recently invited to open a hospital at Bezene, a large inland city, one hundred miles west of Kobe. On visiting the place he found that there was a Bible interest started by a Japanese student who had been converted in America, but had died shortly after his return to his native city. Several high officials were present at a Bible meeting held in the house of the vice governor, who is himself an inquirer. Since Mr. Taylor's return to Kobe a government officer has written to him: "Give us the gospel first and the hospital afterward; for we cannot afford to wait for the gospel." It is probable that the sacred city, Kioto, once the Mikado's residence, and filled with temples, will be occupied by the mission during the autumn. The blind counselor of the Kioto government, Yamamoto by name, is greatly interested in the truth, and especially desires that a Christian school be opened there. He has said that what the Japanese need is some power that will change the heart and reform the life, and that naught can do this but Christianity.—*Independent.*

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The fifty-first annual report of the American Sunday School Union, which has just been published, gives interesting statistics of the progress of its work during the past year. During the year the association has published about 960 maps, diagrams, class-books, and numerous periodicals for use among the Sunday schools of America. The secretary reports that the growth and interest in Bible study and Bible reading through the adoption and general use of the system of International lessons has greatly increased the demand throughout the country for instruction as to the methods of Sunday school work. In addition to the oral instruction in Bible study imparted in many conference exercises, 123 distinct sermons and addresses have been delivered upon this subject. The same report includes a carefully prepared summary of the missionary work of the Union for the past year throughout the Northwest and Southwest, and also Michigan, the Pacific coast, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, New York, New England and Kansas. In the various fields of its work thus cited the Union has organized 4,258 new Sunday schools, appointed 6,480 new teachers, instructed 48,049 scholars, and visited or aided 3,098 additional new schools. There were also 13,825 families visited by the missionaries. The Union expresses its gratitude to the American Bible Society for the generous aid given to its works by liberal grants of Bibles and Testaments to supply needy schools. The report further states that the introduction of the American Sunday school system on the European continent has been heartily undertaken and vigorously prosecuted by the London Sunday School Union, which employs several Sunday school missionaries in Germany, France, Switzerland and elsewhere. The latest report of the American committee records the following gratifying success of the foreign work of the Union: In Germany 1,218 Sunday schools have been established, 8,743 teachers appointed and 81,755 scholars instructed; in France 990 schools have been established, comprising 41,520 scholars; in Spain there have been established 20 schools, with 95 teachers and 1,060 scholars; in Italy 90 schools are carried on, receiving an attendance of 1,000 scholars; while in Switzerland about 600 schools have been established, numbering 2,096 teachers and 46,370 scholars. In Brazil, Chili, New Granada, Mexico, Zacatecas, etc., Sunday schools are also in operation upon the American plan. The receipts of the Union for the year, from legacies and other sources, have amounted to $90,079.65, and the expenditures for salaries, books and other requisites to $89,085.03.

Our Young People.

SOME PLACE FOR ME.

What if a little ray of light,
Just starting from the sun,
Should linger in its downward flight—
Who'd miss the tiny one?
Perhaps the rose would be less bright
'Twas sent to shine upon.

What if the rain-drop in the sky
In lifeless ease should stay;
I'll not be missed on earth, so I
Contented here will stay;
Would not some lily, parched and dry,
Less fragrant be to-day?

What if some acorn on the ground
Refused its shell to burst,
Where would the stately tree be found?
Or if the humble dust
Refused the germ to nestle round,
What could the sailor trust?

I am a child. It will not do
An idle life to lead
Because I'm small, with talents few
Of me the Lord hath need
Some work or calling to pursue,
Or do some humble deed.

I must be active every hour,
And do my Maker's will;
If but a ray can paint the flower,
A rain-drop swell the rill,
I know in me there is a power
Some humble place to fill.

FOR THE ADVOCATE.

Grandpa Goodale Stories.—No. 19.

HOW PORPOISE TOM CAME TO THRASH THE MAN AT BLUE HILL, AND HOW HE CAME TO BE CALLED PORPOISE TOM.

MY DEAR CHILDREN: Let us proceed at once with Tom Sinkle's yarn, and perhaps we can finish it to-night.

"You see," continued Tom, "I had just got back to the old cottage where I had left my Aunt Molly so many years before, and I was feeling sort of proud like at having my pocket full of money and a snug little sum to my credit in a Boston bank, and I had been keeping kind of dark about it for the six months I had been running as mate on the Sally Lotus, for I wanted to surprise my old aunt when my time came. I confess it was a mean thing in me not to have gone over to Blue Hill before, but you see we had to make short trips; but this time I was determined to see her, and I got the captain to let me stay off in trip just for this very purpose. Well, as I said, I had just got back to the old cottage, and I thought I would look round a bit and see how the land lay before I went in. So I drew up to the old kitchen window and looked in. There was the same old fire in the big fireplace, and the logs were blazing away just as though they had been burning ever since I left, and the same old trappings were about the room; and sure enough, there in the corner of the fireplace sat Aunt Molly, looking a bit older than when I saw her last, but still pretty much the same. But one thing I couldn't understand—there was a sailor just about my build sitting by the fireplace talking to Aunt Molly, and I didn't like the looks of the fellow a bit.

"I just thought I would listen awhile to what he had to say before I went in, and so I sort of eased up on the window and put my ear down to the crack, and then I heard him say:

"'So, Aunt Molly, you can scarcely believe that your runaway Tom has come back to you after all these long years to ask your forgiveness.' I knew then that the fellow was a rascal trying to pass himself off for me, and I took a good look at him, and soon remembered him.

"You see some three years before, when this fellow and I were cruising together in the Mediterranean, we were captured by pirates, and while prisoners together in the hold of the pirate ship I had told him my story, and given him some trinkets and a little Bible my Aunt Molly had given me when I was a boy, for I was very sick, and thought my time was about up, and the fellow had promised me that if ever he got away he would take them to her. Well, soon after this the pirate captain set adrift all the men he had captured, in a small boat, on a dark night; but he kept me on board, because I was so sick he thought I would soon die; and now here was that same man trying to pass himself off for me to my Aunt Molly; for you see, as I told you, a good many people thought she was rich. Aunt Molly looked at first as though she did not believe him, but when he drew out the trinkets and the old Bible I saw the old lady spring up from her chair, and before I could stop her she flung her arms round this scoundrel, saying: 'My boy—my own Tom.' This was too much for me, and I burst in the door with one kick of my foot, and in a second had the fellow on the floor and gave him a tremendous thrashing. You ought to have seen how astonished Aunt Molly looked; she screamed at first, and I had hard work to make her believe that there were not robbers in the house; but I soon drove this fellow out, and was not long in making my peace with her.

"Well, as I said, just as we were leaving Castine on the Sally this man managed to get on board to work his passage to Boston, and I knew I had to be on the lookout for foul play. Well, about twelve o'clock that night this fellow raised the cry of 'Man overboard,' and that when no one but he and I were on deck, and I had the wheel. I called him to take the wheel, and at once threw into the sea some chicken coops and boxes that were on deck, and rushed to the davits to lower a small boat; but just as I was reaching over to loosen the ropes he dropped the wheel, and, springing behind me like a fox, threw me into the sea. I was a good swimmer, but knew a man would stand a small chance on a dark night, with the wind blowing hard from the northeast by north. I did the best I could, however, to keep my head above water, and soon saw lights moving on the brig, and knew that a boat was coming to my rescue. I shouted at the top of my voice, but to my dismay saw by the lights that the boat was moving in the wrong direction, and that the wind kept them from hearing me. Well, I saw the boat go back to the brig, and then I gave myself up for lost; but just then I felt my hand touch something, and soon found it to be one of the chicken coops I had thrown overboard. It was a large coop, and so built that it could not sink, and I soon climbed upon it and waited for day. It was a long night, messmates; but day came at last, and then I waited, hoping and hoping that some vessel would come along and pick me up. There were some cod lines on the coop, with large hooks on them, and if I had had any bait I would have tried to catch some fish, for I was so hungry I could have eaten them raw. Two days and nights passed, and I began to get desperate, for I had not seen a single sail. The porpoises kept coming up and staring at me with their little eyes, with no lashes on them, and blowing water out of the top of their heads. I began to get vexed at them, and determined to try to get my revenge out of them, for they seemed to be mocking me in my misery with their frolicking. So I watched my chance, and took a hook and line in each hand, and the next one that came along I hooked in each side of the head with a cod hook, and soon found myself astride the creature's back. It was a hard horse to ride, I can tell you, messmates; but it was my only chance, and I hung on to him, and headed toward land. The beast plunged and snorted, and tried to dive, but I clung to him, and after a hard tussle he started for shore, and landed me on Deer Isle in about six hours."

And this is why Tom Sinkle was called "Porpoise Tom."

"But, grandpa, do you believe that story?"

Well, no, Tom, I can't say I do exactly; but it is a fair specimen of sailor's yarns.

To-morrow night we are to have the "Bee Hunt," and then the long looked-for "How Barney Milked the Bays' Nest." And now good-night.

GRANDPA GOODALE.

A RABBIT'S CURIOUS HOME.—I have often heard of rabbits rearing their young in strange places, but the following fact seems to me to be most extraordinary: An official on the London and Northwestern railway, in the midland counties, had constantly noticed a rabbit passing to and fro on the permanent way. Curious to know where it came from, he examined the locality, and eventually discovered beneath a "railway sleeper" a nest of four young rabbits. Continuing his observations, he discovered that whenever the parent rabbit left her young she carefully closed the aperture with sand and small stones. Considering that during the day some dozens of trains, often heavily laden, passed over this identical sleeper, I think you will agree with me that in choosing such a place wherein to give birth to its young the mother displayed a reckless disregard of life. I am sorry to add that since this first came to my knowledge the young have been removed by some person unknown.—*The Children's Friend.*

THE MAN AND THE PERCH.—A man went to a stream to fish. He caught a small perch. As he took it off the hook the perch said: "Pray, put me back whence you caught me.'

"'Why should I do so?" said the man.

"'Why,' quoth the perch, 'can you not see that I am young and small, and not so well worth your while as I shall be some time hence, when I am grown large and plump?"

"'That may be,' said the man; 'but it strikes me that if I let you go now you will not be such a fool as to let me catch you when you grow large. I should have been glad to have caught a large, plump perch, but I am not quite such a fool as to let you go, and, it may be, catch no perch at all. I have you, and I mean to keep you."

"FUNNY RAIN."—A little four-year-old had been intently watching the process of corn-popping on a stormy day in the beginning of winter. Happening to turn to the window she observed for the first time the falling snow. Amazed and delighted, she ran to her father and exclaimed:

"O papa! do look at the funny rain! It's popped out all white!"

Christ is a flower, but he fadeth not; he is a river, but he is never dry; he is a sun, but he knoweth no eclipse; he is all in all, but he is something more than all.—*Spurgeon.*

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1876.

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ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.
Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.
AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Pokers.

It is said of Mr. Webster, and he somewhere says it himself, that he had a special gift for making fires. In the palmy days of his senatorial glory it was his habit in the winter-time to rise betimes and kindle every grate in the house himself. There is a peculiar sleight in making a good fire; and the achievement did the great expounder as much good, and afforded him as much pleasure, in a certain way, as the writing of a diplomatic dispatch or the triumphs of a field day in the Senate chamber. Making fires may be ranked among the fine arts, and the loftiest genius may well covet the excellent gift. There is satisfaction in it, and the comfort of it is felt by the builder; "yea, he warmeth himself, and saith, Aha! I am warm. I have seen the fire." The slow fire is a torment to others than those who have died at the stake. The martyrs are a million-fold more than those who have been canonized, or made famous by their invincible faith and supernatural courage.

Who has not found his patience quite exhausted at the inhospitable hospitality of a make-believe fire, half frozen, and welcomed to a mere smoke of stewing and sputtering sticks, as hard to kindle as asbestos, or to a grate of coal in which the vital spark is well-nigh smothered, and combustion the thing apparently to be deprecated? And who has not blessed the deft and generous oversight that makes the chimney roar with riotous blaze, and speaks with tongues of fire to those who have sought the fire-side refuge?

The next thing to making a fire is the care of it. Like everything good, it must be watched and nursed. Eternal vigilance is the price of civil liberty, and of a good fire also. The fireman without a poker is as helpless as a Jehu without his whip. Nearly everybody likes to poke a fire, and nearly every one thinks he can do it better than another. In nothing is human conceit more manifest. The use of the poker must be well, timed, and directed with judgment. There must be a skillful hand and an accurate eye, a patient mind and a serene temper. There is exhibition of character in the way people walk, in the pull they give the door-bell, in the manner of opening and shutting doors. Probably nine persons out of ten will spoil the fire in their attempt to mind it. Let a man take the poker in hand and he stands revealed. He will handle it in a jerky, nervous way, he will grasp it with terrific energy, as if his life depended upon the blow to be dealt, and he will, in a blinding fury, mash the coal, or so misadjust the hickory sticks that draft and flame become impossible. To let well enough alone is the rarest of virtues in this world. People must ever be meddling and tinkering in church polity, in political expedients, in social reforms, in finance. If there is occasion they do it seldom wisely, and where there is none they must stir up things anyhow. We have known only a few people who could contentedly sit by a good fire and let it alone. The temptation to grasp the poker is, with the most, irresistible.

There are fires that need attention; they must be revived or they will shortly go out. The height of wisdom is to know when and how to use the poker. The instrument itself is a boon to mankind, only let it not be abused. The world needs it in all its enterprises. Civilization would become retrograde, science, art and literature would become so many heaps of smoldering embers without it. The fires of patriotism require to be aroused continually lest the flame of 1876 should be quenched; but how the good work is marred by those who seek to keep alive the memories of sectional strife! A poker in the hands of bigotry and fanaticism is a most mischievous thing. See how Blaine, Morton and kindred spirits are putting out the pure flame of love for a united nation. In the hands of greedy politicians the poker is indeed most dangerous. They put out the fire which they profess to nourish, and in its stead kindle the devouring flames of sectional hate and bitterness. In their endeavors to stir up the spirit of liberty there are those who must drag in the question of religion along with those of finance and official honesty, and set the country by the ears. The national constitution, once a very good and wholesome document, has been worked at until State sovereignty is likely in the end to be swept away by endless amendments and perverted constructions. The pokers of Federal intervention and coercion have only begun their work unless a speedy change comes over the people. The fraternity agitation between the two principal Methodisms is another illustration of the poker rashly used. There are some fires—hard coal fires, for example—that will not bear poking at all. Let them alone, and give them the conditions of air and draft, and they do well enough, but when you attempt to force them they fall into a mass which nothing can kindle.

Religion in the churches should be evident in the spirit of love and zeal. The membership should be aglow with the spirit of burning. It is a scriptural injunction to "stir up the gift of God which is in thee." A venerable apostle says: "Yea, I think it meet, as long as I am in this tabernacle, to stir you up by putting you in remembrance." Even the "pure minds" were to be stirred up. Blessed is the preacher who has the gift of stirring up, and who can so handle the divine word as to keep the aspiring flame ever vigorous. Ill-directed efforts, such as scolding and fretting and impatience, may put out what little fire there is, and sometimes a revival is brought to a sudden end by the zealous and well-intended but not well-timed efforts of the preacher. A fire has its laws and conditions, and it will not allow us to disregard them. The spiritual life of a church has its conditions and methods under the ministry of the Holy Spirit, and our efforts must be reverently in accord with his operations. A revival fire is to be touched with caution. Every one connected with it may think to mend it, and insist upon his own measures. Let it be fanned with the breath of prayer, but be careful in the use of the poker. The seraphim in their beautiful ministry used the tongs to bear the live coals from the altar of sacrifice.

Southern University.

MR. EDITOR: The Southern University, situated at Greensboro, Ala., is the only male college now under the supervision and patronage of the Alabama Conference, and as such the Conference has a large and dear interest at stake in this institution of learning. At our last Annual Conference the subject of denominational education was discussed freely, and with greater unanimity than has been our wont. The church, I think, is everywhere waking up to the fact that her institutions of learning are her right arm of power, and that sanctified learning is the hope of the age and the country. It is known to the public generally that the Southern University has recently taken a new departure under Dr. L. M. Smith as president, and almost an entire new faculty. The professorship of mathematics has been vacant until quite recently. Arrangements have just been made with Rev. J. S. Moore, the former professor of mathematics, to hear a few classes in the higher branches of that department, and perhaps assist somewhat in modern language. This arrangement makes the present corps of teachers full, efficient, and, as far as I can judge, entirely satisfactory. On my recent visit to Greensboro, to hold my first quarterly meeting, I had an opportunity for the first time to mingle somewhat with these men. I find them to be scholarly, genial, lovely men, working together in the greatest affection and harmony, and exerting a most fatherly and controlling influence over the students. The faculty are all ministers of the gospel except one, and some say he ought to be—men of decided religious character, making their religion prominent carrying it with them into the school-room, diffusing it in their lectures and in their daily conversation among their pupils. My recent visit has inspired me with zeal and new hope for the institution. The numbers are about as last year, and the prospect for a goodly increase at the beginning of the approaching half session is good. The people of Greensboro also are rallying to the institution with a most commendable zeal. All the churches, yea, and men of no church, are coming up to the help of the college not only with their patronage, but with their material aid. This people have in the last few years actually contributed thousands of dollars to build up and further the interests of the university, and altogether the outlook for the college, I think, is far better than it has been for years. The Conference at the last session passed very harmonious resolutions urging the preachers to take up collections this great centennial year, endeavoring to pledge each member of the church to contribute at least $1 for the endowment of the college. This whole matter was committed to Rev. O. R. Blue as financial agent, who is expected to operate through the preachers, and it is most ardently and devoutly to be hoped that by united effort something may be done worthy the occasion and worthy the institution, so dear to many hearts. Let us be stimulated to noble deeds by the example of our Baptist brethren, who are making this grand centennial year the occasion for endowing their college in this State. They have already commenced the work, and are succeeding to the admiration and wonder of all lookers-on. In many obscure neighborhoods they are getting a dollar from each member of the church, and sometimes from every member of the family, and it amounts to hundreds of dollars where nothing has been obtained heretofore. Bro. Blue, the financial agent, it is to be hoped, will take the matter in hand, devise some plan of systematic operation, and through the preachers set the ball in motion, which, like the stone cut out of the mountain, without hand shall roll on until it fills the whole land.

A. H. MITCHELL.
SPRINGFIELD, ALA., Jan. 13, 1876.

Letter from Lovick Pierce.

The venerable Dr. Pierce still writes with mental vigor unabated. The following letter, addressed by him to the South Georgia Conference, appears in the *Southern Christian Advocate* of January 12:

MY DEAR BRETHREN: Although it is true I was at our Conference, I feel it amounted to so little in the way of Conference intercourse that I can only relieve my own heart by this expression of my increased indebtedness for your loving kindness. You passed my character because there was nothing against it—although there was very little for it in the way of work done. But you passed it because my life-long labor satisfied you that when I do not preach, it is only because I cannot. To me preaching has never been a task, but a benediction; for, no matter how low the tidal wave of my religious feeling had fallen, it almost always flooded more or less while preaching. But my vocal capacity is gone, and my common idea is gone forever. My friends try to cheer me up with the belief that it will only be a winter spell. I never felt as anxious to preach in all my life as of late; but it is because I desire to kindle again the upward and onward aspirations of early Methodist converts. There is a fearful falling away on this vital issue. Yes, brethren—this *vital issue*. There is nothing more certain, either in natural or moral philosophy, than this: that if religion does not go on it goes out. God could never have made the requirement of religion a necessity without making the sedulous cultivation of it, in order to its preservation, equally a necessity. With this divine philosophy I had charged my mind, and had preached a few times on the reopening vistas through which we early Methodists looked into the bright future of our entire sanctification. For I might say, here and now, that no one ever went on to perfection unless he or she did so by believing in and passing through this work of entire sanctification. The idea of reaching unto perfection away this side of entire sanctification is simply absurd.

There lingers about my mind a constant apprehension that I preached my last sermon in Waynesboro on Monday, the first day of November. If so, I am glad my last effort was from these words (the second time): "For this is the will of God, even your sanctification." It is out of my line to preach from a few words, but these exactly filled the bill of my wishes in regard to the text.

It will be right for you, my brethren, to ask God to restore unto me voice enough to preach again; and especially if his hand is in it, that I may be able to stand in my lot as one of the fraternal messengers to the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in May, 1876. Your leaving me as an effective man—although I could not have had the face to have asked it—is doubly dear to me on account of this commission. I did not want to go there—if the Lord will allow me to go—as a supernumerate, but as a regular itinerant. For while I can add nothing to the merited honors of your Conference, it will add much to your marvelous history that a member of your body, in the seventy-second year of his ministry and ninety-second year of his life, should be rated effective, and sent as one of the fraternal messengers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

If God confirm it as part of his will concerning me, and my embassy is successful, I shall then have the answer to the question: Why have I lived so long?

And now, brethren, let me assure you that, while I could not pray with you, nor preach to you, I did pray for you. I wanted to exhort you to go out next year—every one of you—determined to preach more closely the sinfulness of sin, and show that shallow convictions of it will end only in an extemporized moral reform. Insist on conversions as clear as the almost involuntary exclamation: "Abba Father;" and urge every professor of it to go right on to perfection, assuring every one of them who does not feel this to be a duty, and live accordingly, that they either started wrong or else got wrong. There is no religion where the soul is not athirst for more.

I had intended to give you my views on true Christian sanctification—a subject now no little imperiled by false views and false conclusions. But I could not speak, therefore I have written some essays on the facts and features of this higher life plane. I hope they will introduce our dear old *Advocate* to a broader circulation in 1876. As I cannot preach to you, I must write. A happy New Year to every one of you; and this it will be if we all preach more holiness, and grow holier ourselves. So, Lord, let it be.

The Right Spirit.

THE publisher informs us that the names of new subscribers are coming in encouragingly. We trust this is only an earnest of the rising tide, and that before another month has passed there will be a perfect inundation. At $2 a year no Methodist can well find an excuse for refusing to subscribe. The paper is worth this for its secular news alone, and double this amount for its religious and literary reading. Nothing in the way of tracts or books is as cheap as the ADVOCATE. The preachers are persuaded of the importance of putting it in every family. A brother writes:

When I reach my circuit and look around a little I will try to do something for the ADVOCATE. I can't do without the ADVOCATE as a co-worker.

Another says:

I earnestly wish I could get every family in my charge to take and read the ADVOCATE. I feel it our privilege to get the people to take the ADVOCATE. It helps the preacher and the people. I feel like a friend had come when my ADVOCATE comes. It is a wise counselor, a good preacher, and ever faithful pastor. May the good Lord help you in your good work.

These are specimens of what we are daily receiving. It encourages us greatly to know that our brethren are in full sympathy with us in our work, and that we have their hearty co-operation in our efforts to give the people a thoroughly good religious newspaper. Let us keep the ADVOCATE before the people, and never relax till every Methodist takes it.

A Century's Progress.

The *Central Presbyterian* makes the following cheerful comparison between 1775 and 1875:

According to our estimate there were, in 1775, 2,073 Protestant churches in what soon became the United States, 1,117 ministers and 71,150 communicants. When we state that there were in this year 143 Presbyterian ministers in the country, that in 1770 there were 77 Baptist churches, and that the Methodist Church was formally organized in 1784 with 83 ministers, it will hardly be thought that the estimate as given can be too low.

The population of the colonies at that time is usually spoken of as 3,000,000. In 1790 it was 3,929,827. In 1775 it was probably less than 3,000,000; but, taking this as the number, we have the following ratios: 1 church to 1,417 people; 1 minister to 2,685; 1 communicant to 42 of the population.

In the "American Baptist Year-Book for 1875" we find a table of statistics of the religious denominations of the United States for the year 1874, which we presume is derived from trustworthy sources. We supply some omissions, and make a fair addition for the progress of the churches for one year. The result gives the summary: 78,423 churches, 55,151 ministers, 8,473,239 communicants.

By the census of 1870 the population of the United States was more than 38,000,000. It will not be an overestimate, we presume, to put it at 42,000,000 for 1875. This will give us the following ratios: 1 church to 535 people; 1 minister to 757 people, 1 communicant to 5—really a fraction less than 5.

Thus it appears that while in 1775 there was 1 communicant for every 42 people, now there is 1 for every 5. In other words, *the church has increased more than eight times as fast as the population of the country.*

The *Western Methodist* has come out in a handsome new suit, very becoming and attractive, and such as it is worthy to wear. We congratulate our excellent cotemporary on these indications of enlarged usefulness and prosperity. The *Western* is one of our most valued exchanges, a really good religious newspaper, and sound in the polity and statutes of Southern Methodism.

Blessed is he who learns to profit by his wants and infirmities, and who, in all the privation he endures, is still submissive to the will of God.

The Southern Methodist Publishing House.

ITS PROSPECTS.

MR. EDITOR: If we can announce to the General Conference in 1878, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., that the Publishing House is out of debt, a thrill of joy would be felt throughout the connection. The hearts of nearly seven hundred thousand Methodists would be gladdened by the intelligence. Liberal things might then be devised, and the church supplied with a wholesome literature at prices slightly in advance of the cost of publication. When in 1866 the business of the house was resumed prospects were by no means favorable for success, yet, under all the disadvantages that have surrounded us, the capital has since then increased from $87,165.70 to $306,701.55. It is true that during this period difficulties have frequently confronted us that at times seemed almost insurmountable, yet the church has, in every time of trial, rallied to our aid, and a kind Providence has smiled on our efforts, until now we have a capital of more than *three hundred thousand dollars* over and above our liabilities as the basis of future operations.

The past year was one of great financial embarrassment and distress. Many of the largest commercial houses in the country yielded to the force of the financial pressure, and were unable to maintain an existence. The Southern Methodist Publishing House, however, has passed this crisis safely, its paper protected and its credit unimpaired.

We have entered upon a new year with no note of discord throughout the church, and with more favorable prospects for business than at any former period. In every department of our house an activity prevails that we have not previously seen, indicative of the success with which our labors will be crowned. Orders for books are coming in from every direction, accompanied with the money, and promises of greater energy in behalf of the Publishing House than ever before. Besides, we have more than two years before the meeting of the General Conference in which to achieve the success that we so earnestly desire—*the payment of every dollar we owe*—and we believe that during this time it can and will be effected. It will, however, require not only earnest work on the part of our brethren, but the hearty co-operation of both the preachers and members of the church. Let the presiding elders and the preachers in charge of stations and circuits everywhere see that the people they serve are well supplied with the standard works of Methodism, and thus contribute to the circulation of a sound and pure theology, and at the same time to the accomplishment of the object we so much desire.

Pledging every energy we possess to the achievement of this result, and with earnest prayers for the health, the happiness and the success of all our brethren, I am truly your brother in Christ,

A. H. REDFORD, Agent.
NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 11, 1876.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.—The thirty-first session of the Florida Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, convened in the court-house at Quincy, Fla., January 5, 1876, Bishop W. M. Wightman in the chair.

Rev. F. Pasco, secretary, writes as follows to the *Southern Christian Advocate*:

Dear Brother: In the midst of all my duties as presiding elder, secretary of the Conference, editor of Minutes, etc., I have managed to find time to prepare a report of the proceedings of the Conference for the *Advocate*. We have had a most delightful session. Business was conducted with dispatch, and the appointments gave general satisfaction. Bishop Wightman has endeared himself to our Conference by the interest he has always manifested in us, and he has presided over our deliberations so often that we feel very strongly attached to him. Our collections have advanced on last year. I have not the reports by me, and can give figures only approximately: Conference collection, $960; domestic missions, $940; foreign missions, $400. The membership has increased about four hundred. We have sixty-one appointments this year. We feel greatly encouraged for the future. May God grant us a prosperous year. Pray for us.

DR. HALL'S CHURCH, NEW YORK. An order was duly entered in the Supreme Court, Chambers, giving permission to the trustees of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church to sell the old church edifice, at the corner of Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, to Aaron Arnold, for $295,000. The proceeds of the sale are by the terms of the order to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the church and maturing on January 1, 1876, and the remainder is to be used toward canceling the indebtedness occasioned by the building of the new church at Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. From the statements made in the petition on which the order was granted it appears that the church society was first incorporated in 1808 under the name of the Presbyterian church in Cedar street. In 1835 the church was removed to Duane street, and in 1852 its title was changed to that of "The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Nineteenth street," the latter name being taken from the place of its new location. A few months since the title was again changed to that of "The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church."

We sincerely sympathize with our brother, Rev. James A. Ivy, and Sister Ivy, in the loss of their infant daughter, Virginia Lee, who died on the eighteenth instant, aged six weeks. God has gathered the lamb into the heavenly fold.

The New York *Methodist* says: A correspondent of the Atlanta *Advocate* corrects Bishop Bowman for writing this from Georgia: "By a decided vote the brethren have asked of the General Conference a geographical division. This will throw most of the white work in the northern, and most of the colored work in the southern division. Such an arrangement will doubtless greatly facilitate our work in both parts of the State." The correspondent says that "the collocation and the inference seem thoroughly partisan." Bishop Bowman will gradually learn that to tell the truth in matters of this kind is "thoroughly partisan" every time. The critic proceeds: "How does the Bishop know that a geographical division of the Georgia Conference, if it ever comes, will be by an east and west line, dividing the State north and south? Who decided that matter? Was the thought born of an expectation or a hope that color should be the geographical line?" Of course the Bishop had some reason to know that the North and South Georgia Conferences were contemplated, and the resolution (against a color line) passed by the Conference would be in perfect harmony with a geographical line that mainly coincided with the distribution of races.

In answer to several inquiries why Easter will fall, this year, on the sixteenth rather than on the ninth of April, we would say, by way of explanation, that Easter day is regulated not by a *solar* but by a *lunar* cycle—the cycle that regulates the Golden Number. Now by solar calculation a day always begins at midnight; but by lunar calculation it begins at noon. If, therefore, the Paschal full moon falls on a Saturday, after twelve M., it is counted as falling on Sunday; and then Easter day is, under the rule in the Prayer-Book, the Sunday following. This is what happens in the present year. The Paschal full moon falls on Saturday, April 8, at 2.43 P. M. It is therefore counted as falling on Sunday, April 9, and Easter day is the Sunday following—i. e., April 16. It may be added that should the full moon fall on March 21, before twelve M., that full moon is counted as falling on March 20; would not regulate Easter day, but the one following. This happened in 1810. (See Brady's *Clavis Calendaria*, volume 1, page 272.)

KAVANAUGH CAMP GROUND.—This camp ground is located near Louisville, Ky., and the friends of the enterprise are moving in the matter. The *Courier-Journal* of late date says:

The Kavanaugh camp meeting board of trustees held a meeting at the Walnut Street Methodist church yesterday afternoon at two o'clock and organized by electing Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh president of the board. Rev. T. F. Van Meter was elected vice-president, Rev. T. B. Cook, secretary, and John L. Wheat, treasurer. A prudential committee, consisting of these officers, and of R. F. Levi, J. A. Middleton and Rev. J. F. Redford, was also appointed, to whom the business of getting ready for the next annual meeting was referred. We understand that it is the intention of the board to begin work at once soliciting and receiving subscriptions to the stock of the association. Said stock is to be sold at $5 per share.

In Union Theological Seminary, in New York city, are six sons of foreign missionaries, all born on foreign soil, and retaining in their vernacular the languages of the several countries from which they came and to which they intend to return. This knowledge of Arabic, Turkish, Hindostanee and Tamul will give an immense advantage to these young men in taking the work at the hands of their honored fathers. A hopeful sign for missions. There are eight others in the seminary who, in addition to their knowledge of English, speak German, Spanish, Welsh and Greek in their vernacular.—*Observer.*

WOFFORD COLLEGE.—This noble institution, says the *Southern Methodist* of January 15, offers to Christian parents unsurpassed advantages for securing to their sons a finished literary and scientific education, with a corresponding moral training. Dr. James H. Carlisle, who succeeds Dr. Shipp in the presidency of the institution, entered upon the duties of his position at the beginning of the present session with about the usual number of students, while everything connected with the college is moving on with the same harmony and efficiency that has characterized its course in the past.

A private letter from Bishop Paine, dated January 10, says the *Western Methodist*, informs us that he is improving in health and strength, and he hopes to be enabled to do some work in the good cause to which long since he devoted his life. So may it be, we pray. The Bishop writes us that his son-in-law, Maj. Hamilton, who was seriously but accidentally wounded by a shot from a pistol, is improving, and, to the surprise of his physicians, is likely to get up. This news will be very gratifying to many friends.

Active preparations are making in New York city for the meeting to be held by Moody and Sankey next month in Gilmore's Concert Garden, or the Hippodrome. The estimate of the cost of altering the Hippodrome for the revival meetings is $10,000. The records of the department of buildings give the owner of the Hippodrome as William H. Vanderbilt, and James Renwick as the architect who planned the alterations.

There will be a church sociable, under the direction of the Ladies' Aid Association, at the Felicity Street Methodist Episcopal Church South on Friday evening, the twenty-eighth instant. We have received complimentary tickets.

Books and Periodicals.

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.—A dictionary of dates. Being a chronological and alphabetical record of all essential facts in the progress of society from the creation of the world to August, 1876. With a chart. Edited by George P. Putnam, A. M. Fifteenth edition. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons, 1871.

The matter of the volume is embraced in the following chapters: 1. Supplement to the World's Progress (185 to 1807.) 2. Dictionary of Dates. 3. Literary Chronology. 4. Heathen Deities. 5. Tabular Views of Universal History in Cotemporary Columns. 6. A Copious Biographical Index. The World's Progress is a valuable work for reference, especially so to professional and literary men. It is well arranged for convenience, and great care and labor have been bestowed upon its compilation. We are indebted to the publishers for a copy.

THE PROBLEM OF HEALTH—HOW TO SOLVE IT.—By Reuben Green, M. D. Boston: Published by B. B. Russell.

A very practical and sensible book, well adapted to the wants and circumstances of the general reader. The author is specially emphatic in his condemnation of the use of poisons as medicine, and gives no quarter whatever to stimulants, such as alcoholic liquors, opium and tobacco. He treats of health in general, the science of medicine, sanitary science, stimulants, brain work, sunlight, exercise, dress, women, marriage, care of the sick, etc. After pretty thorough examination we pronounce it a good and useful work—one that can be safely and profitably read by all.

NEW ASTRONOMY.—By P. E. Trasbour, M. D. B. Bloomfield & Co., publishers, New Orleans, 1875.

Sixty-seven pages in paper binding, giving the author's views of astronomy, and the errors which, in his judgment, encumber the science. He insists upon the eternity of matter—that it is immutable, universal and infinite. We infer from our hasty examination that he is a materialist, and that he regards matter as the God of the universe. The style is faulty, the teachings and conclusions of the writer anything but convincing.

—The Atlantic Monthly for January, 1876, has been received. It has: Private Theatricals; A Painted Fan; Lincoln's Plans of Reconstruction—a Bit of Secret History; The Dead Connoisseur's Friends; Going South; Jacques Jasmin; Acole; One of the Thirty Pieces; Sunset on the Bear Camp; The Mafiusi of Sicily; Old Woman's Gossip; Sonnets: 1. At Stratford-on-Avon; 2. Three Flowers: The Revere Catastrophe; A Familiar Letter; Four New Books of Poetry; Recent Literature; Art; Education. H. O. Houghton & Co., publishers, Boston, New York: Hurd & Houghton. Price, $4 a year.

—The Ladies' Repository for February has: Social Life in Greece; Death and Life, Garrets, Camp Meetings, Fair Weathers and Foul in a "Far Country," The Two Traitors, Manzoni, A Village in Northern New York, Grandmother's Heroine, Hymnody, Jezebel, or Woman's Influence Perverted, and other articles. The editorial departments are, as usual, ably and carefully prepared.

—Golden Hours for February, besides many beautiful illustrations, has: Allen Dale's Wood Pile, Notes on Natural History, Skating for Boys, Abdallah, the Lion, Japanese Worship, What the Whole Family Said, Naaman's Little Maid, and other articles. A delightful and wholesome magazine for the young. Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati, Nelson & Phillips, New York, publishers. Price, $1.50 per annum.

—The Atlantic Monthly for February has: Confessions of St. Augustine, Under Moon and Stars, Manmatha, Phidias to Pericles, Jacques Jasmin's Francinette, A Literary Nightmare, The Unseen World, Boston, Old Woman's Gossip, The Railroad Death-Rate, The Currency Conflict, and other articles. H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston, publishers. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

—Morton's Monthly Home and School for January has: Wonderful Trees, Illustrated; The Devil's Hollow; Drawing in the Public Schools, Illustrated; The Common School Teacher; The History and Influence of Song, and other articles, besides the usual summary of educational intelligence. J. P. Morton & Co., publishers, Louisville, Ky.

—Lippincott's Magazine for February has: The Century—Its Fruits and Festivals; American Progress, Illustrated; Up the Thames, Illustrated; The Poet's Pen; Sketches of India; Fra Aloysius; A Few Hours in Bohemia; Professor and Teacher; Contrasted Moods; Letters from South Africa; At the Old Plantation, and other articles.

—Appleton's Journal for January is a very interesting number. Among the articles we note: American Historic Houses, Centennial Sketches, Gatherings from an Artist's Portfolio, The Secret of Hospitality. The departments of art, literature and science are, as usual, full and instructive.

—Scribner's Monthly for February has: New York in the Revolution, Illustrated; The Hollis Bust of Milton, Illustrated; A Hundred Thousand Homes, Illustrated; Philip Nolan's Friends, Illustrated; A Piece of Secret History; The University of Michigan; Freuch Duels; Gabriel Conroy; Revolutionary Letters, and other articles.

—Dr. Thomas Nicholson, of this city, has laid on our table a copy of his pamphlet on Consumption—a demonstration of its curability by the inhalation of oxygenated air through medicated fluid. An appendix exhibits the wonderful curative properties of salicylic acid.

—The Lake Side Library is issued three times a week. Each number contains some one work of a standard author entire, and is sold at ten cents. We have received No. 30, containing Sermons Out of Church, by Miss Mulock. Donnelly, Loyd & Co., publishers, Chicago.

—The Galaxy for February has: Madcap Violet, Home Rulers in the English Parliament, Anna Seward and Maj André, Suicide, Parma and Bologna, The Tradition of Conquest, Social and Domestic Life Under the Ancient Regime, Army Reduction, and other articles.

—We have received D. M. Ferry & Co.'s Seed Annual for 1876. It is a very complete descriptive catalogue. Farmers and gardeners will find it of value for reference. See advertisement in another column.

—The Cultivator and Country Gentleman, published weekly by Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, N. Y., is one of the oldest and best agricultural papers in the country. Price, $2.50 a year.

—Appleton's Guide for Railways and Steam Navigation for January, 1876, has been received.

The recent move of Prof. Swing from the Central church to McVicker's theater, in Chicago, is attracting considerable attention. Fifty merchants have each subscribed $1,000 as a guarantee fund, which will support the new society for at least two years. Out of these fifty a committee of nine have been chosen to attend to the complete organization. There are nearly three thousand seats in the theater, the sale of which was recently made. The price of seats ranged from $5 to $20. The amount received and the guarantee fund is said to afford sufficient revenue. Mr. Swing receives a salary of $7,000.

MARRIED.

HOWARD—REGAN.—On the 11th of January, 1876, by Rev. H. P. Lewis, Rev. P. Howard, of the Mississippi conference, to Miss M. E. Regan, of Pike county, Miss.

VAUGHN—PREWETT.—By the same, on the twelfth of January, 1876, Mr. D. F. Vaughn to Miss Eva Prewett, all of Pike county, Miss.

MORRIS—GODBY.—January 13, 1876, in the Methodist church in Franklin, La., by Rev. J. F. Scurlock, Mr. Henderson B. Morris to Miss Fanny L. Godby.

NALEE—PUGH.—On the twelfth of January, 1876, at the Methodist church in Calvert, Tex., by Rev. A. M. Pugh, Mr. S. H. Nalee, of Dallas county, Tex., and Miss Lila F. Pugh, of Calvert, Tex.

KING—SCOTT.—Near Newbern, Ala., January 11, 1876, by Rev. C. H. Kelley, Mr. J. F. King and Miss Mary T. Scott.

Publisher's Department.

TO OUR AGENTS.

When subscribers pay, let us know at once. We are sending bills to subscribers, and if their payments to agents are not promptly reported bills may reach them for amounts already paid, but not reported to this office.

A MOST DESIRABLE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.—Those who have had the pleasure of traveling from Buffalo or Niagara Falls to New York over the Erie road will bear testimony to the unsurpassed accommodations on this line. Aside from the pleasure of taking the Falls in their route many passengers choose it in view of personal comfort in travel. Those who may have business to transact with the general passenger agent, John N. Abbott, Esq., will find in him a most courteous and intelligent gentleman, and an officer well calculated to work up the business of his department in a corporation of such vast proportions. Indeed the courtesy and attention to the comfort of passengers on the part of officers, conductors and employés generally is one of the most desirable features in the management of the road.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The traveling and shipping public is much indebted to the enterprise of the directors of the above named road for rapid transmission between New Orleans and St. Louis. The company has shown great enterprise from its first organization to the present. Those who wish to obtain information in reference to the different departments of business can do so by addressing W. R. Allen, general passenger and ticket agent, Seth Fink, Esq., general freight agent, St. Louis, Mo., or J. C. Zimmer, Esq., agent, Cairo, Ill.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.—The Four Seasons Restaurant, at 111 Chartres street, while it is one of the cheapest in the city, is one of the best. John Bosio, Esq., the proprietor, is well acquainted with the business. He buys the best, and his cooks know how to prepare to suit the palates of his guests. We advise those who are not acquainted with this house, and with whom it may be convenient, to give him a trial.

INSURANCE.—The footings of the last statement of the New Orleans Insurance Company will be found in our advertising columns. The company, as will be seen, was established in 1805. It has continued to maintain its high standing through the vicissitudes of more than two generations, and there is none now more worthy of public confidence.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—The character of Fairbanks' scales for accuracy as a standard in weighing is so well and so fully established that we need only call attention to their advertisement, and of the agency under the control of our excellent neighbor, W. B. Bowman, Esq. No. 53 Camp street.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending Jan. 22, 1876.

A—C G Andrews, J N Andrew $20, Thomas Y Armstrong, Richard H Adair $1, American Tract Society, Thomas H Amberson.

B—W H Bryant two letters, J C Brogan, Mrs C M E Beard, R B Brown $2, Billings, Clapp & Co $16.60, Victor Braelit two letters, $5, Moses E Bull $1, Mrs J H Brunner $2, B G Blackwell $2, Charles M Blocker $5, J. M. Boon, Bornum & Pease, Thos C Bradford, Thomas W Brown $8.30, D P Bradford, John Burnett, J. D Burke, Louis Bogger & Co, H Booth, L W Beard, Josiah Bancroft, J M Brown.

C—Thomas Coleman $2.25, J T Cunningham, L Carley, Thomas B Curtis $1, A J Coleman, J M Curtis, J. L. Cain, J. J. Crane, Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, Alfred E Clay three letters $10, Beverly Carradine $2, Mrs S Champenois $2, R Crawford $10, T Cameron $2, Baxter Clegg, Mrs Ella Carpenter.

D—P H Dieffenwierth $80, Donaldson & Co two letters, Logan H Dameron, R A Davis, M Dearman, Dixon Donley $2.50, W J Davis $5.40, Daughtry & Smythe, Edward H Davis, C B DuRose, T J Doss $3, R H Downer (per H H Hedrick) $7, Thos W Dye $1.20, Daniel G Dowling, W A Drobly $19.10.

E—H R Eppes $2, H Eastland & Co, John Enright $1, Eyrich & Co, Mrs Mary Ellis $3.

F—W F Ferris, E N Fleshman two letters, C A Frazee, L Q Fairman $2, Clay Fairbanks, Mrs Mary B Fuller $2, E Farmer, C H Finker $2, Fairbanks & Co.

G—John A Giles $9.60, Mrs K A Griswold $6.25, H Gelmer & Bro, A E Goodwyn, James A Godfrey, Joseph A Gayne two letters, H M Grimmde $2, E C Gabriel $2.50, B Griswold, H Goff $2.

H—A D Harper $21, R B Hoskins $2, Howes & Bodge, A B Hines $2.50, A H Holland, P Howard $2.20, W H Harney two letters, James A Hart, R M Hastings, Mrs J M P Henry, H J Harris, Miss M L Hemington $1, William Hart, $10, W S Holcombe $2, Charles L Harris, C W Hurley & Co.

J—B F Jones $1, H F Johnson two letters, E J Josey $30.

K—Kain & James two letters, C H Kelly, H Key.

L—W C Lewis $20, L A Lesette $2.05, H P Lewis, John Lark, Walter Lipscomb 50 cents, H C Langford $5, George M Livermann, Mrs Sallie Langhlin $2.

M—A McDonglas, Thomas H McClendon, W A Montgomery $7, William Monk $23.10, Joseph Morris, J E Mason four letters, Morgan Envelope Company, W F Mellen, Henry D Moore, F F Mangum, A L McBryde $5, Mrs E A Mestickins, A W McVoley $2, J W Merchant $5, A V Montgomery $1.50, Bishop E M Marvin, Bishop H N McTyeire, Thos Mirtlett $6.

N—Joseph D Nettles, W L Nugent $2, J T New, coupe two letters, John W Newman $4, A M Neylus.

O—James Ormond, Mrs W A Ogg $2.

P—J H Powless, Pecker & Kimbrough, A L Pritchett $2, John H Parker $1.25, E C Press $1, M Peterson, N W Patillo $2.50, J Perth $5.50, Peterson & Henderson, Joel Pearson, John H Peavy, J L Potter $4, sundry Pepper $2, Order, Pipes $12.50, Juan M Parlin.

R—Thomas Reed $4, M A Sale, Miss Mandeville Imon Reed, Wood Superintendent, J K Randall, J H Russell, A H Redington agent, J W Rose $11.50, J C Reed.

S—Charles C Smith, Scribner & Co, James Satterly $2, Geo Higgins Standifer, J P Strong, B A Seeley $4, H P Sewell, Mrs Fred A Smith $2, N H Sellers, Thomas Stelzer $1, John Schmidt, W Seegers $2, Geo C Schmidt, C Sanders, M Sweet, Stewart, H Schroeder, W J Scott, St Louis Advertising and Publishing Company.

T—E A Timmons, L A Thomlinson, H M Trueheart.

U—University Publishing Company.

W—M L Wharton, J. L. Wright, S Halsey Wortheim, A E Wall $2, W H Woodruff two letters, Mrs Woodus streets, W M Wimp, Thomas F Webb $5, H C Wells, John K Wilson, J M Weems, J Weaver & Co, E J Ward, T J Worthy.

Y—N E Young.

SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT.—Should any of our readers want to supply themselves with guns, or any kind of firearms, sporting materials, game bags, shot pouches, gunpowder, cartridges, fishing rods, nets, hooks, or any kind of fishing tackle we advise them to go to the Sportsmen's Depot, 55 St. Charles street, kept by our clever neighbor Richard Rhodes.

MESSRS. ORIEL & WRIGHT, cotton and sugar factors, and general commission merchants, No. 93 Decatur street, will attend to sales of wool, moss or hides, as well as cotton and sugar. They guarantee the best prices in the market. We take pleasure in directing attention to their advertisement in another column.

ORNAMENTAL AND CONVENIENT.—The paper lapboard offered for sale by C. O. Palmer & Co. is unique, convenient and useful. Light, durable and neat, the yard measure on one side is an important addition to its value. It can be used as a cutting-board, lunch table or writing desk. See advertisement elsewhere.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Planters visiting the city should call at the agricultural implement depot of H. J. West, Esq., on Magazine street, between Lafayette and Girod, where they will find a large amount of labor saving machinery, useful in the field, the garden, the workshop and the household.

MESSRS. BRASELMAN & ADAMS, No. 388 Magazine street, have one of the finest stocks of dry goods to be found in this market. They are anxious to close out their winter stock, and advertise that they will sell cheaper than at the auctions, so as to get rid of their goods before Mardi Gras.

COTTON AND CORN PLANTER.—Harbin's Combined Cotton and Corn Planter, with Thomas improvements, is an implement which, it seems to us, every planter needs. We call the special attention of planters to the advertisement to be found in our columns.

FLOUR.—The house of William H. Matthews & Bro., 71 Poydras street, advertise in another column three thousand barrels of choice flour and two thousand barrels of corn meal. Those purchasing for shipment or home supply will do well to give them a call.

BOOK-BINDER.—Adolphe J. Lehoy, Esq., at 92 Camp street, over James A. Gresham book store, is an experienced book binder, and will bind blank-books, music or periodicals at short notice, in good style and at economical terms.

FOR CHINA or crockery of any description our readers cannot do better than go to Navia & Offner's China Palace on Canal street.

SEE the notice of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair, on this page.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOW SELDOM we see a splendid head of hair! From sickness, excessive labor or neglect thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. *Burnett's Cocoaine* will repair this waste. The Cocoaine is a perfect hair dressing, a promoter of the growth of the hair, a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin, is rapidly absorbed, and imparts luster and strength. ja27 tf.

NOT disagreeable, hardly more bitter than lager beer, and much more satisfactory and pleasant, Simmons' Liver Regulator can be taken at any time without interfering with business or pleasure. It is so gentle, safe and such a good digester that it is often used after a hearty meal to settle the food and relieve any apprehension that the meal may disagree with you. ja27 1t

DR. WILLIAM F. STEUART, Marine Hospital, Port of Baltimore, says: "I take pleasure in recommending *Yerba's Liquid Extract of Rose* as a most excellent tonic and hydrocratur of the system. I have tested it with universal success." Sold by all druggists. ja27 1t.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 18 Camp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best-selected stock in the South; and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit our line of

LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as moderate as can be found in any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
18 Camp street, under City Hotel
New Orleans, La.
de6 1yr

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold" in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to *Brown's Household Troches*, if neglected, often works upon the lungs. ja27 4t

TO PHYSICIANS AND LADIES.—Mrs. E. J. Harding, of St. Louis (621 Olive street,) manufacturer of articles and appliances for the relief of the afflicted, such as Improved Abdominal Supporters, Bandages, Shoulder Braces, etc., desires the attention of those interested. Her Abdominal Supporters are acknowledged by the most eminent medical authority in St. Louis, as well as elsewhere, to be the very best now in use or heretofore invented for the purpose. Send for descriptive circular, containing diagram, directions for measurement, price list, etc. ja27 4m

IMPORTANT TO COMMERCIAL AND SUMMER TRAVELERS.—Southerners visiting New York, or leaving by the cars from Grand Central Depot for Niagara, Canada, Saratoga, White Mountains, or summer resorts anywhere, will save annoyance and expense of carriage hire and baggage expressage by stopping at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Over three hundred and fifty elegantly furnished rooms, and fitted up at a cost of $1,000,000. European plan. Fifteen cars, like those luxuriously lighted, run every minute to the Grand Union from all the railroad depots in New York; stages and street cars pass the doors for all parts of the city. se2 6m

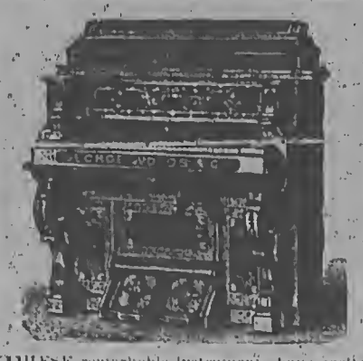
PIERSON & HEWS, fine Clothing, Shirts and Furnishing Goods, 13 and 15 Camp street, opposite City Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana. We invite visitors from the interior to examine our stock and prices. We claim to sell first-class goods as low as can be afforded and live. We sell the celebrated Slamilton-seam shirts, warranted to fit, wear and give satisfaction. Liberal deduction made to Clergymen, and their trade solicited. jan11 1y

SKIN DISEASES! A Cure Guaranteed. State your case, and send with 25 cents to DR. VAN DYKE, 121 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa. oc21 6m

LADIES—J. A. POZZONI'S MEDICATED COMPLEXION POWDER imparts to the skin a beautiful transparent whiteness, makes the skin delicately soft and smooth, removes all Freckles and Tan, and relieves all irritation. This valuable cosmetic can be used with the greatest confidence. WHEELOCK & FINLAY, Wholesale Dealers, New Orleans. no1 6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. WOODS & CO.'S ORGANS.



THESE remarkable instruments have excited much interest and enthusiasm among musicians in this country and Europe by reason of their **Great Capacity for Musical Expression, Beautiful Tone, Thorough Workmanship, and Elegant Designs and Finish.**

Persons of influence in musical circles are invited to correspond with a view to introducing or supplying the demand for these instruments in their respective vicinities. Address

GEO. WOODS & CO.,
CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.
Warerooms:
BOSTON, CHICAGO AND LONDON.
ja27 ft

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

GUARANTEED U. S. STANDARD.

FAIRBANKS'

COTTON AND SUGAR BEAMS.

Branch House, 53 Camp Street.

ja27 1y W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

RICHARD RHODES,

LATE F. CHARLEVILLE,

SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT,

55 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Articles of All Kinds for Fishermen.

Rods, Nets, Hooks, Lines, and every desirable article for the Angler, wholesale and retail.

GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS of every variety and at direct importation. Also Sporting Materials of all kinds, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Flasks, and every article needed by Hunters, will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Also the celebrated "Dead Shot" Gunpowder, Shot, Eley's Shells, Cartridges, etc., of the best quality, wholesale and retail.

ja27 1y R. RHODES.

LOOK TO YOUR SHIPMENTS.

ODELL & WRIGHT,

93 DECATUR ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

COTTON & SUGAR FACTORS,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Obtain Always the Best Market Prices.

The sale of Moss, Wool and Hides, and other heavy produce, specially attended to. Liberal advances in cash or merchandise. We are familiar with the products we handle. We are Sole Agents for the GRANGERS' BRANDS OF FLOUR

Grangers' Friend XXX. Grangers' Hope XXX. Grangers' Bride XXXX. Grangers' Extra XXXX. Grangers' Best XXXX.

which we will sell at Western prices. We also purchase Sugar and Molasses for those outside the sugar sections. ja27 1y

ADOLPHE J. LEHOY,

BOOK BINDER, RULER

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

92 ..... Camp Street 92

(Over James A. Gresham's,) New Orleans.

Music Books and Periodicals bound in any desired style. ja27 1y

FOUR SEASONS RESTAURANT.—JOHN BOSIO, proprietor of this old and favorite house, announces to his friends that he has removed to No. 111 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti streets, where, with enlarged premises and increased facilities, he will give them the best the market affords, at the same low prices as heretofore. Private Dining-Rooms up stairs. Also comfortably furnished rooms at reasonable rates. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him in the past, he asks for a continuance of the same favors. Open till twelve o'clock. ja27-2m8p

WANTED ..... WANTED.

A situation as CORRESPONDING CLERK in some publishing house or manufactory.

Address L. W. READ,
Vienna, La.
ja27 4t*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Orleans Insurance Co.

CORNER CAMP AND CANAL STS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1805.

Capital	$500,000 00
Assets at their market value	652,827 96
Income for the year 1875	624,031 91

The company insures FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS. Issues Marine policies payable in London in case of loss.

President—J. TUYES.
Vice President—A. SCHREIBER.
Secretary—J. W. HINCKS.

DIRECTORS.

Ernest Merlin,	A. M. Beckham
Placide Forstall,	A. Schreiber,
H. Gally,	J. Tuyes,
Charles Lalitte,	W. A. Bell.
W. Van Benthuysen,	D. Fallo,
Pierre Pontz.	D. D. Rogers, ja27 1y

HARBIN'S COMBINED

COTTON & CORN PLANTERS,

WITH THOMAS' IMPROVEMENTS,

To be had separately, or in combination, from the following well-known houses:

STAUFFER MACREADY & CO., 71 Canal St.
A. BALDWIN & CO., 71 Canal street.
HOPE BROS. & CO., 81 and 91 Camp street.
H. J. M'LEAN & CO., 52 Canal street.
FOLGER & CO., 43 Magazine street.
N. D. WETMORE, 106 Gravier street.
W. J. CUSHING, 66 St. Charles street.
C. B. CHURCHILL, Gravier, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

They are guaranteed to do better work than any Seed Planters yet introduced.

ABRAM THOMAS,
ja27 3m P. O. Box 2228 New Orleans, La.

FLOUR.

1,500 bbls. Coles Mills EXTRA FLOUR.
1,000 bbls. Gil Blas EXTRA FLOUR.
500 bbls. Coles FFEXTRA FLOUR.

Also a large line of Low Medium and Fancy Family of various brands.

2,000 bbls. CORN MEAL.

In store and for sale by

WM. H. MATTHEWS & BRO.,
ja27 1m 71 Poydras St., New Orleans, La.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

PAPER LAP BOARDS.

SIZE, 27x34. PRICE, $1.50.

Liberal discount to the trade. Call and see them.

E. C. PALMEIC & CO.,
ja22 2m 93 and 95 Canal street.

Cheaper than Auction

AND

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SALES we have made during the past month, notwithstanding the

CONTINUOUS WEALTH-DESTROYING

THE SCARCITY OF MONEY,

HAS SUCCEEDED IN MAKE

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION,

TO THE END THAT

MARDI GRAS

Will find us ENTIRELY SOLD OUT OF WINTER GOODS.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS AND WINTER DRESS GOODS BELOW COST.

BRASELMAN & ADAMS,

386 MAGAZINE ST 388

CORNER ST. ANDREW.

ja13 1m5p

Successful Music-Books.

Getze's School for Parlor Organ.

It is already in the hands of good learners and players on Reed Organs, and deserves this and greater success. Contains 176 graded lessons, including nearly 70 agreeable Pieces, a dozen Songs, and 25 Short Voluntaries. **$2.50.**

Centennial Collection for Old Folks Concerts. New 60 cts.

Shining River. The new S. S. book for your Sabbath School. 35 cts.

Bellak's Analytical Method FOR PIANO-FORTE.

An easy and practical instruction book (for the first three months on the Piano) nothing could be better. Very easy pieces, nicely fingered and graded. Does away mostly with the dryness and drudgery of the first quarter. In Paper, **75 cents.**

High School Choir. $1.

For High Schools, Academies, Seminaries.

GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG.

A large, elegant collection of Choice Songs, with Piano or Reed Organ accompaniment. 262 pages, Sheet Music size. $2.50 in Boards, $3.50 Cloth.

All books mailed, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
BOSTON.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.

J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

GO TO

CHEAP JOHN'S,

207 POYDRAS STREET. 207

Between Baronne St. and the Market.

TO BUY GREAT BARGAINS

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ja6 2m

Thirty-two fine engravings of Birds of the Air, and a description of each species & thirty-two cards without species & thirty-two cards containing descriptions of their habits etc. are contained in the

AVILUDE!

Or Game of Birds. A volume of scientific information and fascinating amusement. Sent, post paid, on receipt of fifty cents.

Send three cent stamp for catalogue of games. WM. H. GOULD, successor to WEST & LEE GAME CO., Worcester, Mass. no25 3m

ROBERT H. BOWLES,

DEALER IN

Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes,

ALSO IN

TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, VALISES, ETC.

No. 150 Canal Street,

de30 1yr NEW ORLEANS.

BLYMYER M'F'G CO

BELLS

CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE-ALARM

Fine toned, low priced, fully warranted. Catalogue giving full particulars, prices, etc., sent free.

BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO.,
664 to 674 West Eighth St., Cincinnati, O
jel 1yeow

MEDICAL.

I MUST OWN that your Simmons' Liver Regulator fully deserves the popularity it has attained. As a family medicine it has no equal. It cured my wife of a malady I had counted incurable—that wolfsbane of our American people, Dyspepsia. She desires that all nations and people might know the virtues of this God-given remedy. Hoping that the above will appear in your Almanac of 1876, and be of some use in extolling the virtues of your excellent medicine, is the wish of your humble servant,

A. E. P. ALBERT,
Professor in Nicholas Public School,
Parish of Terrebonne, La.

I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for two years, and recommend it as a very superior medicine for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease.

GEORGE W. SMITH,
Kentucky Conference,
Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Your valuable medicine (Simmons' Regulator) has saved me doctors' bills often. I use it for everything that it is recommended for, and never know it to fail. I have used it in Colic and Grubs with my mules and horses, giving them about half a bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to. You can recommend it to every one that has stock as being the best medicine known for all complaints that horse flesh is heir to.

E. T. TAYLOR,
Agent for Grangers of Georgia.

[Illustration]

Simmons' Liver Regulator doubtless is one of the best medicines ever compounded from the great botanic garden of nature, and contains no life-destroying component hidden under some technical name, but is a purifier, rejuvenator and regulator not only of the Liver, but of the whole system.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1. Sold by all Druggists. de2 1yopte

COUGHS. COLDS. ASTHMA.

Remember that for all Affections of the

THROAT AND LUNGS

Laplace's Indian Turnip Pectoral Balm

IS THE SOLE REMEDY.

Combining efficacy of action with a most palatable flavor. GIVE IT A TRIAL.

Price, $1. Sold at all wholesale and retail drug stores in New Orleans, and by the proprietor.

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Farm, Garden and Household.

FOR THE ADVOCATE.

Bee-Keeping.

1. If you wish to keep the worm or moth out of your bee-hives, have your hives sitting upon boards or planks the hive sitting upon the boards in two places, so that you can take out one piece and get the worms and eggs off of it, and put it back and take out the other piece, and clean off in the same way. This ought to be done, as often as every ten days, after the fifteenth of June until the first day of October. This will keep the moth almost entirely from your hives. I object to the plan of sitting the hives upon the heads of rails or small blocks, as that induces the worm fly to pass up into the comb to deposit its eggs, where you can never get the worm out until the hive is ruined.

2. Driving your bees from one hive to the other, after the common plan, will ruin your bees, for the reason that you lose a crop of young bees. Sometimes they do well, but only when there is a young swarm nearly ready to come out, which, when driven out with the old bees, will do well. When you wish to drive from one gum to the other, put your new gum in the place of the old gum, with the head loose, so that you can take it off. In taking the old hive to pieces, save all the best, well-filled pieces of comb, with young bees, and string them up in the new gum where you wish to drive your bees into, and then nail on the head. The bees will go in and do well, for all bees will take care of their young. This plan of stringing up the young bees will apply to the saving of bees from the woods or forest when you cut a bee-tree. This is almost a never-failing plan to save bees from trees in the forest.

3. Being afraid of the stings of bees, or of being stung, is the reason you cannot manage bees. Go to the store and buy a small meal-sifter, and put it into the end of a small flour sack, and fasten the sack well over the half of the sifter. Open the other end and slip it over your head, and tie it around the neck, so as to let the sifter come over the face. Put on your gloves, and go where you please among your bees.

4. You should never let your hives stand where the hot sun will come upon them from eight o'clock in the morning until four in the evening. Many persons, in hiving bees, let the gum stand in the hot sun, and think that the bees hived are doing well. But when they come to examine the gum they find that the bees are out and gone. Nothing but the hive standing in the hot sun was the cause of it. If these few hints are well received I may write again.

Respectfully,

OLIVER FLEMING.

BRUNDIDGE, ALA., January 5, 1876.

Preparation and Sowing of Wheat.

The experience of the past year for a large portion of Mississippi has completely exploded the theory that wheat is too uncertain a crop to grow in this State, and that it does not pay to raise it. The wheat harvest of the year was the largest ever grown in Mississippi, and wherever pains were taken in the preparation of the land, and the land was seeded soon enough—say by the twenty-fifth of October—the yield was large and most remunerative.

The land intended for wheat should be thoroughly and closely plowed and well pulverized, forming a fine and firm seed bed. Where the land is not naturally rich enough, scatter cotton seed at the rate of forty or fifty bushels to the acre, and harrow them in with the wheat. This plan is almost certain to bring a good crop.

The seed should be carefully selected, and thoroughly sifted and cleaned. If the wheat has been affected with smut it should be steeped in a solution of bluestone for ten or twelve hours before planting. Or another plan that we have used with great success against smut and rust is to make a strong brine of salt and water, strong enough to float an egg; soak the wheat for twenty-four hours in this brine, taking care to skim off all the defective grains and trash that rise to the top. To dry the wheat so that it can be handled, sprinkle it with quicklime. We have used this method for years, and have never known it to fail.

We would also recommend the sowing of seed grown in a different soil and climate, instead of that raised at home. We are satisfied that this method improves the quality and quantity of the yield of wheat, and we are strongly inclined to believe that the wheat will not rust as readily; such, at least, has been the experience of many skillful farmers with whom we have conversed on the subject. Up to this time the red May wheat has proven the most reliable variety to sow in our soil and climate. Other varieties that have been tried this year generally failed, or have given such poor results as to be rejected.

Every farmer who contemplates sowing wheat this fall should thoroughly prepare his land and sow it from the twentieth of October, and never later, if he expects his crop to escape the rust. Also sow the red rust-proof oats early in the fall if you expect to secure good crops.—*Farmer's Vindicator.*

MEASURING BULK CORN.—The rules for measuring corn, as given by your correspondents, produce different results, and consequently are erroneous. The dimensions of a bushel are 18½ inches in diameter and 8 inches in depth; therefore there are 2,150.4 cubic inches in a bushel.

To find the number of cubic inches of corn in bulk, multiply in inches the length, breadth and depth, which product will be in cubic inches. Divide by the number of cubic inches in a bushel (2,150.4,) and the quotient will be in bushels of shelled corn. Then you must decide what proportion of corn and cobs there are in a bushel; say they are equal in bulk, then divide by 2, and the quotient will be the correct amount in the ear.—*G. C. H., in the Courier-Journal.*

Bears are plenty in Oxford county, Me. A small boy recently was out hunting partridges, and when upon the point of firing at one he saw a huge bear making for him. The lad stood his ground with the fortitude of one of maturer years until the bear got within fifteen feet of him, with mouth wide open, and then let him have the contents of his gun, taking effect probably in his eyes. Brin dropped and rolled over once, and then came for the boy again, with vengeance; but, throwing down his gun, and not being far from the house, he succeeded in escaping from his dangerous enemy.

A great nature reveals itself less by its escapes than by its recoveries, as sickness shows the native vigor of the constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MR. ED. L. HALL—SIR: I have examined the sample of Crystal Polishing Powder left with me by you, with the following result:

I find it to contain no acids or alkalies, on which account it will be entirely free from corrosive action when applied to paint or metallic surfaces. It contains no poisonous substances by which any accident or injury could happen while using it. The particles of the Powder are all angular, and not rounded, as in most kinds of sands and in many other polishing agents. The particles are extremely small and hard, which, with their angular shape, give it especial value as a rapid and fine polisher. Yours truly,

ALFRED W. PERRY,
Professor of Chemistry,
Charity Hospital Medical College.

EDWARD L. HALL,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE

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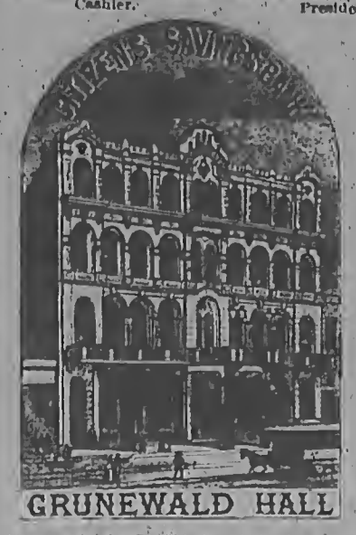

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The bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000, $500 and $100 each, to suit every class of investors, and interest will be at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New York or this city, at the option of the subscriber, at the time of issue. The bonds will be coupon, and will be registered or made payable to bearer, as desired. Ten per cent. will be payable at the time of subscription, fifteen on the first of February, twenty-five on the first of March, twenty-five on the first of April, and twenty-five on the first of May next, when the bonds will be issued and dated.

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ja20 5t Secretary.

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Besides its acknowledged certainty of cure, this truly extraordinary medicine has, over most compounds of the same nature, the decided advantage that, owing to its agreeable flavor, it can be administered without the least difficulty to children, and it requires no particular diet. It is also the cheapest, not only because the bottles contain more sirup than any other, but owing to its peculiar composition this sirup will keep for years without fermenting, and it can be used in families whenever required by simply keeping the bottle well corked.

Directions for Taking the Sirup.—Grown persons can take from four to six spoonfuls in the course of the day, either pure or diluted in a little water, or in less quantity at intervals of three or four hours.

Persons much troubled during the night may take two tablespoonfuls of the Sirup on going to bed, when it will stop the cough and procure a good night's rest.

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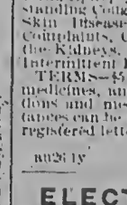

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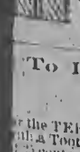

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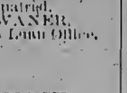

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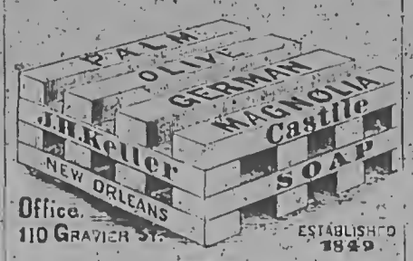

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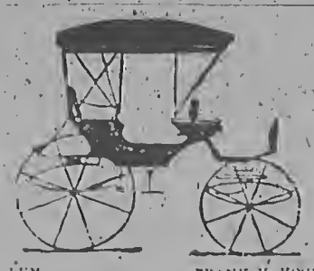

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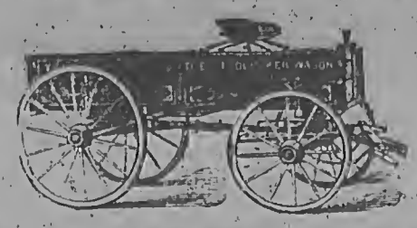

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Successor to R. Marsh Denman & Co.

TO GRANGERS PURCHASING DRY GOODS.

We claim the attention of the **Grangers**, as also all buyers of Dry Goods, to

OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

DOMESTICS AND STAPLE GOODS,

WHICH IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

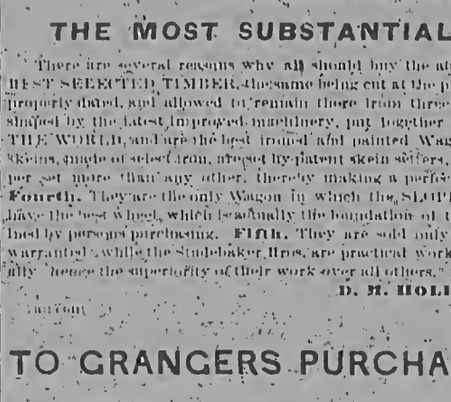
Buying and Selling for Cash Only Enables Us to Offer the Best Inducements.

All Orders filled with care and promptitude.

D. H. HOLMES, 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon St.

Samples furnished BY MAIL on application. ja14 1y

C. C. C.



The Complete Cotton Cleaner, a New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginner,—thoroughly removes all Dust, Dirt, Sand and light Trash from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grades.

No gin house should be without one of these "cleaners". It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days work.

Manufactured and sold by

Allison Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.

Send for Circulars and Price list.

FRIERSON & CO., Agents, 77 Carondelet St., New Orleans La.

oct 6m

TUNNARD PATENT SOUTHERN

CORN AND PEA PLANTERS,

AND

COTTON PLANTERS.

PRICE ONLY $15 EACH. Proven by over ten years' use to be in all respects the VERY BEST made. Simple and strong in construction, reliable in operation and light draft. Opens, Plants, Covers and Rolls Down at one operation. Plants Corn or Peas continuously or at any desired distance apart and at any depth. *Can be used the same as a Single Cultivator.* Order early.

B. J. WEST, 115 and 117 Magazine St., New Orleans.

DEALER IN IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, PLANTATION HARDWARE STEAM ENGINES, ETC. no21 6m

PHILIP WERLEIN,

NOS. 78, 80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE ST., NEW ORLEANS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC, ETC.

The best PIANOS AND ORGANS, such as the Chickering, Decker Bros., Haines Bros., Mason & Hamlin, Estey & Co., and others.

The largest stock, the best Pianos and Organs, the easiest terms and the lowest prices in the South. No trashy, unreliable Pianos kept. Every instrument sold is fully warranted to be as represented, and to give satisfaction. ja1 1y

MISFIT CARPETS.

Good Second-Hand and Misfit English Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Etc., very cheap at the Old Place,

112 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

SIDE ENTRANCE OPPOSITE FULTON STREET PRAYER MEETING.

Goods Sent to Any Part of the United States Free of Charge.

SEND FOR A PRICE LIST se16 1y

ADOLPH SUTTER,

GLASS STAINER.

Particular Attention Paid to Church Work.

Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.

312 N. SEVENTH ST., bet. Pine and Olive

no14 1y ST. LOUIS, MO.

STAINED GLASS WORKS.

GALLERY OF ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIVE ART.

WILLIAM GIBSON'S SONS.—Established in 1838. Ecclesiastical Decorations, Plain and Ornamental Windows for Churches and Domestic buildings. The likes of Artists and Amateurs artistically carried out. Designs for Memorial Windows a specialty. Allison's Building, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York. oct14 1y

MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

THE JAS. LEFFEL

Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by

POOLE & HUNT,

Baltimore, Md.

7,000 NOW IN USE!

Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

mh25 1y

MACHINERY.

IRON AND WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING.

HANGERS, PULLEYS, COUPLINGS, BELTING, etc. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and price list.

GEORGE PLACE,

121 CHAMBERS AND 103 READE STREET,

NEW YORK CITY. au19 1y

BUCKEYE BELLS

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY, [illegible] superior CHURCH BELLS and [illegible] Bells, Chimes, etc. Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

jan20 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM GREGG. MRS. ADA GREGG

Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,

NO. 151 CANAL STREET,

Next door to New Orleans Savings Institution,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A long acquaintance with the various kinds of

SEWING MACHINES

has induced us to make a specialty in this line. First-class Machines of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Under-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $25. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones. Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments in the country to parties giving references.

MRS. ADA GREGG

respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adornment or domestic goods for Ladies and Children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of ladies' and children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.

N. B.—All inquiries relative to articles mentioned, or unmentioned will be answered free of charge.

Second-hand Machines in good order, at half prices. The best Needles for all Machines.

REFERENCE.—J. E. Power, Jackson, Miss.

Send for catalogue and circular. Address solely GREGG'S PURCHASING BUREAU.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

578 ..... MAGAZINE STREET 57

Opposite the Magazine Street Market,

(Sign of the Lady's Boot,) New Orleans.

This is the greatest Boot and Shoe House in the South, where Boots, Shoes and Hats can be purchased at THE LOWEST PRICES—Cheaper than the Cheapest. A call is all that is asked to convince any one that this is the cheapest and best place to purchase Boots, Shoes and Hats in the South.

Parties at a distance from New Orleans can take their own measure and purchase their Boots or Shoes by mail with the aid of our Carded Measurement. Send, or call and get one.

We manufacture all descriptions of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters at the very lowest prices. All work warranted to be of the best material.

de16 1y LOUIS GIMBEL, Agent.

J. A. LACROIX,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Pontchartrain Cheap Store,

COR. FRENCHMEN AND VICTORY STREETS

Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Always on hand, a full assortment of first-class goods, at prices which defy competition.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. My Motto—Quick Sales and Small Profits. ja25 1y

P. W. MOHR,

619 ..... Magazine Street 619

Between Josephine and Jackson.

I call the attention of my friends and the public in general to my having reopened a Dry Goods store, wherein I will keep constantly on hand a full and well-assorted stock of all kinds of

Dry Goods and Notions.

My motto—QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. ja1 1m

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

Workingmen's Grocery Store.

THE BEST FOR EVERYTHING, GOOD WEIGHT AND HONEST DEALING.

EVERYTHING SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, AND

Exclusively for Cash.

Meats of all kinds, choice Family Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and all kinds of Fancy Goods, etc. Customers will find that they can save money, even on staples, by purchasing of me. Call and see. Polite attention given to every one.

J. D. REEL,

774 and 781 Tchoupitoulas street.

de7 3m Bet. Philip and Soraparu, Fourth District.

"IRON-CLAD PAINT."

WE MANUFACTURE under Green's Patents, from the purest and hardest Iron Ores, such as are used in furnaces for making Pig Iron. It is Fire, Water and Weather-Proof. The best, most economical and durable Paint known for ROOFING, IRON WORK, OUT-BUILDINGS, FENCES, BRICK WALLS, etc. Agents wanted. Send for circular and price list.

EMPIRE IRON-CLAD PAINT CO.,

30 W. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

se4 1y

SOUTHERN BANK,

NEW ORLEANS, January 3, 1876.

At an election held on the eighth inst. the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Institution for the ensuing year, viz:

THOMAS LAYTON, WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
BRADISH JOHNSON, JOHN E. MOORE, Jr.,
H. H. STANLEY, W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, Jr.

And at a meeting, this day, of the Board of Directors, THOMAS LAYTON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

jan11 1m J. DARR, Cashier.

T. W. BOTHICK,

UNDERTAKER,

271 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Embalming and Disinterring. Bodies carefully shipped. Carriages and Cabs for hire. de23 1y

New Orleans Markets.

From the New Orleans Price Current.

The river is 5 feet 9 inches below high-water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals for the three days ending January 25:

Mississippi river and bayous	bales... 9,515
Red river	5,462
Ouachita river	448
Railroads	7,851
Lake	50
Mobile	438
Texas	2,190
Arkansas river	2,542
Total	29,418

On Saturday the market opened with a fair inquiry, but operations being restricted by light offerings of the kinds most in request, only a moderate business was done during the morning, after which the movement became more animated, and the entire sales of the day summed up 9,600 bales. Good staple and even-running lots of strict low middling and the higher grades were in special request, and being offered sparingly, commanded very full prices—in many cases ⅛@¼c above our outside quotations. Other descriptions were steady. On Monday, the movement being checked at the opening by light supplies of the better qualities, and favorable demand less freely, the sales during the morning reached 3,000 bales, after which the demand was rather more active, and further transactions were reported to the extent of 5,500 bales, making a total for the day of 8,500 bales. Good ordinary sold as low as 9¼c, and strict middling at 12c. On Tuesday the market opened with a fair inquiry, and although operations were restricted by light offerings of the kinds wanted, yet the sales summed up 10,650 bales, at steady prices for the medium and better qualities, but at irregular and easy rates for good ordinary and the lower grades.

The above makes an aggregate for the past three days of 28,750 bales, against 28,850 for the corresponding time last week and 24,950 the week before.

The receipts proper at this port since the first of September, exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, are 853,021 bales, against 686,556 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest mail dates, as compared with last year, is 404,951 bales. The increase by the reports per telegraph is 417,385—2,893,144, against 2,475,759. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year, there is an increase of 51,273 bales to Great Britain, of 37,995 to France, and of 175,743 to other foreign ports. We quote:

Inferior	@
Low ordinary	@
Ordinary	@
Strict ordinary	@
Good ordinary	@
Strict good ordinary	@
Low middling	@
Strict low middling	@
Middling	@
Strict middling	@
Good middling	@
Middling fair	@

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875	bales	2,976
Arrived past three days		29,418
Arrived previously		797,112— 829,506
Exported past three days		28,750
Exported previously		646,851— 675,601
Stock on hand and on shipboard		153,881

SUGAR.—The receipts on Saturday and Monday, comprising 1,800 hhds, were mostly sold at 6¾c. for inferior, 7c. for common, 7⅜@7⅝c. for good common, 7¾@8c. for fair, 8@8⅛c. for good fair, 8¼@8½c. for fully fair, 7⅞@8c. for prime to strictly prime, 8¾c. for choice, 9¼c. for centrifugal, clarified, 9¾@9⅞c. for white centrifugal, 9¾c. for 4-white clarified, and 9¾@10c. for white clarified. On Tuesday the market opened with a fair inquiry, and although operations were restricted by light offerings of the kinds wanted, yet the sales summed up 10,650 bales, at steady prices for the medium and better qualities, but at irregular and easy rates for good ordinary and the lower grades.

MOLASSES.—The demand is good and the supplies on Saturday and Monday, comprising 2,800 bbls, sold at 30c. for fermenting, as to quality, 40@45c. for prime reboiled, 46c. for strictly prime fermenting, and 47@48c. for prime not fermenting.

CORN MEAL.—On Tuesday 175 bbls. sold in lots at $2 10@$2 25 ₱ bbl.

CORN.—On Tuesday [illegible] sacks sold at 55c. for white and white mixed, and 50c. for yellow.

OATS.—On Tuesday [illegible] sacks sold at 40c. ₱ bushel.

BRAN.—On Saturday and Monday [illegible] sacks sold at [illegible]c. ₱ sack.

PORK.—On Monday 50 bbls mess sold at $21.00 ₱ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT.—On Tuesday [illegible] boxes clear sides and [illegible] boxes shoulders [illegible] hogs' head sold at [illegible]c.

HAMS.—The market is stronger and [illegible] are [illegible] at 16@17c. Nothing found [illegible] reported at 16@16½c. ₱ lb. On Monday about [illegible] boxes sold at 16c.

BACON.—On Tuesday [illegible] sides sold at 12c.; [illegible] boxes clear sides sold at [illegible] and [illegible] clear sides at 12½c., all on the spot.

LARD.—On Tuesday 65 tierces refined sold at 10 bbls [illegible]c.

MONETARY.

Gold opened on Tuesday at 112⅞, closed at 113⅛, against 113⅛@113¼ at New York, and after a limited business closed at 112⅞@113, against 111 in that market.

No sales of silver have been reported. The market is [illegible] quoted at 103@104c. for American half dollars, and 97@98c. for Mexican dollars.

New Orleans Wholesale Prices.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:		
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	$5 00
Cotton sweeps	4 00	5 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	7 50	15 00
Axes	9 50	15 00
Shovel plows	4 50	5 50
Half doz. with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	125 00	225 00
Bradford's grist mills	150 00	225 00
ARMS, ₱ M:		
Lake	9 00	11 00
Country	8 00	— —
English fire	45 00	47 00
American fire	— —	— —
CANDLES, ₱ lb.:		
Sperm, New Bedford	— —	—
Tallow	12	17
CHOCOLATE, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	58	60
No. 1	— —	— —
Sweet	21½	— —
COAL, ₱ ton:		
Anthracite	— —	— —
Western, ₱ bbl	40	— —
COFFEE, ₱ lb.:		
Mocha	— —	— —
Java	31	35
COTTON SEED:		
Rough, ₱ ton	— —	— —
In sacks	12 50	— —
EGGS, ₱ dozen:		
Western	16	18
FERTILIZERS, ₱ ton:		
Stern's raw-bone superphosphate	65 00	— —
Stern's fine-ground bone	45 00	— —
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.:		
Double extra	4 25	4 50
Superfine	4 00	— —
Fine	3 75	— —
GLASS, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 16	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 16 to 18 by 24	4 25	4 75
HAY, ₱ ton:		
Prime	17 00	20 00
Choice	— —	22 00
IRON, ₱ ton:		
English, ₱ lb.	— —	— —
Swedes, assorted	— —	7 —
Hoop	4 —	5 —
Sheet	5 —	6 —
Nail rods	7 —	8 00
Castings, American	3½	5
LEATHER, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	— —	28
Sole, oak	— —	40
Harness	— —	45
Calf-skins, ₱ dozen	50 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb	24	28
LIME, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 60	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
LUMBER, ₱ M feet:		
Boards, yellow pine	— —	— —
Boards, cypress	— —	— —
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	12 00	13 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ M	— —	3 —
Lathe	— —	— —
OILS:		
Lard, ₱ gallon	1 10	1 12
Coal oil, in barrels	17	19
Linseed, raw	— —	— —
SARDINES, ₱ dozen		
Ultra-half size boxes	— —	— —
Three-quarter size boxes	1 50	— —
Full size boxes	3 00	— —
SPICES, ₱ lb.:		
Crushed	11	11½
Pulverized	12	— —
TEAS, ₱ lb.:		
Imperial	80	90
Gunpowder	90	1 20
Hyson	75	— —
Young Hyson	— —	1 00
Pouchong	85	— —
Oolong	75	1 10
WAGONS, CARTS, ETC.		
Wagon, two-horse	90 00	95 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	110 00
Wagon two-horse, thin skein	70 00	75 00
Wagon four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	110 00	300 00
Ox wagon	90 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	110 00	— —
Cane cart	115 00	135 00
Tongue cart, complete	115 00	135 00
Plantation cart	90 00	95 00

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, [illegible]

Texas beeves, choice, ₱ head	$60 00	@ 65 00
Texas beeves, first quality, ₱ head	50 00	@ 55 00
Texas cattle, second quality, ₱ head	30 00	@ 35 00
Texas cattle, third quality, ₱ head	— —	@ 12 00
Western beeves, ₱ lb. net	— —	@ — —
Sheep, first quality, ₱ head	3 00	@ 3 50
Sheep second quality, ₱ head	2 50	@ 3 00
Milch cows, choice, ₱ head	50 00	@ 60 00
Milch cows, inferior	30 00	@ 40 00
Calves, ₱ head	5 00	@ 6 00
Yearlings, ₱ head	3 00	@ 4 00

Advertisers' Directory

OF THE

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Alphabetically Arranged Under the Heads of the Business or Articles Advertised.

NOTE.—We take no advertisements except from those who we have good reason to believe are respectable and reliable. The publisher urges his solicitor and agents to seek the advertisements of the most worthy and reliable representatives in every branch of business, and not to apply to or accept business from persons of doubtful character. We have refused business to the extent of thousands of dollars each year for want of satisfactory information in reference to applicants. We think we may safely claim for the list below that it embraces, as a rule, the very best men and firms in the different branches represented.

☞ We do not retain dead advertisements.

Agencies.
Gregg's Purchasing Agency, 134 Canal street.

Agents Wanted.
W. H. Childester, 267 Broadway, New York.
H. S. Goodspeed & Co., 74 Barclay street, New York.
Mme. Griswold, 21 East Sixteenth street, New York.
H. J. Ball & Co., Baltimore, Md.
J. Kennedy & Co., Richmond, Ind.
E. W. Thompson, 24 Dey street, New York.

Barrels.
William E. Walsh, 13 North Front street.

Belts.
Bigelow Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Buckeye Bell Foundery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Book-Binders.
Owen Gernon, 58 Camp street.

Books and Stationery.
Robert J. Harp, agent, 110 and 112 Camp street.
William D. Allen & Co., 121 S. Seventh street, Philadelphia.
American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.
Baker, Davis & Co., Philadelphia.
Bride & Co., 708 Broadway, New York.
Bryan, Brand & Co., St. Louis or New Orleans.
J. H. Chambers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
John Church & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hurd & Houghton, New York.
Nettleton & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Queen City Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. J. Smith & Co., 1237 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Valley Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Boots and Shoes.
H. F. W. Hachmann, 18 Camp street.
Bonspoiseé & Paul, under St. Charles Hotel.
Louis Gimbel, agent, 578 Magazine street.
John Hansen, 49 and 55 Canal street.
William Hogan, 99 and 101 Canal street.
H. Kutzenstein, 134 Royal street.
John Kenz, 16 Royal street.
J. A. Lacroix, corner Frenchmen and Victory streets.
H. Mantine, 491 Dryades street.
Pierre Samorjai, cor. Customhouse and Bourbon streets.

Candy Manufacturers.
Miller & Dielmann, 50, 52 and 54 South Peters street.

Carpets.
A. Broussean, 47 Chartres street.
Elkin & Co., 108 Canal street.
Heath, Pippey & Lara, 99 Camp street.
Mistral Arjets, M. J. Bendall, 12 Fulton street, New York.

Carriages and Wagons.
H. M. Helmsworth, 167 Gravier street.
J. Lowman & Son, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. A. Luling & Co., 192 Gravier street.

Charts.
National Publishing Company, Memphis or Atlanta.

China and Crockeryware.
Samuel E. Moore, 55 Camp street.
Navra & Offner, 120 Canal street.
W. C. Shepard & Co., 29 Camp and 116 Common street.

Chronos.
E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., 591 Broadway, New York.
Roe & Simpson, 56 John street, New York.

Church Furniture.
R. S. Bucke, Philadelphia.

Clothing.
D. Meyer, corner Dauphine and Bienville sts.

Coal and Wood.
J. Thatcher, corner Phillip and Prytania sts.
Sam. Smith, 63 Dryades street.
H. A. Tyler, 9 Carondelet street.
William Vesling, corner Phillip and Prytania.
B. H. Wood & Bro., 106 Common street.

Confectionery.
F. Trolle, 890 Magazine street.

Cotton Cleaner.
Emerson & Co., 27 Carondelet street.

Cotton Presses.
W. H. Reynolds, corner South Market and Fulton streets.

Cotton Ties.
R. W. Rayne & Co., 48 Carondelet street.

Cream Baking Powders.
William H. Shepard, 106 Camp street.

Croquet.
Bradley's Patent Croquet. Robt. J. Harp, agent, 110 and 112 Camp street.

Dentists.
Dr. John G. Angell, 89 Canal street.
James W. Barnum, 508 Magazine street.
Dr. H. A. Betancourt, 173 St. Joseph street.
Dr. George J. Friedrichs, 155 St. Charles street.

Dry Goods.
D. H. Holmes, 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon street.
Jackson Store, corner St. Ann and Chartres streets.
Auguste Marx, 483 Dryades street.
P. W. Mohr, 619 Magazine street.

Educational.
Blackman's Commercial College, 131 Carondelet street.
Emory and Henry College, Washington county, Va., Rev. E. E. Wiley, president.
Mansfield Female College, Mansfield, La., Thos. Armstrong, president.

Electricity.
Paoli Belt Company, 12 Union Square, New York.

Factors and Commission Merchants.
Aiken & Watt, 46 Union street.
Barbour & Co., 55 Gravier street.
Bussey & Co., 188 Gravier street.
D. A. Given & Son, 84 Barolme street.
J. Palmer Strong, 461 Greenwich street, New York.
D. H. Wallace & Co., 79 Carondelet street.
W. C. Watts & Co., Brown's buildings, Liverpool, England.
N. D. Wetmore, 166 Gravier street.
Joseph B. Wolfe & Co., 59 Carondelet street.

Firearms.
John Gain Store, 39 St. Charles street.
R. Rhodes, 36 St. Charles street.

Florists.
C. F. Melville & Son, 600 Magazine street.

Furniture.
John Bolis, 152 and 154 Camp street.

Games.
William H. Doubl, Worcester, Mass.

Gardening.
Peter Henderson, New York.

Glass Staining.
William Coulter & Son, 102 and 104 East Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
William Gibson's Sons, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York.
Adolph Sutter, St. Louis.

Grates and Fenders.
Conover, Woolley & Co., 98 Canal street, New York.

Groceries.
Keep, Raymond & Co., 77 and 79 Poydras street.
John L. Lavelle, 361 Dryades street.
J. H. Reed, 779 and 781 Tchoupitoulas street.
Mrs. A. C. Wilmer, 552 Magazine street.

Hair Goods.
George P. Schilling, 481 Dryades street.

Hardware.
A. Baldwin & Co., 74 Canal and 91, 93 and 95 Common street.

Holiday Goods.
R. H. Macy & Co., New York.

Hotels.
Grand Union, New York.
Hoffman House, Madison Square, New York.
Irving House, Broadway and Twelfth street, New York, George P. Harlow, proprietor.
Westminster Hotel, Irving Place and Sixteenth street, New York.

Insurance.
Factors' and Traders Insurance Company, 67 Carondelet street.
Mechanics' and Traders Insurance Company, 144 Carondelet street.

Iron Works.
William Ehret, 161 and 163 Magazine street.

Leather.
John Frank & Co., 112 Poydras street.
A. F. Ricau, 81 Customhouse street.

Lime.
J. C. Stewart, 389 Julia street.

Lumber.
Nevers & Hery, 413 Julia street.
Roberts & Co., 91, 93, 95 and 97 Gravier street.

Machinery.
Blyhyer Manufacturing Co., 804 to 808 Eighth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Moberly & Kimberly, Troy, New York.
George Place, 121 Chambers street, New York
Turbine Water-Wheel, Poole & Hunt, Baltimore, Md.
H. J. Wiel, 113 and 115 Magazine street.

Medical.
Vinkell's Homœopathic Pharmacy, 152 Julia street.
A. Carrouche, agent, 80 Chartres street.
Cinchona-Quinine, Billings, Clapp & Co., Boston, Mass.
Citrate of Magnesia, Arthur Rogers, 183 spring street, New York.
Citrate of Magnesia, etc., Hofmann & Co., N. Y.
P. L. Chisarlis, 37 Royal street.
Mrs. E. J. Harding, St. Louis.
E. R. Hubbard, M. D., St. Louis.
Feldberger, corner Dryades and Second streets.
Laplace's Indian Purifip Pectoral Balm, 25 and 27 Elysian Fields street.
Langley's Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator, E. J. Hart & Co., agents, New Orleans.
Dr. McLane's Remedies, Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.
New Orleans Remedy, 161 Camp street.
Drs. Park & McLean, 21 East Sixteenth street, New York.
J. A. Perrot, St. Louis.
Pocket Inhaler, William R. Crumb, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.
Pocket Inhaler, W. H. Smith & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Simmons, Liver Regulator, J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.
Swaim's Panacea, W. H. Schieffelin & Co., 170 William street, New York.
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
Dr. Van Dyke, 1321 Girard street, Philadelphia.
Mack's Red Ant Powders, 8 Poydras street.

Magic Lanterns.
William Y. McAllister, 728 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Marble Works.
Kursheedt & Bienvenu, 114 and 120 Camp street.
George Stroud, 158, 160, 162 and 164 St. Charles street.

Millinery.
A. Degoret, 32 Chartres street.
H. Fensenfeld, 94 Canal street.
Mrs. Fricke & Williams, 586 Magazine street.
F. R. Hardon, 27 and 29 Chartres street.
Mme. C. Samson, 605 Magazine street.

Musical Instruments, Publications, Etc.
Robert J. Harp, 110 and 112 Camp street.
Chambers Piano Factory, 306 Fourth avenue, New York.
Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.
Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass.
A. G. Gardner, 807 Magazine street.
S. S. Hamill, 101 Gore street, East Cambridge, Mass.
Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, New York.
George A. Prince & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
C. Rogers & Co., 226 East Forty-Second street New York.
Philip Werlein 78, 80, 82 and 90 Baronne street.
George Woods & Co., Cambridgeport, Mass.

Novelties.
L. J. Marcy, 1340 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Novelty Manufacturing Company, 601 Franklin street, Philadelphia.
Short & Co., St. Louis.

Oil.
Louisiana Oil Company, J. H. Duggan, secretary.

Paint.
Empire Iron-Clad Paint Company, 30, West Broadway, New York.

Pens.
R. Esterbrook & Co., 26 John street, New York.
Joseph Gillott & Son, New York.
Harrison, Bradford & Co., 75 John street, New York.

Periodicals.
The Atlantic, Hurd & Houghton, New York.

Photography.
T. Lillienthal, 121 Canal street.

Printing Ink.
S. Collins & Co., 26 Frankfort street, New York.

Printing Presses.
W. J. Edwards, 36 Church street, New York.

Professional.
Dr. C. J. Bickham, office, 619 Magazine street, corner of Jackson.
Dr. R. DeVilleneuve, 134 Canal street.
Dr. William H. Holcombe, 130 Canal street.
Dr. J. J. Lyons, office, 219 Carondelet street.
Merrick, Race & Foster, law office, corner of Camp and Commercial place.
Dr. Henry Smith, 130 Canal street.
A. L. Tucker, attorney at law, 104 Common street.

Railroads.
Great Jackson Route, A. D. Sheldon, agent, 22 Camp street, corner of Common.
New Orleans and Texas Railroad, C. H. Allen, general manager.

Restaurants.
Four Seasons, John Bosio, 111 Chartres street.

Savings Banks.
Citizens', Grunewald Hall, M. Bonner, cashier, J. L. Gubernator, president.
Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company, 51 Camp street, John S. Walton, cashier.
New Orleans Savings Institution, 156 Canal street.

Seeds.
R. Froisellier, 9 and 17 Dauphine street.
R. Maître, 542 Magazine street.

Seltzer Water.
Victor Letorey, 51 Poydras street.

Sewing Machines.
Domestic Sewing Machine Company, New York.
Domestic, M. S. Hedrick, 54 Chartres street.
William Gregg, 134 Canal street.

Shirts and Furnishing Goods.
B. T. Walshe, 116 Canal street.

Show Cases.
John Henderson, 275 Canal street, New York.
J. H. Hinrichs, 64 Chartres street.

Soap.
J. H. Keller, 110 Gravier street.

Stationer and Printer.
A. W. Hyatt, 48 Camp street.

Tea and Coffee.
Great China and Japan Tea Depot of L. Martin, 54 Camp street.

Tobacco.
E. Bourgeois, 19 Chartres street.
F. P. Gaspard, 75 Decatur street.

Undertakers.
T. W. Bohlick, 271 Camp street.
Thomas Markey, 40, 42 and 44 Claiborne street.

Visiting Cards.
W. C. Cannon, 36 Knowland street, Boston.

Watches and Jewelry.
Barnes & Bro., 224 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
A. Bohrer, 55 Royal street.
H. P. Buckley, 5 Chartres street.
A. B. Griswold & Co., corner Canal and Royal streets.
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Yeast.
"Twin Brothers," 31 Church street, New York.

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THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,
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Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.
de31 1y

Religious Notices.

THE district stewards for Summit district will meet in Vidlie City on Saturday, the nineteenth of February, 1876.

JAMES A. GODDEY, P. E.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

WOODVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Woodville station	Jan. 22, 23
Wilkinson	Feb. 5, 6
Clinton station	12, 13
Jackson, at Pipkin's chapel	19, 20
Bayou Sara, at Bayou Sara	Mar. 4, 5
East Feliciana, at Olive Branch	18, 19
Buffalo	25, 26

The district stewards' meeting will be held at Jackson on Saturday, February 26, 1876.

J. L. FORSYTH, P. E.

VICKSBURG DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Natchez and Kingston, at Natchez	Jan. 22, 23
Fayette, at Bethel	29, 30
Port Gibson	Feb. 5, 6
Rocky Springs, at Rocky Springs	12, 13
Cayuga, at Rives' chapel	19, 20
Clover Hill	26, 27
Rolling Fork	Mar. 4, 5
Vicksburg	11, 12
South Warren, at Bovina	18, 19
Mount Olivet, at Shiloh	24, 26
North Warren, Milldale and Cane Ridge, and Sunflower mission, at Wesley chapel	Apr. 1, 2

The district stewards will meet in the Methodist church at Port Gibson, February 21, at three o'clock P. M.

F. M. FAETHE, P. E.

SUMMIT DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Osyka	Jan. 8, 9
Magnolia	15, 16
Chilton grove	22, 23
Franklinton	29, 30
Covington	Feb. 5, 6
Hammond	12, 13
Amite City	19, 20
St. Helena	26, 27
Bogueschitta	Mar. 4, 5
Amite	11, 12
Meadville	18, 19
East Baton Rouge	25, 26
Port Vincent	Apr. 1, 2

The district stewards will meet at Greensburg on Saturday, February 19, 1876.

JAMES A. GODDEY, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

SHREVEPORT DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Shreveport station	Jan. 22, 23
Caddo, at Friendship	29, 30
DeSoto, at Wesley chapel	Feb. 5, 6
Mooringsport, at Mooringsport	12, 13
Mansfield station	19, 20
Pleasant Hill, at Oakley	26, 27
Natchitoches station	Mar. 4, 5
Natchitoches circuit	11, 12
Vinecsco and Leesville, at Holly Grove	18, 19
Springville, at Coushatta Academy	24, 26
Webster	Apr. 1, 2
South Bossier, at Bellevue	8, 9
North Bossier, at Cotford	15, 16

The preachers in charge on the Natchitoches and Webster circuits will please inform us, at Shreveport, of the places of their quarterly meetings.

The district stewards' meeting will be held in the pastor's office, Shreveport, on Saturday, January 22, 1876, [illegible]

ance. They will be provided with homes during their stay. They will, on arrival, call at the parsonage.

JOEL T. DAVES, P. E.

OPELOUSAS DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Pattersonville	Feb. 19, 20
Franklin	26, 27
New Iberia	Mar. 4, 5
Abbeville	11, 12
Grand Coteau and Vermilionville, at Vermilionville	18, 19
Opelousas	25, 26
Washington	Apr. 1, 2
Simmsport and Bayou Boeuf, at Bayou Clear	8, 9
Evergreen	— —
Sugartown and Spring Creek, at Hammock	15, 16
Lake Charles and Calcasieu mission, at Lake Charles	22, 23
Grand Cheniere	29, 30

J. E. COBB, P. E.

DELHI DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Bastrop, at Bastrop	Jan. 15, 16
Lind Grove, at Bartholomew	22, 23
Monroe, at Monroe	28
Trenton, at Trenton	29, 30
Winterproof, at Winterproof	Feb. 5, 6
Tensas, at Elizabeth	12, 13
Providence, at Providence	19, 20
Oak Ridge, at Prairie Mer Rouge	26, 27
Delhi, at Delhi	Mar. 4, 5
Winnsboro, at Winnsboro	11, 12
Floyd, at Floyd	18, 19
Rayville, at Alto	25, 26

W. W. CARTER, P. E.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

CAREFUL OBSERVERS

IN THE MATTER OF

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS

Will find it to their interest to examine

THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

HOUSEWARE,

Of every description, kept by

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,

NO. 29 CAMP AND 116 COMMON ST.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

And they will establish these facts:

1. OUR STOCK IS THE BEST.
2. OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST.
3. OUR METHODS ARE THE FAIREST.

With more than thirty years' experience in the crockery trade, we claim a knowledge of the wants of this community second to no one, and can fill them better than any house in the Southwest. Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$1 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.

6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10 00 will buy a French China (gold or colored band) TEA SET, same number of pieces.

15 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Bread Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers.	

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

40 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.

1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.

75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET.

Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder, Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice) 100 pieces, $50.

Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices and everything else required for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of every one.

The above list contemplates first-class, regular goods, of good shapes and sizes, and will give entire satisfaction wherever they are placed.

Charges for packing and drayage: hamper-sets, $1; Tea sets, 50 cents.

We invite inquiries. Catalogues sent on application.

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,
No. 29 Camp street and 116 Common street,
de31 1y New Orleans.

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,

55 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

SAMUEL E. MOORE,

IMPORTER OF

Crockery, China and Glassware,

SILVER-PLATED TABLE & TEA SPOONS,
SILVER-PLATED CASTORS,
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS,
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
STONE CHINA DINNER SETS,
STONE CHINA TEA SETS,
STONE CHINA CHAMBER SETS,
JAPANNED WAITERS,
JAPANNED CHAMBER SETS,
COAL VASES AND COAL SCUTTLES,
JAPANNED CAKE AND SUGAR BOXES,
ENAMELED SAUCE-PANS,
HAM AND FISH BOILERS,
FEATHER AND HAIR DUSTERS,
HEARTH AND SCRUBBING BRUSHES,
CEDAR TUBS AND BUCKETS,
WOODEN STEP LADDERS,
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BRUSH AND HEMP DOOR MATS,
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IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY,
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And all articles necessary for house furnishing, which are guaranteed of the best quality and at the lowest prices, and will be packed for transportation to any part of the country. de31 3m

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On and after October 31, 1875,

AT 5:30 P. M.,

Trains depart and arrive as follows, from Canal-Hope street Depot:

DEPART.

Express	5:30 A. M.
Mail	5:30 P. M.

ARRIVE.

Express	11:30 P. M.
Mail	12:30 A. M.
Accommodation, Monday	10:30 A. M.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI.

Only one change of Sleeping Cars to Eastern cities.

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ED. D. FROST, General Manager.
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$77 A WEEK to Agents, Old and Young, Male and Female, in their locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me. se4 6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

SPECIAL CALL.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell the New Patent Improved EYE-CUPS. *Guaranteed to be the best-paying business offered to Agents by any house. An easy and pleasant employment.*

The value of the celebrated new *Patent Improved Eye-Cups* for the restoration of sight breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 genuine testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000 of our best physicians in their practice.

"The Patent Eye-Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as Alex. R. Wyeth, M. D., and William Beatley, M. D., write, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age.

Read the following certificates:

FERGUSON STATION, LOGAN CO., KY., Jan'y 6, 1876.

DR. J. BALL & CO., OCULISTS—*Gentlemen:* Your *Patent Eye Cups* are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths, in this or in any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a too skeptical public; but truth is mighty and will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and indorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your *Eye-Cups.*

I am, respectfully, J. A. E. BOYER.

William Beatley, M. D., Salvisa, Ky., writes: "Thanks to you for the greatest of all inventions. My sight is fully restored by the use of your *Patent Eye-Cups*, after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years."

Alex. R. Wyeth, M. D., Atchison, Pa., writes: "After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis of the optic nerve, to my astonishment your *Patent Eye-Cups* restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes."

Rev. S. B. Falkinbur

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1876. NO. 5.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

GALVESTON, Jan. 26.—A *News* special from San Antonio, dated to-day, says: Advices received at different points on the Rio Grande, through couriers from Saltillo, state that a revolution has been started in the northern and central portions of Mexico, near the Rio Grande. Gen. Herrera has pronounced for the movement and surprised the authorities at Parras.

The revolutionists assaulted Rasoves, which is defended by Modeo, who is prepared to defend it until reinforcements can arrive.

The majority of the people in the northern districts are reported in favor of suppressing the rebellion, and are preparing for the emergency.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz is at Laredo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The snow crushed the courthouse and other buildings in Shasta. The snow is blockading the railroads in Nevada.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson, Miss., special tonight says it is reported that the committee have evidence rendering the impeachment of Lieut. Gov. Davis certain.

There is no question about Superintendent of Education Cardoza's guilt. He will certainly be removed.

The committee investigating the case of Gov. Ames are reticent. Notwithstanding the voluminous testimony, the impression prevails that the impeachment will not be pressed, as conviction is regarded as impossible.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 26.—The residences and stores along the levee are rapidly filling with water. The rain is general and continues.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Owing to the bellying tactics pursued by Morton in pushing Pinchback against the protest of a considerable minority of Republicans, the Democrats in the House are coming to the conclusion that the Lodging agreement will be violated, and must be set aside, if Pinchback is admitted. Mr. Wheeler will be called to consult on the subject with the Democrats.

The Democrats of the House have agreed to notify the Radical senators that if Pinchback is seated they will regard the Louisiana compromise as violated in spirit. Speaker Kerr has been selected to convey the message.

Hamilton, of Texas, declines to serve on the Radical Congressional campaign committee. This job was neatly put up, by the way. Having secured the adoption of Blaine's policy of reviving sectional strife, the party then put on the committee all the Liberal Republicans in Congress for the purpose of forcing them to swallow and indorse that policy.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The *Times* has a Constantinople dispatch which gives the details of the great suffering among the Armenian Christians from the cruelty of their Turkish rulers and the unrestrained rapine of the Kurds. Many Christians are pressing conversion to Islamism in the hope of escaping oppression.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* mentions a rumor that the Sultan, after receiving the ambassadors of powers, intends to announce that the reforms proposed by Austria are impracticable.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The elections are ended. The total number of deputies elected is 306. Of these 311 are supporters of Sagosta, 10 Clericals, 1 Cantonalist, and 3 Ministerialists. Senor Castelar is the only Democratic Republican elected.

HENDAYE, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Bontera announces that the Carlists are making a general movement. There is heavy firing around San Sebastian. Eight battalions are advancing on the neighboring Carlist positions.

Later advices from Bontera report that the fighting continues. The Alfonsists are rapidly gaining ground in the neighborhood of La Sarte and Durgun. No idea can be formed yet of the losses on either side.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the threatened collision between the Porte and Montenegro has changed the aspect of the Eastern question. He quotes an important statement in the Montenegro official gazette, that Turkey is determined to make war on Montenegro, and says that the article throughout is a justification of the insurrection and denunciation of Turkish cruelty. It declares that Montenegro has so far conformed to the requirement of international law. If Turkey acts differently Montenegro will be freed from all restraint, and forced to adopt any measures calculated to protect herself and secure the future of the Serbian race. The article concludes: "No regard for any one or anything will fetter our action."

A dispatch to the *News* from Rome reports that Garibaldi presided at the meeting of the survivors of the country's battles. His suggestion for the formation of an association of these survivors, with branches throughout Italy, was unanimously adopted. Garibaldi appeared in excellent health, and was enthusiastically greeted by many Englishmen and Americans who were present.

A letter from a naval officer on the Alabama station says the general opinion of the European residents is that the Celestials are bent on fighting, sooner or later. The admiral has but a man-of-war to each treaty port to protect British interests in case of emergency.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—The following was received here: Alfonsist Gen. Quesada has occupied Villa Real, on the frontier of the provinces of Alava and Guipuzcoa, an important Carlist position, defended by five battallons of troops with four Whitworth guns and some cavalry.

The Royalists captured the artillerymen, two of their guns and all of their material.

The Carlists also lost heavily in killed and wounded.

Alfonsist Gen. Maldonado simultaneously occupied the heights of Artuban, to the east of Villa Real, meeting with only slight resistance.

Gen. Morlones, after taking Montgararte Cordilleras, occupied Zaros, from which he threatens the Carlist rear.

The Carlists have suspended the bombardment of San Sebastian, and commenced withdrawing their siege artillery.

It now seems there has been but one Republican (Castelar) returned to the new Cortes, and but one Radical (Angiada.)

The Marquis of Sandoval, extreme monarchist, will lead a group of six or seven deputies. The constitutionallists or Sagastists will number thirty-six.

But very few Moderados, or partisans of religious unity, have been returned. The elections to the Senate will probably be favorable to the government.

From the Work.

VERMILIONVILLE, LA.—*Mr. Editor:* Shortly after sunup on Wednesday morning, January 12, we left the steamer Mattie and her courteous officers, and were soon at the parsonage in Vermilionville. Entering, imagine our pleasant surprise when we found the two first rooms comfortably furnished. Going farther back, we found the kitchen well supplied with the needful. Turning into the dining-room, we found the safe supplied with plenty of nice edibles, preserves, etc. Soon a basket of cooked provisions came in, and another and another, first of one thing and then another. A wagon put off our little freight; another wagon brought us a barrel of flour, sent by a steward. All through the day there was something coming in for the preacher and family. We found in the wood-room plenty of wood prepared to hand, and of course a fire was soon cheerfully blazing, as it was a cool morning.

But, sir, the kind ladies, who were the instruments in furnishing all these comforts, were, notwithstanding, disappointed, because they had arranged among themselves to be present at the parsonage, have the fire burning, the rooms comfortable, the table set, and a nice, warm dinner served thereon; and thus they wished to receive and make their pastor welcome; but the boat came earlier than was expected. We take the will for the deed.

My work embraces two appointments—this place and Plaquemine Brulee. I visited the latter place and preached on the twenty-third instant. There they agreed to furnish me a horse to ride, as I lost one a few weeks ago. So we are at work, and pray that a great manifestation of the outpouring of the blessed Spirit on this people be made this year. A word for the kind Capt. Pharr, who so generously transported us around. I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to him, and bespeak a liberal patronage on all his steamers, both on the Bayous Teche and Vermilion. Any one wishing transportation on either of these bayous will find his boats—viz.: the Rene Macready and Mary Lewis on the Teche, and the Mattie on the Vermilion—nice and comfortable boats, and the officers courteous. We tender them our thanks for kindnesses. Yours fraternally,

R. A. DAVIS.

A very powerful religious revival is in progress at Russellville, Ky. A series of meetings, began in December and held alternately in the Methodist church, Rev. H. C. Settle, pastor, and the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Rev. B. M. Taylor, pastor, has so far resulted gloriously; and the good work goes on. The Russellville *Herald*, January 20, says: "The elder members of the churches say that such a powerful and glorious religious revival has not been witnessed in Russellville during the past thirty or forty years. Up to present writing eighty-seven persons, embracing many prominent and influential citizens, have made a profession of religion."—*Western Methodist*.

William B. Astor, out of his immense fortune, left the following rather diminutive donations to benevolent institutions in New York city: The American Bible Society, $10,000; the Society for Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, $5,000; the Institute for the Blind, $5,000; the New York Lying-In Asylum, $5,000; the Ladies' Repository, $5,000; the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund of the Volunteer Department, $5,000.

New Orleans Pacific Railroad.

A mass meeting was held at St. Patrick's Hall, in New Orleans, on Thursday night, January 27, for the purpose of securing aid to this important enterprise. Two thousand citizens were present, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Several able addresses were made. We give below an extract from the speech of Gen. Cyrus Bussey, president of the Chamber of Commerce of this city:

Now, gentlemen, we have organized in the city of New Orleans a company composed of your own citizens, gentlemen in whom you have implicit confidence, who have come forward with an enterprise which will bring back to Louisiana and the city of New Orleans the trade which has been taken from your doors, and which will brighten your countenances, bring back your commerce as in the days of old.

Not one dollar of the money shall be spent except for the legitimate purposes of building this railroad. To-day there are six hundred men grading the road, and about twenty-five miles have been graded, and toward the beginning of the present spring months the road will be graded, ready to receive the first purchase of iron. You have only to come forward and support the enterprise, according to your ability and it will be an accomplished fact. There must be no words backward, but we must spend every dollar of our resources that we are able in the construction of this great enterprise.

I know, gentlemen, that you have been dependent heretofore upon public appropriations, and upon railroad schemes that have been wholly in the hands of the people living away from New Orleans. Every one who engaged in a railroad desired to make a grand speculation and ultimately sell it out. But this is an enterprise which you are undertaking for the people that are to be benefitted by your property enhancing in value, and to afford the people living all along the road a double price for their land and products.

It will place them in proper competition with the rest of the country, and they will have all the advantages that we now seek by the construction of this railroad. When this railroad is completed to some point in Texas we will then connect with the Texas Pacific railroad, running through a vast and rich country.

You find here how Galveston has been supplied with the railroad interests, and we would equip with that entire system of railroad which has been served doses in the South in homeopathic doses, while the North and East have been receiving them in large allopathic doses. We may then naturally expect in a short time to have direct communication with the Pacific coast, and New Orleans will be the city to receive the immense transfers and traffic that will come from the shores of the Pacific.

Applause.

Gentlemen, there would be thousands of people coming here from every part of the world, by way of the Pacific railroad, who would linger in New Orleans, spend their money here in the shape of patronizing hotels, boarding-houses, hackmen, shop-keepers, etc.

Every conceivable branch of trade would be benefited by the transient travel that would pass through the city. But how is it to-day? Every traveler from the Pacific coast goes by way of Chicago.

Had Chicago, when she was burnt out last, lost her railroad connections, the whole town of Chicago would not contain forty thousand people. Nothing but railroads have made these towns or cities prosperous.

The city of Cincinnati is to-day, and has been, for the last three or four years, spending $80,000 to make railway communication between Cincinnati and Chicago. Now every dollar of that is to enrich the State of Kentucky, and not one dollar to the city of Cincinnati.

But in this enterprise you are asked not to enrich Mississippi or Alabama, but you are asked to enrich your own State, and thereby enrich yourselves; lower taxation, bring in immigration, cause the building of towns, bring other facilities that would make your State great and prosperous. Not only that, but redeem Louisiana, and, redeem this city, and place it in a position of prosperity that she has never achieved before. I have never felt despondent about this town. I have never felt otherwise, because we are lying here at the mouth of the most magnificent territory on the face of the earth. (Applause.)

We have only to stretch out our arms and we can reach Mexico, Central America, South America and Cuba—countries containing forty millions of people. When we come to the mouth of the Mississippi, upon which I can say to you the deepening of South Pass is a fixed fact, then we will have all the necessary facilities; we will attract from the State of Texas and all the other States the facilities of transfer of the products required by the great country that lies all around our shores.

If we do our duty and sustain the gentlemen who are willing to give their time, their money, their enterprise to the construction of the railway, we will have a prosperity unknown in any other city in the country. (Applause.) There are other gentlemen who have no doubt the ability to entertain you with facts and figures connected with the construction and the importance of this railway, and for that reason I shall not prolong my remarks to the length I would otherwise do.

But I desire, before closing, to urge upon you to make this a matter of as much importance as if the honor of this State was politically involved, or as if an invading army was about to march upon you. I know that if such was the case every citizen would arm himself to defend her honor and integrity in any shape, whether he was asked money or his life, as it has risen in the past, and as you did on memorable occasions in the past. (Applause.)

I don't believe, then, gentlemen, that you are going to permit one of the most important enterprises that has ever been presented to you to fail for want of personal energy. No man ought to be tolerated who will say that this enterprise will fail. The day of croaking is passed; victory hangs on our banners, and if we are determined we can go forward and relieve it.

Texas Conference.

The Texas Conference held its session at Brenham, December 8–13. Bishop Pierce, who presided, has sent us the minutes, *minus* the memoirs and statistics, which the secretary, H. V. Philpott, will forward. Three were admitted on trial, four into full connection; G. D. Parker readmitted, two received by transfer, two local preachers elected and ordained deacons; and J. W. Whipple elected elder; three traveling elected and ordained elders. M. G. Jenkins located; seven superannuated, two died. Collected for claimants, $707 87; for missions, $2,724 50. Next session at Huntsville, Texas.

APPOINTMENTS.

Galveston District.—N. A. Cravens, P. E.; Galveston, St. John's, to be supplied; St. James, T. G. John; Bayou mission, J. S. Clower; Houston, Shearn church, R. T. Nabors; Washington street and Chapmanville, I. N. T. Morris; Harrisburg, J. R. Curtis; B. T. Kavanaugh, supt.; Columbia and Brazoria, J. T. Williamson; Velasco, G. H. Phair; Hockley, G. D. Parker; editor of Texas *Christian Advocate*, L. G. John.

Austin District.—J. W. Whipple, P. E.; Austin, H. V. Philpott; Swede mission, Charles Chaignist; Austin circuit, to be supplied by F. B. Rogers; Elgin, R. W. Kavanaugh; Bastrop and Hills Prairie, F. L. Allen; West Point, to be supplied; Giddings, W. G. Nelms; Ridgeway, to be supplied by J. F. Talley; Cedar Creek, B. Morgan; Southwestern University, F. A. Moore, regent.

Chappell Hill District.—F. H. Buckingham, P. E.; Chappell Hill, T. W. Rogers, J. Matthews, supt.; Brenham, R. D. Dashiell; Brenham mission, A. G. Beaumont; Independence, F. A. McShan; Travis, R. Alexander; San Felipe, J. Norwood; Burton, J. L. Lemons; Caldwell, to be supplied by W. M. Mathis; Lexington, M. H. Porter; Brick Creek mission, to be supplied by T. A. Garrison; Hempstead, T. F. Spencer; Chappell Hill Female College, E. D. Pitts, president.

Huntsville District.—J. M. Wessendorff, P. E.; Huntsville, F. T. Mitchell; Huntsville circuit, Oscar T. Hotchkiss; Cold Springs, to be supplied by E. A. Stocking; Willis, J. Burford; Plantersville and Courtney, G. S. Sandel; Navasota and Anderson, P. C. Archer; Prairie Plains, J. C. Huckabee; Madisonville, to be supplied; Zion, W. S. South; A. W. Smith, supt.; Bryan, S. C. Littlepage; Bryan circuit, R. W. Kenton; agent for Andrew Female College, F. T. Mitchell; E. S. Smith, president.

Columbus Mission District.—A. L. P. Green, P. E.; Columbus, P. W. Archer; Lafrange, C. L. Farrington; Dso circuit, S. L. Williams; Navidad, P. B. Saffold; Richmond and Eagle Lake mission, T. Whitworth; Wharton, to be supplied; Matagorda mission, S. H. Brown.

Transferred.—W. H. H. Biggs, to West Texas Conference, and appointed to Victoria; Melville C. Field, to Pacific Conference; O. Fisher, to Northwest Texas Conference and appointed to Georgetown district; H. S. Thrall, to West Texas Conference, and appointed to San Antonio; J. A. G. Rabe, to German Mission Conference, and appointed agent for Fredericksburg College.

Nashville Christian Advocate.

Periodicals.

The Historical Church Register contains a complete register for Annual Conferences, pastor's record, record of baptisms, marriages, deaths and church members, and also ruled pages for keeping minutes of Church Conferences. It is altogether a very well arranged register, and the best we have seen. For our own use we should not care to have the minutes of the Church Conference in the same cover with the register, but many will doubtless be glad to have it so. The book is of good paper, well ruled and bound, 200 pages, letter size. Published by Logan D. Dameron, manager of the Southwestern Book and Publishing Company, St. Louis.

The Sanitarian for February has a very tempting table of contents. It is a valuable publication for lay as well as professional readers. M. DeVitt, Campbell & Co., publishers, New York. Price, $3 a year.

The St. Charles Avenue Church in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: Our new brick church on St. Charles avenue was opened on Sunday before last. The opening services were a sermon in the morning and at night by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Munsey, and a sacramental meeting in the afternoon, the several preachers of our city churches officiating. The collection added up some $2,400 from the morning and evening services; but a small part of the sum came from our own people.

This house is larger than Felicity Street, and not so large as Carondelet Street church. The relative capacity of the three houses is represented by the numbers 50, 28 and 52. Its audience-room, exclusive of vestibule, is 80x80; to this is to be added, at the front end, an ample gallery. The outside dimensions are 96x112. In the center of the front is a tower, the spire of which rises to 142 feet. A bell weighing 1,000 pounds, the gift of Mr. Mullen, rings out its glad summons from the belfry to all who need attend for worship. Three doors, one on each side, and one in the front of the tower, open into a tesselated room that leads to the vestibule. This constitutes a most imposing and beautiful entrance to the church. Some of the best houses, in other respects, fail at this point; the door lacks the breadth of those gospel gates that are supposed to stand open night and day. The door of the temple of Jerusalem was 120 feet high. So that a door, should be no mean feature in church architecture. The general style of the house is modern Gothic.

The ceiling is roof-shaped and made of wood, panneled in squares of one foot; the raised part painted white, the ground blue. Six ventilators are on each side of the ceiling, one opposite each window. The seats of the house are wide, roomy and well cushioned, not too high, and with the proper slant of the back; so that people who wish to sleep in church can do so comfortably; and those who wish to listen may do so without physical suffering. As the house is free-seated for the Lord's aristocracy—that is, the poor—it was thought best to make it as inviting to the laboring man as the most exclusive structures are to those who are able to pay well for Sunday as well as week-day luxuries. The cypress wood which was used in the inside work is merely varnished, and makes a very rich-looking pew and pulpit.

The front bank of seats is at right angles with the aisles, but the two side banks are at an angle which varies with the distance from the pulpit. By this arrangement the "amen corner" has been gradually extended down the whole side of the house, and has *not*, as a sharp-sighted Presbyterian brother rather quickly remarked, "entirely disappeared."

The aisles and altars are neatly carpeted. The altar rail and room within and about are ample enough for good service at protracted meetings and revival occasions, and yet the preacher is not removed far from the audience. The house is softly lighted from a starlight radiator in the ceiling and side brackets along the walls. This gets rid of the swinging chandelier between the pulpit and the gallery.

The whole cost of the building was some $75,000; probably the cheapest public structure ever built in the city. The lot cost $8,000; the seating, etc., $2,000 more. The contractor, Mr. James Cox, has skinned nothing. The architect, Mr. Hellger, has designed several churches in the city, and the Jewish temple, but this house is generally admitted to be the most imposing and harmonious expression he has yet given of his genius. The transition from the side wall to the roof of a house is always difficult to effect gracefully. By running up a Gothic triangular point above the eaves, directly over each window, this has been admirably accomplished. Then the transition from the square part of a tower to the octagonal spire is another awkward place at which most buildings fail. But he has made this passage so easily and satisfactorily that the eye runs along from base to finial with increasing pleasure. The house, the tower and the spire impress the eye not as so many parts, but as one church.

The most important thing yet remains to be told; that is the fact that in a time when Louisiana is overwhelmed with taxes and bad government, and when our churches have been reduced to the extremest point of poverty by the failure of some and the recent death of many noble members, the providence of God and his gracious Spirit have raised up for us one whose soul and mind are equal to so great a work, and whose hand has not withdrawn—no, not for an instant from the undertaking, which he began, continued, watched and consummated. Mr. Rayne has not faltered; although mysteriously enough his health became increasingly feeble, and his eyesight utterly failed, so that he has never seen more than the beginning of this house of God. Years have been spent by him in close application to business, and never more successfully than during the past ten years; but his heart, I am glad to believe, has never lost sight of the vows of his youth and manhood to give all his powers to the service of him who has so graciously redeemed and kept him.

This is a forward movement for the Methodist Episcopal Church South in this city, for which some of us have long waited and prayed; and is the only one in church extension for the past 18 or 20 years. How promptly should our people come up to the help of so true and liberal a friend! Only some $17,000 have been as yet subscribed toward the entire $33,000 which the enterprise cost. But by the favor of the good Lord we hope to see this all paid before the year ends, and so properly conclude an enterprise which will secure to the worship of God the most beautiful church in Southern Methodism, planted upon the best site in the city of New Orleans.

Yours truly, J. C. KEENER.

Recollections of the Past.

MR. EDITOR: In looking over the minutes of the last session of the Alabama Conference, and noting the place, my mind, quick as thought, fastened upon some of the incidents of my youth. In the year 1831 I was appointed to Cedar Creek circuit as the junior preacher, with Daniel Monehan in charge. Greenville was then embraced in this circuit. This was directly upon the heels of the secession of the Protestant Methodists, and there were quite a number of them in this region of country. My supposition then was that Father Monehan, as he was then called, was appointed to this work because of his adaptation to the then existing state of things. In some respects he was a remarkable man, about medium height, a little stoop-shouldered, dark skin, and black hair, a little tinged with gray, with a large dark-gray eye. The moment it lighted upon you it impressed you with some of the characteristics of the man. In his younger days he had been quite a pugilist, and his success in these contests gave him considerable reputation among his comrades. For quickness of apprehension, a readiness of utterance, a keenness of wit and rapidity of speech I have never seen his equal. He was a stranger in these parts, his home being in Marengo county. Crowds flocked to his appointments. He was sometimes pretty severe upon the Hard-shell Baptist brethren. In quoting Scripture he would sometimes proceed on this wise: "Add to your faith virtue and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge a bottle of whisky. Now, before going to temperance, my brethren." Again: "What do you see, Peter—a pond of water? No; I perceive that God is no respecter of persons," etc. His congregations alternately dangled and swept. He usually closed with a warm exhortation, telling them that his mother was a Baptist, and died happy and went to heaven, and upon his return all would be back again.

Cedar Creek circuit at that time contained about twenty-six appointments, stretching from Black's Bend, on the Alabama river, to some distance east of Greenville. We arranged the work in the form of a figure eight, so that every two weeks we could meet and spend a night together. This to me was very pleasant. As it was my first year, I needed all the instruction, counsel and encouragement I could get.

Greenville, according to my present recollection, had the appearance of an old, dilapidated village, scattered over a considerable space; contained very little wealth, and but few inhabitants. The church building was a pretty good-sized frame structure, not ceiled, and a good deal out of repair. The seats were torn to pieces. The pulpit was a large box, the floor of which was some four feet from the floor of the building, and the book-board nearly up to my armpits, as I was rather low of stature. One Sabbath, as I was attempting to preach, I had a very narrow escape. The floor of the pulpit was composed of about three planks, about a foot wide; they were loose, and as I stepped on the front plank the middle one dropped in, and operations were suspended until some good brother replaced it. If it had fallen when on it I should have been safe enough for awhile, for no vestige could have been seen of me.

From my recollections of Greenville and its surroundings, forty-four years since, I cannot see the basis of its present prosperity and proportions. Time and facilities, however, work wonderful changes in countries and localities. I presume there are but two now living who were in the Alabama Conference beside myself in 1830: T. S. Abernathy and A. S. Dickinson. Z. Dowling came in afterward.

J. MATTHEWS.

It is better to please a fool than to anger him.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1876.

FROM THE GERMAN—

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Rev. Thomas Clinton.

The true itinerant's life is one of hardships, self-denial and cross-bearing, of physical and mental toil, of anxiety and privation, often of mortification and reproach; and yet no man hath forsaken all to follow him without receiving ample reward, even in this life. While the subject of this sketch bore his full share of the trials and sufferings, he partook largely of the joys and blessings to be found only in the path of duty. The confidence and love of his brethren, the companionship and sympathy of the devoted and helpful wife of his youth, his large family of children, all worthy to bear his name, cheered and comforted his declining years. His home was a lovely spot, favored by nature and grace. Mrs. Anne Hardee once said: "I would love to die at Uncle Clinton's. It seems nearer heaven than anywhere else on earth."

Yet it pleased his Master to try him, in his extreme old age, even as he tried his faithful Abraham. The messenger came once and again and called for his precious jewels. Martha, Allie, George, Benjamin, each in turn was summoned. They all died in peace, under the roof-tree of home, and the old patriarch answered: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord." A more bitter cup was still before him. The apple of his eye, the solace and support of his declining years—his darling Jimmy—is murdered in the woods, and left weltering in his gore, to die a lingering death, with no eye to pity. Yet in all this he sinned not, nor charged God foolishly. As he clasped the dead body of his murdered boy in his arms he exclaimed: "My son! my son! Would to God I could have died for thee!" You cannot return to me, but, thanks be to God, I can go to you." The night after the burial of this son, at family prayer, all present were heartbroken, and unable to divine how he could express his faith or where find consolation. But out of the depths profound his grand nature shone with all its purity and strength. He prayed in substance: "Our Father! the past few years thy aged servants have been called upon to pass through many sore afflictions. One after another of our children, around whom our earthly affections tenderly clustered, have been taken from us. But, oh, our Father, this last affliction has fallen upon us, in our extreme old age, with a deeper sorrow. The departure of our other children took place under our own roof—they were surrounded by those who loved them, and soothed and comforted them; but this our noble boy fell a victim to an unknown hand, in the dreary, wintry woods, with no loving mother's voice to soothe his dying moments, and no father's prayer to tell of coming hope. But as the refiner of gold subjects the metal to the fiercest test of fire to eliminate the dross, so thou hast subjected thy aged servants, in their last years, to these fearful trials to purify our souls and make them reflect more brightly thine image; and though thou slay me, yet will I trust in thee."

During this prayer his feeble voice rose up full and round, as in his early days. Not the fiercest fires of Smithfield, or the most exquisite tortures devised in the darkest recesses of the Inquisition, were a more crucial test of faith and trust. Nor did Latimer at the stake, or Anne Askew stretched upon the rack, abide the test more faithfully.

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attested the truth and power of our holy religion more forcibly than tomes of theological disquisition.

The death of their son James determined the aged couple to break up their loved home and to spend the remnant of their days with their children. After spending several months with their daughter, Mrs. Ballard, at Beauregard, they went to Osyka, to the house of another daughter, Mrs. Louisa Thompson. The closing scenes of this grand Christian life cannot so well be told as in the words of that gifted lady:

"The last of July my father was more feeble than I had seen him for years. In a short time, however, his strength returned to such an extent as to enable him to be up and about the Master's work—his loved employ. His cheerful piety and kind words made him a welcome guest in any circle, whether of Jews, Catholics or our own people. Each day we could see he was growing more sanctified, living in the world, yet wearing it as a loose mantle, ready to be cast aside at the Master's bidding. He seemed to be a ripe shock only waiting to be garnered.

"The first Sabbath in August he went to the Episcopal church, and partook for the last time on earth of the Lord's Supper. It was indeed a feast to his soul. After this he told my mother that he knew life's last battle would soon be fought, and he wished to go near the old homestead, there to die and be buried with his children. They reached Uncle Pipkin's on the twelfth of August, and he was greatly cheered at the meeting with that beloved family; but very soon his age and infirmities seemed to bear heavily upon him, and a general giving away of the whole system took place. His sufferings were intense, yet no murmur escaped his lips. Nothing was left for him to do but suffer the will of the Lord, and wait the summons to come up higher. Oh, what a privilege to witness such peace and Christian triumph—forgetting self, still trying to comfort weeping friends and an almost heartbroken companion! A short time before the end came he said to my weeping mother: 'Don't grieve so. All is well. What more can you ask? Our separation won't be long. I will watch your coming and open the gate.' Sweet peace! All is light and glory. I soon shall be with my Savior and dear children, and Eliza Uncle Pipkin's first wife. They have already come; they wait around my bed; the room is filled with my angel friends.'

"The triumph was so complete that those present seemed to forget that the angel of death was hovering over us—everything was so calm; the place so hallowed by the presence of the heavenly host."

Thus, on the twenty-eighth of October, 1875, in the eighty-third year of his age and the fifty-sixth of his ministry, Rev. Thomas Clinton—shall we say died, ceased to exist, ended his career?—nay, verily—put off this mortal, that he might put on immortality; deserted this earthly house of his tabernacle to enter the building of God, the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens; left toil and pain to enter into rest and joy forever. The arguments of Christian philosophers convince our reason, and command our mental assent to the truths of religion; but "in the chamber where the good man meets his fate" we feel, we realize, we *know* the verity and power of the endless life. In the close, as in the beginning of Thomas Clinton's Christian career, we recognize his strong, realizing spiritual sense, his apprehension of heavenly and divine things with the same distinctness and actuality as of physical phenomena. As in his conversion the perception of the divine presence and power was so vivid and clear as to be almost palpable to his external sense, so in his dying hour he realized the glories of the heavenly world before the vail of the fleshly temple was rent.

We have occupied, it may be thought, a large space with this imperfect sketch—not too large if we have in any manner been able to "hold the mirror up" to a simple, spotless, useful Christian life and triumphant Christian death.

H. W. H.

Women Preachers Once More.

MR. EDITOR: In the ADVOCATE of January 14, 1876, Lorretta Crary Sadler makes her second appearance in advocacy of women preachers. But in this paper she first admits a doubt as to whether women preached at all. She says: "There are instructive lessons to be drawn from many other women of the Bible, who, if they did not preach, did something akin to preaching." Further on in her communication she fully gives up the cause she advocates. Hear her: "The women lawyers have 'infallible standard authority' for their calling, if the women preachers have not." This statement, in connection with what she said in her former communication, shows that she writes against her convictions of truth. In the former she says: "There is no call for women to lay aside the distaff or the sewing machine, or to leave the precious contents of the cradle and the binding duties of the household to 'an hireling,' and march into the pulpit." If there is no "authority" in "the infallible standard" for women preachers, and "no call for women" to preach, pray tell why it is that some of them have the boldness and presumption to enter such a calling?

The admissions and statements of Lorretta Crary Sadler sound the knell of all her fond hopes in the interest of women preachers. However it may not be amiss to review some of her Scripture facts for the sake of others, if not for herself. She shows that the only semblance of an argument that can be drawn from the Bible is found in the fact that there were women, in Bible times, called by the title of prophetess. And although she admits that "the word prophetess does not convey the idea of modern preaching," yet she clings to that very meaning in the case of "Anna, the prophetess," in order to make out a case of a preacher of her "band." Sister Sadler says she was "simple enough to think the word meant a person inspired by God to announce or foretell future events;" and then quotes the learned Dr. Clarke, whose definition upon the case in hand is in direct opposition to what she thought "the word meant." And she herself says, in her first paper, that "the word prophetess here in Hebrew means also a poetess."

The word "prophet" has many meanings as employed in the word of God; and its signification must always be determined by its connection and use. Its primary meaning is found in the case of Abraham, where it means *to pray*. Its secondary meaning is found in the case of Aaron, who was the "prophet" of Moses; which means to communicate that which was communicated by Moses. Its third meaning is found in the cases of all the true prophets whose writings and predictions are found in the Bible. These true prophets were "holy men of God." Its fourth meaning is found in the cases of persons, some of whom were holy and some unholy, whose utterances are found in "scraps" here and there in the Bible, as in the cases of Balaam, Caiaphas and others. Its fifth meaning is found in the "poetic" utterances of some good and some bad persons, both of men and women, as in the cases of Miriam, Deborah and others, and the persons referred to by St. Paul in Acts xvii, 28, and Titus i, 12. Its sixth meaning is found in those persons who "prophesy lies" in the name of God, referred to in Jeremiah xiv, 14, and Matthew vii, 22. Its seventh meaning is found in First Corinthians xiv, 1-5, etc.

In the application of these definitions the "record" settles some of them beyond doubt. In the instance of Miriam, she "answered them," the other women; "Sing ye to the Lord." Deborah said: "Awake, awake, Deborah; awake, awake, utter a song." Concerning "Huldah, the prophetess," the Book of Chronicles is not silent, but makes special mention of Jeremiah. It is very probable that Huldah was one of the chief singers; for it is written: "And Jeremiah lamented for Josiah; and all the singing men and the singing women spoke of Josiah in their lamentations." This quotation has a strange appearance when brought face to face with the statement of Sister Sadler. She says: "There was not a man there that had the brains to understand what it was to 'inquire of the Lord.'" Where was the faithful Jeremiah all this time? Why did they forsake the true old prophet and go to Huldah? Why? Was it because they had turned the ear from the truth? Besides, is it by "brains" mainly that we understand the Lord? If so, then the Tyndalls ought to understand the Lord.

But lastly, "Anna, a prophetess," is held to with an unflying grasp, because she is the last hope of a doubtful cause. Anna enters the temple, as faithful old Simeon, holding the child Jesus in his arms, was shouting and praising, and she joins in the triumphant shout, and "gave thanks likewise unto the Lord, and spoke of him to all them," that were present, "that looked for redemption in Jerusalem or in Israel." And because the good woman, in her eighty-fourth year, got shouting happy, behold Sister Sadler makes her a "traveling preacher," and sends the old lady, on foot, all over the kingdom of Israel. It seems that the women preachers' cause will not make much headway if it must be carried into completion by persons as old and feeble as Anna was. It, however, must be remembered that her shout of praise was, in part, the result of burning words of love and truth uttered by a man who did not claim to be a prophet.

There are several things essential as qualifications for the work of preaching the gospel: 1. Personal faith in Christ and regeneration by the Holy Spirit. 2. The right understanding of matters that pertain to human salvation. 3. The call of the divine Spirit to this high and holy vocation. 4. The call of the church to this blessed work. 5. Fruitfulness in this sacred calling. Whenever we find these five characteristics in any one person we take it as incontestable evidence that he is a preacher of the gospel of the Son of God. In addition to these five, one more is always important, and that is: this is to be his life-time work. Now can Sister Sadler, give an instance, meeting these points, out of all the holy women mentioned in the Bible? Can she mention a prophetess in all the Old Testament history who will meet the points? Can she mention one out of the New Testament?

Can Sister Sadler give an instance of a woman preacher, in the Bible, called of God to and *sent* forth in the work of saving souls? I know she says: "Deborah was 'sent' with Barak," etc. The record says, however: "Deborah arose and *went* with Barak to Kadesh;" and that not to save, but to destroy souls. She went with him to fight."

Don't refer us so much to bloodthirsty and bloodshedding preachers; but give us holy men—truth-loving, truth-telling, soul-saving, God-honoring men, and we are content.

ANGUS DOWLING.

LAWRENCEVILLE, ALA., Jan. 30, 1876.

FOR THE ADVOCATE.

BABY CLARE.

BY O. J. W.

[illegible]

On my breast with lily-like grace,
Sleeps my Baby Clare.
And like a halo round her face
Waves her sunny hair.
On my arm her bright head lies,
With its golden crown,
And like the dusk of evening skies
Her lashes are folded down.

Fairy feet and hands of a queen
Has my baby girl.
I never so pure a gem was seen
As this my little pearl.
On my bosom, fair and mild,
Sleeps my Baby Clare.
O God, protect and keep my child,
Pure as lambs are.

OBITUARIES.

REV. WILLIAM JAMES.

Although so long a time has elapsed since the death of this man of God, I am constrained to write some memorial regarding him, because of his usefulness, and because no notice of him has ever appeared in print—not even so much as to say that he died.

The Rev. William James was born in South Carolina about the year 1790, and lived there to within his own recollection. While he was yet a boy his father removed to the State of Mississippi, and settled on Percy's creek, Wilkinson county, while the hills that bound its valley were covered with their primeval forests. Those hills have since been worn to poverty and barrenness by the hand of cultivation. It was here he grew up to be a man, and died in the same county, perhaps without an enemy, loved by all who loved good men, and where a second generation grew up to call him blessed. His father was a Presbyterian much after the old Puritan style, and trained William up after the straitest sect of that order. His education was colored with the strongest prejudices against Methodism. Religion, he was taught to believe, consisted of faith without any knowledge of love or joy or peace, together with a round of religious duties most rigidly observed. He was still of this faith when he first married; and, true to his principles, he commenced housekeeping with family prayer. When about twenty-five years of age he attended, for the first time, a camp meeting held in the bounds of what is still Wilkinson circuit. The loud singing, praying and demonstrative hallelujahs so shocked his sense of propriety that the man left the place in utter disgust. During the following year he was brought into more personal contact with Methodist preachers and people, their religious services and their manner of life. He was convinced that they were in earnest about their souls' salvation. His ardent nature entered at once into a lively sympathy with this peculiar people, and before the time for holding another camp meeting he was one of them. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when about twenty-six years of age, I think under the ministry of the Rev. B. Pipkin, then and now of the Mississippi Conference.

Soon after being received into the church he was appointed class leader, and conducted the first class meeting he ever attended. It was held in the only room of a dwelling-house. On arriving at the place he found the front yard full of people, and the room packed with a waiting audience. He commenced the exercises, not knowing how to conduct them, nor how he would conclude them. He commenced by reading the Holy Scriptures. He had read but a few verses when a power from God fell upon the congregation; the people, in doors and out, were stirred into great commotion. Long after commencing services he found himself out in the yard promiscuously circulating among the people, exhorting them and praising God. Never after this did he reprove the exercises of a camp meeting. Bro. James was licensed to preach when about twenty-seven years of age, and in due time was ordained deacon, and then elder. His religion was demonstrative, yet he commended it more by a beautiful consistency in all his daily walk and conversation. His family prayers were always occasions of earnest religious worship; his daily reading was to know more of God. In walking through the woods surrounding his dwelling, I know not how often I have disturbed him at his private prayers. He was never a very successful preacher, but in class meetings, prayer meetings, love-feasts and altar exercises he was a man of power. On such occasions he has often been known to forget to eat, and almost to sleep, seemingly oblivious to passing time. Souls were to be saved, and the work must be done. On occasions at camp meetings, when the interest had declined, mourners were discouraged, many of the laboring brethren had retired, and the singing had fagged to distress, as a last resort Bro. James was again called on to pray. The man so eloquent in prayer kneeled as if right at a throne of grace, and seemed looking into the face of the blessed God through the immortal Jesus, and began his earnest, fervent pleadings; his voice, gathering strength as he waxed warmer in his exercises, would roll its volume over the entire place, penetrating far into the surrounding forest. The conversing groups would be hushed into subdued tones. It laid its power on all, from the stand to the remotest cookyard, and every religious interest was centered at the altar. His pleadings and argument revolved round and round the passage: "The blood of sprinkling, that speaketh better things than that of Abel." At length all unbelief would give way, the power of God would assert its presence, souls were converted, and the saints shouted aloud for joy.

Bro. James was married three times, and was the father of ten children. The children of his first wife, Miss Mary Reid, four in number, all died in infancy or childhood. He was married a second time, to Miss Margaret Scott, by whom he had six children. All lived to be grown. One died before the parent; two have died since; three are still living. The father lived to see all his children members of the church. His third marriage was with Miss Anna Taylor, who still survives him.

For many years Bro. James suffered from a spinal or kidney affection. It gradually wore upon his strength until he could no longer ride on horseback. Then he was confined to his room; then to his bed. He retained his mental faculties until late in the struggle, when his mind began to wander. He conceived himself in prayer meeting, in class meeting or in love-feast; sometimes he supposed himself among mourners at the altar. In all his decline he talked much of his Savior's love, and of his hopes of a heavenly inheritance. His last mortal strength was instructive of his Master's work. He breathed his last on the tenth of April, 1875, aged about seventy years.

D.

LOUISVILLE, MISS., January 26, 1876.

ALZIRA YOUNG was born in Marengo county, Ala., February 29, 1832, and died at the residence of her father, Robert Young, near DeSotoville, Choctaw county, Ala., September 22, 1875, aged forty-three years, six months and twenty-three days. We grieve, though not without bright hopes, to record the death of this estimable lady. In early womanhood she assumed the Christian vows and united with the Methodist Church, and to death was a worthy and exemplary member. Her life was the embodiment of exalted traits and sublime moral excellencies. In character she was positive, earnest, ingenuous, firm. With these characteristics were blended the Christian virtues of humility, forbearance and love. Her aspirations were ever toward the true, the good and the pure. Strong in her convictions of right, she possessed the moral courage to obey their dictates. By precept and example she was a light and power in all the spheres of her action. She was a laborer for the establishment of righteousness and truth. In the varied relations of life as friend, neighbor, child, etc., she ordered her steps by the oracles of revealed truth. The golden rule—"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them"—was ever before her mind. Indeed in all her ways, like the psalmist of old, she could with emphasis say: "Judge me, O Lord, for I have walked in my integrity." A life so ordered must needs end gloriously; and so it did. Her sickness was comparatively brief, and her death was unexpected by all the family and by herself; but she was ready. She received the announcement that she must die with the utmost tranquility and resignation. She confidently, and with fervor serene, spoke of the bright home of the redeemed to which she was in a few moments to go. The only regret she seemed to manifest was to leave behind her aged, worthy and Christian father, around whom, with deathless devotion, her heart entwined itself. "O father, they tell me I must leave you," were almost the first words that escaped her lips on learning that her hours on earth were numbered. Just previous to her last moments the scene in the death-chamber was most serious and impressive. Calling the household, friends and neighbors present around her couch, she gave to each a loving adieu, linked with admonitions fit, and entreaties earnest, to meet her in heaven. How glorious the death of the righteous! "Blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city."

C. B. DEBOSE.

ANOTHER grave is opened, another form is placed in the bosom of the earth, another mound is raised, and it covers the body of JOHN T. SALE, who was born June 9, 1845, and died near Robinson Springs, Ala., December 11, 1875, after a long and painful illness, occasioned by a malignant tumor on his thigh, which he bore with Christian fortitude and patience, frequently giving praises to God in his hours of deepest suffering; nay, even when a spasm convulsed his frame he shouted glory to God, saying: "Whom the Lord loveth he chastiseth." Calling his aged father-in-law to his bedside, he desired to hear his voice in prayer once more on earth; after which he clasped him to his bosom, exclaiming: "Now I am willing to go." With the death-throe upon him, he called his much-beloved wife, mother, sisters, brother and friends around him, and made them all promise to meet him in heaven. He then sang with touching sweetness the familiar old song "Farewell, my dear brethren; the time is at hand." When his voice died away, not a dry eye was in the room. His little daughter was brought to his bedside by his mother, at his request, and he taught her the little prayer beginning: "Now I lay me down to sleep," and told her never to forget to say it. "Lord, bless mamma and papa, and make me a good little girl." In his death the community has lost one of its best members, and his relatives and friends deeply mourn his loss; but we mourn not as those who have no hope, for we know he has gone to a brighter world.

SALLIE MEYSON ROBINSON.

AT the fourth Quarterly Conference of the North Warren circuit, Mississippi Conference, on motion W. R. Billingsley, L. R. Featherston and S. B. Dove were appointed a committee to draft suitable preamble and resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of W. E. Hollomay deceased. The committee reports the following:

Whereas, God in his wisdom has seen proper to remove from our midst Bro. W. E. Hollomon, a member of this Quarterly Conference; it is *therefore*, The righteous should be held in constant remembrance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our worthy brother this Conference has lost one of its ablest and best members—a man of deep piety, of strict integrity and great decision of character, the community one of sterling worth, and an exemplar for the young wherever he was known.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy, and may they realize that their loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Conference, and that a copy be transmitted to the widow of the deceased, and to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

W. R. BILLINGSLEY,
L. R. FEATHERSTON,
S. B. DOVE,
Committee.

WARREN Co., Miss., January 3, 1876.

HOW THE WORLD IS CARED FOR. The subjoined statistics, showing the comparative proportion in different countries of the priesthood to the people, are of interest: In England and Wales there is 1 clergyman or minister to each 718 of the population; in the United States there is 1 to each 879. Neither England nor the United States, however, are nearly so well supplied with priests or parsons as are certain other countries. In Russia there is a priest to each 323 of the population, which is only another way of saying that the clerical army of the Czar numbers 253,081 men. In France there is a priest, monk, pastor or minister to each 235 of the population, or 153,628 in all; in Italy there is 1 to each 1,2[illegible] of the people, of about 190,000 in all; and in Spain most blessed of all lands!—there is a priest for each 1[illegible] of the population, or 315,777 in all. In Russia, France, Italy and Spain, however, the men in religious orders of all grades are included in these numbers. The whole number of clergymen and ministers of every kind in England and Wales is 31,[illegible]92; and in the United States it is 43,842.

The university at Berlin, in Prussia, had 1,190 students last year, of whom 470 were in the department of philosophy, and the rest pursuing the studies of medicine, theology and law. Yale College has in all 1,051 students this year, and had 1,051 last year.

A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures where there is no love.—*Lord Bacon.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1876.

CUDDLE DOON.

BY ALEX. ANDERSON.

The bairnies cuddle doon at nicht
Wi' mickle faucht an' din;
"O try and sleep, ye waukrife rogues,
Your father's comin' in."
They never heed a word I speak:
I try to gie a frown,
But aye I hap them up an' cry:
"O bairnies, cuddle doon."

Wee Jamie wi' the curly heid—
He aye sleeps next the wa'—
Bangs up an' cries: "I want a piece"—
The rascal starts them a'.
I rin an' fetch them pieces, drinks;
They stop awee the soun',
Then draw the blankets up an' cry
"Noo, weanies, cuddle doon."

But ere five minutes gang wee Rab
Cries out frae 'mang the claes:
"Mither, mak' Tam gie owre at once—
He's kittlin' wi' his taes."
The mischief's in that Tam for tricks—
He'd bother Sodger Hoon:
Behave I hap them up an' cry:
"O bairnies, cuddle doon."

At length they hear their father's fit,
An' as he steeks the door
They turn their faces to the wa',
While Tam pretends to snore.
"Hae a' the weans been gude?" he asks,
As he pits aff his spoon.
"The bairnies, John, are in their beds,
An' lang since cuddled doon."

An' just afore we hed oorsels
We look at our wee lambs.
Tam has his airm roun' wee Rab's neck
An' Rab his airm roun' Tam's.
I'll wee Jamie up the bed,
An' as I straik each croon
A whisper, through their denes, he hears:
"O bairnies, cuddle doon."

The bairnies cuddle doon at nicht
Wi' mirth that's dear to me;
But ance the big warl's cark an' care
Will quaten doon their glee.
Yet, come what will to Tam or me,
My Rab or Jamie John,
As we whisper, through their joys or baims,
"O bairnies, cuddle doon."

Scottish American.

A Wonder in Japan.

By the last mail from Japan we have received the particulars of one of the most interesting and important events that has recently happened in that empire, namely, the opening, in Yedo, of a normal school for the education of girls. About one year ago the Empress became greatly interested in the future welfare of her country women, and having given a considerable amount of money to erect a suitable building for a large school, and the same having been finished and the teaching arrangements completed, the formal opening of the establishment took place on the thirtieth of November. Not less than eighty girls had already been admitted as pupils, and, while one foreigner had been appointed as a [illegible] adviser, the position of superintendent was given to a Japanese, Mr. Nakamura Masanawo, who is said to have become a convert to the Christian religion. The circumstances attending this event were quite as remarkable as the event itself, for the Empress, accompanied by Okubo, the minister of the interior, and other high dignitaries, presided on the occasion and actually read a brief address. The gate through which the imperial party had to pass on their way to the school was decorated with the chrysanthemum flower and national emblem, and they were escorted to the main hall by the vice minister of education. Here the superintendent read a congratulatory address, as follows:

"We humbly venture to think that the enlightenment of a country depends upon the excellence of its government, and that the excellence of its government depends upon the perfect nature of the regulations of families. Now the perfect nature of household regulations depends upon the integrity of thought, advance of intelligence, and chaste and upright action of women. Our land affords from olden days down to the present time numberless instances of virtuous women; but still, if we regard the matter in respect to the whole of our country, it must be allowed that the regulations for the education of women are exceedingly defective. At the present moment reform in enlightenment has gradually progressed, and it is a source of rejoicing to the myriads of our people that the Tokio Normal School for girls has been established, and that by her majesty's attendance to-day the ceremony of opening the school is favorably carried out. Our earnest desire is that those who may in after time complete their education here may become virtuous women, and so assist their husbands; virtuous mothers, and so instruct their children; and that by their giving birth to and rearing up a worthy population our country may become a prosperous and tranquil land."

After this the lists and the keys were delivered by the vice minister for education to the principal, who then presented the school regulations. The Empress replied:

"Upon hearing last year that this school was about to be established in order to foster the growth of education for girls, I was unable to contain my joy. Its construction has now been completed and the ceremony of its opening has been performed. My earnest desire is that this school may henceforth be prosperous, and that I may eventually see the beautiful fruit of female education appear in profusion throughout the whole of the land."

A brief address was also made by Tanaka, the vice minister of education. He said:

"The construction of the Tokio Normal School for girls having been completed, we have now come to the time for the commencement of its operations. We cannot but rejoice and offer congratulations with respect to this. How much the more, then, when our good and gracious Empress has been pleased to attend here, should we rejoice over and over again at the brilliant glory of this school! If we consider well the words of the Western proverb, that girls are the mothers of education, we sum up in a few words the reason why female education is so weighty a matter, and leave naught unsaid. Trust these words the idea is clearly apparent and easy of perception. Why should we attempt any superfluous explanation thereof? I content myself with merely making this one observation."

Other speeches were made, and several of the pupils read pieces and recited poems. One of the latter was as follows:

"The place of learning to-day
Founded shall, like the young plue-tree,
Flourish and exist for a thousand years." And again: "My father and mother will bedew their sleeves with tears on hearing of the joyful fact of my appearance to-day before the Empress."

The Empress afterward visited all the apartments of the building, made a present to all the pupils who had spoken, gave a sumptuous entertainment and returned to the palace, after which the public were admitted to examine the new building.

Compared with what is called the "woman question" in this country, the ceremony in Yedo may well put to the blush many people in this Christian land.—*New York Evening Post.*

A Wonderful Pastor.

An extraordinary instance of diversified ability, joined to unwearied industry, is presented by the life of Rev. Robert Walker, of Seathwaite, generally known as "Wonderful Walker."

Although he lived in obscurity, he found no less a biographer than the poet Wordsworth, who gives an interesting account of him in the notes to his "Sonnets of the Duddon." The parish priest so finely delineated in the "Excursion" is also a picture of Wonderful Walker. He was born in 1709, and was the son of a small statesman, who lived in Seathwaite. He was the youngest of twelve, and a weakly child, on which latter account his father gave him what schooling he could. At the age of seventeen he went to be schoolmaster at Gosforth, near Egremont, and remained there two years. He then removed to Buttermere, where he acted both as minister and schoolmaster, and received the usual small salary and "whittlegate." Before and after school hours he labored at manual occupation. He wrote his own sermons and did duty twice on Sundays. In summer he rose between three and four, and went to the fields—in hay-time with his scythe, in harvest-time with his sickle. He plowed, he planted, he tended sheep on the fells; at other times he clipped or salved—all for hire. When engaged in these employments he would be at work long before the regular laborers, and remain after they had finished their day's work. Nor was he less skillful than diligent. In all such labors he excelled. In winter he occupied himself in reading, writing his sermons, spinning and making his own clothes and those of his family (he was an excellent spinner), knitting, and mending his own shoes, the leather of which was of his own tanning. In his walks he never neglected to gather and bring home the wool from the hedges. He was the physician and lawyer of his parishioners. He drew up their will-conveyances, bonds, etc., wrote all their letters and settled their accounts, and frequently went to market with sheep or wool for the farmers. The next step in his career was his removal from Buttermere to Torver, on the banks of Coniston Lake, and, taking priest's orders, soon after which he married a respectable maid-servant, whose affections he had gained at Buttermere, and who brought him a fortune of £10, which he forthwith invested in the funds.

Shortly after his marriage he obtained the curacy of Seathwaite, where he lived and officiated for sixty-seven years. At the time of Wonderful Walker's appointment, and for many years later, Seathwaite church was without pews. He used it as a school-room, and is described as seated in his favorite place, near the communion table, wearing a cloak of his own making. His great-grandson tells us that when the family was in want of cloth Mr. Walker would take his spinning wheel with him to the school, where he also kept a cradle—of course of his own making. Not unfrequently the wheel, the cradle and the scholars claiming his attention at the same moment, taxed the ingenuity of even Wonderful Walker to keep them all going. The chapel was afterward pewed, and a new school built. To the already long catalogue of his attainments and pursuits must be added a knowledge of fossils and of plants, and a habit of observing the stars and winds. Indeed the atmosphere was one of his favorite studies. He made many experiments on its nature and properties. In summer he used to collect flies and insects, and by his entertaining descriptions of them amused and instruct his children. After a long and useful life, which extended over nearly the whole of the last century, he died on June 23, 1802, in the ninety-third year of his age. In the course of his long life he had, besides bringing up and settling in life a family of twelve children, amassed the sum of £2,000, the result of marvelous industry and self-denial. He was a hero in humble life a greater hero than many in whose honor monuments have been erected. *Fraser's Magazine.*

Coffee.

The oldest mention of coffee that can anywhere be found does not go further back than three hundred years. Nobody knows when it was first used in the East. There is nothing to go upon, except a tradition that the angel Gabriel invented coffee for the especial behoof of Mohammed in his old age, to enable him to renew his youth, and be happy in his loves. Whether it had this effect we are not told, but it is to be supposed that Gabriel did his best for the prophet. In any case, it is certain that coffee is incomparable as a stimulant, and will even make up for the want of food. Rossini used to say that it could keep him up for a fortnight, the time he required for the composition of an opera. There is no other stimulant that can sustain such a pitch. Opium is wonderfully sustaining, but it has bad effects, and it tends too much to dreamlessness, with a lack of concentration. Alcohol has a force of its own, as we all know; but it requires frequent renewal, and is too speedily followed by reaction and collapse. Tea comes nearest to the Arabian berry as a stimulant, but it often excites without invigorating. Coffee seems, while wakening up the brain, to make one, for a time at least, independent of food. It is, indeed, most enjoyed on short rations; and taken on a full stomach, as was pointed out, it neither pleases the palate nor refreshes the system. Nor is it always quite harmless. Brillat Savarin gave up coffee because he found that it turned his head into a mill whirling round, without ideas to grind. To some people it gives a shaking of the hand and a trembling of the knees. Stories are told of the people who have become cripples through excessive love of it; other stories of people who have become imbecile. Brillat Savarin is particularly earnest in forbidding it to children. It must be confessed that black tea is less dangerous, but it is much more of a feminine drink; it wants the masculine qualities of coffee. Balzac wrote a little treatise on modern stimulants full of his usual enthusiasm and minute analysis, in which he maintained that by a certain mode of preparation, chiefly by quick infusion, whatever is hurtful in coffee may be avoided. We do not pretend to decide. No two constitutions are alike, and according to the more or less of nervous excitability or bilious temperament which each of us possesses will depend the degree on which we can give our confidence to coffee as a sustaining and cheering force. When properly made there is nothing more delightful than its aroma; for it is not only agreeable in itself, but is also associated in our minds with the exhilaration it has often produced, and by force of habit the mere thought of it is almost enough to raise the spirits and clear the brow. Voltaire was a greater drinker of coffee than Johnson was of tea. He said that nothing raised his spirits so much as the smell of roasted coffee, and he had it roasted daily in his room. Perhaps this is too much of a good thing. There are not many people who would care to have their rooms incessantly perfumed by the smell of roasted coffee; but there is this to be said in its favor: that while coffee gives forth a powerful fragrance, it is also an admirable disinfectant by reason of the facility already mentioned, with which it takes to itself whatever lurks in the air.—*World.*

HINDOO SUPERSTITION.—Long before a Hindoo child is born the mother—who is treated with great kindliness—performs certain ceremonies [illegible] offspring. As soon as the father visits his new-born child he puts a little money into its hand, and all the relatives who accompany him follow his example. On the fifth day the mother bathes; on the sixth she worships the goddess Shasthi in the shed where the child had been born; and on the eighth, eight kinds of parched corn and rice, prepared in the house, are scattered in front of the door, and are eagerly picked up and eaten by poor children, who are always on the lookout for such windfalls. The original design of scattering this grain and rice seems to be an offering to the god. On the twenty-first day from the birth of the child all the women of the family assemble under a fig-tree, and worship the goddess Shasthi again. The woman, if her child is a male, is now regarded as pure; but if it is a female, then she must extend her period of non purification for a month. These ceremonies over, the child's nativity is cast by an astrologer, and its fortune told in that vague, mysterious, non-compromising language so much in force among this fraternity all the world over. A name is then bestowed on the infant. This is usually the mother's prerogative, and the name given is commonly one taken from their mythology, such as that of one of the gods; or sometimes, if the mother is of a sentimental turn of mind, the name of a flower or a tree is given to the child. Sometimes parents will give their children soft and harsh names alternately, hoping thereby to obviate the envy of their neighbors, and their consequent malice, if all the children had pleasant-sounding names.—*From "The Races of Mankind."*

THE MIDDLE AGES.—In the middle ages there were three great powers—the papal, the monastic and the feudal. Amid their constant combinations the monk ruled. No doubt there were among these men those of transcendent virtue, thought and intelligence; but that there were bad and unscrupulous men as well, and that they were in the majority, no one who has read the story of the richly-freighted middle ages can deny. Their wealth was boundless; their learning enormous and narrow; they were great in action, and wonderful as tools. They were masters of the ignorant feudal lords, and held them in the chains of a spiritual slavery which ruled Europe for a thousand years. They were grand when in Rome; they lived simple lives of self-denial, and forged the armor with which they afterward attacked idolatry, under the friendly shadow of imperial Jove, with the courage of Mars and with the cunning of Mercury. But were they grand when, in corrupted convents, they practiced an ignorant fanaticism, proud of an unnatural humility, fasting, praying, and living in idleness; repulsive and loathsome in their uncleanliness, thinking their unwashed bodies a mark of sanctity? Idleness and solitude became the causes of morbid poverty of intellect and of narrow-minded dissension. We do not need to turn to the corrupt pages of Rabelais for the sketch of a convent interior. Browning, in far nobler verse, has given us the little hatreds, the ignoble envy and jealousy, the crime and hidden sin which convent walls seem to foster instead of to shut out.—*National Protestant.*

A man finding it difficult to keep his footing on walking home from a convivial party, complained that he had just had his shoes soled, and they were slippery. "Yes," said his friend, "you had them fixed by a sherry cobbler."

Religious Intelligence.

—The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church reports that the entire receipts of the year have been $450,718—$32,000 less than last year. The debt of the board, May 1, was $38,282.

—According to an official report the receipts of the Baptist Missionary Union for the first eight months of the financial year, up to December 1, were $52,348, against $53,219 during the corresponding period of last year.

—A society has recently been formed in England to bring about the suppression of the wicked, enforced opium trade with China. May it have grace to persevere until this foul blot upon the English name shall be wiped away.

—The Japanese minister of foreign affairs and the commissioner of education has granted permission to Rev. Joseph Nee Sima to teach Christianity in his school at Tokio, Japan, and to train native converts for the ministry, and all this has been done contrary to the law of the empire.

—At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of England, November 29, it was stated that the Church Missionary Society had that morning received £3,000, in addition to the sum of £5,000 already given to it, for the founding of a mission in the kingdom of King M'tesa, in Central Africa.

—A missionary from India relates the experience of a native Christian whom he was called to visit. Inquiring the state of her mind, she replied, "Happy, happy! I have Christ here!" laying her hand on the Bengalee Bible; "and Christ here!" pressing it to her heart; "and Christ there!" pointing heavenward.

—The Baptist brethren in France are meeting with encouraging success. In Paris, and in different localities to the north of that city, chapels, to the erection of which friends in America and England largely contributed, now supply the pastors with new advantages for evangelization, and the public with attractive and comfortable places of meeting.

—The first colored clergyman of the Reformed Episcopal Church was ordained by Bishop Cummins at Pineville, S. C., December 5. The newly ordained deacon, Frank C. Ferguson, has been a teacher of a large school. A school for the training of colored ministers will be opened by the Reformed Episcopalians in Charleston at the beginning of this year.

—The Free Church of Scotland received $200,000 last year for foreign missions. The work of this church among the heathen, and especially in India, is largely educational. Of the 278 agents employed by the committee 28 are ordained Europeans and 17 ordained native ministers. The native churches have a communicant membership of 2,387. During the past year 235 have been baptized or admitted on profession. In the schools there are 11,303 pupils under instruction, of whom 3,290 are girls.

LEVITICAL AT OXFORD, ENGLAND. The Lord has caused us to see his salvation very gloriously here during the past week. Mr. Varley has been greatly used of God in the salvation of sinners and the quickening of believers. He has given a series of Bible readings each week in the afternoon. Those on the "Personality and Power of the Holy Ghost," "Assurance" and "Atonement" were specially refreshing and helpful. His evening addresses have been accompanied by much spiritual power. Not one evening has passed without some testifying that they had received God's unspeakable gift.

—We learn from the *Missionary Herald* that the Southern Presbyterian Church has 19 ordained missionaries, 27 assistant missionaries, 8 ordained natives and 16 native helpers—in all 70 laborers. The missions are in China, Greece, Italy, a lady teacher is employed in connection with the Waldenses at Milan; Brazil, United States of Colombia, Mexico and Indian Territory. The mission churches are reported at between 15 and 20, and the communicants at more than 1,000. The receipts of the board for 1874-5 were $42,234, and the debt at the close of the year was $14,023. To meet this indebtedness, send out new laborers and pay current expenses the board calls for $80,000 during the present year.

—The Constitution of the Alliance of Presbyterian Churches throughout the world came to hand, says the *Independent*, just too late for report last week. The preamble recites the existence of various reformed churches organized on Presbyterian principles, and their wanted maintenance of close relations without any visible bond, and expresses the desire and intention of forming an alliance to meet in general council from time to time. Their fraternal relations with other bodies will be unchanged. Article 1 gives the name: "The Alliance of the Reformed Churches Throughout the World Holding the Presbyterian System." Article 2 defines terms of membership which include churches organized on Presbyterian principles and holding substantially the Reformed Confessions. Article 3 provides for a triennial council of the alliance. The council is to be composed of ministers and ruling elders, and is to have power with respect to the admission of churches to the alliance, to entertain topics regularly brought before it by the churches, but is not to interfere with the creed of any particular church. Its objects are to provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare of Presbyterianism, to gather and disseminate knowledge concerning the spread of Christianity, to commend the Presbyterian system to the world as scriptural and of universal adaptation; and, furthermore, to do whatever it can to further the evangelization of the world and diminish sin. Article 4 provides for changes in the constitution; for which last we are thankful; since Dr. Atwater has been declaiming that a change in the fundamental law of the Presbyterian Church might endanger property interests.

Our Young People.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

We love the books of Matthew,
Of Mark and Luke and John;
The life of God our Savior
Is what they dwell upon.
The Acts and then the Romans
Two Corinthians you see;
Galatians and Ephesians
Bring Christ to you and me.

Philippians and Colossians
Are next in order here;
Thessalonians and Timothy,
In words they both appear.
Then Titus and Philemon
And Hebrew, Peter, John,
With James, and Jude's truth,
Instruct all age and youth.

John writes to little children,
And gives epistles three;
While Jude discourses plainly
Of what we all should be.
The last is Revelation,
To all the nations sent;
And thus we have completed
The whole New Testament.

New York Observer.

From Our Little Friends.

MILLERSBURG, Miss., Jan. 17, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I heard the piece in the ADVOCATE read about the lady whose lien did so much for the church. So I thought I would get auntie to write for me—as I am a little boy, and can't write well enough—and tell you about two hens I have. Mine have not done so much for the church, but I think they are smarter than the lady's. One of them made a nest on the back gallery of the dwelling, and placed in it twelve pretty white eggs. We took them from her, and she went under the gallery and found another nest with twelve more, and took possession of it. The other had four guineas, and when they were old enough to roost in a tree one of them became very lame; and, as it couldn't get up to roost, she would take it regularly to the coop where they had been accustomed to staying with some little chickens, and then take the others to the tree.

This year I intend to sell my hens' eggs and give the money to Bro. Featherstun, who is our preacher, to send to the little heathen children, as I wish my hens to be useful as well as stuart.

Your little friend,

DANNIE DRAKE WILLIS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I so love to read your children's corner. I thought I would write you, and may be some other little girl would read my letter. Grandpa Dr. H. V. Smith has been taking your paper so long that he could almost do as well without his slippers as without it; and grandma reads it through and through; but she loses her "specks" mighty often. Sister Annie (she's ten years old) thinks she is too big for the little folks' stories; but I caught her reading Grandpa Goodale's story. I wish Barney would milk the "bays' nest," and let us know what came of it. But my letter is growing too long for an eight-year-older, and I will close with a wish for a happy and prosperous year to you and the ADVOCATE. Yours, BYRD GUNTER.

VAZOO CITY, MISS., Jan. 15, 1876.

REV. DR. L. PARKER: I am a little girl almost ten years old. My papa is the preacher here. I read the little letters in the children's corner, and I thought I would try to write a short letter myself, and get papa to copy it and send it to you. I love the good ADVOCATE. I go to school and to Sunday school. We have a missionary society in our Sunday school. In two months last year our Sunday school raised $22 for missions.

Your little friend,

MAGGIE NORSWORTHY.

NORTHBOUND, La., Jan. 16, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: There are so many little girls and boys, from five to ten years old, writing to you that I thought I would write too. I love to read the Child's Corner, and I love the ADVOCATE also. I am living out here in the country, ten miles from any church, or Sunday school either, where there is scarcely any society at all.

Your friend,

G.

A Youthful Martyr.

In the first ages of the church of Christ, in the city of Antioch, a believer was carried forth to die as a martyr. "Ask any little child," said he, "whether it were better to worship one God, the Maker of heaven and earth, and one Savior, who is able to save us, or to worship the many false gods whom the heathen serve?"

Now it was so that a Christian mother had come to the spot, holding in her hand a little son, of about nine or ten years old, named Cyril. The heathen judge no sooner heard the martyr's words than his eyes rested on the child, and he desired the question to be put to him.

The question was asked; and, to the surprise of those who heard it, the boy replied: "God is one, and Jesus Christ is one with the Father!"

The judge was filled with rage. "Oh, base Christian!" he cried, "thou hast taught that child to answer thus." Then, turning to the boy, he said more mildly: "Tell me, child, how did you learn this faith?"

The boy looked lovingly in his mother's face and replied: "It was God's grace that taught it to my dear mother, and she taught it to me."

"Let us now see what the love of Christ can do for you," cried the cruel judge; and at a sign from him the officers, who stood ready with their wooden rods, of the fashion of the Romans, instantly seized the boy. Gladly would the mother have saved her timid dove, even at the cost of her own life, but she could not do so; yet she did whisper to him to trust in the love of Christ, and to speak the truth.

"What can the love of Christ do for him now?" asked the judge.

"It enables him to endure what his Master endured for him and for us all," was the reply. And again they smote the child.

"What can the love of Christ do for him?" And tears fell even from the eyes of the heathen as that mother, as much tortured as her son, answered: "It teaches him to forgive his persecutors."

The boy watched his mother's eyes as they rose up to heaven for him; and when his tormentors asked whether he would not now acknowledge the gods they served, and deny Christ, he still said: "No; there is no other God but one; and Jesus Christ is the Redeemer of the world. He loved me, and I love him for his love."

The poor boy now fainted beneath the repeated strokes, and they cast the bruised body into the mother's arms, crying: "See what the love of your Christ can do for him now!"

As the mother pressed her child gently to her own crushed heart she answered: "That love will take him from the wrath of man to the rest of heaven."

"Mother!" cried the dying boy, "give me a drop of water from our cool well upon my tongue."

The mother said: "Already, dearest, hast thou tasted of the well that springeth up to everlasting life—the grace which Christ gives to his little ones. Thou hast spoken the truth in love; arise now, for thy Savior calleth for thee. May he grant thy poor mother grace to follow in the bright path!"

The little martyr faintly raised his eyes and said again: "There is but one God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent?" and so saying he gave up his life.—*Golden Sayings for the Young.*

THE BLIND BOY'S PATIENCE.—The other day I went to see a little blind boy. Scarlet fever had settled in his eyes, and for many months he had not seen at all. He used to be a sprightly little fellow—upon the run everywhere.

"Well, my dear boy," I said, "this is hard for you, is it not?"

He did not answer for a moment; then he said: "I don't know that I ought to say *hard*; God knows best;" but his lip quivered, and a little tear stole down his cheek.

"Yes, my child; you have a kind heavenly Father who loves you, and feels for you more even than your mother does."

"I know it, sir," said the little boy; "and it comforts me."

"I wish Jesus was here to cure Frank," said his little sister.

"Well," said I, "he will open little Frank's eyes to see what a good Savior he is. He will show him that a blinded heart is worse than blind eyes; and he will cure it, and make him see and enjoy beautiful heavenly things, so that he may sit here and be a thousand times happier than many children who are running about."

"I can't help wishing he could see," said Lizzie.

"I dare say; but I hope that you don't try to make Frank discontented."

"Frank *isn't* discontented," said Lizzie earnestly; "he loves God. And love sets everything right, and makes its own sunshine; does it not, Frank?"

"I don't feel cross now," said the little blind boy meekly. "When I'm alone I pray and sing my Sabbath school hymns, and slug and slug; and God is in the room, and it feels light, and—and—I forget I'm blind at all;" and a sweet light stole over his pale features as he spoke—it was, heavenly light, I was sure.—*Young Reaper.*

WHAT THE BIBLE IS LIKE.—1. It is like a large, beautiful tree, which bears sweet fruit for those that are hungry, and affords shelter and shade for pilgrims on their way to the kingdom of heaven.

2. It is like a cabinet of jewels and precious stones, which are not only to be looked at and admired, but used and worn.

3. It is like a telescope, which brings distant objects and far-off things of the world very near, so that we can see something of their beauty and importance.

4. It is like a treasure-house, storehouse of all sorts of valuable and useful things, and which are to be had without money and without price.

5. It is like a deep, broad, calm, flowing river, the banks of which are green and flowery, where birds sing and lambs play, and dear little children are loving and happy.

My dear, dear children, because I love you, I want you to love the Bible. If you attend to it it will make you, through God's blessing, wise, rich and happy forever and ever. It is God's book. It is a book for children. I hope you will learn it, and learn to sing, too, that beautiful hymn:

"Holy Bible, book divine,
Precious treasure, thou art mine;
[illegible]"

The wife of the late Prof. Agassiz arose one morning and proceeded, according to custom, to put on her stockings and shoes. At a certain stage of this process a little scream attracted Mr. Agassiz's attention, and, not having yet risen, he leaned forward anxiously upon his elbow, inquiring what was the matter. "Why, a little snake has just crawled out of my boot!" cried she. "Only one, my dear?" interrogated the professor, calmly lying down again; "there should have been three." He had put them there to keep them warm.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Address on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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What we Shall Take with Us.

"Shall we take our memories with us into the other world?" Our correspondent might as well ask whether we shall take ourselves thither. That is a very dubious and modified immortality that strips us substantially of all conscious identity, denies the recognition of friends, and leaves us almost as ignorant of our past existence as if we had not lived in the present world. If we do not take our memories with us, what do we take with us? If our entrance into eternity be like our birth here, with no sense of pre-existence and with no felt relations to the past, what is there left of immortality worth the name?

We take ourselves into the world to come, and this means our souls, with such mental faculties and spiritual powers as we may have. With no recollection of the earthly life there would be no continuity of existence to us, and the notion of accountability would be an absurdity. "The things done in the body" are to be received in the judgment, and the whole process of reward and retribution implies the most vivid and complete remembrance. Death will not break the thread of mental and spiritual life. Consciousness may be momentarily suspended in the transition, but the spirit wakes in possession of all the attributes of its personal and intelligent nature. "Son, remember," were the words addressed to the rich man. They are at least significant as indicating the activity and uses of memory in the retribution of the wicked, and we may well suppose that this faculty will perform an important office in the blessedness of the glorified.

We shall leave many things behind us—our earthly friends, our temporal pursuits, our property. "We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out." The miser must let go his money bags, the millionaire must give up his stocks, bonds, mortgages and real estate, the devotees of pleasure must part with their dissipations and revelry. The earthly work of the Christian ends with his life here, and the goods which his Lord delivered to him to be improved must be surrendered and accounted for. When we go away we take ourselves, the characters we have formed, the moral progress which has been developed, the principles which have been established, the habits of thought and feeling we have left, and the responsibilities we have incurred. The having misused the means of his fidelity and progress or left unused the monitions and bitterness of neglected opportunities. As the tree falleth, there it shall be. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Death severs our relationships. It takes us away from our temporal enterprises, it dissolves our hopes in property, and separates us from the conditions of mercy which surround us here. But it makes no essential change in character. This goes with us, with all that character implies. Death does not destroy it, judgment only recognizes and defines it, and eternity affords scope for its development. What the outward circumstances of the other world may be are comparatively unimportant now. The great determining principle is in ourselves, what we are, and what our relations to the infinite and holy God. The pure in heart shall see God. Sowing to the flesh will surely be followed by a harvest of corruption.

It is well to ask what we shall carry with us, and then to live in view of the obvious answer. Let men make to themselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, let them lay up treasure in heaven, let them so use the temporal that they shall be rich eternally. "For where your treasure is there will your heart be also." If we make an idol of wealth, and live merely for selfish and worldly ends, we shall find ourselves poor indeed when the final hour comes. Conscience, memory, and all the endowments of intelligence, all the capacities of the soul, will only contribute to the supreme misery if the spiritual part has been neglected. The surprising thing in death to many will be that it has not touched their characters at all, and that it lands them on the eternal shore, as to their moral and spiritual natures, just as it overtook them amidst the pursuits of life.

A circumstance connected with our question, and to be seriously pondered, is the fact that the most die at a time unexpected by themselves. "For man also knoweth not his time: as the fishes that are taken in an evil net, and as the birds that are caught in the snare; so are the sons of men snared in an evil time, when it falleth suddenly upon them." This is true especially with the unconverted. They fall in the midst of their plans, and before they have given earnest attention to the interests of the soul. "Death took him by surprise" was the remark concerning a prominent citizen who died a few months ago. A surprise to his friends it was; but this did not matter; but to be surprised himself had to us a very solemn and startling meaning. How common this experience must be! Men, women, in their prime, and young people in the freshness of their years, falling sick, or by violence taken off. Unexpected blows of misfortune may fall upon us, but we can recover from the shock, but what is to come before we have thought about it, and to be suddenly confronted with the dread reality? Truly, what shall we take with us when the Son of Man comes as a thief in the night, and when without warning the soul, unprepared, is hurried into the spirit world?

Immaculate Conception of Mary

This was declared and made an article of faith in the Roman Church in 1854. The Pope (Pius the Ninth) called a large convocation (not a general council of cardinals, archbishops and bishops in 1854, and in November of that year almost a unanimous vote of the convocation adopted the doctrine as true and of God; whereupon the Pope issued the following decree to the Catholic world: "We declare, pronounce and define that the doctrine which holds that the blessed Virgin Mary, at the first instant of her conception, by a singular privilege and grace of the omnipotent God, in virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, the Savior of mankind, was preserved immaculate from all stain of original sin, has been *revealed by God*, and therefore should firmly and constantly be believed by the faithful."

All the bells of all the churches in Rome gave forth their chimes, the cannon of the castle of St. Angelo their thunders, the multitudes applauded, and St. Peter's blazed with a magnificent illumination. Says one: "It was a grand pageant, befitting an idolatrous enthusiasm. Rome was intoxicated with joy. The populace hoped Mary would be more propitious in her intercessions, give plenty, peace, and crown Rome with higher honor and success."

Protestants, and some of the Romanists who have opposed this dogma of Rome, affirm:

1. That this doctrine lacks the evident support of Scripture. Indeed there are but two texts which Romanists quote, which, as they admit, bear directly on the question. They quote some other passages, intended to be confirmatory, of the two principal texts. The first passage is Genesis iii. 15: "And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." Some of the copies of the received Vulgate, the Latin edition of the Bible (but not all), have "she" instead of "it shall bruise thy head." They attribute, with this reading, the bruising of the serpent's head to the woman rather than to the "seed of the woman." They hold that unless she was immaculately conceived, and free from the taint of depravity, she could not have bruised the serpent's head. Eminent biblical scholars and critics say that the Romanist rendering of the text is not the true rendering, and that it makes nothing for the doctrine. The Scriptures everywhere teach that Christ was manifested to destroy the works of the devil. Paul says to the church at Rome: "The God of peace shall bruise satan under your feet shortly." But the Pope has it: "Mary has crushed the serpent's head with her *immaculate* feet."

The next passage adduced is the angelic salutation, Luke i, 28: "Hail, thou that art highly favored;" then they add something from the thirtieth verse and something from the forty-second verse. In all which Mary is addressed, and her great happiness and honor as the divinely chosen mother of Jesus, the Savior, is mentioned. The Romanist writers assume that these expressions suppose that Mary must enjoy such a fullness of grace as to exempt her from all taint of depravity—that she must have been immaculately pure. To this Protestant critics and scholars say that this is uncritical, illogical and forced. These passages speak of the honor conferred on her, but nothing—not a word—about immaculate conception.

2. Protestants affirm that this doctrine lacks the authority of the early church; that the comparative novelty of the doctrine in theology is proved by history. There is not one great teacher of the Christian church who, before the breaking out of the controversy between Lyons and Bernard in A. D. 1140—that is, for the first eleven centuries of our era—was favorable to the doctrine as now propagated by the Church of Rome. The doctrine did not exist for them; they knew nothing of this specific doctrine; they speak in respect to original sin and the need of redemption in such a way as to prove that the immaculate conception of Mary could not have been any part of their creed. The doctrine was declared in A. D. 1140 by Bernard to be a novelty.

No better does the case fare in the church of the middle ages. The amount of the argument and the result of the testimony here are that the doctrine was first invented in the twelfth century, that it was opposed by the greatest and best of the scholastics, and that it made its way, in spite of opposition, through the force of popular superstition, and from the necessary working out of the inherent tendencies of a system of creature worship.

The doctrine of the immaculate conception is opposed to the scriptural doctrine of original sin.

The very necessity for a miraculous conception in the case of him who was to be without sin is in itself a proof that every person conceived in the natural way must be conceived in sin; and the Bible is too express and unmistakable on this point: that all are conceived in sin. The Romanist theory smacks of Pelagianism—that depravity consists in deprivation of original purity, negative rather than positive. The scriptural and Protestant theory is that depravity is positive, that "the carnal mind is enmity against God," and that depravity comes to us by descent; and, if so, Mary must have inherited a depraved nature.

The present pontiff declares that the doctrine of the immaculate conception is "*revealed by God*, and therefore should firmly and constantly be believed by the faithful." Perhaps no decree made by the Popes has been more directly antagonistic to the recently enunciated claim to papal infallibility. The Jansenist Launoy has collected the opinions of seven of the *infallible* successors of St. Peter, who are adverse to or irreconcilable with the decree of the present *infallible* Pope. Launoy cites from Leo, one of the greatest and most learned of the early bishops of Rome, who says: "Christ alone was innocent in his birth"—"free from original sin;" that "Christ received Mary's nature, but not her fault;" that "Mary obtained her sanctification through her conception of Christ." With these statements Innocent the Third, Innocent the Fifth, John the Twenty-Second, or Benedict the Twelfth, and Clement the Sixth substantially agree.

Thus the papacy, in committing itself to this new and idolatrous dogma, is in hostility to Scripture, to universal consent, and also to itself. It explains the sense of Scripture by tradition; and it explains the sense of tradition by an infallible expositor, and that infallible expositor contradicts himself. The new dogma makes *the whole church* to have been ignorant of a truth which is now declared to be necessary to the faith; it makes Leo, Innocent the Third, Innocent the Fifth and Clement the Fifth to have taught heresy; it puts the greatest scholastic divines under the ban; and, while doing this, it declares that what is now decreed has always been the faith of the church, and that it is a part of the revelation of God, given through Christ and the apostles, and handed down by constant succession and general consent. Such, then, is the doctrine of the immaculate conception, and its claims, on which the stupendous system of Mariolatry has been reared. W.

Romanism in America and England.

Romanism is, of course, a system that needs to be watched. The guiles and wiles of the Jesuits are tolerably well understood, and the plans and aims of the papal church in connection with the school question and politics are not disguised. Those alarmists, however, who are prone to exaggerate the actual strength and progress of Romanism will find some light in the following from the *New York Methodist*:

The Catholic leaders on the continent of Europe have consoled themselves—or, at least, tried to console their followers—by emphatic assertions of the prosperity of their cause in England and America. Even the Pope, in his occasional allocutions, has referred to these two Protestant countries as fields of victory, while acknowledging disaster and defeat in almost every other land. In Spain the old concordat is repudiated by the government and toleration allowed. In Italy, under the very eyes of the papacy, the old foundations are sliding away, and, as Garibaldi said in a late published letter, there is no place on earth where the Pope is less regarded than in Rome itself. If you cross the Alps you find popery everywhere dwindling; in Switzerland especially the government showing it no forbearance. In France it still has the countenance of the civil power, but France is its forlorn hope in her fallen condition. In Germany it has been suffering, gravely by a sort of self-defeat, the consequence of its Jesuitical attempts to interfere with the new imperial order there. Even in Bavaria, until lately its strongest German center, it is snubbed by the government. In Austria it has met with similar treatment. In Belgium alone has it shown any considerable vigor. No wonder, then, that its leaders look abroad to England and America for relieving news.

Its boasts respecting those two countries have been almost chanticleer, but authentic statistics show that they have been quite unfounded. The question in regard to our own country has been lately thoroughly discussed by the public journals, and two results have been demonstratively reached: First, that there are individual Protestant denominations which exceed the whole Romanism of the United States. The Baptists equal at least the papists in population; the Episcopal Methodists far exceed them, not including the eight or nine other branches of Methodism. The United States official census has long shown this Methodist superiority in respect to *church* force, ecclesiastical *property*, and church *sittings*; but as the Romanists make no report of communicants, a comparison of population could not be made from the census. Taking, however, the latest and highest statements of Romish authorities and comparing them with the Methodist official statistics, the calculation which gives the Methodists the superiority in population is readily and conclusively made. The European journals have lately recognized this surprising fact, and the Catholics have not, so far as we have observed, dared to question it.

But, secondly, it is proved that popery has seriously *declined* in America. That it grows here is, of course, unquestionable, for nearly everything grows in a new country; but that is not the logical question. As one of our exchanges remarks: "The true, the logical question is: Does popery grow here *relatively*?" Facts show that it does not; that (as a Cincinnati Catholic paper declares) it would now have nearly twice its present numerical strength had it retained the additions made to its population by immigration alone. By its own acknowledgment it has lost *millions*. Our Chicago cotemporary justly says that "this country is the biggest grave for popery yet dug on the earth." The children of the Romanists, somehow or other, get alienated from their church. The church knows well the fact, and this is the secret of its desperate hostility to our public schools. It can hope to save itself only by saving its children, and it can save them only by controlling their early education.

These are the facts regarding popery in America—facts well authenticated, and of late often reiterated in our journals. We have ourselves repeatedly given more or less of the data which verify them. Its boasts regarding England have been subjected to a similar statistical investigation and with a similar result. That it has increased in England within the present century nobody denies; but the only relevant question is: Has it *relatively* increased? And the answer to this question is a decided and indisputable negative. Its churches have multiplied everywhere, its ecclesiastics are seen everywhere, and it has appointed high and pretentious *dignitaries* in the main centers of population; but it must be borne in mind, first, that the population of England has advanced during this century at a greater rate than this apparent increase of popery; and, secondly, that the immigration of Irishmen into England, like the same immigration to America has simply transplanted a large amount of popery from the one island to the other; and yet this increase by transference bears no proportion to the increase of native Protestant population, so that *there is actually now a less percentage of the British population papal than there was at the beginning of the century.*

The question has been sifted by English statisticians, and, as an example of the well-ascertained results, we give the following extract from *Robuste in's Denominational Statistics*:

"There are now nearly a million Roman Catholics in England and Wales, and these are divided according to their nationality thus: English Roman Catholics, 179,001; foreigners, 32,000; Irish, 742,560. This is one side of the subject; now look at the other. In 1801 the population of Great Britain and Ireland was about 15,750,000, of whom 4,250,000 were Roman Catholics, or 27 per cent. of the whole population. Now the population is nearly 31,500,000, of whom little more than 5,500,000 are Roman Catholics, or only 18 per cent. of the whole population. In other words, while the Roman Catholics have increased at the rate of 28 per cent., the Protestants have increased at the rate of 120 per cent. Protestantism has therefore been advancing nearly five times faster than Romanism since the beginning of the present century."

Dr. Redford in Mississippi and Louisiana.

We quote as follows from a recent letter from Dr. Redford in the Nashville *Christian Advocate*:

My stay in Canton, though brief, was remarkably pleasant. Bro. Leith, my special friend, and I occupied the same room. Our home was at Mrs. Hill's, where we had everything to minister to our comfort that a Christian family could confer. Bros. Thompson and McLaurin were also entertained at the same house, with whom we took sweet counsel, while the preachers treated me with cordiality, and, book agent as I am, actually invited me to attend the next session of their Conference.

On Friday afternoon I took leave of the kind family whose hospitality I had shared, and took the train for New Orleans. At midnight I reached the city, and found Bro. Harp at the depot awaiting my arrival. At his house, which was my home while in New Orleans, I met Dr. Wiley, the president of Emory and Henry College. He had attended several of the Conferences in Texas, looking after the interest of the institution over which he so ably presides.

On Saturday morning I was introduced by Bishop McTyeire to the Louisiana Conference, and had the privilege of addressing them in behalf of the Publishing House at Nashville, and the Depository at New Orleans.

The New Orleans Depository, under the careful management of Bro. Harp, is doing well. The ordeal through which it has passed has been a trying one, owing to the depression in business circles, yet it has successfully weathered the storm, and now promises to be a great blessing to the church. This Depository is a great convenience to the Conferences contiguous to it, and the preachers and members of the church ought certainly to patronize it with increased liberality.

I did not have the privilege of hearing Bishop McTyeire preach on Sunday, but learn that the occasion was one of great interest to the church. New Orleans had since been his home. Here he had gathered around him a large circle of friends and admirers, and his presence in the city was an occasion of extraordinary interest.

The missionary anniversary was held in Carondelet Street church on Sunday evening. The audience was large and attentive, and the collection amounted to *six hundred dollars*.

The Conference mourned the death of the Rev. John Wilkinson, one of the most devoted and gifted members of the body. The memorial service was solemn and interesting. The life of this extraordinary man had left an impression for good upon the Conference and the church, and no cheek was dry as those who had been his companions in arms told of his chivalry and his sufferings in the cause of the Master. A beautiful and touching tribute to his memory was read by Dr. Walker, and then many of his fellow-laborers bore witness to the fruits of his life. His end was triumphant.

The Conference adjourned to-day after a delightful and harmonious session. To me it was especially pleasant. Like the Mississippi Conference, it was my first visit, and, like the Mississippi Conference, they invited me to visit them again. I knew but few of the members on Saturday morning, but now I know almost every one. Self-sacrificing, laborious and zealous, these men have achieved much in the Master's cause, and won trophies to the Redeemer in the fields they have occupied. They enter upon their new charges with an increased purpose to achieve success. May the great Shepherd watch over them.

My visit to New Orleans has been a delightful one. To the kind attention of Bro. and Sister Harp, no less than to the courtesy of the Conference, I am indebted for the happiness I have enjoyed.

The Ladies at Work.

The publisher informs us that he has lately received several lists of new subscribers obtained by ladies. This augurs well for the Advocate. If the Methodist ladies will put their shoulder to the wheel things are bound to move. They can do much in canvassing the neighborhoods in which they live, the Sunday schools and societies to which they belong, and in inducing their fathers, brothers and husbands to subscribe. We would most urgently bespeak their active exertions in this good work. It is a field in which womanly influence and tact can accomplish a vast deal of lasting good for the church and for the general welfare of the country. We trust that hundreds of our fair friends will take the matter in hand, and provoke the preachers and laymen to greater diligence by their devotion and enthusiasm. With the art of persuasion which they possess they can surely get every man who ought to take the paper, to subscribe, especially at the present rate of only *two dollars a year, postage paid*. The NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, taking everything into the account, is about the cheapest paper in the country. Many of our subscribers say it is the best

Oregon Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR: The Columbia Conference embraces a large territory—the whole of the State of Oregon, and as much of Washington and Idaho Territories as we can occupy—and yet there are people *beyond*. East of the Cascade range there is a vast extent of country, mostly grazing, where vast herds of horses, cattle and sheep find the best of pasturage. Ochoco beef (the name of a large valley) surpasses in flavor anything of beef I ever ate, Texas not excepted. They have what is called "bunch grass," which grows luxuriantly and is almost inexhaustible. It dries up in the fall and makes an excellent self-cured hay, upon which cattle subsist well during the winter. The climate is said to be very dry and bracing. Timber is scarce, water plentiful. We have a scattered membership through all that country who are literally as "sheep without a shepherd." Bishop Kavanaugh sent three men over into that vast country east of the Cascade mountains, reaching to Idaho and into Washington Territory. We expect to hear a good report from these preachers. They are emphatically *traveling* preachers, as their circuits and districts are hundreds of miles in circumference. But souls are there who need the bread of life. There are some ministers of other denominations there, but the ground is not occupied, and there is much work for us to do. It takes men of nerve and pluck to do it; but, inspired by love for Jesus and souls, the itinerant can brave hardship and make sacrifices.

Willamette valley, with its beautiful streams, growing cities and well-improved farms, comprises but a small part of our territory, and yet as to church-houses, organized societies and preachers we are the most part of the Columbia Conference. Our work in this region is prosperous. I do not note any definite revival of religion, yet our preachers are all at their work, and their support is better than heretofore. Our worthy presiding elder, Bro. Skipworth, who filled the place so well in the Louisiana Conference, is on our district—has filled all his appointments acceptably, and is the "right man in the right place." He travels with facility, preaches with ease and power, and without notes presides with dignity, and is well posted in ecclesiastical law.

Pastoral work is as profitable here as in my old Conference. It is perhaps more difficult to perform, as people here are from every State and represent a contrariety of sentiment and doctrine. Individuality being strongly marked, there is a self-sufficiency among this people that renders them difficult to approach. Yet the faithful, loving, prayerful labors of the pastor are blessed and souls are saved. "Pastors after God's own heart," is the great need of the church to-day. O for faithful, devoted pastors in all our Zion! "Then will the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth!"

I would rejoice to mingle with you at your approaching Conference session, and can only pray God's blessings on you and the brethren. I rejoice at your revivals and successes. May they be more glorious! Amen.

Affectionately in Christ,

T. B. WHITE.

ALBANY, ORE., December 18, 1875.

A correspondent, sending a marriage notice, says: "This is the eighth wedding had at Mr. ——'s and no wines or intoxicating liquors of any kind used on either occasion. A worthy example!"

We hope the absence of intoxicating liquors on such occasions is the rule in Christian families. If there are exceptions the minister officiating should be careful to set a good example by abstaining himself, and by discountenancing the practice in every practicable way. Married life begun with wine-bibbing and revelry promises neither happiness nor prosperity.

Rev. John A. Ellis, presiding elder of the Meridian district, Mississippi Conference, spent several days in the city last week. Bro. Ellis represents the East Mississippi Female College, and we trust that his appeals for aid to that institution may receive liberal responses from our people. Bro. Ellis informed us that the college is improving in its prospects, and that under President Adkisson's administration it is doing a noble work. May it prosper more and more.

In the Christian warfare, to maintain the conflict is to gain the victory. The promise is made to him that endures to the end. The object of our spiritual adversaries is to prevent this. Every day which we are preserved from going back they sustain a defeat.—*Payson*.

Kind words are among the brightest flowers of earth. They convert the humblest home into a paradise.

Life of Bishop Andrew.

In response to a request from his children, I have consented to undertake the preparation of a Life of Bishop James O. Andrew. In doing so I shall desire to let as much of his own mind and heart appear in the book as possible.

For this purpose I am solicitous to collect letters written by him. No doubt many are preserved by those to whom they were written. No doubt many are mere brief answers to various calls. Such would be of no service. But any letters of the following descriptions will be gladly received:

1. Such as may refer to important passages of his own life and experience.

2. Such as were written to friends in season of temptation, bereavement or perplexity.

3. Such as may express his views upon religion or church polity.

4. Such as may have been written to young preachers for their encouragement or instruction.

5. Such as may have reference to the events of 1844.

6. Such as refer to the work of the church among the slaves of the South.

Beside these any letter that may be considered to be of interest will be gladly received. Those who may have them in possession will confer a favor by inclosing them to me at 2719 Lucas avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

E. M. MARVIN.

St. Louis, January 17, 1876.

Begin Early.

BRETHREN: We have received but of the moneys collected during the Conference year now closing. A number of the Annual Conferences have fallen below their assessments, which will leave the treasury empty before all the drafts drawn by the Bishops in favor of the missionaries already in the field shall have been paid. This deficiency must be provided for in due time. We therefore engage the brethren to take their collections early in the year and forward to the Treasurer at Nashville, who will return a receipt which is a voucher in the settlement of the Annual Conference Treasurers. Now is the time to begin the work of collecting for missions.

Not one gentle French preacher in a thousand ever gives a single dollar of his time to the [illegible] in his thoughts for a contribution. One nineteen out of every twenty will collect their entire assessment, and five out of every ten will exceed what has been allotted to their charges. The reports from various fields of missionary toil are encouraging. There is a loud call for more laborers. Send us the means, and the men will be ready.

Now, dear brother, don't lay down this appeal and forget the cause of Jesus; but we beseech you to go to work in earnest for the salvation of lost, dying millions. The calls are

J. B. McFERRIN,
H. C. KELLEY,
Secretaries.

Moody and Sankey closed their three weeks' evangelistic services in Philadelphia January 20, in connection with the twenty-first anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association. A collection of about $100,000 was raised as a thank offering, to enable the association to complete their new building in time for the Centennial celebration. The expenses of the evangelistic services, amounting to nearly $50,000, have all been met by voluntary contributions. Mr. John Wanamaker, who recently bought the depot, generously granted its use without charge. Mr. Moody started the next morning for Florida, to give his son the benefit of a milder climate. He will return immediately, and begin his labors in New York on February 1.—*Independent.*

FATHER BEHM AND HIS BIBLE.—The venerable Rev. Henry Behm, whose death in his one hundred and first year we recorded a few weeks ago, loved his Bible to the end. It was his habit to read it through at least once every year. His friends assure us that he read the Bible through over seventy times, and that when he died the book-mark was found at the first page, showing that he had just finished the year's reading, and was preparing to begin anew. At the funeral that Bible was significantly placed upon his coffin—a touching remembrance of his great love for the book of books.—*Christian Advocate.*

MARRIED.

[illegible]

Princeton Theological Seminary has the names of 120 students upon its roll in the catalogue of the present year: Senior class, 32; middle class, 46; junior class, 33. Resident graduates 4, and representing 35 different universities or colleges, and 26 different States or countries. The Alumni Association holds its annual meeting on Tuesday, April 25.

A foreign cotemporary says: "In France one-fourth of the boys and two-thirds of the girls—altogether nearly one-half of the juvenile population—are being instructed by the nuns. The result is that more than thirty per cent. of the population are unable to read or write."

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending Jan. 29, 1876.

A—T F Abney, Joseph Atkinson, C H Andrews, E & H T Anthony & Co, L S Austin, E A Ammann, I R Andrews $25.75, N Y Abernethy $1, American Lead Pencil Company, Edwin Alden, Ashley & Erickson.

B—Bourum & Pease two letters, H Blackman, Will Boykin, J W Beatheard, Mrs Nannie Battle $2, Josiah Barker $2, L & H W Burgess, S A Bailey?, George W Baynard, Mrs E Bynum, Miss S Brooks $2, Jonathan Burford, A S Barnes & Co, J F Bolles, W E Ballard $3, J Lane Borden $10, Edgar Banks, George H Baldwin, J H Bittler & Co, P L Briggs, 10 cents.

C—John F Cary $1, B J Carroll $10, Thomas Coleman, A E Clay $30, H T Cheeks, C W Campbell, Mrs E B Caldwell 25 cents, John Church & Co, J W Castle, J M Curtis, Joseph T Curry, H A Clark $2.50, Miss Maggie Chamberlain 25 cents, George W Clinton $2, Beverly Carradine 25 cents, Jesse Cobb, Robert Carter & Bros, Mississippi Cadet.

D—W V Davis, Charles T Dillingham two letters, J J Davis, Samuel C Dunlap, H P Dewitt two letters, Oliver Dilson & Co, Eugene D Dufour, Dyas & Dunbar 2, Rollin T Davis.

E—John P Ems, Edward J Evans & Co, John W Ellroy, H Eastland & Co.

F—Daniel Forbes, W Finley 45, Mrs Mary A Fisher 2 cents, Mrs Williams, Boston 45, Mal [illegible]

G—C Goodspeed, Mrs Jane A Gibson, H Gaylin [illegible] Miss Hattie Gaither, Byrd Gaither, E Gerhardt, A V Gooding, A C Goodyear & Co, Seth Johnson Gregg & Co.

H—Charles M Harris & Co, [illegible] W W Hopper $10, R M Hargrove $20, L Hellenstadt, D A Hoffman & Co, Mrs Jane H Hopkins $2, H Hawkins, J Hackett, Mrs M A Hollowell.

I—[illegible] Ingram, Taylor & Co, Bolton's Ink.

J—[illegible] Johnson & Co, [illegible] Johnson, [illegible] Johnson, J H Johnson, H P Johnson, John A Jones.

K—Knox & [illegible] Keeling & Briggs.

L—Phillip A Lochard 15, [illegible] M Lee $30, W Lemon, W F M Layfield, Lock, Watkins & [illegible]

M—G H M [illegible] M Rose [illegible] 82, F W McClanahan, John T Lupo, James A Mathews $1, Moses N McKee, [illegible] John F Marshall $5, L F Mercer, [illegible] Mingle, Jonas W Mast, Mrs S P Mercer, Hardy Mobley, S McDowell, E A Mc [illegible] Mc [illegible] Mrs R P Moore $2, J W Morgan $2, W B [illegible] D H Mudge, J H Mix, E H Mc [illegible] Mrs [illegible] Thomas W Monck, A M Mc [illegible] H Morgan [illegible] Miller, E H Montgomery, Mirna & Co.

N—[illegible] Newsom, [illegible] 2 D Nowell, [illegible] Nichols, J C Norton, J Nicholson, [illegible] Thomas Nolan 2.

O—W P Oakley 5.

P—[illegible] R Powers, J [illegible] Pope, [illegible] Pierce, Mrs S Y Perrin, S M Pettus, [illegible] Phelps $10, John T Potter & Co, Mercantile Press, H R Patterson $1, Porter & Bainbridge, Potter, Anderson & Co.

R—A H Bowman, [illegible] Rodgers, E Cole [illegible] A Richards, J M Reese, J R Rambo, Thomas Reed & Lathrop, J H Richards.

S—R Sage, W B Smart 2, [illegible] Stallings, H W Sweet, A W Shumaker $2, P B [illegible] 2, [illegible] Smith, S St Lee & Co, Rev Sing and Publishing Company, Miss Anna Smith, Theodore H Symonds, W W Sharpe & Co, W S [illegible] 2, W H [illegible] Steel & Avery Bronze Co.

T—[illegible] Taylor, H M [illegible], B A Timmons, S M [illegible] S F Tenney 40 cents, William Tyson, Temple, Poe [illegible] P R Todd.

U—Thomas J Upton.

V—Juan S Valencia.

W—Newton Walker, W H Wiford & Co [illegible] H White $2.50, Western Book and Bible House, D Weaver & Co, Thomas B Walden, F D Wakerly $1.25, Howard Walker, W S Wad 50 cents, S B Watts $2, L D Worsham $1.25, Wrisge, Blinkhorn & Co, Charles Wingate & Co, Mrs M C Walton $5, George H Wells, J M Weems, E Wadsworth, P R Walker & Co.

Y—H W Yancey $5.75.

Unknown from Buckatunna, Miss. $10.

TO OUR AGENTS.

[illegible] desire to pay, let us know at once. We [illegible] collection bills to subscribers, and if their payments to agents are not promptly reported they may expect to be [illegible] reported to the village.

SURVEYOR'S TRANSIT.

[illegible] for sale cheap. Apply to [illegible] New Orleans, or W. & L. E. [illegible]

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY, the specific of Wechsler & Co., which has been [illegible] to thousands by those who have tried it, is now [illegible] by R. P. Wechsler & Co., 1 Carondelet street, New Orleans. See advertisement elsewhere.

LUMBER AND TIMBER WANTED.

[illegible] advertisement, sale of saw mill, [illegible] under the agency of Hellebrand, Graham & Co., [illegible] wants to buy Timber and Lumber. Parties [illegible] the agency Messrs. M. Peck & Co., have given good judgment in the new departure, and we speak for them the patronage they [illegible] advertisement elsewhere.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN COTTON PRODUCE.

Messrs. Lines & Jenkins, Commission Merchants & Jobbers, No. 17 Gayoso street, are engaged in the above business. They give, as will be seen by reference to the record in another place, the very best reference that could be given, and we take pleasure in recommending them to those having business in their line.

OUR readers are referred to the advertisement of Hasselman & Adams, on this page. We can assure all those who may have dealings with this house that they will be dealt with liberally.

HAIR DYE.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Charles Furter, chemist. We are assured that Mr. Furter is a reliable gentleman and a good druggist.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?—Mr. J. Begon advertises in another column his loan office, corner of Hampshire and St. Louis streets.

SOARDS' CITY DIRECTORY for 1876 is now ready for delivery, and our citizens who have as yet not ordered a copy would do well to do so at once. We feel that it would be superfluous for us to commend this work to our readers, as the publishers are so well known and have gained so enviable a reputation during the last few years that they have published our City Directory. Thoroughly understanding the immensity of the work requisite in publishing a correct directory, Mr. Soards employs an army of assistants, and has no sooner completed one work than he commences to mature arrangements for the succeeding one. Attached to the directory of 1876 is a handsomely engraved map of the city, and it is probably the most complete and perfect that has ever been published.

GENERAL ENGRAVER.—The attention of the readers of the ADVOCATE is directed to the card of Mr. John A. Cairns, general engraver, 101 Canal street. There is no reason why your engraving may not be as well done here as in the North, and we think it will pay all to call on Mr. Cairns. He will satisfy you that it can be done as well here as in any other town or city in the country. Keep your money at home, and spend it to build up business here.

GOVERNMENT AWARD.—The Fairbanks scale-manufactory at Washington on Tuesday secured the patronage of the Postoffice Department for another year, quality, not price, is said to have settled the wordict in their favor, and the repeated approval of the United States Government must be very satisfactory to the Vermont scale-makers.—*St. Johnsbury, Vermont, Republican.*

WHOLESALE GROCERS.—Elsewhere will be found the card of Messrs. John F. Adams & Co., one of the old and best houses in New Orleans. Indeed, after an acquaintance with them for over twenty years, we gave the greatest pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER.—Mr. H. L. Michel, whose card appears elsewhere as a real estate agent and broker, is one to whose care business may be entrusted with the assurance that will be attended to promptly and faithfully. See his card.

HOME-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES, screwed, pegged, sewed, nailed or doweled can be found at Wolf & Eppler's, 23 Royal street, by the very extensive line of Wolf & Eppler. We have the largest stock to give the ladies a choice.

GO TO NAYLOR & GILLIES', on Canal street, for your Groceries.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS [illegible]

[illegible] and Publication Work [illegible]

E. F. W. BACHMAN
Printer and Bookbinder
New Orleans.

[illegible] WHOLESALE GROCERS [illegible]

[illegible] Nos. 15 and 17 Peters Street, [illegible]

The New Louisiana Remedy.

[illegible] THE BEST [illegible]

D. S. MITCHEL,
Real Estate Agent and Broker,
[illegible] COMMERCE PLACE [illegible]

A REPUTATION IN NEED OF HONEY!

[illegible] Corner of Dauphine and St. Louis Sts.

[illegible] HOME-MADE [illegible] BOOTS and SHOES.
WOLF & EPPLER,
23 ROYAL STREET 23
[illegible]

Field, Garden, SEEDS! Flower, Tree, Hedge, Etc.

[illegible] THE BEST School Music Books.

Root's School Choir.

Choice Trios.

American School Music Readings.

Choice Duets.

National Hymn and Tune Book.
50 Cents.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
BOSTON.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. | J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

STAINED GLASS WORKS.
GALLERY OF ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIVE ART.

WILLIAM GIBSON'S SONS.—Established in 1833. Ecclesiastical Decorations, Plain and Ornamental Windows for Churches and Domestic Buildings. The Ideas of Artists and Amateurs artistically carried out. Designs for Memorial Windows a specialty. Gibson's Building, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN A. CAIRNS,
GENERAL ENGRAVER,
101 CANAL STREET 101
Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly executed and printed.
Special attention given to Crests, Monograms etc. etc. Jewelry and Silverware Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

TREES [illegible] Apple Evergreens, Shade Evergreens, Rolling Plants, &c. Your Catalogues Free. 224 Year. 60 Acres. 14 Greenhouses. STORRS, HARRISON & CO., Painesville, Ohio.

ROSES FOR THE MILLION!
TWELVE choice Roses, assorted colors, by mail for One Dollar. Descriptive list sent free. TYRA MONTGOMERY, Madison, Ill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPPLY YOURSELF PROMPTLY
WITH A COPY OF
SOARDS'
1876 CITY DIRECTORY.
CONTAINING
A MAP OF CITY AND STREET GUIDE.

☞ No Directory sold without Map accompanying same. Price, $5. For sale by the publishers, by R. J. Harp, 110 and 112 Camp street, and by principal stationers.

L. SOARDS & CO., Publishers.
3 COMMERCIAL PLACE (OR CAMP ST.)

THE ONLY TRUE AND PERFECT HAIR COLORER.

THE MYSTERY,
Or, Turner's Hair Tint;
HARMLESS! BEAUTIFUL! PERMANENT!

This preparation has received the unanimous approval of the people of the world, and wherever introduced has superseded all other preparations of the kind. No washing or coloring of the hair is necessary before using.

[illegible]

And its use saves both time and labor, as a few drops applied with a comb twice a month is all that is necessary to keep the hair or whiskers of the most beautiful shade from light brown to the deepest black. In the absence of that dry and burned appearance produced by other Hair Dyes. The [illegible] is applied to a single hair or spot that is not colored, and will not rest satisfactorily until the whole head is colored, and will not stain the hands, or anything else. Does not injure the most delicate skin.

Sample box sent free by mail to any address on the United States or Canada on receipt of 50 cents, by the inventor and proprietor,

JAMES TURNER,
P. O. Box 2, New York.

[illegible] Lyons, New Orleans. Who [illegible] Finley & Co., New Orleans. [illegible] Hart & Co., New Orleans. [illegible] Wheeler.

LANGE & LEGENDRE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
[illegible] NEW ORLEANS [illegible]

[illegible] Liberal Cash Advances [illegible]

WHOLESALE GROCERS

[illegible] Nos. 13 and 15 Peters Street, [illegible]

D. S. MITCHEL,
Real Estate Agent and Broker,
[illegible] COMMERCE PLACE [illegible]

A REPUTATION IN NEED OF HONEY!

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAVING added to our Granite Works extensive [illegible] we are now prepared to furnish *Hammered or Pointed Granite* from any quarries in the United States or foreign countries. White Granite from Hallowell, Vinalhaven, Westerly, Dark Blue and Pink from Quincy, Beautiful Red from New Brunswick and Scotland, and all the various colored Granite for Monumental, Cemetery and Building work.

We furnish designs and have in our office published samples of all colors, so we do not require to go to all sections of the country to find out [illegible]

We refer to the following [illegible] and Builders of Boston:

[illegible] Equitable Building, the Arcade, Milk street, Boston. [illegible] Post Office, Boston. [illegible] Boston. [illegible] Boston. [illegible]

Farm, Garden and Household.

FOR THE ADVOCATE.

Saving Wild Bees from the Woods.

Cut your trees between the last of March and the first of June. Place in your hive two sticks six inches apart, passing the same way through the gum, six inches from the head of the gum—the sticks let in with a half-inch auger.

After cutting your trees take four pieces of the comb that are the fullest of young bees, and fit them to your gum, running the two sticks through the comb, to hold them to their place in the gum. Nail on your head. Clear away all the other comb, and portions of the tree that the bees formerly built in. Set your gum down among the bees upon the ground. Shade it well from the sun, and go home. You will be certain to save the bees, for all bees will take care of their young.

OLIVER FLEMING.

Removing More Milk with the Cream.

It is the practice with some butter-makers, when skimming milk, to remove as little milk with the cream as may be practicable; while others prefer to take in bulk about as much milk as cream. C. L. Smith writes, in connection with other topics, that when the milk is put in the pans in a heated condition, and placed in a warm room, perhaps many of the butter globules were exploded by the heat, and that they mingle with the milk like alcohol with water, but to churn all the milk would be to get more butter. There are times when the milk sours before all the cream has risen; yet the milk must be nearly if not quite as good, from the same cow that is being fed the same feed, in a warm morning as it is in a cool morning. But we often get twice the amount of cream in the cool days that we do in warm days, and the quality is better. Take, for instance, a sultry day of August, when the cream will hardly pay for the labor. Now take a good, cool day, when the milk will yield a nice cream. Is it to be supposed that there is that difference in the milk produced from the same cows on those days, when the cows were fed in the same pasture, that there was in the amount of butter made from their milk by skimming the cream only? My judgment is that by churning only the cream, the dash of the churn must injure the butter globules and make the butter salvy, as the friction is more directly applied to them than would be the case if milk was mixed with the cream. From observation I believe too many butter-makers do not skim as deep or churn as much milk as they ought. I hear them often say that they don't like to get so much milk, or sour milk, in with the cream. It is a common practice for most butter-makers to have a skimmer that is perforated with holes, that the milk may pass through into the pan from which the cream is being taken.—*Prairie Farmer.*

MANURE FOR ORCHARDS.—Trees selected for the orchard, as a general thing, should be free growers, but some are not naturally so; and to these the art of culture is to be more particularly applied. If the soil is not already rich the young trees should be manured every year moderately in some way.

The compost of bone and ashes is excellent, supplying, as it does, potash, lime and other elements needed for fruit-producing trees. A compost of swamp muck and well-rotted barn-yard manure is also excellent to push young trees.

When an orchard begins to bear a compost of the following proportions is recommended by good authority: "To each barrel of dry ashes put two bushels of bone dust, eight quarts of common salt, and, if obtainable, four quarts of iron scale (peroxyd of iron). These ingredients should be well mixed, and the mass saturated with water in casks or tubs. Let it remain until well decomposed; then turn out, shovel over and mix with five times its bulk of good swamp muck, leaf-mold, road scrapings, or a mixture of these. A bushel or less of this mixture, according to the size of the trees, evenly spread around as far as the roots extend, will cause the production of the finest, high-colored, delicious fruit." This is especially intended for the apple-tree, but if judiciously applied will have a marked effect on the pear, peach and other fruit-trees.

Mulching newly-planted trees is very advantageous in case of drouth, and the mulch should be applied immediately after a good rain in June.—*J. P. in American Farmer.*

TO COOK CAULIFLOWER. Throw the heads into strong salt and water, and let them soak for two or three hours, to be sure that no insects infest them. The usual way of cooking them is to boil the heads from half to three-quarters of an hour, according to their size, and then serve them on a platter with melted butter, or what is usually called "drawn butter," turned over the whole dish.

But quite as good a way is to cut up the cauliflower heads into good-sized pieces, leaving to each sprig its portion of stalk, and to the outer ones a few of the green leaves; and as you cut them throw them into a dish of cold water with plenty of salt. Leave them in it an hour or more, and then put them into a large saucepan filled with boiling water, and boil them fast, with the lid off, until a fork will go through the stalk easily, which will be in about half an hour. Skim out the stalks into a dish, having a sauce made ready to pour over them.

A good sauce for this dish is made by taking a piece of butter the size of an egg, and a coffeecupful of boiling water; cut up the butter with a full teaspoonful of flour, and stir it gradually into the pot water. When it boils, stir in a dessertspoonful of vinegar, and a dust of pepper, with a little salt.

CUT-WORMS AMONG TOBACCO.—A York (Penn.) paper says: "Tobacco growers are troubled very much this year by the cut-worm. One man in Lancaster county put out two thousand seven hundred plants, and in twenty-four hours all but three were destroyed. A ring of wheat bran placed around each plant will protect it from the worm. The bran being sweet, the worm will eat it in preference to the tobacco. After eating, the worms become sick and many of them die, while the others can be easily killed."

POTATO BUGS.—A correspondent writes to the *Country Gentleman*: "Feed the potato bugs as soon as they begin to come; take old potatoes, large or small, slice them thin, dust them with Paris green, mixed with plaster or flour, one part green to ten of the latter; drop them about the fields or truck patches where the bugs are found; put out a few, and often. The bugs will go for the fresh-cut potatoes and eat them with a good deal of relish, and as a matter of course it will be their last meal."

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ALFRED W. PERRY,
Professor of Chemistry,
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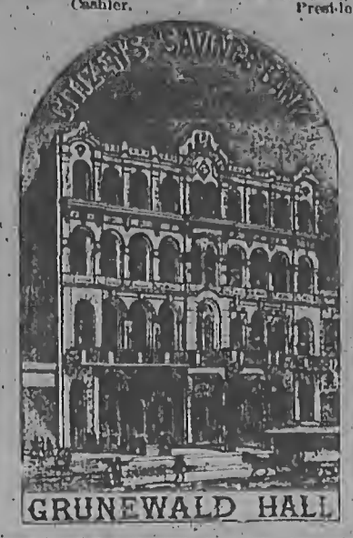

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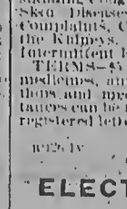

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THOS. HASAM,
Lumber Yard and Planing Mill,
Corner Julia and Howard Sts.
ja3 1m

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OF

VARIOUS QUALITIES AND PRICES

AT

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Country Merchants and Planters will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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No. 91 Magazine street,
oct16 tf No. 451 Dryades st.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Returning thanks for past favors, the undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to

152 and 154 Camp St., cor. Calliope,

WHERE HE CONTINUES TO

BUY, SELL, STORE, REMOVE, PACK

And Repair Furniture

of every description. Pictures and Looking-glasses hatted.

JOHN DOIG,
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WHERE orders for Planters' and Merchants' SUPPLIES will be filled at not over 2½ per cent. Collected. Packing and Drayage reduced to lowest rates. Insurance—Fifteen per cent. deducted from regular rates.

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Mrs. Mitchel will attend to the selection of articles for Ladies' and Children's wear.

Refers to S. S. Keep, of Keep, Raymond & Co.; Rev. H. J. Hiary, publisher of New Orleans Advocate; Rev. J. B. Walker, D. F. of New Orleans District; Rev. J. H. Stone, P. E. of Shreveport District; E. E. Wiley, Secretary Farmers and Traders' Insurance Company.

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Scientific.

A NEW KIND OF FOOD.—It is "cattails"—the kind that grows in our swamps. Its scientific name is *Typha latifolia*. It is highly esteemed for food in some countries. In southern Russia the young shoots, when they push up in the spring, are cut and tied up, as asparagus for our markets, and sold in all the markets. Boiled as asparagus is boiled, and seasoned with salt and spice, it is pronounced quite delicious by those who have tried it.

—Scientific men in England have been putting their heads and their experiments together for several years, in the hope of finding some preventive of the potato disease, or else some disease-proof potatoes. To determine the value of the disease-proof potatoes which certain enterprising seedsmen advertised for sale, the Royal Agricultural Society of England, some time since, offered a prize of $500 for a really disease-proof potato. The conditions were that the potatoes should be tried in twenty different parts of the kingdom for three years. But the committee did not need to continue the experiment for three years; the results obtained in one season were decisive. None of the potatoes resisted the disease.

—The investigations made by Betchdolfer into the effect of air-proof fabrics show that such fabrics ought to have only a very limited use. In India rubber or gutta-percha textures the wearer feels highly uncomfortable when having to give off more heat than usual, or undergoing much exercise. They become inconvenient not because they stop the change of air entirely—which they cannot do, in fact, on account of the necessary openings in them—but only because they limit the universal exchange of air in the underlying garments. For protection against the wet from without they are, of course, well suited, but they produce another wet on the skin by impeding evaporation. They may be used with advantage and safety, therefore, in wet weather, when accompanied with cold or wind, but not, though wet, when it is warm or calm.

We have all heard of the enthusiastic Methodist brother who shouted "Amen, hit or miss," after having been warned not to interject his responses in the wrong place; but now comes the story of an exhortation in which the speaker, on saying, "This is perhaps the last time my voice will ever be heard in this house," was followed by a vigorous though thoughtless Amen!

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
EQUALED UNAPPROACHED
THREE HIGHEST MEDALS
DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT
VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.
ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.
ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in which any other organs have been preferred.
BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled.** See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).
INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get LARGER commissions for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*
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PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.
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mh12 1y

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FINE CARRIAGES
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Improved Side Spire Wagon a Specialty.
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Twin Brothers
DRY HOP
YEAST!
34 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Makes best Bread and Biscuit. Every Grocer has it for sale. Keep it.
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PAINTED WINDOWS A SPECIALTY.
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(Over James A. Gresham's.) New Orleans.
Music Books and Periodicals bound in any desired style. ja27 1y

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Coal at Wholesale and Retail.
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Iron Railings, Cotton Railings, Fences and Verandas of all kinds made to order; also Iron Shutters, Doors, Window and Door Gratings.
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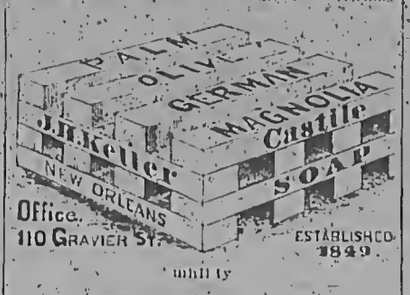

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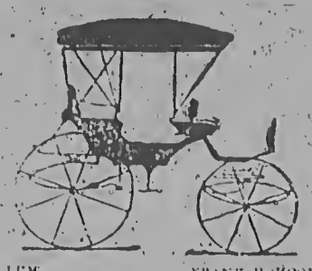

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WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and build to order, all patterns and prices of Carriages and Buggies, from a 275 top-up Buggy to a Brett Coach, and will **Sell at New Haven and New Jersey Prices,** delivered in New Orleans. Work warranted to be as represented. Orders from Country or City will meet prompt attention.

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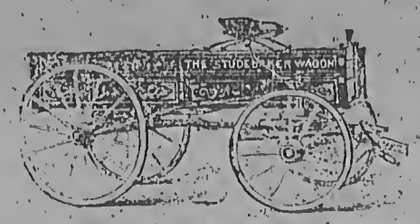
I HAVE RECENTLY ACCEPTED THE AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED



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There are several reasons why all should buy the above Wagon: **First.** They are made of the BEST SELECTED TIMBER, the same being cut at the proper season of the year, and kept under shelter properly dried, and allowed to remain there from three to five years. **Second.** The workmanship is unsurpassed by the best improved machinery, put together by the BEST WAGON MECHANICS IN THE WORLD, and are the best ironed and painted Wagons in the market. **Third.** Their thimble skeins, made of select iron, tested by patent skein setters, and weigh from four to twenty-five pounds per set more than any other. Thereby making a perfect running Wagon, which will not break. **Fourth.** They are the only Wagon in which the SLOPE SHOULDER SPOKES are used; hence they have the best wheel, which is actually the foundation of the Wagon, and should be carefully examined by persons purchasing. **Fifth.** They are sold only by responsible parties, and every Wagon is warranted; while the Studebaker Bros. are practical workmen, and attend to their business personally, hence the superiority of their work over all others.
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DOMESTICS AND STAPLE GOODS,
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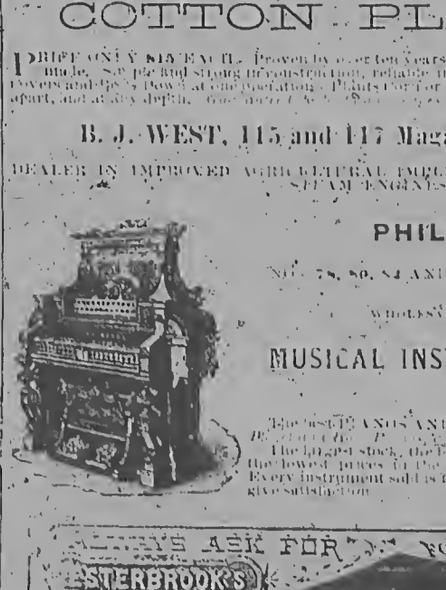
Buying and Selling for **Cash Only Enables Us To Offer the Best Inducements.**
☞ *All Orders filled with care and promptitude.*
D. H. HOLMES, 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon St.
☞ Samples furnished BY MAIL on application. fe4 1y

C. C. C.



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CORN AND PEA PLANTERS,
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de11 6t cow

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They are guaranteed to do better work than any Seed Planters yet introduced.
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Superior Bells of Copper and Tin mounted with the Best Rotary Hangings.
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has induced us to make a specialty in this line. Exchanges Machines of all kinds at lowest rates. Our Wheeler & Wilson Buckeye Hand Machine, only $30. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones.
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respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adornment or domestic goods for Ladies and Children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies' and children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.
N. B.—All inquiries relative to articles ornamental or unmentional will be answered free of charge.
Second-hand Machines, in good order, at half price. The best Needles for all Machines.
REFERENCE.—J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss.
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Parties at a distance from New Orleans can take their own measure and purchase their Boots or Shoes by mail with the aid of our Card of Measurement. Send, or call and get one.
We manufacture all descriptions of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters at the very lowest prices. All work warranted to be of the best material.
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My motto—QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
ja6 1m

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EVERYTHING SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, AND
Exclusively for Cash.
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WE MANUFACTURE under Oregon's Patents, from the purest and hardest Iron Ore, which is reduced to Brilliancy for making Pig Iron. It is Fire, Water and Weather Proof. The best, most economical and durable Paint known for ROOFING, IRON WORK OF BUILDINGS, FENCES, BRICK WALLS, etc. Agents wanted.
Send for circular and price list.
EMPIRE IRON-CLAD PAINT CO.,
30 W. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
se4 1y

SOUTHERN BANK,
NEW ORLEANS, January 4, 1876.
At an election held on the eighth ult., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this institution for the ensuing year, viz:
THOMAS LAYTON, WM. C. CLAIBORNE,
RICHARD JOHNSON, JOHN F. MOORE,
H. H. STANLEY, W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, JR.
And at a meeting, this day, of the Board of Directors THOMAS LAYTON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
ja5 1m J. HARE, Cashier.

T. W. ROTHIER,
UNDERTAKER,
971 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Embalming and Disinterring. Bodies carefully shipped. Carriages and Cabs for hire. de25 1y

New Orleans Markets.

From the New Orleans Price Current.

The river is 5 feet below high-water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals for the three days ending February 1:

Mississippi river and bayous	bales	15,203
Red river		2,725
Ouachita river		2,065
Railroads		2,000
Lake		191
Mobile		871
Texas		1,001
Arkansas river		2,462
Total		26,518

On Saturday the market opened with renewed inquiry, and although operations were restricted by the offerings being poorly assorted and buyers claiming concessions which factors were unwilling to grant, yet 2,000 bales changed hands during the morning, at steady prices for the better qualities, but irregular and easier for the lower grades, after which the movement became quite animated resulting in further sales of 9,300 bales, making a total for the day of 11,300 bales. On Monday the movement during the morning exhibited but little animation, buyers claiming concessions which factors were unwilling to grant; but later in the day, the 2.12 P. M. dispatch from New York reporting a further decline in spots of 1/16, while foreign exchange ruled still lower, parties came together more freely, and the entire business of the day summed up 6,856 bales. On Tuesday, under a further decline of 1/16, at Liverpool, buyers claimed concessions which factors were unwilling to grant, and the sales during the morning were comparatively of limited extent, but later in the day parties came together more freely, and the entire business summed up 7,000 bales, at irregular and generally easier prices, the closing rates showing a further partial decline of 1/16 in the better qualities, and a full 1/16 in the lower grades.

The above makes an aggregate for the past three days of 25,156 bales, against 29,000 for the corresponding time last week and 28,000 the week before.

The receipts proper at this port since the first of September, exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, are 925,193 bales, against 722,415 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest mail dates, as compared with last year, is 440,661 bales. The increase by the reports per telegraph is 41,672— [illegible] against 201,85[illegible]. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year, there is an increase of 314,[illegible] bales to Great Britain, of [illegible] to France, and of 167,[illegible] to other foreign ports. We quote:

Inferior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	9	@ 9
Strict ordinary	9	@ 9
Good ordinary	9¾	@ 10
Strict good ordinary	10⅛	@ 10⅜
Low middling	11	@ 11⅛
Strict low middling	11⅜	@ 11½
Middling	12	@ 12
Strict middling	12⅛	@ 12⅜
Good middling	12½	@ 12¾
Middling fair	13	@ 13

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875	bales	9,000
Arrived past three days		26,518
Arrived previously		1,001,147
		1,036,665
Exported past three days		9,017
Exported previously		751,652
		760,669
Stock on hand and on shipboard		275,996

SUGAR.—The receipts on Saturday and Monday comprised 1,540 hhds, and were mostly sold at 5¾@5¾c. for inferior to common, 6@6½c. for common to good common, 6⅝@7c. for fair to good fair, 6¾@7½c. for fully fair, 7¾@8c. for prime, 8@8½c. for strictly prime, 8½@8¾c. for gray clarified, 8¾@9c. for yellow clarified, 9@9¼c. for off-white clarified, and 9½@9¾c. for choice white clarified.

MOLASSES.—The demand is good, and the supplies on Saturday and Monday comprising 1,761 bbls, and 18 half bbls, sold at steady prices, viz: for eastern bottony, 35@36c. for low to common fermenting, 38@39c. for centrifugal, 36@36c. for common fermenting, 37½@38c. for fair fermenting, 40@42c. for prime fermenting, and 44@47c. for reboiled.

CORN MEAL.—On Tuesday 100 bbls, sold to arrive at $2.25 ₱ bbl. It was held at $2.30 in the sport.

GRAIN.—On Tuesday 2,850 sacks sold, of which 2,000 were white at 52c, and 1,000 yellow at 50c ₱ bushel.

OATS.—On Tuesday 50 sacks sold, of which 250 at 45c, and 150 at 45c ₱ bushel.

BRAN.—On Tuesday 30 and 40 sacks sold at 80c ₱ 100 lbs.

PORK.—On Tuesday 150 bbls. mess sold in several lots, to dealers, at $21.75 ₱ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT.—On Tuesday a car-load in shoulders sold at 6½c, and 10,000 lbs. do sold at the depot at 6½c. Holders mostly asking 6¾c.

BACON.—On Tuesday 4 casks shoulders sold at 8c, and 10 do clear ribs sold at 12c.

MONETARY.

Gold opened on Tuesday at 11[illegible]@11[illegible], against 11[illegible] at New York, and after a limited business closed at 11[illegible]@11[illegible], against 11[illegible] in that market.

No sales of silver have been reported. American half dollars are still quoted at 94@96c, and Mexican dollars at 93c, gold for new, and 92c gold for old.

New Orleans Wholesale Prices.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:		
Cotton scrapers	$1 00	
Cotton sweeps	4 00	
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	2 50	35 00
Hoes and spades	7 50	15 00
Axes	1 50	1 75
Shovel plows	4 50	5 50
Half do, with cutters	6 00	9 00
Manly's double shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	125 00
Bradford's grist mills	170 00	220 00
BRICKS, ₱ M:		
Lake	9 00	11 00
Country	8 00	
English fire	45 00	47 00
American fire		
CANDLES, ₱ lb:		
Sperm, New Bedford	25	30
Tallow	12	17
CHOCOLATE, ₱ lb:		
Cocoa	35	60
No. 1		
Sweet	21	
COAL, ₱ ton:		
Anthracite		
Western, ₱ bbl		
COFFEE, ₱ lb:		
Mexican		
Java		
COTTON SEED:		
Rough, ₱ ton		
In sacks		
Bbls, ₱ dozen:		
Western		
FERTILIZERS, ₱ ton:		
Stern's raw bone superphosphate		
Stern's fine ground bone		
FLOUR, ₱ bbl:		
Double extra	4 00	
Superfine	3 75	
Fine		
GLASS, ₱ box of 100 feet:		
French, 5 by 10		
French, 10 by 12		
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 22		
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 24		
HAY, ₱ 100:		
Prime		
Choice		
IRON, ₱ lb:		
English, ₱ lb.		
Swedes, assorted		
Hoop		
Sheet		
Nail rod		
Casting, American		
LEATHER, ₱ lb:		
Sole, hemlock		
Sole, oak		
Harness		
Calf-skins, ₱ dozen		
Texas rough, ₱ lb		
LIME, ₱ bbl:		
Western		
Cement		
Plaster Paris		
LUMBER, ₱ M feet:		
Boards, yellow pine		
Boards, cypress		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough		16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough		
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ M		3 75
Laths		
OILS:		
Lard, ₱ gallon	1 15	1 12
Coal oil, in barrels	17	19
Linseed, raw	70	
SARDINES, ₱ dozen:		
One-half size boxes	2 50	
Three-quarter size boxes	3 50	
Full size boxes	4 00	
SUGAR, ₱ lb:		
Crushed	11	11¼
Pulverized	11	
TEAS, ₱ lb:		
Imperial	30	100
Gunpowder	40	1 20
Hyson	25	1 00
Young Hyson	25	1 00
Pouchong	30	
Oolong		1 10
WAGONS CARTS, ETC:		
Wagon, two-horse	75 00	
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	60 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon		250 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	100 00	
Cane cart	100 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete		120 00
Plantation cart		90 00

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1, 1876.

Beef cattle, choice, ₱ head	—	50 00
Texas cattle, first quality, ₱ head	40 00	45 00
Texas cattle, second quality, ₱ head	30 00	35 00
Texas cattle, third quality, ₱ head	—	25 00
Western heifers ₱ lb. net	—	6 00
Sheep, first quality, ₱ head	—	6 00
Sheep, second quality, ₱ head	—	4 00
Milch cows (cattle), ₱ head	30 00	45 00
Milch cows, ₱ head	—	35 00
Calves, ₱ head	—	8 00
Yearlings, ₱ head	—	9 00

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Advertisers' Directory

OF THE

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Alphabetically Arranged Under the Heads of the Business or Articles Advertised.

NOTE.—We take no advertisements except from those who we have good reason to believe are respectable and reliable. The publisher urges his solicitor and agents to seek the advertisements of the most worthy and reliable representatives in every branch of business, and not to apply to or accept business from persons of doubtful character. We have refused business to the extent of thousands of dollars each year for want of satisfactory information in reference to applicants. We think we may safely claim for the list below that it embraces, as a rule, the very best men and firms in the different branches represented.

☞ We do not retain dead advertisements.

Agencies.
Gregg's Purchasing Agency, 134 Canal street.

Agents Wanted.
W. H. Chidester, 207 Broadway, New York.
H. S. Goodspeed & Co., 14 Barclay street, New York.
Mme. Griswold, 7 East Seventeenth street, New York.
H. J. Huff & Co., Baltimore, Md.
P. Kennedy & Co., Richmond, Ind.
J. W. Thompson, 24 Dey street, New York.

Barrels.
William F. Walsh, 17 North Front street.

Bells.
Blymyer Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Buckeye Bell Foundery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Book-Binders.
Owen Gerlach, 58 Camp street.

Books and Stationery.
Robert J. Harp, agent, 116 and 118 Camp street.
William H. Adams & Co., 124 S. Seventh street, Philadelphia, Pa.
American Sunday-School Union, Philadelphia.
Jessup, Davis & Co., Philadelphia.
Bruce & Co., 509 Broadway, New York.
Bryan, Brand & Co., St. Louis or New Orleans.
J. H. Chambers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
John Church & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hurd & Houghton, New York.
Nettleton & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Queen City Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hood, Smith & Co., 1125 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Valley Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Boots and Shoes.
E. F. W. Beckman, 15 Camp street.
Boddicker & Reid, under St. Charles Hotel.
Louis Kimbel, agent, 57 Magazine street.
John Hansen, agent, 46 Canal street.
William Hogan, agent, 101 Canal street.
[illegible] Kaiser, 120 Royal street.
John Kohl, 19 Royal street.
J. A. Lacroix, corner Frenchmen and Victory streets.
P. Monroe, 71 Magazine street.
Pierre Samuel, 100 Chartres street, and 1 Bourbon street.
Thomas Stafford, 51 Magazine street.

Candy Manufacturers.
Miller & Dielmann, 50, 52 and 54 South Peters street.

Carpets.
A. Brossard, 17 Chartres street.
Elkin & Co., 116 Canal street.
Heath, Poppey & Lapsley, Philadelphia street.
Hyde & Goodrich, 311 Broadway, New York.

Carriages and Wagons.
H. M. Hodgson, agent, 95 Carondelet street.
J. Lemaire & Son, 70 Chartres street.
A. Luling & Co., 62 Gravier street.

Charts.
National Publishing Company, Maine or Atlanta.

China and Crockery-ware.
Spencer E. Myers, 47 Camp street.
Nathan Cohen, 47 Camp street.
W. C. Shepard & Co., 29 Camp and 116 Common street.

Churches.
H. F. Anthony & Co., 501 Broadway, New York.
Ross & Simpson, 1010 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

Church Furniture.
E. N. Beach, Philadelphia.

Clothing.
D. Mercier, corner Dauphine and Bienville st.

Coal and Wood.
J. C. Dunn, corner 10th and Peters streets.
Sam. Sobel, 361 Dryades street.
H. C. Tyler, 9 Carondelet street.
William Veddell, corner Bienville and Peters st.
P. D. Wood & Bros., 74 Common street.

Confectionery.
D. Trolle, 500 Magazine street.

Cotton Cleaner.
Prieser & Co., 77 Carondelet street.

Cotton Presses.
W. H. Rayland, corner South Market and Tchoupitoulas streets.

Cotton Ties.
R. W. Rayne & Co., 8 Carondelet street.

Cream Baking Powders.
William H. Shepard, 116 Common street.

Croquet.
Bradley & Pabst Croquet, Box 3, J. Harp, agent, 116 and 118 Camp street.

Dentists.
Dr. Joseph C. Vogel, 100 Canal street.
James W. Baroque, 78 Magazine street.
Dr. C. A. Bellanger, 174 St. Joseph street.
Dr. Gustave J. Friedrichs, 150 St. Charles street.

Dry Goods.
D. H. Holmes, 135 Canal and 15 Bourbon street.
Jackson Square Corner, Annunciation and Dryades streets.
Adolphe Mary, 98 Dryades street.
P. Monroe, 71 Magazine street.

Educational.
Rev. William S. Rosecrans, D. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lemoyne Literary College, Washington county, Va. Rev. E. E. Wiley, president.
Marshfield Female Seminary, Marshfield, La. Rev. Augustus Pressly, A. M.

Electricity.
Pacific Bell Company, 12 Cortlandt street, New York.

Factors and Commission Merchants.
Aiken & Walt, 9 Tilton street.
Barbour & Co., 70 Gravier street.
Bursley & Co., 135 Gravier street.
D. A. Gates & Son, 61 Baronne street.
J. Parker Strong, 161 Greenwich street, New York.
D. H. Wallace & Co., 70 Carondelet street.
W. C. Wells & Co., 8 Bowers building, Liverpool, England.
No. 10 Worcester, 10 Gravier street.
Joseph B. Wolfe & Co., 10 Gravier street.

Firearms.
Joseph Stone, 93 Chartres street.
R. Rhodes, 53 Camp street.

Florists.
C. M. Newell & Son, Boston, Mass.
Robert Scott, 1 Bourbon street.

Furniture.
Julius Bois, 132 and 134 Camp street.

Games.
William B. Gould, Worcester, Mass.

Gardening.
Peter Henderson, New York.

Glass Staining.
William Comber & Son, 204 and 206 East Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
William Gibson's Sons, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York.
Joseph Sutterlin, St. Louis.

Grates and Fenders.
Culver, Woolley & Co., 56 Canal street, New York.

Groceries.
Joseph Bayol and A. Fos, 77 and 79 Poydras street.
J. Daly, 1 Dryades street.
A. D. Reed, 70 and 72 Tchoupitoulas street.
Mrs. A. C. Walker, 52 Magazine street.

Hair Goods.
George L. Stevens, 81 Dryades street.

Hardware.
A. Baldwin & Co., 70 and 72 and 92, 93 and Common street.

Holiday Goods.
R. H. Macy & Co., New York.

Hotels.
Grand Union, New York.
Hoffman House, Madison Square, New York.
Irving House, Broadway and Twenty-third street, New York, George P. Hurlbut, proprietor.
Westminster Hotel, Irving Place and Sixteenth street, New York.

Insurance.
Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company, 6 Carondelet street.
Merchants' and Traders' Insurance Company, 114 Carondelet street.

Iron Works.
William Libert, 164 and 166 Magazine street.

Leather.
John Frank & Co., 112 Poydras street.
A. F. Ricau, 9 Whitehouse street.

Lime.
J. C. Stewart, 269 Julia street.

Lumber.
Nevers & Hery, 314 Julia street.
Roberts & Co., 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Gravier street.

Machinery.
Blymyer Manufacturing Co., 634 to 694 Eighth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mennefy & Kimberly, Troy, New York.
George Place, 121 Chambers street, New York.
Turbine Water-Wheel, Poole & Hunt, Baltimore, Md.
L. J. West, 115 and 117 Magazine street.

Medical.
Abadie's Homeopathic Pharmacy, 152 Julia street.
A. Carrouche, agent, 32 Chartres street.
Cinchona-Quinine, Billings, Clapp & Co., Boston, Mass.
Citrate of Magnesia, Arthur Rogers, 193 Spring street, New York.
Citrate of Magnesia, etc., Hofmann & Co., N. Y.
P. J. Casselis, 37 Royal street.
Mrs. E. J. Harding, St. Louis.
F. H. Hubbard, M. D., St. Louis.
Fahrner, corner Dryades and Second streets.
Laffecteur's Indian Tonic Pectoral Balm, 25 and 29 Elysian Fields street.
Extract of Hemlock Tonic Invigorator, L. L. Hart & Co., agents, New Orleans.
Dr. McLane's Remedies, Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.
New Lexington Remedy, 85 Camp street.
Dr. Thomas M. Leiby, 1 East Sixteenth street, New York.
A. Wampold, St. Louis.
Lactated Infant Food, William B. Crumb, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.
Pocket Inhaler, W. H. Smith & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Simmons' Liver Regulator, J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.
Swaim's Panacea, W. H. Schieffelin & Co., 170 William street, New York.
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
Dr. Van Buren, 121 Green street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Van Vleet, 55 Poydras street.

Magic Lanterns.
William Y. McAllister, 728 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Marble Works.
Kursheedt & Bienvenu, 114 and 120 Camp street.
George Stroud, 158, 160, 162 and 164 St. Charles street.

Millinery.
A. Dagorel, 32 Chartres street.
H. Fehsenfeld, 91 Canal street.
Mrs. Fricke & Williams, 586 Magazine street.
F. R. Hardon, 27 and 29 Chartres street.
Mme. C. Samuell, 605 Magazine street.

Musical Instruments, Publications, Etc.
Robert J. Harp, 116 and 118 Camp street.
Chambers Piano Factory, 306 Fourth avenue, New York.
Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.
Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass.
A. G. Gardiner, 86 Magazine street.
S. S. Hamill, 101 Gore street, East Cambridge, Mass.
Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, New York.
George A. Prince & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
C. Rogers & Co., 225 East Forty-Second street, New York.
Phillip Werlein, 78, 80, 82 and 90 Baronne street.
George Woods & Co., Cambridgeport, Mass.

Novelties.
L. J. Marey, 1340 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Novelty Manufacturing Company, 601 Franklin street, Philadelphia.
Short & Co., St. Louis.

Oil.
Louisiana Oil Company, J. M. Duggan, secretary.

Paints.
Empire Iron-Clad Paint Company, 30 West Broadway, New York.

Pens.
R. Esterbrook & Co., 26 John street, New York.
Joseph Gillott & Son, New York.
Harrison, Bradford & Co., 75 John street, New York.

Periodicals.
The Athanæum Hall & Homestead, New York.

Photography.
T. Lilienthal, 121 Canal street.

Printing Ink.
S. Collins & Co., 26 Frankfort street, New York.

Printing Presses.
W. V. Edwards, 74 Church street, New York.

Professional.
Dr. C. J. Bickham, office, 69 Magazine street, corner of Jackson.
Dr. R. DeVillemont, 151 Canal street.
Dr. William H. Holcombe, 120 Canal street.
Dr. J. J. Lyons, office, 219 Carondelet street.
Merrick, Race & Foster, law office, corner of Camp and Commercial place.
Dr. Henry Smith, 120 Canal street.
A. L. Tucker, attorney at law, 70 Common street.

Railroads.
Great Jackson Route, A. D. Sheldon, agent, 22 Camp street, corner of Commercial place.
New Orleans and Texas Railroad, H. Allen, general manager.

Restaurants.
Four Seasons, John Bosio, 111 Chartres street.

Savings Banks.
Citizens' Germania Hall, M. Bonzo, cashier.
J. B. Gilbert, jr., president.
Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company, 51 Camp street. Julius S. Walker, cashier.
New Orleans Savings Institution, 78 Canal street.

Seeds.
R. Fletcher, 15 and 17 Dauphine street.
R. Mallard, 62 Magazine street.

Seltzer Water.
Victor Leforge, 51 Poydras street.

Sewing Machines.
Domestic Sewing Machine Company, New York.
Domestic, M. S. Hedrick, 74 Chartres street.
William Gregg, 131 Canal street.

Shirts and Furnishing Goods.
B. T. Washburn, 10 Camp street.

Show Cases.
John Hepple, 61 Canal street, New York.
H. Myrick, 56 Chartres street.

Soaps.
J. B. Kohl, 116 Gravier street.

Stationer and Printer.
A. W. Hyatt, 8 Camp street.

Tea and Coffee.
Great China and Japan Tea Depot, L. J. Marey.

Tobacco.
E. Bourgeois, 19 Canal street.
L. P. Gaspard, 159 Decatur street.

Undertakers.
T. W. Bullock, 271 Camp street.
Thomas Markey, 40, 42 and 44 Laborde street.

Visiting Cards.
W. C. Shepard & Co., 29 Camp and 116 Common street.

Watches and Jewelry.
Burns & Bro., 24 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
A. Hollerbach, 89 Royal street.
H. P. Isaacson, 7 Camp street.
A. B. Griswold & Co., corner Canal and Royal streets.
Kirchhain & Mehrtens, 44 Liberty P[illegible] New York.

Yeast.
Lilienthal Brothers, 121 Canal street, New York.

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DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Religious Notices.

NOTICE. The time of holding the [illegible] changed to March 11 and [illegible] March 11 and [illegible]

J. W. CARTER, P. E.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.—The district stewards for Summit [illegible] at Liberty, [illegible]

SAM'L A. GOODWYN, P. E.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Woodville station	Jan. 22-23
Wesson	Feb. 5-6
Clifton station	12-13
Jackson, at Pipkin schoolh'se	19-20
Bayou Sara, at Bacon Sara	Mar. 4-5
East Feliciana, at Olive Branch	11-12
Bethany	18-19

The District Steward's Meeting will be held in Jackson Saturday, February 26, 1876.

T. L. TOMLINSON, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

OPELOUSAS DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Patterson ville	Feb. 19-20
Franklin	26-27
New Iberia	Mar. 4, 5
Abbeville	11, 12
Grand Coteau and Vermilionville, at Vermilionville	18, 19
Opelousas	25, 26
Washington	Apr. 1, 2
Simmsport and Bayou Boeuf, at Bayou Plaisance	8, 9
Evergreen	15, 16
Sugartown and Spring Creek, at Hampstead	22, 23
Lake Charles and Calcasieu Mission, at Lake Charles	24, 25
Grand Chenier	29, 30
20.	J. E. COBB, P. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOUR SEASONS RESTAURANT.—John Bosio, proprietor of this old and favorite house, announces to his friends that he has removed to No. 111 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti streets, where, with enlarged premises and increased facilities, he will give them the best the market affords, at the same low prices as heretofore. Private Dining-Rooms up stairs. Also comfortably furnished rooms at reasonable rates. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him in the past, he asks for a continuance of the same favors. Open till twelve o'clock. 27 3mo

A CARD. A CARD.

A Demonstration of the Curability of Consumption, with an Appendix on the wonderful curative powers of the new remedy, SALVATION OIL, in the cure of supposed incurable cases of Throat, Nose, Throat, Chest, Fibers, Cancers, Dyspepsia, etc. The book contains the opinions of the leading physicians of America and Europe. Sent anywhere on application to the Author, Dr. THOS. NICHOLSON, [illegible] (Canal) Bay View House, 55 Poydras street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

CAREFUL OBSERVERS

IN THE MATTER OF

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS

Will find it to their interest to examine

THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

HOUSEWARE,

Of every description, kept by

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,

NO. 29 CAMP AND 116 COMMON ST.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

And they will establish these facts:

1. OUR STOCK IS THE BEST.
2. OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST.
3. OUR METHODS ARE THE FAIREST.

With more than thirty years' experience in the Crockery trade, we claim a knowledge of the wants of this community second to no one, and can fill them better than any house in the Southwest.

Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$10 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.

$20 will buy a French China TEA SET, square embossed pieces.

$30 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

$50 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dessert Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes,

$100 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

$100 will buy Chelsea White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.

$35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

$25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

$15 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

1 cup per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

$1.75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.

75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET, Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.

Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice) 100 pieces, $20.

Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices, and everything else required for housekeeping in sets or at prices within the reach of every one.

The above list contemplates first class, regular goods, of good shapes and sizes, and will give entire satisfaction wherever they are placed.

Charges for packing and drayage, Dinner Sets, $1.25. Tea sets, 50 cents.

We invite inquiries. Catalogues sent on application.

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,

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New Orleans.

de23 1y

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,

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Crockery, China and Glassware.

SILVER-PLATED TABLE & TEA SPOONS.
SILVER-PLATED CASTORS.
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS.
STONE CHINA DINNER SETS.
STONE CHINA TEA SETS.
STONE CHINA CHAMBER SETS.
JAPANNED WAITERS.
JAPANNED CHAMBER SETS.
COAL VASES AND COAL SCUTTLES.
JAPANNED CAKE AND SUGAR BOXES.
ENAMELED SAUCE PANS.
HAM AND FISH BOILERS.
FEATHER AND HAIR DUSTERS.
HEARTH AND SCRUBBING BRUSHES.
CEDAR TUBS AND BUCKETS.
WOODEN STEP LADDERS.
INDIA RUBBER DOOR MATS.
BRUSH AND HEMP DOOR MATS.
PALM LEAF TABLE MATS.
IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.
BRITANNIA METAL CASTORS.
BRITANNIA METAL SPOONS.
PLANISHED TIN COFFEE POTS.
PLANISHED TIN URNS.
PLANISHED TIN DISH COVERS.
KEROSENE OIL LAMPS AND BURNERS.
CHANDELIERS AND BRACKET LAMPS.
TINWARE FOR KITCHEN USE.

And all articles necessary for house furnishing, which are guaranteed to be of good quality and at the lowest prices, and will be packed for transportation to any part of the country. de23 tf

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after October 31, 1875,

AT 5.30 P. M.,

Trains depart and arrive as follows, from Canal street Depot:

DEPART.

Express	7.30 A. M.
Mail	4 P. M.

ARRIVE.

Express	11.30 P. M.
Mail	12.30 A. M.
Accommodation (on Monday)	10.40 A. M.

PULLMAN PALACE SL

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1876. NO. 6.

THE PRINTER'S HORNBLINDEN.

In seasons when our funds are low
Subscribers are provoking slow;
A few supplies keep up the flow
Of dimes departing rapidly.

But we shall see a sudden shift
When dues pour in from more than migo,
Commanding every sixpence bright
To be forked over speedily.

Our bonds and due bills are arrayed,
Each seal and signature displayed;
The holders vow they must be paid,
With threats of law and chancery.

Then to despair we're almost driven;
There's precious little use of "livin"
When our last copper's rudely riven
From hands that hold it lovingly.

But larger yet these dues shall grow
When interest's added on below,
Length'ning our chin a foot or so
When gazing at them hopelessly.

'Tis so that scarce we have breath
To plead for time upon a dun,
Before there comes another one,
Demanding pay forcelessly.

The prospect darkens. On ye brave
Who would our very backs save,
Waive, patrons, all your pretexts waive,
And pay the printer cheerfully.

A would yield us pleasure sweet
A few delinquents now to meet,
Assuring us a clear receipt
For papers taken regularly.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—In reply to prisoners who pleaded wounds and faithful service in the army in extenuation and for modification of sentence, Judge Gresham admitted the unpleasantness of his duty, but said he could not allow sympathy to make him forget the crime they had committed. He knew there was a decided contrast between the officers of the government and the distillers—the former are trusted servants in the pay of the United States, while the latter are not trusted, but watched by government officers; therefore [illegible] punishment. He then announced that those officers who had betrayed their trust should have two years in either of the penitentiaries they might prefer, and pay a fine of $1,000 each. Then followed the case of J. Hill, deputy revenue collector. Hill protested his innocence before God and the world. The judge, in sentencing him to three years in the penitentiary and $1,000 fine, remarked that his crime was of a deeper dye because of his high position in the government service. In passing sentence on those who had been laboring about the distillery, the judge remarked the difference between their crime and that of government officers, and gave them three months in the Gibson county jail and $500 fine, with the exception of Thomas Dobb, distiller, whom he gave one year in jail.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—The thermometer fell forty degrees in twenty-four hours. The heaviest gale for years prevailed on the river.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 2.—The new brick French Catholic church was blown down.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A heavy northward wind prevails. Rate of the wind sixty-six miles per hour. No serious damage reported.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The towers of Agricultural Hall were considerably damaged by the gale.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Feb. 2.—St. Bernard's two hundred and twenty-five feet steeple, with a full set of chimes, fell across the railroad.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—Thermometer twenty-five degrees below zero: terrific winds and snow prevail.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A tremendous gale prevails. The Metropolitan church steeple is frightfully out of plumb.

MOUNT VERNON, IND., Feb. 2.—Seven dwellings and one school-house were swept away. The occupants took refuge in the trees, and now suffer from frozen feet and ears. No one is lost.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—The Indiana whisky convicts, from Indianapolis, were replaced in the penitentiary here to-day. The prisoners, previous to their present trouble, occupied high positions and were numbered among the best citizens of Evansville. The sentences read "for hard labor" for their terms specified, for violation of revenue laws.

A *Courier-Journal* reporter succeeded in having a talk with the prisoners, after they arrived at the prison. Albert McGriff was sitting in a smoking lounge, his face buried in his hands; the picture of grief and despair. The reporter touched him gently on the shoulder, when he looked and raised his head. His face looked careworn and haggard, and his eyes were suffused with tears. He is sixty years old. He said: "My God; to think that I should ever come to a place like this! It will kill me. My heart is crushed within me." He spoke in a voice deep with emotion and was greatly agitated. He continued: "If it were not for my poor wife and son, I believe I could stand it; but to think of the disgrace brought upon them is more than I can bear. It will kill my wife. She is sick now, and this will finish her. But there is one consolation—she knows I am innocent of the charge. I swear to you that I am an innocent man."

He said that his wife was fifty-eight years old, and that he had been married thirty years. McGriff was well known and highly respected at Evansville, being for seven years the city clerk of that place and a leading member in the Presbyterian Church. He has the heart disease, and it is the general opinion among his friends that he will not long survive his imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President has approved the act to amend the revised statutes relating to naturalization. It provides that the declaration of the intention to become a citizen of the United States may be made by an alien before the clerk of any Circuit or District Court, or District or Supreme Court of the Territories, or a court of record having common law jurisdiction. The act legalizes all such declarations heretofore made before any such clerk. The original statute required the oath to be made before the court.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 4.—The Union Pacific train due from the west today is twelve hours late. The late storm was unparalleled in severity. The Central Pacific is still blocked. It stormed so that the shovelers and plows had to abandon work.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4.—Snow fell for six hours; is now six inches deep and has ceased. This is the first snow storm of the winter.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 1.—Gen. Sherman writes: "I never have been, am not now and never shall be a candidate for the high office of President of the United States, before any convention of the people."

He alludes favorably to Gov. Hayes. He says: "My wife and family are strong Catholics, but I am not; that, however, is nobody's business."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Mr. Davis has written a letter to Hon. James Lyons, of Richmond, in answer to one from Lyons, commencing: "I beg you to answer Blaine." Mr. Davis, after reviewing the matter, concludes that natural respect is needful for the common interest, and essential to a friendly union; and when slander is promulgated from high places the truth should strip falsehood of its power for evil.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Cable specials say that Cardinal Manning pronounces unfounded the report that he supports a scheme of union of Ritualist with the Roman Catholic Church.

FOREIGN.

BAYONNE, Feb. 2.—Many Spanish families are flying to France on account of the fighting. Contradictory reports state that the Carlists continue to spare San Sebastian.

SANTANDER, Feb. 2.—Gen. Burriel, military governor of Bilboa, who was summoned to Madrid to answer and account for the Virginius affair, departed on Monday.

The town is partially illuminated over the capture of Durango. Reinforcements have been sent thence to San Sebastian.

NAPLES, Feb. 2.—Great preparations are being made for the celebration of the carnival, the first since the overthrow of the Bourbons. One hundred thousand francs have been subscribed, and the names of members of the leading families and nobility are on the committee of arrangements.

It is feared that the chief of police will prohibit a ball at the San Carlos Theater on account of the danger of fire.

The indications of an eruption of Vesuvius increase.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—The government has advices that the Carlists have destroyed their cartridge manufactory at Vern, and many of them have fled to France.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says Prince Bismarck has sufficiently recovered to drive out in a close carriage. His parliamentary soirees will be resumed. When questioned about Cardinal Hohenlohe's visit to Rome, by some deputies who called upon him, the chancellor distinctly stated that whatever might be the cardinal's mission, or whether there be any mission at all, it is not authorized by him. He declared that so long as he remained at the helm, it is not the State which will make the first advance toward a reconciliation with the church.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—It is stated that the Biscayan and Navaresse provincial deputies have told Don Carlos not to expect any further aid from that quarter.

A heavy snow storm in Navarre and Guipuzcoa prevailed yesterday.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The warlike preparations of Roumania excite uneasiness. It is said that Prince Charles wishes to throw off the Turkish yoke. Roumania has one hundred and forty cannon and one hundred thousand chassepots coming from Prussia.

Russia is fomenting an insurrection in Bulgaria.

According to the State census of New York for the year 1875 there were 109 persons living in the State of the age of 100 years and upward. Of these, 10 were born in Ireland, 6 in Canada, 2 in England, 2 in the West Indies, 1 each in Scotland, Spain and at sea, while 35 are natives of the United States and 20 unrecorded. Twenty-nine of these centenarians live in New York city, 22 of these having been born in Ireland and only 2 in New York city. The oldest mentioned is Sarah Hicks, of Brooklyn, who is 114; while a resident of the same city, Isabella Simpson, and several others, reach 110. The gentler sex show the greatest degree of longevity, not only counting the oldest on their side, but numbering 27 more than the stronger sex. Mitchell Swearingen, of Franklin county, who is 101, has a wife who lacks only four years of the age necessary to secure the record of her name in this list. There are 12 colored persons and 2 Indians in the list.

A whimsical comparison, being made between a clock and a woman, Charles Fox observed that he thought the simile bad: "For," said he, "a clock serves to point out the hours, and a woman to make us forget them."

"My son," said an old man, "beware of prejudices. They are like ruts, and men's minds are like traps—prejudices get in easily, but it is doubtful if they ever get out."

Count Von Moltke on American Generalship.

"Don Piatt," the eccentric correspondent of the Washington *Capital*, has opened a campaign against the influence of West Point. He sends from Europe to his newspaper a summary of criticisms extracted from Count Von Moltke by an American visitor who has lately "interviewed" the "old hero" at Berlin. The count, it was alleged, has expressed an opinion that neither party during the American civil war had produced "a very distinguished general." The true reason of this, he said, was not a lack of military talent among Americans, but the limitation of the field of selection for officers. West Point monopolized all the higher commands on both sides. Naturally the North, retaining the Federal organization, clung to the great military school, while "the Southerners adopted the pernicious system of exclusiveness, as many of these West Point officers had joined their side, and their president had also been at the academy." "It was, perhaps," added Count Von Moltke, "fortunate for the North that the South did not seek for talent among the mass of the people. It is evident that the chance of obtaining a distinguished general increases as the field of selection widens and diminishes as it contracts." He went on to contrast the American with the Prussian system of choosing officers. "For the sake of example," he said, "and not binding ourselves to any exactness of figures, except that the one is very small and its opposite, with which it is compared, very large, let us suppose the number of West Point officers to be 500, and the number of Prussian soldiers 500,000. Evidently as we have a thousand times larger to draw upon to render the chances of obtaining a great general equal, each American must possess a thousand fold the talent of a Prussian, which is absurd." During the secession struggle, according to the Prussian strategist both sides pursued a mistaken policy. The Southern leaders "did not seem to comprehend the situation. Their advantage was the excess of military spirit; their disadvantage the lack of resources and the prestige of an established government. Their blows, therefore, should have been swift, sudden and aggressive. On the contrary, they acted on the defensive, thereby giving the government of the United States full time to develope its immense resources." But the Northern leaders went equally astray, for "instead of using the advantage tendered them by creating armies and calling to the front the military of the country they exhausted themselves by throwing armed mobs into the fields, so badly disciplined and drilled that their battles were fought by regiments and separate brigades. The one great axiom which directs the concentration of a heavy force against the weaker point of the enemy, that the side of the government had in its power to illustrate, was neglected and lost." The source from which this testimony comes is not above suspicion, but we are not aware that the German newspapers have yet impeached the genuineness of the report published in the *Capital*.

The New Orleans and Pacific Railroad.

The committee of citizens appointed by the great meeting held on the twenty-seventh of January to solicit subscriptions for this road will start upon their mission on Monday. They will make a thorough canvass of the city, dividing it for that purpose into districts. They will seek first to enlist the property holders, who are most prominently involved in the success of this enterprise, and who are the greatest sufferers from the loss of trade, the depreciation of real estate and the inability of tenants to pay remunerative rents. They are justly expected to set an example to the other classes of the community of the appreciation of the great importance of this work, as they will be the first to experience the benefit of the great enhancement in the value of their property. Let this advance follow, let our assessments be augmented by a half or a third, and the property holders will soon cease to clamor against even the present high rate of taxation. The other classes—the small proprietors, the mechanics, and trades people and their employees—will not be slow to follow the example of the property holders and landlords. All of them have a clear perception, a profound conviction of the urgent need of this road to reclaim and enlarge the trade we have lost with Texas and our northwestern parishes, which more active and energetic communities are making the most gigantic endeavors to withdraw from New Orleans. Let all—firstly and mainly our property holders—unite in the supreme effort which is now being made to defeat this purpose and re-establish the status and claim of New Orleans as the grand and favorite mart for the trade of the vast territory of Texas, with its incalculable future of development and wealth. This alone is needed to render New Orleans in the near future the second if, not the first commercial city of the continent, and the universally acknowledged metropolis of the Mississippi valley.—*New Orleans Democrat, February 6.*

The Gospel of Numbers.

NUMBER II.

We had intended in this paper to present a table of *Conferences* which have overgone their assessments, and of those which have reached their assessments; but on examination we find the reports too defective to make such a table with accuracy as yet. This week we give you a table of *charges* which have exceeded their assessments. Many others, we have no doubt, have done so, but we are only able to report those which have made us the report we have so often asked for. If this publication should lead others to send us reports, they will appear hereafter. We will give three tables. No. 1, excellent—paid assessments in full. No. 2, more excellent—overgone assessments. No. 3, most excellent—the charge which stands highest. We this week offer but two partial tables—No. 1, excellent, and No. 2, more excellent. The others will appear from time to time.

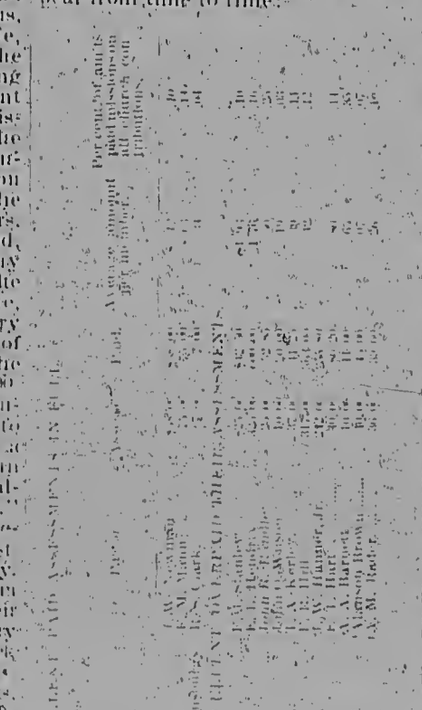


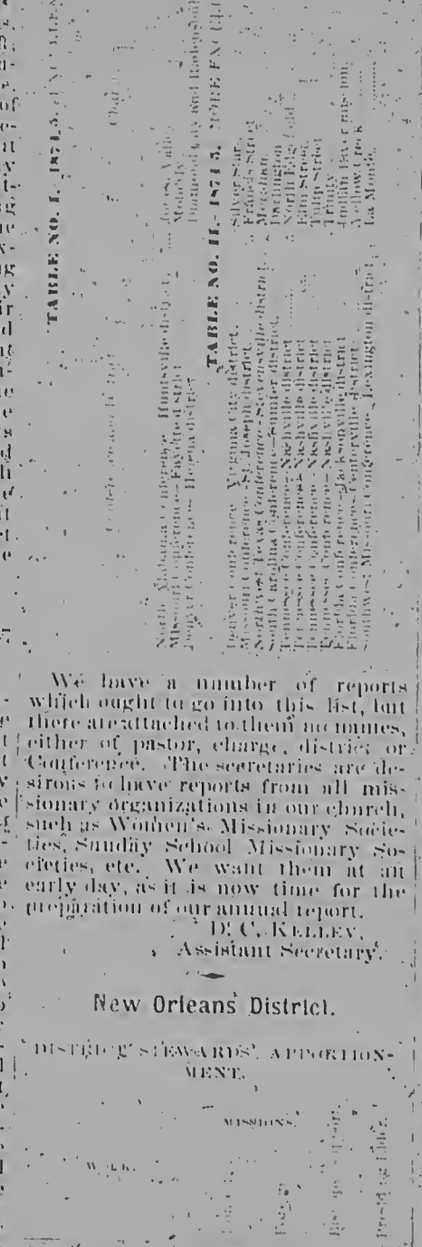
TABLE NO. II.—1875.—MORE EXCELLENT.

We have a number of reports which ought to go into this list, but there are attached to them no names, either of pastor, charge, district or Conference. The secretaries are desirous to have reports from all missionary organizations in our church, such as Women's Missionary Societies, Sunday School Missionary Societies, etc. We want them at an early day, as it is now time for the preparation of our annual report.

D. C. KELLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

New Orleans District.

DISTRICT STEWARDS' APPORTIONMENT.



JOHN C. PARHAM, Secretary.
NEW ORLEANS, February 2, 1876.

Apportioned for Foreign Missions.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

New Orleans district	$ 231 75
Delhi district	106 87
Homer district	106 87
Shreveport district	106 87
Alexandria district	53 40
Opelousas district	53 40

ORANGES.—Green oranges, the size of full-grown walnuts, are to be seen on the orange-trees in Lake Charles, La.

If this weather lasts two weeks longer wild turkeys will quit waiting for spring, and will commence the gobbling season at once.

The following of Christ makes any way pleasant.—*Leighton.*

The Man to Do It.

Whether or not we are to have a religious element incorporated into our politics rests wholly with the Roman Catholics. If they want it they can have it, and in all probability they will have it unless they present a change of front. The truth is, the Catholics themselves have produced this state of affairs. It is they who have been lobbying with the Legislatures in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other States. It is they who rushed through our New York Legislature the infamous Gray Nuns bill—a bill that must be wiped out of our statute-books. It is the Catholics who, underrating public sentiment, made bold to attack our public school system. It is such papers as the *Catholic Telegraph*, the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Tablet*, the *Catholic Columbian*, together with the foolish utterances of such prelates as Bishops McQuade, Gilmour, Purcell, Father Stuck and others, that have unmistakably shown the animus of the papal church in America, and aroused the Protestant sentiment of the nation. There is liberty enough for us all in this Protestant country—much more liberty than any papal government in the world grants its Protestant subjects, as Protestants know to their cost.

The *Tribune* suggests to Senator Kernan, of this State, that he, more than any other man in Congress, can extinguish, before it gains headway, the flame of religious conflict in this country. We do not think so. Senator Kernan made a speech saying that our public schools should stand. Look at the result. No Catholic journal that we have seen indorses him, and most of them are as silent as the grave upon this matter. No; Senator Kernan, layman, is to the Catholic press and clergy only a drop in the sea. But there is one man who can stop this crazy, suicidal proceeding on the part of the Catholic clergy and the Catholic press if he will, and that is his eminence Cardinal McCloskey. One word—the making of a sign from that residence in Madison avenue—would "hush the noise and soothe to peace." We do not ask the cardinal to do this. But we may say that he will be wise to do something. The cardinal has returned to us—the reception is all over. The *birretta*, the skull-cap, the acolytes, the priests, the incense, the muttered ayes—all have done their part. Now, if the Roman prince would see peace for his church, let him, if he cannot put brains in papal heads, at least administer a portion of that discretion which, for the Romanists, is much the better part of valor. Cardinal McCloskey has had his play-spell; now let him devote a little time to good, earnest, beneficent work.

Among other things, he needs to put a check upon his newspapers, and a check upon his priests. Such electioneering partisans as the New Jersey priests, who made stump speeches from their pulpits, should also be attended to. Cardinal McCloskey is a man of pure life, and we believe his intentions are in the main good. But the cardinal just now needs to display Roman virtues of the earlier kind, and to exercise them. As a conservator of the peace and a controller of the turbulent, Cardinal McCloskey can do his church great good; as an idle spectator and a mere looker on, a Roman prince in this country is an expensive and quite superfluous ornament.—*Christian Work.*

Stick to Your Business.

There is nothing which should be more frequently impressed upon the minds of young men than the importance of steadily pursuing some one business. The frequent changing from one employment to another is one of the most common errors committed, and to it may be traced more than half the failures of men in business, and much of the discontent and disappointment that render life uncomfortable. It is a very common thing for a man to be dissatisfied with his business, and to desire to change it for some other, which, it seems to him, will prove a more lucrative employment; but in nine cases out of ten it is a mistake. Look round you, and you will find among your acquaintances abundant verification of our assertion.

Here is a young man who commenced life as a mechanic, but, from some cause imagined that he ought to have been a doctor; and after a hasty and shallow preparation he has taken up the saddlebags only to find that work is still work, and that his patients are no more profitable than his work bench, the occupation not a whit more agreeable.

Here are two young men, clerks; one of them is content, when his first term of service is over, to continue a clerk till he shall have saved enough to commence business on his own account; the other can't wait, but starts off without capital, and with a limited experience, and brings up, after a few years, in a court of insolvency, while his former comrade, by patient perseverance, comes out at last with a fortune. The young lawyer, who became disheartened because briefs and cases did not crowd upon him while he was yet redolent of calf-bound volumes, and had small use for red tape, who concluded he had mistaken his calling, and so plunged into politics, finally settled down into the character of a middling pettifogger, scrambling for his daily bread.

There is an honest farmer who has toiled a few years, got his farm paid for, but does not grow rich very rapidly, as much for lack of contentment mingled with his industry as anything, though he is not aware of it. He hears the wonderful stories of California, and how fortunes may be had for the trouble of picking them up; mortgages his farm to raise money, goes away to the land of gold, and, after many months of hard toil, comes home to commence again at the bottom of the hill for a more weary and less successful climbing up again.

Mark the men in every community who are notorious for never getting ahead, and you will usually find them to be those who never stick to any one business long, but are always forsaking their occupation just when it begins to be profitable.

Young man, stick to your business. It may be that you have mistaken your calling; if so, find it out as quick as possible, and change it; but don't let any uneasy desire to get along fast, or a dislike to your honest calling, lead you to abandon it. Have some honest occupation, and then stick to it. If you are sticking types, stick away; if you are selling oysters, keep on selling them; if you are at the law, hold fast to that profession. Pursue the business you have chosen, persistently, industriously and hopefully, and if there is anything in you it will appear and turn to account in that as well as or better than in any other calling; only, if you are a loafer, forsake that line as speedily as possible, for the longer you stick to it the worse it will "stick" to you.—*Scientific American.*

A Bit of Experience.

The papers are indebted to the *Presbyterian* for the following "Bit of Experience," now going the round of the press, and giving the people some idea of an editor's perplexities.

"Good-natured editing," says some wise man, "spoils half the papers in the United States." Yes, verily. "Will you please publish the poetry I send," says one; "it is my first effort," and some crude lines go in, to encourage budding genius. "Our church is in great peril," says another; "will you publish my appeal," and a long and dolorous idea is inserted. "My father took your paper for twenty years," writes another; "I think you ought to publish the resolutions passed by the session of Big Brake church when he died," and in go resolutions of no interest to a majority of the readers. "I am particularly anxious that the views I present should go before the church this week," and out go a covey of small, pithy contributions, to make room for three columns from a ponderous D. D. "There is an immediate necessity for the exposure of one who is a bitter enemy to the truth," writes another, as he sends an attack upon an antagonist which will fill an entire page. "I am about to publish a book, identifying the great image of brass, iron and clay, and I would be obliged to you to publish the advance sheets of the fifth chapter, which I herewith inclose to you." "Why do you not publish in full R——'s great speech in the General Assembly? It would increase your circulation largely." "If you will publish the sermon I transmit to you I will take *eight* extra copies!" "The church must be aroused on the subject of foreign missions," says a pastor, as he forwards the half of his last Sabbath's sermon. And the ladies—bless their sweet smiles and sweet voices—the good-natured editor surrenders to them at once, and they go away happy, utterly unconscious that they have helped to spoil the paper.

MINUTES OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—A note from the publisher informs me that the minutes will be out next week. The delay in publication has not been from any fault of mine. The stipulation was that they should be ready by the second week in January, and I put copy in the printer's hands the day after adjournment, but the bulk exceeded by several pages the quantity stipulated for. This was caused by unusual fullness in the memorial department. The funds on hand would not justify any further outlay, and I have been compelled to await the publisher's own time, who, I must say, does the work one-third cheaper than the lowest offer elsewhere.

ROBT. B. CRAWFORD,
Secretary.

A LOST ART RECOVERED.—The new houses of Parliament at London are to be painted with what is known as the Szerelmey paint, the invention of an Austrian officer of that name, appointed to investigate the decay of stone, and who claims to have discovered the lost art of hardening and protecting stone, iron, wood and other surfaces, upon which the permanency of many ancient buildings depended. The stone liquid and stone paint so fill up the pores and harden the surface of the cement, plaster or stone to which they are applied as to case-harden them, rendering them water-proof, and scarcely capable of being affected by the atmosphere or other influences which usually produce decay. The iron paint protects iron from oxydation, and, once well applied, would appear not to require renewal for a very long time. In preserving iron from rust, or as a priming upon any work, it is far more efficacious than white lead, a single coat carefully applied being better than two coats of the best oil paint. Its natural color is a rich chocolate.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1876.

Alabama Conference.

REMINISCENCES.

The sixty-first session of the Alabama Conference and the twenty-second of the Alabama Conference since the separation of the two Conferences, met in the Methodist church, Talladega, Ala., January 28, and he has been thirty-seven years in the ministry. His active days were given to the church work, circuits and missions. Randolph, Ashville and Maplesville were mission fields he served, preaching to the whites. These he now and then visited, for some time to come, on his circuits. Troy, Crawford, Dadeville, Jones Valley, Centreville and others were circuits that received his services.

A portion of his time was also spent on missions to the colored people, a work in which an important part of our itinerant work, in his early ministry, Dr. Roper was a preacher of considerable mental vigor and marked activity, evincing great fidelity to authority and old landmarks of Methodism. But none of the pastoral charges he was the instrument in the increase of the church's membership and the augmentation of its spiritual power. During the year 1844 he conducted some very successful revival meetings on the Alabama circuit. At one of these meetings, held in Indian Hill, near Prattville, two little girls, who were then seven and twelve, were converted, and ever after manifested a Christ-like life. Once there became the wife of a man who, for many years an exemplary and valuable member and local officer in the church, and who represented his district in the Annual Conference. Although she has passed from earth to the celestial home, the family circle still shows the impress of her early and genuine religious piety. The other became the wife of a traveling preacher, and for nearly a quarter of a century has shared with him the vicissitudes and trials of the Methodist itinerancy. Dr. Roper spent eighteen years right along in this ministry. When he was forced into a superannuated relation by blindness, but, recovering his sight, he was again for several years an effective preacher. He is now on the superannuated list, but is fully identified with the church and devoted to its interests. The writer was his presiding elder last year and found him possessed of the true spirit of a fellow-laborer in the kingdom and patience of Christ. His home is in Chilton county, Ala.

Hilliard J. Hunter entered the Alabama Conference in December, 1841, and has been in the traveling connection thirty-four years. At two different times he has been in the superannuated relation, but for twenty-seven years his name appears on the list of effective workers. He is descended from a true servant and prophet of God. His father, the Rev. John Hunter, was for nearly a half century an itinerant preacher in the Georgia, Alabama and Memphis Conferences, of whom your correspondent has an affectionate and tender recollection, as he received baptism and the vows of church membership at his hands, November 1, 1818.

Hilliard J. spent his active days in the circuit work, and in labors on missions to the colored people. Modest and unassuming, yet with much fidelity and great punctuality he attended to the work assigned him. Possessing a fondness for rural life, he was well adapted to the fields of labor he usually occupied. Visiting from house to house, he was almost unexampled in his usefulness and success in the pastoral work. His love of purity and loyalty to Christian vows made him decided and rigid in the enforcement of discipline. Although not exactly like an itinerant of olden time, who was in the habit of reporting, "—— expelled, and still the good work goes on," yet he thought it important to use the moral pruning knife in the Lord's vineyard. The writer was his presiding elder for three years, and can with pleasure bear testimony to his full consecration and devotion to the highest interests of Methodism. He is now superannuated, but ready to do all he can to promote the Master's cause. He has no home, but spent last year with relatives and friends in Elmore county, Ala. He and his excellent wife "are waiting at the river," and may God cross [illegible] this side of the [illegible]

J. W. SIMMS.

One of St. Paul's Causes of Joy.

MR. EDITOR: The church sometimes meets with great loss in carrying forward the benevolent purposes of the gospel. Many of those calls which St. Paul describes as the fostering of cares, the communicating with his afflictions, and in reference to an Elder "that immediately connected with church-like beneficiaries," the "Section for the saints."

If, as it is generally admitted, the preacher ought to be chief of the work, most assuredly as the performance of the work rent off from secular pursuits, seems to have material aid, whether administered by ravens or men. And it is also conceded that, in those extreme cases where he is compelled by unavoidable reasons to attend in part to secular affairs, he is governed by "the law of necessity."

The fact that St. Paul wrought with his own hands—being a tent-maker—cannot be considered as an argument for secularity; but, as he states it, "that he might not hinder the gospel of Christ." And even while he was thus nobly employed he delivers the precept, "Let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things." And sustains it by the unanswerable argument: "If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great thing that we shall reap your carnal things?" and, "They which wait at the altar are partakers with the altar."

It is not my purpose to discuss this subject in its general bearing; but, as to remove an [illegible] idea which prevails in some places in reference to St. Paul, and the consequent application to the Christian ministry of his example: "Let them work, as St. Paul did." And this, too, notwithstanding the general confession already alluded to. This can only be esteemed as a very depreciating view taken by those who do not comprehend the self-sacrificing magnanimity of the apostle, and do not take into the account that his consent to the double task of physical toil and preaching, no doubt sustained by miraculous support, "in a hindering," he contributed largely to the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

And, chiefly, attention is called to the contemplation of that most exalted trait of Christian character piety. The other became the wife of which constituted one of the causes of St. Paul's joy: "But I rejoiced in the Lord greatly, that now at the last your care of me hath flourished again." Some impediment had existed, but this was overcome, and now the care of the Philippian church for him had "flourished again."

So we have had our impediments—war and its train of evils, poverty, short crops, taxation, etc., and the changes have been rung on these by the unthoughtful, negligent and stingy members of the church for the last ten years as an excuse for not having a care for the comfort and support of those who have devoted all to the salvation of souls. To the command of God to give, the answer is: "We are too poor to give." To the Macedonian cry the response is made: "Our taxes and support of our families take all we make." There is some poetry in these responses, although they are so homely and commonplace. They have one essential feature of poetry—phantasia. It is a mere fancy which deceives them. Take an illustration: I know three churches; the worshipers in which spend annually $1,000 for tobacco, and yet the maximum of contributions to the gospel is $200. What a difference! I am not writing against the use of tobacco, nor do I say that the money so expended should be given to the church; but I ask, in the name of common sense, why should a person be converted into a poet when the claims of the church are presented? If nearly $20 a week goes for luxury, as in the case cited, surely the cry of "no money" and "hard times" should cease. It seems to me that the cause is the absence of that flourishing again of care.

Ought these persons any longer to make "no money" and "hard times" as excuses for not caring for those whose great work is to lead the world to the possession of an "enduring substance?" And yet it is done, and with such wonderful complacency, while the clouds of incense are rising to the god of pleasure from early dawn till late in the night.

Shall we ever have a change for the better? I do hope that our people will take this matter into serious and prayerful thought. Surely there are thousands more besides St. Paul who would "rejoice in the Lord greatly" if there were on the part of the church more of this flourishing of care and communicating with their afflictions; and less frequently the minister of Christ would enter into the pulpit and preach to a people who, he could but feel conscious, were unmerciful to himself, and forgetful of the solemn vows which they have made to "support the institutions of the church."

THOMAS PRICE.

The Preacher Welcomed.

DEAR FRIENDS: The time has come when our ministers will be coming to their new works. Let us all resolve to do all we can to make their new homes as pleasant as can be. They, with their wives and little ones, are once more called on to break up pleasant associations, and go they know not where. They are coming from conference reports all in want of something a loving welcome, at any rate. I hope every county has its parsonage. If not, dear friends, do not let another year pass without getting one; and make it comfortable. I know from experience that it will not cost any one much if all will help. Let one give something, and another, and so on till it has every home comfort.

Be sure your beds are all that the most fastidious would desire. If you have not bed clothes sufficient, get the young folks to help you. Get your Sabbath school interested. Let each class—even the smallest will help—make a quilt, each one making so many squares. Then let all get together, and have a quilting, or pay some one to do it for them. If you never tried this plan, do it now, and you will see how willing these young hands are to help. After the house is all comfortable—and it cannot be without two large, easy chairs—their turn to the larder. Do have that well filled. Almost every one can give something to this. Never rest till it is all you would have your own at home. The wood pile comes next. Do not stop at one load of wood; but get it as though you were determined to keep the fire going all winter. Then let the boys do their part by cutting and piling, all ready for use. Then when your minister with a smile, have the fire burning, and a good hot meal all ready for him, and he will feel that he has at last got home, and will be ready for the pulpit when the time comes.

I will say nothing about the opposites of all this. Too many, I fear, will be familiar with it. But, dear friends, do let us do all we can to stop such receptions. It is enough to chill their hearts. Their faith in God alone sustains them, and the knowledge of doing their Master's will is all the pleasure they will find in such a work. I am sorry for them, and will do all in my power to make their stay here a happy one.

MRS. S. J. B.

[illegible] Jan. 1876.

Giving to the Lord.

MR. EDITOR: Few there are, I fear, who rightly estimate this great privilege, and set aside a due portion of their income for the service of God. We regard it too much as a duty, and not as a privilege. What are we poor mortals, that the mighty God should so honor us as to consider the money given to his ministers, his church and his poor as offered to himself. From the infancy of the world sacrifices have been offered and accepted. Abel, Noah, Abraham and the patriarchs offered to the Lord. The Israelites gave, by the command of God, the tenth of all; besides which they gave the first fruits, the burnt offering, the drink offering, the meat offering, the sin offering and the peace offering. In the study of Leviticus we see that the Jews gave no small part of their income; and in giving were blessed, and in refusing to give lost many blessings. The prophet Malachi, reproving them when they became negligent in giving, speaks thus: "Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings. Ye are cursed with a curse, for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation. Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in my house, and prove me now herewith, says the Lord of hosts, if I will not open the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." Is this applicable to our case? Have we robbed God by withholding our tithes? A large portion of the sacrifices offered by the Jews were for the maintenance of the priests. The Lord speaks to Aaron thus: "The meat offering, the trespass offering, the sin offering reserved from the fire, is for the priests; also the heave offering, the wave offering, the best of the oils, the best of the wine, and the first fruits offered." When the blessed Savior sent forth his disciples to preach his word he bade them "take no scrip, neither two coats, neither shoes nor staves, for the workman is worthy of his meat." The duty of ministerial support is thus so plainly written that "he who runs may read." Do we heed? Have we given to our minister what we could and should give? Have we given of our love, sympathy and money? Or have we withheld all these? Have we promised him $10, and given him $8; or perhaps nothing? If we must plead guilty here, we have *robbed God*, and cannot expect his blessing. Have we given to God's poor, or have we turned coldly away? Will it be said to us: "I was hungered and ye gave me no meat, I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink, I was a stranger and ye took me not in, naked and ye clothed me not, sick and in prison and ye visited me not?" Will we hear the fearful mandate: "Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire?" Let us review the past, and mourn over our selfishness, and in future, by God's grace, give more liberally to our ministers, our church, the poor and all good causes, remembering that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

E. W.

STAND BY THE SABBATH.—There is no institution of greater importance in this country than our Sabbath. And consequently there is none that ought to be guarded and defended with greater zeal and watchfulness than this. As a matter of mere physical economy and safety, every toiling and laboring citizen in the land should defend the Sabbath, and insist upon its strict observance as a day of rest; for no laboring man, under this simple view, can do without this rest. Both his mind and his body need this. And it has been already demonstrated, without the least doubt, that both the health and the continuance of human life largely depend upon the proper observance of the Sabbath.

But, higher considerations press the claims of this day upon us. We all need a day in every seven on which to reflect upon those great questions [illegible] and peace. We must bring ourselves to these questions, and without this day, and its sacred moments and means of grace, it is impossible to accomplish a work so very momentous.

There are just at this time many a tempted one encroaching upon the observance of religious institution, the Sabbath day. Some are striving to turn this rest into a day of sport and pastime, and others are disposed to make it a day of profit and gain. No such encroachments as these are should be allowed; for no one can ponder the fatal consequences of such an allowance. With the continued desecration of this day will come its total abolition. And this will surely be followed by its immediate overthrow. And if you destroy your Sabbath you undermine the Bible, the Christian church, the Sabbath school and the religion of Christ.—*Christian World.*

OBITUARIES.

ANN SOPHIA DIRKER was a native of the Island of Saint Bartholomew, in the West Indies. Born on the third of February, 1823, she died on the twenty-second of December, 1875. She was a sister of Rev. E. J. Halberg, of precious memory, and was married to George B. Dirker, who left her a widow in 1847. She joined the Moreau Street church on probation, May 19, 1844, and in due course was received into full connection. About eighteen years ago Sister Dirker was first attacked by the disease which finally caused her death. Since 1850 she was confined to her bed, being very often in great pain; and since about the close of the war she was unable either to move or feed herself. Before she was confined at home she was a regular attendant at church, her seat in God's house never being vacant on the Sabbath.

So complete was the spiritualizing effect of her prolonged and severe bodily affliction that she was always cheerful, and never known to murmur against God. She ever displayed the Christian graces of submission and patience, in very truth suffering unto the glory of her Maker. She added not either to her own burden, or to that of the loving hearts around her, by the least complaint; but rather, herself upheld, comforted and upborne by the sweet consolations of the Spirit and the delightful companionship of her Savior, she was an *inspirer* to all about her, encouraging, strengthening, blessing and making better all who came near her. It was interesting and profitable to God's people to note the gracious work of severe affliction as so gloriously displayed in the case of Sister Dirker; and it was their joy to converse with her, and learn of her wonderful testimony to the goodness and loving kindness of God. She had studied the Bible, and had so hid the word in her heart that the precious promises were glorious realities, and the source of much comfort and strength to her during the long years of her sickness. On one occasion, toward the last, she quoted to a dear friend by her bedside these words of utmost confidence: "I fear no evil." "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." Prayer meetings were often held in her sick-chamber, and they were always seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Ministers were in the habit of frequently visiting her, and their uniform experience was that they came away strengthened, encouraged, and the wiser in the ways of God toward his children. Religion never was seen to better advantage than in the case of Sister Dirker, and none could fail to recognize in her one in whom "patience had its perfect work." Having suffered the righteous will of God for long years of her life, in death she pillowed her head upon the Master's bosom, and passed from earth in the sure hope of the resurrection of the just. Beyond a doubt, hers is "the exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

DIED, in Amite City, La., January 22, 1876, Mrs. MARY KINCHEN, born Courtney, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Her last illness was of short duration—five and a half days—during which she suffered much, but bore her sufferings with Christian fortitude and resignation, being more concerned for the comfort of those who waited upon her than for her own. She leaves three children, seventeen grandchildren and three great grandchildren, who mourn her departure, but not as those without hope.

Sister Kincher was a native of Mississippi, and for more than fifty years was an acceptable member of the Methodist Church, delighting in the ordinances of the house of God, and has left a precious example to her descendants. On the Sunday preceding her death she was in her place in the sanctuary, and remained after the services were over to attend a Church Conference, at which the [illegible] reviving prayer and class meetings came up, when she gave audible expression of the pleasure she felt at being permitted again to enjoy these precious means of grace, promising to attend whenever her health and strength would permit. But, alas! her fond, anticipations were never to be realized. The Master had said, "It is enough; come up higher;" and she returned to her home to die. The same night she was stricken with dis-ease, and on the following Saturday her immortal spirit, ransomed by the precious blood of a crucified Savior, winged its flight to realms of bliss and joy.

On the Thursday night before this, as her pastor, with some friends and some of her family, were about her bed, when they began to sing:

[illegible]

with the chorus,

[illegible]

She joined in the singing with much fervor, and sang as long as her strength would permit. When asked if all was well with her, she replied: "O yes, there is not a cloud on my pathway." Her pathway lay out before her, onward and upward, from earth to heaven. She has traveled it, and is now singing praises to God and to the Lamb.

C. S. S.

JOHN FELDER died on the twentieth of December, 1875, at his own pleasant home in Pike county, Miss. "And he died in a good old age, full of days, riches and honor." He was converted at the first camp meeting held near where Magnolia now stands, in 1811, then a wilderness. A consistent, pious, harmless, useful life for sixty-four years has resulted from that conversion, which he has often told the writer he never doubted. He was then eighteen years old on the seventh of May. In the year 1833 he moved to Topisaw, where he was known as one of the supporters of a camp meeting for fifteen years by many of our Methodist ministers, members and large congregations. He was a successful Christian, a model man, and was called the patriarch of the church. I alluded to him in the ADVOCATE of November 11, second page, under the heading, "The Summit District Camp Meeting and Fruit." Some two years since he told the writer that his stay with us would be short, and requested him to preach his funeral—that he was ready to go. His confidence was founded in Christ. Several times since, even while death was evidently approaching, he repeated the request to his kind, attentive children and relatives. He was the son of Peter Felder, who came to Mississippi in the year 1810, from South Carolina, landing his boat in Natchez. His son John and others of the boys came through the Indian nations, with the horses, to Tanglipahoa, about one and a half miles from Magnolia. From thence John Felder went to Natchez to meet the family. Reaching the city on his seventeenth birthday, he was about one week in suspense, when the boat hove in sight, with all safe. Now more than one hundred of his relatives are residing near the living, paying, prosperous church of which he was a member and exhorter. They are Methodists, and eternity will disclose the force and extent of John Felder's precept and example. May the present and future generations be like him.

E. R. STRICKLAND.

MINERVA J. DEPRIEST, wife of R. J. Carroll, was born in Lexington, Ky., on the tenth of June, 1815, and died in Franklin parish, La., on the third of May, 1875.

She moved with her parents to the State of Mississippi during her early childhood; thence to Tensas parish, La., where she was married to C. W. Kirke, May 1, 1862. Her first husband died in September, 1867, leaving two children. She then moved to Georgia, where she was married on the thirtieth of December, 1869, to R. J. Carroll. She then returned with her husband and children, and settled in Franklin parish, La., where she spent the remainder of her life. She united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the year 1867, from which time she lived the life of a consistent Christian.

Naturally of an amiable disposition, her adorning was that of a meek and quiet spirit. Her pathway in life was not strewn with flowers, but she was always resigned to the Master's will; and no doubt, when called upon to exchange the cross for the crown, she realized that to die is gain. In her last illness she said that she was "not afraid to die," for that her mother had taught her to love God when young, and she had never forgotten it. How much depends on a mother's early teaching! She left a husband to mourn her loss, and six children, in all, to need a mother's care and love. Her children, we believe, have found kind friends in some measure to supply a mother's place. These were her last words:

[illegible]

A. M. WALKER.

FRIEND after friend departs. Another that formed a part of the circle I was privileged to know and love twenty-four years ago has just left the church militant for the church triumphant—MARY HOWELL. She was a native of England, but when she came to America and to New Orleans I know not. When I came to this city she was a member of the Poydras Street church, and had been [illegible]. During all the years I was pastor at Carondelet she was a consistent, faithful Christian, punctual and constant in all her duties as a church member. She was a woman of more than average mind and mental culture. Fluent and sprightly in conversation, she was a pleasant companion. She was high-spirited and independent in her feelings and views. Though she was the subject of much affliction, and her lot was somewhat a lonely one, I never heard her complain. She accepted her situation in life with uncomplaining cheerfulness and resignation. Her life was such as to command the respect and esteem of all who knew her. Spiritually she habitually wore the wedding garment and kept bright her lamp, and met her latter end in faith and hope. She died January 10, 1876.

J. B. WALKER.

DIED, at Bogue Chitto, December 8, 1875, Mrs. M. L. CELESTINE SASSER, daughter of R. B. and Ann Willard, aged twenty-one years, two months and one day. She was born October 7, 1854. She was married on the twenty-fifth of November, 1874, to Mr. James Sasser.

Her sickness was of long duration and great suffering, all of which she bore with Christian fortitude. She seemed to be well aware that death was near, and was resigned to the will of God. She was a strict member of the Baptist Church, and lived up to all its rules and requirements. She was truly a meek and pious lady, and beloved by all her acquaintances. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; for they cease from their labors, and their works do follow them."

A. E. T.

DIED, in Waterproof, La., January 16, 1876, of typhoid fever, KATIE ELLA HORNBERGER, last surviving child of Jacob and Aurora Hornberger, aged four years. The Master has taken home his own lovely flower.

B. C.

When faith gets a view of the unsearchable riches of God's grace in and by and through Jesus Christ, then the believer longs to be in heaven to behold the Fountain-head of all grace and glory. Faith longs to cease to be faith. This is a strange and strong act of faith, a strange desire in a believer. O when shall I cease to be a believer and become a seer? When shall Time's glass be done away, and the full-eyed vision of glory succeed? When shall both faith and hope cease, and love fill their room?—*Traill.*

A little Aberdeen girl, two years old, brought her father's pen back to him and said she "wanted some [illegible] put into it."

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1876.

THUNDER AT MIDNIGHT.

BY CARL D. HAYNE.

night wakeneth, Through my startled brain
sudden thunder crashed a chord of pain,

and awe-struck, hearkened! Overhead,
one long, loud, reverberant peal of dread,

possessed it called, till, as a sea of fire,
sullen clamor gathered, must wave by wave retire;

half reluctant, up the heights of space
repellent thunder subsided into grace;

angry, harsh menace changed to murmurs low
the lost south wind's troubled in the snow,

ading through a hisperous echoes less and less,
the last echo sleeps in gentleness.

so calmed am I of that law of old,
called down the slopes of awful Sinai rolled,

men with judgment terrors; yet, at last
sightening flame and mystic tumult passed,

passed down the ways, echoing less and less
heaven's wrath, till, changed to tenderness,

vengeful law, which once man's faith sacrificed,
into mercy on the heart of Christ.

The Aboriginal Races of Eastern Asia.

In the countries of Southern and Eastern Asia there are aboriginal races which have been driven from their ancient holdings by the pressure of stronger races, and who now for the most part occupy the fastnesses of the hills, or the least productive regions of the lowlands. Each of these aboriginal tribes as yet has had the gospel made known to them have shown a greater readiness to receive it than the civilized races who have been indoctrinated in and are under the power of Brahminism or Buddhism. There has been a very remarkable turning to Christianity on the part of the aboriginal Kols, the Shanars and Santhals of India, and the Karens of Burmah, and it is hoped that missionary labors which are about to be begun among the aboriginal tribes of China and Japan will prove equally successful.

THE WILD TRIBES OF CHINA.

There are no less than forty-one of these wild tribes occupying the mountainous districts of the southwestern provinces of China. The name Miau is used by the Chinese as a general term for all these uncivilized dwellers on the mountains, but it is not applied to every tribe by the people themselves. They speak several dialects, and differ among themselves in customs, government and dress. Their language differs entirely from the Chinese, but too little is known of it to ascertain its analogies to other tongues. They worry arms, and are inclined to live at peace with the Chinese, but resist every attempt to penetrate into their fastnesses.

THEIR RELIGIOUS RITES.

Their religious rites consist of various sacrifices of an ox, a tiger or a dog, alleged sometimes to the great ancestor or founder of their race, and sometimes to avert sickness or death, or to propitiate the powers that rule the weather. The majority of them are not idolaters, strictly speaking—that is to say, they do not worship images—still they have little or no knowledge of the one and true living God, even as revealed in nature, and they know nothing at all of him as revealed in his word, and in the person and work of the Lord Jesus Christ. This, we trust, however, will not much longer continue, for two English missionaries have been appointed to go to one of the provinces (Yun-nan) in which they are found, via Burmah, and they have already reached the latter country. They are to go up the Irrawaddy as far as Bhamo, on the Burman frontier; and then, as soon as they consider it at all safe, to make their way into the Yun-nan province. It was in this region that Mr. Margary, the English consul, was killed, and the other members of his exploring expedition were attacked, with the connivance and encouragement, it is believed, of the Chinese military authorities. But the action of the English government in the matter, we hope, will make it comparatively safe for the missionaries to enter this field.

THE ABORIGINES OF JAPAN.

In the northern part of the Island of Yezzo there is a remnant, numbering from twenty to thirty thousand, of the Ainos, the aborigines of the Japanese islands. They have been kept in a condition of degraded subjection. They live mainly by the chase, aided by rice which they receive from the Japanese in return for game. Money, it is said, they are not allowed to employ as a medium of exchange. The heavy bearded faces of the men, and the tattooed faces of the women make them foreign-looking even to the Japanese. They speak a language quite different from their masters. By Lathau they have been assigned to the eastern branch of the Esquimaux. Their creed also is very different from the Japanese, if, indeed, a few vague regions notions may be considered to constitute a creed. They are a race hitherto untouched by the influences of the gospel of Christ; but the Rev. Mr. Dening, of the English Missionary Society, and a native assistant have recently gone to this island, and we hope they may have opportunities of bringing the gospel to bear upon this long-despised and downtrodden race.—*At Home and Abroad.*

Geologic Time Must be Limited.

It is by no means a difficult operation to cause life to disappear from any mass of protoplasmic matter which we may take in hand; but one has as yet to learn that science has worked the problem the other way. Given a living body, to reduce it to elements is not difficult; given the elements to produce life is something science has not done, and is something to which it seems to have made as yet no approach. Life only comes from life; and one form of life only comes from a previous form of the same kind. Life has hitherto appeared only in fixed forms. And no selection of man, nor natural selection, as far as science has shown, has been able to transmute one form into another, or, if translated, to render the new form permanent.

It is getting fashionable now (and fashion has a great power in scientific speculation, as in other matters) to assume the existence of a primordial germ—how that germ arrived is a problem which admits of a wide solution—and from that germ, to derive by evolution, through the reciprocal interchange of organism and environment during countless ages, all the teeming forms of life with which this earth is now peopled. Somehow life made a beginning—perhaps borne by some aerolite which survived the convulsion which tore into tatters some former world, and, after many wanderings through a homeless space, at last found refuge in this earth of ours, bearing with it the seeds of life. Science gravely assures us that somehow life began to be. And then, through a method of trial of error—through exhausting all possible ways, until failures were somehow eliminated, and the right relation between the organism and its environment was stumbled on—through this curious path life traveled to the manifold forms in which it is now embodied, and all the different kinds of living things began to be, and were perpetuated. Now it is freely admitted that this is quite a legitimate conjecture on the part of science; for, as such, science is neither theistic nor anti-theistic. It is quite entitled to pursue its own path, and to disregard all consequences, theological or philosophical, which may seem to follow as results from its investigations and discoveries. It has its own proper work to do, and no intelligent man will quarrel with it for doing that work. But while it is granted that Darwinism has an unassailable position simply as a scientific conjecture, which may or may not be true, and as yet is in a state awaiting proof and verification, it is rather rapid work, we must submit, to assume it as true, and on it as a foundation to build a vast superstructure—so vast as in no part to leave any room for creative intelligence or providential purpose. When, on the assumption of the truth of Darwinism, all opposing notions are contemptuously set aside, it is time seriously to demur, and to remind its advocates of the principles they themselves advocate in other fields of knowledge as the condition of scientific proof. There is, it appears to me, no one condition of strict inductive generalization so urged to the method of Darwinian proof. The followers of Mr. Darwin tell us that they take their time from geology. Following Sir Charles Lyell, they think they have immeasured time to deal with. No limit can be set, they say, to the countless ages through which the forces which prevail now have been working on the globe on which we live. Granted time enough, and geology can account, it says, for all changes on the earth's surface. Now it is and theology which here steps in, to say to geology and Darwinians that infinite time cannot be granted. One section of science sternly confronts another, and natural philosophy lays down as its unanswerable dictum that from many converging lines of proof—proofs drawn from the well-known laws of the conduction and radiation of heat—from the expenditure of the energy of the sun, and from other things, the duration of the earth's existence in the past as a place fit for life is limited, and cannot have extended beyond a certain time. Sir William Thomson, in his profoundly scientific papers read before the Geological Society of Glasgow in 1868-9, has laid an imperative necessity on geology, and consequently on Darwinism, to quicken the march of events within its province. As soon as any limit is laid on time—and such a limit is ingenuously laid on it by Sir William Thomson—the theory of evolution expires for lack of breathing space. Given the present progress of evolution, and the present stability of fixed forms of life, what time would be required for the evolution of *all* forms of life from one germ? The greater the antiquity of man, or any other present form of life, the worse for the theory of evolution."—*British and Foreign Evangelical Review.*

Egypt.

ITS POSITION IN RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Looking down from the Pyramids upon Egypt, it was impossible not to be struck with its unique position in the religious history of the world. From the earliest times, down through that long series of ages in which a divine revelation was being given to the world through the medium of the chosen people, Egypt stands forth in history as the chief antagonistic and unchanging enemy of the church of God. We except the period when Jacob and his family found a sunny refuge in Goshen; but how few generations elapsed before their house of refuge became their house of bondage, and Israel in the brick-kilns became the most cruelly oppressed and downtrodden of slaves! Egypt, in consequence, became the vast theater on which the more awful attributes of God were manifested, just as Palestine became the selected scene in which the wonders of his grace should be revealed. Those ten plagues in which the whole nation was punished, and shame put upon their false divinities, through the very form of the miraculous judgment, awfully culminating in the death of every first-born in the land, and in the destruction of the proud Pharaoh and his armed charioteers in the Red sea, were unapproached in their terrible scale of retribution in any of the other nations of the world; and yet this long line of ever-darkening and deepening judgments taught the guilty people and their rulers no lesson of repentance. All through the centuries of the Jewish Church and the period of the prophetic revelation Egypt appears either as the tempter or as the persecutor of Israel, dividing the guilt, in this respect, with the Babylonian and Assyrian monarchies to the east of the sacred land.

No burden, therefore, reads more darkly in the books of the prophets than that of Egypt. There is a minuteness of detail, a graphic picturing and intensity of coloring, an adaptation to the characteristic features of Egyptian scenery, in such elaborate predictions as those in the nineteenth chapter of Isaiah, and in certain passages of Ezekiel, that cannot be exceeded. These were stroked and placed on record when Egypt was still in the meridian of her power, and contending with the great monarchies on the banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris for the supremacy of the nations. And yet they were all fulfilled. With Gibbon and Volney as involuntary witnesses, and modern Egypt looked down upon by its from the Pyramids, we behold events corresponding not only to every line, but to every letter of the inspired oracles. The harmony is startling. When we read in those prophets that Egypt should "become the basest of nations;" that "there should no more be a prince of the land of Egypt;" that the country should become "destitute of that whereof it was full;" and when we place side by side with these oracles the facts that during the long ages of the Mameluke supremacy her rulers were imported strangers and slaves; that for two thousand years no native prince has ever sat upon her throne, but its sovereignty has often been sold to the highest bidder; that the papyrus and the flax, and the manufacture of fine linen, which were once her glory, have now vanished, and the last which was once, with Sicily, the granary of the Roman empire, is scarcely able to supply bread for its own inhabitants, it would be madness to call such things as these accidental coincidences.—*Dr. Andrew Thomson.*

ARTIFICIAL SERMONS.—Sermons are meant to be *heard*, not read. This fact must rule not only their style, but the treatment of subjects. Each statement, sentence and word is spoken but once, heard but once, and must be apprehended by the listener immediately or be lost. That what is said may be apprehended it must, therefore, be so said that all who hear may readily entertain on the wing. But to exhibit truth in this way *takes time*. A good marksman will hit a flying *dove*, but if the dove were compressed into the size of a humming-bird he would find his skill baffled. Microscopic condensations have their value, but it requires microscopic eyes to see them.

No topic can be chosen for every sermon is pertinent—*illustrations*. Of this the gospel sketches of the parables of our Lord, and the brief outlines or Acts of some sermons of the apostles, furnish both rules and models. Skill in illustration is the secret of success in the wise of every effective preacher. But such illustrations require time. And, we may safely assert, when they are appropriate and well managed a congregation will always gladly allow time for them. People will not grudgingly count the minutes while the preacher is presenting the truth to them "like apples of gold in pictures of silver"—literally, like golden-richly yellow apples offered in silver baskets.—*The Reformed Church Monthly.*

THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.—Lockhart tells a very interesting anecdote of Hogg's first visit to Scott's residence. Shortly after the first meeting of the two poets Hogg came to Edinburg with a flock of sheep for sale. Scott invited him to dinner. He went, and when he entered the drawing-room he found Mrs. Scott, who was then in ill health, reclining on a sofa. The shepherd, after being presented, and making his best bow, forthwith took possession of another sofa placed opposite hers, and stretched himself at full length upon it; for, he said afterward, "I thought I could never do wrong to copy the lady of the house." He was dressed "precisely as an ordinary herdsman who attends cattle to market," and his hands and shoes bore unmistakable evidence of his vocation. As will be readily supposed, the lady of the house did not observe with perfect equanimity the destruction of her chintz-covered furniture; but of this Hogg remarked nothing—dined heartily, and drank freely, and afforded plenty of merriment for the company (which was a rather large one) by jest, anecdote and song. As the liquor operated he grew familiar; from "Mr. Scott" he advanced to "Sherra," thence to "Walter" and "Wattie," until at supper he fairly convulsed the whole party by addressing Mrs. Scott as "Charlotte."

CLOSE QUESTIONS.—Your tempers. How are they? Do you become impatient under trial; fretful when chided or crossed; angry, revengeful when injured; vain when flattered; proud when prospered; complaining when chastened; unbelieving when seemingly forsaken; unkind when neglected? Are you subject to discontent, to ambition, to selfishness? Are you worldly? Covetous of riches, of vain pomp and parade, of indolence, of honor, of ease? Are you unfeeling, contemptuous of others, seeking your own, boasters, proud, lovers of your own selves? Beware! These are the sediments of the old nature! Nay, if they exist in you, in however small a degree, they are demonstrative that the old man of sin is not dead. It will be a sad mistake if you detect these evils within, and yet close your eyes to them and continue to make professions of holiness. These are not infirmities—they are indications of want of grace.—*Bishop Foster.*

A gentleman who was sending away his Irish butler for no exemplary conduct, but who, like most masters, was willing to make the best of him when he was going to plague somebody else, made this parting speech: "I have said you were honest, John, with a good conscience, but I have stretched a point in saying you are sober." "Sure, your honor, could you not stretch another point, then, and say I am frequently sober?"

Religious Intelligence.

—The annual returns from the district meetings of the Methodist Church in Ireland show an increase in membership of 242 during the last year. The total number of members is 29,010.

—The eighth biennial conference of the "Friends' First-Day School Association of North America" was held recently in Philadelphia. There were reported 32,841 scholars, with an average attendance of 19,768, and 2,895 officers and teachers.

—Among the Mohammedan converts received by the Presbyterian missionaries in Persia was a soldier, who stated that two hundred men in the army thought as he did, and were holding secret meetings in regard to the Christian religion.

—Nine Methodist missionaries are under appointment for foreign fields and will shortly sail for their respective missions. One goes to South America, one to Bulgaria, four will join the Bombay, Bengal and Madras missions, and two are for the India mission.

—Not many are as much interested in missionary intelligence as was John Gossner, the founder of the German society bearing his name. When over seventy years of age he learned the English language that he might find out more about the state of the missionary work.

—The receipts of the largest five foreign missionary societies in England during the year 1875 were as follows: Wesleyan Missionary Society, $899,739; Church Missionary Society, $879,175; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, $771,131; London Missionary Society, $417,765; Baptist Missionary Society, $240,695.

Rev. O. Gibson reports in the *California Advocate*, as a new and interesting feature in the Chinese chapel service on Jackson street, San Francisco, the fact that heathen Chinamen remain after the meeting is dismissed to "wrangle" with the preachers, asking questions, and urging objections to the doctrine preached. The congregations crowd the chapel every day.

—At the late meeting of the London Religious Tract Society its chairman said that he owed a great deal to a tract. It was a narrative tract which a relative had placed in a box of novels and sent out to him in the Crimea. He had read the novels through more than once, and was at last compelled to turn to the tract. This, aided by the prayers of many, began a good work in him, which he was persuaded God would perform until the day of Jesus Christ.

Dr. Brown, of the American Baptist mission in Assam, reports February 16 the disastrous loss of the mission chapel, in a fire occurring ten days previously, which swept over six or eight acres of houses. This scatters temporarily the school, and interferes with the Sabbath worship. The leaders had gradually increased from six to thirty, and the school had been opened with the most encouraging prospects. The parables of Christ have been printed in Japanese. The Scripture manual had been well received and highly commended.

The Santhals in India are greatly addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, and their country is studded over with places for the sale of liquors. When these people, however, are converted every Santhal understands at once that he is no more to touch the accursed thing. All the Christians among them are total abstainers. There is another gratifying feature in their conversion. As soon as they have found forgiveness they feel themselves constrained to tell the gospel to others. In this way the number of converts is very rapidly increasing.

—Dr. Mullens, returning from Madagascar, testifies that there, in a spot which had never previously been visited by a missionary, and which was unknown to geographers, he had found Christian churches, with all the signs of true Christian vitality, which had grown up solely through the reading and study of the Bible by those simple people. A year or two ago Sir Bartle Frere bore similar testimony. Such evidence is of the deepest interest and greatest value, and must be taken into account in all discussions with those who reject the book which we regard as the word of God.

Rev. D. Vaughan, a well-known laborer of twenty years' standing in the Church Missionary Society, illustrated the change which has come over the Hindoos with regard to their religion by drawing a contrast between the manner in which Calcutta street preachers were received twenty years ago and are received now. Then it was necessary to direct heavy blows against Hindoo idolatry, and the missionary was often obliged to endure the roughest treatment. Now, if he seriously attacks the Hindoo gods and the popular creed, the likelihood is that some one in the crowd will say: "We don't want to hear any more about that. We know it as well as you can tell us. That sort of thing has passed away. Tell us something new."

—The foreign missions of the Free Church of Scotland are carried on in India and South Africa. There are 89 stations, with 28 European and 7 native missionaries, 20 European and 135 native teachers, and 88 catechists and colporteurs, making a total of 278 laborers. The native churches have 2,387 communicants and 1,930 baptized adherents. During the past year 236 communicants were received. The schools for which the Scotch missions are, since Dr. Duff's day, famous, number 159, with 11,393 scholars (3,290 girls.) The station most favored during the year with spiritual blessing was Lovedale, in Caffraria, where a remarkable revival has taken place, especially among the scholars of the Lovedale Institution. The receipts of the Mission Board were larger than in any previous year, the total amount being $294,420. This, however, includes $73,055 received from the English government for the support of schools.

Our Young People.

BABY'S PRAYER.

BY MRS. S. M. WALSH.

When the children kneel down by their bed at night,
Three bowish heads all in a row,
With a flutter of locks, in her right hand spread all white,
The baby comes last, meeting them so.

She bows her bright face on the side of the bed,
And mumbles her sweet little prayer,
Funny words, you would think, could not be to be what she said,
For we none of us know but the fairy.

But sometimes I think, when she raises her face,
With so much delight in her eyes,
Perhaps the dear Savior knows just what she said,
And her prayer in his heart finds a place.

For Our Dumb Animals.

The Little Man.

Bobbie's ticket for the day was marked TRUE. Oh, how angry he was!—angry with his good, kind aunt, who taught him, and who was almost as sorry to give him this ticket as he was to receive it. And yet, as he rushed out into the yard his fair forehead was drawn into an ugly frown, and his pretty lips were pushed out into a shocked pout.

"She had no right to do it, when she *knows* that I had my book in my hand all the morning. Paper will be so *soiled* with me when I show it to Mint, and then I shan't have the prize he promised me;" and he threw himself down under a large tree. Presently, as he grew calmer, he said: "I know I didn't study as hard as ever I could, but I studied some, and she might have given me a Good ticket, when she knows I want to get the prize. She is a mean thing, and I don't love her a bit, and I'll tell papa—" But Bobbie began to feel very stupid just then, and his last sentence was not finished.

After a while—it seemed hardly a second to Bobbie—he felt a light tap on his shoulder. He looked around, and there stood a little man not more than a foot high. He had bright black eyes, red lips curled up at the corners, little black "duck-tails" kinked over his round head, and plump cheeks that looked as if a rose had kissed each of them. He wore a little blue jacket fashioned up with big brass buttons, yellow knee-breeches, and high, red-top boots, like those Bobbie's father had just given him. But what engaged Bobbie's attention most was a pair of wings sticking out from his shoulders; they looked like the wings of the pigeons at grandpa's. Bobbie looked to see how they got out of his jacket, and found that it had holes cut in it for the wings to grow through.

Bobbie saw all this while the little man was making a polite bow, before saying:

"Good evening, Bobbie. Sorry to see you in a bad humor. Why, ha! ha! you don't seem to know me!" laughing such a merry little laugh that Bobbie could not help joining in it.

"No; I never saw you in my life."

"Didn't you? Why I belong to you, and am with you all the time." Bobbie was more astonished than ever. At last a bright thought struck him. "Oh, you are Santa Claus!" said he; "but I didn't know you came for the summer!"

The little stranger shook his head with another laugh.

"Well, you must be a fairy."

"No, no; I am not a fairy, though I sometimes think I am slightly related to them. But I will tell you who I am. I am one of your best friends. I try to help you to be good. Do you see my spear?"

For the first time Bobbie noticed in his hand what looked like a long needle with a handle.

"Well," continued the little man, "when you are not good I stick you with my spear, to let you know that you are doing wrong. Now *you know*, Bobbie, that you were idle to-day; so you should not have been angry with your aunt; you know with what pleasure she gives you a Good ticket to show to mamma and papa when you are a good boy. I pricked you when I saw you dallying over your books, but you did not seem to notice me; and when you got angry I pricked you again, and my little spear will hurt you until you ask God's forgiveness, and apologize to your aunt for your naughty behavior. Whenever you do wrong acknowledge it immediately, and it will be much better for you. Now if you would like to know my name, you shall have it. It is Conscience. Now I will pierce you again for being so naughty to-day," and he plunged his spear into Bobbie's breast.

Bobbie sprang up and looked around; then he rubbed his eyes and peeped behind the tree, and up into its thick branches, but nowhere could he find the little man. He still felt the pain Conscience's spear had given him, so he thought he must have flown into the bright cloud above him; but he wished he had seen him as he was going up. Then he remembered what Conscience had told him, and, falling on his knees under the tree, he asked God to forgive him. Then he ran home and found auntie, and begged her pardon, and when he had gained it he was surprised to find the pain all gone, and he felt happy again.

At the dinner table Bobbie told all about the little man, named Conscience, he had seen. All laughed at his story, and his papa said: "You must have been asleep, Bob, for nowhere but in dreamland could you have seen such a comical figure as that."

"No, indeed, papa, I was wide awake, and I declare I saw him. I will never do wrong again, for Conscience hurts so bad."

I cannot tell you that he kept his promise, but it is certain that he tried to be a better boy. I think he succeeded. RUTH.

From Our Little Friends.

BOX CREEK, MISS., January 23, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I have not seen a notice of our Sunday-school in your paper, so I have seated myself in my cozy little chamber this morning to tell you about it, and how well it is flourishing. Dr. T. C. Austin is our superintendent, and his wife is our teacher. We have thirty-one scholars when they attend regularly. Our Sunday school has been organized for some time, but we have never been able to furnish our library with books sufficient to interest our pupils, and we would be glad if some Sunday school would contribute to our library some of the books that they have laid aside. Our city would overflow with joy if the hand of Providence would direct some kind and generous-hearted Sunday school to send us a nice box of books, directed to the care of Dr. T. C. Austin, superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school, at Oak Hill, Clinton, Miss.

Last year Mr. Tusk preached for us the first Sunday in every month, and Mr. Smylie the third Sunday. Mr. Tusk lived in the neighborhood of Oak Hill. They were the first gardens one morgans to the river that grows by the throne of God. They have gone to other fields to preach this year. Mr. Dillehay takes their place in our pulpit.

JULIET.

BOX CREEK, MISS., January 26, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: Although I am a little girl scarcely seven years old, I have teased my pa to write you a letter for me as I cannot write well enough myself. I love to hear my pa and sisters read the children's letters in your welcome and good paper. I am going to school, and hope I will soon be able to write you a nice little letter myself.

We have a new preacher this year. He has been to see us once, and I think I will like him very much. Last year Father Strickland preached for us, and oh! how I do love him. I hope, Mr. Editor, this letter will not find its way into the waste basket, as may be it deserves; and, if it should not, when I get older I will write you a better one. Good-by.

ANNIE BELL THOMSON.

BOX CREEK, MISS., January 31, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: You have not let us know how Barney milked the days' nest. I am so anxious to know. But I think, like one of your little correspondents, that Barney is an Irish name. Milk is to take the honey from the hive. Bays' nest means bee-hive. Please tell me if I am right.

We have such a nice preacher this year. We all like him so much, and I hope he may be an instrument, in God's hands, in converting many souls. Our Sabbath school is prospering. I will close by hoping to hear the end of Barney soon.

From your little friend,

FANNIE.

"EVERY FELLOW."—A minister was asked to go and visit a boy who was considered to be dying. Upon entering the room the little sufferer looked up in the minister's face and said: "I want to ask you a question: Did Jesus die to save every fellow?"

"O yes," replied the minister, "Jesus died to save every fellow."

"And will Jesus save every fellow that asks him?"

"O yes," answered the minister, "Jesus will save every fellow that asks him."

"Well, then," continued the boy, "he will save me, because I have asked him." The minister, who had turned round to wipe the tears from his eyes, looked again at the bed, but the little boy had gone to be with that Jesus who died to save every fellow."

The secret mysteries of a divine life, of a new nature, of Christ formed in our hearts—they cannot be written or spoken. A painter can paint would draw a rose, though he may furnish some likeness of it in figure and color, yet he can never paint the scent and fragrancy; or if he would draw a flame, he cannot put a constant heat into his colors; he cannot make his pencil drop a sound. Neither are we able to inclose in words and letters the life, soul and essence of any spiritual truths, and, as it were, to incorporate it in them.—*Cudworth.*

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Address on all matters of business Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

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Learning to Pray

The request of the disciples, "Lord, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples," was evidently suggested by the Savior's prayer which they had just heard. It was as he was praying in a certain place, when he ceased, that they asked to be taught. The prayer on that occasion seems to have convinced them that they were ignorant of this most solemn and important duty. They were not ignorant of what John had enjoined: the forms prescribed by Jewish doctors and teachers were familiar to them. More than their acquaintance with these was their knowledge of the prayers recorded in the Old Testament Scriptures. We might suppose that the disciples had enough instruction on the subject with the psalms before them, with some forms of prayer, public and private, which they had probably used from their childhood, and having already been with the Master for two or three years. Then if this was a second discovery of the Lord's Prayer, they had heard prayer explained and enforced, and the form given in the sermon on the mount, perhaps not more than a twelve month before.

What was there in this particular prayer of Jesus that apparently for the first time awakened in them the conviction that, as yet, they knew not how to pray? When we have heard a truly great and admirable sermon we have gone away with the feeling that we could not preach at all, and we have had similar humiliating confessions to make about prayer when we have been led at the throne of grace by some one specially anointed and qualified for this most spiritual exercise. Something akin to this must have been the thoughts of those who were with Christ and heard that memorable prayer. There was nothing in David or Isaiah that excited in them the sense of their ignorance and destitution, or that aroused in them aspirations for the excellent gift. All their lives they had been praying, and praying well as they supposed, but there was something in this prayer of Christ that revealed the feebleness and poverty of their souls, and their utter lack of that grasp of faith and communion with God which Christ exhibited.

There is no method anywhere that the disciples asked their Master to teach them how to preach. This he did by example and precept, looking forward to the gift of the Holy Ghost as the most essential and complete enlowment for this work. But we do not find that the feeling of insufficiency ever so came upon them during the ministry of Christ that they greatly and urgently asked to be taught to preach. With the Savior's incomparable discourses fresh in their minds they might have questioned whether they or any other could ever fittingly proclaim the gospel; but this duty was, as yet, at a distance, and until after the Savior's resurrection they probably thought little about it. At any rate, the thing they asked for was how to pray. However poorly qualified to preach, they felt themselves still worse off in the duty of prayer, and they may have thought that if they only could pray aright the preaching would be assured in its own time, and when the occasion came.

Besides the sense of spiritual want and the need of a stronger faith there was the conviction that this new dispensation demanded an order of prayer in accord with its superior light and privileges. The prayers of the Old Testament, to be used now, must be vivified and illuminated by the spirit of the New. Compare the prayers of Christ and Paul with those of Moses and David, and the later prophets, and the difference is apparent. Praying under the gospel and in the dispensation of the Spirit is as superior to the conditions of grace and opportunity under which we live. On this occasion the Savior gave the prayer previously enjoined, and with amplifications and illustrations. The friend and the three loaves. The son that asks for bread, the condition of asking, seeking, knocking, and then that promise of promises: "How much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?" are in the sequel. This is prayer in the new dispensation. God's fatherhood is prominent, the sonship of believers is embraced, the gift of the Holy Spirit emphasized. The disciples coin the teachings and still more from the prayer of Jesus, saw that their praying must be adjusted to the new and happier conditions of the gospel law of liberty, and that, should love, faith and spiritual life not find expression in forms adapted to the clearness and completeness of the gospel. John's twilight prayers would not answer, and the inspired supplications of the Old Testament must receive the interpretations of the new and more exalted Christian life. In substance the request was: Lord, teach us to pray as thy disciples as Christians.

There is no literal repetition of the Lord's Prayer in the gospel of John, nor in the Epistles, but we can see, in the writings of Paul especially, how the nature and spirit of Christian prayer had been learned. The letter of Christ's teaching was completed and vitalized by the Holy Spirit. The Epistles abound in examples of prayer, and are abundant in precept, and the Spirit's office is emphatically recognized. We are to pray in the Holy Ghost, and his aid is specially declared: "Likewise the Spirit also helpeth our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought: but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered."

Prayer is something to be learned. The request of the disciples should be that of all who are sincerely bent on serving their Lord. The formula of the Lord's Prayer, repeated from infancy, does not meet the requirement. The fluency and ease of extempore prayer may amount to a singular gift, and the petitions framed in secret as a religious habit may be continually offered, and we may not know how to pray. We can teach prayers to our children, but God must teach them to pray. It is to be learned of Christ in his word and Spirit must guide us. True Christian prayer that looks to a risen and interceding Savior and to the Spirit poured out, that embraces the fatherhood of God and aspires to adoption, that sinks into perfect submission to the divine will, and rejoices in the divine fellowship—must be taught us by God himself.

And when we think of the power of prayer—that it is, after all, the supreme instrument—how essential that it should be learned! Every other aspect of the art of doing good is subordinate to this, and yet it is that of which we are most ignorant. And this ignorance is not always the first to be felt. We may not know how to preach, how to train our children, how to lead our friends to Christ, but do we suspect that our most lamentable defect is in not knowing how to pray? The simplest thing in the world, yet the most difficult. Something that seminaries cannot impart, and that archangels cannot help us to attain, the very loftiest reach of wisdom and grace. Lord, teach us to pray.

Dr. Whedon on Unconditional Fraternity.

I think it was in last November I have not the paper at hand that I called attention, through the NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE, to a false issue raised by the Southern advocates of unconditional fraternity. Their argument is to the effect that slavery is extinct the war is over, Northern and Southern citizens are, as such, putting away their animosities "shaking hands over the bloody chasm," generous souls in the North are giving money in aid of Southern enterprises, the Centennial year has come, and Boston and Charleston are interchanging courtesies, etc., and therefore the Methodist Episcopal Church South should, without any conditions as to the Plan of Separation, meet the advances of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and settle down into permanent fraternal relations, no matter what discount the latter body puts upon the former by its interpretation and repudiation of that document. I urged—I think successfully—that all their arguments were out of place in considering a settlement of the prime difficulty between the two churches—that this would have been just what it is, had slavery been abolished by the spontaneous action and universal consent of the South, and if the amity between the North and the South had never been disturbed by war.

My opinions are only confirmed by the ground taken by the Northern allies of their brethren who favor unconditional fraternity. Dr. Whedon, editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, cries out with them most lustily: "Let bygones be bygones." He even does what, I am sure, must be a gross injustice to some of these brethren whom he names as "cordially and with an entirely independent spirit reciprocating the feeling of" his church. We cannot believe that those he mentions can ever stand on his platform, or that between such men and himself there can ever be a "true and *honoring* fraternity." He heads a sub-section of an article reviewing Dr. Myer's "Disruption," etc., "Rescission of the Plan an Insulting Proposal," which must have been written by some curious sort of "heterophemy" for "the proposal of the Church South to the Methodist Episcopal Church to rescind the action of 1848, repudiating the plan, an insulting proposal." These brethren would scarce take his position here; though, while he "scouts" "the proposal" as not to be considered, they perhaps would not *press* it on him. And when Dr. Whedon says, "We are willing to shake hands in silent oblivion over the past," they may agree with him; but when he adds, "We are willing, with them, to kneel down before God, while each prays forgiveness for his share of the common sin," perhaps Bishop Kavanaugh, Drs. McFerrin, Abbey, Clark, Rosser and Anderson whom he names will ask him, before they pray, what this "common sin" is, of and for which they are to confess, repent, and seek forgiveness. Dr. Whedon tells of some sin, and he more than intimates that some in the "North yielded to or aided its aggressions," and "were partakers in the sin." This is slavery, that "had no right to exist; that, whether legalized or not, was a sin and crime; the laws that established it are criminal laws; the 'politics' under which it was sheltered were criminal and sinful 'politics.'" Is this the "common sin" for which the Northern "abetters" and Southern brethren who "reciprocate" his "feeling," are now together to ask forgiveness? No doubt if they ever "kneel together," in *that act* of penitence.

But the matter grows more difficult as Dr. Whedon enlarges on this "insulting proposal." He says the proposition that the *maintainers of freedom and government* must apologize to the *assailants of both for such maintenance* is a reverse of the tables altogether ludicrous. It is too much like the *culprit* expecting the judge to beg pardon for hanging him. Mark the ground taken in the words I have italicised. This is an echo from Dr. Whedon's "clients" in the North of the cry for unconditional fraternity in the South. The political "maintainers of freedom and government" are making peace very forgivingly with the political "assailants of both;" and shall the Church South now "these" assailants of freedom and government" insult their "maintainers for such maintenance" by asking the Methodist Episcopal Church to revise its repudiation, in 1848, of the plan of 1844? As well may the "culprit expect the judge to beg pardon for hanging him!"

Now I am sure the honored men whom Dr. Whedon names can never look upon the proposal of the Church South, which Dr. Whedon esteems an insult, as the culprit's demand for pardon from the judge who is hanging him: and yet the illustration is a fair one whenever slavery, the war, the peace, the attitude of the two sections, or the pacification in progress between the citizens and the politicians on both sides, are brought into this purely ecclesiastical question between the two churches a question older than the war or the peace, than the assault on the "government" or its issues. And these brethren may as well consider, first as last, that the only method of settling the difficulties between the two churches is to throw overboard every other question with regard to them all if they will, to be "bygones be bygones"—except *that one question* which arose in 1844 1848, and abides yet the only living issue.

It arose in 1844, in the adoption of the Plan of Separation. In 1846 the Southern Conferences, acting upon its provisions in good faith, established a new General Conference jurisdiction, as the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1848 that church sought "fraternity" with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was denied it, and its representative said it would not *renew* the offer; but it would entertain a reciprocal offer, whenever made as to a legitimate Methodism, predicating "its legitimacy on said plan, which notice was met by a repudiation of the plan *in toto*—which, if maintained, must always authorize them to say of us as Dr. Whedon does: "Their secession and new church were both illegal and revolutionary."

This our church denies; and it is hardly probable that Dr Whedon and the Northern and Southern brethren who participated in the acts of 1844 will ever kneel together and ask forgiveness for *that* "common sin." This "insulting proposal," then, had its origin with Dr. Pierce in 1848. It was sustained by our General Conference in 1850. The insult, if it be one, was renewed when Dr. Whedon's Bishops visited our Bishops to propose "union" in 1866; again renewed when Bishop Janes and Dr. Harris visited our General Conference, only semi-officially, in 1870; and, notwithstanding it had been so often repeated, our patient and long-suffering Northern brethren in 1872 counted—now officially—a repetition of the same insult, unless the South was prepared to "eat its words," uttered for the past thirty years. Which of these alternatives did Dr. Whedon and his clients expect—the eating or the insult? If the insult was renewed, who is responsible for it?

And again: how can this demand be tortured into anything like a proposition that the maintainers of freedom and government must apologize to the assailants of both for such maintenance," unless the Methodist Episcopal Church runs the United States government, and supposes the Church South was the Confederacy—neither of which is true? The Church South is no "culprit;" and if the other is the "judge that hanged him," the judge acted wholly beyond his jurisdiction and committed a grievous wrong—to call it by no worse name—against truth and equity, and *Christian principle towards its victim.*

And so I believe these brethren with whom Dr. Whedon is ready to fraternize will say, though some of them may be so Christian as to forgive the wrong without any retraction, or even to say with Dr. Abbey: "A fig for the Plan of Separation!"

And if it were a matter of mere feeling, others of us might consent to let this nullifying act of 1848 pass away among the "bygones." But it is a matter of fixed principle not to permit our church to be tainted a "secession," or to allow that we hold all the property acquired in the division in 1844 without moral or legal right. The act of 1848 denies to us both. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States confirmed our legal rights. The repudiation unrescinded is a perpetual denial of our moral rights, and is a standing protest against the justice of that decision. Its morals are necessarily dearer to a Christian community than its legal rights. Dr. Whedon is surprised that "keen-sighted men" do not see that "the rescission of said plan more heterophemy would have no effect upon the property question." He speaks of a division in 1844 "referred to the Annual Conferences, which they refused." He knows well enough that this "division" had reference only to Book Concern property, and the right to our houses of worship, etc., was conferred by the plan—now denied by the repudiation, which is only a legal right even "if the Supreme Court has settled that question forever"—the moral right still being denied. But it has been threatened, time and again, that the legal right will if opportunity offer, be again brought in issue before the Supreme Court: and we are told, I believe slanderously, that its *political* complexion will determine its judicial decisions, and reverse those of a former bench. And "the rescission (the repudiation) of the plan" *could* have an "effect on our property rights," as I will show.

For by an old law of Methodism 1812, while each Annual Conference was authorized to conform church deeds to the laws of different States, yet it was "so as to secure the premises firmly by deed and permanently to the Methodist Episcopal Church," for the use of ministers and preachers duly authorized by the General Conference; or by the "Annual Conferences authorized by the General Conference" of said Methodist Episcopal Church. This made the houses of worship trust property, the proper use to be determined ultimately by the General Conference, and its distribution effected *through* the Annual Conferences *authorized* by it. If, therefore, it has never "authorized the Annual Conferences" as now related to the Church South, its general trusteeship has never been vacated: and to rescind the repudiation of the Plan of Separation would be to do what Dr. Whedon now says he would "hope our (his) General Conference would be ready to adopt"—namely: "whatever legal action may be necessary" to place "the question of property beyond revival." If this be done, it will not be for me to suggest whether or not this be exercising a power which, according to Dr. Whedon, the General Conference of 1844 "did not pretend to possess—the power to divide the property"—and doing what he says the Plan of Separation did not do. It would, in any event, be a recognition of the moral right of the Church South to hold this property by the consent of those heretofore denying this right, and protesting against the decision that confirmed our legal rights. And some shrewd persons might infer that if the General Conference of 1876 can do all this legally, the Supreme Court was not very far wrong when it decided that the General Conference of 1844 had *already* done it legally.

Perhaps the truth will be seen at last. Even the justice—or, if one will, only the kindness—the Methodist Episcopal Church would wish to do the South can be done only by recognizing that the Plan of Separation nominally—*i. e.*, the Southern Conferences so electing—divided the Methodist Episcopal Church between two independent and coördinate General Conference jurisdictions, and allowed those Conferences separating themselves by consent from the original jurisdiction the same rights over the property held in trust by the original church as it held before the separation. And what Dr. Whedon would do to settle the property question amounts to a disguised confession of the fact.

Why not, then, come out manfully and say it? The decision of the Supreme Court, rendered since 1844, will give the Conference of 1876 a basis for review, at the request of the Church South, and involve no humiliation, unless a church humiliates itself by reviewing hasty decisions in the light of calm reason, and by retreating from a false position, which, held, greatly wrongs a sister church.

Pardon me, Mr. Editor, for seeming to get away so far from my starting-point. But I am not so very far. I began with the false issues on which the South is urged to accord unconditional fraternity to the North, and showed that Dr. Whedon, wishing to secure it in the same unconditional way, rather than acknowledge an error in judgment, seeks to array all the evil passions of the last fifteen years of sectional politics, strife, and of a disastrous war, as an argument for not abrogating an error of thirty years' standing. Beginning there, I have sought to keep before both parties the true issue, which *must* be met and settled, or else between the two churches there can never be what we all desire—a true, cordial, permanent

FRATERNITY.

Our City Churches.

St. Charles Avenue church is now completely organized, and well under way. There is a weekly prayer meeting and a class meeting, and the Sunday school is doing well. The membership of the Cadiz Street church has been merged into the new church, and, with additions since the opening, the present membership is something over one hundred. The congregations have been uniformly good, and Dr. Mounsey's preaching is awakening a profound and increasing interest.

Carondelet, Felicity and Moreau are having excellent congregations this winter, and the prayer meetings are unusually well attended, and manifest a deep and growing spiritual prosperity.

At the Cadiz Street church the afternoon mission school is kept up, and is reported to be in a flourishing condition. The Louisiana Avenue church keeps up two Sunday schools, and is holding its own in the way of membership and church attendance. Our church in Algiers is being temporarily supplied by local preachers, a good Sunday school maintained, and the regular services are kept up and pretty well attended.

On the whole, our churches in this city are doing fairly. Class meetings and love-feasts are well kept up, and there is peace in our borders. Within an impoverished and declining population the removals are nearly equal to the accessions of members, and there is no money for extending and building up. Our church property, including the Book Depository, is out of debt.

Time is like a ship which never anchors; while I am on board I had better do those things that may profit me at my landing than practice such as shall cause my commitment when I come ashore.—*Feltham.*

Evils of Spiritualism.

Under this heading a contributor to the *Southwestern Presbyterian* writes us as follows:

One evening last week the writer was suddenly summoned to the house of an acquaintance, expecting to attend a case of serious *bodily* illness. On the contrary, however, he found a person in great *mental* distress, who was not in a condition to receive the pure word of truth.

In the course of the conversation he boldly denied the existence of satan, and said it was impossible for God to have a rival.

To this it was replied that throughout the whole Scriptures the fact of satan's existence is clearly implied, and this fact could not be denied without rejecting the plainest statements of revealed truth.

It was further alleged by the individual in question that there were some things in Paul's Epistles which Paul himself has since denied. The writer said: "How do you know this?" The reply was: "Paul, in my presence, has denied certain things ascribed to him in the Epistles."

This revealed the whole perversion of the man's mind. He confessed that he was under the control and direction of invisible spirits, with whom he communicated.

The writer boldly denounced the act of seeking for such communications as the very greatest sin in the sight of God, as implying a rejection of his revealed truth, and as leading the soul to inevitable ruin.

The visitor then asked for a Bible, and, after protesting in the very strongest terms against the great sin involved in seeking converse with spirits, said: "Now, my friend, I wish to show you from this blessed book, the only infallible rule of our faith and practice, what God says on the subject in question. The sin into which you both have fallen, has existed from the very earliest period of the world's history. It prevailed among the Canaanites before God's people entered into that land. And now, in view of their subjection to it, I wish to show you what God said to his people just before entering into that land. From the eighteenth chapter of Deuteronomy, beginning at the ninth verse, the following passage was read:

"When thou art come into the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, thou shalt not learn to do after the *abominations* of those nations. There shall not be found among you any one that maketh his son or daughter pass through the fire, *or that useth divination*, or an observer of times, *or an enchanter, or a witch*, or a charmer, or a *consulter with familiar spirits*, or a wizard, or a necromancer. *For* all that do these things are an abomination unto the Lord; and because of these abominations the Lord thy God doth drive them out from before thee."

"Now," continued the writer, "this plain declaration from God himself is as authoritative and applicable to us to-day, in combatting the evil of sin, of *necromancy*, as it was then, and the man who, in the face of this plain word of God, yields to the beguiling and delusive manifestations of spiritualism, is certain to bring upon himself and his family the greatest evils that God ever suffers to befall his creatures in this world." Instances were cited of persons of bright intellects and happy lives, whose reason had been dethroned and whose peace was forever destroyed by the effects of this sin.

To the astonishment of the writer his wife, who had hitherto coincided with him, responded with considerable emotion: "Sir, you are exactly right in your views. I would give *anything* in this world if I had never known *anything* of spiritualism. There is my daughter—as pure a woman as ever lived—who is so constantly molested by the influence of evil spirits that she has no rest day or night. To save her life she could not sleep in a dark room, and cannot rest well with lights burning all night. Day and night she is so annoyed by their presence that her happiness is gone. What can she do, sir, to get rid of this intolerable vexation?"

The writer replied: "Abandon at once the whole thing as a fearful delusion!" Her reply was: "She has tried to do so, and finds it impossible. She has done all in her power to bring herself from under their influence, and failed."

The writer then observed: "I am exceedingly sorry that any human being should be placed in a condition so dreadful; but surely it is an awful illustration of the effects of the practice in which you have indulged. Whether your account of the matter is correct or not, I know of no remedy, madam, except to go at once by faith to him who came to destroy the works of the devil, and beseech him to do the same work for her that he did for Mary Magdalene and for the wretched man that dwelt among the tombs. If that compassionate Redeemer does not proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound, I know of no one else in the universe who can accomplish this work."

The writer then retired, followed down the stairway by the lady, who entreated him to use all possible influence over her husband to turn his mind away from the fatal delusion.

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The notice of the appointment of committees to represent the claims of the above-named road will be found in another column. This road is of vital and paramount importance to the growth of our city, and self-preservation demands action at once—prompt, vigorous and liberal. The officers and directors are in earnest, they are practical men, they are our own people, they have no more interest at stake than we have, and they are worthy of our hearty co-operation.

Patience is the panacea; but where does it grow, or who can swallow it?—*Shenstone.*

Safe Arrival of Our Missionaries in China.

The mail has just brought us the glad intelligence of the safe arrival of Bro. Parker, Sister Lambuth and Willie, at Shanghai, but the sad news of the impaired health of our faithful superintendent, Bro. Lambuth. Let all the church join in prayer that he may be given yet a little longer to the work he has earnestly carried forward.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BRO. PARKER.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Dec. 7, 1875.

REV. DR. D. C. KELLEY—*Dear Brother:* I arrived at this place, in company with Mrs. Lambuth and Willie, the first day of this month—last Wednesday—making a little over twenty-nine days from San Francisco. We had considerable stormy weather, both on the Pacific and the Yellow Sea. But, thanks to a kind Providence, no damage was done to the ships, and no lives were lost."

We make only a short extract this week from a letter from Bro. Lambuth; we will give more next week, as well as an earnest note from Sister Lambuth to the friends who promised aid while she was in the United States. Bro. Lambuth says: "Two days after their arrival in Shanghai two or three steamers came in from Japan, with wheelhouses torn away, and capstans and cabins swept from the decks. One of the steamers was badly damaged. 'My family arrived just in time to escape this fearful storm. We feel that we cannot be too thankful to our heavenly Father for his protective care."

D. C. K.

According to an intimation in our last issue, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate* of February 5, "The Blind Man Eloquent"—the *sobriquet* well becomes Mr. Milburn—has been lecturing in Nashville, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. His lectures were indeed eloquent. He has all the elements of a finished, masterful orator. His grandium to the lecture on 'What a Blind Man Saw in Paris' is an exquisite philosophical analysis of the imperial faculty of vision, through which, during the first five or six years of a person's life, he receives such impressions of the visible universe as enable him to form an ideal universe, if, as in his case, at that early age his soul, like Samson's, should be

"Shorn from outward light
To incorporate with gloomy night."

In his impressive sermon on Sunday afternoon in the Vanderbilt chapel, on "The Light of the Body the Eye," he gave a minute description of *glaucoma* and *amaurosis*, the former disease of the eye he represented as curable, if taken in time, but the latter as incurable, as involves a paralysis of the organ, employing the analogy with singular skill and great force to set forth the mental condition of one to whom the vitalizing light of faith has never disclosed the wonders and glories of the divine world!

Periodicals.

—N. Ebbinghaus & Sons, 37 Park Row, New York, have published a new book of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's late great evangelistic, with the choicest thoughts and discourses of Mr. Moody, and portraits on steel. The advantage of this edition is that it has been carefully edited, indexed and numbered, which gives easy reference to the thoughts and illustrations. Sixty cents per copy. Agents wanted. Address publishers.

—Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for February has been received. It is a valuable manual for travelers and business men.

—The Traveler's Official Guide of the Railway and Steam Navigation Lines in the United States and Canada is a very voluminous and complete work, published by the National Railway Publication Company, Philadelphia. We cannot imagine any information concerning steam and inland steam navigation routes and railways that is not to be found in this work. We have received the number for October. Price, per annum.

—From the above publishers the National Railway Publication Company we have received Official Time-Tables, February, 1876. A convenient and useful work, and apparently prepared with accuracy and care.

—We have received from A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, some specimen pages of their magnificent forthcoming work, "One Hundred Years of American Independence." It is elegantly and profusely illustrated, eschews all sectionalism, sectarianism, and everything else not befitting a "Centennial history." It will be a royal octavo volume of 1000 pages, sold only by subscription, at $3 or $10, according to style.

—The Aldine, part 3, just received, unrivaled for the number and finish of its engravings. Among the illustrations in the present number: Entrance to the Highlands, Hudson River, Of Noble Birth, New, from Fort Putnam, West Point, Anthony's Nose, Heidelberg, Published by the Aldine Company, New York.

—We have received Storrs, Harrison & Co.'s Spring Catalogue of New and Rare Plants, including greenhouse and bedding plants; Painesville, O.

—We have received a handsome promo view of the North Missouri State Normal School.

BISHOP FOSTER IN SAVANNAH.—We learn that Dr. E. H. Myers, hearing that Bishop Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was about to visit Florida, and wishing to reciprocate courtesies received from him in other years in New York, wrote, inviting the Bishop to the hospitalities of his home and to his pulpit, should he take Savannah in his route. The invitation was accepted, and on Sunday, January 23, Bishop Foster preached two very able sermons in Trinity church, to the edification of large congregations. The intercourse, we learn, between the Bishop and our pastors in Savannah and the members who saw him, during his brief visit, was of the most pleasant character. He visited Wesley Monumental church—on which the workmen are placing the roof—and expressed great satisfaction with its progress, and much interest in its completion, as a tribute of the Methodism of all names to John Wesley.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

MARRIED.

POWELL—FLOYD.—On the twenty-sixth of January, 1876, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Huzlehurst, Miss., by the Rev. J. M. Weems, Mr. M. Shelby Powell, of Lake Providence, La., to Miss Osth Lloyd.

SORIOELLS—MARIE.—At the residence of J. L. Mackey, in New Iberia, La., January 20, 1876, by Rev. B. F. White, Mr. A. N. Sorrells to Miss Adelle Marie.

ROBERTS—JOHNSTON.—At the residence of Mr. Thomas Johnston, near New Iberia, La., on Sunday, January 23, 1876, by Rev. B. F. White, Capt. J. N. Roberts to Miss Serina Johnston.

Publisher's Department.

TO OUR AGENTS.

When subscriptions pay, let us know at once. We are sending bills to subscribers, and if their payments to agents are not promptly reported bills may reach them for accounts already paid, but not reported to this office.

SURVEYOR'S TRANSIT.

A complete new Transit for sale by Robert J. Harp, Hall and Hope Canal street, New Orleans. Catalogue prices. Manufactured by W. & L. E. Gurley.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.—We direct the attention of our readers to the last statement of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, in another column. The Citizens' Bank has been of incalculable benefit to the business community [illegible] its [illegible] bank, and has been managed by the president and valued citizen [illegible] more for the benefit of those from whom it derives its support than for speculative purposes. Tradesmen and dealers, as well as factors, will find this old and valued bank a good place to keep their accounts. They will find Mr. Gaines, the president, a fair specimen of the gentleman after the manner of society, and as a business merchant, as well as banker, they will find him largely identified with the interests, either [illegible] and [illegible] commonwealth. We are glad to observe the [illegible] the Citizens' Bank has [illegible] general confidence, but of the [illegible]

A NEW FIRM.—Messrs. Randolph & Dennick have formed [illegible] partnership, and will [illegible] Magazine street as general commission merchants. These gentlemen are [illegible] and favorably known in New Orleans. Mr. Randolph is a merchant of [illegible] years' standing in New Orleans and St. Louis, and Mr. Dennick has been [illegible] business for [illegible] years. The [illegible] will, therefore, be [illegible] and [illegible] and as a business merchant, as well as banker, they will find them in [illegible] with the interests, either [illegible] commonwealth. We are glad to observe the [illegible] the Citizens' Bank has [illegible] general confidence, but of the [illegible]

SUGAR PLANTERS, TAKE NOTICE!—Messrs. F. Walsh & Co., No. 1 Front street, New Orleans, are the most extensive manufacturers of sugar machinery in the South, especially the Stage Evaporator, of which they have sold a large number, and which is well known. Those who wish to make engagements for the coming season for wood hogsheads and barrels, for any purpose, will do well to see Mr. Walsh. See the advertisement in another column.

FANCY DRY GOODS.—There is at the Jackson Store, corner of Chartres and St. Ann streets, a most full and attractive assortment of fresh fancy dry goods of foreign and domestic manufacture, silks, linen embroideries, hosiery, etc., also mattings, rugs and carpets. Do not fail to read their advertisement in another column.

PAPER PATTERNS.—Ladies who wish to dress themselves of the cheapest and improved garment by graceful taste, should avail themselves of the use of Butterick & Co.'s patterns, are referred to the advertisement of the Singer Manufacturing Company in another column. They guarantee a very perfect fit.

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE.—We direct attention to the events most of the above named most excellent institution, favorably located for health, in a community of great refinement and a liberal moral tone of sentiment. The teachers are competent, and the [illegible] drunk.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.—Messrs. Lee, Ross & Co. [illegible] demands of the times, and prepare to supply the wants of a large number of custom tailors who want first class goods. Their city [illegible] Spring and Summer advertisement [illegible] Magazine street.

COAL.—Messrs. H. & C. Tyler, No. [illegible] Carondelet street, which is [illegible] dealers in coal, and offer extensive capital, and handle coal to good advantage. Those who need coal for family or steam purposes will do well to see them. They are [illegible]

FLAGS, TENTS, AWNINGS AND SAILS.—Mr. J. C. Miller, late of Cassidy & Miller, has opened at 107 Poydras street, and invites customers to call and consult his prices of [illegible] and work. Mr. Miller is well known as a good workman.

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS.—The old customers of H. Mimmie, Esq., at No. [illegible] Magazine street, speak in very high terms of that gentleman, and of his stock of shoes, boots and trunks. His advertisement will be found elsewhere.

WOOD AND COAL.—William Velden, corner of Philip and Prytania streets, keeps excellent wood and good coal, and sells as cheap as any body. See advertisement in another column.

FOR dry goods our friends in the city or country cannot do better than [illegible] Brisselman & Adams, whose advertisement will be found on this page.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE for the hair is advertised under the head of Business Notices.

GO TO NAVIN & OFFNER'S, on Canal street, for China and glassware.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending Feb. 5, 1876.

A—Thomas W Adams, American News Company three letters, W T Ashford $2, Carl Amburg two letters, P W Arant 25 cents, Mrs Cena L Atkinson $2.50, J O Andrew, D Askew $1.50, C H Andrews $5.25, J H Anderson $1.25, D Appleton & Co N W Ayer & Son.

B—Jacob Butler, Barnes & Wilkinson, George W Brown of Coffeyville $1.25, Madison Birmingham $1.25, Thomas W Brown, Thomas C Barrow $2, R M Blocker, J H Butler & Co, Benjamin Buckley, B Booth, W H Burnett $6.20, J H C Black $12, J M Bion, J F Betts 5 cents, E W Barker, K H Butler & Co, T Burns, D Blackmun $5.65, J W Bryan $7, W Brown, M Bradford $2.50, Mrs Susan M Bell, Horace Bishop.

C—W F Chatfield & Co two letters, Mrs E G Cook Mrs Colin Currie, N Crocker $1.25, John F Cook $5.50, H B Cottrell $2, J E Cobb, Sheldon Collins & Co, John Collins 25 cents, Robert B Crawford, T H Cleveland $6.40, C A Cook & Co, A E Choy $10, Baxter Gregg $2.45, H K Caldwell, John Church & Co, R Cole, Lyman Carley $2.50, J M Curtis $50, Mrs John Cocke $2, Charles W Calhoun $2.50, George Cope.

D—John Dring, Charles T Dillingham two letters, D W Dillehay $2.50, Donaldson & Co, M Dubose $2.50, W P Dickenson $5, Joel T Davis $21.60.

E—John Edwards, John H Emack, D & W E Ells, W A Edwards, Evangelical Association, Eyrell & Co.

F—John L Ferguson, Julius Fetchteller, E N Frishman & Bros three letters, E E Frederick $6.75, Lewis R Featherston, J E Foust $6, W Foster, Thomas Franklin, First National Bank of Dallas $263.4.

G—James T Gramling, John Gibson, Thomas W Grayson, Illman & Cheney, Joseph A Groves $1, A F Graves, John T Graham.

H—S J Hawkins, J J Honeycutt, Mrs I M P Henry, Nat Henderson, J P Harpe, H J Harris, F J Howell, F S Hasbrouck & Co, Mrs L J Hilfrith 25 cents, W H Hunter, W A Holmes, W H Hogan $1.85, A B Hunter $3.40, W W Hopper $—, William Headen, Henry Holt & Co, E Heppenstall $6.50.

J—H F Johnson two letters, Mrs Laura S Jackson $2.50, T H Jones & Co, B Jones, H F Jones, Mrs W M Jones $2.

K—L Kitchens $2.50, E N Kinz $2, J O Kinner two letters $1, S B Kent, John C Kittrell, H L King, J E Kelly.

L—J H Leinsfield $2.50, J W Lanes, P H Lightfoot, George S Lewis, T D Lipscomb $2.50, W B Lewis two letters $1.50, Lock & Hollifield, Lewis Shepard & Billingham, William J Lister $4, J W Lewis $4.

M—Matthew Mains, John A Milby, W H Morris, P H Moss $2, E H Montague, John W McMeeker $6, A C Minter $6, R W Mitchell $8.25, J De Witt Miller, Mrs H McNair Evants, Hardy Motley, R E Mims, James Malone $1, J B McFerrin J E Mason two letters, Edward McCraw, W D Mayfield, William F Mellard $2.50, M M Morris, Thomas Mallett 25 cents, Miss Wise & Co.

N—Joseph D Newsom, R A New, W K Norton $2, T F Newton, E D Norsworthy & Co, Nolte & Co.

O—W Owings $2, McOwens $2, E W H Leary.

P—L Phelps $1, J P Palmer, J H Taylor, Nannie Pitts, John K Powers $2, Ann Pitzing, W James Paul $2, J F Potts, Postoffice Department, C S A Johnson, Postmaster, Westoffice order Hemstead, Tex. $2, D Pipes.

R—A H Rowland register three letters, A D Richardson, W Rountree & Read & Lathrop two letters, Miss Annie Reilly, B M Regan, Ames & Randolph, Lizzie Reader, J W Rogers, Ke Ragsdale, Charles Rothrock & Sons, J M R [illegible]

S—W R Starke [illegible], B M Smith & Son, W S [illegible], R B Lesley, Henry St. John $2, T [illegible] Simmons, J [illegible], Mrs Mary A Spivey, [illegible] St. Louis Advertising and Publishing Company, H Schreiber, J Hopkins, Mrs A Saunders, Jas Sessions, Thomas H [illegible] Dixon, Mrs Annie Spindler.

T—N Terry, W M Teagle, A R Thompson, H T [illegible], James Trapp, N Tindall, A Smith & Bro, W S Tate.

U—Union Publishing Company.

V—John S Vaught.

W—W W Wright, W C Wright, Rev W [illegible] Walters, John W Walker, Wesley Messenger, W H Wyatt, R T Walker, F M Walker, Western Baptist Publishing House, Mrs M L Wood, A J Wood, A J Walker, Mrs Nowell Walker, Rev W Wash.

NEW YORK.

The Messrs. Fairbank have [illegible] to [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. E. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 15 Camp street, under the City Hotel, has the largest and best-selected stock in the South, and is prepared to fill orders promptly, in the latest styles, and in the most approved manner. Gentlemen will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Ladies' and Misses' and Children's Custom Made Boots and Shoes a specialty. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Prices as low as the lowest. Give him a call. 1y

THE HUMAN HAIR.—To give it strength and luster, to improve its texture, to prevent its falling out and quicken its growth. In short, to make it as it should be, flowing per natural charm of high service, this is the work of [illegible] and [illegible] Hyomei. It faithfully, novel, Hyomei's stimulating property in the preparation which greatly assists the growth of the fibers in the same time restoring them to their natural elasticity.

FOR Coughs and Throat Disorders use Brown's Bronchial Troches. Have proved little of no efficacy in last [illegible]

HARDLY to be credited, but it is a certified fact, that a sick horse can find relief offered now can be found at [illegible] boy can [illegible] use of Sheridan's Live Stock Powders. Horses should be fed with the food and then will eat it readily, and it is surprising to see what improvement immediately takes place. Horses thrive wonderfully, strengthening the wind, and horses can even go faster that best condition Powders. Sold everywhere. Cautions to the [illegible] Powders. Send for circular, and keep the poultry healthy.

THAT invisible but potent remedy, Electricity, as applied to [illegible] is [illegible] to cure the diseases of the nervous system, as a general delusion and the opinions of [illegible] Dr. J. J. Caldwell, Baltimore, Md. Sold by all druggists.

DR. J. J. CALDWELL, Baltimore, Md., [illegible] Electricity as applied to [illegible] is [illegible] to cure the diseases of the nervous system, as a general delusion and the opinions of [illegible] Dr. J. J. Caldwell, Baltimore, Md. Sold by all druggists.

SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM AND SUMMER DRAWING ROOMS.—Sport under the auspices of New York, on leaving the cars from Grand Central Depot for Newark, Canada, Saratoga, White Mountains or summer resorts can where, with very moderate and expense of carriage hire and [illegible] save expressage by stopping at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Over three hundred and fifty elegantly furnished rooms, and fitted up at a cost of $500,000. En suite, plain rooms and private [illegible] conveniently for less money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class house in New York. Stages and street cars pass the doors for all parts of the city.

SKIN DISEASES! A Cure Guaranteed. State your case, and send with 25 cents to DR. VAN DYKE, 122 Green St., Philadelphia.

PIERSON & HEWS, the Clothing, Shirts and Furnishing Goods, 13 and 15 Camp street, opposite City Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana. We invite visitors from the interior to examine our stock and prices. We claim to sell first-class goods as low as can be afforded and live. We sell the celebrated Shoulder Seam Shirts, warranted to fit, wear and give satisfaction. Liberal deduction made to Clergymen, and their trade solicited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES! LADIES!

BUTTERICK & CO.'S

PAPER PATTERNS

OF GARMENTS FOR

LADIES & CHILDREN,

Costing from Five to Fifty Cts. Each,

AND EVERY PATTERN

GUARANTEED TO FIT.

Catalogues containing cuts, with full description and price, mailed free upon application. Address

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

COR. CANAL AND CHARTRES STREETS, NEW ORLEANS.

LEVY BROS.,

530 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS.

THE MOST POPULAR

DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN NEW ORLEANS.

Keep constantly on hand a select stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting of Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, Cottonade, Flannel, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Corsets, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Notions, Mourning Goods, Blankets, etc.

A Specialty Made of Black Alpaca.

Our BELLA Kid Gloves are guaranteed, and money returned or another pair given if ripped, torn or tear, while putting them on.

Orders from the country strictly attended to, and samples sent if requested.

JACKSON STORE,

CORNER ST. ANN AND CHARTRES STS., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALL KINDS OF

FOREIGN, DOMESTIC AND

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Linens, Silks, Embroideries, Hosiery, Etc.

Always on hand a large stock of Mattings, Rugs, Carpets, etc., to which we call the attention of Jobbers and Retailers. Country orders solicited.

RANDOLPH & DENNICK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 61 MAGAZINE STREET.

Consignments of [illegible]

Lagrange Female College,

LAGRANGE, GA.

[illegible]

J. C. MILLER,

SAIL MAKER,

107 POYDRAS STREET, 107

[illegible]

WILLIAM VELDEN,

DEALER IN

WOOD, COAL AND ICE,

Corner Philip and Prytania Streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Molasses Barrels and Sugar Hogsheads for Sale.

[illegible]

500 AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

PLANTS. Eight beautiful Hardy Roses, potgrown, will be sent safely by mail, postpaid for $1.

SEEDS. 21 Varieties of Choicest Flower Seeds sent by mail for $1.

BENJ. A. ELLIOTT & CO., 111 Market St., Pittsburg, Pa.

AGENTS Send for Circulars of the New Book

100,000 FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE

The most Remarkable, Wonderful, Cheapest and Fastest Selling Book of the age. A book for the Farmer, the Mechanic, Household, and every Trade and Occupation. One BOOK like it. 200 Engravings. Agents NOW [illegible] BIG TERMS.

Western Book & Bible House, St. Louis, Mo.

The New Louisiana Remedy,

FOR Coughs, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Complaints. Product of our Swamps. Is the most effective Remedy that has ever appeared. Contains NO POISON and is [illegible]. The proofs are overwhelming and daily increasing. Nearly eleven pages of names of HOME REFERENCES at the Depot, 100 CAMP STREET, New Orleans. Life Public infallible for Chills, Swamp Fever, etc. Sold by County Merchants and Druggists.

WANTED. WANTED.

A situation as CORRESPONDING CLERK in some publishing house or manufactory. Address E. W. BEARD, Vienna, La.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

At the Close of Business, Jan. 31, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		[illegible]
Real estate (present value)		306,000 00
Bonds and Stocks (present value)		107,728 00
Suspended debt (present value)		141,252 61
State of Louisiana		11,312 85
Mortgage Stock department		861,861 15
Foreign and domestic [illegible]		
Cash [illegible]	$[illegible]	
Currency and coin	[illegible]	
		1,026,[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors and banks		$[illegible]
Foreign loan		[illegible]
Dividends unpaid		1,411 00
Total liabilities		$1,[illegible]
Profit and loss	[illegible]	
Capital stock	1,[illegible]	
		1,[illegible]
Total		$4,[illegible]

JOHN G. GAINES, President.
JAS. J. TARLETON, Cashier.

TO THE PUBLIC.

New Orleans Pacific Railroad.

THE Citizens' Committee appointed at the mass meeting held at St. Patrick's Hall, January 27, in the interest of the NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, have recommended the following well-known, active, energetic and highly respectable gentlemen as solicitors to the capital stock of the Company. The public are hereby informed that the districts assigned will be canvassed by the gentlemen whose names are appended.

The eastern and western boundaries are from the river as follows:

1. South side of Canal street and north side of Poydras, inclusive—Col. Charles B. Hallee, T. Cunningham, Esq.

2. South side of Poydras to north side of Lafayette street, inclusive, E. E. Schmidt, Esq., H. W. Fowler, Esq.

3. South side of Lafayette to north side of Jackson street, inclusive, P. B. Byrne, Esq., E. B. Holbrook, Esq.

4. South side of Jackson street to upper line of Carrollton, inclusive, John McNulty, Esq., A. Gilchard, Esq.

5. North side of Canal to south side of St. Louis street, inclusive, A. P. Roux, Esq., A. Dupre, Esq.

6. North side of St. Louis street to south side of Esplanade, inclusive, J. [illegible] Esq., A. Kilshaw, Esq.

7. North side of Esplanade street to upper limit of city, inclusive, John Paisley, Esq., Samuel Post, Esq.

The gentlemen named are energetic and fully authorized to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.

H. H. WHITLOCK, President.

COAL. COAL.

H. & C. TYLER,

CARONDELET ST.,

will sell Pittsburg, Virginia and Cumberland COAL, for cash only, to suit customers at the lowest market rates.

H. & C. TYLER.

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS AND SHOES

At Low Figures for Cash.

Country Merchants and Planters will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. MIMMIE,

No. [illegible] Magazine street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

GOOD

CHEAP JOHN'S,

207 CANAL STREET. 207

Between Bienville and Conti streets.

TO BUY GREAT BARGAINS

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Thirty to forty different styles of Ladies' and Gents' fine engravings of Cards of every description, in different species of Cards and Boxes, to suit the different habits of the people. Also, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Programmes, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Billheads, Letterheads, Envelopes, Bronze Labels, Bronze Powder, Bronze Liquid, Gold Paper, Silver Paper, Colored Paper, Fancy Paper, Tissue Paper, Cut Cards, Paper Boxes, Gilt Edge Paper, Embossing Presses, Embossing Dies, Steel Dies, Steel Plates, Copper Plates, Engraving Tools, Printing Inks, Bronze Inks, Gold Inks, Silver Inks, Colored Inks, Fancy Inks, Rollers, Composition, Brass Rules, Brass Leads, Brass Slugs, Brass Dashes, Brass Ornaments, Brass Corners, Brass Circles, Brass Borders, Brass Type, Brass Figures, Brass Letters, Brass Alphabets, Brass Quotations, Brass Braces, Brass Cuts, Brass Fancy Letters, Brass Fancy Figures, Brass Fancy Alphabets, Brass Fancy Quotations, Brass Fancy Braces, Brass Fancy Cuts, Brass Fancy Type, Brass Fancy Rules, Brass Fancy Leads, Brass Fancy Slugs, Brass Fancy Dashes, Brass Fancy Ornaments, Brass Fancy Corners, Brass Fancy Circles, Brass Fancy Borders, Brass Fancy Type, Brass Fancy Figures, Brass Fancy Letters, Brass Fancy Alphabets, Brass Fancy Quotations, Brass Fancy Braces, Brass Fancy Cuts, Brass Fancy Type, Brass Fancy Rules, Brass Fancy Leads, Brass Fancy Slugs, Brass Fancy Dashes, Brass Fancy Ornaments, Brass Fancy Corners, Brass Fancy Circles, Brass Fancy Borders.

BRISELMEN & ADAMS,

388 MAGAZINE ST. 388

CORNER OF ANDREW

GO TO GO TO

CHEAP JOHN'S,

207 CANAL STREET. 207

TO BUY GREAT BARGAINS

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AVILUDE!

Or Game of Birds.

[illegible]

Send three cent stamp for catalogue of games. WM. R. GOUGH, successor to WEST & LEE GAME CO., Worcester, Mass.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

PAPER LAP BOARDS,

SIZE, 21x36. PRICE $1.50.

Liberal discount to the trade. Call and see them.

E. C. PALMER & CO.,

93 and 95 Camp street.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

MEDICAL.

I MUST own that your Simmons' Liver Regulator fully deserves the popularity it has obtained. As a family medicine it has no equal. It cured my wife of a malady I had counted incurable. That world-fame of our American people, Dyspepsia. She desires that all nations and people might know the virtues of this God given remedy. Hoping that the above will appear in your Almanac of 1876, and be of some use in extolling the virtues of your excellent medicine, is the wish of Your humble servant,

A. E. F. ALBERT,
Professor in Nicholas Public School,
Parish of Terrebonne, La.

I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for two years, and recommend it as a very superior medicine for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease.

GEORGE W. SMITH,
Kentucky Conference,
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Your valuable medicine (Simmons' Regulator) has saved me doctors' bills often. I use it for everything that it is recommended for, and never knew it to fail. I have used it in Colic and Grubs with my mules and horses, giving them about half a bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to. You can recommend it to every one that has stock as being the best medicine known for all complaints that horse flesh is heir to.

F. T. TAYLOR,
Agent for Grangers of Georgia.

Is Hamilton's Mock Balsam.

Simmons' Liver Regulator doubtless is one of the best medicines ever compounded from the great botanic garden of nature, and contains no life-destroying component hidden under some technical name, but is a purifier, rejuvenator and regulator not only of the Liver, but of the whole system.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists.

COUGHS. COLDS. ASTHMA.

Remember that for all Affections of the

THROAT AND LUNGS

Laplace's Indian Turnip Pectoral Balm

IS THE SOLE REMEDY.

Combining efficacy of action with a most palatable [illegible]

Price, $1. Sold at all wholesale and retail drug stores in New Orleans, and by the proprietor,

B. LAPLACE, Chemist,
No. [illegible] Elysian Fields St., New Orleans.
Depot in Mobile, at J. C. DuBose & Co.'s, No. 20 Water street.
Depot in St. Louis, at Richardson & Co.'s, 709 North Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA PALACE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Crockery, China, Glassware

PLATED WARE, CUTLERY

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

IN THE SOUTHWEST.

[illegible] DINNER SETS, many [illegible] TEA SETS, [illegible] GRANITE DINNER SETS, [illegible] CHAMBER SETS, [illegible] TABLETS at 75 cents per dozen. The Best SILVER PLATED WARE in the country at [illegible] Prices. Also the best CUT GLASS, made at Ayer's Low Prices. Our Tin, Gilt Bound and Stamped Ware cannot be beat. All our imported Wares are carefully packed.

NAVIN & OFFNER,
Canal St., [illegible] Basin,
New Orleans.

P. L. CUSACHS

HAS REMOVED HIS

DRUG STORE

TO

37 ROYAL STREET, 37

Between Bienville and Custom House, one block from Canal street.

Where he will, as heretofore, continue his well known business of importation of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, DISTILLERS', DYERS' AND TANNERS' MATERIALS, ETC.

LADIES' HAIR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is now established in his new quarters, the most elegant of their kind in the South, and, having just received the latest styles in FANCY AND JEWELRY GOODS, begs to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public. Hoping to merit the same, he will manufacture Ladies' Hair Jewelry, Braids, Switches, Curls, etc., all kinds of Hair Work repaired. Also a Ladies' and Children's Hair Dressing Parlor. Call at [illegible] Canal street, and [illegible] Broadway St., New Orleans.

Lumber and Timber.

M. PUIG & CO., AGENTS.

W. G. TOOMER late of Parham & Toomer SUPERINTENDENT

P. O. Box 2225. Branch office at Passenger A. M. S. Co.'s office. W. G. TOOMER.

Cargoes of Yellow Pine, Cypress, Walnut, Ash, Cedar, Mahogany and Cedar Timber and Pencil. Also Bridge Timber and Cross Ties, Shingles and Laths.

GEORGE STROUD,

Marble and Granite Works,

Nos. 158, 160, 162 and 164 St. Charles Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

Every description of Cemetery and Building work executed in the best manner.

STAINED GLASS WORKS.

GALLERY OF ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIVE ART.

WILLIAM GIBSON'S SONS.—Established in 1831. Ecclesiastical Decorations, Plain and Ornamental Windows for Churches and Domestic Buildings. The Ideas of Artists and Amateurs artistically carried out. Designs for Memorial Windows a specialty. Gibson's Building, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Gravel as a Mulch.

In the spring of 1871 I had the superintendence of planting some two hundred trees of various kinds in and around our public grounds. The spring and succeeding summer was one of unusual and excessive drouth. About eighty of these trees—white elm, soft maple, American linden, catalpa, etc.—were planted on the sidewalks for street trees; they were, on an average ten and fourteen feet high. They were planted in a rather poor clay soil mixed in planting with a rich, black sandy loam, and within a few inches of the curbstone, the gutters being shallow and well bowldered. The walk was covered with about four inches of gravel. Every one of these trees grew finely, many of them making a growth of branches two or more feet in length. Some of these elms when planted seemed almost dead, but they stayed and grew well. None of them were watered artificially. The same kind of trees planted within the inclosures in much better soil, but without the gravel mulch, grew very little; many of them, probably half, died, notwithstanding constant care in watering, deep and well-drained soil, skirmishing in, mulching with grass and litter, etc. The same fate attended more than half the trees planted by others all over the country. Hence I conclude that gravel and small stones are unsurpassed as a mulch. They allow the rains to readily penetrate the soil, retain moisture, ward off heat and equalize the temperature. The practicability of gravel as a mulch, where it can be easily procured, should be tested by all tree planters. It will not injure heavy clay soils, at least, but will be beneficial.—*Horticulturist.*

ABOUT BOILING POTATOES.—Potatoes form a staple article of diet in all homes. They require as careful cooking as anything does, to bring them to perfect eating condition, yet as a rule they are not carefully cooked, indeed I may say they are exceedingly carelessly treated, and yet expected always to be good. They are generally put into hot water and boiled until soft, and many housekeepers think this is all that is needful, or that can be done. If they are water-soaked, or rank to the taste, it is the fault of the potatoes, it is argued when often the fault is in the cook.

To begin with, old potatoes, if wanted for breakfast, should be pared the night previous, and put to soak in cold water. In the morning they should be taken out and put into *boiling* water, plenty of it, and care must be had to see that the water is *kept* boiling, or begins boiling speedily again after they are put in. Salt may be put in the boiling water before the potatoes are put in, or any time afterward before the boiling is finished, but should not be omitted. When the potatoes are done the water should be carefully drained off, and they should be set on the back of the stove to dry.

Thus soaking in cold water is absolutely essential for old potatoes, and will not make them heavy, as some might suppose. If wanted for dinner they should be put to soak at least two hours before time to set about it.

I am aware that many cooks boil potatoes with the skins on; but this, I think, ought never to be done, unless the potatoes are actually *nice*. I should never attempt it, any more than I would stew or steam apples with the skins on.—*Mrs. P. G. Fisk.*

SOWING GRASS AND CLOVER WITH GRAIN.—One great cause of failure with grass in the South has been the seeding of the crop with the small grains. This is a common practice at the North, and we were formerly inclined to favor it, but later experiments force us to the conclusion that, in our climate at least, the practice is a bad one, and that it is far more profitable to sow each by itself. If sown immediately when not already in, grass and clover will, on suitable soil, attain such a growth, before the hot weather of next season sets in, as will insure them against injury, without the shade of the grain, which will be injured by the clover and grass, while injuring them in return. In any case the land for clover and the grasses should be rich and thoroughly prepared by deep, close plowing, followed by harrowing, previous to which a good dressing of superphosphate may be applied with advantage. Brush lightly to cover, and, except on heavy soils, by all means roll the fields with a tolerably heavy roller. This last is an important and too generally neglected process. If you are to sow both clover and the grasses on the same field, it is best to sow the clover by itself, as the seed does not mix well with the grass seed. The various kinds of grass seed may be mixed before sowing.—*Rural Carolinian.*

TRY NAILS.—We have taken the trouble, in extensive trips over the country, to make some inquiries about certain fruit-trees which attracted attention on account of their thrift and fruit-bearing qualities. They were fresh and vigorous, while all around the other trees were decayed or dead. In nearly every case it turned out that ten-penny nails had been driven in the body as near the ground as possible. Trees selected at random, and treated in this way, always turned out to be healthy, vigorous and excellent fruit-bearers, producing the most luscious fruit. The reason why the worm will not attack the tree is because the oxydation or rusting of the iron by the sap involves ammonia, which, as the sap arises, will of course impregnate every part of the foliage, and prove too drastic a dose for the delicate palates of intruding insects. The salt of iron afforded by the nails is extremely offensive to the worms, while it is not only harmless but beneficial to the foliage and fruit of the tree.—*Rural Carolinian.*

PICKING OFF POTATO BLOSSOMS.—We observe some discussion in the papers on the practical utility of picking the blossoms off from growing potato plants to increase the growth of the tubers. According to theory, this would be the result, the formation of seed always tending to exhaust more or less the vitality of the plant. Many years ago a statement came from Europe on this subject, and we were told that the crops would be increased one-third by carefully removing all the blossoms. We gave it a careful test in rows side by side, but ordinary measuring did not indicate the slightest difference, which must have been very small, if any, probably requiring more refined weighing to distinguish it, and of no consequence whatever in common practice.—*Country Gentleman.*

SOFTENING HARD WATER.—This is usually done with sal soda, but the effect is to hurt the clothes that are washed in the water thus prepared, and the hands also. It is because there is an excess of the soda, more than unites with the acid of the water, which makes it hard. The remedy is easy: Use enough of the salt to take up the acid, and no more. In this way both acid and soda disappear, leaving a neutral salt which is harmless. The water will be soft. To a certain amount of water, beginning with a very little soda, and adding more if you find you need it. With our own spring water, which is hard, a heap of soda the size of a large pea to a pint of water is about the right proportion. Of course the amount of the salt should be according to the degree of hardness of the water.

A GOOD REPLY.—When the English fleet under Lord Nelson was steering down upon the French ships anchored in Aboukir Bay, just before the ever-memorable battle of the Nile, the captain of one of the British vessels addressed his crew at considerable length, and, having exhorted them to remember their duty, and what their country required at their hands, he turned to the captain of the marines and said: "Now, sir, you have heard what I have said to the ship's company, it may be as well for you to say something to the men more particularly under you." Upon which the marine officer commanded "attention," and addressed them in the following pithy and laconic manner: "My lads, do you see that land?" pointing to the shore which they were rapidly nearing. "That," said he, "is the land of Egypt, and if you don't fight you'll soon be in the house of bondage." The ship was cleared.

Theodore Cuyler well says that the world's worst want today is more Christ-like men and women; the preaching it needs is *sermons in shoes.*

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Scientific.

We observe a note from Dr. A. Packard to the effect that specimens of the "hateful grasshopper" (*Oedipoda spectica*,) lately received from California, Oregon, have occurred at Amherst, Mass.

How popular terms are is exhibited by the increasing number of books reporting to them. Mr. John Gould, for many years Curator of the New Carolina museum, one of the leaders in ornithology, has just issued another good work of 420 pages, under the title of "*Historia Felina*." And Dr. Newman has just given us a fifth "Series" of "*History of British Birds*."

Wendland and Drude have lately published a synopsis of the palms of Australia. They find twenty-six species. On Lord Howe's Island are four species. The headquarters for palms are in Anthem's Land. Twenty-two species are scattered over the mainland. *Livistona australis* is one of the finest species, and reaches a height of about eighty feet. Most of them seem to prefer the vicinity of the sea.

The power of gunpowder is shown by a recent writer in the *Boston News*. The velocity of a shell is 1,200 feet per second. The height from which the body would have to fall to acquire this is 22,500 feet; consequently the power of the powder is equal to 22,500 foot-pounds. The heat evolved by the combustion of 11.4 pounds of powder is equal to 340.7 calories. The mechanical work of this amount of heat is 1,063,000 foot-pounds.

The Lahumma, known in our colonies as the "Gold Chain," seems to be a dangerous beauty. The *British Medical Journal* reports that twenty-eight school boys, decoyed by the similarity of the taste and smell of the liquorice-root of the shrubs, ate a considerable quantity of it and took sick. Their sickness, however, took only the form of satisfaction. Two of them were only with extreme difficulty restrained from walking about the yard for ten days as they would still fall asleep on the slightest cessation. It is stated that upon careful inquiry it was found that these boys could not have chewed more than half an ounce of the root"—these boys probably meaning the two worst cases.

Mr. Henry S. Sandford, of New Haven, Conn., has invented an automatic fire extinguisher, which has been satisfactorily tested. It consists of sprinklers attached to the water pipes in a building in such a manner that the water from them will entirely cover the ceiling and floor. Over each sprinkler is placed a metallic cap, which is fastened in position by solder, fusible at 155° of heat. The theory is that, in case of fire, as soon as the heat reaches that height the cap, the solder will melt, when the force of the water will throw off the cap and for nearly two hundred seconds rain on the fire, and exactly where the fire is, and how close, as no sprinkler can be opened except by the fire. There is attached to the supply pipe a valve which opens as the water rushes through the pipe and sounds an alarm by a steam whistle, if there be a boiler on the premises, or by striking a bell.

The structure of [illegible]. The asserted presence of [illegible] bacteria forms, has been examined by Prof. E. R. Lankester, who [illegible] of his results only on [illegible] the Lingula's valve. The [illegible] of the pharynx was found to [illegible] Stieda. A [illegible] cavity or [illegible], distinct from the third chamber, was shown at first and to attain a large development in the post-abdominal region. A pair of ramified canals, supposed to represent the sexual organs of vertebrates in a degenerate or rudimentary condition, were described. J. Müller's [illegible] of the lateral canal were shown to be hyoid slits leading into the pharynx. The attachments of the pharyngeal bars to the wall of the atrium by a series of pharyngo-pleural septa was described; and it was further shown that the marginal ridges of the ventral surface are hollow, containing a lymph-space, and that they, as well as the plates of the entire integument, disappear when the atrial chamber is largely distended with the sexual products.

It will be remembered that some time ago Prof. Hofmann announced the discovery by two of his assistants of a method of preparing vanillin by synthesis from pine trees. The manufacture is now carried on commercially, and, as vanilla sells at a good price, with considerable profit, it has been recently pointed out that paper-makers, using wood pulp for the purpose of their manufacture, after casting, or, at all events, not utilizing the substances from which the vanilla is prepared. In treating the wood for making paper a solution of caustic soda is used, and among the other soda-salts there should be the [illegible] salt of vanillin; and, as a matter of fact, the odor of vanilla becomes apparent in a few days after treating the liquor in which the wood was boiled with acid. It is possible that a method of obtaining crystals of vanillin will soon be devised, and another waste product become more valuable than the product for the manufacture of which it has been used. The process described by Dr. Hofmann has been patented, and is undoubtedly a valuable discovery to the patentees.

Somebody has been shown from the reports of the Bureau of Education that there are no fewer than 228 universities and colleges in our favored country, which conferred last year 720 degrees in course, and 411 honorary degrees. This was quite independent of the 35 agricultural colleges, with their 362 degrees; the 5 women's colleges, with their 563 degrees; the 81 medical schools, with their 2,815 degrees; the 59 divinity schools, with their 630 degrees; and, in fine, a total of 8,858 degrees in course.

The misery felt by the child who couldn't go to the picnic is nothing to that of the one who has been to it.

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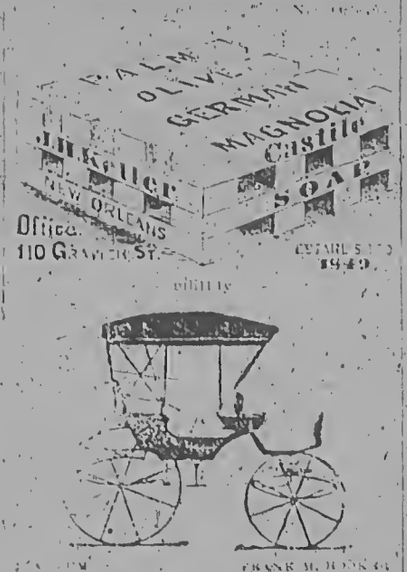

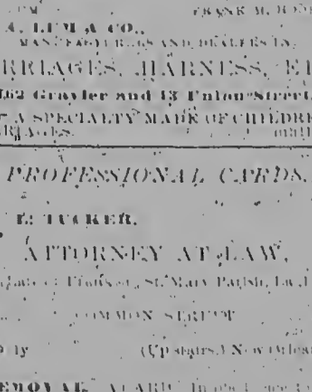

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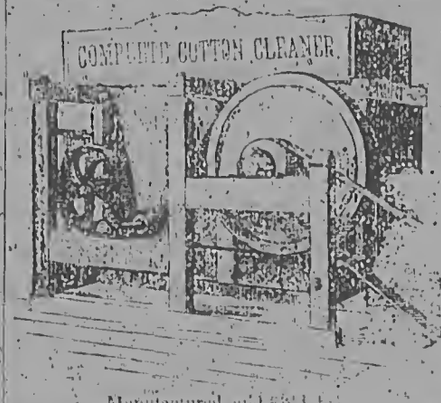

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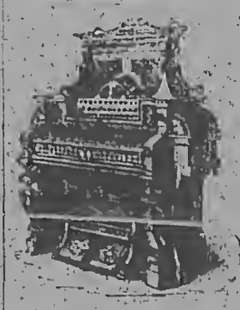

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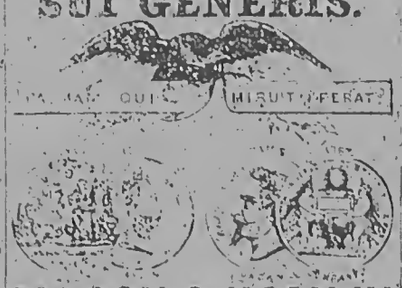

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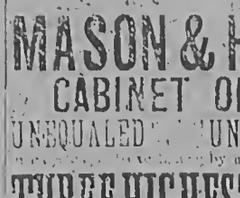

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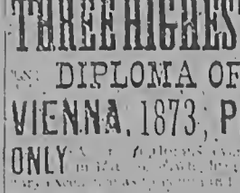

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LIME, SAND, BRICKS, ETC.
Lime, Sugar Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, White and Yellow Sand, Fire Clay, Paving, Building, Pointing and Arch Bricks, English and Pittsburg Fire Bricks, Large and Small White Shells, Laths, Shingles, Fire Tiles, Sculptor, Tar, Pitch and Rosin at the lowest market rates. For sale by JOHN C. STEWART,
145 Gravier street, and
de24 1y ..... 50 Tchoupitoulas, Rampart and Basin Sts.

MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

HARBIN'S COMBINED
COTTON & CORN PLANTERS,
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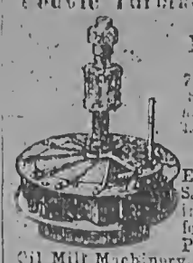

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Double Turbine Water Wheel,
Manufactured by
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Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!
Simple, Strong, Durable, Powerful and Satisfactory.
Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Castings, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a Specialty. Machine made Gearing of the best and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.
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IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING.
HANGERS, PULLEYS, COUPLINGS, BELTING, etc. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list.
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Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,
NO. 131 CANAL STREET,
Next door to New Orleans Savings Institution,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Advantageous dealings with the various kinds of
SEWING MACHINES
has induced us to make a specialty in this line. The New Public Favorite Lock-Stitch Machine only $20. We pay all Machines now raised. We take old Machines as part payment for new ones. Sewing Machine Needles and Organs sold on monthly payments to the salary or living giving references.
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respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any and all articles of personal adornment for ladies and children's wear, including Millinery, Dress Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Hosiery, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of ladies' and children's wear manufactured in the latest style. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. Circulars sent free on application.
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OFFICE OF GREGG'S PURCHASING BUREAU,
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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GREAT REDUCTION.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
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Dry Goods and Notions.
My motto: QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
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EVERYTHING SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, AND
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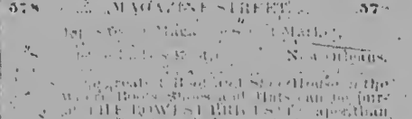

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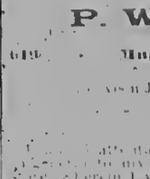

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UNDERTAKER,
271 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Embalming and Disinfecting. Bodies carefully shipped. Carriages and Cabs for [illegible] de25 1y

New Orleans Markets.

From the New Orleans Price Current.

The river is 5 feet 7 inches below high-water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals for the three days ending January 25:

	bales.
Mississippi river and bayous	15,305
Red river	2,225
Ouachita river	3,935
Railroads	6,510
Lake	97
Mobile	415
Texas	1,196
Florida	4
Arkansas river	1,408
Total	35,695

On Saturday the market opened with only a moderate inquiry, but the demand subsequently became more active, and factors met it freely, at least for the general run of the offerings. The sales summed up 14,300 bales, which is within 100 bales of the largest reported this season—14,400 bales on the fifth ultimo. On Monday the movement was almost entirely suspended during the morning by unusually dark and rainy weather, and although there was rather more done subsequently, yet the entire sales were confined to 3,750 bales. Good staple kinds and the higher grades continued steady; but other descriptions exhibited increased irregularity, with a general tendency in favor of buyers, occasional sales being made at less than our inside figures. On Tuesday, with a return of fine weather, buyers came forward with renewed spirit and took fully 3,500 bales during the morning, after which, as factors met the demand freely, especially for the medium and lower grades, the movement continued quite animated, resulting in further transactions to the extent of 8,000 bales, making a total for the day of 11,500 bales. The general tendency of the market was in favor of buyers, but with no quotable variation, except in the grades below strict low middling, which, as noted in our preliminary remarks, sold at an irregular decline of a partial ⅛c.

The above makes an aggregate for the past three days of 29,550 bales, against 25,300 for the corresponding time last week and 29,000 the week before.

The receipts proper at this port, since the first of September, exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, are 994,761 bales, against 764,177 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest mail dates, as compared with last year, is 174,744 bales. The increase by the reports per telegraph is 160,-253—3,171,801 against 3,012,548; the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year, there is an increase of 70,417 bales to Great Britain, of 70,701 to France, and of 180,-452 to other foreign ports. We quote:

Inferior	5 @ 6
Low ordinary	7 @ 7½
Ordinary	9½ @ 9¾
Strict ordinary	11¾ @ 12
Good ordinary	12 @ 12½
Strict good ordinary	12½ @ 12¾
Low middling	12¾ @ 13
Strict low middling	13 @ 13¼
Middling	13¼ @ 13½
Strict middling	13½ @ 13¾
Good middling	13¾ @ 14
Middling fair	14 @ 14¼

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875, bales	9,976
Arrived past three days	35,695
Arrived previously	1,067,137—1,133,008
	1,143,004
Exported past three days	28,200
Exported previously	721,204—749,404
Stock on hand and on shipboard	393,600

SUGAR.—The receipts are light and the demand is only fair, and the supplies sold as received at slightly weaker prices. The receipts on Saturday comprised 1,742 hhds., and were mostly sold at 5⅝@5¾c. for inferior to common, 6@6¼c. for common to good common, 6⅜@6⅝c. for fair to good fair, 6¾@6⅞c. for fully fair, 7@7⅛c. for prime, 7⅜c. for strictly prime, 7⅝@8c. for gray clarified, 8c. for yellow clarified, 8⅛@8¼c. for off-white clarified, and 9½@9⅝c. for choice white clarified. On Tuesday only 104 hhds. came in and sold at the above prices. Arrived during the past three days, 2,464 hhds., 24 bbls.

MOLASSES.—The supplies continue light, and consist mostly of poor quality, fermenting and reboiled. The demand is good, and the supplies on Saturday and Monday, comprising 2,866 bbls. and 41 half bbls., sold at previous prices: 35@38c. for fair fermenting, 40@42c. for prime fermenting, 43@45c. for strictly prime fermenting, cistern bottom 46@50c., as in quality, prime reboiled 48@50c., choice reboiled 51c., choice not fermenting 52c. ₱ gallon. On Tuesday the receipts were confined to 50 bbls. The market was dull and the supplies sold slowly at the above prices. Arrived during the past three days, 4,119 bbls.

RICE.—The market is ¼c. ₱ lb. higher, with a good demand. Prime and choice is scarce and in request. The sales last week reached nearly 10,000 bbls. We quote Louisiana No. 2, 2½@3c., common 4½@4¾c., ordinary 4¾@5c., fair 5¼@5⅝c., good 6@6¼c., prime 6¾@6¾c., choice 7@7c. ₱ lb. Arrived during the past three days, 1,404 bbls.

TALLOW.—Sells soon as received. The last sales were at 8¼c. ₱ lb.

PECANS.—Light supply and moderate demand. Texas are quoted at $10@12 ₱ bbl.

MONETARY.

Gold opened on Tuesday at 112¼@113, against 112, at New York, and after a limited business closed at the opening rates in both markets.

The financial situation is marked by a continuing accumulation of currency in excess of the commercial demand, which, however, slightly improved on Monday, since which it has subsided. The present indications are that the spring trade will be late in opening, and the prospect does not seem encouraging.

CATTLE MARKET.

New Orleans, Feb. 8, 1876.

Texas beeves, choice, ₱ head	— @ —
Texas beeves, first quality, ₱ head	30 @ 35
Texas cattle, second quality, ₱ head	20 @ 25
Texas cattle, third quality, ₱ head	— @ 15
Western beeves, ₱ lb. net	— @ —
Sheep, first quality, ₱ head	3 @ 4
Sheep, second quality, ₱ head	2 @ 3
Milch cows, choice, ₱ head	50 @ 55
Milch cows, ₱ head	30 @ 40
Calves ₱ head	10 @ 15
Veal ₱ lb.	5 @ 6

New Orleans Wholesale Prices.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Made up from Actual Sales as they Transpire.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	$5 00
Cotton sweeps	4 00	5 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	7 50	15 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	4 50	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Mauly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Horn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
Felton's corn mill	200 00	— —
Leonard's corn and cotton planter	15 00	— —

Wagons, Carts, Etc.:

Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox-wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Baggasse cart	65 00	75 00

Iron, ₱ lb.:

English, ₱ ft.	— —	— —
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	5
Sheet	5	6
Nail rods	6	6½
Castings, American	5½	6

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ M.:		
Lake	9 00	11 00
County	8 00	9 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
American fire	— —	— —
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ M. feet:		
Boards, yellow pine	— —	— —
Boards, cypress	— —	— —
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	13 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	11 00	18 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ M.	— —	3 75
Laths	— —	— —
Nails, best brands	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 100 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 20	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb.	— —	10 00
Paris Green, ₱ lb.	— —	— —
Pat. Dryer	12 00	14 00
Whiting	— —	— —
Putty, ₱ bladders	— —	— —
Linseed Oil	— —	70

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western choice	25	27
Louisiana, fine	33	35
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	— —	15
Rio, good	— —	16
Rio, prime	— —	16
Java, mixed	— —	24
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Sperm, best brands	— —	— —
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Ocoa	38	60
Sweet	— —	21
Canned Fruits, assorted	— —	— —
Peaches, ₱ gallon and pears	— —	— —
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.	— —	— —
Rock Island	— —	2 60
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	12	14
N. Y. Orange and Limburg	— —	15
Fish:		
Mackerel extra No. 1 kits	— —	— —
Mackerel extra No. 1 bbls	— —	— —
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	— —
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	— —	3 75
XX	— —	4 00
XXX	— —	4 50
Choice family	— —	5 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples	— —	— —
Dried peaches	— —	— —
Oranges	— —	11 00
Lemons, per quarter box	— —	3 50
Bananas, per bch	— —	1 50
Soap, ₱ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	8
Keller's olive	— —	6
Starch, ₱ lb.	— —	7
Salt:		
Fine	— —	1 20
Coarse	— —	97
Sugar, in bbls:		
Fair	— —	10
Prime	— —	10
Yellow clarified	— —	10
White granulated	— —	11
Crushed	— —	11
Powdered	— —	11
Spices, ₱ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	11
Pepper	— —	18
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	32
Tea, ₱ lb.:		
Black, oolong	— —	1 10
Green imperial	— —	80
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb.		
Cavendish, fair	— —	— —
Cavendish, prime	— —	— —
Twisting, choice	— —	— —
Smoking, best	— —	— —

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow mixed	— —	— —
White, choice	— —	— —
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
White Northern	— —	— —
Black, P. C. brand	— —	— —
Best first proof	— —	— —
Bran, choice, ₱ bale	— —	— —
Hay, ₱ ton		
Prime	— —	18 00
Choice	— —	20 00
Cotton Seed Meal	— —	— —
Cow Peas, ₱ bushel	— —	1 25

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	— —	14
Shoulders	— —	11
Sides, clear	— —	12
Sides, rough	— —	10
Hams, sugar cured	— —	16
Beef, Pork, Lard, ₱ lb.	— —	— —
Mess beef, ₱ bbl.	— —	— —
Clear mess pork	— —	— —

BAGGING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	10	11
Ties, Arrow	— —	— —
Twine, hemp	— —	18

WOODENWARE AND CORDAGE.

Buckets:		
Painted, wire hoop	— —	1 75
Cedar, chicago hoop	4 50	5 00
Tubs:		
Painted	— —	2 50
Cedar	— —	3 00
Brooms, ₱ doz.		
Carolina	— —	3 50
Egyptian	— —	2 00
Rope, ₱ lb.		
Manilla plow lines	— —	17
Sisal do.	— —	15

SUNDRIES.

Axle Grease, ₱ gross	— —	4
Lamp Chimneys	— —	1 00
Vinegar, ₱ gallon	— —	15
Leather, ₱ lb.		
Sole, hemlock	— —	28
Sole, oak	— —	40
Harness	— —	45
Calf skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	30 00
Upper, rough, ₱ lb.	— —	36
Fertilizers, ₱ ton		
Sterrett's raw bone superphosph	65 00	— —
Sterrett's fine ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
₱ 100 lbs.	— —	— —
₱ sacks	— —	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard	— —	— —
Stark and Hamil	— —	— —
Sublimity, 40 inch	— —	— —
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard	— —	— —
Choice brands	— —	— —
Lonsdale, 40 inch	— —	— —
Calico, ₱ yard	— —	— —
Cheapest grade	— —	— —
Standard Allen & Ranlett	— —	— —
Ticking, ₱ yard	— —	— —
Cheapest grade	— —	— —
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
7-8	11	12
4-4	13	14
Stripes	10	14
Checks	10	15
Denims	12	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cheapest grade of boots, ₱ doz	$8 00	12 00
Cheapest brogans, ₱ doz	— —	8 00
Cheapest kip boots, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Best kip boots, ₱ doz	15 00	18 00
Best calf boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00

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Restore your Sight!

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dec4-1y

Religious Notices.

NOTICE.—The time of holding the Wesboro quarterly meeting is changed to March 4 and 5. Leslie quarterly meeting to March 11 and 12.

C. W. CARTER, P. E.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.—The district steward's meeting will be held at Opelousas March 2d.

J. LEE COMPTON, P. E.

THE district stewards for Summit district will meet in Amite City on Saturday, the ninth of February, 1876.

JAMES A. GUCKEY, P. E.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT.—SECOND ROUND.

Fort Deposit	Mar. 25
Fillmore mission	27, 28
Hillsboro	April 1, 2
Evergreen	3, 4
Highland mission	5, 6
Georgiana	8, 9
Bassett Hill mission	10, 11
Troy and Brundidge	12, 13
Troy Circuit	14, 15
Union Springs	16, 17
Gilmore mission	May 1
Greenville circuit	6, 7
Union circuit	13, 14
Pine Level	20, 21
Rocky Mount	27, 28
Greenville station	June 3, 4

J. P. BRADFORD, P. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Address GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Weekly Review of the Cotton Market.—We have received the following circular from Messrs. Hubbard Bros. & Co., bankers and cotton brokers, 72 Broadway, New York, dated February 5th, 1876:

"The last of our letters bearing the date and figure of Wednesday in the several States, with a few additional items now from Texas, as we do not guarantee the correctness of any figures received after the publication of our letters.

"The week's receipts at the ports and interior towns have been 160,253 bales, against 160,-253 bales last year, making the total receipts since the 1st September, 3,171,801 bales, against 3,012,548 bales for the same period of 1874-5, showing an increase this year of 159,253 bales.

"The exports for the week have been 70,417 bales, making the total exports since the 1st September, 1,874,404 bales, against 1,803,703 bales for the same period of last year, showing an increase this year of 70,701 bales.

"The stock at the ports and interior towns is 393,600 bales, against 349,976 bales last year, showing an increase this year of 43,624 bales.

"The stock at Liverpool is 1,143,000 bales, against 1,067,000 bales last year, showing an increase this year of 76,000 bales.

"The total stock in both countries is 1,536,600 bales, against 1,416,976 bales last year, showing an increase this year of 119,624 bales.

"The weekly receipts have been 35,695 bales, against 29,000 bales last year, showing an increase this year of 6,695 bales.

"The weekly exports have been 28,200 bales, against 28,000 bales last year, showing an increase this year of 200 bales.

"The weekly consumption is 70,000 bales, against 70,000 bales last year, showing no change.

"The weekly receipts at the ports and interior towns

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1876. NO. 7.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

St. Louis, Feb. 8.—Capt. Eads has just received a dispatch from Col. Andrews, contractor for the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river, announcing thirteen feet of water through the crest of the levee at South Pass, being an increase of three feet for the past eight days. Seven feet additional of water will entitle Capt. Eads to the first payment, by the terms of his grant from Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—It is stated that Senator Brice (colored,) of Mississippi, in executive session today, pronounced himself as opposed to Grant and a third term. He was quite emphatic; said he thought Grant did not care for the South. He will not support him if nominated. He further stated that the colored people had better make terms with the resident whites of the South.

The Senate remained in executive session from about half-past four until half-past six this evening, engaged in the continued discussion of the confirmation of the nominations of E. C. Billings to be United States district judge for Louisiana, vice Durell, resigned. After an animated debate the nomination was confirmed by a majority of four, in a very slim Senate.

JACKSON, Feb. 10.—The committee appointed to investigate the case of Lieut.-Gov. Davis reported to-day that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and for the specification, charge that Davis, in June, 1875, accepted a bribe of $500 for the pardon of Thomas H. Ballentine, charged with the murder of Ann Thomas, in Lowndes county. The committee offered a resolution that Davis be impeached for crimes and misdemeanors, which was made the special order for Monday. The bill repealing the act loaning the school funds to the Vicksburg and Nashville railroad passed the House. The Senate defeated the bill exempting manufactories from taxation.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 11.—The river rises to a stand to-day at about thirty-four feet by gauge, which is the danger mark, and although the riverage of high water is high, and will not fall low enough during the flood of last August; which is the highest reached the same point, yet little danger is reported, and should the levees show more strength than they did last summer, the present flood is apprehended in the country tributary to Memphis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson had argued a case in court, and was unusually brilliant at dinner with Gov. Carroll, whose guest he was. He took one glass of Madeira during dinner. After dinner he went to the parlor, while Gov. Carroll and the other guests went to another room to smoke. It was supposed Mr. Johnson was taking his habitual sleep after dinner.

Presently a servant beckoned the Governor out. Mr. Johnson had fallen in the carriage way, which passes under the porch of the mansion. He was dead, and bled profusely from a wound on the right side of head and face. His skull was fractured, and a finger dislocated. There were bruises and cuts on the arms and legs. He was born in 1796.

HARPER'S FERRY, Feb. 12.—The fears that the Hudson river ice gorge will be an utter failure to-day are hourly. Contrary to reports, much ice has been let over from last year. The extraordinary mild weather has again started the ice at many places between here and Poughkeepsie. All the ferryboats are running. Not over a hundred thousand tons have been gathered thus far. The average crop is over two millions.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 12.—Gen. Gideon J. Pillow has filed a petition in bankruptcy, assigning, among other causes in his petition, the fact that he is held responsible personally for acts as a major general in the late war.

The *Avalanche's* Jackson (Miss.) special says: "The investigating committee, on alleged outrages in Pike and Amite counties report that after diligent inquiry they find no obstruction in the performance of the collector's duties; no resistance offered to the authority of the Federal official. Collector Redmond was advised on the eve of the election to leave the county, but the hostility to him was personal, and not by reason of his office, and there was no fear; that the mayor of Summit was drunk when he signed the dispatch for troops, and concludes that the charges were false, and there was no occasion for troops."

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—The funeral of Reverdy Johnson took place this afternoon from the family residence on Park street. Ten thousand persons were present. Attorney General Pierrepont, Chief Justice Waite and associate justices of the Supreme Court, and President of the Senate Ferry, and a large number of members of both houses of Congress, were in attendance. State officers, including Gov. Carroll, were present in large numbers. Nearly all the prominent members of the bar in the State were also present.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—It is reported to-night that Bristow had resigned at the request of the President, the resignation to take effect on the first of March. The authenticity of the report, however, cannot be ascertained to-night.

The Mississippi levee committee to-day agreed, on motion of Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, to ask permission for the appointment of a subcommittee to visit the portion of the Mississippi valley subject to inundation, without expense to the government, for the purpose of obtaining information to determine the necessity and amount of appropriation to rebuild the levees; also authorizing the chairman of the committee to ask permission to move an amendment in the river and harbor bill an item appropriating such amount as the committee may hereafter determine upon to repair and rebuild the Mississippi levees. It is believed both requests will be granted.

The House committee on elections and privileges agreed to-day to report in favor of Haralson, of Alabama (colored,) whose seat is contested by Bromberg. The report condemns, without qualification the manner of securing the election, but concedes the legality of Haralson's claim.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—The steamer City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, brings the following:

City of Mexico, Feb. 1.—Manifestoes have appeared, signed by Gens. Diaz and Garcia, at Guanajuato. Their purpose is to begin a revolution, with the ultimate object of defeating Lerdo de Tejada and placing Porfirio Diaz in the presidency. Few persons are disposed to deny the authenticity of the documents, and fear of a revolution is general. The *Two Republics* comments on the manifestoes and concludes that Lerdo's re-election means war. Business is sorely afflicted.

The whereabouts of Diaz is unknown. It is reported that Gen. Murguiz, a chief of notoriety during the empire, will lead a revolution of church and party against President Lerdo. He may possibly unite with Diaz. Gen. Murguiz has left Havana.

The *Trait d'Union*, referring to the application made by the American minister some time ago, declares that Mexico cannot allow American troops to pursue marauders into Mexican territory. While the governments are now friendly, the bandits on both sides are protected by their respective nations on account of their nationality. Neither government is sufficiently strong to suppress the scandal. The only remedy is for both to organize special corps independent of the army, having jurisdiction to the Rio Grande and the border, and which should be placed under direction of a mixed commission.

It is said that Mexico will demand indemnity of the United States for damage caused by the late raid on the Rio Grande.

Gen. Cortina has been permitted to walk in the streets, accompanied by prison officials.

President Lerdo has given a dinner in honor of Minister Foster since his return to Mexico.

The minister of war has disapproved of the conduct of an army officer, who sentenced a doctor to service in the regular army, but this was unjust.

A mob recently stoned the Protestant church in the plaza of San Fernando, in this city. In Acapulco the Protestants are rapidly increasing in numbers since the assassination of Richardson.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The *Daily News'* Rome special says: the inaugural meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at the American church in Via Quadatte yesterday. English, Scotch and American Protestants participated.

CUNO, an old friend of Garibaldi, recently died at Florence without receiving extreme unction. The clergy consequently refused to perform Christian burial services. Garibaldi therefore writes, advising cremation.

HENDAYE, Feb. 9.—Many Carlist families are flying into France. Great discouragement prevails among the immediate followers of Don Carlos. Several leaders are charged with treason.

The Carlist council of war at Tolosa decided to mass troops in Navarre and Guipuzcoa.

The Alfonsists have occupied Zugarramendi.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—After opening the Cortes the King, with the ministers of war and marine, will go to headquarters of the army of the north.

HENDAYE, Feb. 9.—The Carlists have assumed the offensive against the Alfonsist positions at Ayatzuri.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—The minister of foreign affairs has sent a memorandum, dated February 3, to the Spanish representatives abroad, instructing them to read it to foreign ministers, or to leave a copy, if requested. The memorandum, after pointing out that the Cuban insurrection was no longer led by natives of the island, but by foreign adventurers, continues: Negroes, mulattoes, Chinese and deserters form the bulk of the insurgent forces; their army contains scarcely eight hundred white Cubans, while more than forty thousand of the latter are serving with the royal volunteers. Spain cannot come to any terms with such elements; she can only, after having obtained complete victory, grant to Cuba all the liberties which, but for the insurrection, she would already possess, and which the neighboring island of Porto Rico, where slavery has been entirely abolished, fully enjoys.

Reinforcements numbering twenty-eight thousand men have been dispatched to Cuba within twelve months. The duration of the insurrection is in consequence of the difficulties of the country. Notwithstanding the insurrection, trade in Cuba has doubled during ten years, the more fertile part of the island is untouched by the insurrection, and only a few districts have suffered from it. All foreigners sustaining losses will be indemnified, and the embargo on foreign goods will be raised. The memorandum is considered as an indirect reply to the last note from the United States.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.—The Sultan yesterday signed a decree granting the Andrassy reforms to the people of the insurgent provinces.

The embassadors of the six powers were notified, and Ottoman representatives abroad were telegraphed.

The question of expenditure in Bosnia and Herzegovinia, of direct taxes will be referred to a mixed commission.

Southwestern Bible Society.

We have received a copy of the twenty-sixth annual report of the Southwestern Bible Society. We give an extract from the report of A. H. Nelson, corresponding secretary:

That so small a proportion of the families found destitute have been supplied has been mainly owing, in the case of the whites, to the tacit, if not avowed, prejudices against the Protestant Bible forbade their acceptance of it, and, in the case of the blacks, that their illiteracy prevented their reading the sacred volume, had it been given to them.

How lamentable the ignorance which these figures suggest! If from the intelligent center of city territory a visitation of 12,775 families reveals the fact that 3,511, or nearly one fourth of that number are without a copy of the Bible, we are safe in the assumption that in the more remote and sparsely settled portions of our field the destitution is proportionately greater.

Upon such a basis of calculation among the 1,050,000 whites and blacks inhabiting Louisiana and that part of Mississippi embraced within our limits, representing families, we have more than 100,000 households as yet unilluminated by the light of the glorious gospel of the blessed God. The work, however, which we plan to undertake during 1876, in placing Bibles in Louisiana and the neighboring counties of Mississippi, revealed the fact that nearly one-fourth of all the families visited by our colporteurs are without Bibles, and as we have reason to hear that a large part of our own State is equally benighted, it is to might the Southwestern Bible Society claims to appeal on behalf of such families where God's word is not found, the picture presented is not darker than the facts will warrant.

Shall this vast throng of souls around our very doors perish for lack of that bread upon which our existence daily feeds?

To supply in any considerable measure this famishing multitude the regular ministry of our churches are powerless, and yet to the fact that it hath pleased God, by the foolishness of preaching, to save them that believe, the same inspiration attests the double query: "How shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall they preach except they be sent?" Churches and Sunday schools we may not be able to plant in every hamlet and at every crossroad throughout the Southwest, but we can, and will, keep a company of colporteurs constantly traveling along our highways, and visiting our cities, towns, and plantations, who shall everywhere leave behind them that wondrous book whose leaves, like those of the tree planted on the banks of the River of Life, are for the healing of the nations. Without the voice of the living preacher its searching queries and startling revelations will often prove sharper than a two edged sword, that will "cut deep and make alive."

Through our persistent efforts attractively-bound copies of the Old and New Testament, in two volumes each, have been furnished to the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Lotteries for the supply of each passenger coach and car operated on their trains.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas line is furnished in the same way, while as regards the other two leads running through our territory, though they have long since promised to provide the racks necessary for a similar high stung of the tracts, those promises are as yet unredeemed.

Through the zealous advocacy of our present agent the Bible cause has been presented in various ecclesiastical conventions during this year, but without in any instance eliciting an encouraging response.

Our current expenses are kept, so far, within the sum received from sales, and the rental of the upper stories of the Bible House, that we are able to continue our semi annual remittances to the American Bible Society, and thereby our only debt is being gradually reduced. The business of the Bible House for the year ending December 1, 1875, is as follows:

Balance of stock on hand, November 1, 1874	$8,056 16
Received by donation from American Bible Society	100 00
Received by purchase from American Bible Society	801 65
Received by books returned from depositories	180 00
	$9,143 81
Stock expended by sales from house	$505 91
Stock expended by colporteurs	436 80
Stock expended by donation from house	305 70
Stock expended by donation by colporteurs	81 80
Stock expended by the agent as per vouchers	72 90
	1,403 31
Stock on hand, December 1, 1875	$7,740 50

What man must have his glass before he can do a day's work? A glazier.

Money Received by A. H. Redford, Treasurer of Board of Missions, Since December 1, 1875.

North Mississippi Conf. By the Rev. T. S. West. For support of native Chinese preacher. $25 00

Tennessee Conf. Arlington Station. By the Rev. J. W. Hill. 17 50

Arkansas Conf. By the Rev. J. B. McFerrin. 357 11

Indian Mission Conf. Forwarded by John Harrell, from Grand River. 11 65

From Spring Creek circuit. 13 75

From Flint circuit. 13 35

From Mrs. William McIntosh. 2 00

Virginia Conf. By George M. Baily, treasurer. 1,000 00

North Mississippi Conf. By the Rev. J. L. Lyle, treasurer. 250 00

White River Conf. By the Rev. J. B. McFerrin. 50 00

Denver City. By the Rev. W. M. Smith, Presiding Elder. 6 00

West Texas Conf. By the Rev. [illegible]. 50 00

Denver City. By the Rev. T. E. Thrift. 16 50

Baltimore Conf. From the Sunday Schools, by the Rev. [illegible]. 2 00

West Virginia Conf. From J. A. Rice, by the Rev. [illegible]. 5 00

By the Rev. [illegible] Young. 5 00

[illegible] Conf. Miss Mary [illegible] 5 00

North Mississippi Conf. By [illegible] 5 00

Louisiana Conf. By the Rev. [illegible] 5 00

For China. 5 00

For Mexico. 5 00

[illegible] Conf. By the Rev. [illegible] 5 00

North Mississippi Conf. By the Rev. [illegible] 5 00

Little Rock Conf. By the Rev. [illegible] 5 00

North Mississippi Conf. By the Rev. [illegible] 5 00

Kentucky Conf. By the Rev. [illegible] 5 00

South Georgia Conf. By [illegible] 5 00

H. Myers and A. H. Redford. 5 00

South Georgia Conf. Order of the Rev. A. G. Haygood. 5 00

South Georgia Conf. Order of the Rev. W. Parker. 5 00

North Mississippi Conf. By the Rev. F. J. Williams. 5 00

Southwest Missouri Conf. By the Rev. [illegible] 5 00

Holston Conf. By the Rev. John C. Layne. 5 00

Boston's and Palm Grove Sunday school, Valle Crucis, N. C. for China. By James Bullock. 11 00

Louisiana Conf. By the Rev. R. J. Harper. 581 81

North Mississippi Conf. Marriage fee from a local preacher. 1 00

Little Rock Conf. By the Rev. C. Pope. 5 00

North Mississippi Conf. Holly Springs. By the Rev. J. W. Lowrance. 10 00

North Texas Conf. By the Rev. W. J. Clark, treasurer. 100 00

North Texas Conf. By the Rev. W. C. Walship. 20 00

North Texas Conf. Dallas Station. By the Rev. A. C. Allen. 100 00

North Texas Conf. Dangerfield. By the Rev. J. H. McLean. 5 00

Indian Mission Conf. By the Rev. Young Ewin. 80 80

Virginia Conf. Charlotte C. H. By E. A. Gibbs, for his wife, Charlie and Mollie. 5 00

The Centennial.

OFFICE OF THE WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 903 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, 1876.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee has appointed a subcommittee of their number to obtain information concerning the various forms of religious, philanthropic and patriotic work organized or conducted by women in America and in foreign countries.

This is done to enable them to give a bird's eye view of women's work in these directions at the international exhibition, and to illustrate the fact that a large proportion of the charities of the world are now conducted by women.

It will comprehend within its scope homes and asylums of all sorts, mission work in its broadest sense, in our cities, country and foreign lands, industrial schools and sisterhoods, the temperance cause, and every other organized form of benevolence.

It is proposed, as far as possible, to have a printed report of the rise and progress of such good works accompanied by a lithograph or other representation in the case of an institution or school.

The committee earnestly asks the co-operation of persons or associations having charge of any of the forms of benevolence contained in the subjoined list. They invite them to send to the address of Mrs. M. C. Lilienthal, member of Women's Centennial Executive Committee for Louisiana, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, a short history of their work, a picture, where it can be illustrated, or, at the least, one or more yearly reports.

The committee also ask the daily, weekly and religious press throughout the country to call the attention of women engaged in benevolent works to this matter, and also kindly to insert this circular in their columns.

It is important that these reports should reach the committee as early a date as possible.

They therefore recommend that every charitable association of the city hold a meeting, take measures for this work now and forward to headquarters immediately.

The Women's Centennial Committee hope to have the co-operation of the women of the South, to take part in the Women's Department, that there may be a full representation of the handicraft of the hands of our beloved country, they may gain new strength and hope to continue women's best work.

Central office of the Committee. Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith, chairman, Lake Pine street; Mrs. Matthew Simpson, 1st, Mount Vernon street; Mrs. Theodore Cuyler, 1826 S. Rittenhouse Square.

Homes.—Homes for Aged and Infirm, Homes for Widows and Single Women, Homes for Children, Orphans, Homes for the Blind, Homes for the Deaf and Dumb, Convalescent Homes, Boarding Homes for Young Women, Magdalene Homes and Hospitals, Soldiers' Orphans' Homes, Nurseries for Children.

Hospitals.—Lying-in Hospitals, Foundling Hospitals, Cripples' Hospitals.

Women's Foreign Missions in the various religious bodies, Women's Home Missions, Tract Societies and Bible Readers, Female Tract Societies, Sunday Schools and Bible Classes, Hebrews Benevolent Associations, Hebrew Hospitals, Hebrew Homes.

Sisterhoods, Industrial Organizations, Nurses' Training Schools, Funds, Depositories, Sewing Schools, Women's Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

I am instructed by the Women's Centennial Executive Committee at Philadelphia to collect and receive the above mentioned reports, and when the number is complete to transmit them to headquarters to the department at Philadelphia. It is expedient for the completion of the work, within the prescribed time, that the reports should be sent me by the first of March, or as soon thereafter as possible.

M. C. LILIENTHAL,
St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

The Nashville *American* of January 29 says: "The examination in the Intermediate Department of Vanderbilt University has just concluded. The second term will begin February 1. New students are arriving every day, and there is a most encouraging outlook for the future. Prof. Lipscomb begins a series of lectures upon *Job's letters* and English criticism. The university grounds have all been sodded, thus giving them a much improved appearance. The two debating societies are waxing hot with the weekly discussions. The membership of each is quite large. The students are greatly pleased with the Sunday evening services."

The Rev. B. P. Keasberry, a faithful missionary of the London Missionary Society, stationed at Singapore, fell dead while preaching in his pulpit in that city, September 6. He had preached in Ceylon for thirty-six years.

A village pedagogue, in despair with a stupid boy, pointed to the letter A and asked him if he knew it. "Yes, sir." "Well, what is it?" "I know him, very well by sight, sir; but rat me if I can remember his name."

The Great Carrollton Debate.

DEBATE FUND.

Mr. Ditzler has demanded $500 in payment for his quotations and corrections for the book. Our Baptist brethren everywhere said: "Give it to him. Do not let him out. Make any sacrifice to publish. We will raise the money." We have acted on these suggestions. We pay Mr. Ditzler $300 for the manuscripts when they are ready for the press, and $200 more when he reads the proof and admits that the type have reported what he said. We write this to ask that our brethren in the South make up a like sum to pay Bro. Graves for his part of the work. He has done a great work, and is certainly entitled to some little remuneration. There are one hundred men, we are sure, who, in order to the publication of this debate, will contribute $10 each, or twice the number who will contribute a cent. If we have to pay Elder Ditzler for getting thrashed, let us pay Bro. Graves for doing the work. All who are willing that their contributions for this purpose shall be equally divided between Dr. Graves and Ditzler may send their money to me, and it will be acknowledged under this head. And do we want an agent right now to sell the debate in every county in the United States. Send a stamp for circular.

W. D. MAYFIELD,
Manager S. B. P. Society.

The above appeared in the *Baptist*, published at Memphis, of January 29, 1876. The plain English of the note is that Dr. Ditzler is so sensible of his mortifying defeat at Carrollton that he is unwilling for the debate to be published and his speeches to go out to the world. In other issues of the same paper since the debate Dr. Graves has rather plaintively reiterated the above insinuation, rejoicing in the laurels of a supposed victory, he seeks to create the impression that Dr. Ditzler acknowledged his defeat, and by his fear or refusal to publish he accorded to him the mastery. Now, it is plain that such a construction of Dr. Ditzler's relation to the proposed publication is *unjust and untrue*. His work is no compensation for his brains and time to make a book for the Baptists to sell, and make money out of, is to the last simple justice and practical sense. Their demand is, first, to prepare his speeches, correct proof, etc., for the mere privilege of contributing to the support of the Baptist Publication Society, is the rankest presumption. And because, forsooth, he will not obey their command *he is afraid to publish the acknowledgment of his defeat.* But for a full refutation of this most unjust insinuation read the following extract from the "Notes of the Debate," by Bro. Horn, published in the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*. He is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Carrollton, Mo., heard the whole discussion, was with Dr. Ditzler constantly, and knows whereof he affirms.

In this connection I must mention another matter. I learn by letter, and by town talk that Baptists are saying that Dr. Ditzler "went back on the Disciple," and also that he refuses to let his manuscripts go into the publisher's hands. Both are false. Dr. Graves put his wild construction on the Discipline, and Dr. Ditzler refused to indorse that, of course. He at no time contradicted the Disciple. As to the other, Dr. Ditzler is eager to have the whole debate published. His written speeches are at their command, and he is willing to write out all the rest—even in two months' labor if they will pay him for the work. They engaged to make the report themselves, to be at all expense of getting it; and if their reporter has not got Ditzler's speeches it is not Ditzler's fault. They tried to trap Bro. Ditzler into promise to write all his speeches and furnish to them at his own expense, even after they had engaged to pay a reporter for the work. He informed their he was ready to do the work their reporter failed to do for a proper consideration, and that he was eager to have the whole published. This the matter stands today. Let all concerned take note and correct the misstatements in circulation.

As the *Baptist* circulates largely over the same territory with the ADVOCATE, I thought this explanation was demanded. I should like very much if Bro. Horn could give the readers of the ADVOCATE several letters about the debate. They would be of service to Methodism in Mississippi.

CHAS. B. GALLOWAY.

The work on the East River bridge, New York, thus far has cost $3,800,000; it is estimated that at least $11,000,000 more will have to be raised. This done, the bridge will probably be completed by July, 1879. The expenditure for labor and material averages about $78,000 per month.

A little boy was told by his mother to take a powder she had prepared for him. "Powder, powder," said he, putting on a roguish smile; "mother, I ain't a gun!"

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1876.

DOMINE, PROBASTI.

BY EMMA A. ADAMS.

Thou hast searched and found me out
Thou knowest my thoughts afar
Thou compassest my path and bed
And knowest what my manners are

Lord, on my lips there is no word
The slightest whisper thou dost hear
But thou dost know my every deed
And thou dost know their import clear

Such knowledge is too great for me
I cannot gain its height attain
O Deity whose greatness
Incloses me with greater strength to gain

Can man from God's spirit flee
If I could take the wings of morn
Or dwell in crystal court of seas,
He would not be of him forlorn

If he could climb to yon far star
And I spake as well of spheres beyond
His spirit still would find him there
And still his actions praise or blame

Can man by searching find him out
Through on the circle of the skies
He spans the universe about—
Its worlds are atoms in his eyes

His thoughts o'erreach the bounds of space—
Beyond creation's limits go—
Wisdom's heights and depths embracey—
Vain man, what canst thou do or know.

Yon skyey scroll behold afar
Lest thou its starry writings see
These but duodecimal lois are
Faint tracings of Infinity

The comets—steeds with manes of fire,
In fierce career o'er heaven's blue plains
They send their course to his desire,
Who guides them with unerring reins

And countless circling planets wheel
Each round its glorious circling sun
Time's suns in turn, attraction feel,
And rolled some mightier centers run

And thus these myriad systems vast
Speed to concentric orbits one,
Till all the stunning host at last
Revolves around the Great White Throne

The center of attraction's force,
By whom all things created move,
And there upholds the universe
With everlasting arms of love;

Man, offspring of the dull, vile worm,
That blindly gropes along earth's crust
Thou denizen of Time's brief term
How low thy forehead bids in dust

To him whose path is in the sea
To whom all nature homage pays
Bend thou thy stiff, rebellious knee
Acknowledge God in all thy ways.

Episcopal Methodist.

Created Holiness.

MR. EDITOR: An article under the caption of "Created Holiness and Sin" appeared recently in your columns; and with your consent I shall be happy to beg permission to differ with the brother. I object to his joining together things which have no relation whatever. A man may conscientiously believe in "created holiness" who has no belief in "created sin." In these discussions the utmost fairness and holy candor are demanded; otherwise we would not enter the list. We have no desire to show our own smartness, nor the weakness or ignorance of those who take the other side of the question. We are far too busy in doing a work wherein there is infinitely more pleasure and profit. But we have a desire to see prevail the truth of God's word, and to guard the unwary from the very occasion of error. We take the ground that God can create a holy person, a holy spirit, and that he has done so, and this is what is meant by "created holiness."

1. We would say there is nothing in the "nature of" holiness which would debar God from creating it. Certainly it must be the most excellent thing in all the universe. It is the light in which he walks; it is the bright glory of the eternal God himself; and when the holy angels speak of him in their highest praise, it is: "Holy, holy Lord God of Sabbaoth." If, therefore, God should be found engaged in its creation, it seems that it could not at all be derogatory to his glorious character. The wisdom of God may often lead him to do those things which the foolishness of men despise.

2. There are some things clearly revealed in the Bible, concerning God's work in men's salvation, which in my humble estimation form strong presumptive evidence of a *creative agency* in the restoration of a sinful man to a state of holiness. Man is said to "be born of the Spirit." "Marvel not that I say unto you, Ye must be born again."—John iii, 7.

In speaking of the birth of the Lord Jesus, Mary in her amazement asks how these things can be, when the angel answers, according to Luke: "The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee; therefore that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God." Here the creation and birth of our Lord is referred to the agency of the Holy Spirit, and our attention is especially called to the fact of its being a creative act of "highest power"—that is, infinite power. Our regeneration is brought about by the same infinitely wise and powerful agent, for a no less power could accomplish it. It is true that in our new birth there is no new matter or substance, either material or immaterial, brought into existence, for ours is wholly and entirely a spiritual change; but it is a change so thorough, so radical, so wonderful and so mighty as to require a divinely creative act to accomplish it; just as in the birth and creation of Christ Jesus. We are changed from a sinful state to a holy state by the Holy Ghost. Our carnal nature is changed into a new spiritual nature. Now nothing but the almighty power of God can change the *nature* of a thing. This will become evident by considering other passages. "You hath he quickened who were dead in trespasses and sin."—Ephesians i, 2. The word quickened here means made alive. Passing from a state of death into a state of life is an expression importing the putting forth of that power which was done in raising Jesus from the dead. Paul tells us that he prayed earnestly that the Ephesians might know "What is the exceeding greatness of his power toward us who believe according to the working of his mighty power which he wrought in Christ when he raised him from the dead."—Ephesians i, 19, 20.

To raise one from the dead requires the same creative energy as to make man out of the dust of the earth. Lazarus had been dead four days; decomposition had already begun, and to restore the parts so decomposed required a new creation. Other passages have precisely the same import: "Put off the old man, put on the new." "Called you out of darkness into his marvelous light." "I will give unto them a new heart," etc.

Such expressions as these, and many more that might be quoted, teach us that the change which the sinful and corrupt heart of man undergoes in being brought into a holy and acceptable state is the mighty working of the infinite power of the Holy Ghost.

"We were by nature the children of wrath, even as others." Here Paul speaks of a nature sinful by birth, and subject to the wrath of God. After regeneration the Ephesians were made possessors of a new nature, a holy, spiritual nature, or, as Peter declares, they were made "partakers of the divine nature."—Second Peter i, 4. Paul explains this by saying elsewhere: "For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works." "Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the renewing of the Holy Ghost."—Titus iii, 5.

To my mind this evidence proves most clearly that God can and does actually bring a sinner out of a corrupt and polluted state into a holy state by an omnipotent creative act; but to others we desire it to afford only a strong presumption that God can and has created holy intelligences.

3. We come now to consider the point really in question: Did God create Adam holy, or had he, previous to the exercise of his will, any moral qualities at all? We contend that God created him holy. Our first proof is that God created Jesus Christ holy, and, if so, it opens the way for the creation of a holy Adam. Peter, in the fourth chapter of Acts, in a prayer, says: "Of a truth against thy holy child Jesus, both Herod and Pontius Pilate," etc. Again, in the thirtieth verse he prays that "wonders may be done in the name of the holy child Jesus." These, taken in connection with that already quoted from Luke—"Therefore that holy thing which shall be born of thee," etc.—we would deem conclusive; but some infected with the new philosophy must set themselves to work to overturn that meaning which has been put upon these passages for ages in the church of God. To the ordinary reader it would appear that Christ was holy at his birth, and even before; but to others it is only "theological nonsense." We never could account for that strange disinclination men have of taking the words of the Bible in their ordinary and obvious sense, except on the principle that "men love darkness rather than light." The Bible is plainly written, intended for plain, unlearned men, especially those things which pertain to holiness; and when Christ is called a "holy child" after his birth, and a "holy thing" before, the common reader would take it to mean exactly what it says. As we believe it is already perfectly clear to the unlearned, we shall try to make it clear to the philosopher.

The word holy has three significations in Scripture. The first is ceremonially, and this may apply to things as well as men. But Christ could not be holy in this sense, because there is nothing in the context bending to this supposition. The angel did not broach this subject to Mary, neither did Peter in his prayer. Again, to be made holy ceremonially presupposes previous defilement. But we cannot admit the holy child Jesus to be at any time unclean. A second sense in the word holy is federal. Children are federally holy in view of being born of Christian parents. See First Corinthians vii, 14. But Christ occupies no such relation toward the race. Men must be born by ordinary generation to be sinful or holy, federally. Christ was not so born, and therefore was not federally holy. The third sense of the word is moral or spiritual, and it was in this sense that the Lord Jesus was a holy child and a "holy thing;" and this seems to be the sense in which it was understood by Peter and the angel. And it will require far more powerful arguments to make us believe the contrary than our new philosophy has yet put forth.

Again, Adam is said to have been created in the "image of God." "So God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him." If he was created in the image of God, and yet not in holiness, it strikes us that the likeness was a very bad one, and utterly unworthy of God, though he says himself that it was "good." We think this is the interpretation the Apostle Paul puts upon it when he declares: "For whom he did foreknow he did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son." If being "conformed to the image of his Son" means being restored to a perfect "righteousness and true holiness," then does "created in the image of God" mean a creation in holiness. This is not left in doubt, for such are "justified" and then "glorified." And he says in another place: "According as he hath chosen us in him (*i. e.*, Christ) before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy, and without blame."—Ephesians i, 4. Again he says: "Predestinated us to the adoption of children," "Made us accepted in the beloved," "In whom we have redemption through his blood," "The forgiveness of sins;" all of which are accessory or rather explanatory phrases of the words "Predestinated to be conformed to the image of his Son."

It is not surprising, therefore, that John Wesley could say he believed man "to be created in knowledge, righteousness and holiness," and that he could cheerfully defend the sentiment against the attacks of Dr. Taylor.—See his Original Sin, page 97, also page 101, paragraph 5.

Paul also declares that the new man "is created in righteousness and true holiness." If I have not already trespassed upon the editor's patience, in another letter I should like to take up "created sin."

JOHN.

WILKINSONVILLE, Miss.

Rev. Thomas Clinton.

MR. EDITOR: I do not wish to be censorious or hypercritical, but I confess that I am deeply grieved at the attempts which have been made to give the true history of my first colleague, Rev. Thomas Clinton, with whom I was intimately acquainted for fifty years. You recollect at our late Conference, as chairman of the committee on memoirs, I read a memoir of our deceased patriarch, which was thought to be worthy of the man, and which was highly commended by old members of the Conference, and soon after by correspondents who were present at the reading, both in the Nashville and New Orleans *Christian Advocates*. This led the family and numerous friends of Bro. Clinton to expect a faithful record of his Christian experience and faithful labors for fifty-six years in the Mississippi Conference; but instead of that we have in the minutes of our late Conference, just published at Jackson, Miss., what purports to be a "Memoir of Rev. Thomas Clinton," made up of a few disjointed quotations from the memoir adopted by the Conference, with an egregious mistake in the first line, representing Mr. Clinton as having been born of "Jewish parentage." This was not in the original memoir—could not have been: I wrote Irish parentage. I presume the mistake was made by some hasty copyist. The deep and well-marked Christian experience of Mr. Clinton, from his first awakening for more than sixty-five years, is scarcely discernible in the very brief memoir in the printed minutes. I had hoped that the memoir, as adopted by the Conference, would have been published at full length, either in our Conference minutes or our Conference organ, so that our gifted general editor, Dr. Summers, might have condensed it into a suitable memoir for the General Minutes, to carry down to posterity the name and irreproachable character of one of our last and greatest ministers; but in this I am disappointed. I retained no copy of the original memoir, though I have the materials—most of them furnished, at my request, by Bro. Clinton years ago—still in my possession.

I have no doubt but Bro. H. W. Drake, did the best he could in his reminiscences of Thomas Clinton with the imperfect materials he was able to command; but in his first number he has made many mistakes in names, dates, places and facts. If we admit that Mr. Clinton knew his own history. If I had not been so publicly associated with the memoir of Mr. Clinton I would have waited for some one else to correct these errors; but I do not feel willing for either the family or friends of Mr. Clinton to hold me responsible for the meager sketch in our Conference minutes of one of the best and, through a long life, most consistent Christian men and ministers I ever knew.

While on the subject I may be permitted to add that, as I was responsible for the memoir of Rev. William McCormick, there is in it, as published in our Conference minutes, a glaring error in printing circuit where it should have been circuits. You will relieve my embarrassment, Mr. Editor, by publishing the above. I hope some one yet will honor the church by writing a more homely and truthful memoir of my life-long co-laborer.

J. G. JONES.

PORT GIBSON, Miss., Feb. 4, 1876.

(NOTE BY EDITOR.—If the secretary, or whoever has the copy of the memoir of Father Clinton prepared by Bro. Jones for the Mississippi Conference, will send it to us we will gladly publish it.)

Influence Immortal.

Scientists tell us that all matter is affected more or less by all matter—that is, that there is no particle or atom of matter, however small, but what is operated upon by other particles of matter. This principle is true, as well in the moral as in the material world. No act of life but what has its influence; no word but what its force is felt for good or evil; no thought expressed but what its influence makes those who hear more Christ-like or devilish.

Influence is immortal. Do we think so? This careless world acts as though it mattered not what it said or thought or did. Perhaps reflection might change that opinion. I opine that we cannot perform a *single* act but what has an eternal influence.

The searcher after illustration may find one in the shop of the smith, who wields his hammer in the shaping of the heated iron. To a spectator looking carelessly at the man of the forge, beating into shape a rude piece of iron, the blow of the hammer has lost its influence or force or effect, if you please, when it has struck the iron upon the anvil. Not so, however, to the searcher after truth. If he examine the anvil, *in it* the force or effect of those blows still remains. If you touch it it will soon inform you of the presence of heat. The anvil is not from those blows. *The influence of those blows is heat in the anvil.*

Well, we have many anvils in the moral world to beat upon. Every blow has its force. We may feel no change while we hammer away; but God takes care of the heat we do not see or feel.

Influence never dies. It lives forever. Then what kind of an influence do we exert? Good or bad? One or the other. As parents, as Christians, as Sabbath school teachers, professedly before an unchristian world, what kind of an influence do we exert?

There is no such thing as neutral influence. We must act, *nolens volens*. Then care, examination, reflection, should attend every act. If down the stream of time we would send an influence that will bless, and that will leave behind us a good name, we should be actuated by the purest motives, and be influenced ourselves by the highest incentives. Inadvertence cannot be plead as a justifiable excuse when we come to render a final account. To him who has given us the grand opportunity of life we must all give a correct statement of its use, with all its forces; and of all these influence is the mightiest. Nothing but a recognition of responsibility and faithfulness *until* death will be acceptable to the great Searcher of hearts.

M.

OBITUARIES.

ANOTHER elect lady is gone to the rest of God's people. Mrs. ANN REID died on the eighth of January, A. D. 1876, in Holmes county, Miss. Her maiden name was Scott. She was born in South Carolina, A. D. 1791; came to Mississippi Territory with her father in 1809; and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1818. She was married to Mr. James Reid in 1826. She lived twenty-five years in Wilkinson county, near old Bethel camp ground; thence removed to Tensas, La.; thence to Yazoo county, Miss., and finally, to Holmes county, Miss., where the last twenty-five years of her life were spent. Two daughters and one son mourn her loss.

What changes she saw as she passed her sojourn on earth! How wonderful to contemplate! She saw a sparsely settled territory turned into a rich State, abounding in wealth and luxury; she saw this wealth swept away and poverty overspread the once fair scene with deepest shades. She saw the introduction of the railroads and telegraphs, and almost the first steam navigation of the Western waters, and other improvements in all the arts of civilization almost countless. But to her there was a brighter glory than all these could boast in the marvelous progress of Christianity in the sixty-seven years of her connection with the militant church. She saw the first beginnings of Methodism in her adopted State; was associated with the great and good men who, among the pioneers, sowed the good seed, that she was privileged to see yield a glorious harvest. Of this movement she was more than a spectator—she was an earnest participant. Cotemporary with (and surviving them all) Winans, Drake, Burruss, Lane and Campbell, of the heroic age of Methodism in Mississippi, she sympathized with them and partook of their spirit. She had most exalted ideas of ministerial character and fidelity, and a gentle, loving way of prompting all to faithfulness in the Master's service.

It was never hard or out of place for her pastor to have prayer and religious talk with her at every visit. Oh, that church members all had this art! How embarrassing in some Christian families is either religious conversation or prayer! What demands now for pastors to gad about among their charges, and furnish all the news of the day; but what of the pastor who, like St. Paul, determines to know nothing in his charge but Christ and him crucified? How dull he would prove to many. Not so with Sister Reid. She was a live Christian. Feeble in health, and for many years in constant expectation of a sudden death, she lived joyfully on the confines of heaven. Her spirit caught of the radiance of the upper world, and threw back a luster that gave a tinge to all earthly things. She rejoiced evermore; all felt her happiness. She ardently loved the church, and was in full sympathy with it. She read the church papers with avidity, as giving her the best information of the triumphs of the cross.

Her joyful spirit triumphed over feebleness, over reverses, over bereavement, over poverty, over pain. Her faith said, "All things work together for my good. These light afflictions, which are for a moment, work out for me a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." She has entered into her rest.

W. P. BARTON.

DIED, January 15, of consumption, at the residence of Mr. A. M. Edwards, on Bayou Bœuf, Miss. JOSEPHINE VIRGINIA WYNN, the last but one of the seven sisters of Rev. John F. Wynn, of the Louisiana Conference.

Sister Josephine was born in Limestone county, Ala., on the sixteenth of January, 1845, and was just thirty-three years of age on the day of her death. The larger part of her life was spent in Louisiana. Possessing all the graces that adorn the female character, she easily won and retained the esteem and love of all who knew her.

Having consecrated herself to God in early life, and connected herself with the church, there was added to her many natural gifts "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price."

Although suffering more or less, for several years, from that lingering disease, it was not until within the last four or five months that she appeared to suffer intensely at times, and within two months of her death that she was confined to her room. Knowing her quite intimately as her pastor, in sickness and comparative health, we have never seen one more exemplary in her Christian course, or more devoted to the cause of him whom she delighted to honor. During our pastoral visits, while speaking of Jesus and his love, she would frequently take up the theme, and make the hearts of all present glad with the music of that voice that we knew full well would soon swell the chorus of the angelic hosts above. It was especially during the latter part of her illness that she seemed so near to heaven, though not yet absent from the body, and when all near her seemed to breathe a heavenly atmosphere.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Louisiana Conference her brother, Rev. John F. Wynn, paid her a visit, and a blessed meeting that was akin to that when the blessed shall meet around the throne of God. Though our brother tarried a few days, expecting her to die, he had to leave, as duty called, with the full assurance, however, that they would meet on the everlasting shore, to part no more.

On our last visit she said she was almost gone, and when asked if she felt happy in the love of Jesus she said, in an audible whisper: "Yes, yes." As those of us about her bed would sing, "Nearer, my God, to thee," her favorite song, she seemed carried away on angelic wings, and to enjoy the very presence of those pure spirits. Conscious to the last moment, she forgot nothing, and left a message for all dear to her to meet her in heaven. A sister, standing near her bed, remarked in a low tone of voice: "She is going." She caught up the sound and said, "Going, going, gone," and with the last word her spirit sweetly took its flight. Her entire life being true, her death was triumphant. "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

HER PASTOR.

DIED, of consumption, at Milton, Fla., December 3, 1875, Capt. T. B. SHOCKLEY, in the thirty-second year of his age. He married Miss Mary J. Harrison, October 27, 1869. In 1873 he and his wife connected themselves with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he remained a consistent member till the day of his death. On the morning before his death he expressed to me the conviction that his race was well-nigh run. As I was about leaving for Conference he bade me good-by, saying: "I shall never see you again on earth, for I shall be dead before you return; but I am ready to go, and hope to meet you in heaven." That night he died and went to his reward. The limits of this notice forbid any extended reference to his character; otherwise it would be a mournful pleasure to pay a tribute to his worth. He was the son of Rev. W. M. Shockley, formerly of the Alabama Conference, who by precept and example laid in his son's expanding character the foundation of a noble Christian manhood. He was esteemed by all for his integrity, and endeared to all by his modest demeanor. He died universally lamented, and leaves a record that is free from reproach. He was preceded to the better land by his little daughter, Branch Jece, who died July 22, 1875, in the third year of her age. Death has divided this household, leaving a widow and one child to weep over the graves of the departed. May the God of all grace comfort the widow and protect the orphan, and grant them both, when the labors of life are ended, a happy reunion with those who have gone before, in that land where death wields no scepter and the tomb casts no shadow.

A. O. ANDREW.

MRS. LEONA JANE SUMMER, the daughter of Joel W. and Martha F. Hughes, was born in Lauderdale county, Miss., November 30, 1853, and was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Smith county, Miss., in 1864—in her eleventh year. She lived in the faithful discharge of Christian duties, and hence was a happy Christian. She loved the church and her institutions, especially the Sabbath school, and was prompt in attendance upon the public as well as private means of grace. She lingered for several months under that fell destroyer, bronchial consumption, but patiently endured, as seeing him who is invisible. As she neared the final point the more happy she seemed to become, until the crisis came. Then she asked her parents to sing: "O sing to me of heaven, sweet heaven;" and, while they were singing that delightful song she shouted the praise of God so as to be distinctly heard and understood; and in that happy frame of soul her immortal spirit winged its way home to God.

She was married to Mr. W. W. Summer September 21, 1874, in her father's home near Trenton, Smith county, Miss., and departed this life in the same place, August 17, 1875, aged twenty-one years, eight months and eighteen days. Thus passed from earth to heaven one of the most obedient daughters, one of the best of sisters, as well as one of the most affectionate companions, that we ever knew. Husband, parents, sisters, brothers, live so that you may meet in heaven your departed loved one.

R. A. SUMLEY.

DEPARTURE OF A PRECIOUS LITTLE LAMB.

Sweet ADA LEE PARKER, grandaughter of R. A. and E. J. Sibley, and daughter of William T. and Mary R. Parker, was born June 2, 1873, in Preston, Smith county, Miss., and died of membranous croup, November 12, 1875, aged two years, four months and fifteen days. Ada Lee was a sprightly child in body and mind; but God, in his infinite wisdom, saw fit to take her to himself. We therefore cheerfully acquiesce; knowing that he can take better care of and do for her more than we could. While our hearts are sad at her absence from our home here, we know she is in her heavenly Father's home, always beholding his face. She was the light and center of her home while here. We expect soon to rejoin her in heaven.

R. A. SUMLEY.

DIED, at his father's residence, February 8, MORGAN A. NORTHROP, son of George M. Northrop, sexton of the Carondelet Street church, aged six years and three months. This little boy was a member of the infant class in Carondelet Street Sunday school.

Wisely and slow—they stumble that run fast.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1876.

SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW.

Sunlight and shadow play upon the hills;
And chase each other on the restless waves,
Seeming to follow but their own sweet wills,
Yet to the powers above them faithful slaves—
Reflecting every changing atom with ease,
Stirred by a leaf, and dancing with the breeze.

Oh, blessed shadows, who so kind as you,
So patient, humble, generous and good?
Obedient to the sun, and ever true,
Your presence beautifies the roughest road,
Lends to the sternest rock a tender grace,
And throws a charm upon the meanest place.

Oh, blessed lights that make the shadows sweet!
That make this world so exquisitely fair!
Life is more full when lights and shadows meet
Than in the midnight gloom or hoyday glare,
And human hearts have little tenderness
Till grief and joy have met in fond caress.

Sunday Magazine.

One Way to Fraternity.

"On the report of the General Conference at Brooklyn, sending fraternal delegates, Northern Methodism stands. On the report of the General Conference at Louisville, returning fraternal delegates, Southern Methodism stands. It is well to know what these positions are, in the light of past and present history.

"*Query*: Can any good follow a parley, a conference, a mutual commission of wise and Christian men, occupying these standpoints?

"Yes; much every way. Rule out the rabid Wheelons and the gushing unconditionals; hold them off, and Episcopal Methodism may yet reach an honorable and permanent fraternity. Let us hope and pray for it."—*Nashville Christian Advocate, January 22.*

Is there not a streak of light in that suggestion?

"Rule out the rabid Wheelons and the gushing unconditionals" when you talk of establishing fraternity between the two Methodisms. Hold them off. Why? Because one has nothing to ask, and the other nothing to give. One demands nothing, and the other concedes nothing. Neither represents any considerable section of those on either side who really desire fraternity.

Take, for instance, our gushing brethren who would rush into the arms of Northern Methodism unconditionally. They do not represent us—Southern Methodists. Our people see, in such a step, a want of self-respect, an abandonment of principles. They see such real danger of misunderstandings and complications that they will not listen to the proposition. They shrink back and leave them without any following. And these would-be leaders, seeking their premature movement unsupported, begin to berate and abuse our people as sectional, full of hate, revengeful, clinging to dead issues, etc. We have had enough of that.

On the other hand, what is to be gained by conferring with those who, having been parties to an alienating strife, begin by saying that they have nothing to take back, nothing to modify, nothing to yield. To all show of grievances they reply: "Let bygones be bygones." I suppose that is what the amiable Pilate meant when he said: "What I have written I have written."

See how the large body of Northern and Southern Methodists might talk together, after these two extremes have been ruled out and held off.

Southern Methodist.—In an evil day of heat and passion you said we were "bastards and not sons." You have had time to cool off and think better of it. You must take that back.

Northern Methodist.—That *was* a hard speech to make concerning brothers; but we have said it so often, and writ it in a book called the "Great Secession," how can we go back on ourselves? We really like you; we *feel* the kin, and always have felt it.

S. M.—Call in the bad book and burn it. If you stand on the expense—we are poor, but never mind—we will bear half. As for going back on yourselves, that is only a modern phrase for what our Bible calls repentance and restitution. Come, now, lay your hand on your heart and answer me. Don't you believe we are as genuine, legitimate, regular Wesleyan Methodists as you are? Are we not branches of the same original stock with yourselves? Are we not as truly a part of the church organized in 1784 as you?

N. M.—Be that as it may, the Plan of Separation, as you call it, would rob our branch of the church of its *national* character—it would sectionalize us; whereas we claim the right to go everywhere under our glorious flag.

S. M.—Keep out of view, if you please, the unpleasant consequences of that plan as regards *territorial* restrictions. I am ready to talk with you there, and perhaps may relieve your fears. I am ready to be generous on *that* point, if you will first be just on another and more material one.

N. M.—Well, you have your property. The Supreme Court gave it to you. We have no idea of trying to get it away from you, though our wish extremists sometimes talk and write otherwise.

S. M.—True, the highest civil tribunal in the world gave us our property, and you assent to our quiet possession. You are even glad we have our own. I believe you. The court heard our claim, and divided the inheritance with us, as with *sons*. The court asserted our ecclesiastical and historical legitimacy. We contended for character as well as property—you had denied us both. We claimed the property only on the basis of character. The latter was dearer to us than the former. Is it not strange that you consent to the verdict of this arbitrator, and allow us our money—glad that we have it—and stick and hitch on our fair and good name? It is a matter of honor. We are sensitive to the insult you offer us before the world. We can have no "fraternal relations" with you until you come squarely up to this.

N. M.—It is uncomfortable to go back on ourselves so; but I guess we could come squarely up if your folks would make some confessions too. That would help us, like. I guess we hadn't ought to have said *all* we did say. The best of people do wrong under excitement. The hard talk was not all on our side, and your folks did a deal that they aughtn't have done. You know it.

S. M.—Yes, I do. We did and said much that had better been left undone and unsaid. If we ever denied your birthright, or said of you that you were a secession—no more a part or portion of the original Methodist Episcopal Church in America than the followers of Orange Scott—we should feel bound to take it back. We have spoken and written hard things of you; but if we had ever questioned, and denied formally and officially your church *status*, we should consider it our duty formally and officially to redress that wrong in the calmer hour of reflection.

N. M.—But your property is safe—you have it, and are welcome. We would not disturb your possession if we could.

S. M.—We *have* it; but not by your grace. And your reluctance to admit the *fact* on which our *title* rests makes our extremely timid people think you still have an eye on the property.

N. M.—But we repealed the plan, at least some of our folks did, in 1848—four years after it was drawn up.

S. M.—Herod once made a bad promise, involving the rights of an absent party; and he did worse by sticking to it. We are dealing with Christians, not with Herodians.

N. M.—If we do the right thing we don't wish to seem to do it under that plan, because that plan would compel us to leave the South, where we claim three hundred thousand members, and have schools and churches, and have spent much labor; and our prospects for great usefulness are promising. We can't think of doing that.

S. M.—Even sovereign nations have taken a treaty under revision, years after it was ratified, and agreed to alter boundaries and to do other things necessary to adapt themselves to changed circumstances. The two Methodisms might meet on proper grounds, and do the same.

N. M.—Then you would not insist on our abandoning our churches and schools in the South, and staying on our side of Mason and Dixon's line?

S. M.—There is no longer such a line, in its former significance, and therefore it has no sides. If you can do anything for the negroes to make them wiser and better—Christianize them—I trust you may have large success. We will interpose no obstacle.

N. M.—And what of the whites?

S. M.—Come to all that want you. Let us change the plan, that you may get to them peaceably.

N. M.—Would there be then any interchange of pulpits, and any free and social intercourse between ministers and Conferences?

S. M.—That would depend, among us, entirely on the kind of agents your church employed, and the kind of work they did and the way they did it. There would be no moral hinderance or impediment any longer to your coming, the plan being modified, at that point, to authorize it.

N. M.—Suppose the plan modified in its territorial aspects by concession on your side, and acknowledged of force, on our side, so far as it relates to your *status* and historical rights and position—could both churches then get back to the position indicated by our good Bishop Morris, when he wrote, in September, 1845, saying: "If the Plan of Separation had been carried out in good faith and Christian feeling on both sides it would scarcely have been felt any more than the division of an Annual Conference."

S. M.—Not so easily now as then. A long territorial line between them promoted peaceful working. Now there would be more liability to friction, as the two churches would be often operating in the same field. The more need of revising the treaty and coming to an understanding, that the scandal of building altar against altar may be avoided. The plan, under its modification, might do for neighborhoods what it meant to do for sections. Let us have peace.

N. M.—How can all this be effected?

S. M.—By your General Conference appointing commissioners to meet with our commissioners.

N. M.—I understand your General Conference were not all agreed in appointing commissioners. Only a majority was for it, while a large minority opposed. Will you please give me the terms of their appointment?

S. M.—You are mistaken. Both majority and minority reports agreed in appointing the commissioners. All were for that. Their difference was on a minor point. Here is the resolution:

"*Resolved*, That, in order to remove all obstacles to formal fraternity between the two churches, our College of Bishops is authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three ministers and two laymen, to meet a similar commission authorized by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to adjust all existing difficulties."

N. M.—We can meet you there. We *must* do it. When all existing difficulties are adjusted, then what? Would you not favor union?

S. M.—No; we can be friends without uniting. One of your oracles has said: "There are *two* Episcopal Methodisms in this country. The genius, the tendencies, the development, the spirit that animate and underlie them began to be manifest before 1844. Slavery was not the cause, but the occasion only of their separation into two bands, each under its own government." I could give you their *differentia* if we had time. By and by we may go over that. At peace—they would still be apart; and they must be apart to be at peace.

N. M.—I should like to have your prophecy of what would come after peace—fraternity—was well established between the two Methodisms.

S. M.—The negro free, as well as the negro slave, has been an occasion of difference between us. This would have continued so long as you were at a distance, theorizing, and we, on the spot, dealing practically with the case. Now you are in contact with the problem; full of hope, full of plans. Gradually you will come over to where we stand. You are a smart, shrewd people, and learn fast. In the last few years you have moved toward our position. The tendencies to further movement in this direction are evident. The poetry is wearing off. Your Annual Conferences in the South will divide on the color line, and ultimately you will see and acknowledge that the best service you can do for the negroes is to help them organize a separate and independent church, receiving your friendly aid.

N. M.—The negroes being well and even better provided for than now—what next, for the white people?

S. M.—They can agree among themselves. Your church will then have few *missionaries* or other agents of that class left in the South. Nobody will exclude them; like cranes and swallows they will leave these parts. Here and there you may have a self-supporting congregation among the whites of the South, as we may have among those of the North. But as the passions of fratricidal war die out, and fraternal feeling and intercourse increase, each section of the country will be left pretty much to the care of that branch of Methodism which is native and to the manner born. Each branch is strong enough and large enough for one General Conference jurisdiction. And so we shall come back, under the next generation, to the happy state which Bishop Morris desired to see, but died without the sight. Episcopal Methodism will bless these United States of America with the gospel and ordinances as taught by Wesley, under two General Conferences, each homogeneous; and this division of jurisdiction will produce no more trouble than the division of an Annual Conference."

N. M.—I am pleased at the horoscope, and wish the good time coming was nearer. But will there be no co-operation between these co-equal bodies, substantially of the same faith?

S. M.—The future can take care of its own issues. Perhaps the two Methodisms doing their work at home, each in its own field, may unite on missionary operations abroad, and together build up Conferences in Mexico, in Brazil, in China, in India and in Africa, which shall, in time, grow into independent General Conferences, and thus carry out the Wesleyan mission and mission of spreading scriptural holiness over the earth.

N. M.—Brother, what do you really think is in the way of this consummation?

S. M.—Some faults and feelings contrary to it and delaying it, will no doubt be found in us Southern Methodists. But, as we can see other people's faults more clearly than our own, let me tell you where the main difficulty will be:

1. An unwillingness on your part to do its *justice*, not in properly, but in the more important matter brought out in the opening of our conversation.

2. There is among your people an ambition for territorial aggrandizement—for a "national" organization, which is in the way of peaceful adjustment. Their ecclesiastical polity is controlled by their notion of promoting the union of the States rather than the unity of the churches. They are so busy taking care of "the government" that they seem to forget, at times, what is due to the gospel.

Western Methodist.

In Scotland they have narrow, open ditches, which they call sheep-drains. A man was riding a donkey across a sheep pasture, but when the animal came to a sheep-drain he would not go over it. So the man rode him back a short distance, turned him round, and applied the whip, thinking, of course, that the donkey, when going at the top of his speed, would jump the drain before he knew it. But not so. When the donkey got to the drain he stopped all of a sudden, and the man went over Mr. Neddy's head. No sooner had he touched the ground than he got up, and, looking the beast in the face, said: "Verra weel pitched; but then how are ye gaun tae get over yersel?"

There was a female population of ten years and over of 13,970,479 in the United States according to the last census, and of this 1,439,321—a trifle over one-tenth—were engaged in various trades and occupations. The bulk of this one-tenth consisted of domestic servants, 857,351. In numbers next came the tailors and seamstresses, 97,207; next milliners and dressmakers, 90,180; next teachers, 81,017; next cotton mill operatives, 61,388; next laundresses, 50,690; next nurses, 40,170; and next boarding house keepers, 7,000.

I find that some acknowledge the hand of the minister, but not the hand of Christ. This is a sore dishonor to our glorious Immanuel. It was said of the Erskines that God took away a great part of the blessing from their labors because the people could not see Christ over their heads. The Lord teach us to look above the heads of ministers, to our glorious Redeemer, riding on his white horse, and sending out his arrows of conviction. *McCheyne.*

A sheriff at St. Albans, Vt., recently, having two insane persons to convey from the St. Albans jail to an asylum for the insane at Brattleboro, Vt., called one of the lunatics aside and asked his aid in keeping watch of his companion during the journey, and then did the same with the other. The two lunatics sat side by side, silently eyeing each other through the whole route, and they have kept guard over each other in the asylum ever since.

As a schoolmaster in Scotland was teaching an urchin to cipher on the slate, the precocious pupil put the following question to his instructor: "Whaur div a' the figures gang till when they're rubbit out?"

Religious Intelligence.

—The good work is advancing in Egypt. Ten years ago the Presbyterians planted a mission there. They have now 10 churches, with an average communion roll of more than 400 members in connection with each.

—A missionary in Persia, in visiting Tiflis, a city near Asiatic Turkey, reports that he had never seen such a desire for reading, and such willingness to purchase and read the Scriptures.

—The Northern Presbyterian Church in its march South has organized the Synod of Atlantic, composed of 6 presbyteries in four States, being 123 churches, 44 ministers, and about 10,000 members, mainly colored. They recently held a meeting in Wilmington, N. C.

—The report that 250,000 Polish Catholics have resolved to pass over to the Greek Church is confirmed. A memorandum to the Emperor of Russia acknowledges the secession, and justifies it by "the moral impossibility of accepting the dogma of infallibility."

—While recently in Sweden, Bishop Simpson dedicated chapels at Stockholm, at Upsala and at Wisby. The attendance of members of the State church upon these services showed that the disposition of the Swedish people toward Methodism is becoming more favorable.

—Since the outbreak in Acapulco, Mexico, against the preaching of the Rev. M. N. Hutchinson, of the Presbyterian Board, the Protestant church in that town has increased until it now numbers 100 members. In the surrounding country still towns 100 persons have become Protestants since the attack upon the missionaries.

—A committee of missionaries at Shanghai was appointed to revise the Shanghai Colloquial New Testament, and the missionaries at Constantinople, who are now revising the Turkish New Testament, and expecting to complete that work next summer, were invited to continue their work so as to include the Old Testament in Turkish.

—No one is so popular at unhealthy Mombasa, on the East African coast, as the newly-arrived Church Missionary Society doctor. The work of providing a refuge for liberated slaves at this place is steadily going on. The new settlement is called Frere Town, in honor of Sir Bartle Frere, and is now ready for two hundred refugees from Zanzibar.

—The Wesleyan *Methodist* says: "English Methodists who were interested in the oft-told tale of the Rev. George Scott's mission in Sweden will be glad to know that the American Methodists have been so successful in Sweden that now there are over 100 Methodist preachers and 5,000 communicants there and these are petitioning to have a separate Conference."

—The English Wesleyans have sent the Rev. G. T. Perks to South Africa to visit the various Wesleyan mission stations, and to preside at the first South African Wesleyan Conference, which is to be held in Natal. At the training school for native Christian teachers at Healdtown, Graham's Town district, 58 young men and 7 young women have been sent out to take charge of schools since 1864. A short time ago, when seven students finished the course of studies, 28 applicants were made for the vacancies.

—Rev. Griffith John, of the London society, declares that speaking and reading Chinese are the only two branches of linguistic study which the foreigner can master. Chinese composition is beyond his reach. He has never seen a production by a foreigner which, from a literary point of view, did not excite the ridicule of an ordinary native scholar. Most missionaries, therefore, leave their writing to the Chinese scholars, and are satisfied if they are able to form a critical judgment on the compositions which these native writers have prepared for them.

—The English clergy of the Established Church are said to be working with all their might to make disestablishment popular. The Vicar of Owston has determined to resist at law the right of Methodist ministers to be called "reverend" on their family tombstones. Miss Hester Taylor, daughter of a Nonconformist, died at Stotfold. The vicar refused to read the burial service over the grave, or to allow any one else to do so, saying: "It is not in my power to depute any one to perform a service over the grave in the parish churchyard except a lawfully ordained minister of the Church of England."

The Young Men's Christian Associations of all lands have met in a General International Conference six times, namely: In Paris in 1855 and 1867, in Geneva in 1858, in London in 1862, in Elberfeld in 1865, and in Amsterdam in 1872. The seventh has just closed its three days' meetings in Hamburg, Germany. England and Scotland sent 40 representatives; America and Holland each 5, France 2, and Switzerland and Belgium each 1. The second Sunday in November was set apart as a day of prayer for young men. The associations number in the whole world about 250,000 members. Germany has 9,000 members, Holland 4,000, France 1,100, Scotland 7,000, and Ireland 35 associations.

An association "for the maintenance of purity of worship" in the Established Church of Scotland says, in view of "the most unseemly attitude of sitting in prayer, introducing instrumental music in praise," etc., "we are threatened with an entire subversion of our pure and simple worship by professed friends. Some ministers, kirk sessions, Sabbath school teachers and young men's associations are either actively or passively conniving at changes and corruptions against which the sound Presbyterians of Scotland have steadily protested ever since the days of Knox. The address loudly calls to all intelligent and earnest Presbyterians to preserve our land from a great evil, with which we are at present so seriously threatened."

Our Young People.

CHILDREN'S HYMN.

From the sunny morning
To the starry night,
Every look and motion
Meets our Father's sight.

From our earliest breathing
To our latest year,
Every sound we utter
Meets our Father's ear.

Through our earthly journey,
Wheresoe'er we go,
Every thought and feeling
Doth our Father know.

Let us, then, be careful
That our looks shall be
Brave and kind and cheerful,
For our Lord to see.

Let us guard each moment
With a holy fear,
Fit our every saying
For our Lord to hear.

Let no thought within us,
Hidden or confessed,
Ever bring a sorrow
To our dear Lord's breast.

Hear us, O our Father!
Hear our earnest plea—
Teach thy little children
How to live for thee!

Advocate and Guardian.

From Our Little Friends.

NEAR MARION, ALA., Feb. 8, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: As I see a good many little boys and girls writing to you, I thought that I would write you a short letter. My papa takes the *Advocate*—both the New Orleans and Nashville. We all like to read them very much, especially the Child's Corner in your paper. Your friend, Rev. J. O. Keener, is our pastor for this year. I have heard him preach twice. We live near two of his churches. I attend Sabbath school at one of the churches. Unfortunately our Sabbath schools in the country close in the winter, though we have a small one going on now.

Mr. Editor, in regard to Grandpa Goodale's letters about Barney and the boys' nest—we little folks were very much excited about it at first, but we now have come to the conclusion that it is about like the Irishman whom I heard of, who came over to America. He was boasting, in the presence of a gentleman, how he could fight. The man told him that he knew of a little man not bigger than his thumb that could whip him. The Irishman disputed it. The man referred him to a large hornets' nest. He told him to rap at the door, and the little man of the house would come out. He tapped the hornets' nest and said: "Halloo! little man of the house, come out here; I want to fight you." The hornets all flew out, and the Irishman had to retreat at the top of his speed, hallooing at every jump that he could not fight the man of the house and all of the family at the same time. I see in Grandpa Goodale's last story that we are to have the long looked-for story, "How Barney Milked the Boys' Nest," now, if Tom don't interfere again, as usual, with some of his big words. And now, Mr. Editor, wishing you great success with the ADVOCATE, I remain your little friend,

WILLIE TUCKER.

Three Sunbeams.

BY SIGMA.

Three little sunbeams started out from behind a cloud one day to seek their fortunes. Playing along on their way, each thought of his future. Said one: "I will seek the waves of some river or sea, and will spend my life in playing with the ripples and frolicking with the fishes; and when I am weary and night comes on I will go to sleep in the saffron heart of the water-lily. I will take light wherever I go, and all shall bless me. Happiness is the fortune I seek."

Another said: "I will be high, high up, where all shall climb to reach me. I shall fly to the peak of some lofty mountain-top, or I will grace the palace home of a king, and perhaps rest upon the coronet of gems worn by his beautiful queen. I will be admired. Poets shall sing my beauty, and all shall speak of me. Fame is the fortune I seek."

But the third sighed, saying nothing; yet she thought sadly to herself: "Ah, me! I am but a little beam of sunshine; what can I do? I too would love to play upon the ocean, or rest in the lily bed, or light the home of a king; yet wherever I may go I will, at least, be content. I will love all things, and peace shall be my fortune."

Down upon the bank of a beautiful river a group of merry children stood with rods and lines. "Happy little fishermen!

"How fortunate," thought a little sunbeam; "now I shall have joy indeed." But soon they complained of the sunlight.

"We can catch nothing here," said they; "let us go down into the shade of the trees."

A snowy-winged sail-boat came gliding across the water. In it were seated two lovers. The lady's curls were like gold, her eyes bluer than the sparkling depths below.

"Ah! she will see me," said Sunbeam, dancing lightly from ripple to ripple, watching her reflection in the water, thinking nothing in the world could be more lovely than herself. But the fair lady raised her hand to her eyes, exclaiming: "How pleasant! were it not for the sunlight. Let us hasten to the shade."

And once more Sunbeam was left sorrowful and humiliated. She sank down, down, upon the hard rocky bed of the river. None loved or admired her; she was forsaken and despised, and she wished herself once more among the clouds with her laughing sisters.

In the luxurious apartment of a magnificent palace a little sunbeam has found its way, lighting up frescoed ceiling and gleaming marble. Soon the energetic voice of the housekeeper is heard: "Annette, close the shutters and draw the curtains. It is strange that you are so careless. That sunlight will fade this crimson to white."

Poor little Sunbeam, shut out to shine upon hard walk and rough pavement!

But of the one who said: "I will be content?"

Upon the mountain-side she had found a bit of moss shivering in the cold and shadow. "Let me warm you," whispered Sunbeam, sending a cheering ray into the heart of the moss, which lifted up its head, and grew warm and happy all day. Darting on, she shone into a narrow alley where sunlight rarely found its way, and, slipping in through a hole in a neat but tattered curtain, found herself in a basin of soap and water! Not a poetical home for our little Sunbeam! Do you remember her motto?

Three little children were receiving their daily bath; for in this humble lodging neatness and order were not thought to be incompatible with poverty. But little Sunbeam's wonderful arrival caused sudden suspension of operations.

Such shouts of joy as sounded within those attic walls I am sure had never been heard there before. Cries of "See, see!" "Rainbows!" "Oh, look, quick!" And when an old pipe stem had been procured, and the bubbles began dancing and chasing each other about the room, I think it safe to say that no happier children could have been found in that or any other city.

And it was only when, exhausted by excess of happiness, they had fallen into a restful slumber that Sunbeam softly withdrew. And soon fading away in the arms of "Twilight," she thought of her brief life and the happiness she had given, and said:

"Poor, simple little Sunbeam that I am, I have found not only my own fortune, but those of my sisters also. I have had love and admiration, and I am at peace with all the world, and am content."—*Morning Star.*

What a Boy Can Do.

About two hundred and sixty years ago a poor lad of seventeen was seen traveling on foot in the south of England. He carried over his shoulder, at the end of a stick, all the clothing he had in the world, and had in his pocket an old purse with a few pieces of money given him by his mother, when, with a throbbing, prayerful heart, she took her leave of him on the road, a short distance from their own cottages.

And who was John? for that was his name. He was the son of poor but honest and pious people, and had six brothers and five sisters, all of whom had to labor hard for a living. He was a goodly lad, and at fourteen was disappointed in getting a place as parish clerk, and with his parents' consent set out to get employment.

At the city of Exeter, where he first went, he met with no success; but as he looked on the beautiful cathedral, and in the bookseller's window, a strong desire sprung up in his mind to become a scholar, and at once he set out for the University of Oxford, some two hundred miles off, walking the whole way. At night he sometimes slept in barns, or on the shelter side of a haystack, and often met with strange companions. He lived chiefly on bread and water, with occasionally a draught of milk as a luxury.

Arrived at the splendid city of Oxford, his clothing nearly worn out and very dusty, his feet sore, and his spirits depressed, he knew not what to do.

He had heard of Exeter College in Oxford, and there he went, and, to his great delight, was engaged to carry fuel into the kitchen, to clean pans and kettles, and that kind of work.

Here, while scouring his pans, he might often be seen reading a book.

His studious habits soon attracted the attention of the authorities, who admitted him into the college as a poor scholar, providing for all his wants.

He studied hard, and was soon at the head of his class. He rose to great eminence as a scholar, was very successful as a minister of Christ, and many years before his death, which took place when he was seventy-two, he visited his father and mother, who were delighted to see their son not only a great scholar, but a pious bishop. Such was the history of Dr. John Prideaux, who used to say: "If I had been a parish clerk of Cheborough I should never have been Bishop of Worcester." He left many works as fruits of his industry and learning.

WHOSE BOY IS THAT? He may be seen any day, in almost any part of the village; he never makes room for you on the sidewalk, looks at you saucily, and swears smartly if asked anything; he is very impudent, and often vulgar to ladies who pass; he delights in frightening, and sometimes does serious injury to the little boys and girls; he lounges at the street corners, and is the first arrival at a dog fight or any other sport or scrape; he crowds into the postoffice in the evening, and multiplies himself and his antics at such a rate that people having legitimate business there are crowded out; he thinks himself very sharp; he is certainly very noisy; he can smoke and chew tobacco now and then, and rip out an oath most any time. We ask whose boy he is? Mother, is he yours? We think he is, for there are many good qualities in the lad, and we do not think that you know what he does on the street. Look after him, mother; keep him more at home. Train him, and you will have a son to be proud of.—*American Rural Home.*

Why are pianos the noblest of manufactured articles? Because they are grand, upright and square.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1876.

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CHANGE OF RATES.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate will be furnished to subscribers hereafter at the following rates, including postage:

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To all Ministers of the Gospel and widows of deceased traveling preachers, [illegible]

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The Stealing Epidemic.

Sometimes one form of crime and sometimes another takes the lead. Judging from the general testimony of our exchanges, the most prominent vice of the present hour is stealing. Our Northern religious papers have recently been much occupied with the fall and exposure of two prominent Methodists—Pond, of Worcester, and Winslow, of Boston. These men have attracted more than usual attention because of their high and influential position in the church and in society. The instances in which professedly religious men have of late been guilty of forgery, of embezzlement, and of fraud in other ways, are not few. The prevailing love of money has infected all classes, and those who were once honest and virtuous are occasionally numbered with the victims. This fact only indicates how almost universal and deep the corruption is, and how widespread is the terrible infection.

The whisky prosecutions are revealing dishonesty in high places, and sending hitherto respectable citizens to the penitentiary by scores. Failures and bankruptcies frequently are connected with the exposure of reckless and criminal abuse of credit, and the dishonest appropriation or waste of other people's money. In politics the general drift is to peculation and plunder, and office-holders, as the henchmen and instruments of party supremacy, are expected to gather spoils for themselves and their masters. In private business, in buying and selling, and in mercantile transactions, there is little conscience left about going in debt and in reference to meeting financial obligations. Merchants will buy goods on credit and borrow money to-day, and suspend to-morrow, and banks will receive deposits up to the very hour that they close their doors and declare themselves broken and insolvent.

There are, of course, some risks in legitimate business, but many business failures, when investigated, show that the confidence of creditors has been abused, and that there has been culpable carelessness and often intentional violations of trust. No man should be regarded as honest who trifles with the trusts confided to him, and who, in his haste to get rich, or in the endeavor to sustain his own credit, brings loss and ruin upon another. Both Pond and Winslow probably intended to take up their forged paper before others had been injured, and before their own crimes should be exposed. The clerk that overdraws or embezzles intends to replace the money; the bank defaulter cherishes the purpose to restore what he has used until his defeated plans make it impossible. The borrower uses his credit freely for speculative ventures, expecting, if fortunate, to meet his obligations, but if the hazard turns out badly he knows that he will carry his friends down with him. There is evidently an utter giving way of the sense of moral obligation in reference to business trusts and the sacred duty of paying debts. A man's inability to pay may be conceded, but had he the right to so involve himself and his creditors as to bring about this state of things? If he has been reckless, improvident and deceptive as to the true state of his affairs, we do not see how he can be accounted honest, although there is no law to convict him of stealing.

The abuse of credit, of trusts, and every form of fraud, doubtless owe their immediate cause to the inordinate love or the inexorable want of money. Where style, influence and position depend upon money, and where money is the key that opens almost every door of luxury and comfort, the temptation to get it in any possible way is very great. Whatever the character of the opportunity there are thousands who cannot withstand the tempting occasion. Conscience gives way, every Christian character yields, and those who are without these restraints care nothing but public opinion and legal prosecution. Dishonesty, however, is but a symptom or a single aspect of the moral condition. Integrity is wholeness. A man of integrity is good in every respect—he is chaste, truthful, just, honest. To be without integrity in business and in the pursuit of gain shows that the whole character is bad, and that this particular manifestation is owing to circumstances. "For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." The principle involved in one point embraces the entire law, and the moral restraints are loosened in every direction. A cancer in the face, or in any part of the body, indicates a diseased condition of the entire system. Stealing in the community points to a general depravity that at times breaks up in this particular way.

It is not surprising that there should be so much fraud in connection with the whisky revenue, since the whole whisky business is a wrong to society. Men who have the conscience to make it or deal in it are not likely to stickle about cheating the government out of the tax laid upon it. They have already defiled their souls with the crime against society, and how can we expect them to be honest with the government that licenses the wrong? When men touch the whisky business the wholeness, the integrity of character is broken, and these frauds are the spawn of this monster of iniquity.

To be thoroughly honest people must be right all round. Political hatred, religious prejudice and private interests must have done with expediencies, and they must learn to "do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God." In business, politics and in religion there is need of a great reformation. The devil, in the way of stealing, is just now let loose, and he revels in the hearts and consciences of men, but he doubtless found the house empty, swept and garnished, and ready for his possession. More stringent laws may help to repress the evil, but a general revival of religion, wherein every convert so often ling shall clear himself of stealing, confess his sin, and make restitution, will be the only effectual relief. Specialisms will not do—theft, drunkenness, lechery, are manifestations of the one body of death. Integrity is wholeness, and true religion is a new creature in Christ Jesus.

Col. John B. Sale.

The death of Col. Sale has taken from us a brother beloved, and a friend whom we esteemed it a privilege to know and honor. Most kind, considerate and helpful he was, and always wise, tender and true. Than he there was among us no higher type of genuine manhood. Eminent in his profession, unselfish in his devoted patriotism, gifted in intellect, and cultivated and refined in his tastes, his heart was warmed with the purest benevolence, and ennobled by the sweetness and beauty of the domestic affections. His son, Dr. E. P. Sale, writes us that his disease was locomotor ataxia; and that the disease was probably induced by excessive professional labor. Col. Sale was, by birth, education and enlightened conviction, a Methodist. He knew the God of his father, and died in assured hope of the better resurrection. His death adds one more to that goodly company of our loved ones, of the family kindred, who within a few brief years have entered into rest. The Nashville *Christian Advocate*, in an advanced slip, kindly furnishes us with the following excellent obituary sketch by Dr. McFerrin:

Col. John Burruss Sale was the eldest son of the Rev. Alexander and Mrs. Sarah Burruss Sale, and was born in Amherst county, Va., June 7, 1818, and died in Aberdeen, Miss., January 21, 1876. The announcement has carried sorrow to many hearts. Col. Sale was extensively known and greatly beloved. His father removed to Alabama in 1820 and settled near Courtland, in the valley of the Tennessee. He was a worthy Virginia gentleman, and was esteemed as a genuine Methodist preacher. He was one of the founders of Lagrange College, and Bishop, the subject of this notice, was educated at that institution, under Dr. Snow, Bishop Paine, Young, Sale gave early evidence of superior intellect, and made rapid and steady progress in his academical studies. Having finished his college course, he entered upon the study of law, and in due time was admitted to its practice. To his profession he addressed himself with becoming industry, and soon rose to eminence. He was connected with gentlemen of the finest legal attainments in the country, and occupied an elevated position at the bar. For many years before his death he resided at Aberdeen, Miss., where he was highly esteemed by his fellow citizens, and where he was honored by all classes. In the late war he was an ardent friend of his native South, and volunteered for the service, and from one position to another he was promoted till he became one of the principal counselors of the chief officers in the Western army. Wise, judicious and brave, he was every way suited to the places of confidence to which he was assigned. Col. Sale was a noble specimen of a man. Tall, erect, well developed, with a large, open face, beaming dark eyes, and raven-black hair, in his middle manhood, he attracted attention among multitudes. But it was his high-toned morality, and devotion to the cause of the Christian religion, that gave him the highest rank. He had been early trained in the way of righteousness—his father's house was a house of prayer. His early associates were men of Christian virtue; his education had been directed by a Christian president and faculty, and his mind had been early impressed by the grand doctrines of the Bible; hence when he became a man he became a Christian, and united with the church of his fathers. His last sickness was protracted, but he evinced great patience, and was constantly engaged in prayer and in preparation for his change. His mind was clear, and he said he was "getting nearer and nearer to God." When the last hour came he said he had been getting ready for years, that now his faith was just as great as poor human nature could experience. He met death calmly, thoughtfully, and prayerfully, leaving his wife and children to the care of that God in whom he had trusted. His last wife was Annie Cornelius, brought up and educated in New Orleans, and was married to Col. Sale in Memphis, July 24, 1866. A devoted family has been bereaved, the country has lost a noble citizen, and the church a much friend and a worthy member; and heaven has another happy pilgrim "safely home." Col. Sale was buried January 25, the funeral rites having been performed by his old president and devoted friend and neighbor, Bishop Paine. The writer offers his sincere sympathy to the family and friends of our departed brother, whom he mourns as though he were a relative connected by blood. Surely he was our friend, and the son of a friend whom we loved as a father.

The Gospel of Numbers.

NUMBER III.

This week we give a table of Conferences which have *overpaid* their assessments. The fact of overpayment is both new and thrilling. We have not in this table reckoned amounts collected for domestic missions. You will please remember, therefore, that in most cases full as much more as is here reported would have to be added to cover the whole amount of missionary money paid by the Annual Conferences. That the spirit of missions is growing in our church is further evidenced by the fact that for the first time since the war a few of the Conferences have contributed more largely for foreign than domestic missions. This is the only true mission work—the care of our home fields, while yielding to no other work in its importance, is not properly *missionary* work, and we may not silence our consciences by pleading our duty thereto in bar of the imperative call to awaken to a fuller measure of our obligation to carry the word of life to those who, by distance and birth, are destitute of even the knowledge of its existence.

Number of members taken from last printed General Minutes.

CONFERENCES OVERPAID.

Conferences.	Assessments.	Paid.	Members.	Amount per member.
West Texas	[illegible]	$508 85	1,520	[illegible]
Western [illegible]	[illegible]	196 62	17,115	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	3,291 32	21,703	[illegible]
Indian Mission	[illegible]	87 13	890	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,151 15	11,227	[illegible]
Germany Mission	[illegible]	401 50	916	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	2,192 36	39,063	[illegible]

Let us ponder for a moment, deeply and prayerfully ponder, these figures. The largest amount per member is from the new German Conference. All honor to our Teutonic brethren. Here is a statement of their place, copied from their report: "The time-honored custom among Methodists to hold monthly missionary prayer meetings has become extinct among us. The regular weekly prayer meeting is, in the first week of each month, converted into a missionary prayer meeting. At the close of these meetings the attendants deposit their contributions, usually widows' mites, in a tin box placed near the door. This box is opened annually, and the result handed in as missionary money. These monthly prayer meetings do not only encourage and cherish missionary zeal, but also strengthen our belief in our Savior's final triumph. I can assure you that our German members are wonderfully well posted in regard to the cause of missions throughout the world."

It may be said that the result which they reached was easy of accomplishment where the membership was small, but could not be accomplished in a large Conference. But then, to the three large Conferences—Missouri, Virginia, and South Carolina—Missouri was devastated last year by drouth and grasshoppers; Virginia's worn-out lands are not yet released after the desolation of war; and South Carolina, who can tell its poverty and its sorrow? These three large Conferences grandly move to the front. Wealth has not controlled, numbers will not be found to unlock the problem. I am inclined, from my own study of the figures and facts, to offer as the true solution the simple fact that in some way the *preachers* in these Conferences have become more deeply imbued with the spirit of missions than in sister Conferences. Another *statistical* fact helps to this conclusion. When the missionary treasury was in peril during the past year, and our missionaries suffering, the secretaries made earnest calls on preachers to take up collections and forward to the treasurer direct, in advance of the Conference sessions. In making up this table, which has been done directly from the treasurer's book, I find the largest number of responses made during the year from the Missouri Conference, second largest from the Virginia, and third, South Carolina—not counting Tennessee, which, by convenience of location, would be apt to pay more directly to the treasurer. It is evident, therefore, that the preachers of these Conferences, more than others, keep an eye on missionary intelligence. Brother, do you read the missionary items in our church papers? If our hypothesis is not correct, we look for correction from some member of one of the overpaying Conferences. You may not say these are old and long-trained Conferences. Missouri, East and West Texas, are new, as well as the German Mission Conference.

The amounts reported as paid will not in every case correspond with the amounts reported by treasurers of the Conference Boards of Missions. I have taken actual receipts by the treasurer of our board. In some cases money sent directly to him may not have been reported by donors to their own Conference boards; some cases may be found in which amounts are reported by Conference treasurers which have been paid out by them, and have not passed through the hands of the treasurer here, and for which he has no voucher. He can take no account of such contribution. I think that our addition of the items on his books is correct. I will be glad to make any desired corrections before these figures go into our annual report. Next week I shall continue the Annual Conferences, giving the amounts assessed and paid in each. If, therefore, reports have not been made to the treasurer in full, it would be well to do so at once.

D. C. KELLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

Centenarians.

The New York *Observer* has recently published a number of articles on centenarians. The following is the statistical summary:

The whole number of centenarians mentioned in these articles, and assumed to be living on the first of October last, is 57, of whom 30 are women, 20 are men, and the sex of 7 is not reported. Seven are reported outside the limits of the United States, and among the other 50 who represent 15 States, only 3 are known to be foreigners or negroes. The "centenarian necrology" of the same nine months, as published in the *Evening Post* of December 8, comprising 58 persons, of whom 30 were women, 25 were men, and 3 were of unknown sex. Twelve died outside the limits of the United States, and of the others 8 were negroes, 6 were Irish, 4 were of other nationalities, and 2 were Indians. The American newspapers, therefore, have mentioned no less than 115 centenarians as living within the first nine months of the year just closed, of whom the women numbered 45, and the sex of 10 was not given. Among the 98 living within the limits of the United States, 10 were negroes, 12 were Irish, and 7 were of other foreign nationalities. Of "fifty centenarians" of 1873-4, who were described in the *Christian Union* of the third of March last, 27 were women and 23 were men; 26 were known to be dead, and 21 were presumed to be alive at the opening of 1875. Several of the latter were named in this year's records, 2 of them being included in the "necrology," so that 158 centenarians had been recorded as living within less than three years past. The 66 of these who are presumably still alive, and within the limits of the United States, are distributed as follows: Massachusetts, 10; New York, 8; Vermont and Pennsylvania, each 7; New Hampshire and Connecticut, each 6; Kentucky, 3; New Jersey and Missouri, each 3; Maine, Ohio, Indiana and California, each 2; and Rhode Island, Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana, each 1. Thirty-one of these are women, 29 are men, and the sex, names and nationalities of 6 are not recorded; 7 are negroes, 3 are French Canadians and 3 are Irish, while the remaining 47 seem to be of native American ancestry.

THE VANDERBILT.—The first term of the first session of the Vanderbilt University closed January 31, and the second term opened February 1. The week's examinations were encouraging. A number of the students were "distinguished"—most of them did well—a few were relegated to the lowest grade. The great body of them seem disposed to gird up their loins for more vigorous efforts, which will appear, we trust, in the examinations which will close the session. The theological students are increasing in number. Wesley Hall will no longer contain them, but provision is made for them by the ever-watchful secretary of the board, Dr. Young, who invites all suitable young men in the connection to come, and so do we. The second term was opened last week with excellent addresses by Bishop McTyeire and the chancellor—nearly every student of divinity being present in the systematic theology room. The words of commendation, counsel and encouragement then and there spoken will never be obliterated from the memory of those who heard them. "I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in truth."—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

Hard on Religious Papers.

Notwithstanding the times, not half of our Methodist people who are able take a religious paper. It seems that the leading religious journals of this country have felt the present pressure heavily. The *Methodist Recorder* says:

Among the first things to feel the pressure of hard times is a religious paper. Though it costs but the comparatively small sum of from two to three dollars a year, while many luxuries are indulged in which cost several times as much, the paper is stopped, for "it is hard times, and we must retrench." Doubtless it is hard times, and we admit the need of retrenchment; but we think many begin in the wrong place.

Every family should take at least one religious paper. The father needs it, the mother needs it, the children need it. The people will read; and if they are not shown the importance of religious reading, and furnished with it, they will read something else, which will perhaps do them great injury.

The paper which has the first claim to your support is the one that publishes the truths you profess. If you don't support it, who will? Take other papers if you wish and can, and compare views, but let your representative paper be first.

The following table, taken from an exchange, shows how even the leading religious journals have suffered in the loss of subscribers:

Papers.	Subscribers. 1871.	Subscribers. 1875.	Decrease.
Presbyterian	20,000	14,000	6,000
Evangelist	14,000	12,700	1,300
Interior	13,250	11,500	1,750
Congregationalist	25,810	20,000	5,810
Advance	18,000	18,000	3,000
Methodist	21,333	14,500	6,833
Northern Christ. Advocate	11,931	10,931	1,000
Christian Union	118,331	78,833	40,501
Independent	42,000	37,000	7,000
New York Observer	26,000	26,000	00
Christian at Work	24,000	19,166	5,834

It is said that no less than seven hundred papers—religious and secular—have been forced to suspend publication in this country and Canada since January 1, 1874.

The welcome extended to Messrs. Whittle and Bliss on Tuesday afternoon of last week could not be otherwise than gratifying to them, as well as encouraging to the Christians of St. Louis, who have looked forward to their coming. It was an ovation, quiet, but the room crowded with evidently intensely interested and earnest Christians, ready to see and hear these brethren, and lend their co-operation and sympathy in the work for which they had come. That night they held their first meeting at the Skating Rink, Nineteenth and Pine streets, as the place designated and fitted up for all the evening meetings, as already noted. That meeting was also a success, some twenty-five hundred persons being in attendance. They hold a morning prayer meeting from nine till ten o'clock, and an afternoon Bible reading service from three till four o'clock at the First Methodist church, corner of Eighth and Washington avenue. These meetings are presided over by the pastors in turn, while volunteer prayers are offered and remarks made by parties in the audience, interspersed by singing and Scripture exposition and exhortation by Mr. Whittle. The meetings thus far have been generally well attended, and a good degree of spiritual interest manifest, although the inclemency of the weather has in a measure interfered with the overflow of attendants that was hoped for and promised at the beginning. Everybody seems most favorably impressed with these two brethren. They are modest, and entirely free from sensationalism. Mr. Whittle is a ready talker, and an earnest and sound expositor of the Scriptures. Mr. Bliss is a master at the organ, and as a singer of sacred songs his influence and power over his audience is wonderful, capturing their hearts, and often moving them to tears.—*Interior, February 3.*

REV. GEORGE W. LANGHORNE.—Last week, says the Richmond *Christian Advocate* of February 10, we reported the serious illness of this venerable minister. It is now our sad duty to announce his death. Peacefully and in full hope of eternal life he breathed his last, in the midst of his family, on Thursday, the third instant, at nine o'clock A. M., in the sixty-eighth year of his age. In 1830 he entered the Virginia Conference, and for forty-five years he worked in the vineyard of his Lord. At our late Conference he took a superannuated relation, and since that his health has rapidly failed. Few men have ever devoted themselves to the work of the Christian ministry with greater devotion and with a higher appreciation of its responsibilities. He was emphatically a man of one work, having never in the whole period of his ministry done any other church work than that of Methodist preacher on circuits, stations and districts. He was thoroughly versed in our theology, and was an able defender of our doctrines and usages. As a preacher he was eminently successful, and his labors were rewarded by the conversion of multitudes of souls.

BIBLE ANNIVERSARY.—Public services, in connection with the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Southwestern Bible Society, will be held in the Colleseum Place Baptist church, New Orleans, on Sunday evening, February 20, at half-past seven o'clock, when an address will be delivered by the Rev. W. F. Mussey, D. D., and the annual report of the society will be presented. All are invited to attend.

Bishop Keener sailed for Vera Cruz, on the City of Havana, February 13. He goes to visit our missions in Mexico, and expects to be absent about six weeks.

Our German City Churches.

Our German churches of this city are doing remarkably well. Industriously and faithfully the brethren press forward the cause of our Master, and success crowns their labors.

The church in Carrollton is reviving. The Sunday school numbers sixty scholars. Bishop Pierce appointed Rev. F. M. Henschel pastor of this church.

Soapatu Street church, with Bro. Pauly in the lead, is "coming up from the wilderness, leaning upon her beloved." Bro. Pauly's prayer is that, like Samson, his last work might be his best work in overthrowing the kingdom of darkness. The Sunday school here is one of the best in the city, and numbers seventy-five scholars.

Craps Street church is like a rivulet in a quiet valley—meandering smoothly through the smiling meadows. They have had several accessions of late. Rev. C. A. Grote, the pastor, is deeply spiritual, and his work exhibits signs of genuineness and durability. The Sunday school has much improved of late. Number of scholars, sixty-five.

Dryades Street church is a favorite child of Heaven. Peace—not the peace of the grave-yard—prevails, and a constantly healthy growth is manifest. The attachment of the membership to their pastor was again revealed during watch-night, when presents of more than $100 in value found their way to the parsonage. Among these presents was a costly *robe de chambre*. We have here a membership of one hundred and seventy-five, and about an equal number of scholars are enrolled in the Sunday school. Bro. Keller, the superintendent, is a zealous Sunday school worker, and renders his pastor valuable assistance.

On the other hand, there is curious and unexpected confirmation of the evils of mixing races that are far apart in the analogical and direct evidence produced by Mrs. Hutchinson. The mixed castes are unhappy, diseased and weak. Livingstone quotes a Portuguese gentleman as saying: "God made white men, and God made black men; but the devil made half castes." The sense of the sentence seems to be confirmed by Mr. Huth's studies. Half castes are generally worse than their parents, and the term is, in all countries where the thing prevails, a term of reproach. In our own it is to be noted that slavery sheltered from reproach on the lower side, while it produced hate on the higher side. Marriage must be founded on likes; and the distant unions breed weakness, misery, barbarism. The whole South American country attests the evil of admixture between distant branches of the human family. Wherever and whenever reunion in blood is desirable it will be safely attained only through other races standing between the two ends, for example, the Mongolian between Caucasian and negro, and even then a long agony will be suffered in the blood elevation of the lower races. The science of the subject seems at this point to make the nature which shrinks from contact and union a wise instinct—an instinct of self-preservation.—*Methodist.*

LIFE OF DR. GREEN.—By a card in this issue it will be seen, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, that the Rev. William M. Green, by request of the Tennessee Conference, has undertaken to write the biography of his late venerated father, Dr. A. L. P. Green. He wants *data* of every sort, and abundance might be furnished, as the doctor conducted for many years an extensive correspondence. Besides, he moved freely among all classes, conversed with all, preached to all—fished with not a few—and made more anecdotal history than almost any other man of his time. Let not all his good things be forgotten. There will be great blame somewhere if we do not have a rich, racy biography—a valuable addition to our connectional literature.

I know not why we should delay our tokens of respect to those who deserve them until the heart that our sympathy could have gladdened has ceased to beat. As men cannot read the epitaphs inscribed upon the marble that covers them, so the tombs that we erect to virtue often only prove our repentance that we neglected it when with us.—*Lord Lytton.*

OUR PRICE CURRENT.—We notice that the publisher has greatly enlarged the weekly statement in the ADVOCATE of the markets and price current. This department will be still farther improved from time to time, and always undergoes careful revision every week. It will prove a valuable department, especially to our subscribers in the country.

FLORENCE FUND.—The following sums will be turned over to foreign missions by the editor and the account closed:

1875.		
Aug. 7.—From Mrs. M. R. Cain		$1 00
Aug. 16. From [illegible]		1 00
Aug. 31. From Lucy Lee		1 00
Aug. 17. From Mattie Atkinson		1 00
Sept. 28. From A. Pearl Parsons		1 00
Total		$5 00

BISHOPS' MEETING.—The Bishops' meeting will be in Nashville on the first Wednesday in May.

The postoffice address of Rev. H. P. Bowen is Seguin, Texas.

The New Orleans Pacific railroad can only be retarded and postponed by the failure of our citizens to subscribe a sufficient amount to enable the company to prosecute vigorously its work. Delays are not only dangerous, but deadly, so far as the prosperity of our city is concerned in the completion of this enterprise. We cannot afford to wait for it. Our trade, every branch of our business, every interest, every species of property, is depreciating for the want of this road. We rapidly approach the final collapse and catastrophe that must pronounce the doom of New Orleans as the great commercial mart of the Southwest. While we are hesitating and haggling about small contributions to this work, other communities are making rapid strides to snatch from us this only hope and resource which is left to us for our restoration and revivification. Can our citizens be idle, indifferent or niggardly in view of this great peril, this urgent need, for prompt, liberal and zealous aid and co-operation in the enterprise which is to effect such momentous results, and the failure of which involves such critical consequences? The practical and public-spirited gentlemen who have charge of this enterprise, and the citizens who have undertaken to canvass for subscriptions therefor, have set an example to the people at large which alone ought to inspire them with confidence, and stimulate them, each in his sphere, to like activity and zeal. The best mode of demonstrating their zeal is by subscribing to the stock of the company, each according to his means. This is the only earnest now required by the company to give assurance of the early completion of the road, and the realization of its brilliant and substantial fruits in the vastly increased trade of our city, in the advance of all values, and the dispersion of all the clouds and doubts as to the future growth, progress and greatness of New Orleans.

Books and Periodicals.

LOUISIANA, AS IT IS. By Daniel Dennett, New Orleans: Eureka Press, 1875. A well-printed volume of 176 pages, in paper cover. It contains a large mass of reliable information for farmers, Patrons of Husbandry, laboring men, manufacturers, capitalists, and all others who may desire to settle or purchase lands in the Gulf States. The topography, climate, soil and products of the State are fully examined, and the peculiar characteristics of the different sections are described. Col. Dennett is well qualified for such a work as this, and his pages show careful observation and research, and a thorough personal acquaintance with Louisiana. It is a valuable and instructive work, and should have an extensive circulation.

—Our Sunday school periodicals for March look fresh and tempting. The pictures in the Visitor appear to be better than usual, and the editing is wise and care are evident on every page. The Magazine has the following table of contents: A Sabbath with Jesus; part 2, by A. A. Lipscomb, D. D.; S. L. E. Echoes, by the Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., Science and Religion, by the editor; The late Rowland Hill, by John Hawthorn, B. D.; Last Days of Hannah More, Good Words; Editorial, Miscellany, Our Book-Table, Expository Notes, Questions for Bible Classes, International Texts.

—Ware's Valley Monthly for February has a fine array of articles. We note especially: A Review of Ruf, Newcomb's A B C of Finance, the Centennial Outlook, From Waterloo to Appomattox, A Plea for Charlotte Corday, Notes of a Trip to China, Money and Credit. The editorial department, embracing topics personal and social; political, ecclesiastical, educational, scientific, literary, art, music and drama, is ably conducted.

—N. Tibbals & Sons, 37 Park Row, New York, have published a new book of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's work as great evangelists, with the best thoughts and discourses of Mr. Moody, and portraits on steel. The advantage of this edition is that it has been carefully edited, indexed and numbered, while giving any reference to the thoughts and illustrations, Sixty cents per copy. Agents wanted. Address publishers.

—Briggs & Bros.' Quarterly Illustrated Floral Week, January, 1876, is very beautifully in its type and engravings, and contains a complete catalogue and description of flowers and vegetables. Published at Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill.

—The New Guide to Rose Culture is a handsome pamphlet published by the Dingee & Conard Company, Rose growers, West Grove, Chester county, Penn. Price, ten cents.

—The Western Manufacturer for February has been received. An illustrated journal of Western manufactures, mechanic arts, science and general news. Fox & Coyne, publishers, Chicago.

—The American Agriculturist for February has been received. An excellent number of this very superior publication. Published by the Orange Judd Company, New York.

—The Hunger Oracle is the title of a new weekly, published at Homer, La., of which Rev. J. C. Reed is editor and proprietor. We wish the Oracle a prosperous career.

—The Southern Cultivator for February has been received. It is filled with valuable information suited to our climate and people.

—The Gardener's Monthly and Horticulturist for the current month is a very superior number of this useful publication.

A deaf and dumb mendicant was suddenly startled by the rude shouts of some boys while walking down a New York street, and in turning slipped on an orange-peel and fell. He gave the lads a severe lecture, much to the enjoyment of a blind beggar at the corner, who saw the whole occurrence through his green glasses, and was highly amused thereat.

MARRIED.

MCDADE—ELDRIDGE. Near DeKalb, Miss., on the 23d instant of January, 1876, by Rev. A. J. Coleman, Mr. William McDade to Miss Laura Eldridge.

ADAMS—BETHANY. By Rev. A. J. Coleman at the residence of the bride's father, in Kemper county, Miss., Mr. James Adams, of Wilcox county, Ala., to Miss Ethel Bethany.

CARTER—NAYLOR. At the residence of the bride's brother in-law, Mr. J. P. McKelvaine, by Rev. A. J. Coleman, Mr. John Carter to Miss N. E. Naylor, both of Kemper county, Miss.

EVANS—HUTCHINSON. On Tuesday, February 1, 1876, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Kemper county, Miss., by Rev. A. J. Coleman, Mr. Robert S. Evans to Miss Dorothea Hutchinson.

HUDSON—COOPER. January 27, 1876, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. J. Wright, Mr. J. T. Hudson to Miss Anna Cooper, all of Broadway county, Ala.

BROWN—STOCKWELL. On the 12th of January, at the residence of the bride's father, near Baton Rouge parish, La., by the Rev. N. H. Young, Mr. Henry V. Brownell and Miss Mary E. Stockwell.

HANLEY—DILLON. On the 12th of January, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Dillon, in Lake Providence parish, La., by the Rev. N. H. Young, Mr. Hanley and Miss Dillon.

ALLBRITTON—GREENWELL. On the 13th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Greenwell, in Baton Rouge parish, La., by the Rev. N. H. Young, Mr. A. V. Allbritton and Miss Virginia Greenwell.

BIRD—COOPER. By Rev. Edmund A. Hoss, at the residence of Mr. John P. Bird, Mr. Lycurgus Bird to Miss Lucy Cooper, all of Pike county, Miss.

PATTERSON—HUTCHINSON. By Rev. E. A. Hoss, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Thomas Patterson to Miss Mary Hutchinson, all of Pike county, Miss.

HENDERSON—HILTON. By Rev. E. A. Hoss, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Cornelius Henderson to Miss Mary Hilton, all of Pike county, Miss.

MONTGOMERY—WORTH. [illegible]

Publisher's Department.

TO OUR AGENTS.

[illegible] We [illegible] a clergyman [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Hyde, [illegible] and Canal street, New Orleans, [illegible] Magazine [illegible] WALL & [illegible]

S. J. RUNDELL, Esq. Those of our [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] agency of the Southern Methodist [illegible] office will [illegible] Editor Mr. [illegible] Hamilton is [illegible] of the office. [illegible] Keep McDonald [illegible] office [illegible] to have the [illegible] Christian Advocate [illegible] a gentleman [illegible] in the [illegible] place [illegible] agent [illegible] Mr. S. J. [illegible] Rundell [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] the patronage of the [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] as well [illegible] the [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] Rundell [illegible] the [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] Rundell [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] Rundell [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] Rundell

Farm, Garden and Household.

Thoughts for the Month.

PITCHING THE CROP.

We hope no reader of the *Cultivator* will pitch his crops this year without mature deliberation. Beware of the "delusive phantoms of hope," and count well the cost before beginning. See well to it that you *do not over-crop yourself*, not only in the sense of planting more than you have mules or hands to tend or manures to fertilize, but in the still more important sense of having *means to pay as you go*. Avoid *credit* in every shape and form. It has made the "middleman" the oppressor, and is the parent of all our agricultural troubles. You may attempt to explain them by this, that and the other, but they all go back at last to this miserable credit system which has cursed the land for ten years past. Examine your cribs and barns, and, if you have shy more mules than you can feed well, sell the overplus at once, and reduce your crop. Pay wages, if possible, to hands, and if you have means to hire only a few on this basis, reduce your crop accordingly. Rent your surplus land to tenants who have the means to plant without your "backing," or else sow them in grains or grasses, or let them rest. It is in this sense that we urge you not to "over-crop" yourself.

It is best to put manure for corn in the ground just *before* or at planting-time, and it is not desirable to plow it very deep in the soil. Everything should be ready, that planting may begin just as soon as the seasons will permit. Plant whenever it gets warm enough to secure a "stand." Early corn will generally produce best, and, besides, can be laid by early, so as to give better opportunities to work a cotton crop. It is best to plant a part of the crop in some early-maturing variety, that will ripen by July 1, as a precaution against July drouth; but the bulk of the crop should be of some large-eared, productive variety.

SPRING OATS.

This is not a valuable crop—sometimes produces well, but is too uncertain, unless a rust-proof variety is sown upon very rich land. Where ample provision has not been made for stock feed, it would be best, however, to risk this crop. Select good land and sow early, and it is best to sow one and a half to two bushels seed per acre. Crowding hastens the ripening of the crop, and lessens the danger from drouth and rust.

CLOVER AND GRASS.

The latter half of this month is the best time for the spring sowings of these. Put land in fine tilth, manure it well, with phosphates for clover and ammoniacal manure for grass, and sow a plenty of seed. Brush in very lightly, and then roll the land. In the case of grass particularly, unless a very thick stand is secured, broomsedge and other native grasses will most certainly take possession of the land in a few years. We would advise the sowing of about double the quantity of seed usually recommended—say of red clover fifteen pounds per acre, orchard grass two bushels, etc.

PREPARATION FOR COTTON.

Composts of cotton seed and acid phosphate should be put up this month, both because there is more leisure for such work, and the reaction between the phosphate and seed is more perfect when time is given. They may, however, be made not more than two or three weeks before being distributed. Where green cotton seed and acid phosphate are to be put in drill for cotton without being composted, it should be done during this month. It is not safe to defer this work, both because some of the seed are liable to come up if put in late, and because it is desirable that their active fermentation should be over before the crop is planted; otherwise there is danger about securing a good stand. The gases generated during active fermentation seem to injure the young plants.—*Southern Cultivator.*

LARGE POULTRY-YARD.—The following account of the largest poultry-yard in New York is given in the *Tintic's Journal*:

It is at Greene, Chenango county, and is kept by Mr. A. B. Robeson. He has six thousand ducks, four thousand turkeys and twelve hundred hens. They consume daily sixty bushels of corn, two barrels of meal, two barrels of potatoes and a quantity of charcoal. The meal, potatoes and charcoal are boiled together, and form a pudding, which is fed warm. He has commenced to kill them off, and employs fifteen hands to pick, two to kill, and one to carry away and pack in cracks until frozen; then they are ready to pack for shipping. He also employs two men to cook the feed and feed them. He has twelve buildings for his fowls, from one to two hundred feet long, fourteen feet wide, and seven feet under the eaves, with a door in each end of them.

Mr. Robeson bought most of his ducks in the West, and had them shipped in crates—three dozen in a crate. He also has an egg house, thirty-five by fifty feet, and four stories high. The outside is eighteen inches thick, and built of cut stone, laid in mortar, boarded up on the inside, and filled in between the outside and inside wall with sawdust, it taking three thousand bushels. Mr. Robeson claims that he can keep eggs any length of time in this building. He also keeps the poultry that he is now dressing until next May or June, which he sells for eighteen to twenty-five cents per pound, and it cannot be told from fresh-dressed poultry. He gets ten cents per pound for turkey's feathers, twelve for hen's and sixty-five for duck's. He says there is money in poultry, and he thinks he can make out of his six thousand ducks enough to pay for his egg-house, which cost $7,000. He intends to keep a great many more next season, and has agents out all over the country buying up poultry and eggs.

WASHING MUSLIN DRESSES.—Muslin dresses, even of the most delicate color, can be cleaned in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, without losing their color. Melt half a pound of soap in a gallon of water; empty it in a washing-tub; place near two other large tubs of clean water, and stir into one a quart of bran. Put the muslin in the soap, turn it over and knead it a few minutes; squeeze it out well, but do not wring it, lest it get torn; rinse it about quickly in the bran for a couple of minutes. Rinse again well for a couple of minutes in clean water. Squeeze out dry and hang it between two lines. A clear, dry day should be chosen to wash muslin dresses. Half a dozen may be done this way in half an hour. The last rinse may be prepared in the same way as the rinses for woolen fabrics. A colored pattern on a white ground must not be liked. The bran may here be dispensed with. When the dress is dry, make the starch; for a colored muslin, white starch and unboiled, but made with boiling water, is best for muslin dresses. Stir the starch with the end of a wax candle; dip the dress; hang it again to dry. When dry, rinse it quickly and thoroughly in clear water; hang it to dry again; sprinkle and roll it up afterward iron it with hot irons. Hot irons keep the starch stiff. This rinsing after starching is called clear starching; none of the stiffness, but much of the unsightliness of the starch is removed in this way. The advantage of thus cleansing dresses instead of washing them is, first, if colored, the process is so rapid that there is not time for the colors to run. Secondly, the fabric is not rubbed, and therefore not strained and worn out. Thirdly, the process saves nearly all labor, and is so quickly done that any lady may manage it for herself in the absence of a laundry maid or lady's maid.—*Household Guide.*

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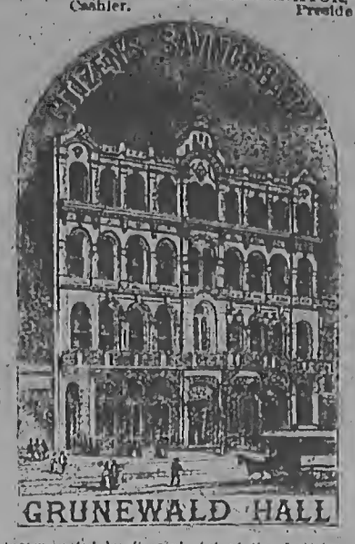

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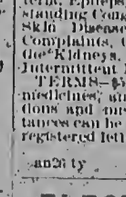

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Scientific.

—The weeping willow was named *Salix Babylonica* because it was supposed to be the willow alluded to by the psalmist as that on which the Jews hung their harps. Hebrew scholars have recently concluded that the word translated "willows" should be "poplars," and Karl Koch has shown that the weeping willow is in all probability a native of China. Since then further investigation seems to indicate that the *Populus Euphratica* is the "willow" of the psalmist.

—There is now on exhibition in Paris a platinum wire which is placed in a bottle and ignited by electricity from a bichromate battery. It is intended to be immersed in the sea, and the light emanating from it is said to attract an immense number of fishes. Experiments have been made lately on the coast of the Antes du Nord, on a bank of sardines, with highly satisfactory results. The glass must be green or black, otherwise the fish are frightened by the glare, and do not follow the light.

—An elaborate monograph on the phenomena of digestion in insects has been lately published by Prof. Felix Plateau, so well known by his researches in this direction, in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Science of Brussels. The points especially novel are those of the alkalinity of the digestive tube, and the functions of the gizzard and malpighian tubes, the last of which he, with others, regards as exclusively excretory in their nature, containing oxalic, uric and phosphatic salts. Numerous drawings of the crystals of these substances are engraved on the plates.

—In the "Transactions" of the St. Louis Academy of Science Mr. C. V. Riley, the energetic and able state entomologist of Missouri, describes the habits of two interesting insects, which live in the curious traps of the pitcher plant (*Sarracenia variolaris*.) One of these is a very small moth, (*Xanthoptera semicrocea*,) which lays its eggs in the pitcher, where the young caterpillars live in a light web and feed on the cellular tissue of the leaf. The other is a dipterous insect (*Sarcophaga Sarraceniæ*,) the larvæ of which are stated to be dropped into the receptacle, to feed upon the putrid remains of other insects which have perished in the trap, and finally to crawl through the bottom of the pitcher into the ground, to undergo their transformations.

—Of the interesting discoveries in connection with vegetable physiology, one recently made by Adolph Mayer is by no means the least. It has been long known that living plants evolve oxygen; but this was supposed to be solely due to the absorption of carbonic gas from the atmosphere, the carbon being retained to build up the structure, and the oxygen being then returned to the atmosphere. Mayer now finds that there is an evolution of oxygen continually going on—even when there is no carbonic acid in the atmosphere—in those plants which contain acids; excepting oxalic acid; for these have not the exhaling power in regard to oxygen possessed by the rest. The oxygen in these cases, results from a reduction of the acid in the sunlight to some carbo-hydrate. The plants experimented with were succulents, chiefly of the Crassuleous family.

Dynamite.

Public attention has been called anew to this powerful explosive compound since the recent disaster at Emerhaven. It is commonly called "giant powder," and was invented by M. Noble, a Swedish chemist, in 1866-7. It consists of nitro-glycerine absorbed by some porous, inert solid. The best material for an absorbent is a siliceous infusorial earth found in Hanover, Germany, and known as kessel guhr. It will absorb and retain about three times its weight of nitro-glycerine, and has the appearance of damp Graham flour. This in prevents the transmission of all ordinary sudden shocks, except under pressure in a confined space. The presence of the inert mineral constituents serves also to absorb heat, so that a high temperature cannot be readily imparted to the whole; but when imparted this temperature effects a great expansion of the gases, and increased effectiveness of the explosion. Ignited in the open air, dynamite burns quietly with nitrous fumes. Exploded (usually by means of a fulminating fuse or cap,) it gives off sulphuric acid, nitrogen and hydrogen, and leaves a white ash, with little or no smoke. It has been decided as the safest of all explosives, not being affected by a prolonged temperature of one hundred degrees centigrade, nor is it as dangerous as nitro-glycerine when it solidifies at 11 degrees centigrade. Neither heat nor electricity shocks cause it to decompose or explode. The principal dangers connected with its use are those of the strong fulminating powders used in the percussion fuses to explode it. Dynamite, if carefully made, containing an excess of nitro-glycerine, may, by the latter becoming the capillary force of the mineral particles, collect in drops and settle from the mass, and become a source of serious accidents. Moreover, it may be that freezing, or allowing after freezing, has a tendency to segregate the oil. Prof. Draper, in one of his works on popular science, has it that Noble was led to his experiments from which resulted the dynamite by the fearful explosions of nitro-glycerine at Aspinwall, San Francisco, Sydney and elsewhere, years ago. After referring to the several means of exploding, Prof. Draper adds that M. Guyot, a French chemist, has shown that the nitro-glycerine may soak out from the mixture with sand, and, saturating the paper of the cartridges and boxes, consume the state in which it is usually exploded by a slight blow.

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OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND PRICES,
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Medicines imported directly from Europe. Medicines sent by mail or express.
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And all kinds of Marble Work
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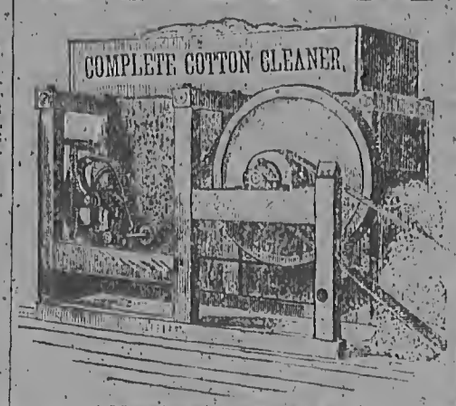

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Superior Bells of Copper and Chi, mounted with Rotary Hanging, for Churches, Schools, Court-houses, Farms, Factories, etc. Prices warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, 102 and 104 East Second St., Cincinnati.
ja20 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM GREGG. MRS. ADA GREGG
Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,
NO. 154 CANAL STREET,
Next door to New Orleans Savings Institution.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A long acquaintance with the various kinds of
SEWING MACHINES
has induced us to make a specialty in this line. First-class Machines of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Under-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $25. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones.
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Second-hand Machines, in good order, at half price. The best Needles for all Machines.
REFERENCE.—J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss.
Send for catalogue and circular.
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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
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AT
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Opposite the Magazine Street Market,
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This is the greatest Boot and Shoe House in the South, where Boots, Shoes and Hats can be purchased at THE LOWEST PRICES. Cheaper than the Cheapest. A call will convince anyone that this is the cheapest and best place to purchase Boots, Shoes and Hats in the South.
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de6 1y LOUIS DIMMEL, Agent.

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Between Josephine and Jackson.
I call the attention of my friends and the public in general to my having reopened a Dry Goods Store, wherein I will keep constantly on hand a full and well-assorted stock of all kinds of
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My motto—QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
ja6 4m

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Workingmen's Grocery Store.
THE BEST for EVERYTHING GOOD WEIGHT AND HONEST DEALING.
EVERYTHING SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, AND
Exclusively for Cash.
Meats of all kinds, choice Family Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and all kinds of Fancy Goods, etc.
Customers will find that they can save money, even on staples, by purchasing of me. Call and see. Polite attention given to every one.
J. D. REEL,
779 and 781 Tchoupitoulas street,
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GLASS STAINER.
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T. W. BOTHICK,
UNDERTAKER,
271 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Embalming and Disinterring. Bodies carefully shipped. Carriages and Cabs for hire. de23 1y

New Orleans Markets.

From the New Orleans Price Current.

The river is 4 feet 9 inches below high-water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals for the three days ending February 15:

	bales.
Mississippi river and bayous	
Red river	
Ouachita river	
Railroads	
Lake	
Mobile	
Texas	
Florida	
Total	

On Monday the demand was rather slack throughout the day, and the movement checked by the offerings presenting an unsatisfactory assortment, as well as by factors refusing concessions claimed by brokers. The sales embraced 5,301 bales. As a general thing prices were steady, and some descriptions decidedly firm, but a portion of the business, nevertheless, was at figures which had been previously refused. There seemed to be an impression among several buyers that they would do better by awaiting the sampling of the forty-eight hours' receipts, but factors showed little or no disposition to stimulate the demand by meeting it more freely. The dispatches were not calculated to have much influence. On Tuesday the market opened with a fair inquiry, and although operations were restricted by brokers claiming concessions which factors were unwilling to grant, yet 2,500 bales changed hands during the morning, partly at easier rates and partly at steady prices, after which the movement became more active, resulting in further transactions to the extent of about 6,000 bales, making a total for the day of 8,500 bales. At the close there was quite a split of opinion with regard to prices, some leading authorities reporting them steady and others easier. A part of the business was undoubtedly at previous rates and some descriptions in particular, which it was difficult to find except in lots which factors would not break a minute under extreme rates, but in a large portion of sales the buyers reported that they had found the market easier, and in some cases factors accepted offers below what they would have previously accepted. The assortment of the offerings was rather unsatisfactory.

The above makes an aggregate for the past three days of 25,300 bales, against 30,159 for the corresponding time last week and 27,801 the week before.

The receipts proper at the ports since the first of September, exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, are 2,455,155 bales, against 2,580,076 bales to the same date last year and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest mail dates, as compared with last year, is 45,079 bales. The increase by the reports per telegraph is 61,436—3,251,201 against 2,802,765. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year, there is an increase of 56,630 bales to Great Britain, of 75,076 to France, and of 20,254 to other foreign ports. We quote:

Inferior	
Low ordinary	
Ordinary	
Strict ordinary	
Good ordinary	
Strict good ordinary	
Low middling	
Strict low middling	
Middling	
Strict middling	
Good middling	
Middling fair	

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875, bales	
Arrived past three days	
Arrived previously	
Exported past three days	
Exported previously	
Stock on hand and on shipboard	

SUGAR.—The supplies are light and the demand is slack at weaker prices. The receipts on Saturday and Monday, comprising 1 hhd, 1 bbl, were mostly sold at 5c. for inferior, 5½@6c. for common, 6@6½c. for good common, 6½@6¾c. for good fair, 6¾@7c. for fully fair, 7@7½c. for prime, 7½c. for choice, 8c. for good seconds, 8½@8¾c. for gray clarified, 8½@9c. for yellow clarified, 8¾@9c. for off-white clarified, and 9@9½c. for white clarified. On Tuesday 655 hhds came in and sold slowly at the above prices.

MOLASSES.—The market is dull and the supplies sold slowly at easier prices for buyers. No choice on hand; it is called for, and would command high prices, while low grades and poor quality are a drug on sale. The supplies on Saturday and Monday, comprising 262 hhds and 14 half hhds, were mostly sold at 26c. for inferior fermenting, 28c. for fair fermenting, 30@31c. for prime fermenting, 32c. for strictly prime fermenting, 40c. for mixed boiled, 45c. for prime reboiled, and 50@52½c. for choice reboiled. On Tuesday 772 hhds came in. Good grades were in fair demand but low grades were very difficult of sale, and the supplies sold slowly at the above prices. Arrived during the past three days, 3,371 hhds.

POULTRY.—Western-grown chickens sell at $5@5 50, young $3@3 50, ducks $4, geese $5@5 50, turkeys $15@16 per dozen. Louisiana-grown chickens $4@4 50, young do. $3@3 50, ducks $3@4, geese $5@6, turkeys $12@14 per dozen.

EGGS.—The market is well supplied. Large receipts are on the way. The demand is moderate. Western are quoted at 15@17c., Louisiana 18@20c. per dozen.

HIDES.—Country green are quoted at 6@7c., dry salted 12c., dry flint 14@15c. per lb; damaged half price.

MONETARY.

Gold opened on Tuesday at 112¾@113, against 113, at New York, and after a moderate business closed at 113½@113¾, against 113¾ in that market.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15, 1876.

Texas steers, choice, per head	
Texas steers, first quality, per head	
Texas cattle, second quality, per head	
Texas cattle, third quality, per head	
Western heifers, per lb net	
Sheep, first quality, per head	
Sheep, second quality, per head	
Milch cows, choice, per head	
Milch cows, per head	
Calves, per head	
Yearlings, per head	

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

At Which Country Orders can be Filled.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$1 00	—
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, 1 ham. and shovel tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, ridging and working	20 00	35 00
Shovels and Spades	6 50	11 00
Axes	9 00	11 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Hall do with cutters	6 50	8 00
Manly's double shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn-hills, Company's	120 00	425 00
" Western	250 00	—
Improved corn and cotton planter	15 00	—
Tobacco planter	15 00	—

Wagons, Carts, Etc.:

Wagon, two horse	55 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	125 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skeins	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	125 00
Cane wagons	—	200 00
Ox wagons	100 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	—
Cane cart	100 00	120 00
Tongue cart, complete	—	120 00
Plantation cart	—	55 00
Hackney cart	65 00	75 00

Iron, etc.:

Round	—	—
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	5
Sheet	6	7
Nail rods	5	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, per M:		
Lake	10 50	11 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	15 00	16 00
American fire	—	22 —
Lime, per bbl:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Rosendale	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 50	3 00
Lumber, per M:		
Boards, yellow pine	—	—
Boards, cypress	—	—
Flooring, yellow pine	25 00	40 00
Flooring, cypress	—	—
Ceiling, yellow pine	30 00	40 00
Weatherboards, dressed	30 00	40 00
Weatherboards, rough	18 00	25 00
Shingles	3 50	4 00
Laths	3 50	4 00
Nails, per keg	4 00	4 50
Glass, per box of 100 feet:		
French, single	3 50	4 00
French, double	4 50	5 00
Frost	4 00	4 50
Rosendale	3 50	4 00
White Lead, per lb	9	11
Paris Green, per lb	25	30
Putty, per lb	4	5
Whiting, per lb	1	1½
Linseed Oil, per gallon	70	75

GROCERIES.

Butter, per lb:		
Western choice	25	28
Western ordinary	20	22
Coffee, per lb:		
Rio	16	18
Laguayra	17	19
Java	25	28
Mocha	28	30
Candles, per lb:		
Sperm	45	50
Star	22	25
Adamantine	18	20
Chocolate, per lb:		
Caracas	45	60
Vanilla	1 00	1 25
Canned Fruits, per can:		
Peaches	1 50	2 00
Corn, per bbl:		
Best kind	3 50	4 00
Cheese, per lb:		
Western	12	14
Factory	14	16
Dairy	10	12
Edam	75	80
Flour, per bbl:		
XXX	6 50	7 00
XXXX	7 00	7 50
Family	7 50	8 00
Extra	8 00	8 50
Fancy	8 50	9 00
Extra fancy	9 00	9 50
Crackers, per lb:		
Soda	8	9
Butter	9	10
Pilot	7	8
Oysters, per can:		
Standard	1 00	1 25
Select	1 25	1 50
Rice, per lb:		
No. 1	7	8
Ordinary	5	6
Imperial	6	7
Carolina	8	10
Japan	6	7
Soap, per lb:		
Brown	5	6
Mottled	6	7
Castile	12	14
Starch, per lb	6	8
Salt, per sack	1 50	1 75
Sugar, per lb:		
Crushed	11	12
Powdered	10	11
Coffee A	9	10
Extra C	8	9
C	7½	8
Yellow C	7	7½
Dark yellow	6½	7
Molasses, per gallon:		
Choice	45	50
Prime	40	45
Fancy	35	40
Syrup, per gallon:		
Choice	60	70
Prime	50	60
Fancy	45	50
Teas, per lb:		
Imperial	60	70
Gunpowder	60	70
Young Hyson	60	70
Oolong	60	70
Tobacco, per lb:		
Common leaf	25	30
Fine leaf	35	40
Navy plug	40	45
Fine cut	50	60
Smoking tobacco	30	35
Cigars, per M:		
Common	25 00	30 00
Medium	35 00	40 00
Fine	50 00	60 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, per bushel:		
White	52	55
Mixed	50	52
Yellow	48	50
Oats, per bushel:		
Western	40	45
Texas	35	40
Bran, per 100 lbs	80	85
Hay, per 100 lbs:		
Timothy	1 00	1 10
Prairie	80	90
Cotton Seed Meal, per ton	28 00	30 00
Corn Meal, per bbl	3 00	3 50

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, per lb:		
Sides	11	12
Shoulders	9	10
Hams, sugar-cured	14	16
Mess Pork, per bbl	22 00	23 00
Lard, per lb:		
Choice leaf	11	12
Common leaf	9	10

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
1½	9	10
Five-eighths	10	11
Twine, per lb	12	14

WOODENWARE AND CORDAGE.

Buckets, per doz:		
Painted two-hoop	1 25	1 50
Painted three-hoop	1 50	1 75
Tubs, per set:		
Painted	2 50	3 00
Cedar	3 00	3 50
Brooms, per doz:		
Carolina	3 00	4 00
Common	2 00	2 50
Rope, per lb:		
Manilla	15	17
Cotton	16	18

SUNDRIES.

Axle Grease, per box of about 100 lbs:		
Home	5	6
Diamond	9	11
Vinegar, per gallon:		
Common cider	8	10
Pickling	10	11
Leather, per lb:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	37	40
Upper	40	45
Harness, oak	30 00	40 00
Texas rough	24	26
Petroleum, per gallon:		
Refined, low test	30	—
Refined, high test	35	—
Crude, from the ground	15 00	—
Cotton Seed Oil:		
Refined, per bbl	—	—
In sacks	12 00	—

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, per yard:		
Standard brands	7	8
Standard brands, 4-4	8	9
Bleached Domestic, per yard:		
Fine brands	9	10
Fine brands, 4-4	10	11
Calico, per yard:		
Common brands	5	6
Standard brands	6	7
Spindle, Allen & Hamilton	8	9
Ticking, per yard:		
Common brands	10	12
Fine brands	13	15
Osnaburgs, per yard:		
Low	11	12
Medium	12	14
Stripes	10	11
Checks	14	15
Denims	19	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Hatchetor brand boots, per doz	96 00	120 00
Lamm or equal boots, per doz	80 00	96 00
Common brogans, per doz	42 00	48 00
Barrel or Grogans, per doz	64 00	96 00
Russia brogans, per doz	16 00	19 00

Special Notices.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES.

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

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Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957.) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Religious Notices.

NOTICE.—The time of holding the Williamsburg quarterly meeting is changed to March 11 and 12. The quarterly meeting in March 11 and 12.

T. W. CARTER, P. E.

APPEL'S ASS DISTRICT.—The district conference will be held at Opelousas, as follows:

The district stewards for Summit, Amite City or Saturday, the 26th of February, 1876.

JAMES A. GODFREY, P. E.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

[illegible] SPRINGS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Four Bayous	
Carrollton	
Hot Coday	Nov. 1
Evergreen	
Cleveland Mission	
Rose Hill mission	
Troy and Bethel	
Troy	
Union Springs	20 26
Evergreen mission	
Pine Level	
Rocky Mount	
Grove Hill	June 3
[illegible]	

S. P. RICHARDSON, P. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Persons of intelligence in musical circles are invited to correspond with us, to be introducing or supplying the demand for these instruments in their respective vicinities. Address

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BOSTON, CHICAGO AND LONDON.

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The Buffalo Organ is the oldest and largest manufactory in the United States, with all the instruments now, hence is a sufficient guarantee of our position as to the merits of our instruments since 1847.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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CAREFUL OBSERVERS

IN THE MATTER OF

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS

Will find it to their interest to examine

THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

HOUSEWARE,

Of every description, kept by

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NO. 29 CAMP AND 116 COMMON ST.,

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And they will establish these facts:

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2. OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST.
3. OUR METHODS ARE THE FAIREST.

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Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

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$1 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.

$ 00 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

$ 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

$ 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain Decorated, nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable, DINNER SET, consisting of 124 pieces, to all:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Sauce Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates,	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes,

Or we will buy the same assorted DINNER SETS of the best White Granite Ware.

Or we will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as the Iron Stone China, including the celebrated Toilet Jug.

Or we will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

Or we will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

Or we will buy the best Sets of Granite TEA PLATES.

$ 00 will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET, Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.

Plain Green China DINNER SETS, 107 pieces.

Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extra ridiculously low prices, as the trade discontinued for hotels keeping in any style of Goods within the reach of every one.

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d. 2 ly New Orleans.

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SET CHAMPAGNE GLASSES & TEA SPOONS.
SILVER PLATED CASTORS.
SILVER PLATED CAKE BASKETS.
TEA CHINA DINNER SETS.
TEA STONE CHINA TEA SETS.
STONE CHINA DINNER SETS.
STONE CHINA TEA SETS.
FINE CHINA CHAMBER SETS.
JAPANNED WAITERS.
JAPANNED CHAMBER SETS.
COAL VASES AND COAL SCUTTLES.
JAPANNED CAKE AND SUGAR BOXES.
ENAMELLED SAUCE PANS.
BEAM AND FISH BOILERS.
FEATHER AND HAIR DUSTERS.
HEARTH AND SCRUBBING BRUSHES.
CEDAR PAILS AND BUCKETS.
WIRE DRESS LADDERS.
INDIA-RUBBER DOOR MATS.
BRUSH AND HEMP DOOR MATS.
PALM LEAF TABLE MATS.
IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.
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BRITANNIA METAL SPOONS.
PLANISHED TIN COFFEE POTS.
PLANISHED TIN URNS.
PLANISHED TIN DISH COVERS.
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TINWARE FOR KITCHEN, USE.

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Mail	4 00 P. M.
ARRIVE.	
Express	11 45 P. M.
Mail	12 30 A. M.

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which we will sell at Western prices. We also purchase sugar and Molasses for those outside the sugar sections. jn27 1y

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TO THE PUBLIC.

New Orleans Pacific Railroad.

THE undersigned, Trustees of the Bondholders of the NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, have organized the said Company, and have assumed the possession of the property and franchises of the said Company, and will operate the same under the name of the NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The above named Company is fully authorized to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.

B. WHITTLOCK, President.

feb19 6m2w

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LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increase on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with laxity. The head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weakness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts everybody. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the Liver to have been extensively diseased.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, in cases of Ague and Fever, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No bad cathartic can be used, preparatory or after using Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

Dr. C. M'LANE, Physician and Chemist, being personally acquainted with the above gentlemen, can recommend them as gentlemen of the highest standing in their profession, and take pleasure in recommending C. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by them, to the public. Dr. C. M'LANE, Jr., Professor of Chemistry, University of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1876. NO. 8.

THE FIRST GRAY LOCK OF HAIR.

'Mong the gleaming locks of yellow
Brushed back from thy regal brow,
There has come to dwell a stranger,
Total stranger until now;
'Tis a thread of silver clear,
With its glimmer there and here,
There and here.

Mid the waves of golden glory
Which thy noble head adorn,
This pale stranger seems intruding,
Is intruding, sad, forlorn;
Tiny tress of silver hair,
With its glimmer here and there,
Here and there.

For thy years are not yet many,
And thy life is still too young
For a silver strand to venture,
Venture shining gold among.
Yet the strand, without a fear,
Casts its glimmer there and here,
There and here.

But the year will some time reach thee
When the gray will crown thy brow,
And the gold will be a stranger,
Stranger than the silver now;
Yellow tress will scarcely dare
Glimmer here and glimmer there,
Here and there.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Three Democrats and two Independent candidates were elected Select Councilmen, and nine Democrats and five Independents elected Common Councilmen.

HARTFORD, Feb. 17.—Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell died here this morning, aged seventy-three. His literary and theological works made him one of the best-known and most prominent Congregational ministers in the country.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Charlotte Cushman, the actress, died at the Parker House this morning.

Charlotte Cushman had been afflicted with cancer for a long time, but was better last week, and took a short walk on Saturday last, when she took cold and pneumonia resulted. She was quite cheerful yesterday, but a change occurred at two o'clock this morning, and at seven she became unconscious and death followed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Washington is alive with excitement to-night about the Babcock trial, and sensational rumors about a prospective new deal in the cabinet. The President is bitterly incensed against Bradley, the government prosecuting attorney in the St. Louis whisky cases, on account of the latter's speech in Babcock's case. Bradley's dismissal would have been ordered at once, but a prominent Western senator, hearing of the matter, visited the President, and, assuring him that such a move would not do, succeeded in temporarily dissuading him from his purpose.

Boss Shepherd returned from his Western trip on Sunday and was immediately closeted with the President. The interview lasted nearly three hours. The President has said the past three days that Bristow shall not remain in the cabinet, and which is his intense bitterness that, though it is not stated how he will get rid of, it is certain that Bristow must go.

A majority of the national Democratic committee are in favor of holding the national convention at St. Louis, and intimate that it will be held about a week after the Republican convention.

Pierrepont wants the English mission and may get it. In this case Pratt, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will be appointed Attorney General. Chandler is named to-night as likely to succeed Bristow. If so, ex-Senator Ramsey will succeed Chandler. The town is excited and full of rumors about Babcock's trial and a new deal in the cabinet.

FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16.—The following communication is published: The Sultan, with the object of ending the evils prevailing in Herzegovina and Bosnia, and in accordance with the friendly advice of the great powers, confirms the provisions of his recent firman, and orders the execution of the following special reforms in the insurgent district:

Complete liberty of worship.

Reform in the system of taxation.

The sale of waste lands to needy inhabitants, with facilities for payment.

The institution of mixed commissions in the capitals of Herzegovina and Bosnia to insure the prompt execution of reforms.

Augmentation of the sums appropriated to works of public utility, in a portion to be fixed by the advice of the mixed commissions.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Alfonsist headquarters at Elvira says the Carlists lost four thousand men and many officers in the battle of the thirteenth.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—The Cortes was opened by the King in person. The following are extracts from his speech:

"My relations with foreign powers are friendly. Negotiations are being carried on with the United States in a friendly spirit, and they afford reason to hope for a prompt and satisfactory settlement. Our honor and rights are threatened and even jeopardized in Cuba, whither thirty-two thousand troops have been sent since the insurrection.

"The Cuban war has not prevented the emancipation of seventy-six thousand slaves. We shall uphold the integrity of the Cuban territory.

"The efforts of Spain to preserve peace in the world show what she could accomplish when her strength is no longer wasted in sterile agitations. Heaven grant a speedy recompense for our painful sacrifice."

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Thiers has 7,000 majority. The city is perfectly quiet. Buffet is elected in Bourges. Dufaure, minister of justice, is elected. Gambetta is elected in five places, Blanc in four. Arras and Bottiye return Republicans.

Of the 169 elections of which results are known, 123 were carried by Republicans of various shades, 17 by Bonapartists, 11 by Radicals, 7 by Legitimists, 6 by Constitutionalists and 5 by Conservatives. The earlier returns, being those of cities and large towns, will probably show a relatively greater proportion of Republican successes than the districts yet to hear from.

VITTORIA, Feb. 21.—On Friday the Carlists were withdrawing their reserves. Little resistance is expected from them at Talosa.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—The government sent a circular dispatch to its representatives abroad announcing the capture of Montijbrn, and the occupation of the Carlists' positions above Ueta.

The dispatch admits that the combat was sanguinary, the Carlists fighting with great valor. There is great rejoicing here, and the city is illuminated.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The *Times* correspondent with the Carlists admits that their lines were broken on Friday.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—It is reported that Don Carlos fled into France last night.

The Carlist resistance at Talosa is expected to be short, on account of discouragement now prevalent among the Carlists.

King Alfonso has gone to Azcoitia, he will sleep to-night at Azpeitia.

Telegrams from the north announce that the royalists continue their success. Gen. Prima de Rivera has occupied the Carlist forts in Navarre. The greater part of the Carlists' artillery at Estella was captured. The Carlists had thrown a portion over the precipices before the arrival of the royalists.

From the Work.

EAST BATON ROUGE, LA.—*Mr. Editor:* In the ADVOCATE of February 3 is published a communication from Bro. R. A. Davis. That scene at the parsonage will long linger in a bright, living picture upon the canvas of my imagination. A cheerful fire, blazing upon the hearth, drives folds of heated air through the cold room; the polite porters bear waiters and boxes covered and filled with delicious viands. O ye muses! Inspire some gifted son to paint the picture. That was certainly an auspicious opening of the ministerial labor of Bro. Davis for this year. But, Mr. Editor, he is not the only preacher enjoying hospitality from his parishioners. Although East Baton Rouge circuit is deeply in debt, and not able to furnish the teeming luxuries of Vermillionville, yet exertions are being made to provide for the comfort of their pastor.

The people received me cordially, which in itself is sufficient guarantee of interest. A steward—a kind-hearted, generous Christian—kindly invited me to make his house a home for myself and family until permanent arrangements could be effected. We are still with him. Dispenser of all good, reward him! Another brother has furnished me with a saddle nag—a horse with neither big shoulder, sore back, sprained knee, thumps, broken wind, nor with tendency to throw down and stamp in, but a nice, plump, good-gaited animal. If you could ride her once, doctor, enchantment would be the consequence.

My appointments number five. I completed the first round two weeks since; was pleased with the size and deportment of the congregations. They were large and attentive, evidencing an interest in the preaching of Christ crucified. We are building a parsonage. Yours truly,

THOMAS W. ADAMS.

FEBRUARY 9, 1876.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.—*Mr. Editor:* The Alexandria and Pineville church has given the preacher for this year a very kind welcome. He feels like thanking God and taking courage. Since his arrival the parsonage has been pretty well furnished, through the industry of the ladies and other friends. I wish to acknowledge here the receipt of a handsome bedstead for the parsonage, presented by Capt. George C. Hamilton, clerk of the steamer Bart Able. The Pineville church is also indebted to Mrs. E. Bynum for an elegant silver communion service. Yours truly,

J. W. MEMLOCK.

FEBRUARY 15, 1876.

It is said that Dr. Morgan Dix gets $15,000 a year, the largest salary paid to a Protestant clergyman in New York city. Drs. Chapin and John Hall get $10,000 each. Dr. Storrs and Dr. Budington receive the same amount from their Brooklyn congregations.

The Gospel of Numbers.

NUMBER IV.

THE CONFERENCES AGAIN.

The list below speaks volumes to the thoughtful, earnest Christian; we shall allow it this week to speak for itself—shall have something to say in regard to its significance at another time. Short, thoughtful paragraphs, from the thoughtful, prayerful reader, are solicited. Brother, what train of reflections does this list awaken in your mind? The list is subject to correction; we have been careful, but yet there may be errors; if so, we will gladly correct them. We asked last week for light as to the methods used in those Conferences which have gone to the front, and are happy to find on our table, just as we are going to press, the following note from Bishop McTyeire, who presided at the last session of the Virginia Conference:

"DEAR DOCTOR: You are calling attention to the relative contributions of the Annual Conferences to foreign missions. This will do good. It occurs to me that one item concerning the Virginia Conference, which stands in the front rank in your list, may not be known to you, and therefore is not taken into the account in seeking for the cause of excellence.

"I observed, when the pastors were reading their reports in open Conference, the almost uniform fact that they reported the full assessment collected for foreign missions, and often more than the assessment—even where other collections fell behind—and was led to inquire into the cause. In addition to the intelligent and zealous *spirit* that prevailed on the subject, I ascribed these two causes in particular:

"1. The collection on this account was taken up alone. There was no lumping. The appeal stood by itself, and was presented singly, and pleaded for upon its own merits.

"2. The collection on this behalf was taken up *early in the year*.

"These two methods followed up elsewhere would, I believe, produce similar results. If you can make any use of this item in waking up the church to duty, it is at your service. Yours truly,

H. N. MCTYEIRE.

FEBRUARY 8, 1876.

Conferences	Assessment	Paid	Number of members	Amount paid per member
Pacific	$150	$105 00	3,177	.12
Boston	2,100	2,071 00	30,932	.06
Florida	600	572 40	8,876	.06
Denver	150	55 70	800	.06
Los Angeles	75	20 50	326	.06
Columbia	650	85 00	1,009	.08
Texas	1,250	1,131 07	7,091	.16
Western	400	126 25	2,720	.04
Western Virginia	1,741	1,640 05	12,584	.13
North Carolina	4,250	3,858 58	50,126	.07
Northwest Texas	1,250	1,243 01	13,970	.08
Arkansas	600	543 05	12,170	.04
St. Louis	1,500	1,121 52	9,766	.11
White River	400	367 30	11,926	.03
Illinois	200	122 00	4,578	.02
South Georgia	3,500	2,886 84	27,817	.10
North Texas	1,800	673 50	18,901	.03
Little Rock	1,800	1,049 25	17,972	.05
Southwest Missouri	1,850	719 50	14,253	.05
North Georgia	4,000	3,075 00	51,698	.05
North Mississippi	2,500	1,500 75	27,000	.05
Louisiana	2,000	1,308 95	12,921	.11
Mississippi	2,500	1,148 45	20,008	.06
Tennessee	1,850	1,166 31	41,547	.03
Alabama	3,650	2,227 83	28,951	.07
Memphis	3,000	2,235 95	32,080	.06
North Alabama	2,700	1,566 10	30,827	.04
Kentucky	3,000	1,530 00	20,000	.07
Louisville	3,000	1,801 10	29,000	.06
Baltimore	4,000			

We reiterate with emphasis, at the close of this table, a statement made last week: Missionary intelligence is the need of the people. Where the preachers are in earnest, so as to read, digest and preach on the subject of missions, the people do give. Brethren of the ministry, this work is in our hands; Jesus Christ looks to us. Other reports from charges will follow. We shall be able in a partial way to show the zeal of pastors for missions by giving the relative amount of missionary money to contributions for other church purposes.

D. C. KELLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

First Fruits.

DEAR BRO. MCFERRIN: As the first fruits of the earth belong to the Lord, so I think the first fruits of man's annual income belong also to the Lord. Below you have for the Master my annual contribution to missions out of the first installment of my little yearly income: For China mission, $3; for Sister Lambuth's school, $2; for Mexican mission, $5; for Bro. Ransom, in Brazil, $5. Total, $15. The inclosed money order for that sum is drawn in favor of Dr. Redford, the treasurer. May God bless you and Dr. Kelley more abundantly than ever this year, and enable you, through his grace and Spirit, to touch the heart of the church and awaken a mighty impulse for the cause of missions. May the special blessings of Christ rest upon you! May you be strengthened in body, in mind and in soul, and may God sustain you yet many more years to work for Jesus. Give my love to your wife and all the children, and to all the McFerrin family—God bless them!

A. G. GOODLOE.

BATON, ALA., M. & C. R. R., Feb. 7, 1876.

Quite a business in indulgences was going on during December in Spain. For the cheap price of three reals (forty cents) pardon was granted for all past sins and for those of 1876. The indulgences are printed in antique style, and go by the name of *bulldas*. The sums remitted are those of purgatory, and a discount of thirty-three per cent. is allowed on indulgences for the dead.—*Independent.*

Decline of Rationalism.

The decline of *rationalism* in Germany, says the New York *Observer*, was made the subject of able treatment in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* last fall, the article coming from Joseph Cook, of Boston, whose preaching, in a basement-room at noonday, in that city, is just now exciting attention. He is said to be making a deep impression by the exhibition of earnest, evangelical truth. His paper on rationalism has attracted notice in England, where the facts it embodies are hailed with equal surprise and satisfaction. He sets forth the reasons for which heterodox opinions flourished to so lamentable an extent in the last generation, while he gives abundant proof that a healthier current has set in.

According to Mr. Cook the rationalistic lecture-rooms are now empty, and the evangelical crowded—exactly the reverse of what might be seen fifty or eighty years ago. "The educated youth of Germany," he tells us, "give their patronage to evangelical rather than rationalistic professors in the overwhelming majority of ten to one." Heidelberg, under the theological leadership of Schenkel, Hitzig, etc., is the only prominent university of Germany given to rationalistic views, and its principal professor will often have in his lecture-room only nine, eight or seven students. Berlin, which is orthodox, has two hundred and thirty-nine students; Leipzig, a traditional seat of an orthodoxy which at some points New England and Scotland might consider excessive, has one hundred and thirty-two; Halle, not less sound with its Tholuck and its Julius Muller, has two hundred and fifty-seven; and Tubingen itself, where Strauss put forth one of his earlier works, and Baur founded a theological party, has had in it for years no Tubingen school," but is "permeated by vigorous evangelical influences." Some forty years ago the students at the same university "ceremoniously burnt the Bible;" while about the same time in the University of Halle, all the students except five disbelieved in the divinity of Christ, and petitioned, along with their professors, against the appointment of Tholuck to an academic chair, "solely on the ground of his evangelic belief."

If all this be so, well may there have appeared (as we are told there have) during the last fifteen years various works—one under the respectable name of Hagenbach, for example—on the rise, progress and *decline* of rationalism in Germany; nor can it surprise us to hear that in by far the greater number of German churches, and the theological faculties of most of the universities, Christianity has so completely driven infidelity out of the field that the latter has been compelled to retire, in a great measure, into the divinity schools of adjacent countries, as Switzerland, France, Holland, Hungary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the board of managers was held at the Bible House, on Thursday, February 3. Two new auxiliary societies were recognized—one in Wisconsin and one in Iowa. Various letters were submitted to the board, among which were communications from W. S. Hurd, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., accompanying a remittance from the estate of Miss Henrietta Parker, who was formerly a slave, and who at her decease made this society her residuary legatee; from George H. Prince, Esq., of St. Petersburg, forwarding a memorandum of an interview which he had had with the metropolitan of Moscow; from Dr. Riggs, with his manuscript of the Dakota version of Daniel and the minor prophets; from Dr. William Tracy, of Madura, asking an appropriation for India; from Rev. T. Craven, of Lucknow, reporting progress in printing at the Methodist Episcopal press; from Mr. Samuel A. Purdie, of Mexico, asking for Spanish Scriptures; from Rev. M. Phillips and Dr. Butler, of Mexico, with thanks for grants; and from Mr. A. M. Milne, of Monte Video; and Dr. Bliss, of Constantinople.

Grants of Scriptures were made to the American Missionary Association for its work in the South; to the American Seamen's Friend Society, for sailors' libraries, and to various auxiliaries and individuals, for charitable work, the number of copies being about 2,500; beside 22 volumes in raised letters for blind persons.

The board were fortunate in having present at the meeting Mr. Francis T. King, of Baltimore, one of the vice presidents of the society, and president of the Maryland Bible Society, who made an interesting statement of matters which had fallen under his observation at the South.

The receipts for January were $61,182; number of copies issued, 52,785.

It is estimated that as many as twenty thousand different persons participated in the seven services held by Messrs. Moody and Sankey on Sabbath last, in New York, and there was no diminution, but, on the contrary, an increased attendance on the various evangelical churches. Some of these were unusually full.

MARIANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE. Please announce the District Conference for the Mariana district, Alabama Conference, to begin April 16, 1876, and oblige

E. M. MARVIN.

Periodicals.

—The Southern Historical Monthly is the title of a new magazine published by S. D. Pool, Raleigh, N. C. The object of the publication is to gather and publish Southern historical materials. We quote as follows from the prospectus:

The magazine will deal with the past. Its mission will be preservative. Its purpose will not be to promote strife, to awaken sectional animosities, or to fan the flame of hate; but with plans assiduity and care to preserve a true and full record of the sufferings, privations, fortitude and heroism of the people of the South, and of their unwavering devotion to a cause they sincerely believed to be just. It will bear faithful testimony, endeavoring to be fair and just to both friend and foe. In vindicating the action and achievements of the South no wrong will be done the North. The truth shall be so written that the labors of the historian of the war will be greatly facilitated. From its pages may be gathered such a correct view of the great struggle that the men of other generations and other countries and people may know what were the great principles at stake, what deeds were done, and what were the strength and resources of the combatants.

We have received No. 1, volume 1, which is replete with information. Price, $4 per annum.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of the Living Age for the weeks ending February 5 and 12 have the following interesting and valuable contents: Montenegro, by Edward A. Freeman, from *Macmillan's*; A Ramble in Syracuse, *Fortnightly Review*; Wesleyan Methodism, in Wesley's Lifetime and After, by J. Llewellyn Davies, *Contemporary Review*; The English Jews, *Spectator*; Some Aspects of Science in Relation to Religion, *Church Quarterly Review*; In My Study Chair, *Blackwood*; Conversation with Napoleon at Longwood, *St. James*; German Home Life, by a Lady; concluded, *Fraser*; and installments of "The Curate in Charge," by Mrs. Oliphant; "Her Dearest Foe," by Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O't," and the admirable story of "The Dilemma." The usual choice poetry and miscellany complete the numbers.

—The Aldine is rightly styled the Art Journal of America. Parts 2 and 3 are recently to hand, and very fine numbers. The illustrations of part 2 are: Tire Rock Boyer's Land, Terra Cotta Flower Stand, On Bear River, Maine, The Lexington of the Sea, Castle of Furstenstein, Silesia, Old Cottage in the Teutoberger Wald, Thuringia, Scenes from Falstaff. No. 3 has been already noticed.

—We have received Lingard & Co.'s Centennial Picture. A fine lithograph in black and two tints, printed on heavy plate paper, 22x28 inches. Price, $1. This is a very fine picture, and gives a very clear conception of the magnificence of the preparations being made for the grand Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

—St. Nicholas for March, besides its many beautiful pictures, has: Reubens, The Boy Emigrants, The Rare Old King, and His Daughters Three, The Festival of Tapers, Windsor Castle, The Story of Jon, of Iceland, The Fighting Fleet, The Man in the Iron Mask, Jack in the Pulpit, and other articles. A very fine number.

—Cuban War Chant is the title of a song and music dedicated to the patriots of Cuba, by Mrs. C. Edmeston. The song is given in Spanish and in English. Published by Blackmar & Finney, New Orleans.

—The Ladies' Repository for March is adorned with two very beautiful engravings—Lake Chautauqua, The Last Greeting. In its table of contents we note: John Todd—the Story of His Life; Saint Cecilia—a Romance of the Catacombs; Social Life in Greece; Talkers and Talking; Intoxicants.

—Lippincott's Magazine for March has: The Century—its Fruits and its Festival, illustrated; Sketches of India, illustrated; Life-Saving Stations; The Eutaw Flag; Convent Life and Work; Letters from South Africa, and other articles.

—The Atlantic Monthly for March has: The Legend of Ara Coeli, The Unseen World, A Carnival of Rome, The Welsh in America, Money and its Substitutes, The State and the Railroads, and other articles.

—We have received the annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Education, William G. Brown, to the General Assembly of Louisiana, for the year 1875.

—Appleton's Journal maintains its character as one of the first literary publications. The number of February 19 has: Gorilla Land, Illustrated; The Isthmus and Panama; Gatherings from an Artist's Portfolio, and other articles.

—Scribner's Monthly for March is splendidly illustrated. In its table of contents we note: Trinity College, Hartford; The Child Garden; Honore Balzac; Wilson, the Ornithologist; Revolutionary Letters; Concerning Charles Lamb.

—The Galaxy for March has: Madcap Violets, The Ideal and the Real, War Memoirs, Vivian Grey Grown Old, Church and State, Tahite, Aztec Society, Hard Times and Their Remedy, and other articles. A very superior number.

—Golden Hours for March is beautifully illustrated, and abounds in articles calculated to please and benefit the young.

—We have received a copy of the minutes of the Memphis Conference, thirty-sixth session.

A Roman Catholic Church Extension Scheme.

Our Roman Catholic brethren are very wise in their generation. They know how to extend their church, and fasten its roots into new soil. The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer Press* gives us the following:

"The Rev. Bishop Ireland, who has already done so much to elevate the condition of his fellow-countrymen in this city and State, has for some time been engaged in a scheme for transferring a large number of industrious and frugal Irish families from the overcrowded cities to the broad prairies of Minnesota. His plans have finally been matured, and they are now in process of execution. Bishop Ireland has been negotiating with the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company for the purchase of a large quantity of railroad lands, and the sale has practically been completed. The Railroad Company will transfer about 80,000 acres of land to Bishop Ireland, which, with the 80,000 acres of intermediate government lands which can be taken up as homesteads, will make 160,000 acres of land as the amount to be devoted to this new and extensive Irish settlement. The railroad lands are worth $6 or $7 an acre, but by the use of railroad bonds in their purchase the cost to the settlers will not be more than $1.75 an acre. Bishop Ireland and Fathers McDermott and Metzlick returned last evening from DeGraff station, located about ten miles southeast of Benton, the county seat of Swift county, which will be the center of the colony, where they personally inspected the land and its surroundings, and they express themselves more than delighted at the favorable prospects of this commendable enterprise.

"As soon as the weather permits, a Roman Catholic church and schoolhouse will be built at DeGraff, and Father McDermott will be transferred to that point to superintend the work of construction, and to receive and dispose of the colonists as fast as they arrive. It is proposed to sell these lands only to the better class of Irish people, who will require at least $300 in cash to purchase their lands and get a favorable start in life at their new homes. It will be stipulated that no liquor-selling shall be allowed in the settlement, and every effort will be made to limit the sale of lands to those who will improve them at once, and who have a disposition to become, what they can be in a very few years, rich and independent farmers."

The *Catholic World* not long since said: "In a country of such varied religious beliefs as ours there is but one way to order and peace—'keep the church and the State forever separated.'" To those who remember that in the famous *Syllabus Errorum* of the infallible Pope Pius the Ninth the doctrine that "the church ought to be separated from the State and the State from the church" is denounced as a damnable heresy, this declaration from a Catholic periodical sounded strangely enough. Attention being called to this apparent contradiction and defiance of the Pope by a Catholic journal of high authority, a writer in the *Catholic Review* hastens to explain that the *Syllabus* has no application to the United States, where religious beliefs are so varied, but only to countries that are "one in faith;" or, in other words, only to countries where the Catholic Church has power to enforce uniformity of faith by the civil authority! That this is not such a country is due to the fact that it was originally organized on a principle which that church abhors and is forever seeking to subvert, viz.: the absolute freedom of individuals to form their own religious opinions and to organize such churches as they please. The words of the writer in the *Catholic Review* imply to any one who looks beneath the surface that the Catholic Church, if she shall ever succeed in acquiring the power to do so, must, in obedience to the *Syllabus*, make the United States, by the use of the civil authority, "one in faith" in the same sense that France and Austria are so. She submits to the separation of Church and State here only because it cannot be helped.—*Christian Union.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1876.

THE ALTITUDE MOST

A PASTOR TOO BOLD MAY

[illegible]

Women Preachers.

MR. EDITOR: With your permission I desire to correct a mistake made in the second paper on Women Preachers. Mr. Dowling in his article quoted Dr. Clarke as authority for saying that the word prophet meant "to *pray, to entreat*," etc. I quoted it as Mr. Dowling's own authority, overlooking the quotation marks. When I discovered the mistake I was very sorry indeed, as I would not willingly misrepresent one of God's humblest children, much less one of his chosen ministers, all of whom I love "for their work's sake." Will Mr. Dowling please accept the *amende honorable*?

The word prophet, or prophesy, has a breadth of meaning not easily or casually defined, but one of the definitions is most assuredly synonymous with the word preacher or preaching.

Since writing the last paper I have been thinking of several other instances recorded in the New Testament where women were made instruments of God in *teaching, instructing and preaching*.

When St. Paul was at Cesarea, on his way to Jerusalem, "he entered into the house of Philip the evangelist. And the same man had four daughters, virgins, which did prophesy," or preach; which was a little remarkable, inasmuch as the Lord endowed four women in one household with the sacred "gift" of prophecy. Joel, the prophet, after pronouncing God's judgments on the people, promises a blessing if they repent, and, speaking for God, says: "I will pour out my spirit upon *all flesh*; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy."

"And a certain Jew named Apollos, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man and mighty in the Scriptures, came to Ephesus." This man was *instructed* in the way of the Lord; being fervent in spirit; taught diligently the things of the Lord, knowing only the baptism of John." "And he began to speak boldly in the synagogue; whom, when Aquila and Priscilla had heard, they took him unto them and expounded the way of God more perfectly." This eminently pious couple is mentioned five times—three times by St. Luke, twice by St. Paul. They are each time mentioned conjointly—once Priscilla is before Aquila. "The church was in their house;" they greatly assisted St. Paul in his ministry at Rome, Cenchrea, Corinth and Ephesus; for his life they laid down their necks."

Aquila and *Priscilla* expounded the Scriptures "*perfectly*." Apollos, already "mighty in the Scriptures," "was not," as Dr. Clarke remarks, "ashamed to be indebted to the instruction of a woman in matters that not only concerned his own salvation, but also in the work of the ministry." It does not appear that Priscilla was a whit less qualified to *expound* the Scriptures than Aquila.

Phebe is commended unto the Romans "as a servant of the church." The word servant is deaconess in the original Hebrew, and Dr. Clarke says: "There were deaconesses in the primitive church. They instructed catechumens, visited the sick and those in prison; they were chosen out of the most experienced of the church. It is evident that they were *ordained* to the *office* by the imposition of the Bishop's hands, and the form of prayer used is still extant in the apostolic constitution." This ordained *deaconess* was "a succorer of many." "Mary," another deaconess, "bestowed much labor on us." "Tryphena and Tryphosa labor in the Lord." "Perels labored *much* in the Lord." "We learn from this that Christian *women* as well as men labored in the ministry of the word. *Many* have spent much *useless* labor in endeavoring to prove that these women did not *preach*. That there were some prophetesses as well as prophets we learn; that a woman might pray or prophesy if she had her head covered we know; and that whoever prophesied spoke unto others to edification, exhortation and comfort, St. Paul declares; and that *no preacher* can do more every person must acknowledge, because to do this is the prime end of the gospel. If *women* thus *prophesied*, then *women preached*." I am indebted to Dr. Clarke for all this authority.

St. John devoted more space to the narration of our Lord's discourse to the woman of Samaria than to any other one subject. Jesus often preached to his disciples and to the multitudes; but here he delivered a lengthy discourse to one woman, and she a Samaritan with whom the Jews held nothing in common but the expectation of the Messias. She in turn was so overjoyed that she left her water pot and hurried to the city, proclaiming the glad news, the good tidings: "Come, see a man that told me all I ever did; is not this the Christ?"

It was to this woman that our Savior first declared himself to be the Messias, saying: "I that speak unto thee am *he*." He had never before, in direct terms, so declared himself, not even to his apostles.

When the disciples returned and the woman had gone, Jesus, continuing his discourse with the disciples, said: "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white *already* to the harvest." "I sent you to reap that whereon ye bestowed no labor." The Samaritans were coming "many of whom believed for the saying of the woman;" guided by her, they were coming to see and hear for themselves. Says Dr. Clarke: "This woman was the first *apostle* of Christ in Samaria." *Apostle of Christ!* A woman *commissioned to preach* the gospel! that is what apostle means. Dr. Clarke must have been mistaken, surely! But as he spent forty years of his life in preparing his unique commentary we have no right to question his authority. Outside of the holy word there is no better. This woman began to preach as soon as she reached the city, and it is likely she preached on every possible occasion thereafter as long as she had breath to do so. What effect had her preaching? "Lift up your eyes and look." The seed sown in the heart of one woman had brought forth "an hundredfold." Instead of its being "four months to the harvest," the seed was sown and the harvest was ready to be garnered all in one day, or in a few hours rather. From these instances I think that the few women that have preached and the few that will preach have some very good standard authority for so doing.

Since writing the above I have read Mr. Dowling's second paper. To answer it at length would make this article too long. But since he quotes my words—that "there is no call for women preachers"—in such an emphatic manner, and adds that the "church has made no provision, and has no form of license nor any ordination ritual for any such a purpose" or *call*, let me ask, with due reverence, Why need he be so very much alarmed? Where there is no cause there is no effect.

God has from the beginning, on many occasions, made women to be his instruments to do some great work, and to be the means of saving souls. He may in his infinite wisdom continue to do so even to the end, notwithstanding Mr. Dowling says there is no call from God or the church for women to do such work—the work "of the ministry."

Who can compute the good done by Lady Huntington in the early days of Methodism? She held meetings in her own beautiful home, and actually traveled around with the preachers from place to place, and exhorted, if she did not preach. And of Mrs. Fletcher (*nee* Bosanquet) and many others of whom the world was not worthy? What would our foreign missions be without the noble band of women who have left home, country and friends to labor among the heathen? They preach, too, and expound the Scriptures, in some instances, where men have no access. But if there is in all this beloved Zion of ours one woman who is "aspiring to the ministry of the word" I do not know it. There may be, and, if so, she has a very polite invitation to leave the church and find some other one more congenial. "Charity suffereth long and is kind."

LORRETTA CRARY SADLER.

WEST PEARL RIVER, Feb. 11, 1876.

Relation of Our Children to the Church.

MR. EDITOR: I read with interest the articles which recently appeared in the ADVOCATE on the above subject, over the signature of J. M. Weems, and approve in the main of the positions taken, the arguments used and the conclusions reached. Especially do I indorse the first two or more propositions laid down in the beginning by the writer as a kind of groundwork for the elucidation of the subject; and, moreover, am glad to find them so clearly and truthfully stated as they are here, for we may need them in the further consideration of the subject. But while the general tenor of these articles is good, there are two, at least, of his positions or statements that to me appear untenable and unsound, and *hurtful*, too, in proportion as the doctrines to which they relate are vital in the plan of salvation.

The first is the one in regard to "total depravity," which he defines thus: "We do by nature possess the germ of depravity to such a degree that it cannot be added to by any act of personal transgression." Now if I understand the purport of this language it implies that depravity, as existing in the human race, is a fixed state of moral perversion, uniform in all persons, and not susceptible of change in any degree by the conduct of the individual. Can this be true? Is it taught either by nature or revelation? We think not. On the other hand, all actions, while they are an index to the inward nature, also have a reflex influence upon it, and to a greater or less degree, under the system of grace of which all are subjects—unless they be reprobates—do modify this very germ of depravity of which the brother speaks. I know of no such stereotyped, uniform, invariable depravity as is presented here. I believe in universal depravity, but believe it to be as variable in its degrees and phases as the moral and religious status of different persons and people. Will it do to say that the heathen savage, say of India or Africa, presents no darker type of sensual, debased nature than the man of Christendom? Does not the missionary find such an inveterate proneness to indulge in the grosser sins, such as idolatry, murder, lying and theft, in heathen lands that oftentimes he is discouraged at the prospects of anything like a real, general reform? We have a full illustration of this fact—one not recognized by many—in the negro race which is in our midst. Why is it that at best the mass, even of those who profess Christianity, among them, make such imperfect disciples of the Master? It is not ascribable to the means of grace which they have received, for these in many instances have been equal to those enjoyed by the whites; yet such is the extent of their moral or spiritual perversity, so deep and dark are the traces of sin in their nature, that all the appliances of the gospel, however faithfully used, develop, as a rule, but a low type of Christianity. Phrenology teaches that which is abundantly confirmed by actual life, whether we view humanity in nations, in races or in individuals, viz: that the propensity or inclination to vice is as variable in different races and persons as is any other characteristic of man's nature.

Neither is this truth antagonized by anything taught in the vegetable kingdom—the illustration by the thistle and its seed to the contrary notwithstanding—for those who have studied nature find that she teaches the same great truths in all her departments. Growth and culture do always modify, to a certain extent, the nature of the plant, either intensifying its peculiar properties, or, as sometimes happens, changing its qualities, flavor, etc.; so that a plant, after being cultivated for a number of years under favorable circumstances, becomes quite different from what it formerly was. Those who are versed in agriculture tell us that some of our most valuable products have been developed from wild, dwarfish and almost useless plants. The scientific botanists tell us that a plant taken from the forest and cultivated in the garden undergoes a very material change in its medical properties, so that it can no longer be used for the same purposes. Neither does revelation sustain this theory. On the other hand, we read of "evil men and seducers *waxing worse and worse*"—of those "who became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened." The Savior said unto certain ones that they would make their proselytes twofold more the child of hell than themselves. But why multiply quotations to prove a doctrine that is necessarily the counterpart of degrees in grace, for if the degree of depravity cannot be increased by an abuse of light and grace, then, by a parity of reasoning, neither by an improvement or proper application of these can our depravity be diminished, nor, in language of holy writ, can we be "transformed by the renewing of our mind?" I know that Bro. Weems would teach that there is a growth in grace, and that this growth implies a change of nature, a crucifixion of the flesh—which is the carnal nature—a putting "off the old man with his deeds," and a putting on of "the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness;" and, furthermore, that in the neglect and abuse of gospel privileges the subject perverts them into a "savor of death unto death," or, in other words, he adds death unto death; and what is this but an increase of depravity? Now if he teaches thus—and I am constrained to think he does—is he not teaching that which he here denies? I present this in this form merely to show that to present properly the penalty for rejecting the claims and demands of Christianity, as set forth in the written word, there is a necessity for declaring the fact that the understanding becomes darkened, the conscience seared as with a hot iron, and the whole nature sinks down into a deeper, darker grade of sin and death. I will in another communication, if this is accepted, notice the second error into which Bro. Weems has fallen, according to the view of one who desires in the spirit of love to discuss these questions of interest to all.

JOHN W. HALL.

Minutes and Missions.

MR. EDITOR: The minutes of the late session of the Mississippi Conference are published, and by this time have doubtless reached most of the subscribers. The pamphlet presents quite a neat appearance to the eye of one who does not examine the correctness of the figures. We regret that upon those points where we should desire and expect the greatest exactness these minutes are entirely unreliable. For the honor of our church and the encouragement of our people we must correct a few of the inaccuracies of these minutes.

The figures in the grand total show the membership of our church to have decreased by 489 during the last year. A correct subtraction would show a decrease of 1,489; but a correct addition of the sums for the several districts, when compared with the total of the previous year, presents a decrease of 619, while a still further addition of all the numbers in the column of white members will show, when compared with the results of the previous year, an *increase* of 161 members during the last year. Besides, the number of members on several charges was not reported. So Methodism in Mississippi is not decreasing numerically.

The minutes also show a decrease in the value of parsonages of $3,226, whereas a correct addition and subtraction of the figures as they are printed give a decrease of only $1,650; while the correction of an error of excess in the minutes of the year preceding, of $6,300, results in an *increase* in the value of parsonages for last year of $4,640.

We have in these minutes also a decrease in the value of churches stated at $4,825, but the correction of errors shows a real increase of $6,675.

Here we have presented an astonishing decrease in the value of "other church property" (than churches and parsonages) of over $100,000; but when we examine the figures we find that in the summing of values on the Vicksburg district there is an error diminishing the result by nearly $30,000, while the Centenary College property is here valued at only $80,000, whereas it was rated the preceding year at $200,000. Presuming that the Centenary College property has not diminished in value, we shall have an increase in the value of "other church property" of over $40,000. Such errors are damaging to the reputation of our church and discouraging to our people. It is neither becoming nor desirable that we should thus gratuitously disparage ourselves before the world. It is said that figures will not lie; but when inaccurately handled they become, because of their very character for truth, the most deceiving of all things.

But there is at least one matter upon which the minutes are correct—the assessment for missions, foreign and domestic. The Discipline makes it the duty of each Conference missionary board to divide the Conference apportionment for foreign missions among the several districts. Our board distributes also the amounts which they ask shall be collected for domestic missions in the same way. The assessments for the several districts are plainly printed in the minutes. We ask that the presiding elders fail not to see that the amounts assessed to their districts be properly distributed among the several charges, so that each preacher may understand precisely what amount of missionary money he is expected to raise. There is reason to believe that many preachers have failed to collect their proper amounts of missionary money for lack of the instructions which we here urge the presiding elders to give them. Let it be remembered, too, that our Discipline requires the collections for foreign and domestic missions to be taken up separately. As the law makes it the duty of Conference boards to "disseminate missionary intelligence among the people," we hope that our brethren will so receive and act upon these suggestions that at our next Conference the assessments of the districts shall be all paid in full.

W. L. C. HUNNICUTT,

Sec. Board of Missions, Mississippi Conf.

It is an unspeakable mercy when the soul seems to see all those perfect thus, once a brazen wall to keep him out, now a brazen wall to keep him safe.

OBITUARIES.

COL. J. O. FUQUA.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the first Quarterly Conference, Baton Rouge station, Methodist Episcopal Church South, held at Baton Rouge, La., January 31, 1876:

Whereas, It has pleased the great Head of the church to remove from us by death our beloved brother, James O. Fuqua; be it

Resolved, That while we bow submissively to the inscrutable decrees of Providence in humble recognition of that wisdom and love which, though often obscured by our tears in time of sorrow, yet by the eye of faith we are permitted even in our bereavement to discern, we are still conscious that in the death of our beloved brother the church and this official board have sustained a peculiar and a heavy loss.

That Bro. Fuqua was one in whom were most harmoniously blended all the endowments and traits of character which ennoble humanity, and elevate the individual above the ordinary level of mankind.

Among statesmen he was a statesman, among scholars a scholar, among philanthropists a philanthropist, among men a Christian gentleman; combining with an exceedingly vigorous and prompt perception an industry that we all might well emulate, and a brotherly love which, having its well-spring in Christianity, embraced all mankind in its fraternal grasp, he had few equals in his profession, and was one concerning whom all who knew him will say: "I have lost a brother;" and even those who did not know him may say: "I have lost a friend."

Of an experience so wide, with a penetration so profound, a judgment so exact and unprejudiced as to give, when supplemented by his extensive and varied learning, peculiar value to his counsels in all matters, whether of Church or State, and of a heart well charged with human affection, there were few of his associates in any department of life who did not lean upon his advice when in perplexity, and upon his sympathy when in sorrow.

That, feeling the loss that we have sustained as a church, as an official board, as his personal friends and as men, we are the better able to appreciate the heavier weight of sorrow his death has brought upon his bereaved and sorrowing household.

That we extend to them the sympathy of Christian hearts pierced by the same shaft, and point them to the only source of consolation—the heart of the Crucified, the Fountain of eternal love—fervently praying that he who marks the fall of the sparrow and tempers the wind to the shorn lamb may encompass them with the arms of his love, and cause their affliction, though it may never seem to them in this world either "light" or "for a moment," yet to work out for them "a far more exceeding and an eternal weight of glory."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our brother, and that the same be published in the Baton Rouge *Advocate* and in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

For the Quarterly Conference.

W. H. GOODALE, Sec.

REV. WILLIAM KELLER died at his residence in Carroll parish, La., after a brief illness, on the seventh of November, A. D. 1875. Bro. Keller was born in South Carolina on the twelfth of May, 1804.

The time of his conversion and connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church is not known. He was married the third time, to Mrs. Lydia Harrell, December 7, 1871, with whom he lived in peace and harmony until death severed their joyful union, calling him first to his reward on high.

The time when he was licensed to preach is not known to the writer, but he was ordained deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Bishop Roberts, at Helena, Arkansas Conference, in 1812. He was ordained elder, in Bastrop, December 15, 1855, by Bishop Kavanaugh. Bro. Keller did not belong to the Conference, but was several times employed by the presiding elder, and was preacher in charge of Cothron mission at the time of his death.

There was a large congregation collected at church to hear him preach the day he died (they not having heard of his illness,) but God had that day called him from labor to rest. He was a man of moderate preaching ability, but was a devoted Christian; won the esteem and respect of all, and possessed the confidence of a large circle of friends. His unexpected death spread a gloom over the neighborhood. His funeral was preached by Rev. T. B. Reneau to a large congregation of weeping relatives and friends, after which his body was interred near by, to await the trump of God—"the latest of the seven!" He leaves a wife and several children, who feel sadly bereft in the loss of one they loved so tenderly; but they rejoice in the thought of a happy reunion "over there."

T. H. MCCLENDON.

CARRIE LEA POPE, only daughter of F. H. and M. A. Pope, was born October 30, 1867, and died October 1, 1875. She was a lovely child, possessing rare traits of character for one so young, which elicited the admiration of all who knew her. Kind, gentle, affectionate, sunshine followed in her footsteps, and gladness was diffused by her presence. She loved the Savior, and of his love she never grew tired of talking; and often, when the duties of the day were over, and twilight sombred up the sky, she would sit upon her mother's knee and talk in childhood's simple language of heaven and Jesus; and often was the mother surprised, when rising from secret communion with her God, to find the little one beside her, with clasped hands and bowed head, and lips tremulous and fragrant with the incense of prayer. We believe she felt the love of God, and had given him her young heart to brighten and redeem; and although the child's vocabulary was impotent to express the feelings which swelled within her soul, yet they could be read in the glad sparkle of the countenance and the rich fragrance of that bright brief life which, growing tired of earth, has lived on into heaven. We truly sympathize with the bereaved parents in this their sad affliction, and trust that the gleams of God's love may break their night of weeping, and that the memory of their darling's life may serve as a talisman to charm their souls to duty and bind them to their Lord.

R. J. H.

DALLAS COUNTY, ALA.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.

November 20, 1875, GEORGE SEASER, born eighty years ago at Selsertown, in Jefferson county, Miss., received the welcome message, "Come up higher," and his place is vacant. Tried by prosperity and adversity, he knew how "to abound and to suffer need;" and of him it may be said: In all the vicissitudes of a long and eventful life he honored God, in an eminent degree, by a well-ordered life and godly conversation. Though long a resident of Mississippi, his last years were spent in Carroll parish, La. Residing with his daughters, by manual labor he met the claims of the world. His cheerful acquiescence in the allotments of Providence enabled him to enjoy the singing of birds amid his daily toils, and see in the "minute snow of the cotton-field" the emblem of purity and truth, which makes the spirit adorning. In his death the church sustains a great loss, and eternity alone will reveal the value of his wise and prudent counsels, and the power of his holy, living example. Like a shock of corn fully matured he has been gathered into the garner. How blest the righteous when he dies!

N. S. CORNELL.

ANOTHER aged matron has gone—Mrs. SUSANNAH SNOWDEN—as many preachers as well as numberless friends in the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences will feel sad as they read the announcement that Aunt Snowden is no more. She was born in North Carolina, September 16, 1795, and died near Monticello, Ark., February 2, 1876. The writer had not known her long—only one year—and that time as an invalid. In my visits, to see her suffer as she did—her disease being cancer—yet to see her bearing so patiently her sufferings, always ready to go, we were reminded of the great stress Jesus laid on the witness of his disciples. He said more than once, "Ye are witnesses." In her life, devotion, and especially in her experience, this good mother in Israel was a witness. Converted forty-five years ago, under the preaching of Father Brewer, she has maintained a life of high Christian experience. Just before she died she said, "What a happy change!" So after this "the weary wheels of nature stood still at last." The world is better by her having lived. Glory be to God for such witnesses.

JOHN F. CARR.

DIED, on the Topisaw, Pike county, Miss., LEE H. DOUGLAS, son of Newton and Mary Ann Douglas. He was born April 27, 1863, and died December 20, 1875. In the death of little Lee home has lost one of its brightest charms, for he was ever obedient and affectionate in disposition. God saw he was a treasure pure and spotless, and called him before earth's sins and sorrows had stained his young heart.

ROBERTSON B. DOUGLAS, son of Newton and Mary Ann Douglas, was born October 6, 1875, and died November 20, 1875.

A. ALFORD.

The Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions' receipts for the past year were about $90,000.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1876.

WORK WITH A SONG.

Better to weave the web of life
With a bright and golden thread,
To do that's work with a ready hand,
And a heart that's always willing.

Than to snap the frail and delicate thread
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then blame Heaven for the tangled web,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

Better to weave the woof and warp
With a pattern of Heaven's choosing,
Winding the palm and the tuneful harp,
And the crown with no fear of losing.

Then alike in the shade and the sun
Let the shuttle of life fly freely,
And the Master's words, "Well and faithfully done,"
Will fall on us daily and sweetly.

Let us work for our God with a song,
Weave a robe for the soul's adorning,
And cheerily hope it cannot be long
For the dawn of a nightless morning.

Giving as an Act of Worship.

The *Congregational Quarterly* for January contains an admirable essay on this subject, written by the Rev. Henry S. DeForest, a Congregational minister. The purpose of the writer of the essay is to enforce the duty of "weekly, systematic giving" as "the rule of Christendom." We extract some of the opening paragraphs:

"Eighteen hundred years ago giving was as certainly considered as an act of worship as praying. Christ found fault with hypocrisy, but not with bringing alms. He scourged many things from the temple, but he did not evict the system of offerings. That had been there from the beginning; indeed it was older than the temple; it was there first, and the temple was built around it. It was older than the tabernacle; older than Moses and his laws; older than Jacob, who vowed to give his tenth of all; older than Abraham, who paid tithes to Melchizedek. It is a part of natural religion; it has been held a duty from the beginning, and as much has been observed by men of all colors and habits and times, and in all quarters of the globe. It is not peculiar to the Christian system, nor is it enjoyed alone in Revelation. Classical writers tell us that it was the custom among their people to consecrate thank-offerings to the gods. One says: 'As soon as the harvest was got in, before they had tasted of the fruits, they offered their libations. They held their fields and cities as gifts from the gods, and they consecrated a part for temples and shrines, where they might worship them.' Unclassical heathen, as the aborigines of this country, were not unschooled in the doctrine of offerings. Wherever worshipers have been found, men have worshiped by giving gifts.

"We conclude, then, that the consecration of treasure, like the consecration of time, has been held a duty from the beginning. The Sabbath and the thank-offering run back to the origin of the race; they have each been known since the first upward lifted voice and heart, with the smoke of incense, to the Father above. Losses, indeed, entered, but he did not originate them. Before Abraham or Moses was, they were. It has been left for the moderns to discover that these twain, which God has united, should not go together—that the Sabbath is too sacred for the bringing of gifts, and that the contribution-box is a Vandal in the house of the Lord.

"It should not be forgotten that temple worship made *very much* of oblations. In the language of a modern sinner, it was: 'Give, give, all the time.' Well, why not? for it was: Receive, receive, all the time. We pay tribute to the government, and no good citizen objects to it. Why not, then, by first-fruits and thank-offerings recognize the authority and beneficence of God? These temple gifts were continuous and various. The poor man's turtle-dove or young pigeon was accepted—yes, was required. To give was his duty, and there was a place for the costlier offerings of the wealthy. Not only the bullock and the lamb without blemish, but the most precious stones, the purest gold, the finest of wheat and oil, the rarest and most ornate needle-work, and other rich gifts of heart or hand, were brought for the service of the Lord's house. The offerings made in the old-time worship were not the leavings, neither were they the last. It was the first-fruits as well as the first-born son that were holy to the Lord. The command ran thus: 'Ye shall neither eat bread, nor parched corn, nor green ears, until the self-same day that ye have brought offering unto your God.' The entire Jewish system was saturated and interpenetrated with the idea of sacrifice and offerings. Moses accepted and recognized this thought, which was world-wide, and had been held by worshipers from the first. He enforced it and expanded it, and it had full possession of the Jewish mind when Christ came and the Christian church was established.

"The root-thought, which had so long grown and brought forth fruit, the Lord, did not then, die. It was rather transplanted, and in the new church it grew with new vigor. It was watered by the Pentecostal baptism, and then became more fruitful than ever. They that had possessions sold them. To meet a pressing necessity they brought their gifts—not their tithes, but their houses and lands—and 'distribution was made unto every man according as he had need.' In those Pentecostal days, when conversions were a daily experience, and Christian graces grew and blossomed like the flowers of spring, giving was considered a part, and a *most important part*, of worship. Those disciples, trained in the system of tithes and temple offerings, could have thought it very strange to gather in a synagogue to pray and sing psalms and read the word, and not to come 'empty before the Lord.' Justin Martyr, a little later, gives an account of the way in which Christians then kept the Sabbath. He says: 'Those of us who have the means assist all who are in want, and in all our oblations we bless the Maker of all things through his Son Jesus Christ, and through the Holy Ghost.' On the day which is called Sunday there is an assembly in the same place of all who live in the cities or in the country districts. The records of the apostles or the writings of prophets are read as long as the time will allow; when the reading concludes the presiding minister gives oral instruction. Then we all rise and offer up our prayers. When we have concluded our prayer, bread is brought in, and wine and water." He speaks of the Eucharist, and adds: "Those who are in a prosperous condition, and wish to do so, then give what they will, each according to his judgment." What is collected is placed in the hands of the presiding minister, who assists with it orphans and widows, and such as from sickness or any other cause are in distress; and he grants aid to those who are in bondage, to strangers from afar, and, in a word, to all who are in need."

The early church, we conclude, linked giving and praying together, and to the advantage, too, of both. How the church grew in those days! The disciple band was a great missionary society, but without any honorary members. All were active, few were rich; yet the Lord's treasury was never empty, and the church was foremost in every act of benevolence. Even the Apostate Julian confessed: "It is a shame for us that the impious Galileans should not only keep their own poor, but even many of ours whom we leave to suffer."

The apostolic church made much of giving, and considered it an integral part of worship. We are not innovators, then, but only returning to the old paths, as we press this duty upon the church of to-day. We have the best of authority for saying not only, Let us sing, Let us pray, Let us read the word, but also, Let us give; and as singing and praying should be hearty and general, so there should be no monopoly in giving. As commanded at the feast of unleavened bread, none should appear empty before the Lord. Every man, we are told, should give as he is able, 'according to the blessing of the Lord thy God which he hath given thee.'"

Where Are Your Sins?

A young girl came to see her pastor with regard to the welfare of her soul. "Are you saved?" he asked, "or are you only trying to be saved?"

"I am trying," she sadly replied.

"How are you trying?"

"I am praying, and reading the Bible, and going to church, and striving to keep the commandments."

"How are you succeeding?"

"Not very well," she sorrowfully answered.

"Do you not see that in all this trying you are leaving Christ out as truly as if there were no Savior who has come down from heaven to deliver us from sin and its dreadful consequences?"

"O I believe in Christ!" she quickly responded.

"You do! Let me see. Do you believe that Christ died upon the cross?"

"Yes, I know it."

"How do you know it? You were not there to see him die."

"I know it because God says so in his word."

"Do you believe, then, whatever God says in his word?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, why did Christ die upon the cross?"

"He died *for our sins*."

"You are correct, for God says over and over again that he died for our sins. Your sins were upon him, therefore, when he was nailed to the cross, were they?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where is Christ now?"

"He is up in heaven."

"You are right again, for God repeatedly tells us this in his word. Are your sins upon him?"

"No, sir."

"Observe, your sins were upon him once, when he was nailed to the cross, and to-day he is in heaven without them. Where are your sins?"

She looked down for a few moments in deep thought, and then, raising her eyes, a sweet smile played over her face as she said:

"They must be in the grave."

DISCRIMINATIVE PREACHING.—A young minister had gone to a prosperous church in a certain town to preach his first sermon. Before leaving the house the gentleman who was entertaining him suggested to him not to preach against Universalists. "There are," said he, "several Universalist families who have pews in our church, and we don't want them offended." The young minister promised. At the church vestibule one of the deacons drew him aside and said: "Do you see those gentlemen just passing in? They are Spiritualists, but come here to church occasionally. I wish you would be a little careful not to say anything that might hurt their feelings." The minister promised. As he was ascending the pulpit steps one of the elders buttonholed him for a moment to whisper an additional caution: "The leading liquor dealer has just come into church, and he gives us a lift sometimes. I wish you would be particular not to allude to the whisky business or the temperance question." The young minister, getting fairly frightened to see the moral ground thus steadily narrowing before him, inquired: "Pray, who or what shall I preach against, then?" The elder's reply came with an air of triumph: "Preach against the Jews; they haven't got a friend in town." If preaching is the art of not hurting anybody, that certainly would have been an effective direction. But if, on the other hand, it means the application of truth to mind and conscience, then that is the most effective which lays the arrow on the string for present effect, which aims at the sins and sorrows that are straight before it, and which determines the effectiveness of the aim by the tittering of the birds.

Girls' rights—Kisses.

MINISTERIAL INCOMES.—Mr. Maclaren, in his address before the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, discusses the subject of ministerial incomes. He shows by figures that the range of the incomes of Baptist ministers is very low, more than half of the pastors receiving only from $300 to $750, and adds: "How far below the lowest sum many of our incomes sink I am afraid to say." In the larger churches $1,200 to $1,500 is not an unusual amount, and in comparatively a few the salaries reach $2,000, to $2,500, and those which reach the latter sum may be counted on one's fingers. In view of these facts Mr. Maclaren says:

"Men of spotless reputation, of true piety, are toiling all their lives, and subsist on less than the wages of many a workingman. Their homes are scenes of heroic, patient faith and true martyrdom. I could tell cases that would make your hearts bleed, and might make your cheeks burn. I could speak of the never-ending privations, the sharp sting of real want; the toiling, anxious mother; the children that cannot be educated, are poorly fed and poorly clothed; the father whose mind stagnates because he dare not buy books, whose spirit is weary because, year out, year in, he has to labor on without holiday or rest, whose heart is worn by the corroding of constant anxiety, and embittered by many a doubt, if not of the goodness of God, at least of the reality of Christian sympathy among men. These are not fancy pictures; the originals are only too near and numerous among the pastors of our smaller churches. These churches cannot of themselves meet the need, and if independency mean isolation the case is hopeless. If our brotherhood means anything, it surely means that deliverance and enlargement are to come to them from *us*."

ORIGIN OF THE OMNIBUS.—The long coach called an omnibus, with the entrance behind, and the seats along the side facing each other, originated in Paris in 1827, and in 1831 it began to come into use in London. In large cities it is found the most economical form of carriage, except those running on rails, for conveying the largest number of passengers through the streets. In Paris the public omnibuses are numerous and commodious, though their progress is slow as compared with those of London. One company has a municipal monopoly, and owns all the lines. The omnibuses on the several lines are of different colors, and the lines are lettered from A to Z, and from A A to A Z. In 1872 there were in London about 1,500 omnibuses, employing nearly 7,000 persons. The number was formerly much larger in proportion, for in 1811 one company employed 1,400 omnibuses; but a large part of the city and suburban travel is now carried on tramways and underground railways. In New York city one was made in 1830, and ran up Broadway. In 1870 the number of these coaches employed upon various lines was 420. This was a considerable reduction from the number of former years, owing to the construction of horse railroads; and by 1873 the number was reduced to about 200.—*Appleton's American Cyclopedia.*

THE PATRONIZING SINNER.—He easily looks down from on high on all the empty titles and false images of earthly happiness, and when he is bereaved of them all, yea, and beset on every side with what the world calls misfortunes and afflictions, ceases not to be happy. In sorrow he is joyful, in poverty rich, and in chains free; when he seems buried deep, so that not one ray of the sun can reach him, he is surrounded with radiant luster; when overwhelmed with ignominy he glories, and in death itself he lives, he conquers, he triumphs. What can be heavy to that man who is eased of the intolerable burden of sin? How animated was that saying of Luther: "Smite, Lord, smite; for thou hast absolved me from my sins!" Whose anger would he fear who knows that God is propitious to him, that supreme King, whose wrath is indeed the messenger of death, but the light of his countenance is life, who, shedding all by the rays of his favor, and by one smile disperses the darkest clouds and calms the most tumultuous tempest?—*Leighton.*

KINDS OF SCHOOLS NEEDED.—President Eliot, of Harvard, says in a recent letter: "The great educational need of the West, and of the whole country, indeed, is good schools exclusively devoted to fitting boys thoroughly for colleges of high standard. The public high schools have a different function, and the work of fitting a small proportion of their pupils for college interferes with the discharge of their very important, but limited function. Endowed schools, managed by private corporations, receiving boys of ten or twelve years, and keeping them until they are seventeen or eighteen years old, are more needed in this country than any other class of educational institutions, unless it be girls' schools of the same sort. It would be clear gain if nineteen-twentieths of the so-called colleges and universities could be converted into secondary schools; for a vigorous school, doing its appropriate work with thoroughness, is a much more useful institution than a lame college."

I have heard of a poor navigator who had been converted, who had but little education, but who knew the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and when dying very cheerfully and joyfully longed to depart. His wife said to him: "But, man, ain't ye afeared to stand before the Judge?" "Woman," said he, "why should I be afeared of such a man as died for me?"

It is easy to distinguish those who seek to destroy all that is precious to a Christian soul from those who speak the language of Canaan, though not in our mellifluous sounds. If charity covers many sins it ought to cover a few errors of interpretation. We should not kill a man because he cannot say Shibboleth as we do.

Religious Intelligence.

—The members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church have ordered a statue of Bishop Allen, the founder of the church, to be made at a cost of $3,500. This will be their contribution to the American Centennial.

—The Irish Presbyterians have a most interesting mission among the Dhels, at Basmi, India. Within two years Christianity has spread rapidly. The number of villages occupied has arisen from 4 to 27, the number of communicants from 41 to 71, and that of candidates from 51 to 141.

—The statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church for 1875 show: Bishops, 57—an increase of 5; priests and deacons, 3,122—increase, 41; baptisms, 38,053—decrease, 3,793; confirmations, 22,095—decrease, 4,130; communicants, 261,003—decrease, 3,503; Sunday school teachers, 23,418—increase, 313; pupils, 235,943—decrease, 3,940; and contributions, $8,899,305—decrease, $667,268.

—A remarkable meeting of foreign missionaries employed in city mission work was recently held in London. Grace was said in fourteen languages. The London City Mission Society employs four missionaries among the Germans, one among the Dutch, two among the Italians, one among the French, and one among the Orientals, who are always to be found in the great metropolis.

—Mr. George Lawrence gives the following particulars respecting his work in Spain, in a letter from Barcelona, November 10: "Last week two brethren, the coachman and colporteur, spent four days visiting the villages and vineyards near this place, and very pleasing is the testimony they give of the people's spirit in these rural districts, particularly in those visited by the Carlists, whose doings drive more and more turned the people against the priests. In one village they sold more than two hundred of the *Wonderful Bible Workman*, and thirty large-type Gospels by John, found up with a simple but valuable system for leading persons to read. We sell the book by thousands."

—We see it stated that the New York City Mission and Tract Society has, in the forty-nine years of its existence, spent about $1,000,000 in work among the poor and neglected, and has established five mission stations, at a cost of about $80,000. During the past year its receipts have been $111,078, visits have been made to 54,000 families, 3,000 meetings distributed, 731 Bibles and Testaments given away, and 9,011 volumes loaned from their libraries. 1,967 children were led to Sabbath schools and 221 to day schools. 626 persons were induced to attend Bible classes, and 1,812 attend church, 281 of whom united with different churches, and 70 who had backslidden were restored to church fellowship. 2,000 persons were aided with money, food, clothing, medicine, etc., at a cost of $6,178.28, outside and independent of the regular receipts of the society. This is a good showing for Protestant mission work among the destitute and degraded of the city.

—The Medical mission in Madagascar has two physicians, and is in a most prosperous condition. It is supported by certain friends in Scotland, and has the only hospital on the island and is about to be rebuilt, which will require an expenditure of $5,000. This mission is accomplishing a great work for the temporal and spiritual interests of the people. Dr. Davidson relates the following incident, showing what the mission is doing: "A missionary traveling in a distant part of the island came unexpectedly on a town where the people professed to be Christians, although surrounded by heathen tribes. He inquired how it was, and learned that one of their number who had been ill was sent to Antananarivo for treatment, where on his little bed he had learned to read the Bible, found the precious truths of the gospel, and carried them home with him. He persuaded his fellow-townsmen to build a chapel, and there he was a pastor over a Christian congregation."

—The Lucknow *Witness*, edited by Rev. James Mudge, formerly of New England, and published by the Methodist mission in India, gives the following summary of the results of missionary labors in that country during the past year: "We have gathered from the various reports which have come to us the following figures, and we believe them to be in the main correct. They represent, so far as we can get at the facts, the number of adult baptisms from non-Christian peoples, or admissions to native Christian churches on profession of faith: Indian Home mission to the Santhals, 1,567; S. P. G. mission in Chota Nagpore, 1,513; Church mission in South India, 756; American Methodists in North India, 500; London mission in South India, 200; American Madura mission, 152; American Marathi mission, 124; Orissa Baptist mission, 103; Basel Evangelical mission, 81; Delhi Baptist mission, 62; eight other missions, 143. Total from eighteen missions, 5,029. It will be at once seen that we have nothing here from Ceylon, nothing from Burmah, very little from Bengal, and that some of the other missions which usually report large figures, such as Gossner's mission in Chota Nagpore, and the Baptist mission among the Telugoos, are not represented. Since considerably less than half the missions are here reported from, and yet among those full 5,000 accessions were made, we cannot resist the conclusion that the year 1875 was one of unusual prosperity in mission work; and we should not be surprised if, when all the facts were gathered up, it was found that not far from 10,000 were brought into the Christian fold last year within the bounds of her majesty's Indian domains. If this be so, it may well furnish cause for rejoicing and encouragement to all that love the progress of the kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. May this present year yield a still more abundant harvest."

Our Young People.

TOTTY'S ARITHMETIC.

One little head, worth its whole weight in gold
Over and over, a million times told.

Two sidling eyes, full of innocent glee,
Brighter than diamonds ever could be.

Three pretty dimples, for fun to slip in,
Two in the cheeks and one in the chin.

Four tiny fingers on each baby hand,
Fit for a princess in Sweet Fairyland.

Five on each hand, if we reckon Tom Thumb
Standing beside them, so stiff and so glum.

Six pearly teeth, just within her red lips,
Over which merriment ripples and trips.

Seven bright ringlets, as yellow as gold,
Seeming the sunshine to gather and hold.

Eight tiny waves rippling over her hair,
Sunshine and shade, where they love to be there.

Nine precious words that Totty can say,
But she will learn new ones every day.

Ten little sleepy, contented toes,
And that is as far as this lesson goes.

St. Nicholas.

From Our Little Friends.

JANUARY, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: As so many little girls are writing for the Child's Corner I thought I would write too. I am going to school. We have a very good one, but not as good as it was once. The large girls are going off to school. We have a very good Sabbath-school. We have a large and commodious church, just dedicated one month ago by Mr. Jones, our pastor. He is a good preacher, and we all like him very much.

Santa Claus did not forget us, although it was dreadful weather for him to turn out. I will close for this time. May God bless you this year in spreading your good paper all over the land. Your friend,

MARTHA HESTER.

The Wonderful Bridge.

One bright morning in June grandma was standing by the south window of the sitting-room looking at the great apple-trees in neighbor Evans' garden. The green leaves were rustling in the morning breeze; but it was not the leaves at which she was looking just then. The children wanted to know what it was that she saw, and she pointed to a slender thread that stretched from the ground up through the golden sunshine to one of the heavy boughs far up on the left tree, and glistened like a line of silver as it waved in the breeze.

"What is it?" cried the children in chorus.

"Such a thing as I've spoken of," said grandma.

"A wonderful bridge," said papa.

Little Madam Arachnid was up in the tree there, and wanted to get down to the ground, so instead of letting herself down and getting bruised, or going way round and climbing down and getting bruised, she made that pretty bridge."

"How could she make it?" asked the children.

"Well," said papa, "she always carries with her a little factory—every ordinary little spinneret close together—and when she wants a bridge, a little thread as fine you could not see it, starts from each spinneret. She puts perhaps a thousand of the gossamer threads together, and they make the beginning of a rope, like that you see yonder. Then she glues the end of the rope to the limb of the tree, and jumps off into the air and swings down toward the ground, the spinners working as fast as they can, and the shining rope growing longer and longer, and the breeze blowing her gently away from the tree. When she reaches the ground she breaks off the rope close to the little factory, and fastens it to some stick or spear of grass. All this she does as quick as we can tell of it. When she wants to go into the tree again she runs up the rope as easily as you go up stairs; and if she wants to prevent any other spiders using her bridge she unfastens the lower end and carries it with her, folding up the bridge as she goes over it.

"Sometimes, when the wind is blowing, Madam Arachnid will fasten an end of her rope to a twig, and, jumping off into the air, will let the wind blow her like a kite across to another tree, and gradually will have a bridge more wonderful than any suspension bridge that man ever made. Mrs. Spider and Mr. Spider, and all the little spiders, can run backward and forward on this bridge as easily as you can run from one tree to another in the garden walk; but if an unfortunate little fly should try to walk on that same bridge his feet would stick to it; he could not walk on it at all, and he would have lots of trouble in getting away, and perhaps would stick there till the spiders came out and eat him up."

"Do they make anything besides bridges out of those bright threads?" asked Willie.

"Yes," said papa; "they make a great variety of traps and snares to catch flies and things and other little creatures. Did you never see cobwebs on the bushes or in the corners of a room?"

Billy.—"Yes, sir. Are they made the same way this is, and are all webs traps?"

Papa.—"Yes, my boy; they are made of the same silky threads as this bridge, tied together so as to make a snare or trap, for the spiders are great hunters and trappers. In hot countries, where the very large poisonous spiders live, they sometimes build their webs strong enough to catch birds and small snakes. Sometimes you will see a thick web made in the shape of a round tube. Then it is not a trap, but is the spider's house."

Willie.—"Do people use spider webs for anything?"

Papa.—"A hundred years ago a Frenchman made a pair of gloves and a pair of stockings of the silk from a spider; and the silk is sometimes used in very delicate scientific instruments, such as surveyor's telescopes. Cobwebs made by *house* spiders are sometimes used in medicine, and are useful to stop bleeding from cuts, etc."—*N. W. B., in the Congregationalist.*

A Child Saved.

In his Sunday morning sermon at the Rink, in Brooklyn, Mr. Moody gave an account of a young lady who was sent to a fashionable boarding school, where she met one faithful Christian, whose example and influence led to her conversion.

When she returned home her parents were annoyed to find her a Christian, for they wanted her to mingle in the first circles. Here the speaker broke off with a bold and striking apostrophe: "What is the best society? where is the best society? In dainty drawing-rooms, among silken curtains and gorgeous furniture and velvet carpets? No; the first circle is around the throne; the best society is with Elijah and Elisha and the prophets, with John and James and Peter and the apostles. Give your hearts to God, and he will introduce you to the best society." And so, as it seemed, this young lady thought, for she remained faithful.

She went to the Sunday school of her church, and asked the superintendent for a class, but he, who only knew her as a frivolous, fashion-seeking girl, did not give her what she asked. So she picked up a little street Arab, and leading him walked him into the Sunday school-room, and asked the superintendent for permission to have her little boy in a class all by himself, which was granted. When that boy heard the children sing it took him off his feet, as the saying is, and on his return to his home he told his mother that he had been among the angels. She questioned him and said: "That was a Protestant Sunday school; don't go there any more, or I'll tell your father." But he went next Sunday, and the father was duly informed and the boy duly flogged. But he went again and again, and took his whipping every time cheerfully, until at last he said to his father: "Daddy, won't you flog me before I go, so that the thoughts of it won't bother me in the Sunday school?" The father saw he couldn't whip him out of it, so he tried to bribe him. All the week the boy peddled apples in the depot; so he promised him if he did not go to the Sunday school he might peddle for himself on Saturday afternoons. The boy agreed, and went immediately to the young lady and asked her if a class could not be formed in her house and be taught on the Saturday afternoons, because his father was determined he should not go to the Sunday school. She gladly consented, and opened week by week his young mind to the truths of Christianity.

Shortly afterward his foot slipped when he was peddling his apples at the windows of a railway carriage, and the train went over both his legs. He asked the doctor who was dressing his horrible wounds: "Doctor, shall I live to get home?" "No, my poor boy," said the doctor, "you're dying now." "Then," said the lad, "get 'em at home! died a Christian," and so passed away. When that young lady appears before the great throne she will not be a stranger, for that boy whose soul she saved will thresher by the hand, and lead her to Jesus. And he will watch for her coming patiently, and spring to meet her when she comes.

"I'LL PAY YOU FOR THAT!"—A hen trod on a duck's foot. She did not mean to do it, and it did not hurt her much. But the duck said: "I'll pay you for that!" So the duck flew at the hen; but as she did so her wing struck an old goose who stood close by.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the goose, and she flew at the duck; but as she did so her foot tore the fur of a cat who was just then in the yard.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the cat, and she flew at the goose; but as she did so her tail brushed the eye of a sheep who was near.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the sheep, and he ran at the cat; but as he did so his foot hit the foot of a dog who lay in the sun.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried he, and he ran at the sheep; but as he did so his leg struck an old cow who stood by the gate.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried she, and she ran at the dog; but as she did so her horn grazed the skin of a horse who stood by a tree.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried he, and he ran at the cow. What a run there was! The horse flew at the cow, and the cow at the dog; and the dog at the cat; and the cat at the goose; and the goose at the duck; and the duck at the hen. What a noise they made, to be sure!

"Hi, hi! What is all this?" cried the man who had the care of them. "I cannot have this noise. You may stay here," he said to the hen. But he drove the dark to the pond, and the goose to the field, and the cat to the barn, and the sheep to her fold, and the dog to his house, and the cow to her yard, and the horse to his stall. "I'll pay you for that!" said the man.—*Nursery.*

NEVER TOO OLD.—Rev. Andrew Longacre, in a recent sermon, said: "A man is never too old to work until he is too old to live." We thought how true that is! Men of advanced age, trembling on their staff as they tread cautiously along the crowded thoroughfare, or sit quietly in the old arm-chair at home, may yet do something—do something for Jesus. Christian men often retire from business too early in life. They might work on and accumulate property to be used for Jesus. Let us work on—work ever—and even in the death grasp we may be able to do something for Jesus.

"Father, it tells here of illuminated manuscripts; what were they lighted with?" "With the light of other days, my son," answered the father.

What is the greatest stand ever made for civilization? The ink-stand.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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The Appeal of Missions.

Foreign missions are more nearly a work of disinterested benevolence than almost anything we can take in hand. The money given does not come back to us directly and visibly. Those who build churches and schools at home reap the benefits at once in the enhancement of their property and in the improvement of the society which surrounds them. The gospel preached in a community or neighborhood is worth a thousand times its cost in the improvement of public morals and in the promotion of the general welfare. The giver himself and his family are the immediate beneficiaries. The spiritual and the temporal interests are subserved. If is a provision for his own good, and contributes to his own comfort and enjoyment. The money given remains at home, is thrown into circulation, and scarcely leaves the hand that bestows it before, in some shape, it returns to the giver. The funds for foreign missions are expended abroad, and the end is to bless those who are far away—people of a different race, and perhaps living on the other side of the earth. If the bread that is cast upon the waters ever comes back, it is after many days. It is this feature of missions which should most commend them to the Christian. Here is an opportunity to be unselfish, to do something for love's sake, with no possible taint of low and unworthy motives. It is an occasion such as Mary coveted and improved when she broke the alabaster box and poured the costly load upon the Savior's head. What is often urged by a utilitarian covetousness as an objection to missions is in truth a singular and sad tribute to its worth. Some measure of self-denial is needed in order to make a gift of Christian value. The cheerful giver, and the devout one, is truly blessed, and they are compelled to very often do it. We have all those in the spirit of foreign missions, because it is addressed to the purest and highest principles of benevolence. And [illegible] it is the object of all missionary enterprise.

Missions appeal most directly to the conscience. The command to go into all the world is explicit. The obligation might be inferred from the universal provisions of salvation, from the scope of infinite love, from the breadth of the atonement, and from the ministry of the Spirit in all men. The matter might have been left to the benevolent impulses of the regenerated heart, in view of the lost condition of the world without the gospel. It is not conceivable that those who have felt the peace and comfort of salvation, and have realized the perils of sin, should look upon a perishing race with indifference. But the Master's authority is directly asserted. We are commanded to do this thing—to preach the gospel to every creature. He calls his servants and delivers unto them his goods—the priceless treasure of the gospel—and will hold them to account for the sacred trust. Our marching orders are clear, and in conscience we must obey them. There may be other motives, but the cause could not be left to them, and hence we have the command. It is not for us to inquire into the reasons so much as it is to obey. The appeal is to the Christian conscience, to our sense of obligation to God, and to our recognition of the authority of Christ. It is God's appointed means of giving the gospel to the world. In his measure the commission is to every Christian man, and Christ expects him to do his part. It is not relevant in this connection to inquire how long it will take to Christianize mankind, or whether the world will ever be altogether brought to Christ. As a matter of conscience, we are to send the glad tidings everywhere, and see that the gospel is preached to all nations for a witness. Whether the heathen can be saved without the gospel is not the question. God has commanded us to send it to them, and our responsibility will be measured not so much by the extent of their danger as by our disposition and ability to fulfill the great commission. However it may be with the heathen, we shall ourselves be lost if we fail in our obedience to Christ's commands. It is not a question of sentiment nor of speculative theology, but of conscientious obedience to Christ. That must be a conscience grossly perverted or sadly in want of light that is not alive to missionary obligation. It is to conscience, the enlightened Christian conscience, that the cause of missions makes one of its strongest appeals. This is an element of value in it: that it addresses the conscience, that it quickens the spiritual nature, and that it goes down to the very root of religious principle. It breaks up the ground and enriches the spiritual soil of the church, and thus contributes to her piety and power.

In another aspect of the subject faith stands out conspicuously. "Son, man, can these dry bones live?" The vision was to rebuke unbelief and to illustrate the power of the gospel. Paganism is a valley of dry bones, and the world is a scene of spiritual death. What the gospel has done warrants the conviction that it will yet wave its victorious banner over every land. It has achieved enough within fifty years to assure us that ere long "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea." It is written that the root of Jesse shall stand for an ensign of the people, and that "to it shall the Gentiles seek, and his rest shall be glorious." Christ saw of the travail of his soul and was satisfied. The apostles believed in the gospel as the power and the wisdom of God. Those who have been born of the Spirit have in themselves the earnest of the world's conversion. Let the church go forth at the divine command, prophesying in the name of Christ, and calling for the life-breathing Spirit, and the result is not doubtful. Not to have faith in foreign missions is to confess our unbelief in the gospel and in Christ himself, and that we are profoundly ignorant of the history of Christianity. It is here that we ought to have faith, and that we must have it. Faith in God, faith in Christ, faith in the Holy Ghost, faith in the gospel as the means of human salvation, is needed to encourage and strengthen our endeavors. It is an enterprise of love, of conscience, and also of faith. Here is a distinctive end and purpose for our faith, and according to our faith will be the progress of Christian conquest.

A capital excellence of missions is that [illegible] we are in complete sympathy with the work of Christ. The Redeemer's heart is in his work as in no other. [illegible] at the same time [illegible] self in a [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

Out With It.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of the *Independent*, having been cited before the examining committee of Plymouth Church, concludes his statement in answer as follows:

With this brief reference to matters which have had an influence in forming my judgment, I will now hasten to tell you frankly what are my conclusions in regard to the character of the pastor of Plymouth Church. I have known Mr. Beecher quite intimately since the day of his arrival in Brooklyn. I have been acquainted with him socially and privately, in the church and in the family, in business matters and in religious matters. I have heard attentively, but with profound grief, what has been said to me confidentially against him. I have felt my heart stirred to its depths for dear friends who, years before the present scandal was published, sorrowfully begged my counsel, as they assured me that their pastor and mine had sinfully betrayed the sanctity of home—the very charge long after presented to me by Theodore Tilton in regard to his own home. I never can or will be base enough to allow a single name to be brulted before the world, although I am now ready to testify to the essential facts before any proper tribunal. These disclosures I heard with a sad heart, and, tried to accept the evidence brought to me that Mr. Beecher was grief-stricken and penitent.

I have read much that has been said for and against Mr. Beecher in the public press. I have, with utter amazement, read and reread and pondered over his published letters and written confessions in regard to the serious accusations made against him. I have tried to weigh all the evidence which has come before me with judicial fairness and Christian honesty. I have read the withering charges which have been published to the world against him. I have seen those charges again and again hurled at him, and he calmly and coldly challenged to appear before any impartial tribunal to meet them. I have seen him, with all this cloud of darkness gathering about him, apparently defying public opinion, defying the advice of his old, life-long friends, embracing the soundest, oldest and best clergymen in the country, and seemingly defying again, and again the very God of heaven himself to cast him down. Now, being summoned here to speak, and to *speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth*, I solemnly give to my unwavering opinion, in view of all the facts and evidence presented to me, that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, without even the shadow of doubt in my mind, is guilty of the awful crimes of adultery, perjury and hypocrisy. This I say again and before the bar of this committee, as my deliberate opinion, and I may be permitted to affirm that I give it calmly, without malice, and with no other than a sincere desire to do my duty faithfully to God and to mankind, to the church and to the world.

Letter from Mrs. Lambuth.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Dec. 1, 1875.

DEAR D. C. KELLEY:—*Dear Brother*: The first of December found us safely landing on the shores of our adopted home, just one month from the departure of the City of Tokio out of San Francisco harbor. The passage was rough and stormy at times. Even from Nagasaki to Shanghai we encountered a heavy gale, but we have great cause to thank our heavenly Father that no harm came to us, and that we now live in so much health and comfort among our native friends here.

Mr. Lambuth's health has been severely tested during my absence, and when first we met him my heart very nearly sunk; but the means being used are doing him good, I think, and we pray that God may see fit to bless the regular course to entire restoration. He is up the best part of the day, as well as can be expected, and works, only of course a very little while at a time. He is only to be encouraged to do as much work as he can do.

Now that Bro. Parker has left us, Mr. Lambuth will be the only one stationed here, and consequently will have to do the work of three. He is very much encouraged at the success which has attended Bro. Parker's labors, and is very anxious to get to work in good earnest, and report to the Sunday schools, ladies' societies, Christian bands, and all other associations formed to help on their work here. The natives gave us a hearty welcome back, and rejoice in seeing Bro. Parker to begin his labors among them. We hope to accompany him to Soochow directly after Christmas, so that he may begin in earnest at the New Year. I trust that our dear children are well. We long to hear of their welfare, not yet having our letters, which we feel sure are on the way to us. Your grateful friend,

M. J. LAMBUTH.

Christian Advocate.

NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—The regular meeting of the board of managers of the New York Bible Society was held at the Bible House on Thursday evening, February 3, the vice-president, Mr. M. M. Budlong, in the chair. The various standing committees reported as follows: During the month of January 3,052 families residing in the Fourth, Ninth and Eleventh Wards were visited, and 517 Bibles or Testaments distributed among them by gift or sale. Two hundred and fifteen vessels lying in the harbor were supplied with 2,942 Bibles or Testaments in different languages, and 642 Bibles or Testaments were distributed among 2,917 emigrants landed at Castle Garden.

What is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind. But what is mind? Oh, it's immaterial.

Sunday School Lessons.

As several persons, whose wishes I respect, have requested me to make the lesson calendar of our Sunday school periodicals correspond with that of the International Committee, so that we may all study the same lesson on the same day, I take this method of saying I will do so with pleasure. I will begin with the second quarter, April 2. From that date I will adopt the International Calendar.

I would also state that we have so changed the form of the Lesson Papers as to add studies for Bible classes. This, I think, adds very much to the value of these papers. They will contain the "Text," "Golden Text," "Central Truth," "Home Readings," "Questions for Intermediate Class," and "Questions for Bible Class." Simple expositions of the lessons, for primary classes, will appear in each number of the *Weekly Visitor*. I hope these changes will please our friends, and render our Sunday school periodicals more useful. W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,

S. S. Secretary.

PUBLISHING HOUSE, Feb. 5, 1876.

The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, which was established about three years since, with the special object of breaking up the extensive and shocking traffic in obscene books, pictures, etc., held its first public meeting in Association Hall on Thursday evening. A large number of gentlemen, including his honor Mayor Wickham, and representatives of the various professions and pursuits, were present, and manifested a deep interest in the society and its work. The Hon. William E. Dodge presided, and called upon the Rev. Dr. Sabine to offer prayer.

Mr. Anthony Comstock, the secretary and efficient agent of the society, made his report, from which it appeared that the number of arrests for the past year was 47, and the total number since the organization of the society, 1873. Of these, convictions had been obtained in 105 cases. Of money forfeited in bail bonds there was a sum of $8,507 for the year 1875, and of $35,000 for the whole time. The amount of fines levied was $5,450 for the whole time; 12,101 books had been seized and destroyed, eight and a half tons of printed matter, and 20,000 immoral pictures and photographs. The report further stated that five assaults had been made upon the agent's life while in the prosecution of his work. Of the persons arrested, 51 were Irishmen, 26 Englishmen, 4 Americans, 14 Germans, 3 Frenchmen, 1 Spaniard, 1 Italian, 1 African, 1 Polish Jew, 1 Bavarian, and 1 Scotchman.—*New York Observer.*

The American Bible Society, invites the attention of its friends to the serious falling off in its receipts. For the first nine months of the present fiscal year the aggregate receipts were only $215,679, as against $328,908 in the corresponding period of the year preceding, and they are $112,287 less than in the corresponding period ending December 31, 1874. The falling off is both in donations and in payment on purchase account, and is undoubtedly to be accounted for, in large measure, by the general depression in business, and by the urgent appeals and pressing necessities of benevolent societies which are under denominational control. The board earnestly requests that pastors and churches will assign a regular place to this society in their schedules for systematic contributions, to the end that the cause of Bible distribution may be sustained by the prayers and gifts of all who love the Bible.

There have been, says the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist*, interesting revivals in progress in our city for several weeks. During the autumn the work of God in the Calvary charge, Mr. Reid's and Emmanuel appear to be resulting in the conversion of a large number of persons. There will be a larger increase to the Baltimore district than has been reported in the last ten years. It is believed from present appearances that the Conference, to meet in Westminster on the first day of March, will report a net increase of not less than 1,000 members.

New York has a handsome museum and art university. Hewson's picture, Wildfield from the [illegible] is to be its place of possession. The assemble gift will be made some time in February, and great preparations are being made for its reception in a proper manner. One of the university buildings is being remodeled for that purpose. It will be the handsomest collection south of the Potomac.—*Lexington Gazette.*

MARRIED.

CURTIS—POWE.—On the second of February, at the residence of Capt. William Powe, Lower Pencitree, Ala., by Rev. O. R. Bliss, Dr. C. C. Curtis and Miss Nellie Powe.

WILLIAMS—BRIDGER.—February 16, 1876, near Columbia, La., by Rev. J. F. Wynn, Mr. George O. Williams, Jr., to Miss Sallie K. Bridger, both of Caldwell parish, La.

DUNBAR—HENDERSON.—January 26, 1876, by Rev. C. Keener, John R. Dunbar and Anna belle A. Henderson.

MERRITT—DAY.—February 2, 1876, by Rev. C. Keener, Jerome Merritt and Fanny Hance Day.

ALLEN—BROWN.—February 10, 1876, by Rev. C. Keener, Lewis B. Allen and Irene Brown.

CHILDERS—RAWLE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, near Whistler, Ala., on the seventeenth of February, 1876, by the Rev. J. J. Grace, M. D., Mr. W. Wirt Childers, of Shannon, Miss., to Miss Mary D. Rawle, of Whistler, Ala.

McGOWEN—RUSSEY.—February 10, 1876, at the residence of the bride's father, Iberia parish, La., by Rev. R. F. White, Dr. C. A. McGowen, of Summit, Miss., to Miss Florence Russey.

MILLER—ROBERT.—On Bayou Rapides, February 16, 1876, by Rev. J. W. Medlock, Mr. E. A. Miller to Miss A. A. Robert.

FOR China or glassware go to Navra & Offner, on Canal street. Their stock is one of the most complete in the city.

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending Feb. 19, 1876.

A—Edwin Aiden, Saxon & Anderson agent, J R Andrews, American News Company, N W Ayer & Son, E & H T Anthony & Co, C H Andrews, W P Andrews.

B—Bourum & Pease two letters, Bryant & Roberts three letters $51.30, George W Brown, Henry P Bowen, W W Baird $1.30, H Blackman three letters $5, Ralph Bradley $1, J H Bliss $2.50, E Brooks $1.10, George A Barker, A S Barnes & Co, Miss A Beardsley, Mrs Emma F Bells, J L Brittlan, Mrs C Bowling $10.90, A J Briggs $16.25, W H Bennett, W E Ballard $2.50, J Lane Borden, O R Bliss, J W Bryan, J E Ball.

C—Skipwith Cobb, Ayd Copeland, James L Coleman $8.65, A W Cockrell $6.50, Thomas V Crowell, N S Cornell, Mrs Mary Carney, Orlavia Chandron $2.50, M A Clark $2, Mrs S H Chapman $5, A E Clay, John Church & Co, W J Coleman, Maunasseh Cady $11.25, Joseph Carr $1, A D Chinery $2, Mrs M J Coleman $14.91, L Carley, H W Copeland, S H Cox $1, R B Cavitt.

D—F A Dix & Co $7.15, Charles Dillingham, Donaldson & Co, Miss S Davis $2, Daughtry & Smylie $6, W W Douglass, C B Dullose, A S Denham, John DeLacey, Charles H Hilson & Co, Joel T Davis two letters $20.75.

E—R J Edmunson $3.10, A Eubank, George F Ellis, Henry E Elbridge $20.80, Z Elijah.

F—Lewis R Feathers $30, W F Ferris $13.48, J E Faust $2, W Foster.

G—H H Graham & Co, Walter D Grayden $2.50, Garton & Wallis $17.72, Charles B Galloway $4, W W Graham $2, Mrs M A V Grace 25 cents, C F Gillespie $8.50, Frank Graham, B A Hiven, Miss Mary E Griffin $1, R H Graves $1.05.

H—E J Hale & Son, P M Hastings $92.25, Harper & Bros, Mrs H H Hall $2, J H Heard, A L Harper two letters, F Harrington, W H Harney $35.10, W H Hunter, J C Hartzell $3.52, J D Harper, Mrs E J Harding, J J Honeycutt.

J—W W Jilz, H F Johnson three letters, F James two letters, W H Johnson, Thomas L James.

K—J W Knott $1.50, Kirk & James three letters, W P Kimball, A J Kennett, W H Kilgore, John H Knight, W H King $2.

L—W C Lewis $3, Miss Anna Lemmon 5 cents, Mrs Mittie Lewis, Will H Lobb, W B Lewis, J R Lippincott & Co, S E Lovelace $1, Miss Ella M Logan $2, C W Lane.

M—L McCranie, J W Metcalf $2.75, John Murphy $2, J M Mapp $2.75, H Myerson $2, J M Mc Kee, A H Myers, M Magee, Copeland & Gibbes letters, D E Mahan, G B Myers $2, John P Morton & Co, Miller, Bingham Publishing House, N H Mott $2, J W Mortimer, Mrs M C McKee $1, J M Moore, Thomas H Merryman.

N—Nelson & Phillips, Paper Mills, J T Newington two letters, R D Norcross two letters $2.50, Joseph D Nevins.

O—W Provan $3, D Osborn & Son $1.75.

P—T Purdon, Mrs Mary A Pugh $2.50, W R Pettegrew, C W Pryor, W H Pace two letters, J F Pace, J A Pearson, A P Parrish, S M Pettengill.

R—A H Redington, Jr, P Rowell & Co, S S Rice, H Reynolds, Raymond & Co, A Reed & Latham, J W Rogers, W A Rogers, H Rogers, Rogers & Bro, Rogers & Co, W A Rogers, J F Rose, Lewis Rose.

S—[illegible] W H Shaw, H Sharp, W W Smith, Hall & Sharp, W H Stewart, Mrs M Smith, W W Stewart, Mrs M A Stewart, Mrs M Stewart, Mrs M Stewart, Mrs M

Farm, Garden and Household.

Grass Alone.

The almost universal practice among farmers is to sow their grass and clover seed with some other kind of larger-growing grain, such as wheat, rye or oats. In my first experience in farming I followed this system, supposing that others probably had been tried and found not quite satisfactory. Then, again, almost everybody said the young grass and clover needed shade for the first few months, and this the taller-growing grain supplied. Still I have always noticed that both clover and the grasses seemed to suffer more from drouth when growing under such conditions than when occupying the soil alone. But, upon further thought and inquiry, I came to the conclusion that it was not so much on account of its being the best way to seed down land, but afforded the farmer an opportunity of robbing the earth of its fertility a little faster than when only one crop was grown at a time on the same field. In other words, the grasses and clover could be made to grow when sown among larger kinds of grain.

On very rich lands, perhaps, a man is excusable for thus doubling up his crops; but no one ever gained anything by it on moderately worn or poor soils. Of late years, when I desire to seed down a field, I plow, harrow and sow grass seed just as I would winter wheat or rye, and with equally as certain good results. This season being unusually wet during July, I seeded down one plat nearly a month since, and to-day there is as fine a young sod of timothy as any one could wish. Yesterday I finished seeding down another plat of two acres, which was plowed in spring and sown with buckwheat, the latter being turned under when in bloom, and the grass seed sown over all. Top-dressing with short or long manure, if needed, can be added late in the fall. Of course my intention is to have the land improve in fertility from year to year, instead of deteriorating.—*Rural New Yorker.*

EXTERMINATE THE WEB-WORM. Now is the time to deal fatal blows to the pestiferous apple-tree web-worms. The caterpillars known as the web-worm have already made their appearance on our quince bushes, pear-trees, and on some other trees, such as the apple-tree and mulberry. They are not confined to these particular trees, but are found also, later in the season, on other varieties, and on the bushes and shrubs of our gardens, making them look, as the season advances, unsightly, to say nothing of the injury done the tree or bush. Their webs, at first small, are gradually enlarged until they sometimes extend over entire branches in the latter part of the summer. These caterpillars, when grown, are about one inch in length. Their bodies are thinly clothed with hairs of a grayish color, intermingled with a few which are black; the general color of the body is a greenish yellow, dotted with black; a bright yellow stripe on each side and broad blackish stripe along the back; head and feet black. On arriving at full size, or late in summer, they leave the trees and wander about, eating such plants as fall in their way, till they have found suitable places of concealment, where they make their cocoons, composed of a slight mass of silk. They remain in the cocoons in the chrysalis state through the winter, and are transformed to moths early in the summer season. The time to exterminate these destructive insects (all web-worms or *Hyphantria textor*) is when they are just beginning to make their webs in the trees or bushes. So soon as they begin to appear on the branches they should be stripped off with the leaves and crushed under foot.

MULCHING WHEN IRRIGATING.—In setting out plants great aid can be derived from the use of a mulch in retaining the moisture when watered, and preventing the formation of a crust. As soon as the plant is put out, water thoroughly; let it be equivalent to a soaking rain; then cover with a slight coat of the earth. This will last at least a week, and if rain follows it need not be repeated. A better way, however, is to mulch at once either with gravel or cut straw, or any similar material, which will break the force of the dash of the water on the ground, letting it through the mulch softly, and keeping the soil shaded and moist. To do this most effectually, rake the ground with the hoe around the plant some distance from it, highest on the out-side, so as to prevent the water from running off. In this way the watering may be done either copiously or less so and oftener. The strawberries which I transplanted a short time ago, at the commencement of the heated spell, and treated in this way, have been, through all the hot weather, thriving finely, and all the better, it seems, for the heat. The straw mulch has the advantage of some fertility as it rots, while the gravel draws the heat, and may therefore be preferable in autumn, as it is early in the spring. It also seems to afford manure, in some way, or increased growth; even in the heat of summer I am using it with success on grassland on a small scale.—*Correspondent of Country Gentleman.*

FRENCH WOLVES.—A French agricultural newspaper furnishes some interesting statistics in connection with the number of wolves in France. There are about 2,000 ulde-bodied animals of that species, which destroy the amount of about 1,000 francs a year each. But this 2,000,000 francs a year represents the loss occasioned by their presence; these 2,000 wolves, who only devour some 30,000 sheep a year, oblige the farmers to keep 20,000,000 sheep in folds, and render it impossible for them to feed in the fields, as in England. All this entails great expense. The writer thinks that if proper measures were taken the young wolves might be killed in April, and the country freed from this scourge in the course of a few years. It may be doubted, however, whether it would be possible to get rid of wolves entirely, as in hard winters they come in from North Germany and Poland. They are sometimes found at Chantilly and Fontainebleau. They are very cunning. A pack of them will go to a fold and place themselves all on the same side. The sheep naturally huddle together at the other extremity. On a sudden the wolves dart round, and the terrified sheep rush in a body with such force across the fold that they often knock down the barriers which protect them.

PACKING POULTRY.—D. W. Lewis & Co., New York, write as follows to the *Country Gentleman* in reference to the manner of packing dressed poultry for that market:

Keep from food twenty-four hours before killing—food in the crop sours and injures the appearance. Legs and head should be left on, and the poultry not drawn. Hang all poultry by the legs twenty-four hours before packing, where it will not freeze. This prevents its sweating and looking slippery. Use dry straw, clean and free from dust; put a layer of straw on the bottom of the package, then alternate layers of straw and poultry, and pack snugly, backs up, and avoid breaking the skin or bones. In very cold weather, line the boxes with heavy hardware paper, or wrap each bird in it, which precludes the use of straw. Different sorts of poultry should not be mixed in the same package. Fat turkeys are the specials for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year; geese for Christmas.

WEST FLORIDA ORANGES.—The Pensacola *Gazette* says: "East and south Florida keep up through their newspapers an endless succession of jubilations over their resources as orange-producing sections, but we doubt if they have trees to show that have stood the chances of a greater number of seasons than some that are in this locality. The trees in Dr. John A. Brosnaham's grove, at his beautiful place on Gull Point, are loaded with fruit of the finest quality, exceeding in average size any that we have seen imported. The Gull Point property having changed ownership several times, we are without data as to the age of the trees, but they are known to be over twenty-five years old, and are possibly nearer forty. These, as well as many other aged trees in full bearing and still thrifty growth at different places in the Pensacola Bay country, are proof sufficient that both our climate and soil are suited to the culture of the orange."

AGE OF ENGLISH JEWS.—The *Independent* has the following statement in relation to the English Jews:

The late settlement of the colonies of the Jews now in England is a somewhat curious fact, and accounts for there being as yet no distinctively English Jews in the same sense that there are German and Polish Jews. The latter are known as the Ashkenazim, in contradistinction to the Sephardim, or Jews of Spain, Portugal and the Levant. The Sephardim were the first to settle in England; but it was not until the time of Queen Anne that they did so in any large numbers or attained a position of importance. The Ashkenazim were looked down upon by the Sephardim, who threw obstacles in the way of their coming to England. The first took place toward the end of the seventeenth century, and it was only in 1722 that they obtained a synagogue, through the liberality of Moses, of Breslau, who called himself Moses Hart. The Sephardim, in spite of terrible oppression at times, had been accustomed to high office and rank in the south of Europe, where they had married into many noble families; and their aristocratic type of countenance and character contrasts strongly with that of the Ashkenazim, who have now become the typical representatives of the English Jews. This difference may be explained by the fact that the Ashkenazim had been accustomed to live as petty hucksters and traders, shut out from political life and refined society; although the Sephardim affect to treat them as less pure in blood. It is interesting to trace in Mr. Disraeli's "Tancred" the old contempt of the aristocratic Sephardim for their northern brethren. The princes and rulers of the captivity naturally appear in the book as southern Jews. Perhaps the best-known living representatives of the Sephardim and Ashkenazim respectively are Mr. Disraeli, the present premier of England, and Baron Rothschild; and the positions they severally occupy illustrate most remarkably the characteristics of the two great branches of European Jews.

DEVOTION.—Cyprian, on his way to martyrdom, was told by the Emperor that he would give him time to consider if he had not better cast a grain of incense into the fire in honor of the idol gods than die so ignominiously. Cyprian replied: "There needs no deliberation in the case." John Huss, at the stake, was offered pardon if he would recant. His reply was: "I am here ready to suffer death." Thomas Hawks, in like circumstances, said: "If I had a hundred bodies I would suffer them all to be torn in pieces rather than recant."

Humph!" grumbled a cynical individual as he first caught sight of one of the emblems in the windows of a church in Waterville, "that's well chosen any way—a small cross and a big crown—a correct measure of modern piety."—*Kennebec Journal.*

The Catholic cure of St. Jean de Baptiste, in Montreal, has notified his female parishioners that he will not administer the sacrament to those who wear low-necked dresses or hoop-skirts.

Believe nothing against another but upon good authority; nor report, what may hurt another unless it be a greater hurt to others to conceal it.

Those who are in the habit of telling prodigious stories ought to have good memories; but fortunately their memories are generally short. Richard Brinsley Sheridan dealt with these mendacious pests in a manner peculiar to himself. He would never allow himself to be outdone by a verbal prodigy. Whenever a monstrous story was told in his presence he would endeavor to outdo it by one of his own coinage, and consign the narrator to confusion by a falsehood more glaring than his own. Once in his hearing a sporting adventurer ran thus: "I was fishing one day, say in a certain cold spring full of delicious trout, and soon caught a large mess. But, what was really surprising, not a foot from the cold spring there was one of boiling water; so that, when you wanted to cook your fish, all you had to do, after hooking them from the cold spring, was to pop them directly into the boiling." The company all expressed astonishment and incredulity at this monstrous assertion, with the exception of Sheridan. "I know," said he, "of a phenomenon yet more surprising. I was fishing one day, when I came to a place where there were three springs. The first was a cold one stocked with fish, the second a boiling spring, and the third a natural fountain of *melted butter and parsley!*" "Melted butter and parsley!" exclaimed the first story-teller, "Impossible!"

A witness in England, on entering the box, had a Testament presented to him, but he declined to be sworn. Being asked his reasons for refusing, he naively replied: "I'll tell a lie wi' ony mon i' England, but I'll not swear to it."

We must educate our children, or somebody else will.

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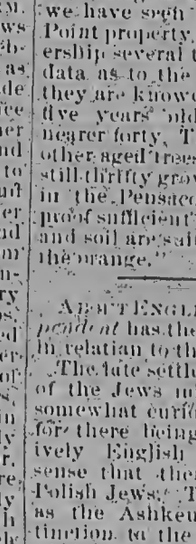
Grunewald Hall, New Orleans, La.
M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUHENNATOR, President.



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no14 1y

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15 ..... CANAL STREET 15
Incorporated March 15, 1855.
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J. B. KELLY, W. H. THOMAS,
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G. P. Harrison. de2 6m

FACTORS' AND TRADERS'
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37 CAHONDELET STREET
ASSETS APRIL 30, 1875 ..... $1,186,213 8
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For further particulars apply to the President for catalogue.
THOS. ARMSTRONG, President.
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PECTORAL BALSAMIC SIRUP
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It has been found highly beneficial in all Inflammatory disorders, such as Rheumatism, Diarrhœa or Dysentery and Summer Complaint, and especially in those cases of Cholerine which, for want of proper care, so often degenerate into confirmed Cholera.
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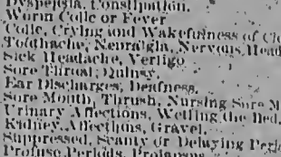

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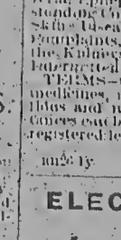
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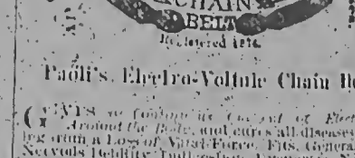

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Scientific.

—The cause of the sleep of flowers ms the subject of an article by M. . Boyer, in a late number of the *ournal de la Societe Centrale d'Hor-ulture de France*. The writer an-nces the idea that the expansion flowers in the morning is due to a elling of the cellular tissue, which ccasioned by heat. After the dis-pearance of the swelling by evapo-tion the flowers close again. This, M. Boyer's opinion, accounts for e early closing of flowers under a gh temperature or in dry soils.

—The committee appointed by the itish Association "for the purpose investigating the underground ters in the new red sandstone and e permian formations of England, d the quality and character of the ter supplied to various towns and stricts from these formations," ve issued as a circular an abstract their preliminary report. They te that they hope next year to re-rt on the water-bearing properties the whole of the English new red d permian formations, on the na-re and chemical characters of the ters obtained, and on the effects these waters on the sanitary con-ion of the people using them.

—Prof. R. E. Rogers, at the meet-g of the American Academy of ences held during the present onth in Philadelphia, presented a ry interesting paper on the "Tem-rature of the Comstock Lode nes." In the deeper drifts the at is almost intolerable, being fre-ently as high as 150°. Life is sup-rted by pouring ice-water on the ad. The water which trickles from e rocky roof is so hot as to be al-ost scalding, and the workmen are otected by sheet-iron screens. This at is due to the decomposition of lphides. There is trace of salines the rock, and the contact of the lphide of silver with the chloride sodium produces, by chemical ac-n, the higher temperature.

—Some curious observations were ely made by Mr. Joseph Wilcox, Colorado, respecting the flight of asshoppers, as determined by the ather. Countless multitudes of insects were seen on wing, high the air, one cloudy afternoon hile the probability of rain was ng discussed by several persons of e party the grasshoppers suddenly scended to the ground, in a great ud, "like a furious snow storm." two or three minutes not an in-ct could be seen in the air, and in ort time it began to rain. Soon er it ceased to rain, and the in-cts took flight again; but in the rse of half an hour, there being further special indication of rain, ey suddenly plunged to the ground nin, in time to avoid another ower. The same thing recurred ree times.

—Some very interesting fossil re-ains of Saurians have lately been humed in Illinois. According to of. Cope, into whose hands they l for examination, they constitute e first definite indication of the istence of reptiles of the order ynicocephala in the Western misphere. A remarkable char-cter lies in the longitudinal perfora-n of the centrums of the vertebræ, in living lizards of the genus henodon, in New Zealand. The mains indicate two new species, h a new genus, and were named *ictus heteroclitus* and *Coeopydraps lattii*. The specimens were asso-ated with remains of some fishes, portant in evidence of their ge-ic horizon. Not to go too far into rticulars, the evidence is that a gment of the Triassic fauna—so cient in the Northern hemisphere, d so remarkably preserved to this y in Australia and New Zealand—s been brought to light in Illinois.

—It has taken us some time to ar-ve at the facts in the case of the rious horny comb or crest which unds upright upon the bill of the merican white pelican (*Pelecanus rhyrhynchus*,) and constitutes one the most conspicuous features of ut species, in comparison with its nigeners. It was supposed to be a rmanent character of the male sex ne. Not long since its deciduous ture was ascertained by Mr. R. dgway, who found that the thou-nds of pelicans he observed breed-g at a lake in Nevada regularly d this appendage at the close of e breeding season. Still later, Mr. ss, of Kansas, ascertained by tual dissection that the comb is nd on the bill of the female as ll as of the male. The use of this omalous formation remains con-tural; but the fact of its develop-nt only during the breeding sea-, and its loss immediately after-rd shows that it is in some way nnected with reproduction of the ecies—like the antlers of deer, for stance, with which it is entirely alogous in its periodical develop-nt and regular fall.

—Prof. G. Brown Goode describes o interesting cases of albinism in hes—a class in which this peculiar ection has been less studied than ong the higher vertebrates. One these Albino fishes was a common addock (*Melanogrammus aglefi-us*,) normal in all respects save lor, which was a pinkish-white, th a pearly luster, instead of the ual brownish-gray. The black eral line and dark blotches near e pectoral fins were absent. This ecimen was taken off Barnegat, N. The other instance of albinism as in the case of the common eel (*Anguilla Bostoniensis*,) taken at ank, Conn. This fish was a pale, ll yellow above; nearly white be-eath. The writer states that, ac-rding to good authority, albinism not uncommon among European sh, though he knows of no previous stance in our waters; and that the ndition is especially rare among embers of the family to which the addock belongs. Mr. F. W. Put-am, in a note appended to Prof. oode's article, however, mentions xamples of albinism, both in the eel nd haddock, in the fish collection of e Peabody Academy, at Salem—e haddock having been taken off ewburyport, some years ago, and e eel in Massachusetts Bay.

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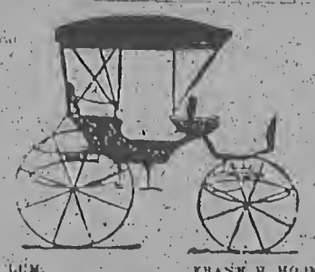

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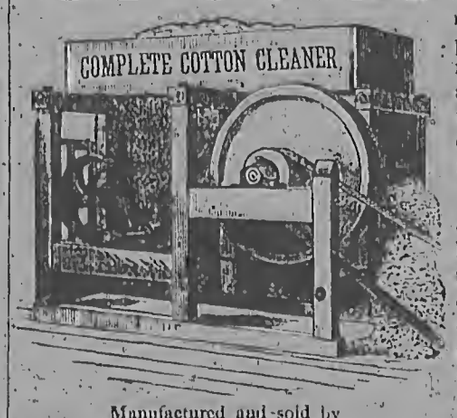

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My collection of House and Garden Ornamental Plants in culture has become very extensive, consists of healthy stock, and contains, besides the best Plants adapted for House and Garden culture in the South, many rare acquisitions of late introduction, all of which will be disposed of at the very lowest rates possible, many Plants far below the cost of culture and labor.
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respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adornment or domestic goods for Ladies and Children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies' and Children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.
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Second-hand Machines, in good order, at half price. The best Needles for all Machines.
REFERENCE.—J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss.
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GREAT REDUCTION
IN
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Opposite the Magazine Street Market,
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This is the greatest Boot and Shoe House in the South, where Boots, Shoes and Hats can be purchased at THE LOWEST PRICES—Cheaper than the Cheapest. A call is all that is asked, to convince any one that this is the cheapest and best place to purchase Boots, Shoes and Hats in the South.
Parties at a distance from New Orleans can take their own measure and purchase their Boots or Shoes by mail with the aid of our Card of Measurement. Send, or call and get one.
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EVERYTHING SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, AND
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Customers will find that they can save money, even on staples, by purchasing of me. Call and see. Polite attention given to every one.
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Embalming and Disinterring. Bodies carefully shipped. Carriages and Cabs for hire. de31 1y

New Orleans Markets.

From the New Orleans Price Current.

The river is 4 feet 5 inches below high-water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals for the three days ending February 22:

Mississippi river, and bayous	bales... 14,165
Red river	4,092
Ouachita river	2,216
Arkansas river	1,883
Railroads	4,619
Mobile	146
Texas	961
Lake	19
Total	27,501

On Saturday the market opened with only a moderate inquiry, and operations were restricted by brokers claiming concessions which factors were unwilling to grant. The business during the morning was consequently of limited extent; but later in the day parties came together more freely, and the movement showed increased animation, resulting in a business of 9,200 bales. Prices exhibited more irregularity, the same descriptions occasionally selling at a difference of ¼c. Some kinds were held steadfastly at previous rates, others were offered more freely, and some could not be moved unless by liberal concessions. On Monday the movement commenced with a moderate inquiry, but operations were restricted by the unsatisfactory assortment offering, as well as by brokers claiming concessions which factors were unwilling to grant. The business during the morning was consequently limited, but later in the day parties came together more freely, and the sales summed up 9,300 bales. On Tuesday the market opened with only a moderate inquiry, and the sales during the morning hardly exceeded 1,500 bales, after which buyers came forward more freely and took 4,500 bales, making a total for the day of 6,000 bales. Operations were restricted by its being a holiday.

The above makes an aggregate for the past three days of 24,600 bales, against 25,350 for the corresponding time last week and 30,150 the week before.

The receipts proper at this port since the first of September, exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, are 1,091,075 bales, against 826,133 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest mail dates, as compared with last year, is 507,739 bales. The increase by the reports per telegraph is 493,219—3,383,148 against 2,888,929. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year, there is an increase of 67,671 bales to Great Britain, of 82,013 to France, and of 216,949 to other foreign ports. We quote:

Inferior	6 @ 6
Low ordinary	6¼ @ 7
Ordinary	7¼ @ 8
Strict ordinary	8¼ @ 8¾
Good ordinary	9⅛ @ 9⅝
Strict good ordinary	9⅝ @ 10
Low middling	10⅛ @ 11
Strict low middling	11 @ 11⅛
Middling	11⅞ @ 12⅛
Strict middling	12⅛ @ 12⅞
Good middling	13⅛ @ 13⅝
Middling fair	14 @ 14⅝

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875	bales	9,676
Arrived past three days	27,501	
Arrived previously	1,207,869—1,235,370	
		1,245,046
Exported past three days	21,827	
Exported previously	850,234—872,061	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		372,985

SUGAR.—The demand is good, and the supplies on Saturday and Monday, comprising 950 hhds., sold at previous prices: 5¾@5¾c. for inferior, 5¾@6⅛c. for common, 6⅛@6¾c. for good common to fair, 6¾@7c. for fully fair, 7⅛@7¼c. for prime, 7⅜c. for strictly prime, 7½c. for choice, 6¼@8c. for seconds, 8½@9c. for choice yellow clarified, 9⅛@9½c. for off-white, and 9¾@9¾c. for choice white clarified.

MOLASSES.—The market has continued dull, and the supplies, consisting of low grade, sold slowly at previous prices. No choice on hand. The receipts on Saturday and Monday were slow to dispose of at 20@30c. for inferior fermenting, 35@38c. for fair fermenting, 38@40c. for prime fermenting, 43@45c. for strictly prime fermenting, 43c. for fair rebolled, 45c. for prime rebolled, and 50@52c. for choice rebolled.

OAK STAVES.—Small receipts and fair demand for export. The following prices are for inspected culled, and delivered alongside of vessel from the yard: Extra pipe, 60 inch, is quoted at, $150@$160, extra pipe, 58 inch, $145@$150, light pipe, 56 to 60 inch, $100@$110, extra hogsheads, 48 inch, $120@$125, extra claret, 40 inch, $85@$90 ₱ 1,200. These quotations are for staves culled and delivered alongside of vessel from the yard. At flatboats, according to quality, pipe sell at $85@$100, hogshead $65@$75, and claret $50@$60.

COTTON SEED IN SACKS—Is arriving freely. The demand is good, and sells at $12 ₱ ton.

MOSS—Is dull. Gray is quoted at 2@2½c., mixed 3@3½c., black 4@5c. ₱ lb.

FEATHERS.—Prime live geese sell at 65c. ₱ lb.

BEANS AND WESTERN PEAS. Light supply and fair demand. Northern beans are quoted at 2½@3c., Western 2@2½c., red kidney 3½@3¾c., green peas 2½@3c. ₱ lb.

POULTRY.—Western-grown chickens sell at $5@$5 50, young $3@$3.50, ducks $4@$4.50, geese $6@$7, turkeys $18@$20 ₱ dozen. Louisiana-grown chickens $4@$4.50, young do. $3@$3.50, ducks $3@$4, geese $5@$6, turkeys $17@$18 ₱ dozen.

EGGS.—Plenty offering and dull. Western are quoted at 11@16c., Louisiana 18@20c. ₱ dozen.

MONETARY.

Gold opened on Monday at 113@113¼, against 113¼ at New York, and after a fair business closed at 113@114, against 114 in that market.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22, 1876.

Texas beeves, choice, ₱ head	— @ —
Texas beeves, first quality, ₱ head	35 00 @ 35 00
Texas cattle, second quality, ₱ head	20 00 @ 25 00
Texas cattle, third quality, ₱ head	— @ 15 00
Western beeves, ₱ lb. net	— @ —
Sheep, first quality ₱ head	5 00 @ 6 00
Sheep, second quality, ₱ head	3 00 @ 4 00
Milch cows, choice, ₱ head	70 00 @ 80 00
Milch cows, ₱ head	30 00 @ 50 00
Calves, ₱ head	7 00 @ 12 00
Yearlings, ₱ head	9 00 @ 12 00

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

At Which Country Orders can be Filled.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$1 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do. with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	225 00
H. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tinnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
English	— —	— —
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	8	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 51	14 61
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
American fire	— —	— —
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 50	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 20	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb.	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb.	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb.	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb.	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb.	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gall.	— —	70

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	25	28
Goshen, choice	33	35
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	—	19½
Rio, good	— —	20
Rio, prime	21 00	22
Java, choice	34	34
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15½
Sperm, best brands	— —	— —
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	60
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:		
Best, K D	2 65	2 75
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	13	14½
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	2 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	— —	4 00
XX	— —	4 50
XXX	— —	5 00
Choice XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice family	5 50	6 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb.	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb.	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 80
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Currants, ₱ barrel	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingersnaps	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	21	24
Lubricating, in cans	25	50
Lubricating, in barrels	— —	35
Coal, in barrels, best	17	19
Lard, in barrels best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels, half barrels, & 2-5 ex tin:		
Rebolled	41	52
City refinery, prime	48	53
Golden Syrup	81	85
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 1	— —	5½
Ordinary	— —	4½
Fair	— —	5½
Prime to choice	1	7
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.		
Keller's Imagnotta	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	5½
Starch, ₱ lb.	1	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	1 37
Coarse	1 00	1 05
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	— —	7½
Prime	— —	8
Choice	— —	8½
Yellow clarified	— —	9½
White clarified	— —	10
Crushed	— —	11½
Powdered	— —	11½
Spices, ₱ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	14
Pepper	— —	18½
Cloves	— —	40
Cinnamon	— —	32
Tea, ₱ lb.:		
Black Oolong	75	1 00
Green imperial	50	90
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb.		
Chewing, fair	— —	— —
Chewing, prime	— —	— —
Chewing, choice	— —	— —
Smoking, best	— —	— —

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	62
White, choice	— —	60
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
White, Northern	48	50
Black, P. C. Island	— —	45
Red rust proof	— —	70
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	— —	90
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	22 00	23 00
Choice	21 00	22 00
Cotton Seed Meal	30 00	32 00
Cow Peas, ₱ bushel	1 25	1 40
Carolina	— —	1 75

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	— —	16
Shoulders	— —	10½
Sides, clear	12	12½
Hams, sugar-cured	— —	14
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	22 50	23 00
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	— —	11½
Choice, in tierces	— —	13½

BALING STUFF.

Bagging:		
Jute	13½	14
Ties, Arrow	— —	5½
Twine, hemp	— —	15½

WOODENWARE AND CORDAGE.

Buckets, ₱ dozen:		
Painted, two hoops	— —	4 75
Cedar, brass hoop	4 50	5 25
Tubs, ₱ nest:		
Painted, 8 in nest	— —	2 50
Cedar to fit nest	— —	7 00
Brooms, ₱ doz.:		
Common	2 00	3 00
Choice	4 00	4 75
Rope, ₱ lb.:		
Manilla plow lines	— —	15
Cotton	— —	18
Sisal	— —	12

SUNDRIES.

Axle Grease, kegs of 30 and 100 lbs	— —	4
Blacking	— —	6
Vinegar, ₱ gallon:		
Commercial cider	— —	11½
Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	40	40
Harness	35	40
Calf skins, ₱ dozen	60 00	75 00
Upper, rough, ₱ ft.	34	36
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stern's raw bone superphosphate	67 00	— —
Stern's pure ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	— —	— —
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands	— —	7
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	7½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard		
Choice brands	— —	9
Choice brands, 4-4	10	11
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	— —	7
Sprague, Arlen & Bancroft	— —	8½
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	11	13½
Good	16	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight yards	11	12
Stripes	10	11
Checks	14	15
Denims	12	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Hatchelar mud boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Sewing on mud boots, ₱ doz.	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Hatchelar brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	16 50
Kossuth brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

Special Notices.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

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ja29-3ly.

Religious Notices.

NOTICE.—The time of holding the Winnsboro quarterly meeting is changed to March 4 and 5. Delhi quarterly meeting to March 11 and 12.

C. W. CARTER, P. E.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.—The district stewards' meeting will be held at Opelousas, March 25.

J. E. CONN, P. E.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

WINONA DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Winona and Carrollton	Mar. 11, 12
Winona circuit	18, 19
Kosciusko	25, 26
Attala, at Bethel	Apr. 1, 2
Newport	8, 9
Durant	15, 16
Richland	22, 23
Ebenezer (Tuesday)	25
Vaiden	29, 30
Black Hawk	May 6, 7
Liberty	13, 14
Zilpha	20, 21
Belle Fountain	27, 28

J. W. KROFT, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT.—SECOND ROUND.

Fort Deposit	Mar. 25
Gilmore mission	25, 26
Lutledge	Apr. 1, 2
Evergreen	8, 9
Garland mission	— —
Georgiana	15, 16
Rose Hill mission	— —
Troy and Brantley	22, 23
Troy circuit	— —
Union Springs	29, 30
Hilmore mission	May 1
Greenville circuit	6, 7
Union circuit	13, 14
Pine Level	20, 21
Rocky Mount	27, 28
Greenville station	June 3, 4

S. P. RICHARDSON, P. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Organs & Melodeons

The Oldest, Largest and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States.

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NOW IN USE.

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Send for Price Lists.

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We announce that until further notice we will sell to applicants in any city or town where we have no agent on the *same terms* and at the *same discounts* as to large dealers who purchase from $3,000 to $5,000 value annually.

The fact of ours being the *oldest* and *largest* manufactory in the United States, with 55,000 instruments now in use, is sufficient guarantee of our ripe distillity and the merits of our instruments.

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GUARANTEED U. S. STANDARD.

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GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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We send a Gold Silver Hunting American Lever Watch (fully warranted) by mail at our risk to any address on receipt of fifteen dollars for the watch, and 50c. for postage, or by express C. O. D. subject to inspection if desired. Money may be sent safely by mail in a registered letter. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. BARNES & BRO., Jewelers 204 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

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Eight beautiful Monthly Roses, per group, will be sent safely by mail, postpaid, for $1.

2 Varieties of Choice Flower Seeds sent by mail for $1.

Catalogues sent free to all who apply.

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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

CAREFUL OBSERVERS

IN THE MATTER OF

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS

Will find it to their interest to examine

THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

HOUSEWARE,

Of every description, kept by

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,

NO. 29 CAMP AND 116 COMMON ST.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

And they will establish these facts:

1. OUR STOCK IS THE BEST.
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3. OUR METHODS ARE THE FAIREST.

With more than thirty years' experience in the Crockery trade, we claim a knowledge of the wants of this community second to no one, and can fill them better than any house in the Southwest.

Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$1 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.

6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

18 00 will buy an elegant *Porcelain DeTerre* (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable), DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates.	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers.	4 Meat Dishes.

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but slop Jar and Foot Tub.

1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.

75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET, Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.

Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice), 100 pieces, $30.

Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices and everything else required for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of every one.

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SAMUEL E. MOORE,

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Crockery, China and Glassware.

SILVER-PLATED TABLE & TEA SPOONS.
SILVER-PLATED CASTORS.
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS.
STONE CHINA DINNER SETS.
STONE CHINA TEA SETS.
STONE CHINA CHAMBER SETS.
JAPANNED WAITERS.
JAPANNED CHAMBER SETS.
COAL VASES AND COAL SCUTTLES.
JAPANNED CAKE AND SUGAR BOXES.
ENAMELED SAUCE-PANS.
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CHANDELIERS AND BRACKET LAMPS.
TINWARE FOR KITCHEN USE.

And all articles necessary for house furnishing, which are guaranteed of the best quality and at the lowest prices, and will be packed for transportation to any part of the country. de26 3m

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GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after October 31, 1875,

AT 5.30 P. M.,

Trains depart and arrive as follows, from Cr. Hope street Depot:

DEPART.	
Express	7.20 A. M.
Mail	5.30 P. M.
ARRIVE.	
Express	11.40 P. M.
Mail	12.30 A. M.
Accommodation on Monday	10.30 A. M.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI.

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Grangers' Friend XXX, Grangers' Hope XXX, Grangers' Pride XXXX, Grangers' Extra XXXX, Grangers' Best XXXX,

which we will sell at Western prices. We also purchase Sugar and Molasses for those outside the sugar sections. je27 1y

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WOLF & EPPLER,

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Bet. Canal and Custom-house, New Orleans.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

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THE Citizens' Committee appointed at the mass meeting held at St. Patrick's Hall, January 27, in the interest of the NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, have recommended the following well-known, active, energetic and highly respectable gentlemen as solicitors to the capital stock of the Company. The public are hereby informed that the districts as designated will be canvassed by the gentlemen whose names are appended.

The eastern and western boundaries are from river to swamp.

1. South side of Canal street and north side of Poydras, inclusive, Col. Charles R. Ralley, F. Camerden, Esq.

2. South side of Poydras to north side of Calliope street, inclusive, E. F. Schmidt, Esq., H. W. Fowler, Esq.

3. South side of Calliope to north side of Jackson street, inclusive, P. H. Byrne, Esq., B. H. Hotchkiss, Esq.

4. South side of Jackson street to upper line of Carrollton, inclusive, John McNulty, Esq., A. Gallard, Esq.

5. North side of Canal to south side of St. Louis street, inclusive, J. P. Roux, Esq., A. Dupre, Esq.

6. North side of St. Louis street to south side of Esplanade, inclusive, J. H. Sanchez, Esq., A. Kilshaw, Esq.

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The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876. NO. 9.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The committees did nothing to-day. Re...achment reaches the Department ...Justice. The pardon clerk will ...dispensed with, and marshalships ...North Carolina and elsewhere, ...ere the expenses have been enor...ous, will be consolidated. The national Democratic committee are all present; Mr. Schell in the chair. The nominating national convention meets on the twenty-seventh of June. One speech was allowed by the delegation from each ...claiming the convention. St. Louis has been selected as the ...e of meeting of the Democratic national convention. Chicago was ...ten two votes.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Veterans of the Mexican war was held to-day. Gen. ...nder Doniphan, Gen. George B. ...gh, of Ohio, Gen. Albert Pike, of ...nsas, and Gen. H. S. Lane, of ...iana, were selected as Centennial ...s. A committee was appointed ...arrange for the Centennial celebration.

GALVESTON, Feb. 22.—Official election returns received from thirty-eight counties give Coke, for Governor, 33,381 majority. For the convention, 22,289 majority.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—At the opening of the court this afternoon the motion for a new trial in the McKee case was taken up and argument ...un.

At twenty-five minutes past three the jury in the Babcock case sent ...n that they had found a verdict, ...d they were immediately rushed ...o court. On taking their seats the ...rk handed the verdict to the ...rk, who read it, as follows: "We ...e jury, find the defendant not ...lty."

...ome demonstrations in favor of ...e defendant were made, but they ...re quickly suppressed. There was ...general handshaking, however. ...l. Babcock crossed over to the jury and most heartily and feelingly shook the hand of each juryman, and thanked him kindly for the ...rdict. The general and his friends ...n left the court and started for the ...el. On reaching the street they ...re heartily cheered by a ...at crowd which had congregated ...front of the custom-house, and al... everybody seemed well pleased ...the result.

...dge Dillon, in his charge, re...ded the jury that the government owed a duty to its citizens as ...ll as the revenue, and it lay in the ...wer of the jury to enquit as well ...nvict.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. The committee on Pensions reported a bill ...nting pensions to soldiers of the ...exican, Florida and Black Hawk ...rs.

...OKSBURG, Feb. 27.—The steamer ...y Bell, owned by J. Frank Hicks ...d Alfred Grisson, took fire and ...burned to the water's edge, at ...past two P. M. The fire occurred ...under or near the front steps. ...e origin of the fire is unknown. ...e boat was taking on cotton below ...elevator. The boat and cargo of ...or six thousand bales of cotton ...d many thousand sacks of seed, ...d sundries and baggage of all the ...assengers, numbering about two ...ndred in the cabin, are a total loss. ...ives are known to have been ...st, and none injured. The Mary ...wa, the largest steamer on the ...issippi river, was about six ...nths old, and valued at about $90,... She was insured for $30,000 in ...ern offices. The cargo was also ...ured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. Gen. Babcock and Mr. Luckey occupied their ...ks at the White House to-day. ...h have resigned, but the time or ...r successors are not known.

...Linderman, director of the ...s says that the production of ...d and silver after the first of May ...ll be $7,000,000 per month, half of ...ch will be gold. This, he states, ...ll have an important bearing on ...e gold premium.

...NCEYON, Miss., Feb. 28. Thirty-five houses were prostrated by ...e storm, which lasted a minute. ...e public school-houses were de...ished. Several persons were in...ed, one or two fatally. A number ...horses were killed. Rumors pre...l of great damage throughout the ...untry. Damages here $50,000.

...TON ROUGE, February 28.—The ...mer Rapides sunk, three miles be... this place, about two o'clock ...is morning, and is a total loss. ...e passengers and crew were all ...ved.

FOREIGN.

...NDON, Feb. 22.—The submarine ...e between Sydney and New Zea... has been successfully laid and ...ened for traffic.

...RIS, Feb. 21.—The Spanish min...ter left for the frontier to meet ...nso.

...e *Moniteur* says the Carlists are ...spersed that the Alfonsists ...raphed to Paris to learn their ...rations.

...e *Moniteur* believes the Carlists ...l abandon and resume peaceful ...rations.

...ADRID, Feb. 27.—King Alfonso ...rrived at Alsava. He will visit ...e towns in the north and review ...e troops and then return to Madrid; ...on Carlos was, on Saturday, in ...e neighborhood of Irun. It is ...id that he crossed the frontier ...to France during Saturday night, ...d then issued a manifesto an...ncing that he generously relin...shed the struggle in order to pro...e the happiness of the Spanish ...ple.

BAYONNE, Feb. 28.—Don Carlos, with about two thousand men, is now at Romesvaux, very near the French border. It is believed he will enter France to-day. The chief members of the Carlist provincial councils have taken leave of him and sought refuge on French territory.

The following official intelligence has been sent to the Spanish minister at London:

"The war is at an end. Don Carlos has asked France for hospitality. He informed Gen. Poncet, commanding at Bayonne, that he would enter France at nine o'clock this forenoon by the bridge of Arrègue." Three thousand Carlists have entered France at St. Jean Pied de Port, and they are crossing the frontier by hundreds at Aldudes. The French will immediately intern them. King Alfonso has arrived at Pamplona. A dispatch received at Bayonne from Cubloa announces that Don Carlos entered France this morning at Arregue.

From the Work.

RUTLEDGE, ALA.—*Mr. Editor:* Perhaps a short notice of the revival which prevailed on the Rutledge circuit, Alabama Conference, last year, would not fail to interest some of your numerous readers. Over one hundred souls were converted, and one hundred and thirty-eight added to the church. The fruits of this work of grace still remain. The spiritual state of the church is good at this time. Nine weekly prayer meetings and four class meetings have been kept up during all the winter months. The membership is growing in grace and in the knowledge of the truth. Among the seven hundred and thirty odd members we have had a few dancers and drunkards; but, as the church dealt with the offenders immediately, they have given us but little trouble. This evil must be cured, or the offenders cut off. Most of the new members are doing well. A large number of the brethren are praying in the prayer meetings and are holding family prayers. Everything bids fair for great success the present year.

A. M. JONES, P. C.

The New Reflector.

Paris, says Malignani, at present possesses one of the largest telescopes, if not the largest, in the world. It is situated in the garden of the observatory, under a wooden shed mounted on rails, and which can therefore be shifted, instrument and all, from one place to another with the greatest ease. It is some 30 feet high, and the reflector, with its accessories, weighs about 20 tons. Before we give a faint idea of it let us remind our readers that telescopes of this description consist of a tube wide enough to enable the observer to put his head to the opening without intercepting the image of the object; he turns his back to the heavens and sees the star he wants in the focus of the reflecting mirror that is fixed to the other end of the tube. For this purpose there is an eye-piece screwed to the rim of the tube at the open end, and it is through this the astronomer looks at the image which appears inside the tube. The mirror is parabolic; the rays, therefore, falling upon it parallel to the axis, are all reflected in one point, the focus where the star becomes visible. This being understood, let us say that the diameter of the new telescope is one meter and a fifth, or forty-seven inches and two-thirds, not quite four feet. It is made of wrought iron, and 7.50 meters long—about twenty-four feet. This may give an idea of the immense size of this instrument, which alone weighs 2,200 kilograms (upward of two tons). It rests upon trunnions, and is mounted parallactically—that is, parallel to the axis of the world. The mirror, which is of silvered glass according to Foucault's system, weighs, with the necessary counterpoise, 800 kilograms. The framework consists of wrought iron, pillars rising to the altitude of nine meters (35 feet 7 inches.) The tube can move up and down in its own plane, and round its parallactic support, so that it can follow any star all along its path, the motion of the instrument being generated by clock-work of gigantic proportions, and yet 'going with the minutest' precision. Indeed an error of but three or four millimeters in the focal length of the mirror, or of the tenth part of a second in time, or the slightest bend in any of the heavy pieces composing this monster reflector, would be fatal to its utility; fortunately it is a complete success in every respect. The observations are made laterally, according to the Newtonian system, a movable gallery accessible by means of an iron winding staircase mounted on casters.

The great new telescope designed by the Earl of Rosse is now finished, and stands on its pedestal at the observatory, on the estate of the Earl of Rosse, near Birr, Ireland. It is said to surpass the famous one erected by the late earl. The speculum is three feet six inches in diameter, and the height of the telescope above the ground is twenty-five feet.

Some Wonderful Bridges.

To enumerate a few out of the scores of wonderful bridges in the United States, and beginning with wooden ones, over the Alleghany river at Pittsburg was a trestle bridge 1,172 feet long, and now replaced by one of iron, said to be "a model of elegance and strength." At Quincy, Ill., there is a trestle bridge across the Mississippi, which, including the embankment, is nearly a mile in length. The Portage bridge, spanning the Genesee river, on the Buffalo and Hornellsville branch of the Erie railway, and which was destroyed by fire a year ago, is said to have been the largest wooden viaduct in the world, and was also famous for the grandeur of its location. It spanned a gorge, with perpendicular walls, through which the Genesee river leaps in three successive falls to the level of the valley below, and stood upon thirteen stone piers, set in the river bed, sufficiently above high water mark to be secure against freshets. Upon these piers it rose 234 feet. It was 800 feet long, cost $175,000, and was so ingeniously constructed that any single timber in it could be removed and replaced at pleasure without deranging others. Close to where it stood are the Horseshoe Falls, the Middle Falls, the Devil's Oven, and other objects of interest to the tourist. A train had just passed over it when the flames were discovered, and, though every attempt was made to save it, the fire appeared in so many places that all efforts were in vain. Over the Schuylkill at Philadelphia is another remarkable wooden bridge, with a span of 340 feet. Over the Ohio at Wheeling a wooden bridge has a span of about 1,000 feet, and farther down, uniting the States of Ohio and Kentucky at Cincinnati, is a suspension bridge, whose total length is 2,250 feet, and 100 feet above high water mark, with a center span of 1,057 feet. The Hudson, the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Missouri and other broad rivers in America now boast of bridges each claiming honor for some special feature. At Omaha, the starting-point of the Pacific railway, the trains from the east were at first shifted bodily on to huge flat-bottomed boats to cross the Missouri river; and the first railroad bridge built there was swept away by the overpowering freshets on the breaking up of the ice. "Never mind," cried the enterprising and undaunted engineers: "we will build it stronger next time." And so they have. It is of iron now.—*Leisure Hour for January.*

The elections which have just taken place in Spain have furnished the clergy another occasion for showing its animus. Nearly all the bishops descended into the political arena, and thundered anathemas at those who demand liberty of conscience. The order was passed along the whole line to fight against every candidate who would not engage to work for the restoration of Catholic unity. The Archbishop of Valencia calls toleration "an unqualified absurdity," "an unpardonable madness," etc. Finally he declares that no Catholic can vote for it.

"No; the conscience of a Catholic does not permit him to vote for that liberty of worship, nor even for simple toleration. No, his conscience cannot permit him to support with his vote any one who does not think thus."

This is followed by various incendiary hints of a resort to arms, etc. Yet, in spite of this wretched farrago of fratricidal bigotry, we are called to weep over the violence done to Catholic consciences in Germany, and elsewhere.—*Independent.*

REVIVAL IN CARLETTSBURG, KY. We presume, says the *Central Methodist*, that no one here has ever witnessed a work of grace in which the whole community, especially the leading citizens, seemed to be so generally and deeply impressed, and the accessions numbered so large a proportion of heads of families, and those occupying responsible positions in society.

As we have heretofore stated, the meeting was conducted for more than two weeks by Rev. H. R. Coleman, of Newport, Ky., whose earnest manner, plainness of speech and eloquent presentation of the gospel attracted large audiences, who were soon impressed with the truths of the gospel and the importance of becoming religious. When Bro. Coleman left Rev. F. R. Carroll took his place, and, assisted by the pastor, Rev. J. D. A. Vaught, and the members of the church, the work continues with unabated interest. At this writing (Thursday morning, February 17) there have been fifty-four accessions, and about the same number of conversions.

Dr. Dashiell addressed the Preachers' Meeting in Baltimore on his return from the South, giving the results of his observation in New Orleans and Texas. In answer to a question by one of the colored preachers, whether the colored people desired separate conferences, he stated that on this subject the colored people held different opinions. His own judgment, so far as the Southwest was concerned, especially Texas, was that the colored work would be the gainer by the change. One thing he was glad to observe—the brethren were loyal to the church, and desired to do what would be best for the cause of Christ.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

The best thing out—An aching tooth.

Wesley Monumental Church.

STATEMENT AND APPEAL.

It is now almost universally known throughout the church and country that we are building a "Wesley Monumental Church" in the city of Savannah, Ga., where the great founder of Methodism lived and labored. No similar enterprise ever met so unanimous and enthusiastic an indorsement and approval from every part of the land, and each branch of the Methodist family. Except the issuing of a general circular, giving the object proposed, no special appeal has been made in behalf of this monument, and no statement as to its progress, plans or prospects of success.

The building is now going up, the brick work about complete, the roof on and ready for the slating. Desiring to keep free from debt, and cash in hand about exhausted, we need means to go on. *The pressing necessity here* for enlarged church accommodations makes it exceedingly desirable to finish at least the basement this spring, so that it may be occupied; and then we are very anxious, if possible, to complete the entire building during this Centennial year. There will be a memorial-room in the building for the gathering of books, pictures and relics of Wesley and Methodism, also a memorial book for enrolling the name and residence of each one contributing to its erection. Each Conference, indeed every church in all Methodism, ought to be represented here. There are thousands of Methodists who, on becoming acquainted with the purpose and plan of this Monumental Church, not only warmly approved it, but felt that they ought and would help, and thus connect their names with it. Now is the time we need this help, for the work must stop unless friends follow the prompting of the Spirit and their good intentions, and send us the means to go on.

The justice and beautiful propriety of such a noble and worthy monument in this city is universally conceded. Never was any enterprise of the church more fully in its inception and projection the outgrowth of prayer and faith; and perhaps none that promises larger result to the cause of Christ and Methodism, local and general, than does this. We feel that God is directing and guiding in the entire movement, and his glory alone is the end sought.

May we not most earnestly and urgently appeal to every Methodist to help in this special and common movement to honor and perpetuate the memory of the father and founder of our church, *at just the time, and in just* promising so much good? Then the way a thing is done wonderfully increases the grace and beauty of the doing. Why may not our Methodism, by a generous and spontaneous offering, present to God and his church this beautiful and commodious memorial temple without embarrassment or repeated appeals? It can be done so easily, and to the delight and gratification of the whole church. If each one, immediately on reading this appeal, will send one, five, ten, fifty, one hundred or more dollars, as their hearts may prompt and means allow, the work will be done, and quickly, beautifully done, and the dedication service will be one of the most glorious Methodist jubilees ever enjoyed on our continent, with representative preachers and laymen from every branch of Methodism meeting and mingling in worship, praise and prayer.

Two thousand dollars by any individual or church will secure one of the large windows in auditorium as a memorial window; one thousand dollars one of the windows in Sunday school room. Three of the larger, and several smaller ones, have been taken. The rest are open yet. Come, brethren and friends, respond at once, and let us all rejoice together.

Remittances may be made to either of the undersigned, and all shall be faithfully acknowledged.

A. McWYNN, Pastor.
R. D. WALKER,
Chairman Building Committee.

The meetings at the Hippodrome, New York, says the *Independent* of Feb. 24, have increased in interest during the week. The attendance has steadily grown from the first, until both halls are crowded. The Protestant clergymen of nearly all the sects in this city take an active part in the revival movements. Many ministers who have heretofore stood aloof from such movements have joined in this one. They have ignored their sectarian feelings and subordinated their special doctrines, and have worked together in a way for which we do not know any precedent in this city. These co-operating clergymen constitute a very powerful and exceedingly influential body, being looked up to as spiritual leaders and guides by a large proportion of our population. It was a great thing to get them interested to such an extent in the revival. They have preached about it in their churches; they have stirred up their people to take part in it; and they have formed special bodies of their members, of both sexes, young and old, to help it forward. Revival meetings are being held in many of the churches, with very encouraging results. The inquiry meetings have been largely attended. The Friday prayer meeting was devoted to the subject of intemperance.

It is no small mercy to understand an affliction.

The Gospel of Numbers.

NUMBER V.

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Mount Carmel
Mount Tabor
Mount Moriah
Mount Nebo
Mount Sinai
Mount Ararat
Mount Gilead
Mount Horeb
Mount Ephraim
Mount Judah
Mount Benjamin
Mount Simeon
Mount Levi
Mount Dan
Mount Naphtali
Mount Asher
Mount Issachar
Mount Zebulun
Mount Reuben
Mount Gad
Mount Manasseh

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.

SCHOOL LIFE.

I sat in the school of sorrow—
The Master was teaching there;
Mine my eyes were dim with weeping,
And my heart was full of care.

Instead of looking upward,
And seeing his face divine,
So full of tenderest pity
For weary hearts like mine;

I only thought of the burden—
The cross that before me lay—
So hard and heavy to carry,
That it darkened the light of day.

So I could not learn my lesson
And say: "Thy will be done:"
And the Master came not near me
As the weary hours went on.

At last, in my heavy sorrow,
I looked from the cross above,
And I saw the Master watching
With a glance of tender love.

He turned to the cross before me,
And I thought I heard him say
My child, thou must bear thy burden,
And learn thy task to-day.

I may not tell the reason;
'Tis enough for thee to know
That I, the Master, am reaching,
And give this cup of woe."

So I stooped to that weary sorrow;
One look at that face divine
Had given me power to trust him,
And say: "Thy will, for mine."

And thus I learnt my lesson,
Taught by the Master alone;
He only knows the tears I shed,
For he has wept his own.

But from them came a brightness,
Straight from the home above,
When the school life will be ended,
And the cross will show the love.

Memoir of Rev. Thomas Clinton.

Rev. Thomas Clinton was born of Irish parentage, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., in January, 1793, and died in St. Helena parish, La., October 28, 1875, in the eighty-third year of his age. In his childhood and youth he was truly a child of Providence, as he was in all his after life a child of grace. His parents were brought up Roman Catholics, but were awakened and brought to Christ through the instrumentality of the Methodists, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had their two children, Thomas and an older sister, dedicated to God in holy baptism. During the summer or fall after his birth his parents died, with yellow fever, so near the same hour that they were interred in the same grave in the cemetery of the church where they held their membership. He received this information from the friend who took him from the couch on which his mother had just breathed her last, while his father was dying on another couch near by. We regret that we have not the name of this friend, but presume she was the wife of the man who became his guardian, and brought him up until he was old enough to be apprenticed to a brick mason to learn the trade. In 1797 his sister also died with yellow fever, and left him without a known relative on earth. The family that adopted him in helpless infancy were Methodists, and brought him up under the restraints of religion. We infer from what we have heard him say that their discipline was rather too exacting, for on one occasion he was so severely reprimanded for a childish misdemeanor that a feeling of despondency came over him at the thought of making any further effort to be good, and he was strongly tempted to end his troubles by drowning himself in a well; but was restrained by an unseen hand. This is the fault of too many parents and guardians; they reprimand the indiscretions of childhood severely, where only instruction and encouragement are necessary.

The family that had him in charge after the epidemic of 1797, in which his sister died, left Philadelphia and lived a short time in Baltimore, and afterward in New York, and about 1800 moved to Charleston, S. C., where he spent most of his youth. We infer from a memorandum he left that his guardian, after putting him to learn a trade, moved elsewhere, as he refers to a correspondence with him on the subject of his religious feelings and purposes. He took no very decided step in religion until he was fifteen years of age, when the South Carolina Conference held an unusual session in Charleston, commencing on the twenty-eighth of December, 1807. The second of January, 1808, was set apart for the ordination service in the famous old Bethel church, six deacons and five elders having been elected to orders. Youthful curiosity, he said, led him to be present. We presume the ordination sermon was preached on the apostolic commission: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature;" for this was the text that was made effectual in his awakening. He then and there resolved, at any cost, to become a true Christian, and immediately wrote to his guardian, who had always set a good example before him, of his purpose. His faithful friend replied very encouragingly, calling his attention to the fact that his parents had been rescued from the dangerous errors of Romanism by Methodist preaching, had united with the Methodist Church, and, after having him dedicated to God in holy baptism, had died in the faith, and then added: "How your parents would rejoice to see you preach that gospel to others which had been effectual in their salvation! Tom, are you willing to be a fool for Christ's sake? You may never be permitted to thump a velvet cushion, but in the highways you may tell to others what the Lord has done for you." From his first awakening he had an impression that if he obtained heartfelt religion he would have to preach the gospel, and the letter of his guardian tended to confirm this impression. He hesitated, and then determined to shun this duty—if possible, to do so without losing his soul. His plan was to seek and obtain religion out of the church, and after that determine what to do about preaching. He said he almost adored the Methodist preachers; often went to the altar for the prayers of the church; was often much encouraged in private prayer, which he loved; read the Bible and the standard works of the church; but for ten long, dreary years adhered to his purpose to be religious out of the church. During this time he had no assurance of his acceptance in Christ, and finally became very despondent about his salvation, and feared he would finally be lost, until, one day at table, he heard a pious lady make some remarks which cheered him with the assurance that there was salvation for him as soon as he abandoned his own terms and surrendered his whole heart to God. He hastened to make the surrender, and obtained a bright, overwhelming evidence of his acceptance in Christ Jesus. He was at once wholly given up to the impulses of his new-born soul. He had already become acquainted with the theory of entire sanctification as taught and explained by Mr. Wesley and other writers of our church, and at once became all athirst for the blessing. In a few days he had believed and entered into the enjoyment of perfect love, and long years after we have heard him say in love-feast that if he should apostatize and finally be lost he would be compelled to acknowledge, to all eternity, that he had obtained the blessing of a clean heart and the enjoyment of perfect love soon after his original justification. At this interesting period Mr. Clinton was living in Augusta, Ga., where he united with the church under the pastorate of the Rev. Samuel Dunwody, who, as soon as it could be done legally, appointed him class-leader, and, upon the recommendation of the society, licensed him to exhort. He now admitted his call to preach, and was soon after, under the presiding eldership of Rev. Samuel K. Hodges, licensed by the Quarterly Conference and recommended for admission into the itinerancy.

At a session of the South Carolina Conference, held in Charleston, commencing January 13, 1820, he was admitted on trial, and the Bishop wanting two volunteer missionaries for the Mississippi Conference, which then included Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, Nicholas McIntyre and Thomas Clinton offered their services and were accepted. They were appointed to the Tombigbee circuit; but the services of Mr. Clinton not being so much needed there, Thomas Griffin, the presiding elder of the Alabama district, sent him, as the junior of Thomas Nixon, to the Alabama circuit. This circuit was in the valley of the Alabama river; was a six weeks' circuit, and six hundred miles round, with daily preaching throughout the week, with occasional night appointments. Many of the settlers having just moved in that winter, before their provision crops were sufficiently matured for use, provisions became very scarce, so that our missionaries sometimes had to make a meal of immature roasting ears, and green pumpkins served up as squash, and their horses had to subsist on the native grasses. But Mr. Clinton was zealous, active and happy in his work. Of the twenty-seven years of his effective ministry, he spent five on large circuits in Alabama, one in southwestern Louisiana, and the remainder of his life was spent in southwestern Mississippi and the eastern parishes of Louisiana. Of the fifty-six years of his ministerial life, eighteen were spent on circuits, five on Wilkinson colored mission, and four on districts. The remaining twenty-nine years he was on the superannuated roll, but most of the time doing active service in the churches within his reach.

In person Mr. Clinton was quite under the size of ordinary men, his standing weight being only about one hundred and ten pounds; but he was compactly built and well proportioned, and in the prime of manhood was capable of great endurance, both in preaching and traveling. He was light complexioned; had an oval face and a long nose, and a countenance, when animated, expressive of great earnestness and indomitable courage. Though small in person, in all the effective years of his ministry he had a clear, round and manly voice. He was a close and successful student, confining himself mainly to what pertained to his calling as a traveling Methodist preacher, and became one of the best theologians in our Conference. In his earlier years his ministry was one of reproof, admonition, warning and earnest exhortation, and many of his sermons were terrible to all moral delinquents and transgressors. In his latter years he dwelt more on the domestic and social duties of Christians, with their heaven-born privileges and glorious prospects. In private life he was very exact and exemplary in attending to every duty, such as private and family prayer, reading the Scriptures, and the instruction and proper government of his children and servants. In January, 1828, he married Miss A. L. Hanna, a well-educated and deeply pious young lady, who was every way well qualified to be the honored companion of an itinerant preacher. She became the mother of ten children. One died in infancy, and five others in early man and womanhood. The last death was that of his youngest living son, who was a very promising young lawyer, of firm, outspoken piety, who was foully murdered by a negro acting as a stealthy highway robber. His only surviving son, Thomas Clinton, now a promising lawyer in New Orleans, informed the writer that he arrived at home in time to be present at the first family worship after the murder of the missing son had been ascertained. At the usual time in the evening the family was assembled, and the venerable patriarch led the devotions. First, in humble and confiding accents, he addressed God as "our Father in heaven," and then plaintively recited the many sore bereavements which he, in his infinite wisdom and goodness, had seen fit to lay on them in the early death of their children; but this last sad event was more afflicting than all that had previously occurred. Their other children had been permitted to die in peace at home, but this dear one, after having been mortally wounded by the lurking assassin and robber, had been left alone to die a lingering death in the woods; but amidst all these sad bereavements they had the infinite satisfaction of knowing that all their dear departed ones had died in Christ, and were now

"Far from a world of grief and sin,
With God eternally shut in."

As he advanced in his prayer his faith grew stronger; he began to see the bright side of the dark cloud; his soul finally became triumphant; his voice gracefully rose to its primitive tones, and flowed all in manly eloquence that moved every heart and moistened every eye. We have repeatedly heard Father Clinton say that he carried in his breast the comforting assurance that all of his children would ultimately be saved. Up to this date there is every prospect that this fond hope will be realized. Of his five children who have died in adult age, one, Rev. George H. Clinton, was an eminent minister, and the other four were all lovely and consistent members of the church many years before their death. The four surviving ones are also members of the church, and we have good hope that they will be well prepared in the end of life's journey to reunite with the family above.

After the lamented death of James, the four surviving children, all of whom had homes of their own elsewhere, thought it unsafe for their parents, in their extreme old age, to remain at the old homestead in St. Helena parish, La., and made arrangements for them to live in the family of their son-in-law, Rev. W. E. Ballard, of the Mississippi Conference, at Beauregard, Miss. They were removed to that place about the last of March, A. D. 1875. While there Father Clinton was active in all the duties of the ministry, so far as his age and feebleness would permit. He often preached with much feeling and power, and his sermons were highly appreciated both at Beauregard and Wesson.

He interested himself in the Sabbath schools, and was a great favorite among the children. He often visited and conversed with his neighbors about their spiritual interests, and seemed intent on doing good in every way he could. He was a cheerful, happy old saint. As the summer advanced he became more feeble, and about the last of July requested to be taken back near his family cemetery, as he felt that his end was near, that he might sleep with his children until the resurrection of the just. He was taken to the residence of Rev. Barnabas Pipkin, his brother-in-law, where, about the first of October, he took his bed, and died on the twenty-eighth of the same month. He had grown to maturity in Christian experience. His whole moral nature had become so transformed into the divine nature that he seemed to belong more to heaven than to earth. He repeatedly gave every assurance that all was bright and inviting before him. Before his death he suffered greatly from the character of his disease, but in paroxysms of acute suffering he was often triumphantly happy. He retained the use of his intellectual faculties to the last, though his speech failed him several days before his death. He seemed to be wrapped up in heavenly visions. On one occasion he was looking upward with intense interest, while his countenance was all aglow with a smile of heavenly origin. One of the family asked him what he was looking at. With a great effort he indistinctly whispered: "Angels." He then threw out his hand as though he was shaking hands with persons around the bed, with a countenance indicating unspeakable joy. Among his last utterances he said to his wife that his peace was perfect. Thus passed triumphantly away one of the most consistent Christians and faithful ministers we have ever known.

J. G. JONES.

CANTON, MISS., Dec. 18, 1875.

Col. J. B. Sale.

BY BISHOP PAINE.

John Burruss Sale was born in Virginia in 1818, and died in Aberdeen, Miss., January 24, 1875. His father, Rev. Alexander Sale—eminent for stern integrity, piety and usefulness—was a Methodist preacher, and removed to the vicinity of Courtland, Ala., in 1820. His mother—sister of the late Rev. John C. Burruss—was remarkable for good sense, piety and devotion to her family. Her noble son combined her taste for neatness, her love of order, and fine colloquial powers, with his father's integrity and contempt for vice, idleness and coarseness. In 1835 he entered LaGrange College, where he acquired a good education. Upon leaving the college he began the study of the law in the office of that eminent jurist, Hon. John J. Ormond, then associated with James E. Saunders, Esq. Having been licensed, he began the practice of law in Moulton, Ala., his partner being his old college classmate, Robert Armstrong, one of the most gifted and promising young men of the South, and whose early death was deeply deplored by all who knew him, as a public calamity. In his boyhood and early manhood young Sale was so vivacious, so full of the sense of the ludicrous, and so mischievous, that his father and friends felt much uneasiness as to his future. But, having resolved to curb himself and become eminent in his profession, he soon commanded the esteem and confidence of the bar and the community to such an extent that in two years his practice became highly remunerative. He had determined to be "learned in the law," and to this end to bend his powerful intellect and devote his whole life. This end he accomplished. His appointment as judge, while yet a young man, shows the estimation in which he was held, while the qualities displayed in discharging the functions of this important office added greatly to his reputation.

In 1842 he married Miss Susan Turner Sykes, daughter of the late Dr. William A. Sykes, of Decatur, Ala.—subsequently of this place. The issue of this marriage was E. Paul Sale, M. D., a son in every respect worthy of his ancestry. After his marriage he resigned his office as judge, and in 1846 removed to Aberdeen, Miss., and resumed the practice of the law in partnership with John Woodwin, Esq., of excellent memory. Afterward he was associated with the late Col. James Phelan, and latterly with Col. William F. Dawd. The peaceful Christian death of his first wife was blest to his conversion; and often, and to the day of his death, he declared to the writer that he *knew* he was then and there "born again." He seems never to have doubted it. At once he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and continued in it to his death. The deceased married, as his second wife, Miss Nannie Mills, daughter of Col. J. E. Mills, who left two children—Thomas Archibald and Susan Turner. His third wife was Miss Lou. Leigh, daughter of the distinguished Methodist minister, Hezekiah G. Leigh, of Virginia, founder of Randolph Macon College. No issue survives this marriage. His last marriage was to Miss Annie Cornelius, daughter of a well-known and respected lawyer of New Orleans. She and two children—Braxton Bragg and Sallie Cornelius—survive him. Notwithstanding the bereavements in his married relations, his home and its inmates were ever dear to him and worthy of him. No man loved home more. His home, his church and his profession engrossed his time and his heart; not, however, to the exclusion of events involving the great interests of his country and his race; for he was a *patriot*, and well versed in political history.

During the late civil war he raised a company of volunteer infantry of our best citizens, entered the Confederate army, and was distinguished for his valor in several hard-fought battles. His character and eminent abilities placed him in a high position at Richmond toward the close of the war, the duties of which he filled with credit. Col. Sale was a *unique* man. His characteristics were patent, and "read of all men." In person he was large, well proportioned, and by nature and habit adapted to rule. His mind was well balanced, richly stored and highly analytical. His knowledge of English language and criticism was remarkable. He combined a stern appearance with the manners of a gentleman. He was truthful, fearless, honest, and true as steel to friendship and duty. He had a contempt for every species of pedantry and false pretense. He had neither time nor inclination to enter into the ordinary exciting topics of the day. With him they were all shams and shows. He detested disorder and dirt. *Order* was a ruling passion. It was seen in everything—his chirography, his papers, his books, house, lot, and his person. Disorder gave him pain. As a lawyer he had no superior in the State; and while he combined all the qualifications to adorn the highest judicial bench in the Union, he had no aspirations for any office outside of his professional practice. His important law cases were studied profoundly, and his pleadings and documents were perfect. He was always ready and fully equipped. No one who had once encountered him in court felt safe in a second contest. Yet he was always careful to observe the courtesies due to his professional brethren, and what he conceded to others he demanded for himself.

Outside of his profession and the circle of his intimate friends he was often misunderstood to be cold and exacting. Vice and vulgarity, skepticism and dissimulation ever met his prompt rebuke; but that apparently stern, cold and iron nature concealed a warm and genial heart. His attachments were discriminative, but strong and lasting. He was a *Methodist* by education and conviction; and, though not demonstrative in his piety, he was unswerving in his attachment to the doctrines and polity of his church. He adhered to the type of Methodism held and practiced by his father and his associates in the heroic days of his history. He loved his church; was punctual in his attendance upon its services, and by his counsel and example uniformly and liberally sustained it. It required no persuasion to induce him to contribute his money for its support. Asked or unasked, he always gave it. It was from religious principle, and was not inferior in amount to that given by any of his brethren. The church in Aberdeen, the Conference collections for its widows, orphans and superannuates, and the cause of missions lost heavily by his decease. The country loses one of its most intelligent and best citizens, the bar one of its purest and greatest ornaments; and who can estimate the loss of his most estimable widow and family? The writer must add that he deeply feels a personal bereavement. From boyhood to his grave—as a member of a family circle dear to a memory of over forty years, as a pupil in college, as an intimate and long-tried friend, in social companionship, and as a Christian brother—in all these relations, becoming stronger and dearer by mutual sufferings and sympathies toward the close of his life, we feel most sensibly the departure of our beloved friend. Another of the few remaining links that bind us to the past is sundered; but, we trust and believe, only for "a little while." Gone before, but not lost.

The health of Col. Sale had not been good for some time. At the close of the war he returned to his home, made desolate by the death of his wife and child in his absence, suffering greatly by an injury received in his ankle, and from which he never fully recovered. He was also the victim of rheumatism, contracted in the army, and of dyspepsia—that terrible physical and mental tormentor. So that, notwithstanding his apparent robustness of health, and the immense mental labor he performed, the seeds of mortal disease had been for years secretly but surely subverting his constitution. Indeed this unceasing and worrying mental strain in the duties of his extensive practice no doubt seriously aggravated his complaints and hastened his death. For the last four months he had not been able to do any office work. Still he and his friends were hopeful of his recovery. Never can we forget the evening rides we enjoyed with him last summer and fall, made pleasant by his delightful conversation about old friends and incidents of years long past—about the living and the dead, science, history, war and warriors, peace and politics, religion and [illegible] great hereafter. We were both invalids, and our conversation turned like the meanderings of a stream to various topics, as feeling or fancy suggested. On such occasions he was an exceedingly pleasant companion. It was on these drives for health and mental recreation that we learned more fully his interior character and religious feelings; and the more we knew of him the more we admired and loved him. His decline for several weeks had not been rapid, but a few days before his death, when he complained of chills and great prostration of strength. Yet we could not think of him as a dying man, nor did he look or talk as such. We still hoped. But the fatal hour came on. We talked to him, prayed with him, and finally committed him to his God. No one but his Maker knows how much he suffered during his long confinement; yet he murmured not, but was calm and without fear. Even in his last moments, when every other vital organ was in ruins, his big brain was clear and performed its functions perfectly. It resembled a powerful engine in a steamship foundering at sea. His innate love of order and habit of self-control were even then clearly developed. He wished to have prayer, a few loved ones present, silence, but no formal farewell and no emotional scene around the bed of death. He gave directions as to his funeral arrangements, and when told by his son and physician that he was dying, and asked if he was ready, he calmly and emphatically replied: "I have not put off *that* to this hour. I have attended to that long before this. *All is right there.*" Thus he lived and died—he lives to die no more.

ABERDEEN, MISS., Feb. 14, 1876.

PRAY SHORTER, BRETHREN—When Dr. Woods and Prof. Stuart were in the prime of their usefulness and fame at Andover, it occurred to the students that the prayers of the distinguished teachers at the seminary devotions were longer than necessary, and how to remedy the difficulty was a subject of much thought and conversation. No one was willing to "bell" either of the old professors. At length a committee of the students was appointed to confer with them. The committee divided itself into halves, and at the same hour one part went to Dr. Woods, told him of the delicacy which the students felt about addressing Prof. Stuart on the length of his long prayers at the chapel, and implored the mediation of Dr. Woods with the professor, to induce him to shorten his petitions. The rest of the committee also conferred with Prof. Stuart to the same effect, with regard to the prayers of Dr. Woods, and besought his intercession with the venerable professor of theology to abbreviate his chapel supplications. On the departure of the committee each professor instantly seized his hat and cane and started for the house of his associate. They met midway, near the old mansion house. Prof. Stuart, his eyes dancing with fun, at once half of the good deacon with the startling information that the students thought his prayers were too long. And immediately Dr. Woods gravely quenched the sparkling light in the Hebrew professor's face by telling him that the students held the same view in regard to his petitions. The two professors continued their walk and meditations. Both came to the conclusion that each of the other had been taken in his own net, and subsequently the chapel prayers were shortened, or else entirely relegated to the students.

THE CONQUERORS OF THE WORLD. The aim of Tieuhis was literally the conquest of the world—as he conceived it—and was nearer its accomplishment in his own life, and in that of two of his descendants, Kubla and Timur, than it had ever been before, or is likely to be again. The empire which he created comprised within its limits probably one-fifth of the whole human race, and extended from the Sea of Okhotsk, in the northeastern extremity of Asia, over the whole breadth of the continent, as far as the Black sea. If some as such ambition seems, it must have its source in some perennial springs of action common to our nature, since it constantly crops up with a certain periodicity in successive ages—fortunately far apart—in races still more widely separated by ethnographic characters and surrounding conditions. Assyrian, Babylonian and Persian, Greek, Roman and French, have each in turn sent forth heroes on this quest for universal empire. With the Romans alone it became the insanity of ambition of a people, who for successive ages sought to be the rulers of the world, and actually founded an imperial sway over Europe, from the Rhine to the Danube, and in Asia and Africa nearly as far as Alexander had penetrated on either continent. The whole of Asia and eastern Europe had not, however, been under the scepter of a single ruler until Timur swooped from his Mongolian steppes, the heir of the first Great Mogul, and encamped in the heart of Hungary and Poland, with a mixed multitude of tribes and nations for his army.—*Fortnightly Review.*

We are pleading for the union of all good men, and all true, patriotic presses, in the support of pure, honest, intelligent citizens, to work out a revolution in the civil affairs of the States and the nation.—*Observer.*

For the ills of this life, if there was no silence there would be no music. Ignorance is a spur to knowledge. Darkness is a pavilion for the Almighty; a foil to the polisher to make his shadows.—*George MacDonald.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.

OUR GUEST.

BY HELEN ANGELL GOODWIN.

A lovely little lady
Has come to be our guest;
She found a chamber furnished
For her in every breast.

She cannot speak our language,
She cannot walk our ways;
And while neither purse nor promise
Our constant care repays.

Among the groves of dreamland
She wanders night and day;
Save when the calls of hunger
Or pain she must obey.

She cares not for the silver
And gold in all the banks;
She drinks at life's full fountain
Without a word of thanks.

Is there some good work waiting
These helpless little hands?
Or will the small feet wander
Afar from God's commands?

We cannot shape her future
Or save her life from care;
So we give her to the Giver,
Content to leave her there.

Beyond this world of trial,
Through gates of mortal pain,
A land of purer darkness
And silence yet remains.

And then the Golden City,
Within whose jasper walls
And pearly gates no sunbeam
Or moonbeam ever falls:

For the Lamb of God shall light it
With the glory of his love,
And peace and love eternal
Shall crown a ransomed race.

No sin or pain shall enter
That city undefiled,
God give us grace to reach it,
And take with us our child.

The Second Adventists.

Miles Grant, a leading minister among the Second Adventists, writing in the *Methodist*, gives the following account of the denomination:

The denomination commenced with the labors of William Miller. He first became interested in the study of prophecy about 1823. In the autumn of 1831 he began to tell his views to the public, and in 1832 a series of articles were published in the *Vermont Telegraph* making known his understanding of the prophecies. The interest increased very rapidly, and great revivals followed, his preaching and that of others who embraced and proclaimed the same. He believed and advocated that the Savior would come the second time about 1843. Thousands embraced his views and helped to spread them. His chronological conclusions were based on the standard chronology given in the margin of King James' version. His expositions of the prophecies relating to the symbols of Daniel and John, by the main, were not new; but the applying of definite time to the symbols was his special work.

Since his death a careful re-examination has been made of the subject, which resulted in producing a settled conviction in the minds of thousands that we are living in the closing period of the present dispensation.

The main body of the Adventists do not now preach or believe that any definite time of Christ's coming is known by any one; but all of them believe that the great day of the Lord is near, and that the subject should be kept before the people as a healthy stimulus for promoting Christian activity in the very neyard of the event. They believe the present state of the Roman power is such as may be expected just before the second advent of Christ; that the political and moral condition of the world, in connection with the general signs of the times, all indicate that we are living in the last days of the present order of things.

The Second Adventists have about one thousand preachers in the United States, and about one hundred thousand members. Proportionately their numbers are increasing more rapidly than in any other denomination. Most of their ministers are evangelists, and labor without any stated salary, depending for support on the free will offerings of the people. Their creed is the Bible, and Christian character is their test of fellowship. They publish several papers, the leading ones are "the *World's Crisis*, Boston; the *Advent Christian Times*, Chicago; *Herald of Life*, Springfield, Mass.; *Messiah's Herald*, Boston; and a monthly in Vineland, N. J., called the *Bible Banner*. These papers are widely scattered.

The church government of the Second Adventists is congregational. Their mode of worship resembles that of the Methodists. They are opposed to church fairs, festivals, bazars, and other such means for raising funds to support the gospel. They are earnest in their religious exercises and advocate a deep-toned piety; but, as in other denominations, all do not live up to what they preach. They are well posted in the sacred Scriptures, and ever ready to give a reason of their hope.

Their Doctrines.—The main body believe that the entire man sleeps between death and resurrection; that after the judgment the wicked will be destroyed, and forever cease to exist as conscious beings; that the saints will inherit the earth after the curse is removed, which will then become "the kingdom of heaven." They believe that after Christ comes and raises the dead, and changes the righteous living, the earth will be made new, filled with the glory of God, and given to the saints for an everlasting inheritance. They believe purity in heart is necessary as a preparation for the kingdom of God.

They believe that baptism should be by immersion, but do not make a test of fellowship. They invite to their communion all Christians of every denomination who may be present, and receive all such into church fellowship whenever they may wish to unite. Christian character is their test of fellowship, rather than any doctrinal points which may be peculiar to themselves.

There have been some branches broken off from the main body of the Adventists, which hold different views and have separate organizations. One branch keeps the seventh-day Sabbath, or Saturday. Another branch holds that the wicked dead will not be raised. Another that there will be probation for a portion of mankind after Christ comes. Another small branch advocates "trine immersion" and other peculiar views.

Besides these branches there is a portion of those who first believed in the views advocated by Mr. Miller that still hold to a belief in the doctrine of the eternal torment of the wicked, and the conscious state of man between death and the resurrection.

The Adventists have several missionaries in the Southern and Western States, also in California, where they have established a number of churches and have had interesting revivals.

During the last two or three years many preachers and lay members in other denominations have become interested in the doctrines held by the Adventists, and are looking at them with much favor. Some of the prominent revivalists on both continents are telling the people that we are near the coming of Christ. The spirit of union on this subject is entering into many Christian hearts, producing happy results.

In consequence of the peculiar views held by *some*, as already stated, the subject of Christ's personal and speedy coming has been brought into reproach, and thus many good people have been kept from looking at it with any degree of favor, and it has been neglected by those who should have given it their attention and support. There is occasion for rejoicing in the fact that the spirit of Christian union is now prevailing, and that this important subject is being brought prominently before the church.

Nurses and Nursing.

First, it is in things which of themselves appear trifling, and even insignificant, that the comfort of a sick-room is made or marred. For instance, an energetic and amiably-intentioned person places a cold pillow beneath the shoulders of a patient suffering from pneumonia—that is, inflammation of the lungs; a fit of coughing; perhaps a restless night, is the result. Five minutes' warming of the pillow at the fire would have prevented all this mischief, and even conduced to sleep.

Dress, again, is a matter of great importance in a sick-room; and here I must enter a protest against that very common practice of the amateur sick-nurse making a "guy" of herself. I really have seen such startling and unpleasant costumes donned "for the occasion" as seemed to me enough to cause delirium in the patient, if long contemplated—shawls and dressing gowns, and wraps of such an obsolete and awful character, that the shadow of the watcher cast upon the wall by the dim light of the night-lamp must form a horrible "old granny," and be by no means a *pleasant reflection* to meet a sick man's eyes, as he wakes weak and confused from an opiate-won sleep!

The best dress for a sick-room is plain black—for the simple reason that no stain shows upon it—an old silk is the most economical, but silk rustles, and is therefore objectionable. Black luster is very serviceable—not made long enough to trail, upset chairs, and get under the doctor's feet; and not having hanging sleeves, but fitting close and neat at the wrist, so as to be finished off by nice white linen cuffs. I have seen a hanging sleeve catch on some projecting point of chair or table, and convert a glass of egg-flip into a "douche" externally applied, swamping the patient in a yellow sea, besides sending her into hysterics. A habit of moving quietly about the room, and yet not treading "on tiptoe" and making every board in the floor creak its loudest, is also very advisable; and nothing can be better by way of "chaussure" than those soft, warm felt boots now so common; they both keep the nurse's feet from becoming cold, and make the least possible sound in moving about. Of course the manner of speaking in a sick-room is all-important. Oh, the horror of that dreadful "pig's whisper," which penetrates to the inmost recesses of the room, and wakes the sleeping patient, as surely as the banging of a door!

In some of the most severe diseases, such as cholera and diphtheria, the patient is often *intensely* conscious of all that is passing around him. The wish to know everything that is said and done is extreme, and nothing excites a patient so much as anything like whispering and mystery. The natural voice, only so much lowered as to be perfectly distinct, is then the proper tone for a sick-room. If silence is needed, let it be complete, and no whispering permitted either in the room, or, worse still, outside the door.

When active personal care of a sick person is undertaken, the finger-nails should be kept very short. I have seen a long nail tear open a blister, and expose a raw surface, causing great pain. For the same reason all removable rings should be taken off; and any ornaments that hang loose and make a jingling noise are best dispensed with, as they irritate and annoy a sensitive patient.

It seems to me that this very unpretending paper will be hardly complete without a few words as to the diet that is best for any one nothing as sick nurse in a long and trying case.

One great point is to let no silly notions of sentiment prevent you making a practice of taking substantial and regular meals; and when you have to sit up all night be sure and have food on hand, and never go more than three hours without eating. Now I am going to say what I know many will highly disapprove of—and it is this: when you are nursing a long and anxious case, and you want to be able to "stay" to the end, avoid all stimulants.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Lord Clare, who was much opposed to Curran, one day brought a Newfoundland dog upon the bench, and during Curran's speech turned aside and caressed the animal. Curran stopped. "Go on, go on, Mr. Curran," said Lord Clare. "Oh, I beg a thousand pardons," was the rejoinder; "I thought your lordship was in consultation."

Working Tools of Great Men.

It is not the tool that makes the workman, but the trained skill and perseverance of the man himself. It is proverbial that the bad man never yet had a good tool. Some one asked Opie by what wonderful process he mixed his colors. "I mix them with my brains, sir," was his reply. It is the same with every workman who would excel. Ferguson made marvelous things, such as his wooden clock, that accurately measured the hours, by means of a common pen-knife—a tool in everybody's hand; but, then, everybody is not a Ferguson. A pan of water and two thermometers were the tools used by which Dr. Black discovered latent heat; a prism and a sheet of pasteboard enabled Newton to unfold the composition of light and color. An eminent foreign *savant* once called upon Dr. Wollaston, and requested to be shown over his laboratories, in which science had been enriched by so many important discoveries, when the doctor took him into a little study, and pointing to an old tea tray on the table, containing a few watch glasses, test papers, a small balance and a blow-pipe, said: "There is all the laboratory I have!" Stothard learned the art of combining colors by closely studying butterflies' wings; he would often say that no one knew what he owed to these tiny insects. A burned stick and a barn door served Wilkie in lieu of a pencil and canvas. Bewick first practiced drawing on the cottage walls of his native village, which he covered with chalk; and Benjamin West made his first brushes out of the cat's tail. Franklin first robbed the thunder cloud of its lightning by means of a kite made with two cross sticks and a silk handkerchief; Watt his first model of the condensing steam engine out of an anatomist's old syringe. Clifford worked his first problem in mathematics, when a cobbler's apprentice, upon a small scrap of leather, which he beat smooth for the purpose; while Rittenhouse, the astronomer, first calculated an eclipse on his plow handle.

A SHARP REBUKE.—The Earl of Chesterfield was called the first gentleman of his age. It was a cardinal point of etiquette with him never to exhibit ill temper in company, or to be remiss in courtesy to any guest. But he was sometimes sorely tried by the rude and awkward manners of his son, Philip Stanhope, whom he tried in vain to educate to gentlemanly habits.

Philip was a great glutton, and could not restrain his appetite, even in company. On one occasion, when his father had invited a large number of titled guests, an elegant entertainment was provided. One of the rarer dishes was a platter of baked gooseberries, snowed over with rich cream. Philip had been helped bountifully by Lady Chesterfield, who knew his weakness. But when the servant was taking up the dish in clearing the table, Philip beckoned to him, and, taking it into his hand, began to tap up greedily the rich cream. Lord Chesterfield was disgusted, but without a change of face or voice to indicate the tempest of rage within, said in a calm tone to his servant:

"John, why do you not fetch a strop and razor—you see your master is going to starve himself?"

Philip's greediness was checked at that meal.

A balloon, which made a scientific ascent from Paris last month, suddenly fell to the ground when it had reached a height of two hundred and thirty meters. All the occupants of the car—eight in number—were more or less seriously injured, but no one was killed. The balloon fell in a market garden at Vincennes, which fortunately had been freshly dug up. It is said that the accident was due to the silk of the balloon being spoiled by snow and the hard frost.

The late Dr. Erskine, one of the ornaments of the Scottish National Church, was a clergyman of deep and earnest piety. One day, when something had occurred to irritate him, and to put him into so violent a passion that language seemed to be denied him for the time, Christianity putting a curb on the refractory tongue, the beadle rather archly queried: "Would an oath relieve ye, sir?"

Mr. Spurgeon, confessing an inability to manage a small church, says: "They are like those canoes on the Thames—you must not sit this way or the other, or do this thing or that thing, lest you should be upset. I happen to have a church like a big steamboat, and, whether I walk here or there, my weight will not upset it."

Action has its claims. Duty, done in hard and difficult ways, tests and proves the life that now is. And yet there is a time when the highest duty is to be still—to withdraw from the throng, to exert solitude, and invite the thoughts which are uttered by the still, small voice.

When a Gerkins man walked to Dumfries, in the long ago, to see a man hung, and the prisoner was respited, the disgusted traveler sat down in accurer and hoarsely inquired if his country was drifting back to barbarism.

Boswell, dining one day with Dr. Johnson, asked him if he did not think that a good cook was more essential to the community than a good poet. "I don't suppose," said the doctor, "that there's a dog in town but what thinks so."

During the session of a county court in the interior a witness was asked if he was not a husbandman, when he coolly replied, amidst the laughter of the court: "No, sir, I's not married."

We cannot, dare not, ask God to love a saint better than he does—even for one's self it is an ungospel prayer—infinite cannot be added to.

Religious Intelligence.

—The Unitarian church at Brookfield, Mass., has substituted water for wine at the administration of the Lord's Supper.

—According to their new Year-Book the Unitarians have 362 churches—215 with pastors, 147 without—and 144 ministers—218 settled and 182 unsettled.

—Mrs. Turner, of Liverpool, has sent a donation to the South American Missionary Society of £2,000, in memory of her late husband, Mr. Charles Turner.

—From fifteen to twenty of the middle class in Yale Seminary are expecting to spend the summer vacation of 1875 (four months) in preaching on the frontier.

—The Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of the East has received $8,575 63 contributions during the quarter. Between sixty and seventy mission bands are connected with it and in successful operation. Miss Harnell, of the foreign field, reported ten or twelve conversions in her school, and fifteen or twenty inquirers.

—The Jews in New York are agitating the subject of a Hebrew college. A meeting was held January 24, and a committee was appointed to consider the matter. It is not likely that a general college will be established—the Jews being satisfied with the institutions already in existence so far as the ordinary branches of learning are concerned—but one whose specialty shall be Hebrew.

—The Episcopalians of Philadelphia seem to contemplate a practical but thorough revolution in their church work. They have formed an association with a view to making all the seats in the churches free, and abandon the old practice of selling and renting pews. They design having regular weekly collections in the churches for the support of the preaching of the gospel and the benevolent work of the churches.

—The Baptist statistics for the year have been published in their Year-Book, just out. They foot up a total membership of 1,815,300, showing an apparent increase in the year of 51,129. But 31,451 members included in anti-mission associations have been dropped, so that it is claimed that the real increase is 35,583. One-third of the associations failed to report, so that their members are computed from last year's minutes.

—We regret to record the death, in Bombay, of Dr. Wilson, the patriarch of the Christian missionaries in India, where he had labored for nearly fifty years. In connection with the Scotch missions he did more than any other man in India for education. He was a man of great ability, vast information, no common culture, and boundless enthusiasm in his work. The Bombay University examinations have been postponed out of respect to his memory.

—In Montreal there are three Baptist churches. The First has called to its pastorate Mr. Burton, of London, England. It has a fine, central location. The present building was opened in January, 1842. It has recently been reconstructed, etc., at a cost of about $7,000. This was the only Baptist church in the city up to 1859, at which time a colony went out and formed the St. Catherine Street church, which has now a fine stone edifice, costing about $70,000.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION WORK AT MADRAS.—The Madras *Standard*, India, of October 18, has an interesting report of the Methodist Episcopal mission work of that section, under the charge of the Rev. C. P. Hard. The work for the quarter then closing indicated very encouraging progress. Thirty-five persons had been admitted to full membership, and forty men and twenty women received on probation during the quarter.

—An English exchange says: There is a church in Kobe, Japan, the standard of admission to which is probably quite as high as that of any church in any Christian land. Of the twenty male members of this church, thirteen go out as lay preachers to six stations, every week, and four more every month. Every man not prevented by age or other infirmity is pledged to active lay effort, at his own charges, and this pledge is made a condition of admission to membership.

—An interesting service held by Mrs. Wall, the wife of Mr. Wall, the English Baptist missionary at Rome, is the beggars' meeting. It is held weekly in a hired room in the Trastevere. A meal of bread is provided for them, and the opportunity is used to inform them about the gospel. Rome has always abounded with beggars, whose condition is now the more pitiable as the relief afforded by the convents has ceased, and the government, which suppressed these establishments, does nothing for the poor.

—English papers give an account of a very promising mission work established by Rev. John Brawn in a group of islands lying a short distance east of New Guinea, of which New Britain is the most prominent. The mission is among a barbarous and utterly heathen people, and the missionaries are converted Fijians and Samoans. The account of the initial trip of the head missionary, with his native assistants, some ten or twelve in number, in the missionary ship John Wesley, last summer, is full of interest.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.—The *Chinese Recorder* gives a list of 150 missionaries in that country stationed at 11 different points. One missionary has been in the field 38 years, another 31, and another 30; the others for shorter terms. In Japan there are 60 Protestant missionaries at 7 stations. Of the whole number, 10 are ordained, 4 are physicians and 52 are women. In Siam there are 21 missionaries at 4 stations. Of the 136 missionaries in China, 240 are from the United States, 191 from Great Britain and 32 from Germany; of the 100 in Japan, 76 are from the United States and 24 from Great Britain. All the Protestant missionaries in Siam are from this country.

Our Young People.

DOTTY AND GRANDPA.

BY L. G. WARNER.

Grandpa, grandpa dear,
I've come to sit on your knee;
Dolly's broken her arm, and Kitty's
Too sleepy to play with me.

Boyer's gone off with Charley;
It's tiresome trying to read—
Such slow work spelling out letters,
Oh, I'm very tired indeed!

Nobody's like you, grandpa,
And there's no place like your knee
For a little girl that's tired,
To curl up snug and warm.

How soft your hair is, grandpa!
I'll stroke it and smooth it so;
And if you've the least little needle in it
It will be sure to go.

Sister Nelly thinks her lover
So fine with his jet-black hair;
But a blue-eyes every month out,
I should think she would really care.

And the dear little funny wrinkles
That seem to begin round your eyes—
His face is so smooth and solemn
And then you are much more wise.

You tell me such beautiful stories,
And sing me such nice songs too!
Why, really and truly, grandpa,
I believe I'm all love with you.

There, now, I would like a story—
The Little Folks in the Wood
And you never would know I was sleepy,
I'll be so quiet and good).

House-Cleaning Under the Sea.

BY OLIVE THORNE.

There's a curious little fellow living in the sea, whose chief business seems to be house-cleaning. It is no affair of brooms and dusters, Balsominers and paper hangers; he is completely equipped for the work with a pair of scrubbing-brushes. Water, of course, is always ready to his hand, his house is just big enough to cover him, and nearly every moment that he is not occupied in getting his dinner he is busily engaged in scrubbing his shell house.

His brushes never get out of the way, for they are fastened to him—in fact they are at the ends of his first pair of legs. Into every crunny and angle, under and over, inside and outside his house, he vigorously thrusts them, taking off every particle of dirt, and keeping it in a state of beautiful polish.

These scrubbing legs are pinions affairs. Each one is covered with hairs standing out all round, like the bristles on a bottle-brush, and at the end of each is a sort of hand, or pair of pinchers, which is used to pick off any object which the brushes will not remove. When his house is all in perfect order he turns his attention to his legs and his long antennæ, and never rests till each one is clean and ready for use. This is done not by scrubbing-brushes, but by his own jaws.

This neat little fellow is a crown; and perhaps you have seen some of his relatives on the table with their tails curled up under their bodies, and turned of a bright red color. But you must not think red is his color when in life. Lobsters, crabs and other shelly creatures dress themselves in red for the table, though in life they content themselves with modest grays and browns. The crown when alive is translucent; that is, the light shines through him, so that sometimes it seems as if he were lighted up inside, like a lantern. Then his shell house—so red when cooked—is a pretty sort of greenish gray color, with stripes of black and buff, and bits of shining white, while his legs are ornamented with bands of blue and gold color. His tail, which is also beautifully colored, consists of plates that slide back and forth over each other, and when spread out make a broad and strong sort of fan. They are edged and dotted with pale red and brown, and have tiny red stars scattered over them. In fact there is hardly a creature of the sea where there are so many strange objects more delicately and beautifully dressed than the little three or four-inched prawn.

When at home in the ocean he delights in dark, deep holes to live in, and when brought up from these rocks his colors are seen in all their beauty, but they are too delicate to endure the vulgar light of day. So, although he is an interesting little fellow to have in an aquarium, his bright colors all fade out, and he looks so much like a shadow gliding about that he has been compared to a ghost.

When a prawn is seen in the evening by candle light his great eyes, which stand up on top of his head, look like balls of fire, as you have perhaps seen the eyes of a cat.

He's an inquisitive little fellow, and very much interested in everything that is going on. If we watch his ways with interest he does the same by us, and no doubt he wonders a great deal what sort of monsters we are. He will dart up to the top of the water and stay there a long time, staring at one, but if a slight movement is made toward him slap goes his broad tail, and back he springs out of sight, into some quiet nook, in an instant, or he will seize hold of some weed at the bottom of the aquarium, and gaze curiously to see what the monster will do next.

Jerking himself backward is a favorite movement of his, and he does it by means of his strong, fan-like tail. When he desires to retire suddenly he bends a joint in his body and brings his tail up with a sharp slap on the water, which, of course, sends him quickly back.

He can walk, however, if he likes; indeed he is particularly well provided with legs; he would not need more if he was made to spend his life on foot. Five pairs he uses for use, and five pairs for show, called false legs. He can walk about on the ten useful legs, and paddle about in the water when not in a hurry with the ten false ones, which are behind the others.

The first pair of feet are the scrubbing-brushes I told you about, and the second pair he uses to seize his food. Very droll it is to see him eat. He is fed with meat—no "green stuff" for him—and as soon as he sees it coming toward him he snatches for it with his hands, or pinchers, jerks off the part he does not want and throws it away, then proceeds to pick out the dainty bits he prefers.

This innocent, harmless little fellow has, however, one weapon. A formidable-looking one it is too, being a broad, still, two-edged sword, with deep teeth in the sides, and held straight out before his head, as though in warning to every one to look out for himself. Those who have kept him for years in aquariums, and closely studied his ways, say that the prawn is never seen to use this weapon, though it is so sharp and looks so dangerous.

The prawn has a sort of cousin—the shrimp, which is much liked for eating, especially in England, where it is found in crowds on the sand near shore. It is caught by a sort of dredge drawn by a horse a little way out in the water. This little fellow has a curious fashion of throwing the sand up in a little shower around him, and sinking into it, where he cannot be seen. He does it by means of his false feet, which wave back and forth, and brush up the fine sand, while he sinks into the hole thus made. When the sand falls back it hides him.

Prawns and shrimps grow like other little fellows who wear armor—by shedding their skin. This comes off so perfect that it is a most beautiful and delicate object to look at as it floats about in the water, and equally interesting in a microscope. *Christian Union.*

Legends and Superstitions.

Traditions, legends and superstitions, closely linked as they often are, remain very distinct in themselves and in their influence. A tradition may be true; a legend is not only untrue, but improbable; and a superstition is a foolish belief in the supernatural and impossible. The first two are apt to be full of interest and charm; the last is always a blight wherever it may settle. The world abounds in wild and marvelous stories that are believed implicitly by the uneducated. For instance, in almost every country there are legends about long sleepers. According to them, Charlemagne sleeps in Hess, seated on his throne, with crown on head and sword in hand, waiting till Antichrist shall come; the seven youths of Ephesus, who refused to bow down to the idol of the Emperor Decius, sleep on, their faces fresh as roses, till the resurrection day; Epimenides slept fifty-seven years; a Christian priest sleeps in St. Sophia till the Turk shall be cast out; three Bohemian miners sleep in the heart of the Kuttenburg; and Rip Van Winkle slept twenty years in the Kaatskills. In the great hills of Thuringia still sleep Frederic Barbarossa and his six knights. A shepherd once penetrated into a long, winding cave in the heart of the mountain, and there found the seven, all asleep, the Emperor's red beard having grown through the marble table. The noise of footsteps awakened him, and he asked:

"Do the ravens still fly over the mountains?"

"Yes," replied the shepherd, "they do."

"Then we must sleep another hundred years," answered the monarch, and turned again to rest.

In Switzerland Tell's William Tell's sleep in a cave. A brave boy once crept in.

"What o'clock is it?" asked the third Tell.

"Noon," replied the lad.

"Oh, dear! the time has not yet come," said Tell, and he lay down again.

There are many superstitions about the man in the moon; and almost every country in the world has a story about him. In New England the nurses tell the children that this man was found by Moses gathering sticks on a Sabbath, and that, for being so wicked, he was doomed to rest in the moon till the last day.

"If you don't believe it," they say, "look in the Bible. It is all told in the fifteenth chapter of Numbers."

The Germans have the tale this way: Ages ago there went one Sunday morning an old man into the forest, to cut wood. When he had made a bundle he slung it on his staff, cast it over his shoulder, and started for home. On his way he met a minister, all in his bands and robes, who asked him:

"Don't you know, my friend, that it is Sunday on earth, when all must rest from their labors?"

"Sunday on earth, or Monday in heaven, it is all one to me," laughed the woodman.

"Then bear your burden forever," said the priest; "and as you value not Sunday on earth you shall have Monday in heaven till the great day."

Thereupon the speaker vanished, and the man was caught up, with cane and faggots, into the moon, where you can see him any clear night.

In Norway they think they see both a man and a woman, and the story goes that the former threw brambles at people going to church, and the latter made butter on Sundays. In the clear cold nights of winter they will point out the man carrying his bundle of thorns and the woman her butter-tub. *N. S. Dodge.*

TARTU ORACLE.—Between twenty and thirty years ago three little English boys were amusing themselves together in a wood-lodge one summer afternoon. Suddenly one of them looked grave, and left off playing. "I have forgotten something," he said. "I forgot to say my prayers this morning; you must wait for me." He went quietly into a corner of the place they were in, knelt down, and reverently repeated his morning prayer. Then he returned to the others, and was soon merrily engaged in play again. This brave boy grew up to be a brave man. He was the noted Capt. Hammond. He was a faithful servant to his earthly sovereign, but, better still, a good soldier of Jesus Christ never ashamed of his service.—*The Children's Friend.*

To hear is to conquer our fate.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

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How to Do It.

The psalmist seems to be talking to himself when he says: "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee." It was the stronger part of his nature endeavoring to rally and brace up the weaker. It is as if there were in us a double self, and that we have the power to stand out of ourselves, so as to survey our infirmities, and to deliver the needed reproof and exhortation.

The burden has many aspects, such as worldly care, affliction, Christian duty and responsibility, and, above all, the load of sin. It requires little skill to analyze the nature of the burden. This is but too manifest. The real difficulty is how to make God our burden-bearer, how to do that which we would do, so that the heart may find relief. Whether the privilege be opened to us by others, or urged by our own better spiritual natures, the perplexity is the same. It often takes a lifetime of sorrow and unrest to reach the blessed secret, and to learn the art of reposing in God.

We may attain to it, in some degree at least, by considering the character of God. He is an awful being, "glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders." But if we look through the medium of the atonement, he is gracious, merciful, long suffering. "He knoweth our frame; he remembereth that we are dust." He is filled with tenderness and compassion. "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him." Christ unfolds the character of God to his disciples with inimitable beauty. He is "your heavenly Father," most considerate and beneficent. To the penitent and trustful soul there is a wonderful fullness of condescension and compassion. And his wisdom, power and goodness are active in providence. As a faithful Creator he careth for us. His love is assured in Christ. The gift of the Son is the expression and measure of God's love to the world. With such views of God the humble, submissive heart may well regret to him the cares that overwhelm it.

Let us go another step and appropriate the promises. Think of such as these: "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest." "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." To enjoy the sunshine and to be warmed by it we must place ourselves under its beams. So it is in regard to the promises. We must get on promised ground. Promises are directed to certain characters, conditions and experiences, to the humble, contrite. Look at the beatitudes. The blessed ones are they that mourn, the poor in spirit, the meek, those that hunger and thirst after righteousness. We must place ourselves within the range of these rays of consolation. We must make them personal, write our own names in them, and thus bring them to us. "The Lord is *my* shepherd; I shall not want." "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and *thou* shalt be saved." This is the right of every penitent sinner, of every perplexed and sorrowing disciple, to put his own name in the promise, as if God mercifully intended to speak to him and to call him out from the multitude. The act of casting our burden upon the Lord is largely in this act of personal appropriation of the promises, hearing in them the voice of God directed to us, and appealing to our acceptance as the ones for whom they were intended. In great sorrow and affliction we too often regard the promises as general in their character, or we shrink from the appropriation as savoring of presumption. But let us remember that the divine compassion has made them for penitent sinners, and that God has opened them as wells of consolation to the weary and burdened pilgrim in this desert land.

Another measure of relief to burdened souls is in seeking the direct assistance of the Holy Ghost. He is with good reason called the Comforter. In all of his offices the end is comfort. When he awakens, when he reproves, when he strives, the purpose is to lead us to the God of all consolation. In the conversion of the soul, in the assurance of pardon and sonship, and in the work of a mature sanctification, there is comfort. And in affliction especially it is the Spirit that helpeth our infirmities. Whatever the burden, whether of sin or of earthly trials and afflictions, the Holy Ghost is the comforter. He is divinely wise and skillful, and knows how and where to apply the healing balm. "How much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him." The promise of Christ to his sorrowing disciples, and to us as well, was: "And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another comforter, that he may abide with you forever." The comfort of the Holy Ghost is the want of sorrowing and bereaved hearts. It is the great want of penitent seekers who are groaning for assurance of salvation from sin.

The thoughts of troubled souls, however, must center on Christ. He is a merciful and faithful high priest, and "tempted in all points like as we are." Sin excepted, he was made like unto his brethren. "He is able to succor those that are tempted, because he himself was tempted." His sympathy with human sorrow, and his power to sustain us under it, were exhibited at the grave of Lazarus. He was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, that he might minister comfort to the afflicted. Christ is able and willing to take our burdens of trouble and carry them for us. And as the sin-bearer—the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world—he offers relief to the penitent. "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The secret is in coming, and coming is simply believing. Faith in him as the propitiation for sin—for our sin—as the atoning sacrifice, as having borne our sins in his own body on the tree, will take away the burden of guilt and condemnation. Bunyan's pilgrim lost his burden at the foot of the cross, and it is here that every sinner must cast his burden upon the Lord.

Passing Events.

The most exciting topic of late in New Orleans has been the impeachment of W. P. Kellogg, *de facto* Governor of Louisiana. The vote on his impeachment in the House of Representatives was taken on Monday, the twenty-eighth of February, and a committee immediately proceeded to the Senate to notify that body of its action. The *Picayune*, in the following paragraph, tells how the Senate disposed of the matter:

When the debate in the House had been closed, the majority report adopted, and a committee appointed to go before the bar of the Senate and notify that body of the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg, the second act of the farce began with the second scene. The announcement of the House's action having been duly made at the bar of the Senate, that body resolved itself immediately into a court of impeachment. The constitution provides that the chief justice shall preside over such court, and by some more fortuity of chance or calculation the chief justice was on hand, with Justice Talliferro to swear him in. The court of impeachment having been duly organized, it might have been supposed that at least the forms of a trial would be gone through with. No such thing; the very first thing the Republican senators, acting in the capacity of judges, did was to offer an order setting forth that the proceedings of the House were irregular; that no specific charges had been made, and that no committee of managers on the part of the House had put in an appearance. Subsequently a committee of gentlemen, bearing credentials properly authenticated by Speaker Estilette, did appear, and then the objection was raised and sustained that this committee was not in fact a committee of managers, and had no right to be heard. The minority in the Senate was not allowed in a single instance to argue the questions of law and fact involved. The case was hurried through, and the Governor declared acquitted of charges which the Senate had never heard and which the House was not allowed an opportunity to prefer. The Conservative senators attempted to enter protests against these summary proceedings, and were denied the privilege of doing so. So it ended for the present. We have called these proceedings a farce. Upon second thought we recall the term, and declare them a tragedy. Tear off the masks from the actors' faces, and you will see the hideous features of partisan greed and corruption, unrelieved by a single gleam of justice.

Tuesday was the day of the usual Carnival follies and excitement. The city was filled with strangers and visitors from all quarters. There was the grand procession of Rex at midday, and the famous Mystick Krewe at night, with balls, dancing and revelry *ad libitum*, lasting into the early hours of Wednesday. It was organized dissipation on a gigantic scale, a wild orgasm of reckless jollity and extravagance, and a most costly and demoralizing expedient to infuse a momentary vitality into the channels of stagnate trade. The money spent in this madness would have been more wisely appropriated if given to build the Texas railroad. Will our people ever awake to the true interests of this decaying city?

The Southern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition was opened at the Fair Grounds on Saturday, February 26, Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, delivering on the occasion a very able and instructive address. As usual, the chief features of the exposition are such as no Christian man can countenance. The exposition is open on Sunday, the dancing platform is prominent, and pigeon-shooting and horse-racing are the popular spectacles. Alas for New Orleans and for Louisiana! morals and religion go for nothing. The laws of God are defied, and Christian principle and opinion are not worth respecting. It only remains for those who have any conscience for the observance of the Sabbath, and who cannot consent to be partakers in other men's sins, that they give the exposition a wide berth. If pigeon-shooting, horse-racing, promiscuous dancing and Sabbath desecration are necessary to the promotion of agriculture and industry, it were better to let them dwindle.

How these immoral and ungodly expedients can help our agricultural and industrial interests will ever be a mystery to the unsophisticated. Radical rule is bad enough, and is a calamity and a blight well-nigh ruinous; but the misfortunes and poverty of the State are largely due to our own folly and ungodliness. At a time when sobriety, industry and Christian virtue and integrity need to be fostered, the tendency would seem to be to cast off all restraint, and to encourage profligacy and vice. May God have mercy upon the country and save the people!

Watchfulness.

The watchfulness which Christ so often enjoins upon his disciples is not that vigilance which is aroused by a sudden and transient sense of danger. An occasional sense of spiritual peril, and a consequent alertness of all the powers of the soul in guarding against the impending evil, may consist with habitual "ease in Zion" and an almost uniform state of carnal security. There are those who, even in the "judgment of charity," cannot be called watchful Christians, who are sometimes alarmed at their evident jeopardy, and whose vigilance at such times is as wakeful as their fears are intense. But the watchfulness born of sudden fear passes away with the circumstance that evoked it, and, folding their hands again, they fall asleep at their post.

Christian watchfulness is that gracious habit by which our souls stand on perpetual guard against all the onsets of the powers of darkness, all the seductive influences of this wicked world, and all "carnal desires of the flesh." The habit can be superinduced upon our incautious souls only by devout meditation upon the preciousness of the interests imperilled by heedlessness, and the multiform and constantly threatening dangers of our Christian pilgrimage. Its nature is forcibly illustrated by what is the most prominent characteristic of the American Indian. From boyhood he finds himself to be in constant peril from wild beasts, and his not less savage foes. He knows that dangers attend him all through life. The venomous rattlesnake may be coiled immediately in his path; the panther may be hidden in the foliage of the tree under which he must pass; bloodthirsty wolves may be following fast upon his track; hidden by any rock or hillock, an enemy may be adjusting the poisoned arrow to the bow-string, or leveling the deadly rifle at his heart. He lives and moves in the midst of perils, until every sense is a wakeful sentinel. The slightest noise arrests his attention. Nothing that moves within the range of his vision escapes his eye. He indulges in no reverie as he walks or sits. He is vigilant without any conscious effort to be so. Watchfulness is his habitual state. It would require the stimulus of multiplied alarms to render civilized men half so wary; and yet the Indian, almost a stranger to the emotion of fear, is never off his guard. This habitual watchfulness has become "second nature" with him; because the dangers against which it is his protection have threatened him every day and every hour.

But the dangers against which he guards himself with such unremitting caution are infinitely less numerous and appalling than those which beset the pathway of the soul from earth to heaven. Malignant and wily spirits of darkness find access to our minds and hearts, and revel in suggesting evil thoughts, and exciting unholy desires and passions in our souls. We are in the midst of a world in revolt against God, and whose influence upon us is a perpetual solicitation to sin. Our moral natures have been so disordered by inherited evil that even the divinely implanted affections have been converted into snares. Our self-love is in constant danger of degenerating into selfishness. Appetites and passions which are necessary to the completeness of human nature, and which, under the control of conscience, are its beauty and strength, easily gain the ascendency over principle, and debilitate and destroy character.

Spiritual foes assail us from every direction, through every faculty of mind and every affection of heart; and the watchfulness that befits our circumstances is a habit answering in its ceaseless vigilance to our incessant spiritual danger. The effect which our devotion to business or domestic claims is having upon our devotion to God demands attention. The influence that worldly-minded associates are exerting upon our habits of thought and feeling requires scrutiny. To what extent our innocent amusements are affecting our spirituality needs to be prayerfully inquired into. Our smoldering passions, our kindling desires, our errant thoughts, our traitorous imaginations, must all be perpetually guarded. Knowing our peril, the Master has warned us: "I say unto all, Watch!"—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

Independent African Methodism.

Under this heading *Zion's Herald* publishes a communication from the Rev. B. F. Tanner, D. D., editor of the *Christian Recorder*, of Philadelphia, organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and of course he is a colored man. "Independent," as used by him, indicates that the churches are composed of colored men only. There are three distinct branches of Independent African Methodists—the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Besides, there are, here and there, independent congregations not connected with any one of these churches.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was formally organized in Philadelphia during the month of April, 1816.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is of later origin, a few years only—began in the city of New York. The reason why they did not and do not go with the African Methodist Episcopal Church was and is, belief in a *third ordination*. But since 1868 they allow their chief pastors to be called Bishops, and authorize a form of *installing* but not of *ordaining* them—electing them for four years only.

Of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church Dr. Tanner writes:

"It was organized in Clarksville, Tenn., in 1872 (Jackson, Tenn., in 1870,) by the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in conformity to a resolution passed at their previous General Conference. It is but just to say that in sending Hagar away they were humane enough to give her bread and a bottle of water, in the shape of a well-accredited episcopacy, a hymn-book, a discipline, a catechism, and a weekly paper—the *Christian Index*. And title deeds to the church property which they had used as members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.) *We can almost imagine we can get how the shouts old man Allen would raise, sent up had similar humanity been shown at his moral expulsion from home into a more than the wilderness of Bucks Co.*

"We take pleasure in noting the life this church manifests. Its four Bishops are certainly men of energy, and, judging from appearances, are doing a fine work among the people to whom they are limited by organic law!"

We have italicised a sentence to bring out more clearly the contrast drawn by Dr. Tanner; and, to show it still more clearly, we quote a passage from his account of the origin of the African Methodist Episcopal Church:

"As early as November, 1787, the colored people of the Quaker city, in conventional form—after having considered 'the evils under which they labored, arising from the unkind treatment of their white brethren, who considered them a nuisance in the house of worship'—decided upon a separate service. In their attempt to carry out this decision they were greatly opposed by the officers of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and, being threatened with expulsion if they did not surrender the subscription books they had been using to procure means with which to build themselves a house, they resigned, 'being fully satisfied that they should be treated without mercy.' In six years they esteemed themselves 'outcasts.' In 1793 Richard Allen, their leader, purchased a blacksmith's shop, and, having removed it to his own property, converted it into a church, where the colored Methodists of the city usually worshiped; and where, in 1816, the African Methodist Episcopal Church was formally organized by the election of this heroic man as its first Bishop."

No comment is necessary after this contrast—nothing but an expression of surprise that the enemies of Southern Methodism should have ventured to criticise and condemn, as they have often done, the course adopted at the organization of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Those enemies—Northern Methodists certainly must have forgotten, or never have known, the facts which led to the organization of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.

Southern Methodists feel a lively and increasing interest in "Independent African Methodism," and would rejoice to see its several branches unite in one church.—*Western Methodist.*

Creditable.

Under this heading the *Southern Christian Advocate* tells how the infamous and notorious Victoria Woodhull was received by the people of Macon, Ga. We have been informed that fifteen hundred people attended her Sunday night lecture in New Orleans. All honor to the *Telegraph and Messenger*. We wish our secular papers everywhere were as discriminating, and as faithful to the moral welfare of the country. The *Southern* says:

It was recently announced that the notorious Victoria Woodhull—placarded on showy posters, "Queen of the Rostrum"—would lecture in this city on a certain night. A day was advertised for the sale of reserved seats; but, to the credit of our people of all classes, *not a single application for a ticket was made*. The prospect was not inviting, so the "queen" canceled the engagement and spared so old fogy a community the infliction of her presence. It affords us no little satisfaction to chronicle this fact to the honor of Macon, especially as we learn that in several cities of the South this woman of infamous notoriety has been encouraged in her mission by large audiences. It will be a sad day for the South when its people can listen with relish to such monstrous social heresies as this libel upon her sex is said to advocate; it would be an unspeakable calamity for her to secure among us any tolerance of the foul and impious principles of which she is said to be the devotee and propagandist.

Very many of our people, especially in the larger cities, rely wholly upon the judgment of the secular press as to the entertainments they may attend with propriety; and hence a very grave responsibility at this point, not always appreciated, attaches to its editors. While we may not expect the secular papers to limit their indorsement and commendation of "amusements," etc., to such only as are consistent with a religious life, we have the right to demand, in the name of all that is pure and decent in the homes they enter, that, if they do not denounce, they shall at least not countenance such flagrant assaults upon domestic peace and social purity as this Woodhull lecturing involves. The encouragement of such a woman with such a mission, by a journal which enjoys the patronage of decent people, is a crime against society which justly invokes unmeasured reprobation. It gives us sincere pleasure, in this connection, to express our belief that Macon is largely indebted for the good name it has made in this matter to the high-toned course pursued by its daily paper, the *Telegraph and Messenger*. Many were uninformed as to the character and doctrines of this "Queen of the Rostrum," and if their morning paper had given her the indorsement which she received from the press of some other cities they would perhaps have gratified the idle curiosity to "hear a woman speak." As it was, the advice to "let her severely alone" was so unanimously followed as to furnish the first instance in the history of the city of an advertised "show" without a single application for a seat.

Where is the Line?

There ought to be, says the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, a well-marked line between church people and worldly people. Where is it? Who can trace it? In the Bible we know it is plainly drawn; but outside of that good book it is hard to find. We admit that now and then a man or woman may be found in our churches between whom and the world a clear and well-marked line of separation is drawn; but such persons are like angels' visits—they don't cross your path very often, or you don't cross theirs. Take the average professor of religion anywhere, and say in what does he differ from the average man of the world. How will you tell that one is in the church and the other is not but by being told that Mr. A. has his name on the church roll? If you should meet the two at a party, or a ball, or a fair, or a circus, or an opera, or a theater, by what sign could you tell the saint from the sinner? Could you tell the difference in dress? Nay, verily. By the conversation? by the deportment? Nay, verily. If you should look into the manner of living, of spending time, of using all those golden hours that will one day assume for us all their real value, could you tell the difference? Try trade; go on 'change—do business of any kind; go drive bargains, or see them driven, by church men and worldly men. Can you approach and draw the line and say: This is God's man—that is the world's man? Try the world of fashion; go stand by the gay crowd as it rushes by, and note, if you can, the people who are heaven-bound. Can you tell who they are? Try again; don't be discouraged—you may yet find the line. Go out and ask help for a good cause; make the plea as strong as you can; let the case you present strike right to the heart. If there be such an organ in the breast of the listener; and when you have finished your round, and your weary feet have borne you home, can you tell where the line is as you look over your list? Do you see the line? Can you tell by the giving who is on the Lord's side of the line? Are you discouraged? Never mind, we will try again. Let us go into the church. Sit where you can see the worshipers as they enter. Where is the line? Have you found it? Did all flounce down alike? Did they all whisper and titter? Did they all turn and stare at every new comer? Did they fidget, and cross over, and pass bouquets in the gallery? Did they do their singing by proxy, and stand or sit as mute as mice while God was being praised for them? Have you found the line? How many can you place on the Lord's side of it? Bewildered, are you? Well, we must try again, but not now. [illegible] search for the line has been w[illegible] fatiguing, but there is a line betwe[illegible] God's people and the world, and [illegible] can be found, and will be found o[illegible] day.

Christian reader, can you [illegible] clearly the line between you and th[illegible] world?

Decline of Skepticism in Germany.

It was stated lately with much circumstantiality in the London *Times* that during a year or two past there has been a great decline in evangelical religion in Germany, manifesting itself among other ways by the paucity of theological students; and the writer who made the statement was disposed to attribute the decadence to the growth and prevalence of rationalistic ideas. A contributor to a recent number of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, however, denies the assertion of the *Times*, and moreover is of the opinion that skepticism itself is on the decline in Germany; and he cites the following facts in support of his view: 1. That in the German universities the rationalistic lecture-rooms are now empty, and the evangelical crowded, while fifty or eighty years ago the rationalistic were crowded and the evangelical empty. 2. That historians of the rise, progress and decline of German rationalism have been appearing for the last fifteen years in the most learned portions of the literature of Germany. 3. That such teachers as Tholuck, Julius Muller, Dorner, Twesten, Ullman, Lange, Ruthe and Tischendorf, most of whom began their professorships with great unpopularity in their universities, on account of their opposition to rationalistic views, are now particularly honored on that very account. 4. That every prominent German university, except Heidelburg, is now under predominating evangelical influences, and that Heidelburg is nearly empty of theological students. 5. That the attitude of the general government at Berlin has destroyed the force of many of the political causes of disaffection with the State church. That the victory of Sedan and the achievement of German unity diminish the chances of demoralization from European wars, and contagion from France. 7. That in the field of exegetical research, while rationalism has caused the discovery of many new facts, and the adoption of a new method, the naturalistic theory by Paulus, the mythical theory by Strauss, the tendency theory by Baur, and the legendary by Renan, have been so antagonistic to each other as to be successively outgrown, both by Christian and by rationalistic scholarship."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

The memoir of Rev. Thomas Clinton, referred to in the subjoined note, will be found on our second page this week.

JACKSON, LA., Feb. 24, 18[illegible]

MR. EDITOR: According to your request, I send you herewith the memoir of Rev. Thomas Clinton, prepared by Rev. John G. Jones, and read before the last session of the Mississippi Conference. It might be well, for the benefit of all concerned, to publish that the document prepared by Bro. Jones was copied *verbatim* into the Conference journal, and a literal transcript was forwarded Dr. Summers for publication in the General Minutes.

C. G. ANDREWS,
Sec. Mississippi Conference.

Dr. A. R. Winfield gave us a call this week. He is in our city as a representative of Arkansas in the Emigration Convention now in session in New Orleans. We are glad to see that the good doctor is in splendid health, and as much as ever brimful of work for the church. He reports affairs in Arkansas, of both Church and State, as in a hopeful and improving condition.

The minutes of the Louisiana Conference have been mailed to our ministers so far as we know their post-offices. Will the following parties send us their address, that we may send them their allotted portion of said minutes: J. Cassidy, W. J. Atwood, James Owen, H. M. Ragan, W. B. Tilley, W. R. Whatley?

Rev. Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, has been ill for some time, and unable to attend to his editorial duties. The *Recorder* of February 19 tells us that he is improving slowly. We sincerely hope and pray that he may be soon restored to health and to his accustomed labors.

The Bishops' meeting will be in Nashville on the first Wednesday in May. The Board of Missions will hold its annual meeting the Friday and Saturday following, May 5, 6. The annual meeting of the book committee will take place on Thursday, the fourth day of May.

CORRECTION.—Bro. Babington's school at Franklington was reported in the ADVOCATE as at Franklin, La. It should have been: "Robert Babington, from Franklington, Mississippi Conference, $15 for China mission."

We are indebted to our friend and brother, Rev. R. A. New, M. D., for a copy of the proceedings of the Mississippi State Medical Association, 1875, volume 7.

The *Methodist Recorder* has a subscriber eighty-five years old, who earned the money to renew his subscription by chopping wood.

Spasmodic Christians.

The real religion, says the *Methodist*, finds its best expression in regious habits. Religious fits are ally not much better than any ther kind of fits. We sometimes ink they are worse, for some perons get the false notion that having eligious fits is having religion. The asmodic element in a church is pt to be a greater load than the lady f unconverted attendants. Somebody stirs up this class, and their st dollar is contributed to some ocasional charity, while the regular llections are thin, and the church ns in debt for its regular services ecause the spasms must be gotten p to get any help from half the peoe. There are in a given church venty men who work fifty-two eeks in the year. They are always nt, and always working and pray-g. Half as many spasmodic folk me now and then, work now and en, pay now and then. Any extement of a religious sort will take em ten miles to a special service; ey will not cross the road regularly attend their own prayer meetings. heir influence is bad, their future readfully uncertain. They become ormons, Millerites, or Seventh envenists, or they may flop over to infidelity. Pastors don't know hat to do with them; their brethn live in perpetual fear of them. If ey are not annually converted they ll go to the bad, and, if they are, ey will raise the roof of the church their enthusiasm, and convince e community that the working ore of people have no religion to eak of, or that the church breeds ry unwholesome character. Do n in big even in this matter. Be enusiastic the year round, and we all all enjoy it. But your fits ken fits. The church wants workg Christians who are at it three ndred and sixty-five days in the ar. The conversions are so numer- this year that we have stopped nting; A great army is being isted. This great company will pe the future, and everything depend on their being working ristians. Pray, don't swell the my of the people who have fits. n't be spasmodic. Settle down to ness, to regular daily work. Get ait you can keep up, and jog steadily till the journey ends.

ays one of the papers, which asnes to govern public thought exsively, "of course Germany needs ce, but Prince Bismarck should say so, lest the skeptical should ht it." This is tantamount to ing there is so much trickery in lomacy that statesmen must ext people will not believe, but disieve, what they say. Probably first impulse of most persons is discredit a statesman; because, te too often, statesmen have emyed language not to convey their uine meaning, but to conceal it. s Talleyrand is understood to e maintained that the chief use language was to be a vail, behind ich, as a screen, a writer of speakmight hide himself from prying pection. Cromwell is said to have essed a remarkable faculty of ing in such an apparently dous n, when he did not wish his sentiments to be reached, that became an adept in hoodwinking hers, and especially the so -saintly ones. Talleyrand's of talking, however, proceeded n air altogether different plan, declared and he clung to his ication with tenacity) that he ys told the straightforward, simtruth. "Nobody, of course," said believes me. Nobody thinks. self such a stumbler as to supe cringe Talleyrand would speak hout guile, with the sincerity and ness of unspoiled childhood. I so," he added, with the chivarsic slang, "my truth-telling has the advantage of the shrewdest of lying, and without the smalltrouble; for to tell an ingenious and make it consistent and plausall through, is one of the most figus of stratagems. I tell the le truth, and sit perfectly at my take snuff and joke, and he the most *nonchalant* gentleimaginable. Nobody believes Everybody is deceived, and my is answered; I hoodwink my ers with my perfect honesty!" honesty; for his intention was ceive, his aim was to deceive, his plan was as wicked as if the t suggestion of the father of lies, by the way, was never better ed in any of our text-books than e prophet Isaiah. He makes avily to consist mainly in "coning and uttering from the heart s of falsehood."—Isaiah lix, 13. at if one conceives and utters exact truth, as did Talleyrand, he does it with the expectation intention, of deceiving, of proing a false impression, he is as y as if he uttered the roundest dulest untruths imaginable. guiltier; for he plays a trick of dirtiest kind; he makes lue lie, when really it does not He perverts its legitimate uses olitt shame and without remorse. eians and diplomatists often do, and, quite as much as Talleyd only not with half his astuteor he was *technically* a better cheller than the slyest deadil. did he gain by it? Do the ince ever gain in the long run? many gain for the nonce, as the tonier does. But by and by the tioner's own sharpness is reon him, and he loses, it may heavily. So with the Jesuits, as Dr. Dollinger testifies—and ght to know their history if one can—never succeed in the run. Their art is retorted with cion and counter-art. Secretary ughan, of Queen Elizabeth's el, bent them at their own And, so the astutest politiand their match. At any rate, y hold out, as Talleyrand did, a bal overpays them. Perhaps retchedest night ever spent by man being was the last of Talnd's existence. His confessions appalling.—*Churchman.*

show their character in nothmore clearly than by what they laughable.

MARRIED.

MURPHY—PRESTON.—At the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Parish, February 14, 1876, by Rev. W. W. Graham; Mr. John M. Murphy to Miss Bettie Preston, all of Wilcox county, Ala.

KEMP—TATE.—In the Methodist church at Amite City, La., on the twenty-third of February, 1876, by Rev. George F. Thompson, Mr. Thomas Benton Kemp, of St. Helena parish, to Miss Hattie C. Tate, of Amite City, La.

TIRASH—IRRION.—At the Methodist church in Enterprise, Miss., February 21, 1876, by Rev. C. B. Phillips, Mr. W. E. Tirash to Miss Bettie Irrion.

While at the hymeneal altar the beautiful bride devoutly kneeled, received the sprinkance of baptism, and in the presence of a large congregation took upon herself the vows of the church to which her husband belonged.

GATEWOOD—McKAY.—On the seventeenth of February, 1876, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Ward, in Smith county, Miss., by Rev. C. McDonald, Mr. Leonard Gatewood to Miss Sallie McKay.

GATEWOOD—CARR.—On the twenty-third of February, 1876, at the residence of Mrs. Kate Carr, in Scott county, Miss., by Rev. C. McDonald, Mr. W. P. Gatewood to Miss Della Carr.

The latest thing in premiums to subscribers is an Indiana invention. The *Ave Maria*, a Catholic paper, announces that "the holy sacrifice of the mass is offered up every Saturday, at Notre Dame, for life subscribers, with a certain number of communions on the same day—from fifty to seventy-five—for the living and the dead. Subscribers for one year and upward share the benefit of a mass once a month. A complete list of the deceased subscribers is kept at Notre Dame, and thus they are remembered, not only in life, but also in death."

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending Feb. 26, 1876.

A—Edwin Allen three letters, E A Ackerman $10, S S Phillip Allen, American Bread Biscuit Company, A S Andrews $7.50, J T J Anderson, Richard P Allen, Ainsworth & Co, E C Ahern.

B—Mrs S M Bell, J H Beiber, A D Bayles, C C Boulton, Edward H Bicker, W F Biers, Robert Babington, Hingham & Hich, D P Bradford $2, Buckwalter & Co, J L Battihan $1, E A Boire $2, Horace Bishop $1.50, Mrs Thomas J Borden $2, Mrs C Bouing, J C Brigan $1.75, M N R Bristol $1.25, A H Bayler 50 cents, J T Booth $1.

C—Craddock & Co $30, W J Carnes $2, J G Calloway $2.50, J M Curtis, M P Calloway, C C Cross $2, A F Clay $20, J M Cooley, William Corgan, Robert Carter & Bros, Mrs E S M Cilsbuhn $4, M J Coleman 25 cents, George Cope, Manassas Cotton Co.

D—Charles T Dillingham two letters, Dougherty & Smythe, R A Davis $2, Thomas W Dye, Dennistoun & Co, Oliver Ditson & Co, C H Ditson $1.50, W P Dickenson $3, Robert G Downer, W John Dacey $7.50.

E—D G W Ellis, Eli Eldridge $1.25.

F—E N Freshman, John T Frazer, H Walter Featherston $1.50, J M Franklin $5, H Farrelley, B T Forsythe, Lewis R Egglestaing, T A Fowers $5, W F Foster, F L Farrell.

G—J J Grace, W R Green & Co, H C Gein & W W Graham $1.50, Thomas Garnette 50 cents, B Goldwold $14.25, Joseph Gillott & Sons, Ed P Goodwin, A P Garthright, W W Gaskill.

H—W W Hopper, G H Hazleton two letters, Mrs J M P Huey, J B Hymes, H D Howell, J W Hearne, Hollowstine & Bentley, W L C Hunnicutt $6.54, R S Holcombe $2, Charles L Harris $2.50, H J Harding, H C Horton $1.20, W H Harney.

I—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

J—H F Johnson, A Osborn Jones, W W Jones, Mrs Susannah A H Jones $10, E T Josey, H Jones.

K—D C Kelly, King, Briggs & Co, T D Kellogg.

L—A W Langley 75 cents, G S Lewis $1.50, W H Lords, George M Liverman $10, Thomas A Lattyard, H P Lewis $8.50, D C Langford $12, T S Lyon, John Lusk $10, W S Lusk $12, C M Ludington.

M—John W McMaster two letters $2, John Waters Mims, Mrs M F Morrison, J E Mason, H H Montgomery, W H Morris $3.50, G T McGehee $2, C McConnah & Co, Mackie, Todd & Baird, B McPherson $5, Martin & Goodwin, C M Menard, E P Mangum $5, M V Marshall $1, James Mahone $2.50, John A Moore $2.50, Thomas Moger, W H N Mackinder two letters, John S Moore $2, J M McKee, J B McPerrin, J W Scully & Co, E E Mercer $1, T M Mannings.

N—B H Norsworthy two letters $1.25, J T Nye, corner.

O—R W Overton, Robert May Hufford.

P—Charles Prosser, R T Parker $5, Mrs Sallie V Pan, A H Pottinsford & Co, M S Parks, Mrs A S Pope $2, Mrs Maggie A Puriton 5 cents, S M Pettengill & Co.

R—Robert & Bontgarge, Mrs M W Reed, J K Randall, J W Rush $2.50, George Routledge & Sons, Robert J Read, Bryce Ruth $30, A H Rufford agent three letters, J M Reiss two letters $10, T J S Roberts $5, Reed & Tattersall two letters, Mrs E P Rives, Samuel Raynor, Gustave Roth, S T Ragan, W M Russell $2.50, Tee B Peters $1.25, Robert Randle.

S—J H Skinner, E C Spencer, M B Scarborough & H B Singleton, S J Seab $2.50, St Louis Advertising and Publishing Company $6.60, W B Stuart, Joseph Schwekert $2, Henry St John $10.60, W C Stevens, D G Spellmer, George H Stinson, Miss Annie E Spence 25 cents.

T—Temple & Temple, W J Thomas $2, S C Power & Co, C W Thomas $21.54, E M Turner.

U—Universe Publishing Company.

W—H P Wargle, John T Wynn, George H Wilkes $4, J W Wallis, William Wood & Co, P P Williams, H J Wright $2, J H Wilson $1.50, H I Wright two letters, Edward L Wright $10, Mrs W S Wrought, W H Woodruff.

TO OUR AGENTS.

When subscribers pay, let us know of once. We are sending bills to subscribers, and if their payments to our office are not promptly reported bills may reach them for amount already paid, not reported to this office.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—There is not in this country a place, in our opinion, where dry goods can be bought on better terms than in New Orleans. We should advise all persons throughout the range of our circulation, before buying in New York or Western cities, to compare their prices with those of Mr. Samuel L. Boyd, 165 and 167 Gravier and 92 Common street, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

GROCERIES AND SHIP CHANDLERY. A very full and complete assortment of domestic and imported staple and fancy groceries, and everything required in a first-class ship chandlery establishment, may be found at the house of G. Sclaccaluga, importer, and wholesale and retail dealer, at 137 and 139 Old Levee Street, between Jefferson and St. Peter streets, New Orleans.

MACHINERY.—One of the most enterprising of our business firms in New Orleans is that of H. Dudley Coleman & Bro., 12 Union street, New Orleans, dealers in machinery, steam engines, corn and saw mills, cotton presses, mill stones, irons, and other articles in this line. Their business has grown largely in the past few years, and will continue to prosper under such enterprise, and energy as inspire their movements.

PERIQUE TOBACCO.—Those who want genuine Perique tobacco may be sure of finding it at the agency duly authorized by the producers. Mr. Edmond Bourgeois, at No. 19 Conti street, is the agent of the principal producers and manufacturers of this tobacco. See his card in today's issue.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR are painfully prevalent, and there are no organs of the human body in reference to the ailments of which delays are more dangerous. It is often the case that the skill and experience of a surgeon who has devoted a lifetime to the study and treatment of the eye and ear may not only save the patient much suffering but preserve the partial or entire use of those organs through a long life, which might be entirely lost through neglect, or destroyed by unskillful treatment. In this connection we beg to call the attention of our readers to the card of Dr. C. Beard, who is an oculist of undoubted skill and long experience, and who has resided in this city for a great number of years, during which time he has maintained a high reputation in the specialty to which he has devoted his lifetime, cure and study. His office is No. 11 Dauphine street.

LEATHER.—French and American calf, kip, morocco and sheep skins, as beautifully finished and as well tanned, as any we ever saw, may be found at the establishment of Mr. A. F. Ricau, 36 Chartres street. We have full occasion to buy many things at Mr. Ricau's without his knowing who we were, and always pass by other establishments to go to his when we need such articles, because we always get the best. His advertisement will be found elsewhere.

Messrs. CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, are the proprietors of the preparation of East India Hemp, for the cure of consumption and bronchial affections. These gentlemen have the certificates of a number of persons who have been benefited by using their preparation. Sufferers from any of the diseases men tioned would, no doubt, do well to correspond with Messrs. Craddock & Co.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.—Albert G. Phelps, Esq. grocer, at the corner of Felicity and Prytania streets, is receiving by the arrival of each New York steamer fresh additions to his large and choice assortment of groceries and family supplies. Those who want fresh and choice articles will find them at Mr. Phelps' at moderate rates. We take pleasure in directing attention to his advertisement elsewhere.

BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS.—We know of no better house at which to buy cloths, velvets, silks, flox skins, or anything in the line of tailors' supplies, than the house of M. A. Geiger, 33 Chartres street, corner of Custom House. The material of the best suit we ever had was bought at this house. If you need anything in the line of goods we can recommend you to call on him.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—By reference to the advertisement of Mr. M. Volker, in another column, it will be seen that home made shoes are offered at $3 per pair. They will, we are told, be guaranteed to cost cheaper than in store in the city.

STAPLE and fancy dry goods for sale at Levy Bros. & Co.'s, 36 Camp street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. HACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 74 Camp street, under City Hotel. The largest and best selected stock in the South, and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of work manship and fit our line of

LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as moderate as can be found in any market.

R. F. W. HACHMAN,
74 Camp street, under City Hotel.
New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE
ON
MOST LIBERAL TERMS,
A
SURVEYOR'S TRANSIT,
A SPLENDID INSTRUMENT; good as NEW.
LIST PRICE $200.
INQUIRE AT
ROBERT J. HALL'S
110 UNION, 112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

To HOUSEKEEPERS.—The attention of housekeepers is respectfully invited to the choice stock of quality of Rio and Java Coffee, which we have lately received from the importers, and which we offer, after roasting, at the cheapest rate of any of the establishments now in the market. They are higher concentrated, have all the fresh taste and aroma of the fruits from which they are prepared, and are less expensive. Meats, soups and gravies greatly improved by Burnett's Extract of Celery. mch2 10

SORE THROAT, Cough, Cold and Influenza troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, often times in fatality. Brown's Bronchial Troches, a well-tried remedy for the relief of these diseases, and sweetened and medicated to the taste. mch2 10

To CONSUMPTIVES.—Many have been happy to give their testimonial in favor of the Rev. E. B. Foote's Cod Liver Oil Extract, as experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured by Dr. E. B. Foote & Co., New York. Sold by druggists generally. mch2 10

"Your *Summer's Liver Regulator* has been a great blessing to my family for some time, and I now purchase it as a valuable addition to the medical science."—GOV. JOHN GILL SHORTER, of Alabama.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. Genuine only with "A. NELSON" on the label.

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF AND TONIC.—This combination is the best and safest remedy for Chills, Fever and Malaria. Sold by all druggists. feb26 10

IMPORTANT TO COMMERCIAL AND SUMMER TRAVELERS.—Southerners visiting New York, or leaving by the cars from Grand Central Depot for Niagara, Canada, Saratoga, White Mountains, or summer resorts anywhere, will save annoyance and expense of carriage hire and baggage expressage by stopping at Girard Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Over three hundred and fifty elegantly furnished rooms, and fitted up at a cost of $100,000. European plan. Guests can live more luxuriously for less money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class house in New York. Stages and street cars pass the depot for all parts of the city. se2 6m

SKIN DISEASES: **A Cure Guaranteed.** Shaw's Cure case, and send with 25 cents to DR. VAN DYKE, 121 Green St., Philadelphia. oc21 bmw

PIERSON & HEWS, fine Clothing, Shirts and Furnishing Goods, 13 and 15 Camp street, opposite City Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana. We invite visitors from the interior to examine our stock and prices. We claim to sell first class goods as low as can be afforded and live. We sell the celebrated Shoulder-Seam Shirts, warranted to fit, wear and give satisfaction. Liberal deduction made to Clergymen, and their trade solicited. nov11 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW LEATHER STORE.
A. F. RICAU,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
French and American Calf, Kip, Morocco and Sheep Skins,
Shoe Findings, etc,
36 CHARTRES ST., NEW ORLEANS.
Country orders promptly attended to. oct2 tfm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

mh2 4m

I Take Pleasure in Announcing
THAT I AM NOW OPENING THE
LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE
STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Gent.'s Furnishing Goods
Ever before offered in this market.

I also propose to supply a want long felt by Merchants who prefer the comfort of ordering their goods from New York, by keeping constantly on hand

A Full Supply of Domestic

and other goods at NEW YORK PRICES FOR CASH. Buyers can get their goods home within twelve to twenty-four hours, thereby saving from fifteen to twenty days' time.

Your orders will receive prompt and careful attention and the goods guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect.

Very respectfully,
SAMUEL L. BOYD,
165 and 167 Gravier and 92 Common St.
N. B.—Goods sold for CASH as low as it can be made in the country. mch2 2m

A. GEIGER,
33 CHARTRES ST. 33
Corner of Custom House.
DEALER IN
Black and Colored Cloths,
Cassimeres, Fancy Cassimeres, Silk, Worsted and Velvet Vestings, Linings and Trimmings of all descriptions. Selected for Tailors and Dressmakers. Also for Naval, Army and Navy Coats, Military Capes, Buttons, Gilt Cords, Attakapas Cottonades, Cotton Sheetings, etc. etc. All goods sold at reasonable rates.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
DR. C. BEARD,
OCULIST,
DAUPHINE STREET 11
NEW ORLEANS.
Visits Houston from 1st to 15th of each month.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL PERSONS are advertising themselves as being "Sole Agents" of the Most Fashionable Stores and Purchasing Agents of Grand Public Balls, Parties, etc., I respectfully state that I am

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENT

in the following fashionable circles of Grand Point Coupee:

LOUISVILLE SET.
ALGIERS SET.
ST. PURPLE.
And many others.
DIAMOND BOUTONNIERS
No. 110 Camp street.

Recent Additions to Stock
PER NEW YORK STEAMERS.

30 [illegible] Manufacturing LAVA [illegible] Cigarettes, of the Most Fashionable Formosa, CHOICE and the most famous of Two Imported in New York.
Also, CRUET STAND, PEPPER, JAPAN and ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, Crushed, Powdered and Loaf SUGARS, Pearl and Crushed OATMEAL, Assorted CEREALS and WHEAT FLAKES, Assorted GRAHAM FLOUR, Also Imported Hollands Gin, Fleur Bronson, a Small Lot of Cognacs and Liquors, Bottled BEER and CHAMPAGNE.
Call and see Prices and Specimens.
ALBERT G. PHELPS & Grocer,
Corner of Felicity and Prytania Sts.

G. SCLACCALUGA, IMPORTER.
[illegible] Dealer in
GROCERIES, SHIP CHANDLERY, Etc.
Nos. 137 and 139 Old Levee St.,
Between Jefferson and St. Peter Sts., New Orleans.
A full assortment of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Hemp and Manila Rope, Bunting, a complete assortment of French and Catalonian Wines, Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli, etc. [illegible]

ATTENTION!
M. ANDRIEU,
152 PROYTRAS STREET 159
Home-Made Shoes at $3.50 a Pair.
Ready-made Boots and Shoes $3 and upwards, and Shoes made to order of the very best materials and workmanship, and at prices [illegible] other establishments. Repairing done at short notice. Keeps constantly on hand Boots, Ladies' and Children's wear. mch2 6m

OCEAN SAW MILL.
W. G. TOOMER late of Toomer & Toomer,
SUPERINTENDENT.
LUMBER shipped up or down the Mississippi River can be loaded at the Mill Wharf, and save damage by extra handling.
Cargo orders a specialty for Pine, Cypress, Walnut, Ash, Poplar, Mahogany and Cedar LUMBER AND TIMBER. Also Railroad, Bridge Timber and Cross Ties. Shingles and Laths.
P. O. Box 98. Branch office at Pascagoula, Miss. Cable address "TOOMER." feb16 tu

S. COLLINS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS,
Office and Depot 26 Frankfort St.,
NEW YORK.
A full assortment of these Inks constantly kept for sale, at list prices, by CHAS. A. PARKIN (with A. W. Hyatt), 138 Camp St., New Orleans. se26 6m

STAINED GLASS WORKS.
GALLERY OF ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIVE ART.
WILLIAM GIBSON'S SONS.—Established in 1830. Ecclesiastical Decorations, Plain and Ornamental Windows for Churches and Domestic buildings. The ideas of Artists and Amateurs artistically carried out. Designs for Memorial Windows a specialty. Gibson's Building, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York. oct11 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS
ARE RESPECTFULLY
INVITED TO CALL
AT
DANZIGER'S
Grand Dry Goods Bazar,
NO. 203 CANAL ST.,
Between Burgundy and Dauphine Streets,
AND
NOS. 228 AND 230 ROYAL STREET,
Corner of St. Philip.

We have made grand preparations in anticipation of Carnival week, and have on exposition the grandest display of DRY GOODS ever offered in this market beginning with Sprague Calicoes at only 5 cents a yard, and closing with the richest Lyons Gros Grain Silks, Black, Colored and Fancy. Housekeeping Goods in great variety and at all prices.

Dress Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Laces, Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Ladies' Silk Ties, Ladies' and Gent's Underwear, Collars Cuffs, Ribbons, Trimmings, Parasols, Machines, and everything pertaining to a first class Dry Goods establishment, at

Prices Defying all Competition.

Also a full assortment of all kinds of Staple and Plantation Goods.

All goods marked in plain figures, and no second prices. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers.

A. P. DANZIGER,
No. 203 Canal street, and
Nos. 228 and 230 Royal street.
feb21 1m

Books of Piano and Organ Music.

The Best Pieces in Each Book.
For Piano—for Hand Organ.
All of moderate difficulty.
Bound in convenient form.
Sold at a low price.

Gems of Strauss.—250 pages.
Pianist's Album.—220 pages.
Piano at Home.—250 pages.
Piano Duets.
Piano-Forte Gems.—215 pages.
Home Circle.—Vol. 1. 216 pages.
Home Circle.—Vol. 2. 230 pages.
Organ at Home.—180 pages.
Musical Treasure.—200 pages.
Part Vocal Music.

The above are all uniform in style—large flags, Sheet Music size. Very closely packed with the most valuable instrumental Music that ever filled a book. In Boards, $2.50; in Cloth, $3. Sold everywhere.

Either book sent, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
BOSTON.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. | J. E. Ditson & Co., 1228 & 1230 Walnut, Philadelphia.
jc21 1tf

E. F. VIRGIN,
DEALER IN
Landreth's Garden Seeds,
ALSO
FLOWER AND GRASS SEED, FLOWER ROOTS, GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, FERTILIZERS, ETC.
98 GRAVIER STREET 98
Between Camp and Magazine Sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
fe20 1m

BEAUTIFUL, EVER-BLOOMING
ROSES!
STRONG POT ROSES, suitable for immediate flowering, sent safely by mail, postpaid. Five splendid varieties, all labelled, $1. 12 do. $2. 18 do. $3. 26 do. $4. 35 do. $5. For Rooted cuttings, add 10 cts. per 100. **Magnificent Premium Rose** to every one who has ordered. Send for our new **GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE**, and choose from over 300 finest sorts. We are the largest Rose growers in America, and have a long experience in packing plants for safe transportation. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address HILL'S NURSERY & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester county, Pa. feb17 6m

Gold Rings
We send a plain [illegible] ring, size of finger, on receipt of price, as follows: [illegible] $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12 and $15. Every ring warranted solid gold. Larger sizes in proportion. Send for circular. Agents wanted. Large commissions allowed. Name this paper. We refer to any Express Co. in the city. Cut of finger sent free of charge. Write plainly. Address in full, HARNES & BRO., 270 Main St., Louisville, Ky.
feb17 6m

ROGERS' EFFERVESCING
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In six-ounce bottles, in powder. This Magnesia is a mild purgative and aperient, very acceptable to the stomach for Sick Headaches, Sour Stomach, and all Febrile cases. Good for all seasons of the year. Prepared by WILHELM ROGERS, 191 Spring St., N.Y. For sale by all druggists. Ed. Hart & Co., wholesale agents, New Orleans. se26 6mow

BEAUTIFUL
FLOWERS!
Delivered free of cost per mail, at your door. Splendid assortment of **ROSES, Six for $1. Thirteen for $2.** Send for "A complete Collection of Plants, gratis." **HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,** Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Chester, Pa. feb17 6mow

ROSES 700 SUPERB VARIETIES ROSES Held a MYRTLE, Greenhouse Plant Making Plants A Specialty. Illustrated Catalogue Free. E. Y. TEAS & CO. Richmond Ind. feb17 6mow

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.
PAPER LAP BOARDS,
SIZE, 24 by 30. PRICE $1.50.
Liberal discount to the trade. Call and see them.
E. C. PALMER & CO.,
ja27 2m5p 93 and 95 Camp Street.

TRUSSES TRUSSES.
Such as are TRUSSES, with a reputation established by advertising, but because of Lady Laying CURED HUNDREDS OF RUPTURES (HERNIA). *The test is proof.*
Manufactured and applied by
H. SPIELMANN,
fe21 1m No. 93 Baronne St., New Orleans.

H. SPIERING,
UPHOLSTERER,
631 MAGAZINE ST. 631
Near Jackson, New Orleans.
Parlor Sets manufactured at New York prices. Spring, Hair and Moss Mattresses made. Lounge Covers cut and made to order. Carpets laid, and taken up, cleaned and relaid. All work guaranteed. fe21 30dy

H. J. RIVET,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines
AND PERFUMERY, AND IMPORTER OF FRENCH PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,
Cor. Bienville and Chartres Sts.,
NEW ORLEANS. (fe21 1y)
Proprietor of the celebrated Peychaud Bitters.

MEDICAL.

I MUST OWN that your Simmons' Liver Regulator fully deserves the popularity it has attained. As a family medicine it has no equal. It cured my wife of a malady I had counted incurable—that evil Shane of our American people, Dyspepsia. She desires that all millions and people might know the virtues of this God-given remedy. Hoping that the above will appear in your Almanac of 1876, and be of some use in extolling the virtues of your excellent medicine, I the wish of your fun ble servant,
A. E. P. MERRY,
Professor in Nicholas Public School,
Parish of Terrebonne, La.

I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for two years, and recommend it as a very superior medicine for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease.
GEORGE W. SMITH,
Kentucky Conference,
Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Your valuable medicine (Simmons' Regulator) has saved me doctors' bills often. I use it for everything that it is recommended for, and never knew it to fail. I have used it to cattle and drobs with my mules and horses, giving them about half a bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to. You can recommend it to every one that has stock as being the best medicine known for all complaints that horse flesh is heir to.
E. T. TAYLOR,
Agent for Grangers of Georgia.

Hampton (Abs.) Banner.

Simmons' Liver Regulator doubtless is one of the best medicines ever compounded from the great botanic garden of nature, and contains no life-destroying component hidden under some technical name, but is a purifier, rejuvenator and regulator not only of the liver, but of the whole system.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.
Price, $1. Sold by all Druggists. feb2 1y5pte

COUGHS..... COLDS..... ASTHMA.
Remember that for all Affections of the
THROAT AND LUNGS
Lapluce's Indian Turnip Pectoral Balm
IS THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY.
Combining efficacy of action with a most palatable flavor. GIVE IT A TRIAL.
Price, $1. Sold at all wholesale and retail drug stores in New Orleans, and by the proprietor:
H. LAPLACE, Chemist,
Nos. 23 and 25, Elysian Fields St., New Orleans.
Depot in Mobile, at J. C. Tolhuse & Co.'s, No. 20 Water street.
Depot in St. Louis, at Richardson & Co.'s, 709 North Main street. se29 1y5p.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA PALACE.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Crockery, China, Glassware
PLATED WARE, CUTLERY
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
IN THE SOUTHWEST.
Look at our prices and judge for yourselves:
Real French China DINNER SETS, comprising 11 pieces, for $20 00
TEA SETS of the same, 44 pieces 6 50
Gold Band and Decorated TEA SETS 7 50
English Semi-China or Granite DINNER SETS, comprising 121 pieces, for 11 50
TEA SETS of the same, only 44 pieces 3 75
Stone China CHAMBER SETS only 3 50
Flint Glass GOBLETS at 75 cents per dozen. The Best SILVER PLATED WARE in the country, and at the Lowest Prices. Also the best CUTLERY made and at very low Prices. Our PLATED ROOM SETS are only $4. Every variety of Tin and Wooden Ware can be found at our immense Store. All goods are carefully packed.
NAVRA & GUENER,
120 Canal St. (Post Office Buildings)
New Orleans.
feb5 6mop

P. L. CUSACHS'
HAS REMOVED HIS
DRUG STORE
—TO—
37 ..... ROYAL STREET ..... 37.
Between Bienville and Customhouse, one block from Canal street,
where he will, as heretofore, continue his well-known business of importation of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, DISTILLERS', DYERS' AND TANNERS' MATERIALS, ETC. jy20 1dmop

LADIES' HAIR STORE.
THE UNDERSIGNED is now established in his new quarters, the most elegant of their kind in the South, and, having just received the latest styles in FANCY AND JEWELRY GOODS, begs to merit the patronage of his friends and the public. He also manufactures all kinds of HUMAN HAIR GOODS, Braids, Switches, Curls, etc. All kinds of Hair Work required. Also Ladies' and children's Hair Dressing, Curling and Cutting School.
Parties from the country ordering will save much delay addressing him at either of his stores.
GEO. F. SCHILLING,
Levee and Canal street and
mch2 6mop 381 Royal and Orleans Sts., New Orleans.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES.
Liberal Terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description.
"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.
The Best Patterns Cut to Order. Send for Catalogue.
Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.
AGENTS WANTED. 34 NEW YORK.
de7 1dmow

The New Louisiana Remedy
FOR Coughs, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Complaints, product of our Swamps—is the most effective Remedy that has ever appeared. Contains NO POISON, and is *a Remedy*. The proofs are overwhelming, and *daily increase*. Nearly ELEVEN PAGES of names of HOME REFERENCES at the Depot, 100 CAMP STREET, New Orleans. Life Tonic infallible for Chills, Ship Fever etc. Sold by Country Merchants and Druggists. feb4 6mop.

GEORGE STROUD,
Marble and Granite Works,
Nos. 158, 160, 162 and 164 St. Charles Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Every description of Cemetery and Building work executed in the best manner. my8 1y5p

Farm, Garden and Household.

Utilizing Chicken Feathers.

"According to statistics very carefully compiled," says a writer in *La Nature*, "we throw away yearly a quantity of chicken feathers the intrinsic value of which is equal to the money which we pay out for cotton." A startling statement, but the author considers it true; and he proceeds to explain how the feathers are prepared to make them valuable. The operation is to cut the plume portions of the feathers from the stem by means of ordinary hand scissors. The former are placed in quantities in a coarse bag, which, when full, is closed and subjected to a thorough kneading with the hands. At the end of five minutes the feathers, it is stated, become disaggregated and felted together, forming a down, perfectly homogeneous and of great lightness. It is even lighter than natural eider down, because the latter contains the ribs of the feathers, which give extra weight. The material thus prepared is worth, and readily sells in Paris, for about $2 a pound. About 1.6 Troy ounces of this down can be obtained from the feathers of an ordinary-sized pullet; and this, on the above valuation, is worth about twenty cents.

It is suggested that, through the winter, children might collect all the feathers about a farm, and cut the ribs out, as we have stated. By the spring-time a large quantity of down would be prepared, which could be disposed of to upholsterers or employed for domestic uses. Goose feathers may be treated in a similar manner, and thus two-thirds of the product of the bird utilized, instead of only about one-fifth, as is at present the case.

The chicken down is said to form a beautiful cloth when woven. For about a square yard of the material a pound and a half of down is required. The fabric is said to be almost indestructible, as, in place of fraying out at edges, it only seems to felt the tighter. It takes dye readily, and is thoroughly waterproof. There appears to be a good opportunity here for some ingenious person to invent machines to cut and treat the feathers.—*Boston Journal.*

Age of Apple Trees.—A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says: "It seems to be the common belief that there is no limit to the natural age of apple-trees. But this is certainly a mistake. We all know that the peach-tree usually fails to be profitable at twelve to fifteen years of age, and the cherry and plum average only twenty to thirty years; the pear, in favorable circumstances, forty to fifty years—in rare cases a much longer time. So also the apple-tree has its natural limit, and although, like man's life, the duration of the period of health and vigor varies greatly, according to constitution, nurture, climate, etc., its approaching termination is clearly indicated by signs of debility and disease. On very deep and favorable soils, and where the trees are not damaged by severity of climate, apple-orchards are occasionally found bearing fair crops of fruit at eighty to one hundred years of age, but these are nearly as rare as for their owners to live so long. Very few farms have soil of the best kind for an orchard, and everywhere our climate is either too warm, or at times too cold, for the best health of the trees. Injury by severe cold, blackening all the wood, except as new growth is formed, I am convinced is a very common cause of the premature failure of orchards; but starvation, in consequence of exhaustion of the soil, is still more common, and this is a more difficult matter to remedy than most people suppose, especially when trees have attained full bearing size."

Spirits of Ammonia.—There is no telling what a thing will do till you try it. I knew ammonia, diluted in water, could restore rusty silks and clean coat collars, but, when I got a grease spot on the carpet, I tried half a dozen things before I thought of that, and that was just what did the work effectually. I put a teaspoonful into a teacupful of hot water, and took a cloth and wet the spot thoroughly, just rubbing it slightly, and the ugly spot was gone. It is splendid for cleaning your silver; it makes things as bright as new without any expenditure of strength; and for looking-glasses and windows it is best of all; and one day, when I was tired and my dish cloths looked rather gray, I turned a few drops of ammonia into the water and rubbed them out, and I found it acted like a charm, and I shall be sure and do so again some day. I suppose housewives have a perfect right to experiment and see what results they can produce; and if they are not on as large a scale as the farmers try, they are just as important to us, and may make our work lighter and brighter too. Now I do not believe in luxuriating over a good thing all alone, and I hope all the housekeepers will send and get a ten-cent bottle of spirits of ammonia and commence a series of chemical experiments and see what they can accomplish with it. Take the boys' jackets, the girls' dresses, and, when you have cleaned everything else, put a few drops in some soft water and wash the little folks' hoods, and report progress.—*Farmer's Wife, in Tribune and Farmer.*

Propagation of Celery.—Celery is a native of Norway and Sweden, where it grows near the edges of swamps. This plant is rarely cultivated as it should be, hence the stunted specimens which appear in our markets. A deep trench should first be dug, at the bottom of which a layer of sticks of wood, say six inches thick, should be placed. A drain-pipe being placed endwise upon one or both ends of the layer. The stick should be then covered with about a foot of rich mold, wherein the plants should be set in a row, and about five inches apart. The plants should be kept well watered, the water being supplied through the drain-pipes, so that, passing through the layer of sticks, which serves as a conduit, the water is supplied to the roots of the plant. In earthing up care should be exercised to close the stems of the plant well together with the hand, so that no mold can get between them. The earthing process should be performed sufficiently frequent to keep the mold nearly level with the leaves of the outside stems. If these directions are carefully observed the plant may be grown at least four feet in length, and this without impairing the flavor, which deterioration is commonly noticed in overgrown vegetables and fruits.

Whipping Horses.—Prof. Wagner, in writing upon this subject, says: "Many think they are doing finely, and are proud of their success in horse-training, by means of severe whipping, or otherwise arousing and stimulating the passions, and then through necessity garnishing the will through which the resistance is prompted. No mistake can be greater than this, and there is nothing that so fully exhibits the ability, judgment and skill of the real horseman as the care displayed in winning instead of repelling the action of the mind. Although it may be necessary to use the whip sometimes, it should always be applied judiciously, and great care should be taken not to arouse the passions or excite the will to obstinacy. The legitimate and proper use of the whip is calculated to operate upon the sense of fear almost entirely. The affectionate and better nature must be appealed to in training a horse as well as in training a child. A reproof given may be intended for the good of the child, but if only the passions are excited the object is depraving and injurious. This is a vital principle, and can be disregarded in the management of sensitive and courageous horses only at the risk of spoiling them. I have known many horses of a naturally gentle character to be spoiled by whipping once, and one horse that was made vicious by being struck with a whip once while standing in his stall."

Liquid Grafting Wax.—The *Horticulturist* gives the following formula for making Lefort's liquid grafting wax, which is said to have been highly commended in France, and until lately kept secret:

Melt one pound of common resin over a gentle fire. Add to it an ounce of beef tallow and stir it well. Take it from the fire, let it cool down a little, and then mix with a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine, and after that about seven ounces of very strong alcohol, sixty-five per cent., to be had at any druggist's store. The alcohol cools it down so rapidly that it will be necessary to put it again on the fire, stirring it constantly. Still the utmost care must be exercised to keep the alcohol from getting inflamed. To avoid it, the best way is to remove the vessel from the fire when the lump that may have been formed commences melting again. This must be continued till this is a homogeneous mass similar to honey. After a few days' exposure to the atmosphere, in a thin coat, it assumes a whitish color, and becomes as hard as stone, being impervious to water or air.

Potted Ham.—After a ham is nearly eaten, there remains a good deal that is not nice enough for table. Cut this off, chop fine as powder; put a layer of ham in a jar, sprinkle pepper, cloves and vinegar over it, then a layer of ham, and so on until the jar is nearly full; finish with spice, and cover with vinegar an inch in depth; let stand two or three days. It is delicious for tea or luncheon. Cold meat may be prepared the same way, and is economical, as well as very nice.

Washington Pie.—One-half cup of butter, two of sugar, three eggs well beaten; better with the yolks and whites beaten separately, one cup sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, four cups of flour. If *prepared flour* is used, then *soda* need not be added. Bake in jelly-cake pans. When done, pile two or three layers of the cake one above the other, spreading jelly or jam between each cake.

Miscellaneous.

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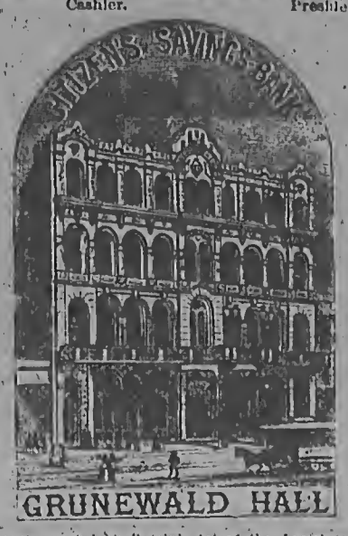

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132 JULIA ST., NEW ORLEANS.

R. ANGELL, M. D., and S. M. ANGELL, M. D., Homeopathic Physicians.

Homeopathic Prescriptions.

DR. WM. H. HOLCOMBE,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

130 Canal Street, New Orleans, La.

PRESCRIBES by letter for those who prefer this to try the Homeopathic System of Medicine, which he finds unquestionable in all chronic diseases. A plain statement of cases, accompanied by fee, will be promptly acknowledged and medicines, with full directions forwarded by mail or express, charges prepaid.

The following diseases especially may be benefited, and sometimes even cured, after the usual treatment has entirely failed:

Chronic Headaches, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Epilepsy, Nervous Troubles, Catarrh, Stubborn Cough, Asthma, Affections of the Throat, Skin Diseases, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Complaints, Chronic Dysentery, Disturbances of the Kidneys, Menstrual Irregularities, Obstinate Intermittent Fevers and Scrofula.

TERMS—$5 for the first prescription and medicines, and $3 for each subsequent prescriptions and medicines for the same case. Remittances can be made by money, postoffice order or registered letter. Address

DR. WM. H. HOLCOMBE,
no25 1y New Orleans.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

Paoli's Electro-Voltaic Chain Belt

GIVES an Unbroken Current of Electricity, and cures all diseases resulting from a Loss of Vital Force, Pain, Lame Back, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney Complaints, Functional Derangements, Paralysis, Sciatica, Impotency, Epilepsy, Spinal Complaint and Loss of Vital Energy, and will

EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE

After all Other Remedies Have Failed.

☞ *It is endorsed by the most Eminent Physicians of Europe and America*, and thousands that are living it, and have been restored to health, are testifying as to its great curative powers. Pamphlets and circulars forwarded on application, or receipt of six cents postage. Apply or address

PAOLI BELT CO.,
12 Union Square, New York.

☞ Say what paper.

PRICES FROM $6 AND UPWARD

no11 1y

Miscellaneous.

H. KEEP. W. C. RAYMOND. R.H.S.S.
E. S. KEEP, INCORPORATED.

KEEP, RAYMOND & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WESTERN PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

77 and 79 Poydras St., New Orleans

make a specialty of Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Rice and Tobacco, Flour, Bacon, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter and Cheese, Soap, Candles and Starch.

Dealers in all kinds of STAPLE GROCERIES. Exclusive Agents for Pratt's Mills, Star Plant's Earth, Trophy Hulls Cracked Corn and full line of medium and choice grades.

We are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Fancy and Staple Groceries and Western Produce at the lowest market price.

Having superior facilities for handling consignments of Western Produce, we solicit the patronage of shippers, and will be pleased to correspond with houses who desire to buy or sell in this market.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

17..... CHARTRES STREET..... 17

CARPETINGS—Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, etc.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH—English and American.
MATTINGS—800 rolls White, Check and Fancy.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
FURNITURE and CURTAIN GOODS in great variety.
RUGLAIS, Table and Enamel OIL CLOTHS.
de26 1y A. RHODES.

PERIQUE TOBACCO.

Agency of the celebrated GRAND POINT (Parish of St. James, La.)

PERIQUE TOBACCO.

Have constantly on hand a large stock of and for, round carrots, for sale in lots to suit.

E. BOURGEOIS.
de2 3m No. 19 Canal St., New Orleans

Scientific.

—A science college has just been formally opened in Leeds, England, by the Duke of Devonshire, though it has really been at work for a year. The college has already got a considerable endowment; £30,000 have been raised by subscriptions; a further endowment of £400 a year has been obtained through the Endowed Schools Commissioners, and the cloth-workers have given £300 a year, and founded four scholarships of £25 a year each, for furthering instruction in the textile industries.

RECOVERY FROM THE STROKE OF LIGHTNING.—In his valuable work on "The Maintenance of Health," Dr. Fothergill has the following on resuscitation after lightning stroke: "Persons struck by lightning are not always dead when they appear to be so. There are few recoveries from this state, because no means are tried to restore the sufferer. In the tropics there are many instances of persons struck down by lightning, recovering after a heavy thunder shower; and it would appear that cold affusion to the body has a decided action in such cases. The inured cannot be harmed by the free use of cold water, and if only an occasional recovery took place it would be well worth the pains bestowed. The persons so injured should have cold water poured, or even dashed, freely over them."

—The touchstone, which has served for ages as a means of determining approximately the purity of gold, has been a frequent object of study with mineralogists, geologists and chemists. The name has been applied by modern savants to a number of very different minerals. According to M. Damas, in a recent number of the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, the good, true and only touchstone, suitable for our actual requirements, and which should alone bear the name, is a *fossil wood*, still retaining carbon within the silica with which it is injected. Specimens having all the qualities of good touchstone, and giving a scoria of silicon when burnt, still retain the form of branches of trees, the species of which even may be determined. He has had a fragment of good touchstone analyzed, and communicates the result in this paper.

—Dr. Ascherson contributes to a recent number of the *Botanische Zeitung* some interesting notes on the vegetation of the great Lybian desert. Many things which are deciduous with us prove evergreen there. The peach leaves remain on the trees till the new leaves push in the spring. The weeping willow does the same, as do many others. But this is to be expected from their behavior here; for it always takes a sharp frost to cause them to fall, and it is evident that only for this they would in our climate retain their leaves to the new year, or perhaps longer. The great problem is how that trees under some circumstances retain their leaves so long, or rather why they color and fall in the autumn before cold weather comes, as so many do in our country. There have been a large number of explanations offered; all correct from certain points of view, but which do not appear as yet to be reducible to a general law underlying all.

—M. Lostal, railway contractor, has communicated to the Society of Mining Industry at St. Etienne the result of his observations on the effect of lime in preserving wood, and his method of applying it. He piles the planks in a tank, and puts between all a layer of quicklime, which gradually slaked with water. Timber for mines requires about a week to become thoroughly impregnated, and other wood acquires remarkable consistency and hardness, and, it is said, will never rot. Wood has been prepared in this manner for several mines, so that the plan will shortly be tested on a considerable scale. Beechwood has been prepared in this way for hammers and other tools for several iron works, and it is said to become as hard as oak, without losing its elasticity or lightness, and to last much longer than when unprepared. It has long been known that wood set in lime or mortar is preserved from decay, but no systematic plan for its preservation has until now been attempted.

—A new light for photographic purposes has been devised by Mr. Tailler, the president of the Photographic Society. Desiring to obviate the danger attendant on the use of the new light produced from bisulphide of carbon and nitric oxide, he experimented with saltpeter and sulphur, and has succeeded in obtaining a light which, when a few minor details of a mechanical nature have been arranged, promises to be all that can be desired for photographic purposes. Briefly described, the process consists in heating saltpeter in a hard glass tube to a temperature beyond the point of fusion, and then dropping in a piece of roll brimstone. One ounce of saltpeter, fed with eight to ten grains of sulphur at a time, will keep up a brilliant light for about ten minutes at a nominal cost, when suitable apparatus is devised; for owing to the intense heat the wear and tear of apparatus is a considerable item in the expenditure account. A spirit lamp is sufficient to melt the nitre, and, that state obtained, it may be removed, sulphur alone being necessary to keep up the action as long as the saltpeter lasts. One part by weight of sulphur is required for three of saltpeter.

Blessings long desired are sweeter when they come; if soon given, they lose much of their value. God reserves for thee that which he is slow to give thee, that you may learn to entertain supreme desire and longing after it.—*Augustine.*

"That man," said Sydney Smith, "is not the discoverer of art who first says the thing; but he who says it so long, so loud and so clearly that he compels mankind to hear him."

De finibus—A fishing smack.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM VELDEN,
DEALER IN
WOOD, COAL AND ICE,
Corner Philip and Prytania Streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Meat and Fish kept on Ice free of charge. (feb p 10m

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,
OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND PRICES,
At Low Figures for Cash.
Country Merchants and Planters will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
H. MUMME,
No. 551 Magazine street, and
feb10 1y No. 451 Dryades street.

JOHN A. CAIRNS,
GENERAL ENGRAVER,
101 ..... CANAL STREET 101
Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved and printed.
Special attention given to Crests, Monograms, etc., etc. Jewelry and Silverware marked artistically. fe3 1y

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,
DEALER IN
Jewelry, Watches and Silverware,
93 ..... CANAL STREET 93
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Agent for the Diamond Eye-Glasses. fe17 1m

D. L. MITCHEL,
Real Estate Agent and Broker,
12 ..... COMMERCIAL PLACE 12
NEW ORLEANS.
Special attention given to collecting rents, effecting insurance, paying taxes, as well as purchasing, selling and renting.
Refers to R. J. Hare, W. H. Foster and T. S. Kittredge. fe3 1y

ADOLPHE J. LEROY,
BOOK BINDER, RULER
AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURER,
92 ..... Camp Street 92
(Over James A. Gresham's, New Orleans.
Music Books and Periodicals bound at the shortest notice. fe27 1y

ST. BERNARD COAL CO.
W. S. CAMPBELL, AGENT,
Coal at Wholesale and Retail.
Planters, Steamboats, Steamships and Families supplied.
Offices, 22 CARONDELET St. and DELTA St., near Esplanade & Bdy. ja26 3m

F. R. HARDON,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
Nos. 27 and 29 Chartres Street,
Between Canal and Customhouse.
ja11 6m NEW ORLEANS.

THE NEW ORLEANS
HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
151 CANAL STREET 151
Between Carondelet and Baronne.
Medicines imported directly from European Manufactories sent by mail or express. de26 1y

RICHARD FROTSCHER,
SEED MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN BULBS WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS,
Nos. 15 & 17 Dumaine St., New Orleans.
Just in receipt of a full stock of Seeds for Fall planting, to which I call the attention of those in need of good and reliable seeds. Prices moderate. All communications promptly answered. de26 3m

MRS. FRICKE & WILLIAMS (over Braselman & Adams') wish to inform the community that they are in constant receipt of the LATEST FASHIONS. Their style and fit cannot be rivaled, and their punctuality can be testified by their customers. Ladies would do well to call early with their Holiday Dresses, in order to have ample time to display their skill in producing something elegant and tasty. Prices always moderate.
ja10 1m MRS. FRICKE & WILLIAMS.

WILLIAM ERERT,
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
And General Housesmith.
Iron Railings, Tomb Railings, Fences and Verandas of all kinds made to order, also Iron Shutters, Doors, Window and Door Gratings.
129 and 131 Magazine St., Cor. Girod.
de26 2m Mechanics' Exchange. de 6 1y

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,
COR. CANAL AND ROYAL STS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS
AND SILVERWARE.
Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner. Goods sent C. O. D. and returned if not suitable. Everything guaranteed to be as represented. de 19 1y

D. B. WALLACE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
79 Carondelet St. 79
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Will give special attention to the sale of cotton and other Produce, and will fill all orders for goods of every description at lowest cash prices. ja 1y

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
59 CARONDELET St. 59
NEW ORLEANS.
Liberal cash advances made on shipments of Cotton. fe21 1y

KURSHEEDT & HENNENT,
MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
HEAD-STONES, TABLETS, MANTELS, CEMETERY RAILINGS,
And all kinds of Marble Work
111 ..... CAMP STREET 120
feb6 1y New Orleans.

WOOD ..... COAL ..... LUMBER.
NO. 351 DRYADES STREET, between Clio and Erato streets. Best quality of Oak, Ash and Pine Sawed and Split Wood at lowest rates. Pittsburg and Anthracite Coal and Charcoal at the lowest market prices. Also agent for Abita Mills. Lumber sawed to order at the shortest notice. Orders left at my office, 351 Dryades street, or at 282 Calliope street, will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.
my30 1yn SAM. SMITH.

LUMBER—87 PER 1,000 FEET
AT
NEVERS & HERY'S,
SUCCESSORS TO
I. C. POOLEY, 313 JULIA STREET.
mh18 1y

THE DOMESTIC
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.
WILCOX & GIBBS' celebrated Twisted Loop-Stitch Sewing Machine, always ready and in order. Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines.
M. S. HEDRICK,
my27 1y 53 Chartres street, New Orleans.

COAL ..... COAL ..... COAL.
B. D. WOOD & BROS.,
106 Common St., opposite City Hotel,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of COAL. Pittsburg Coal delivered by boat-load or less on the coast, and shipped in casks or in bulk at lowest market rates. City trade supplied. my30 1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM HOGAN,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS,
VALISES AND BAGS.
SEWING MACHINES.—Agent for Empire and Gold Medal.
Nos. 99 and 101 Canal Street,
fe17 1m New Orleans.

COAL ..... COAL.
H. & C. TYLER,
D ..... CAR ONDELET ST. 9
will sell Pittsburg, Anthracite and Cannel COAL, in quantities to suit customers, at the lowest market rates.
feb13m H. & C. TYLER.

FLORIAN LANDE. FELIX LEGENDRE.
LANGE & LEGENDRE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Office and Warehouse—17 TOULOUSE STREET, New Orleans, La.
References—Schmidt & Ziegler, Wholesale Grocers, New Orleans; Jules Denis, President Levee Steam Cotton Press; Jules Cassard, Vice President Germania National Bank; Pike, Brother & Co., Bankers; Numa Landry, Cashier of People's Bank; Emile Legendre, St. James; Felix F. Poche, St. James. fe3 6m

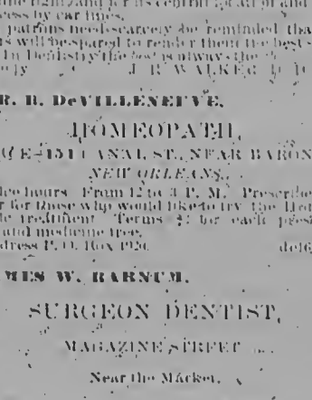
JOHN L. ADAMS. JAY L. ADAMS. WM. H. RENAUD.
JOHN I. ADAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS, LARD, OIL, ETC.,
Nos. 43, 45 and 47 Peters Street,
(Formerly New Levee.)
fe4 1y New Orleans.

GEORGE HUDDIG,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
119 ..... ST. CHARLES STREET 119
Bet. Felicity and Polymnia, New Orleans.
Prescriptions carefully compounded. ja6 3m

ANDREW J. AIKEN. JOHN W. WATT.
AIKEN & WATT,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
16 Union Street, New Orleans, La.
Special attention given to orders for the purchase of all descriptions of Produce, Agricultural Implements and Plantation Supplies. ja11 1y

LOUISIANA STEAM SASH, BLIND
AND
DOOR FACTORY,
ROBERTS & CO., PROPRIETORS
301, 303, 305 and 307 Gravier Street,
Cor. Tchoupitoulas, between Camp and Magazine, New Orleans.

mh11 1y


FRANK M. HOOKER.
J. A. LUM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC.,
162 Gravier and 13 Falon Street.
A SPECIALTY MADE OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. mh10 1y

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. CHAS. E. KELLS & DR. L. VIET,
DENTISTS,
12 DAUPHINE STREET 12
First door from Canal, New Orleans.
Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Established since 1850. fe21 3m

A. L. TUCKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Late of Franklin, St. Mary Parish, La.)
160 ..... COMMON STREET 160
de 19 1y (Upstairs,) New Orleans.

REMOVAL.—A. CARLI, Importer of Parisian Novelties, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Cutlery, Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Bronzes, Opera Glasses, Canes, Parasols, Fans, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Real Lace Collars and Sets, Real Lace Veils, Real Lace Flouncings, Real Lace Handkerchiefs, Real Lace Shawls, Real Lace Dress Trimmings, Real Lace Infants' Robes, Real Lace Infants' Caps, Real Lace Infants' Hoods, Real Lace Infants' Sets, Real Lace Infants' Dresses, Real Lace Infants' Shawls, Real Lace Infants' Veils, Real Lace Infants' Flouncings, Real Lace Infants' Handkerchiefs, Real Lace Infants' Trimmings, Real Lace Infants' Collars and

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
Wednesday morning, March 1, 1876.

The river is 4 feet 3 inches below high-water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals for the three days ending February 29:

Mississippi river and bayous..... bales	5,261
Red river	3,150
Ouachita river	3,261
Railroads	3,710
Lake	41
Mobile	146
Texas	26
Total	15,595

Our cotton market for the past week has shown great irregularity for low, inferior and trashy cotton, while even running lists, and bright, clean cotton has been sought for and sold at full prices. The movement was as follows, as reported on the boards of the Cotton Exchange:

Thursday.—Sales, 5,700 bales. Our market languid. New York, unsettled. In Liverpool, decline of 1-16. Receipts, 9,901.

Friday.—Sales, 5,800 bales. Receipts, 4,764 bales. Market irregular. New York, quiet. Liverpool, dull and easier.

Saturday.—Sales, 8,400 bales. Receipts, 4,026 bales. Market steady. New York, dull. Liverpool, unchanged.

Monday.—Sales, 5,301 bales. Receipts, 12,902 bales. Market unchanged, although brokers claimed a reduction in prices. Clean cottons brought outside figures.

Tuesday being Carnival, the Cotton Exchange was closed and business generally suspended.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Low ordinary	10
Ordinary	10½
Good ordinary	11
Low middling	11½
Middling	12¼
Good middling	13¼

We hear of trash and inferior being sold at from 3 to 5½c.

The receipts proper at this port since the first of September, exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, are 1,140,682 bales, against 850,403 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest mail dates, as compared with last year, is 325,204 bales. The increase by the reports per telegraph is 533,288—3,495,550 against 2,962,252. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year, there is an increase of 72,175 bales to Great Britain, of 82,497 to France, and of 201,481 to other foreign ports.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875...bales		9,876
Arrived past three days	2,362	
Arrived previously	1,288,933	1,287,295
		1,297,171
Exported past three days	2,250	
Exported previously	804,116	806,366
Stock on hand and on shipboard		390,805

SUGAR.—The demand is good, and the supplies on Saturday and Monday, comprising 1,702 hhds., sold at prices ruling ⅛c. higher: 5⅝@5¾c. for inferior, 5¾@5¾c. for common, 5¾c. for good common, 6⅛@6⅜c. for fair, 6⅜@6⅝c. for good fair, 7⅛c. for fully fair, 7⅛c. for prime, 7⅜c. for strictly prime, 7⅝@7⅞c. for choice, 8@8⅛c. for seconds, 8⅛@8⅜c. for yellow clarified, 9@9¼c. for off-white, and 9¼@9⅝c. for choice white clarified. Arrived during the past three days 2,502 hhds., 10 bbls.

MOLASSES.—The demand is active, and the supplies on Saturday and Monday, comprising 1,345 bbls. and 8 half bbls., all sold at full previous prices: 35c. for common fermenting, 42c. for prime fermenting, 44@45c. for strictly prime fermenting, 44@45c. for prime reboiled, 49c. for strictly prime reboiled, and 52c. for choice reboiled. Arrived during the past three days, 2,174 bbls.

CORN.—The supply is good and the demand fair, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency. On Monday 7,650 sacks sold at 54c. for mixed, 55c. for yellow mixed, 55c. for choice white, and 58c. for yellow.

OATS.—Are in good supply, and the demand is limited. On Saturday and Monday only 500 sacks sold at 45c. for choice Galena.

BRAN.—Small offerings and dull. On Saturday 450 sacks sold at 77½@80c. On Monday 600 sacks sold at 77½c. ₱ 100 lbs.

OAK STAVES.—Small receipts and fair demand for export. The following prices are for inspected culled, and delivered alongside, of vessel from the yard: Extra pipe, 60 inch, are quoted at $140@$145; extra pipe, 56 inch, $135@$140; light pipe, 56 to 60 inch, $100@$110; extra hogsheads, 48 inch, $120@$125; extra clarets 10 inch, $85@$90 ₱ 1,000. These quotations are for staves culled and delivered alongside of vessel from the yard. At flatboats, according to quality, pipe sell at $85@$100; hogsheads $80@$75, and claret $60@$60.

POULTRY.—Western-grown chickens sell at $2@$2 50; young $3@$3 50; ducks $1@$1 50; geese $6@$7; turkeys $15@$20 ₱ dozen. Louisiana-grown chickens $1@$1 50; young do. $3@$3 50; ducks $3@$4; geese $5@$6; turkeys $17@$18 ₱ dozen.

EGGS.—Plenty offering and dull. Western are quoted at 13@19c.; Louisiana 15@17c. ₱ dozen.

HIDES.—Large receipts, with only a moderate demand. Country green are quoted at 6@7c., dry salted 8@9c., dry flint 11@12c. ₱ lb; damaged half price.

COTTON SEED.—Is arriving freely. The demand is good, and sells at $12 ₱ ton.

MOSS.—Is dull. Gray is quoted at 2@2½c., mixed 3@3½c., black 4@5c., ₱ lb.

FEATHERS.—Prime live geese sell at 60c. ₱ lb.

MONETARY.

Gold opened on Monday at 113, 114, against 114 at New York, and after a moderate business closed at 113¾@114, against the opening rate in that market.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28, 1876.

Texas, cows, choice, ₱ head	—	@	0 00
Texas beeves, first quality, ₱ head	—	@	—
Texas cattle, second quality, ₱ head	—	@	—
Texas cattle, third quality, ₱ head	—	@	15 00
Western beeves, ₱ lb, net	—	@	—
Sheep, first quality, ₱ head	5 00	@	6 00
Sheep, second quality, ₱ head	3 00	@	4 00
Milch cows, choice, ₱ head	70 00	@	80 00
Milch cows, ₱ head	40 00	@	60 00
Calves, ₱ head	6 00	@	8 00
Yearlings, ₱ head	6 00	@	12 00

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$1 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	30 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	9 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
E. J. West's corn mill	250 00	— —
Tennard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	125 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb:		
English	—	—
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7
Sheet	4	7
Nail rods	8	10
Castings, American	4	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	14 50	11 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
American fire	—	—
Lime, ₱ bbl:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Sawgrass	3 50	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 25	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	—	—
Glass, ₱ box of 60 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 18	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 20	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	9	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	20	—
Ped. Dry Gr., ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	—	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	—	1½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gal	—	70

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb:		
Western, choice	25	30
Louisiana, choice	31	35
Coffee, ₱ lb:		
Rio, fair	18	18½
Rio, good	18½	19
Rio, prime	20	21½
Java, choice Gov't	—	31
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Star, best brands	—	15½
Sperm, best brands	—	—
Chocolate, ₱ lb:		
Cocoa	38	60
Sweet	45	50
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	3 00
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl:		
Best, K. D.	2 65	2 75
Cheese, ₱ lb:		
Western factory	14	14½
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	—	2 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	—	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	—	15
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	4 25	5 00
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	5 25	5 50
Choice XXX	6 00	6 50
Choice family	6 50	7 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	4	10
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	8	10
Raisins, quarter box	—	1 50
Raisins, half box	—	2 50
Raisins, ₱ whole box	—	4 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	5	6
Sugar	5	6
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	25	28
Lard, in barrels, best	90	95
Linseed, in barrels, boiled	57	60
Linseed, in barrels, raw	55	58
Coal, in barrels, best	17	19
Lard, in barrels, best	1 00	1 12
Molasses, in barrels, half barrels, cask or keg	—	—
Refined	40	42
Clay Pottery, prime	18	20
Open strip	—	35
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
No. 1	—	5
Ordinary	—	4½
Fair	—	4½
Prime to choice	6	6½
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb:		
Keiser Calaghorn	—	5
Keiser's olive	—	6½
Starch, ₱ lb	—	4
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	1 35
Coarse	1 00	1 05
Sugar, in bbls:		
Fair	—	7
Prime	—	8
Choice	—	8
Yellow clarified	—	9
White clarified	—	10½
Crushed	—	11½
New Orleans	—	11½
Spices, ₱ lb:		
Allspice	—	14
Pepper	—	18½
Cloves	—	40
Cinnamon	—	30
Tea, ₱ lb:		
Black, strong	1	1 50
Green, imperial	1	1 50
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb:		
Chewing, fine	—	—
Chewing, plug	—	—
Chewing, choice	—	—
Smoking, best	—	—

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in bulk:		
White, delivered	55	60
Mixed, delivered	54	55
Oats, in bulk:		
White, No. 1 choice	45	50
Black, Prime	—	45
Red rust proof	—	50
Bran, choice, ₱ ton	—	80
Hay, ₱ 100:		
Prime timothy	2 00	2 10
Choice	1 85	1 90
Cotton Seed Meal	30 00	32 00
Cow Peas, ₱ bushel	1 00	1 25
Carolina	—	—

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb:		
Breakfast	—	11
Shoulders	—	10
Sides, clear	—	10
Hams, sugar cured	—	12
Beef, Pork, ₱ bbl	—	—
Lard, ₱ lb:		
Choice in kegs	—	11
Choice in tierces	—	11

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
Jute	13	14
Ties, Arrow	—	—
Twine, hemp	—	15

WOODENWARE AND CORDAGE.

Buckets, ₱ dozen:		
Painted, two hoop	—	1 75
Cedar brass hoop	4 50	— —
Tubs, ₱ nest:		
Painted, 3 to nest	—	5 00
Cedar, 3 to nest	—	7 50
Brooms, ₱ doz:		
Common	3 00	4 00
Choice	3 50	4 75
Rope, ₱ lb:		
Manilla plow lines	—	15
Cotton	—	15
Sisal	—	12

SUNDRIES.

Axle Grease, kegs or hand pails	—	—
Bellevue	—	6
Vinegar, ₱ gallon:		
Commercial cider	—	11½
Leather, ₱ lb:		
Sole, oakdick	—	28
Sole, oak	—	30
Harness	—	35
Calf-skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	75 00
Upper, rough, ₱ lb	—	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stevens' raw-bone superphosph	45 00	— —
Stevens' ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
Rough, ₱ ton	—	— —
In sacks	12	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard		
Standard brands	—	7
Standard brands, 4-4	—	8
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard		
Lodge Blacks	—	7
Chicopee, Wamsutta, 4-4	—	10
Calico, ₱ yard		
Copen's brands	—	12½
Standard Allen & Hamilton	—	8
Ticking, ₱ yard		
Conestoga Cheeks	—	10
Amoskeag	—	10
Osnaburgs:		
4-4	—	9
6-4	—	12
Stripes	—	15
Checks	—	15
Denims	—	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Brogans and boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mid boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Cottonton brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	16 00
Base ball brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	16 50
Russets brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	18 50

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de3 1y

Religious Notices.

NOTICE.—The time of holding the Whitesboro quarterly meeting is changed to March 4 and 5. Bellevue quarterly meeting to March 11 and 12.

C. W. CARTER, P. E.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.—The district stewards meeting will be held at Opelousas, March 25th.

J. E. COOK, P. E.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

WINONA DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Winona and Carrollton	Mar. 11, 12
Winona circuit	18, 19
Kosciusko	25, 26
Attala, at Bethel	Apr. 1, 2
Newport	8, 9
Durant	15, 16
Richland	22, 23
Ebenezer, Tuesday	25, 26
Yalden	29, 30
Black Hawk	May 6, 7
Liberty	13, 14
Zilpha	20, 21
Bellefountain	27, 28

J. W. KNOTT, P. E.

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Archibald Gilman, Architect, New York.
George L. Stranton & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
M. C. Mostman, Sculptor, Chicopee, Mass.
Goodman & Dickerson, Proprietors of Chicago Hill Stoneyard.
John McArthur, Architect, Philadelphia.
Struthers & Sons, Marble Workers, Philadelphia.
John Bardsley, Esq., Philadelphia.
Hedges & Walton, Publishers of St. Louis Mercantile Journal, Cincinnati Price Current, and Hedges' Railroad Manual, Cincinnati, O.

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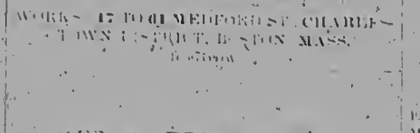

Sent by mail, postage free, 12 for $1; 25 for $2; 50 Verbenas, $1.00; 15 Bedding or Basket, $1.00; 10 Geraniums, $1.00. A 72 page Catalogue, free. Honest, cheap. Also all sorts of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. A 64 page Catalogue, free. Address, Rev. Jerseyboro. STORRS, HARRISON & CO., PAINESVILLE, O.
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Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

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$1 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.
6 50 will buy a French Chion TEA SET, same number of pieces.
10 00 will buy a French China (Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.
18 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerre nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers.	4 Meat Dishes.

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.
4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.
1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.
1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.
1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.
1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.
1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.
75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET; Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.
Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice), 100 pieces, $30.

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SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS.
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Mail	12 30 A. M.
Accommodation on Monday	10 30 A. M.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

New Orleans Pacific Railroad.

THE Citizens' Committee appointed at the mass meeting held at St. Patrick's Hall, January 27, in the interest of the NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, have recommended the following well-known, active, energetic and highly respectable gentlemen as solicitors to the capital stock of the Company. The public are hereby informed that the districts as designated will be canvassed by the gentlemen whose names are appended.

The eastern and western boundaries are from river to swamp.

1. South side of Canal street and north side of Poydras, inclusive, Col. Charles R. Ridley, F. Camerden, Esq.

2. South side of Poydras to north side of Calliope street, inclusive, E. F. Schmidt, Esq., H. W. Fowler, Esq.

3. South side of Calliope to north side of Jackson street, inclusive, P. R. Byrne, Esq., B. B. Hotchkiss, Esq.

4. South side of Jackson street to upper line of Carrollton, inclusive, John McNulty, Esq., A. Gilliard, Esq.

5. North side of Canal to south side of St. Louis street, inclusive, J. P. Roux, Esq., A. Dupre, Esq.

6. North side of St. Louis street to south side of Esplanade, inclusive, J. G. Sanchez, Esq., A. Kilshaw, Esq.

7. North side of Esplanade street to lower line of city, inclusive, John Paisley, Esq., Samuel Powers, Esq.

The above-named gentlemen are fully authorized to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.

E. B. WHEELOCK, President.
February 5, 1876. feb10 2m

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Celebrated Gold Pens

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J. A. Beardsley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of N. America.
Wm. A. Fall, President Commercial Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, Pres. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
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C. F. Thompson, Cashier Continental Bank.
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Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
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Agent for COTTON DUCK of all widths and descriptions. Tents, Tarpaulins and Flags constantly on hand. Awnings, Gallery Curtains and all other work to my line made to order at shortest notice and at lowest prices.

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CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increase on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, in cases of AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

P. S. Doctors and Physicians ordering others than Fleming Bros. will do well to see that the capsules distinctly read, "M'Lane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.," the only genuine and original. Purchasers wishing to get the pills mailed, would forward price, book, post paid, in letter of the United States, or the box of Pills, twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one six Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. Orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

DR. C. M'LANE'S

VERMIFUGE

Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876. NO. 10.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Specials ince report that the Committee on xpenses in the War Department ve the evidence of a Mr. Marsh at he paid Mrs. Belknap $10,000 sh, and $6,000 per year for three ars for past tradership at Fort ll and other army posts in the outhwest.

The specials state that Secretary elknap appeared before the committee, made no defense, begged ercy at the hands of the committee, d asked to be allowed to resign. this not even the Republican mbers were inclined to listen.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.—*Sir*: The resignation of the Secretary of War ving been tendered and accepted s day, you are hereby directed to ume and perform the duties pertaining to the office of Secretary of ar, in addition to those of your n office, until otherwise directed.

Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

To the Secretary of the Navy.

BOSTON, March 3.—The Senate, by vote of 19 to 11, refused a third ding to the bill giving women the ht to vote at municipal elections d to hold municipal offices.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Belknap s arrested last night on a warrant ued out by Judge Wells. He was ained in his house, with police side and outside all night.

Henry Heiser, of T. C. Heiser & bankers, of New York, is quoted having said that Schenck hesitabout becoming a director in the ma Mine, and that Grant re- $20,000 for writing letters h induced Schenck to accept. was a gold draft for $20,000, and ated through Heiser's banking ablishment.

A gentleman from New York says the dominant feeling in higher publican political circles there ex- d by the Belknap developments indignation against the witness rsh.

Twenty-two articles of impeachwill be offered to-morrow, and over all technicalities in the Additional evidence will be after presented as supplemental ples.

Caucus to-morrow night will se the managers in the impeach-

is reported that the House Judiary Committee has conclusive dence that Babcock obtained surreptitiously, from the White House, of Pierrepont's notorious letter. There is considerable comment toght on the President's action in withholding the acceptance of Mr. henck's resignation until the latter ed from England, exempting the er from arrest.

It seems clear that the Judiciary mmittee have evidence showing t Pierrepont was guilty of gross sconference in the whisky trials on Babcock's behalf. The committee is thoroughly investigating h a view of impeachment, if the sent impressions are demonstrated be correct. Pierrepont acted, of rse, on Grant's order, and if the is impeached the other cannot ape.

GALVESTON, March 6.—The *News* ial from Brownsville, Tex., says: revolutionists under Diaz are ily gaining strength, and consid- le consternation prevails among government adherents in the ns along the Mexican border. ny families are seeking protection this American side at Rio Grande y, Edinburg and Brownsville. tamoras is considered the present active point of the Diaz party, alough it is a strongly fortified city. ASHINGTON, March 7.—The inating committee have a list of ty trading posts on the frontier Texas which were sold by Bel-

r. Clymer, chairman, will issue mmons for witnesses to-day.

The President has removed Evans ockkeeper at Fort Sill.

The impeachment committee of Senate has taken the necessary er for proceedings, without questing the jurisdiction of the Senate count of Belknap's resignation.

Minister Schenck has resigned, R. H. Dana, of Massachusetts, en appointed.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, March 1.—A special tele- m from Madrid to the *News* states fifty thousand men will be sent ba immediately.

There will be three days' bull fights other festivities on the entry of royal troops into Madrid.

The Spanish embassy at Paris itively denies that ex-Queen Isa- has any political motive in ing Spain. She goes at the re- of King Alfonso. It is stated Isabella will go to Caravanchel, Madrid.

The marriage of Prof. Tyndall to Lonisa, daughter of Lord Claude ilton, took place yesterday at minster Abbey. The rite was ormed by Dean Stanley. Among e present were Thomas Carlyle, Huxley, Dr. Hooker and Sir ollock.

PARIS, March 1.—Don Carlos left sterday for England. The Casarta goes to Cannes.

LISBON, March 2. Lady Augusta ley is dead.

The *Standard's* Berlin special dis- reports that inundations in the rn provinces are increasing. persons have been drowned Posen. The railway from Posen is threatened with total de- ction by the floods.

HAVANA, March 3. The City of Havana, from Vera Cruz, has arrived. As the steamer was leaving Vera Cruz telegrams were received from the interior announcing the triumph of the government at all points. The different revolutionary plans published show there has been no understanding among the rebel leaders.

The government has asked a loan of $500,000 from the merchants of the capital, which was immediately granted, and the money placed at President Lerdo's disposition.

VIENNA, March 5.—The Porte, following the amicable advice given by the great powers, has granted the insurgents complete amnesty. Every preparation is being made by Austria and Hungary to accelerate the return of the refugees to their homes. The Porte promised the refugees that on their return they will not be subjected to any punishment, and be protected against molestation; they will be supplied gratuitously with material for the construction of their houses, and with grain for sowing. All titles will be remitted for one year, and other taxes for two years.

BOMBAY, March 5.—Intelligence has been received here that the plague has appeared on the banks of the Euphrates.

The Revolution in Mexico.

From private letters received yesterday from the city of Mexico we learn that the revolutionary States of Guerrero, Michoacan, Jalisco, Durango, Sonora and St. Louis are at last peaceful. Escobedo, after having rendered valuable services in Michoacan, has been recalled to take command of the northern region at Zacatecas.

Gen. Donat Guerra, who pronounced a few days ago against the government, has not been able to secure but a few followers. Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who is the rival of President Lerdo de Tejada, is at Monterey, in northeastern Mexico, without troops or money. Gens. Negrate and Rocha are fugitives, and Corio and Pontones fly before the government forces.

Gen. Alatorre has received a severe check in Oaxaca, but he has been reinforced, and must have ere this taken the field again and punished the insurgents. Gen. Carrillo, who pronounced against the administration in the Cerro Puebla, has not been successful. His movement is not of much importance. A revolutionary leader, he is bitterly hated by the liberals, who have refused to affiliate with him.

It is asserted that all the revolutionary chieftains are at open variance with each other. Each one seems to be operating on his own behalf, and there is neither plan nor concert among them.

After writing the above we learn that the news from Oaxaca is most encouraging. The rebel chiefs have quarreled among themselves and separated, each one taking with him his forces. This leaves the road to the city of Oaxaca open to Gen. Alatorre, who, upon being joined recently by Gen. Corella, at once took the offensive.

We also learn that Gen. Donato Guerra, who lately pronounced in Jalisco, attacked Lagos and was repulsed. The government forces pursued him, and succeeded in dispersing his command.

Gen. Carrillo attacked Tatlanqui, Sierra de Puebla, and was defeated. He fled to the mountain fastnesses, followed by a few of his cavalry.

We sincerely believe that the opposition to the government of Lerdo de Tejada is insignificant. May God speed the banner of Mexico in her present struggle for freedom, order and prosperity.—*New Orleans Picayune, March 5.*

From the Work.

FRANKLINTON CIRCUIT, SUMMIT DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: From the description I received of the work, and being young in the ministry, I of course felt discouraged; but upon arriving here and being so kindly received by the good people my discouragement at once vanished. There was no home provided for us, but a kind brother took myself and family to his house, and we were made to feel quite at home by his excellent wife and interesting family until a permanent home could be provided for us.

We applied to the people for help to purchase a house for a parsonage, and soon, by their liberality, we had money enough to make a payment on the property, which we did, and now we have a home for the preachers in the town of Franklinton, in a good locality, with a good well in the yard, garden, and a small piece of ground fenced in for the use of the preacher.

We have also a new house of worship almost completed, all paid for and money in the hands of the committee. We held our first Quarterly Conference in it on the twenty-ninth and thirtieth of January. Bro. Godfry, our presiding elder, preached with great acceptability to a large and attentive congregation.

I take this to be one of the best countries to which a preacher can be sent, not only to do good, but to get a support. The people are liberal and kind-hearted, and are not encumbered. They also know how to make their preacher feel at home among them. The stewards—God bless them!—also know their duty. The ADVOCATE finds a hearty welcome with almost every member of the charge. Yours fraternally,

RUFFIN T. DAVIS.

FRANKLINTON, LA., March 3, 1876.

The Influence of the Secular Press.

WHAT SHALL WE AND OUR CHILDREN READ?

MR. EDITOR: The *Western Methodist* some weeks since protested strongly against the prostitution of the press in publishing column after column in the interests of the Woodhull and her teachings. The protest was prompted by the fact that the theater had been crowded to hear the notorious woman lecture the preceding Sunday night. The daily press of Nashville was as blameworthy as that of Memphis. The theater was full in Nashville. But the *Southern Advocate* of last week has an editorial giving credit to the daily press of Macon, Ga., which spoke against the lectures, and not a ticket was sold in the city, when glaring posters placarded the name of Victoria Woodhull, the "Queen of the Rostrum," who would lecture in the city on a certain night.

What a wonderful influence for good or evil the press is wielding! How much of vice and corruption might be restrained by the daily papers of all of our cities! How much of infamy is being exposed and punished through the influence of editors who have been engaged in probing the festering social ulcers in various portions of our country!

Shall we as Christians give any countenance to those papers which connive at vice, or fail to rebuke whatever is dangerous and degrading? What do we place in the hands of our children to read? We are anxious to educate our offspring. What intellectual pabulum do we provide for them at home? If inclined to gain information or seek entertainment from books or papers, they will be sure to read something. If we fail to furnish good reading for our children, have we any reason to complain; when we leave them to buy or borrow such as they happen to find convenient, if they contract a taste for the light, trashy, if not worse literature that is apt to reach them? Our church and Sunday school literature, of course, have claims upon our patronage above all other publications. But then we must not expect to confine our families entirely to strictly religious reading.

Alfred Martien, 21 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, publishes weekly *Young Folks' News*, at three cents a number, or $1.25 a year, with a chromo. Miss Helene Hicks, the editor, knows well how to cater to the appetites of children. The stories are attractive and instructive. About three illustrations embellish each number.

Wide Awake, a monthly magazine for girls and boys, with bright illuminated covers, is most beautifully illustrated with superior wood engravings. The March number has seven full-page illustrations, besides thirty smaller pictures. Thus the twenty-five articles are as instructive as interesting to the children. It will certainly keep our young folks wide awake with intense interest. The wee ones are not neglected. There is a department "for the very smallest wide-awakes." If "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," then this gem will make joyous the nurseries of many homes in America. This illustrated magazine is published by D. Lothrop & Co., 38 and 40 Cornhill, Boston, at twenty cents a number, or $2 a year—seventy-two pages.

The *Galaxy* well deserves the name. The contributors for its pages constitute a luminous galaxy, who send forth monthly clear, strong streams of light upon the literary world. The papers of Richard Grant White, on English words, and Justin McCarthy's, on English characters, are very instructive. I know of no American magazine more deserving of an extensive patronage.

S. M. CHERRY.

BRENTWOOD, TENN., March 1, 1876.

Letter from East Tennessee.

MR. EDITOR: Inasmuch as you do not often hear directly from this part of our widely-extended Zion, would a few items be out of place? I am glad to be able to report that in the Holston Conference, notwithstanding all the opposition and persecutions through which we have passed, Southern Methodism not only holds her own, but is making rapid progress. Notwithstanding many of our houses of worship were taken from us and held for a long time after the war, and some of our preachers unmercifully beaten, yet the Lord has been with us. We have regained about all of our church property where suit has been brought, and all, no doubt, in consequence of the validity of the Plan of Separation, although some have said: "A fig for the Plan of Separation." And right here I would observe that it has occurred to me that, inasmuch as so little is known by the masses of the people in reference to the Plan of Separation, would it not be well to have it published in the minutes of all the Annual Conferences that publish their minutes, as it would not only be the means of much light being given on this vexed question, but also might result in many more copies of the minutes being sold if it was known that they contained this much-needed information? And again, as it would occupy but a few pages in the minutes, would it not be well for them to show the great difference that there is between the two Methodist Churches as to the equality of the races? There are no doubt, many that have been persuaded into the Northern Methodist Church, who, if they could only be convinced that that church is really in favor of negro equality, would return. The law-making power, and many of their preachers as well as Bishops believe in, and, sad to say, practice it; and in order to convince them let it be shown that their last General Conference elected Gilbert Haven a Bishop with a certain knowledge of his odious views on that subject before he was elected—that is, that he was not only in favor of civil, social and religious equality, but was notoriously in favor of the amalgamation of the races, and is yet earnestly contending for it.

We are having many glorious revivals in our Conference. One district reports five hundred and thirty-two conversions in the last ten weeks.

I take this method of sending kind remembrances to my old comrades in arms in the Alabama Conference. You may hear from me again.

Yours, H. P. WATSON.

ROGERSTOWN, TENN., Feb. 18, 1876.

Seashore Camp Ground.

MR. EDITOR: The winter has gone, spring is fresh and green all around us, and summer will speedily be upon us. Is it not time to be thinking of our approaching summer camp meeting on the sea shore, and preparing for it by forestalling the future, and ordering our engagements and arranging affairs so as to make it convenient, and prevent disappointment to ourselves and others?

It is gratifying to know that inquiries are already being made for good building lots by parties desiring to build, and the prospect is that a large number of new tents will be erected this year.

The trustees have purchased the property immediately adjoining the camp ground on the west, including the "cold springs," and at an early day will lay out another row of building lots on the west, corresponding to the third row on the east. This purchase will increase the deby of the camp ground, but the ladies of the Methodist churches of this city, we learn, are uniting their counsels and labors together in this behalf, which will result, we doubt not, in going far toward liquidating the entire indebtedness. Will you bespeak them the assistance and co-operation of all the friends of Methodism and camp meetings when they shall call for it?

A visit of the committee, last week, to the camp ground found the works of improvement laid out in an advanced state toward completion, and the grounds will be in a better condition in 1876 than in any previous year. Threatening trees have been felled, stumps have been removed, the surface graded, and two hundred trees have been set out—magnolia, oak and China—for shade and ornament.

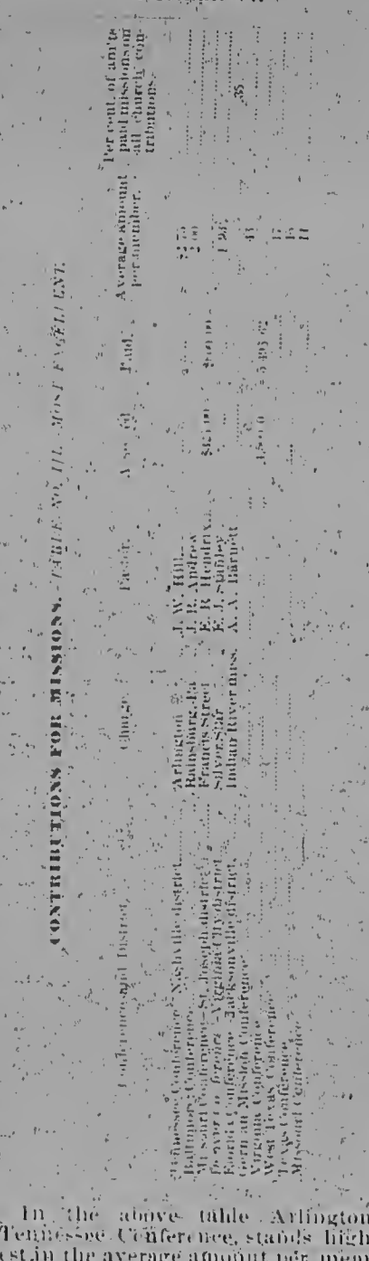
At an early day the trustees will meet on the camp ground, of which due notice will be given in the ADVOCATE, to all persons interested, to be present and select their lots for tent-building.

TRUSTEE.

Good Bishop Hall says: "Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated."

The Gospel of Numbers.

NUMBER VI.



In the above table Arlington, Tennessee Conference, stands highest in the average amount per member; Francis Street, St. Joseph, Mo., highest in amount above assessment. Indian River mission, Fla., bears the palm of missionary zeal, having paid the highest per cent. for missions as compared with other church contributions. Rainsburg, Pa., is placed in this table, because it is next to Arlington in the average per member, and, more than that, is a new charge, without churches or schools. We bring in Silver Star, in Montana, both because it is third, and deserves to be heard as a voice from the far West, where Methodism is feeble. The German Mission Conference is first among the Conferences in the average per member; the Virginia Conference first in amount paid above assessment. West Texas and Texas come in deservedly as indicating the missionary zeal of the West. Heroes have established Methodism in that region, and their children reflect the spirit of their fathers. Missouri rightfully has a place in this list as proof that averages can be carried upward in *large* Conferences, even when they are new, provided the preachers say it shall be done.

While these figures are an advance on the past, which is cause for devout thanksgiving, yet what intelligent Methodist is satisfied with these amounts? Surely, by God's blessing, now that the facts are before us, we can reach fifty cents per member for foreign missions next year. Brethren, is it not our *duty*? and does not our Father promise strength and ample means to accomplish duty if we seek? What Conferences will place fifty cents as the minimum on their Conference banner for the year to come? This surely can be, must be, reached. The board is using every endeavor to expend the means afforded by the church with skill and economy. Our missions are daily increasing in interest and promise. More than all, our Master bids us and expects us to *go*.

Next week we will give a comparative view of Conferences last year with the year before. We still ask for corrections before these figures go into our annual report.

D. F. KELLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.—The late elections in Spain seem to have created an open breach between the government of King Alfonso and the Ultramontanes. The Spanish bishops, with the exception of one or two of the more moderate, followed the defiant example of the Archbishop of Valencia, who fulminated a circular to the "faithful," forbidding them to vote for any person who was even inclined to support the limited religious toleration permitted under the new constitution. After defining the syllabus of the Pope as "the infallible instructor of every Catholic in religion and morals," and after pointing out its condemnation of freedom of worship, the archbishop in his circular insolently pronounced religious toleration and freedom of worship to be "an unqualified absurdity, an unpardonable folly, and a measure as impolitic as it is opposed to sound principles." Incensed by this method of attack, the government journals are raising a cry against the priesthood as not merely standing in the way of all reform, but scandalizing the nation by their personal misconduct. Says one of them (the *Cronista*): "Simony is carried on to an extent incompatible with any decency, and it would be ridiculous hypocrisy to conceal one's knowledge of it. Benefices and canonries are hotly bid for, however slender the remuneration, as often the only duty annexed to them is the celebration of an occasional mass, and this is easily evaded. Absentees from their cures are numerous, and many of them use their ecclesiastical incomes for the purpose of leading lives as irregular as can well be imagined." A little more ventilation of this sort will have a wholesome effect upon the Spanish atmosphere, now so murky with Romish intolerance and superstition.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

MR. EDITOR: I have just received the minutes of our last Conference. They are in good style. I find, however, some errors in the widows' and orphans' statistics. My records of receipts show the receipts from the districts to aggregate the sum of $1,675.80; the minutes say $1,514.22. See the following comparative statement:

	My Record.	*Minutes.*
New Orleans district	$242 60	$255 38
Delhi district	279 45	281 40
Homer district	217 50	196 60
Shreveport district	269 45	272 44
Alexandria district	102 75	91 75
Opelousas district	107 75	167 60
Whole amount disbursed	$1,675 80	$1,511 22

These errors have grown out of the fact that the brethren have probably made mistakes in their statistical reports, not stating correctly the sums handed to me. I see some appointments overstated and others understated. Unless we can be more accurate in our statistical reports it will be better to omit the particulars and simply report the aggregate. I am sure that some of the brethren will be astonished to see themselves credited with so much; while others will be wounded at finding so little and in *one* instance none at all credited to them. Yours fraternally,

B. F. WHITE.

Missionary Notes.

—Some of the missionary treasuries are greatly embarrassed, and one is declared bankrupt. The missionary cause is now before our New England churches. Don't fail in the missionary collections. Our missionary work must be sustained. Let no society fail to take a missionary collection. If ever so small, take it. Our missionaries are making great sacrifices, and toiling hard in the home and foreign fields; don't forsake them. Christ died for the heathen, and if we are Christians we shall strive to save all for whom Christ died.

—All our foreign missions are prosperous, and because the Lord is giving them great success, and the work increasing on their hands, they are asking for additional laborers. Shall their requests be granted?

—The Presbyterians propose to raise a dollar per member for missions for the Centennial year. Can't the Methodists do as much?

—The Moravians are the banner missionary church, considering their numbers. They have 355 missionaries in the field, and a missionary fund of $106,000.

—The sum sent from England and America to heathen countries is one of the greatest difficulties with which the missionaries have to contend.

—The native church at Kobbe, Africa, requires all of its members to be active in aggressive Christian work, or assist those who are.

—There are in India 900,000 Christians, less than one in 200 of the population. In ten years a great work for Christ has been done in Egypt—ten churches raised up, consisting of 400 members.

—Christianity is the only hope of the world, and the sooner we give it the world the better.—*Zion's Herald.*

WHITE FIELD LABOR IN THE SOUTH.—The New Orleans *Price Current* says: "How is it that white men can now labor in the rice fields of the South, where formerly the climate was considered an insurmountable barrier? Has the climate changed? No! Only the mistaken ideas of the insalubrity of the climate, false impressions about the height to which the thermometer attains in midsummer, have, by dint of self-investigation, aided by the press, been dispelled, at the least, in small circles; but there are still many in the West and North, and also in Europe, who mentally compare the fertile lands of the Gulf States to the pestilential Roman campagna. White labor, and particularly the participation of the planter or farmer himself in the labors of the field, have of late tended to shorten the period necessary for the cultivation of most of our crops. The application of science to farming, which naturally follows in the wake of white labor, will not alone raise larger crops on a given area, but also improve the quality of the harvest. Once let it be generally understood that a white man can work in the field in this State, as well as anywhere else in the West or North, with better health, more comfort, and with at least a double profit, and thousands of small farmers from the fertile sections of other States will take up the rich alluvial lands of Louisiana which are awaiting the husbandman's calling."

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876.

THROUGH.

BY LAURA S. GILBERT.

To-day's work is very hard—
Harder far than we to-day may say
Not a sun-ray left to glimmer,
Nothing cheerful by the way
Can I see through.

Many cruel trials stare before me
Poor the recompense it seemeth
But Je sus—the angels guard me—
Neath the vail the light still gleameth
To lead me through.

The task is hard, but I will do it
Stings and thorns may wound me sore
But I'll reach a dream of beauty
Far be yond all human lore
If I'll press through.

Only God, I am so weary
Not of serving, not of waiting,
But of lifting crossed dreary,
From each day and hour dating,
Am I almost through?

Lest perhaps the mighty river
Is just dashing at my feet,
And perchance the holy Giver
Waiteth there my soul to greet
He'll lead me through.

Mission Home, La., Feb. 7, 1876.

Alabama Conference.

REMINISCENCES.

Thomas S. Abernethy was licensed to preach in Tennessee in 1823, and came to the Mississippi Conference, into which he was admitted on trial that winter, and after spending thirteen years in the itinerácy he located, and was in that relation ten years. Re-entering, he traveled four years, and again located, which was at the time of the writer's admission on trial. He only remained local two years this time, when he was readmitted, and has continued ever since in the itinerant work. It will be seen that he has been fifty-two years a preacher—forty in the traveling connection, and twelve in the local ranks.

Entering the work in the Mississippi Conference, he labored in that body until the organization of the Alabama Conference, when he became a member thereof by falling in its territory. In the early days of his ministry he traveled large circuits, which were very important fields, where Methodism was established, and in some of which it is now strongly entrenched. It may not be amiss to mention some of the appointments he filled. In 1824 he was on Marion circuit, Ala.; Thos. Owens, preacher in charge; in 1825, New River in Mississippi, John Callier in charge; in 1826, Chickasawha in Mississippi, J. P. Haney being his assistant; in 1827, Claiborne Ala.; in 1828, Marengo, John A. Cotten his helper; in 1829, superannuated; in 1830-1, Prairie, Creek; in 1832, Greensboro, Erie, etc.; in 1833, Black Warrior; in 1834, Marion and Selma. These were points where he labored prior to his location. During his later years he was on Sumpterville, Belmont, Suggsville, Uniontown, Spring Hill and Black's Bend circuits, and one year presiding elder of the Camden district.

"For several years he did missionary work among the colored people. About twenty-five of the forty years that he was a traveling preacher his name stands on the effective list. Bro. Abernethy, in the days of his manhood and strength, was a preacher of fine ability, and, possessing great geniality as well as other excellent traits, was highly esteemed by the people whom he served. Of course he was eminently useful, and very considerable success attended his ministrations. He had the highest appreciation and admiration for Episcopal Methodism, and yielded the fullest loyalty and devotion to its growing interests. The educational, the Sunday school and other enterprises of the church received his warmest commendation and support. His last charge in the regular work was the Black's Bend circuit, in 1875, your correspondent being his presiding elder. He entered upon the labors of that year in good time, and prosecuted them with zeal; but owing to exposure in his work he contracted a severe cold, and his health began to fail, and by the first of July was so enfeebled as to be compelled to give up the work. Since that time he has been a constant sufferer from an asthmatic affection. He is now at his home in Marengo county, Ala., and unable to preach. The following, from his pastor, the Rev. Gabriel Hawkins, deserves to be recorded. "I saw Bro. Abernethy the other day, and remembered you to him. He reciprocated the kindly greeting very cordially. Said he loved you, and sent his warmest love to you, and wanted to be remembered in your daily prayers. He is much better than he was a few weeks back. Was at my appointment last Sabbath. He longs to get well enough to preach once ... Seems fully in the spirit of ... divine Redeemer, and in heart with us in 'spreading scriptural holiness over these lands.' He stands in readiness at any time for the call of his Master from labor to refreshment." That call may come very soon, for our brother has passed his threescore years and ten. Bro. Hawkins might collect from this venerable servant of the church some thrilling and valuable incidents connected with his life and labors. The pioneer laborers will soon all be gone, and the written records of their labors are very meager indeed; and, while it is possible, let the materials be secured that may be of the utmost importance in furnishing the history of Methodism in Alabama.

Joseph T. Talley entered the Georgia Conference in January, 1833; traveled two years and located. Was readmitted in January, 1842, and, after spending nine years more in that body, transferred to Alabama. Here he labored only one year at that time, when he was granted a location. In November, 1860, he re-entered the itinerant work in the Memphis Conference, and in 1864 received a transfer back to the Alabama Conference, and is still a member thereof. In Georgia he spent two years on missions, and the Americus, Albany, Cuthbert, Lumpkin and Marion circuits received his services. While in the Memphis Conference his labors were in that portion of the body lying in the State of Mississippi. In Alabama his work was on Hayneville, Kingston and other charges. Out of forty-one years of preacher life twenty-five have been in the traveling connection, and in the most of these his name stands among the effective workers. Those who know him well represent Bro. Talley as having been a preacher of earnestness, zeal and power. His unaffected meekness and devout piety have insured for him the respect and love of his brethren.

Owing to a severe lameness he has not been able to get about with that facility and ease necessary to the fullest success in the itinerancy. The writer is fully prepared to sympathize with him because of this disability. His name stands on the list of superannuated preachers, but his home is in Texas, and he is employed this year to supply the Ridgeway circuit, in the Texas Conference.

William B. Adams became a traveling preacher in Alabama in January, 1850, and after seven years in the regular work located, but was local only one year. Twenty-five out of twenty-six years he has been in the Annual Conference. Six years he did the work of a missionary to the blacks in Alabama and west Florida. Some twelve years he was engaged in the circuit work, Jackson and Campbellton (in Florida,) and Woodville, Geneva, Big Creek, Rocky Mount and Troy receiving the benefit of his ministerial and pastoral labors. For a few years he has not been assigned to the fields of active service, but has preached more or less all the time. Being a man of much energy and of industrious habits, he was diligent and zealous on the charges to which he was sent. He has had considerable success in building up the church by adding to its membership. It was a point with him to get souls converted and brought into the folds of Zion.

In 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872, while your correspondent was his presiding elder, he found Bro. Adams a willing and earnest worker in the Master's vineyard, even to the full extent of the strength of one of his years. He is now a supernumerary, and resides in Pike county, Ala.

J. W. SHORES.

Holiness Of Different Kinds.

MR. EDITOR: Several writers seem much interested in the discussion of this important subject. The phrase, "Created holiness," seems liable to objection. Holiness is a thing of too abstract a nature to be distinctly conceived apart from some object with which it is supposed to be connected. The epithet holy is in the Scriptures applied to many inanimate objects. Holiness must be supposed to belong to such things, either as an attribute of their existence, or as a result of the uses in which they are employed and the relations which they are made to sustain to other things. In these cases the word appears to carry with it the ideas of separation, purification and consecration to divine service. In this sense the sanctuary, the Sabbath day, the vessels of the tabernacle, the law and the priests are said to be holy.

The term holiness may doubtless be also legitimately employed, in what may be called a negative sense, to represent the moral condition of an intelligent being. When applied in such a case, holy signifies pure and innocent, implying simply the absence of pollution and guilt. In this sense, no doubt, Adam was holy at his creation. In this sense of the word the advocates of "created holiness" are unquestionably right.

But we understood Rev. S. P. Richardson, who we believe published the first article in opposition to "created holiness," to employ the word holiness in a sense different from either of the above. He maintained the doctrine which had been elaborated by Dr. Bledsoe in his Theodicy, and in several articles in the *Southern Review*, that holiness in a free moral agent is not an object of creative power. They use the term in the sense in which the Scriptures use it when they say, "Sanctify yourselves, therefore, and 'be ye holy,'" and when they declare that "without holiness no man shall see the Lord."

The advocates of created holiness will scarcely be prepared to affirm that God can create holiness in this sense, since this would be equivalent to charging God with all the sin, as well as with all the misery, in the world; or else, with rejoicing in the misery and guilt of his creatures, refusing to prevent them when he could. We do not think they will accept such consequences; hence they will not advocate a doctrine which necessarily results in them. If God can create holiness in free moral agents, then he must do it. But he does not do it. Then we infer that he cannot.

So, then, the parties in this discussion are not really opposed to each other. Each would doubtless admit the other's position in the sense in which the other intends himself to be understood.

The one party never intended to assert that God could create *obedience*; the other never intended to deny that he might make a pure and innocent creature. Both would doubtless agree that the maintenance of a state of purity and innocence—that is, practical holiness—depends upon the co-operation of man with the plans of divine grace. H.

[And with the above sensible exposition of the matter, let the discussion rest for awhile.—EDITOR ADVOCATE.

Mighty to Save.

MR. EDITOR: Arriving at our field of labor on the last day in the old year, we held watch-night service, bid farewell to the sad old year, transferred it, and the accumulated burden of misgivings and shortcomings that rested upon us, to his mercy who said: "I will give you rest." After silent prayer and consecration the silence was broken by the singing of the hymn:

"Lord, in the strength of grace,
With a glad heart and free."

We found a spiritual dearth. Here is an infallible test of the status of personal religion: if the church is rushed into darkness in less than five minutes after the benediction, if there be no friendly greetings in the aisles, no lingering-behind element in the church, piety is at a very low ebb. To our sorrow we find it so. Bickerings, strifes, frivolity, uncharitableness, worldliness, especially in the line of dancing, etc., predominated to an astounding extent. Class meetings were a thing of the past. O with what pain and tears must their pastor have gone forth sowing the seed, and watching it fall upon such rocky ground! What could we do in this emergency but go to him who is "mighty to save?"

We had found such churches before. We wrote out a list of the unconverted in the church, and laid it before the Lord, claiming their salvation through Christ, acquainting them of the fact that some one cared for their souls. Class meetings, two prayer meetings each week, and a meeting for the propagation of holiness, were commenced. As soon as we had done our duty—sought out the "old ways"—we had come back to Methodism; and after a week of humiliation and prayer we realized the fact that our God was still "mighty to save." An old sister, after a membership of twenty-two years, became deeply convicted of sin. Night and day for a week, without rest and scarcely any sleep, she sought peace with God. O with what vehemence did she urge her plea! She fasted, she wrestled, she wept. The majesty of her earnestness shone forth in these words, as the big tears rolled from beneath her spectacles: "I will not eat or drink or sleep until I find peace with God." As the dear soul was preparing the writer a cup of coffee she said: "I prayed, and a sweet peace stole over me." She now, being a widow, holds family prayer.

A young man came to the altar. The Lord saved him. It seemed but a slight transition for his soul to pass from darkness to light, on account of his thorough earnestness, and his child-like confidence in the power and willingness of God to save. He joined the church and went right to work for Jesus. Yesterday he claimed the blessing of perfect love in the holiness meeting; and now he feels: Woe is me if I follow not Christ and strive to save souls. He is studying for the ministry. May the Lord grant that he may become an able minister of the gospel, and adorn the itinerancy, as did his father, the late Rev. S. J. Davies.

Following our esteemed Bishop's advice, given at Conference, on the subject of family prayers, we have most incessantly urged it upon our people. Several have taken it up. In one house the children commenced. One has been converted, another has received the blessing of sanctification.

From our holiness meeting a mother and son went home, determined to give themselves no rest until they found it in the blood of Jesus. They are both now rejoicing in its possession. At the conclusion of our last holiness meeting two claimed the blessing, and eight or ten were striving to enter into the holiest through the blood of Jesus. No one felt inclined to leave. One person rose. All tremulous with emotion, and in absolute agony of soul, she cried: "Lord Jesus, I don't want to leave until I have the blessing." Then she fell down upon her knees and prayed. We all followed her example. Soon supplication was changed into thanksgiving, agony to joy, and she rose with a "Bless the Lord, O my soul," upon her lips.

We have six to receive into our church, all of whom are reveling in the luxury of reconciliation and peace with God. These are the beginnings—silvery streaks that tell of future sunshine, drops that tell of future showers, tastes from the vintage of Eschol, olive branches that bespeak for the church future rest.

ALFRED E. CLAY.

Cassandra's Warnings.

MR. EDITOR: Two articles, published some time ago in the *Contemporary Review*, bearing the above title, call attention to some of the threatening signs of the times in England. The most serious of the perils to which English society is exposed is "what the writer calls 'the divorce between the national creed and the highest intelligence of the nation.'" Mr. Gregg, the writer of the article referred to, affirms that in England, and indeed in nearly all Christian countries, the highest intelligence, or what is considered the highest intelligence, is *not* in harmony with the nation's creed. In other words, we are notified that the emissaries of infidelity, who have long been diligently at work in journalism, lectures, books, etc., have succeeded in producing a deep impression upon multitudes of cultivated minds that Christianity, as it is generally understood by our evangelical churches, and preached every Lord's day by our evangelical ministers, is a fable.

We have been informed also, in the Duke of Somerset's "Christian Theology and Modern Skepticism," published in England and republished in this country by the Appletons, that this spirit of unbelief with regard to the evangelical doctrines of our churches is so prevalent that none of the existing denominations may be expected to survive the changes of the next fifty years.

Again, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, the learned and acute editor of the *Southern Review*, in a recent issue of that journal, speaks of "the deep-seated and widespread infidelity of the present day." Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, also, in a recent address before a large assembly in Baltimore, declared that "a tide of infidelity had set in and was sweeping over the world; that *all popular literature* was pervaded by it." We are told also by Prof. David Swing, of Chicago, that the number of "Jews, Catholics *and infidels* has become so greatly increased in this country that the government has no more right to teach the Bible in public schools than it has to teach the Koran." And the editor of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE not long since had to rebuke some journalists in the Crescent City, who "treat the Bible with about the same respect as is accorded to Gulliver's Travels or to the adventures of Baron Munchausen."

In view of these and other portentous "signs of the times," what is the duty of all true soldiers of the cross? Not to close their eyes and deny that there is any danger, but to stand upon the watch-towers, look out for the enemy; gird on the gospel armor, and fight bravely for "the faith once delivered to the saints." Let us guard more zealously than ever against the inroads of a licentious press; let us liberally support our own literature; and, above all, let us follow the example of Jesus, who went about doing good.

JOHN BAYLEY.

Petersburg, Va.

OBITUARIES.

MRS. ANNIE C. FLANDERS, was born in Coleraine, Ireland, on the first of November, 1822. She was of English and Scotch parentage, and was raised a Presbyterian. She came to New Orleans in 1837, and was married to Capt. W. C. Flanders August 21, 1838. She died January 26, 1876.

At the time of her marriage there was no Protestant church in the Third District, where she resided. Some eighteen or twenty persons, however, formed themselves into a weekly prayer meeting. Sister Flanders was one of this band, and signed the petition to Conference for a minister. Rev. Dr. Watkins, being sent, organized the Spain Street mission, out of which grew the present Morgan Street church. Among the very first of those who joined said church was Sister Flanders, joining on probation in January, 1840. She loved the services of the sanctuary, and, unless unavoidably kept away, every Sabbath found her in her place at church.

Our sister was widely known; most tenderly was she loved by a large circle of kindred and friends. Though she was quiet, gentle and undemonstrative, yet her influence for good was felt wherever she moved. The light, the joy and the great warm heart of her home, she was its center of love, around whom entwined the family affections. By her neighbors and friends she was prized for her kindly attentions, and many acts of disinterested friendship and love. Those who were in trouble and affliction ever found her a sympathizing and ready friend, and the poor will, for long years to come, remember her with grateful hearts; white and black, rich and poor, alike mourn for her.

Sister Flanders had many cares, and at times was subjected to heavy afflictions. One after another her little ones died, and her heart seemed ready to break; yet during this season of sore trial her faith in God was firm and unshaken. She sought to lead her children into "the ways of pleasantness and the paths of peace," and God blessed her therein, for her surviving daughters are all adorning by their walk and conversation the Christian profession they early made.

Sick for months, Sister Flanders was often in great pain, but she never murmured or complained. She laid all on Jesus, saying that he would do with her as might seem best to him. She desired to live only for the sake of her family; but, if God wanted her, she was ready to go to him. She exhorted all to live for Christ and to meet her in heaven, not even forgetting her sisters in Philadelphia, to whom she sent messages of love. In her latest moments, when she could no longer speak, a sister, laying beside her and holding her hand, sang softly in her ear, "Jesus, lover of my soul." At the line, "While the nearer waters roll," the dying saint pressed the hand of the singing sister, meaning, doubtless, to betoken that Jesus was with her, and, holding her in his loving embrace, was passing through the waters with her, and bearing her up, over and beyond the tide, to the sweet, eternal rest that remaineth to the people of God. Without a sigh she "fell on sleep," as though she had but closed her eyes for the rest of a single night. With most tranquil and fearless composure she sank to the rest for which she had been prepared by the influence of a lively faith, and by a course of uniform and exemplary godliness. She lived well and she died well. Found "faithful unto death," she hath "the crown of life."

J. T. S.

MISS MATTIE HAMILTON MCCAULEY, youngest child of Hamilton and Martha B. McCauley, of Madison county, Miss., died at the residence of her brother-in-law, W. R. Stuart, in Ocean Springs, Miss., on the nineteenth of February, 1876. Miss McCauley was religious from her early childhood, but at a meeting in Sharon, Miss., in 1862, she was formally received into the Methodist Episcopal Church South by the Rev. H. H. Montgomery. Her life was in accord with the profession then publicly made, and her progress in the grace and knowledge of Christ was manifest to the end of her life. She was firm in her convictions of right and duty, and most conscientious in conforming her life to the gospel standard. Some portion of every day was set apart for prayer and the study of the Bible, and the services of the house of God were always greatly prized and enjoyed. The books she read, the pictures and works of art which adorned her room, and the tenor of her conversation exhibited a pure and cultivated taste, and a spirit deeply imbued with devotional feeling. With little demonstration, with profound humility, she walked quietly and tranquilly with her God. Her last years were largely devoted to her invalid sister, Mrs. W. R. Stuart, in whose home her beautiful and unselfish ministry afforded a daily illustration of the sweetest and noblest traits of the Christian character. Her helpful presence in that home was a perpetual sunshine, and a benediction upon all that it contained. On the morning of her death she was apparently in her usual health, breakfasted with the family, and spent some time in pruning some of her favorite shrubs and flowers. The first intimation, shortly after she had retired to her room, was a cry of distress. She was found in almost speechless agony, suffering probably from neuralgia of the heart, and about twelve meridian, two hours after, she was at home in heaven. No dying testimony was left, and happily, none was needed. She lived with reference to the final hour—her lamp was burning, she was ready. A sainted father, and a brother whose dying words were blessed to her own religious awakening, preceded her to the tearless shore. A mother, sister and brother remain to cherish the memory of a noble and beautiful life, and, in God's own time, to follow her to that bright world, where they shall see the King in his beauty, and behold the land that is very far off.

LINUS PARKER.

ARTHUR SKIPPER was born December 3, 1795, in Oree district, S. C., and died at the residence of his son-in-law, William Robbins, in Bibb county, Ala., on the nineteenth day of January, 1876, in his eighty-first year.

When about twenty-five years of age he was married to Miss Nancy Dorsey, of Georgetown, S. C., and soon after his marriage removed to Perry county, Ala., where he professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South. After a few years' residence in Perry county he removed to Scottsville, Bibb county, Ala., where he remained for a number of years, highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Being a zealous and faithful member of the church, his house was a home for preachers where they were ever welcome to its hospitalities. Some years ago he moved from Scottsville to Mississippi, but after the death of his wife he returned to Alabama to spend the last days with his daughter. His last illness was painful and severe. For about four years he suffered with a cancer on the hand, and it is difficult even to imagine the severity of his sufferings. Notwithstanding this, he often spoke of his change, and, though sometimes in seeming doubt, he often expressed himself being fully satisfied of his acceptance with God, and expressed a desire that the will of the Lord be accomplished. His last moments were rational and peaceful, and at about three o'clock on the afternoon of January 19 he quietly breathed his last.

R. A. MIEARS.

BRO. J. A. COOPER died October 16, 1875, aged forty-three years. He was converted, as trustee and steward, with the Citronelle circuit. His place was vacant at our last quarterly meeting. His death was felt to be a loss to the church. God can supply his place, and he alone. Bro. Cooper was an honest man. It might truthfully be said of him that he justly, loved mercy and walked humbly with God. His example gave encouragement to all who wished to keep the commandments and administered reproof to transgressors. He felt his end approaching and put his house in order. He did not have, for some time, a bright assurance given by a gracious Father to the children of his affection; but it is reported that he had a short while before his death have found him whom we all need—Jesus." We are cheered by the hope that our brother has indeed passed from death unto life—from earth to heaven. We extend to the family our Christian sympathy.

F. M. PETERS.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. N. B. WIER, after a long and painful illness with hemorrhagic malarial fever, departed this life on the eighth day of December, 1875, in the sixtieth year of her age.

In early life she attached herself to the Methodist Church, and was happily converted at a secret prayer meeting held by herself and schoolmates. She had been a consistent member of the church for more than a century. In moral worth and the Christian graces she had few superior. In the full possession of her mental faculties, she met death calmly, without regrets for the past or fears for the future. With confidence and composure she looked forward to a blessed immortality and died in the full triumph of a living faith.

D. M. K.

MAYO CREEK, La., Jan. 15, 1876.

DIED, in Selma, Ala., December 31, 1875, Mr. J. H. SMITH. Brother Smith was for years an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and died in great peace. He was truly a good man, an exemplary Christian, and loved the church. He was sick for nearly a year, but bore his sufferings patiently, and his last breath was spent in prayer. He now sleeps in Jesus and has entered into rest. May God bless the bereaved widow, and extend over her the sheltering wing of his providence and grace.

He that speaks the truth will find himself in sufficiently dramatic situations.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876.

A CANTICLE.

BY JULIET C. MARSH.

When I can look at summer's light go down,
Across gray meadows that have lost their bloom,
And watch the leaves drop slow and dry and brown,
Throughout the chilliness of the autumn gloom,
When I can see all nature turn to dust,
And have no fear—knowing another spring
Will the old sweetness bring—
Then I have learned to trust.

When I can haste, with willing, humble feet,
To bid a beggar enter from the rain;
When I can stoop, with human jollity sweet,
To take a hand that has a human stain;
When I for every sinner have a plea,
Seeing the angel possible in each face,
And find in all some grace—
Then I have charity.

When I can trust for goods, both small and great,
And have no anxious thought for day or year;
When I can love all men, and cast out hate
As utterly as I have cast out fear;
When I am through with all that life can give
Of anything—the sweet and bitter done,
When all the thread is spun—
Heard have learned to live.

The Churchman.

Disraeli in His Old Age.

I question whether I ever saw an older face than that of Mr. Disraeli seems to be in certain lights. We have older men—far older men—in our public life here, where a man of fifty is still only a political stripling. Mr. Disraeli is set down in the "Parliamentary Companion" as scarcely yet quite seventy. I believe some good-natured person has lately taken pains to prove that he is a year older. Still, even if that were so, seventy-three years would place him in the second rank, according to seniority, of our statesmen. But Disraeli has not yet accepted the decrees of fate. He has not yet put off the appearance and the ways of youth. He dresses like a young man; he tries to talk like a young man; at a distance, and when he is erect and not in motion, he still looks almost like a sort of young man. But the face, with its fallen cheeks and lips, its deep shaky wrinkles, its awful hollows, its frequent convulsive movements, the thin wisps of hair striving to keep their color and to cover the bald places, the yellow, muddy, pasty tint spreading from forehead to chin, the eyes that are occasionally aroused under the impulse of some excitement to an unnatural glitter—all this seems to suggest one of the most fearful forms in which vindictive old age punishes and humbles those who have shown themselves obstinate in resisting her approach. Sometimes, I cannot look at the prime minister of Great Britain without being reminded of Mrs. Newton in "Dombey and Son." Sometimes, indeed, a more picturesque and heroic idea suggests itself, and Mr. Disraeli looks like a broken, worn, plucked, tattered, old eagle, whose fights and foes have left him almost nothing of his early self but eyes and claws and beak. But always the face suggests that, like Campbell's "Ontalissi," "it is" death-cold." It is curious to observe the little pause which Mr. Disraeli makes at the bar of the House—or at least the place where the bar ought to be—before he ventures on the task of walking up the floor to his accustomed bench. Evidently he desires to show an appearance of energy and youthful vigor as he passes up the floor under every eye. He stops for a moment at the bar and steadies himself as you sometimes see a man who has drunk too much endeavor to steady himself before crossing a street. He surveys the distance, makes perhaps a little false start or two, and then goes at it. The attempt is usually very successful—a little too well done, perhaps, for reality. He accomplishes the journey in one stroke, if I may use such an expression, without stopping to take breath or faltering, but with a sort of determination and dignity which shows how much it costs to be young and jaunty still. Peel is believed to imitate Lord Palmerston." But Palmerston at fifty had no more idea of collecting his strength, of "pulling himself together" for a jaunty walk up the floor than a man of forty would. He bowled along without thinking of it. I fear our statesmen are growing degenerate. Mr. Gladstone retires at sixty-six, and Mr. Disraeli has to affect to be still young and sprightly. I heard Lord Lyndhurst make a very effective speech in the House of Lords where he was ninety years old; and Earl Russell is still busy in writing books and pamphlets upon all manner of subjects, whether he knows anything about them or not, and corresponding with the representatives of foreign revolutions, whether he understands what they want or not; and he is, I think, eighty-four years old; and he made the acquaintance in the presence of the Countess of Albany, the widow of Charles Edward, the Young Chevalier! Just turn that matter up in your mind. The House of Lords was addressed more than once in session by a nobleman who had in his day talked with the widow of Bonnie Prince Charlie! There, if you like, is a statesman who might properly be allowed to pause and gather strength before attempting a rapid walk up the floor of a Parliamentary House.—*Justin McCarthy, in the Galaxy.*

Welsh Preaching and Preachers.

The great Welsh preacher was a kind of bard. He knew nothing of his sermons; he carried no notes or writings with him to his pulpit or platform; but he made the lore and doctrine of religious metaphysics as rich to the minstrelsy and music of speech. On the other hand, he did not indulge himself in casting about wildfire. All had been thoroughly prepared and rooted in his understanding; and then he went with his sermon, which was a kind of high song, to chant it over the hearts of the multitude. We shall have occasion to show, by many instances from the lives of their great men, how their own hearts had been marvelously prepared.

There is a pleasant anecdote told of one of them, Griffyth of Caernarvon, how he had to preach one night. Before preaching, staying at a farmhouse on the spot, he desired permission to retire to a private room before the service began. He remained there a considerable time. The congregation had assembled, and, still he did not come; there was no sign of his making his appearance. The good man of the house sent the servant to request him to come, for the people had been for some time assembled and waiting. Approaching the room, she heard what seemed to her to be a conversation going on between two persons in a subdued tone of voice, and she caught from Mr. Griffyth the expression: "*I* will not go unless *You* come with me." She went back to her master and said: "There is some one with Mr. Griffyth, and he is telling him he will not go unless the other one will come too; but I did not hear the other reply, so I think he will not come to-night." "Yes, yes," said the farmer; "*he* will come, and I warrant the *Other* will come too, if matters are as you say between them; but we had better begin by singing and reading until *the two* come." And the story goes on to say that, at length, Mr. Griffyth did come, and the *Other* with him; for they had a very extraordinary meeting that night, and the whole neighborhood was stirred by it, and numbers were changed and converted. It was Williams of Wern who used to tell of this pleasing anecdote; it is an anecdote of one man, but, so far as we have been able to see, it illustrates the way in which they all prepared themselves before they began to speak.

It must not be supposed from this that they imagined that prayer was to dispense with preparation. Their great preachers studied hard and deeply; and Williams, of Wern, one of the greatest of them all, says: "In order to be a good preacher, usefulness must be the grand aim; usefulness must choose the text and divide it, usefulness must compose the sermon, and sit at the helm during its delivery. If the introduction be not clear and pertinent, it is evident the preacher does not know whither he is going; and if the inferences are of the same character, it is obvious he does not know where he has been. Unstudied sermons are not worth having. Who would trust his life in the hands of a physician who had never thought of his profession?" But they never permitted the understanding to supersede emotion; and when they met the people face to face, they went prepared, warmed and kindled, and ready to warm and kindle.

Thus their sermons became a sort of inspired song, full of imagination—imagination very often and usually deriving its imagery from no far-off and recondite allusions—never losing itself in a flowery wilderness of expressions, but honestly ministered to by the things and affairs of ordinary life, and therefore instantly preacher and people, in emotion, were one.—*Parton Hood.*

A SILVER QUARTER WITH A HISTORY.—Fifteen years ago Mrs. Louis German lost a silver twenty-five cent piece, upon one side of which he had engraved his name and place of business. The piece was bright and new when he engraved it, and wore it as a charm to his watch chain. As the trinket was of small value, it was, of course, forgotten soon after its loss, and after a year or two Mr. German never expected to see it again. A few days ago an Indiana farmer drove into New Albany to purchase goods, and in the money paid for them was the identical piece of coin bearing Mrs. German's name. The gentleman, a New Albany merchant, who received the money came over to Louisville yesterday, and returned it to the owner. The piece bore upon its surface the appearance of having been in constant use. As there has been no specie circulation during the last fifteen years, the finder of the quarter adopted it as an ornament for his guard or chain.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Hardly anything is known of the wealth of the Rothschilds; but a French writer of repute estimates the combined wealth of the united family at $3,000,000,000. It is altogether fabulous sum for one family, and yet it may be within the limits of truth. But the London *World*, which ought to be good authority on the subject, says of the late Sir Anthony Rothschild that it should be the boast of his family that he "died and left but little behind him." That little, however, enabled him to bestow pittances of £15,000 per annum on his widow, £70,000 upon his son-in-law a Christian, and £200,000 to each of his daughters. His title and his real estate went to his nephew. These sums are insignificant, and do not by any means afford an indication of his individual right to a share of the Rothschilds property, the vast amount of which none but the members of the family can know.

"I gaze on beauty, and may be myself deformed: I admire the light, and may yet dwell in darkness; but if the light of the countenance of God rests upon me, I shall become like unto him; the lineaments of his visage will be on me, and the great outlines of his attributes will be mine. Oh, wondrous glass, which thus renders the beholder lovely! Oh, admirable mirror, which reflects not self with its imperfectness, but gives a perfect image to those that are unlovely.—*Spurgeon.*

When all that is worldly turns to dross around us, books only retain their steady shine. When friends grow cold, and the converse of intimates languishes into vapid civility and commonplace, these only continue the unaltered countenance of better days, and cheer us with that true friendship which never deceived hope or deserted sorrow.—*Washington Irving.*

The movement of duty, under the influence of holy love of God, constitutes what we call good works.—*Erskine.*

Wit of Sidney Smith.

"I am convinced digestion is the great secret of life; and that character, talents, virtues and qualities are powerfully affected by beef, mutton, pie crust and rich soups. I have often thought I could feed or starve men into many virtues and vices, and affect them more with my instruments of cookery than Orpheus could do formerly with his lyre."

His passion for London was remarkable. "All lives out of London are mistakes more or less grievous, but mistakes. I have no relish for the country—it is a kind of healthy grave. I look forward anxiously to the return of bad weather, coal fires and good society in a crowded city. Rational conversation in sufficient quantities is only to be had from the congregation of a million of people in one spot."

"While traveling on the sea coast for Mrs. Smith's health he said he was taken by the officers of the Prerogatives service for a brandy merchant waiting an opportunity to smuggle goods on a large scale."

He closes a letter with: "I wish you many long and hot dinners with lords and ladies, wits and poets."

"Why so modest as to stand for a place in Scotland? Who humbled you into a notion that you were so destitute of probity, originality and talents as to stand a chance of success? I left you with far more adequate conceptions of yourself, and left you with a permanent and injured blush for your venal city; and in a short time you deem yourself qualified in corruption to be a candidate for its honors."—*Letter to Francis Jeffrey.*

"Parr knew perfectly well his conviction is infinitely beyond his books, as his fame is beyond his merits."—*Christian Observer.*

One of the most interesting things in the Holy Land is the fact that one meets everywhere, in daily life, the things that illustrate the word of the Lord. The streets of Jerusalem are very narrow, and no one is allowed to go out at night without a light. Throw open your lattice in the evening and look out; you will see what seem to be little stars twinkling on the pavement. You will hear the clatter of sandals as the late traveler rattles along. As the party approaches you will see that he has a little lamp fastened to his foot, to make his step a safe one. In an instant the verse comes to your memory, written in that city three thousand years ago: "Thy word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path."

CARRYING WASHINGTON ON THE BACK.—After the Revolutionary war Washington and many of the army officers, then living in New York, and frequently in each other's houses. My grandfather, Dr. John Cochrane surgeon-and director general of the military hospital of the army, residing at one of these, had directed his son, my uncle, then a lad, to come in the evening and escort him home. As the son of the doctor he was admitted to the dining-room, where, in the midst of their hilarity, he saw Gouverneur Morris, who was talking, turn suddenly toward Washington, next to whom he was seated; and, clapping him on the back, heard him cry out: "Wasn't it so, old boy?" Washington, my uncle said, sat unmoved, and a death-like silence fell upon the whole company, which soon, after quietly broke up. It was understood that the scene was occasioned by a wager that a liberty could be taken with Washington.—*John Cochrane, in the New York Sun.*

A Scotch minister was once busy catechising his young parishioners before the congregation, when he put the usual first question to a stout girl whose father kept a public house, "What is your name?" No reply. The question having been repeated, the girl replied: "Name o' your sin, Mr. Minister; ye ken my name weel enough. D'ye no say, when ye come to our house o' a night, 'Bet, bring me some ale?'" The congregation, forgetting the sacredness of the place, were in a broad grin, and the parson looked daggers.

Fontenelle, who lived nearly a century, in his old age retained his relish for asparagus. He liked it served with oil, while his friend, Cardinal Dubois, liked it with sauce. One day, when the cardinal was coming to dine with him, he ordered one-half of the asparagus to be served in oil and the other half in sauce. Just at the dinner hour news came of the sudden death of the cardinal. Instantly Fontenelle called out loudly to his cook: "All the asparagus in oil!" The phrase has become a proverb.

Two sons of the Emerald Isle paid a visit to Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, recently. They visited the water works. Looking on with amazement at the great turbine wheels while in motion, one exclaimed to the other: "Faith, Pat, the Americans must be quare people; they must have their wather ground before they can drink it."

Never yet did there exist a full faith in the divine word, by whose light as well as immortality was brought into the world, which did not expand the intellect, while it purified the heart; which did not multiply the aims and objects of the understanding, while it fixed and simplified those of the desires and passions.—*Coleridge.*

If you are a wise man you will treat the world very much as the moon treats it—show it only one side of yourself, seldom show too much of yourself at a time, and be calm, cool and polished; but look at every side of the world.

A Swiss paper has the following: In a Broadway shop window is displayed this notice: "Boy wanted, that has fully rested himself and is not too intellectual."

Every person complains of the badness of memory, but none of their defective judgment.

Religious Intelligence.

—Rev. Alphonse Dupont, formerly a Roman Catholic priest, has taken orders at Syracuse in the Episcopal Church.

—When last heard from, the members of the Livingstonia mission (Free Church of Scotland) had entered upon the Zambesi river and were preparing to go into the interior.

—The president of the Catholic Association of Great Britain, the Duke of Norfolk, calls for subscriptions to aid the persecuted German priests, and heads the paper with $5,000.

ENGLAND.—Lord Garvah was recently baptized into the fellowship of Rev. Mr. Churrington's church, in East London. He is twenty-six years old, and gives evidence of genuine conversion.

—The California *Advocate* says: Bro. Gibson held his first Chinese love-feast on Sunday. Thirty-five persons gave a relation of Christian experience, and thirty persons partook of the communion.

—The Young Men's Christian Association of Cleveland have erected a building especially for the newsboys and bootblacks of the city. Special exercises are held for them in the Young Men's Christian Association chapel on Sabbath afternoons.

—During the month of September two ship-loads of slaves, rescued by British cruisers, were landed at Frere Town, the new settlement on the Island of Mombas, Eastern Africa. Many of these freedmen are mere children, and come into the hands of the missionaries in the most wretched condition.

—The secretary of the Northern Presbyterian Missionary Society reports that of the $550,000 which was appropriated to the work of the present year, $467,789 had been raised in the first eight months, ending December 31, 1875. This leaves $382,-211 to be accounted for in the next four months, and is an average of $95,500 per month.

—The Waldensians have now nearly as many communicants outside of the "valleys" as in them. It is, therefore, probable that a general assembly will be formed for all the Presbyterians in Italy, with two inferior synodical church courts—one for the mountains and one for the plains. Thus the Waldenses, divested of all remaining exclusiveness, will be a national church for all Italy.

—Two coadjutor bishops are proposed for those parts of India where the greatest number of converts have been gathered. Rev. E. Sargent, a veteran agent of the Church Missionary Society, is to be the bishop for Tinnevelly, and Dr. Caldwell, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, is to be the bishop in Travancore. Both are liberally-minded men, of a different stamp from the present bishops of Calcutta and Bombay.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The South African Christian conference, which was recently held at King William's Town, was an occasion of great interest. It consisted of the European Christians, assembled to confer together on matters connected with their mission work, and to seek the divine blessing upon it. Wonderfully did the blessing of God rest on the assembly, and glorious results followed. These are among the blessings which have followed the Conference: The restitution of the Bible society; the establishment of an experienced Christian soldier as town missionary and garrison Scripture reader; the formation of an Association of young men for the study of God's word. But that for which most praise must be given is that the scattered churches and missions of South Africa were, in the person of a few of their representatives here, gathered together in one body round their Lord and King. Prayer was made for this Conference at Capetown, Queenstown, Pieter Maritzburg, Durban, and other towns, throughout its sessions; and the North and South met in prayer, in one spirit, with the church assembled at King William's Town. The subject was: "In him dwelleth all the fullness of the godhead bodily." "And ye are complete in him who is the head of all principality and power." Praise, praise, praise the Lord, for he has in spirit visited his people in South Africa!

—The *Missionary Herald* very properly draws attention to a letter from Marsoyan, Asia Minor, appearing in its August number, and affording a very happy illustration of what can be done for Christ by direct personal effort. One of the missionary ladies, Mrs. Schneider, lived near one of the worst streets of the city. From this street she began, in a small way, to gather a Sunday school. For some time there was much mockery and opposition; but the houses of the opposers were fearlessly and faithfully visited until they became friends. They came to the Sunday school, and came to read on week-days. An evening school was opened for those who could not come in the day-time, and soon it became manifest that the religion of Jesus was taking hold upon that wicked street. The school increased from a few boys and girls to 100; then the men began to come, and nearly double this number on an average attendance. And now the available spaces of the house are packed with eager classes of old and young. For this Sunday school, gathered almost entirely from non-Protestant, non-chapel-going people, Mrs. Schneider would like to have a mud chapel built, which American friends will surely not refuse to do. A quarter of a mile away Mrs. Leonard has gathered a school in the same way. It numbers more than 100, and is composed almost entirely of non-Protestants. At the same hour 400 adults and children are being taught in the churches, while in another place a young shoemaker, not a church member, is teaching a little school, composed of his Armenian neighbors. The Armenian authorities have become alarmed; but their orders avail nothing against this tide of direct effort for the outcast.—*Independent.*

Our Young People.

THE HONEY BIRD.

The honey bird, my children,
Lives far and far away,
Where burning suns are heating
Through Africa's tropic day.

There, deep in somber forests,
Are colonies of bees,
Who hive their golden honey
In hearts of hollow trees.

The hunters seek to find it;
Their eyes are sharp and bright;
Their forms are lithe and agile;
Their steps are quick and light.

But they might seek forever
Forever and a day;
Unless to find the honey
A bird should show the way.

A lovely bird that flashes
With sudden gleam of light;
And then, returning, utters
A cry of rare delight—

A cheerful "Follow! Follow!
As if it fain would say:
"The bees and I are neighbors,
And I can tell the way."

That ringing "Follow! Follow!"
Allures the hunters on
Until their quest is ended;
The feast of nectar won.

And which hath sweeter promise,
The honey bird or bee,
I ask you, little children,
It is not plain to me.

We cannot all make honey;
But some can find it out,
And show its hive to others—
A gracious thing, no doubt.

And in this world of trickery
And tangles, if you please,
One likes to know the birds who
Are neighbors to the bees.

Christian Cynosure.

Little Willie.

MY DEAR CHILDREN: I will tell you of little Willie, a dear little boy, who was a boy in the *ante-bellum* days. When he was very young—just beginning to talk—he was taught by a loving mother to say his prayers: "Now I lay me down to sleep." When he grew older there was a revival in his town, and he was very attentive. Although only about seven years old, he would attend the night service, and never go to sleep, and was always at the altar for prayer. His papa thought him too young; but he would say: "I am no younger than the little Samuel you tell me of in the Bible, who was called of God." After that his father had nothing more to say; so little Willie was always at his place. After the close of that meeting he would get the children, and especially the little negroes on his father's place, and read to them from the Bible; and in a chair for a stand would preach to them. He did this till his twelfth year, when I heard him preach an excellent sermon. He felt he was called of God to preach the gospel, and was licensed to exhort by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and filled many vacant places. As the war by this time was on us, and fathers, sons and brothers had hearkened to the call, and gone out to battle for our rights, Willie did all he could, and was successful in keeping up the Thursday night prayer meeting. At first many went from mere curiosity to hear the boy preacher he was very small for his years. So earnest was he, and so upright was his daily walk, that he was loved and honored by all, and did much good. Many were brought to the foot of the cross, and found comfort in the love and forgiveness of our blessed God.

Time rolled on, the Yankees gained ground, and soon the little village of Willie's home was in danger of being destroyed by fire, as Gen. Sherman had issued orders for its destruction. Every one was in trouble. Our hearts trembled within us. What must we do?" was the cry. When the church bell tolled its solemn call—for the hand that held the rope was much troubled—Willie said: "Come and let us pray together to the Lord. He alone can help us." A few of the faithful met with him. All day they cried for help. The Yankees began to come in; for four days they came. For four days this faithful band prayed around the altar of God. "Let us give up the enemy is on us." "No; let us still trust in the Lord. No home is yet destroyed. Let us still pray." On the fifth morning a lovely Sabbath the enemy began, at early dawn, to form into line. What are they going to do? The fife and drum are sounding the body is in motion. Soon we see them pass quietly away, Gen. Sherman at their head. Not a thing was rifled, not a house burned. Slowly they move along. The joyful news spreads—they are leaving. The joy bells ring out clear and strong. "Come and worship under your own roof," they seemed to say; and I tell you the building could not hold all that went up to the house of God to worship that day; and Willie's discourse would have done honor to an older head than his. Can you doubt that the prayers of the faithful few were the means of saving that village? I don't. Willie, when I last heard from him, was a faithful minister a member of our Conference.

Now, my little friend, it is with you to make as good a man as did this boy. Soon our old men will pass away, and you must fill their places. Begin now to call on God for help; and who can tell but that you may one day be as useful a minister as the most eminent who now stands upon the walls of Zion?

S. J. K.

From Our Little Friends.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Feb. 18, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: It has been but a few months since I wrote to your valuable paper, and I thought I would write again and tell you about my missionary hen. Ma gave me one over one year ago, but she has never done much for the missions. But I think she will redeem herself before long; if she don't I shall get another very soon. It is true she has aided the missionaries some, which is better than nothing. I think Dannie D. Willis' hen much smarter than the lady's he mentioned. I would like to have one just like Iris.

I would like so much to see Grandpa Goodale. In my mind's eye I can picture him—a very old man, sitting by a big warm fire, in an easy chair, with spectacles on, paper and pen in his hand, writing for us children. But may be I am wrong. I don't think Tom Sinkle's yarns amount to much; but his words amount to very big ones. I like Aunt Mollie's stories she tells Tom. I will stop—this letter is growing too long. Your little friend,

LELIA WATERS MIMS.

MADISON, FLA., Feb. 8, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: I have noticed that a great many children write letters to the ADVOCATE, and I thought you would like to hear from a little boy who lives way down south in Florida. I am nearly twelve years old. My father lives in the country, two miles and a half from the village of Bartow. We have a nice new school-house built a mile from our house, where I go to school. I am studying reading, spelling, dictionary, definer, grammar and arithmetic. We boys generally play base at recess, and have fine times. My father preaches at Bartow once a month, and we go there to church. We have some nice sweet orange-trees, and every year I help to gather them for market.

Your little friend,

CHARLIE E. A. JORDAN.

Dan's Dinner.

A TRUE STORY.

Dan is a watch dog in an iron foundry, and is always fed by his master at one o'clock. Dan knows the time, and is as punctual as the clock, waiting in the appointed place with an air of calm satisfaction delightful to behold. The other day his master came in with his meat, but was called away at the instant; and, as it was not quite time, he hung it upon a nail, meaning to return directly. Dan didn't like that arrangement, but sat down and waited, with a resigned expression, both funny and pathetic. The clock struck, but no one came, and Dan barked to remind his master that dinner waited. Master didn't hear, and there hung the delicious meat, just out of reach, in the most tantalizing manner. Dan bore it as long as he could, thought over his wrongs, and growled over his opinion that it was a mean shame to keep a hard-working fellow waiting when he was raveneously hungry. Presently he made up his mind that he wouldn't bear it. He had a right to that meat, and he would have it in spite of other people's neglect. Up he jumped, took a good look, gave a spring, and—didn't get it. Over and over he tried, growing excited as he leaped up and bounded down, each time getting just one momentary sniff as he snapped and missed.

One of the workmen, attracted by the noise, peeped in at a window behind him, and, enjoying the fun, hoped when Dan would give it up. But Dan had no thought of giving it up, for "Never despair" was his motto; so he jumped and pawed and snatched till he was exhausted, then he sat down to consider the matter.

Being a sensible dog, he soon had a bright idea, and astonished his watcher by dragging and pushing, with teeth and head, a chair to the wall, just under the meat. Having fixed it to his mind, he stepped into it, reached up, and with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together, brought down the meat. He surveyed it with an air of pride, as well he might, after such a struggle for it, and then devoured it with a relish which hunger and hard work always give to one's meals; while the man went away to tell the story, and glorify sensible old Dan.—*Chatterbox.*

FORCE OF HABIT.—There is an Eastern tale of a magician who discovered, by incantation, that the philosopher's stone lay on the bed of a certain river, but was unable to determine its exact locality. He therefore strolled along the bank with a piece of iron, to which he applied successively all the pebbles he found. As one after another they produced no change in the metal he flung them into the stream. At last he hit on the object of his search, and the iron became gold. In his hand; but, alas! he had become so accustomed to the "touch and go" movement that the real stone was involuntarily thrown into the river after the others, and lost to him forever.

"WE ARE THE BUDS."—Once a Sabbath school teacher was trying to make a class of little boys and girls understand the lessons on St. John xv, 7. He said:

"Jesus is the vine and we are the branches. We get our life and happiness from him."

"Yes," said a little boy, "Jesus is the vine, grown-up people are the branches, and we are the buds."

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

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Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER, 112 Camp street New Orleans.

AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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The Long Run.

There is a long future for man, embracing the fleeting years on earth and the endless hereafter. Taking both worlds into the account, it is better to do right than to yield to what seems to be a temporary expediency. If godliness were not profitable for all things, and if it had no promise for the life that now is, it would still be wise to choose that course which in the end assures our eternal happiness. Our present condition, however uncomfortable, is as nothing compared with that which may be endlessly miserable. The Christian, in the long run, comes out the best. Lazarus was the successful man, and Dives was a complete failure. John the Baptist lost his head and gained a crown, while Herod wore an earthly crown and lost his soul. The good men who have failed in this world have often been the most successful. Those who have lived, and died in poverty, rather than surrender their consciences and sell their souls, have gained an incorruptible inheritance. As far as there is a just and holy God, and a future life, it is best to be upright, honest and religious, whatever present sacrifices these may demand. If truth crushed to earth should never rise again in this world, we should hold to it, nevertheless, because there is to be a reckoning, and a final triumph of the right. In view of this consummation, if there be no nearer deliverance, good men can wait, even as God can, and maintain their integrity until all wrongs are redressed at the judgment bar. They are to do what they can for the right, and for the overthrow of every form of vice and corruption, but they are not to become faint-hearted, or to question the wisdom of keeping themselves clean from the polluting bribes which the compromise of principle might secure.

But there is a long run of affairs in this world, and with reference to this the right is always to be chosen. The half-educated boy who jumps at office into a business or profession seems to have the advantage of another who waits for more complete discipline and culture; but in the end, other things being equal, the lad that tarried comes out ahead. In the pursuit of gain there are constant temptations to reckless speculation, to lottery gambling and other expedients, by which money may be made quickly and easily. In business of every sort there is so much fraud and dishonesty that the upright man finds it difficult to sustain himself and to meet the tide of competition. It has come to be doubted whether a man can succeed in trade and be perfectly conscientious and truthful. Such is the pressure of clap-trap, humbug and duplicity that some even doubt the possibility of making a competent support by means strictly honorable and pure.

If this were so it should make no difference. But we believe, even in this wicked world, there is a reward for the righteous, and that honest men can make a living. They must not expect to amass wealth suddenly, they must not aspire to high style, and to keep up with the pretentious ways of the rich. Neither must they aim to succeed by any other arts than those of plodding industry and frugality. No man can live without work, and be honest. Neither is he likely to long maintain his integrity if he spends money before it is earned. The honest and industrious may get along slowly, but they will get along, and in the end they will be more prosperous than those who have sought what they considered an easier road to fortune. In the long run character wins. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold." The choice is made without regard to consequences, and because there are better things than great riches; but there are in it the elements of a true worldly prosperity. Some rascals die rich, but a great many more die in poverty. Notwithstanding the circumstances which for the past ten years have been exceptionally favorable for peculation and fraud, the honest men are better off than the rogues. Our young men may be sure that all real success can and must be secured by honest industry and honorable enterprise. These qualities are best in the long run, even in a business point of view.

In matters of public interest that engage our attention as citizens there is a short-sighted view which leads to disaster, and a patient prescience which brings about a permanent prosperity. A State lottery puts $40,000 into the public treasury, but it educates the people to gambling, leads our young men away from the paths of honest toil, and in the end fills the land with vice and idleness, and impoverishes the country. In our political relations and responsibilities there may be compromise where principles are not involved, but the Christian citizen must do right. He cannot vote for thieves or drunkards; neither, in hope of some immediate advantage, can he have fellowship with the throne of iniquity. Our Southern people have before them a very simple and easily-comprehended policy. They must do right, plant themselves upon the constitution, and in all things be just, law-abiding, and never sell out their birthright of honor and liberty for any mess of political pottage. The present anomalous condition cannot last long. Vigilance, wisdom, prudence and patience will win some day.

It looks like a slow way to convert the world to begin in the home nursery and the Sunday school, and to plant Christian schools all over heathen lands. It will take a good while to stop drunkenness and other vices by guarding the children against them, but it will pay at last.

And thus we might go on with our homily. In our individual interests we must take in both time and eternity; in our earthly plans and pursuits we must look to the end; in the great questions of policy in Church and State the long run should have the preponderating influence. Truth and righteousness are things that wear, and that conquer if we give them time enough. They may seem to be out of fashion, dead and imperative at certain periods, but they are still strong in the throne of God, and will ultimately assert their sway. The ephemeron's world is the leaf on which it dwells, and its life is bounded by a sunny day; but God's providence takes in generations and ages, and its unfoldings cover a vast field. On this wide field the ancient seer was confident of the divine oversight and faithfulness: "For the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to show himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward him." The greed of pleasure and gain which sacrifices character and forfeits the favor of God is a stupendous folly. Goodness has bottom, and will gain the prize. Eye-service and time-serving, and all kinds of trifling with conscience and right, will end in confusion and humiliation. Those who reject the prizes of dishonesty and lying, and stick to principle, have something left, even if the end be poverty; and those who have chosen Christ rather than defile their souls have "that good part" which shall not be taken from them. Mary's choice was best in the long run, so was that of Moses; so is ours, if we have taken God for our portion.

Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, February 15, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: After a tedious trip of five days we dropped anchor this morning within a quarter of a mile of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and three-quarters of a mile of the city of Vera Cruz. A very stiff norther prevents our landing, and will during the day. This is a very exposed roadstead, and requires good anchors and heavy cables. The best of Vera Cruz is the outside of it. It has an antique aspect, with its mosque domes and campanile towers, originally white, but now having somewhat the creamy look of old lace. It is four blocks wide from the sea, and some twelve or fifteen long. The wall which surrounds the town is twelve feet high, built of coral, with loop-holes fringing the line of stone under the cap—formidable in the old musket and smooth-bore period of military science, but now a study for tourists with antiquarian tendencies.

On our way down the coast we stopped five hours in daylight opposite Tampico, and as long opposite Tuspan. This made the trip five days, which might else have been accomplished in sixty hours. The Mexican government pay the Messrs. Alexandre $1,700 subsidy for each trip from New Orleans to Vera Cruz per steamer, and in the contract was included the touching at these two ports. It is to be hoped that the contract will be so changed as to give travelers who wish to visit Mexico the advantage of a quick route. It would increase the number of visitors four-fold in twelve months. I know of no direction in which citizens of St. Louis, New York, Chicago, Baltimore and New Orleans can for a small sum see so much that is of the highest interest, both historically and geographically. The city of Mexico is a miniature Cadiz. The Andalusian style of its architecture, and the rich deposits of literary and art wealth made by the church in the zenith of its power, are still here, and are but little affected by the long years of revolution which have swept this bountiful, beautiful land. The Mexicans can play at war and cards a long time without making much havoc. They do not, like Americans, put all up at once: pronunciamientos and counter revolutions are frequently confined to a very small part of the whole territory. The damage may be confined by a range of hills. The recent news, for instance, of the political aspect of parties in some of the States on the Pacific slope has not a feather's weight, and indicates nothing more than the dying note of the waves of war that have rolled on and over Mexico for the past fifty years. Men accustomed to the habits of camp life, and the excitement, noise and news of battles, cannot be quickly satisfied with the tame pursuits and atmosphere of peace. The trumpet blast, now and then, of some impatient guerrilla chieftain will startle the mountain solitudes, and send a tingle through the blood of his old followers. But Mr. Lerdo is both moderate and firm, and I may be relied on to give permanent prosperity and security to Mexico.

So soon as travel fairly pours its tribute into the hitherto inaccessible heights and plateaus of the Cordilleras, and the quick instinct of trade and commerce give to the people a taste of the wealth they command in the perennial yield of their tropical suns and fertile soil, a new impulse will possess them; they will find in the toil of peaceful agriculture, and in the skill of artisan handicraft a far healthier and more grateful excitement than victory or contest ever yielded. Ten years of peace will insure thirty years. The State is now approaching the critical event of an election for president of the republic. I have no doubt it will pass the ordeal safely and fairly. Providence has in reserve for these people a great history, and some great spirits, it will be seen, have been evoked by the success and justice of the past few years. An open Bible is in itself one of the mightiest of forces, conserving and enlightening the common people, bringing them quickly into family order, and planting in the heart of the citizen the law by which conscience will hold him more firmly to his duty and his government than if surrounded by a hundred bayonets. This Bible is now in the hands of thousands of Mexican families who will never again be without this candle of the Lord in their homes.

At Tampico and Tuspan we took in two hundred barrels of honey, several tons of sarsaparilla, bales of caoutchouc, and sacks of coffee, a lot of fine-grained cedar, rich as mahogany, and a dozen sacks of chewing gum, of light salmon color, for children's use. It issues from a hard, close-grained wood of deep-red color. It is much like gum elastic after being chewed a little, stretches and pulls just about right for the boys and girls who can't chew tobacco. It is another want-creating commodity. I secured a lump for our folks. I learned from the consul of Tuspan that quite a number of Americans had settled in the surrounding region directly after the war, but they have generally gone back. They could not buy land—the natives being unwilling to see so enterprising a style of farmer among them as Jonathan has proved himself in Texas, Sonora and California. Besides, they generally went into the sugar culture, which does finely; but their capital was inadequate, and they failed for want of the kind of machinery necessary to make it successful. Game is very abundant; we had specimens of the wild turkey and wild duck brought on board, and one man had a very softly-dressed and beautifully-spotted tiger skin. The vanilla, the cocoanut, the pine-apple, the banana, the plantain, the orange and lime all add their rich juices and flavors to the wealth of the agricultural products of this luxurious tropical coast. Then in the streams and lagoons by the sea fish and oysters abound. What could be more tempting to one who only lives to live? How fortunate it is that the uneasy Anglo-American imagines that there is no place like North river and Chicago, and that Dakota especially, with the thermometer ranging from 40° below zero to 105° above, with four-fold musquito bars, and without sign of tree or forest or herds, is the very route for a railway, and the very spot to which emigrants from Georgia and Alabama should by all means go who are in search of an earthly paradise!

We shall, I hope, be in the city of Mexico by to-morrow evening. At present there is no abatement of the norther. Truly yours,

J. C. KEENER.

City of Mexico.

THE APPROACH TO MEXICO.—OUR CHURCH.—PREACHERS.—AND SCHOOLS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 22, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: For the first time I entered the city of Mexico on the train by daylight. A traveler looks in vain for the "lakes" which he expects to see on each side of the road as he nears the city. They are here in very wet weather, but now are marshy flats, with occasional lagoon-like stretches of water—shallow, brackish ponds. The time of leaving Vera Cruz by rail is half-past eleven at night. Before the morning breaks all the beautiful scenery about Cordova has been passed; but on going from Mexico to Vera Cruz this part of the route is passed in the daytime—a better arrangement than formerly. Before one never saw the last eighty miles of the great plain of Mexico excepting by the moonlight, which so confuses the landscape that one imagines rather than sees what he is passing. The snowy tops of Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl were bathed in sunlight, and as if they held audience with the fleecy-tinted clouds just below them. The train whilled on and on into the circle of great hills and mountains that stand round about this city of an hundred domes and ten thousand saddest memories. All about the outskirts are small squares of adobe walls, with something like a house inside—dreary, cemetery-looking hovels of the poor people, the very poor, unrelieved by plants or grass, or comforts of any kind.

The cultivation for miles just before reaching the city consists of the maguey, the graceful fountain of intoxicating aguapie; and on the platforms of the depots hundreds of huge skin-bottles filled with this native drink lie together like hogs, with their heads off, set on end. One entire train is appropriated to this freight, as the milk trains of the London railways. If a curse, it is a fearful one in its flow, for one-half the plain is covered with rows of these strong, radiating leaves. The plants grow to a great size, covering, I suppose, ten feet square. When it gets ready to throw up its seed-stalk, which springs up quickly some twenty feet, a large amount of sap collects. It is at this crisis in its life that the central leaf is cut out, and a hollow made in the plant to catch the exuding fluid. One plant will bleed six or seven quarts a day for several months, and then dies. Nothing more is required than to put the fluid in a bottle with a little of the old juice, and presently the fermentation perfects it for use. It keeps out whisky; and that is the best thing that can be said for it.

Immediately on my arrival I went round to our chapel, which the Spanish preachers have named "Templo Evangelico." It is but a few minutes' walk from the Iturbide Hotel—the St. Charles of Mexico. The house was beautifully lighted with gas chandelier, and looked all that I could have desired it to be for our present missionary purposes. The melodeon was on the right of the pulpit, and an excellent performer and choir rendered the hymns in a style that would have been very acceptable to Carondelet street. Two Spanish preachers, Sosthenes Juarez and Jose Elias Mota, occupied the pulpit, very neatly dressed and unaffectedly proper in their bearing. I listened to a sermon from the elder one—Pro. Juarez. He has been refined and softened in all his nature since I last saw him—is it not of the Holy Spirit? So, too, Mota impresses me most favorably as a gentle and pure man. They have been praying most earnestly for a revival—an outpouring of the Spirit of faith and of power. Will not the church at home, as it reads this sentence, put up one silent prayer in holy accord with this desire? We have all but a revival! What a "but" is that! The congregation was very much larger than I had ever seen—the house about one-half full; but it has fallen off, I understand, from what it was when Bro. Daves left. His not returning seems to be very generally, I may say universally, regretted by these people. He was just getting hold of the language and the hearts of the Mexicans. The young men were clustering around him, and after many heart-straining months of preparation he had come to the time of harvest, when he felt it his duty to leave. To use his own language, we must "look upon it as another leaf of God's providence in the Mexican work"—and it may be in our whole mission work. May God order it all for good! It is indeed his own work—calling these poor Mexicans through much blood, and a long, rayless night into the full possession of his holy law, and to the liberty of his children, working upon them from within, and rallying us to them from without. This gives me more comfort than all besides: the reflection that the Holy Spirit has taken the eternal fortunes of this people into his own hands. We follow. Mota told me to-day that our church numbers now seventy-five.

On yesterday morning I was round to see the boys' and girls' schools. Our girls' school is a very hopeful one. The dress and faces of the larger girls indicate intelligence, and that they are of the middle class. Some fifty attend. The boys' school is not so large; boys very poor, though a few of them quite promising. There is also a night school, which as yet I have not seen.

Now, as I was once an editor, I know that this is a good place to stop, and so bid you farewell for the present. Yours truly,

J. C. KEENER.

Passing Events.

—The Carlist civil war in Spain has at last come to an end. Don Carlos, however, declares that he retires from the conflict for the present for the sake of the country suffering distracted and desolated by it, and reserves to himself the right to renew the strife at any future day. The defeat of Carlism may be regarded as a reverse to Vaticanism in Spain. It will also be unfortunate for the patriots of Cuba. The Spanish government can now employ its entire resources, if need be, in subduing the rebels in the ever-faithful isle.

—The most exciting topic of the hour is the exposure and disgrace of Secretary Belknap. The President's private secretary and household pet, Babcock, by the help of Pierrepont and presidential influence, barely escaped conviction, and his acquittal by a jury leaves him suspected and condemned by public opinion. Now the case of the Secretary of War opens the most humiliating and disgraceful of all. And Gen. Schenck, minister to England, a disgraced criminal, is on his way home, and saved from arrest thereby the President's considerateness in not accepting his resignation until he was safe on the high seas. It now looks as though the entire administration would be involved, and that Grantism and Radicalism would go down under an infamy and corruption which have tainted the whole political body.

—The jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi are progressing hopefully. The channel has been deepened from seven feet to a present depth of say fifteen feet. The first vessel, drawing fourteen feet, passed through the jetties to sea on the fifth instant. The channel is washing out rapidly, and the success of Capt. Eads' enterprise is regarded as assured. Now let the railroad to Texas be completed, and New Orleans will be herself again, and more prosperous than in her palmiest days. In addition to these improvements, the Mississippi levees must be and will be made secure after awhile, and then but one other thing is needed—a good Conservative State and national government.

Lent has begun, and in certain circles there will be some abatement of fashionable dissipation. People who danced and frolicked up to daylight of Ash Wednesday seized their prayer-books on the first morning of Lent, and began most vigorously to cleanse themselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit. For forty days and nights there will be temperance, prayer and godly living, and we hope for even a longer time. Lent is very well and profitable, provided it is not looked upon as a penance and compensation for sinful indulgences before and after. May the Holy Spirit fall upon all the people, so that once for all and ever they shall put on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provisions for the flesh, to fulfill the lusts thereof.

The revival meetings in St. John, N. B., in connection with the labors of the Rev. A. B. Earle, are continued with increasing power and very encouraging results.

One hundred and ten missionaries in China have approved of the call for a conference of all the missionaries in China to be held on May next, at Shanghai, similar to the one lately held in India. They will probably discuss the propriety of a translation of the New Testament in literary style, for the use of Protestant missions alike; and endeavor to devise some method of reaching unanimity in the use of Chinese term for "God" and "Spirit," over which there has been long and often humiliating contention among the corps of missionaries. The topics which are actually placed on the schedule for discussion are: A sketch of Protestant missions in China; Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism in relation to Christianity; colportage, preaching to the heathen, medical missions, and women's work; the relation of Protestant missions to education, schools, Christian literature and secular literature; church membership, and the assistance which may be rendered to missions by foreign residents. The native church, the training of native agents and pastors, the stimulation of the native church to more aggressive Christian work and family religion, will next be discussed; while ancestral worship, the duties of missionaries as to the vindication of the treaty rights of native Christians, the principles of translation into Chinese, the independence of the native church, and the necessity of greater effort on the part of the different societies, will also be fully ventilated.—*Northern Christian Advocate.*

NORTH CAROLINA METHODIST CENTENNIAL.—Rev. L. S. Burkhead, writing to the Raleigh *Christian Advocate*, says:

We expect a grand gathering at our Centennial celebration in Raleigh. The exercises will begin on Tuesday, March 21, at ten o'clock A. M., in Metropolitan Hall, and will be continued until Sunday night, March 26, 1876. Three of our honored Bishops will be present. Also Dr. Wadsworth, of Mobile, Ala., and Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Richmond, Va., former pastors of Edenton Street church, are expected to be with us, with many other distinguished ministers and laymen whose names are not in our programme. We will try to do all in our power to make the occasion a great blessing to the Church and State. That we may not be disappointed, we beg you to unite with humble, devout prayer to almighty God for his benediction upon us.

EXTRAORDINARY REVIVAL.—Rev. William H. Wilson, pastor of our church in Moorefield, West Virginia, says the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist*, sends us a postal card with the following account of a most extraordinary work of grace in that place:

MOOREFIELD, WEST VIRGINIA, February 14, 1876.

REV. JOHN POISAL, D. D.: We are in the midst of a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the charge. Last Sunday was the most glorious day in the history of this station. Fifty-nine happy new converts were received into church fellowship, after which, morning and night, penitents crowded to the altar. So far, between seventy and eighty have professed faith. Work going on gloriously. Penitents at the altar day and night—twenty-three last night. Pray that it may roll like a tide of glory all over this valley.

Yours fraternally,
WM. H. WILSON, Pastor.

The Rev. William R. Nicholson, D. D., was on February 24 consecrated Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, at Philadelphia, in the presence of a large congregation. The sermon was preached by Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, of Chicago. The consecration services were performed by Bishop Cummins. The ceremonies were of a simple character. While the candidate knelt in front of the chancel, the laying on of hands by the bishops and other presbyters took place, and during this the charge a copy of the Scriptures was handed to the new Bishop. After the prayer for the church militant, by the Rev. Joseph W. Wilson, of Peoria, the holy communion was administered. Among those present were Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church; the Revs. Mason Gallagher, W. B. Feltwell, Mr. Postlethwaite, of Baltimore; Mr. Tucker, Mr. Babcock, of New York, and Dr. Sabine, of New York.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met in the Braddock Street church, Winchester, Va., at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, March 1.

Religious services were conducted by Bishop Marvin, after which the roll was called, when most of the members answered to their names.

Rev. John S. Martin, D. D., was re-elected secretary, with Rev. J. J. Armstrong, Rev. Dr. Coe and Rev. G. T. Tyler as assistants.

Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., president of the Northwestern University, recently spent a week in New Orleans, and preached and lectured in Ames chapel to large and appreciative audiences. The doctor appears in excellent health, and expressed himself as delighted with our sunny climate.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE MINUTES.—Rev. R. B. Crawford, secretary, informs us that the minutes have been published and mailed. By this time they are probably in the hands of the preachers.

One hundred and seventy were added to the Central Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Rev. Dr. Talmage's,) one Sunday recently. Over one thousand have been added to the church since the new tabernacle was opened.

Mr. Moody In New York.

The meetings have continued, says the *Independent* of March 2, with unabated interest during the past week. The inquiry meetings have been largely attended. The progress of the evangelists' labors, as shown in these meetings, is deemed encouraging in a very large degree, and Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey have frequently made references to it. Others who have been personally acquainted with all that has been done at the Hippodrome express the most hearty encouragement from what they have seen.

The Friday prayer meeting was, as usual, occupied with the subject of intemperance. Ten men were present who had been converted from habits of intemperance while the evangelists were in Philadelphia. The hour was given up to them, and four of the number stood in Mr. Moody's place, and told the story of their fall and subsequent conversion. They represented different grades of society, and there was considerable variety in their experiences. The effect of their simple and sometimes homely language was powerfully shown upon all present. Tears were in the eyes of men and women everywhere. Ministers, members of the choir, policemen and reporters all yielded to the influences.

The first prayer was offered by the Rev. A. D. Vail, and after a hymn had been sung Mr. Moody said: "We have with us to-day several friends from Philadelphia, who will tell us what their experience has been. They are not accustomed to speaking to an audience like this; but I hope you will pray for them as they speak, and make them feel that they are among friends." He then read from John i, 11 and 12: "He came unto his own, and his own received him not; but as many as received him, to them gave he power." "That," said Mr. Moody, "explains every darkened soul in New York. There is no one so vile that he cannot save him."

Mr. Jamieson, a night laborer in the gas works in Philadelphia, was introduced. He said he was not accustomed to speaking before such an audience, but added: "When you have the religion of Jesus Christ you are not afraid to do anything for his cause." He said he was formerly accustomed to make $3 a day, and go home and tell his wife he made only $1.25. The difference he spent for liquor. He had joined temperance societies, but they did not help him for any length of time. One evening he was out with his friends, and they were drinking, when one of them suggested that they go to the revival meetings, as he had heard that Mr. Sankey was a "red-hot singer." The sermon came home to him, Jamieson, and he prayed. "The prayer," he said, "was the hardest work I ever did in my life. It made me sweat more than working around the hot fires of the gas works. We now have prayer meetings at the works. There are one hundred Christians there, and a gospel mill near by is for sale."

Others were also introduced, and at the close Mr. Moody prayed that these men might be blessed, and have strength to keep always near to Christ.

Sunday morning Mr. Moody preached from the words: "Occupy till I come." He dwelt with great power on the need that every Christian should do what he can. Every one has his peculiar gifts, and what the church most needs is that no one should hide his talent in the earth. In the evening Mr. Moody preached from "What think ye of Christ?" The daily meeting was more largely attended than ever.

MARRIED.

FOX—BROACH.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the twenty-eighth of February, by Rev. A. M. Jones, Mr. John Fox to Miss Ida Broach, all of Crenshaw county, Ala.

SIMS, McGEE.—At the residence of the bride's father on the first of February, 1876, by Rev. A. M. Jones, Mr. William A. Sims to Miss Medora McGee, all of Crenshaw county, Ala.

PACK—FERNESS.—At the residence of Rev. T. Mantlehand, in Franklin parish, La., on the 16th of February, 1876, by Rev. T. H. McCollum, Mr. W. R. Pack to Miss G. E. Furness.

SHELLER—BURKHALTER.—By the same, at the same time and place, Mr. L. E. Sheller to Miss E. R. Burkhalter, all of Franklin parish, La.

HANNAN—HANNAN.—By the same, at the residence of Dr. Geddes, February 22, 1876, Mr. Edwin Hannan to Miss Mary Hannan, all of Franklin parish, La.

MARTIN—JOHNSON.—At the residence of Thomas Cosgrove, February —, 1876, by T. S. West, Mr. P. N. Martin, of Wayne, and Frances Hutchinson of Rankin county, Miss.

Frank Schmidt, of Grossetta, has a watch for sale.

SLEDGE.—On Thursday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's father, in Marengo county, Ala., by the Rev. D. Mt. Richard P. Allen to Miss Roberta, [illegible]

HARPER—[illegible]

Allen, to Rocky Springs, Miss., on the 26th ult., by Rev. W. H. Lowe, R. Featherston, Mr. William W. Harper to Miss Olivia Harper, all of Rocky Springs.

McCOY—COLLINS.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Smith county, Miss., December 23, 1875, by Rev. B. A. Sibley, Mr. W. S. McCoy to Miss Maude E. Switzenburg.

BOYKIN—ALFORD.—By the same, February 16th, at the residence of Mr. Henry Myers, Mr. D. Boykin to Miss M. E. Alford, all of Smith county, Miss.

Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, in one of his addresses at the missionary anniversary in Indianapolis, held recently, dropped a very significant remark. Alluding to his late round-the-world trip: "In all my travels," he said, "I never saw *a new heathen temple*. All the pagan worship I witnessed was in an old, dilapidated temple." "Now that which decayeth and waxeth old," saith the inspired writer of Hebrew, "is ready to vanish away." How different is the aspect of Christianity to-day!

Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall, of Mississippi, says the Richmond *Christian Advocate* of March 2, is on a brief visit to our city. We were glad to grasp his friendly hand. He preached an eloquent and impressive sermon at Broad Street church last Sunday. The doctor is looking well, and is full of zeal and Christian love. May his days be long, happy and useful.

An old Scotch lady gave a pointed reply to a minister who knew he had offended her, and expressed surprise that she should come so regularly to hear him preach. Said she: "My quarrel's wi' you, man; it's no wi' the gospel."

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and of Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending March 4, 1876.

A—American News Company, Ainsworth & Co, N W Ayer & Son, M S Andrews, Authors' Publishing Company, H F Adams, William H Augustus $2, Oscar M Addison, American Tract Society $1 G Andrews $1.50, H F Alexander.

B—J W Burke & Co, Thomas W Brown, W H Bennett $5.45, J Lane Borden $2.18, J H Bolter & Co, E G Bleker (2 cents), R T Bratton, J W Bryant, Bowen & Pope, J M Brown, G D Bastamonta, William F Beers, D P Bradford $2, Hattie Brown $2.50, T A Boddie, Ritchie J Briggs, Mrs C F Bowen, Robert Robertson $5.

C—Thomas Y Crowell, William R Crandall & Co, S H Cope $2, J W Chesbrough, Cox & Co, S H Cox, Thomas Campbell $1.50, W P H Comp $2, S F Coffigny, A L Chase $2, H N Cook, 2 cents, M Curtis, Jr, Deamer & Peck, A L Cook & Co, Mrs Mary Ann Chapman (2 cents).

D—C T Dillingham, four letters, A H Davis, M Delbosc, 2 cents, W F Dingman $2, E B Downer, Danger Iron & Co $2, Mrs Jessie Brandigee, 2 cents, Walter Edmonds, T H Don $1.25, W A Dana, P McFlanagan $2.50, Eugene Dorlagon jr, $2, M M Dawes, [illegible] $1.50, [illegible] $2, H W Dodge.

E—T J Evans, John A Ellis, Ebenezer Jackson, 2 letters $6.10, N Trisbagio, Mrs Mary [illegible] W F Fabri & Co.

F—John Fogg, John Foley, E E Frothingham, 2 letters $6.10, N Trisbagio, Mrs Mary [illegible] W F Fabri & Co.

G—A T Gowen, H Gardner & Co, Boyd M Gee, [illegible] John A Gee, [illegible] P Gowan $4.75, Miss Mary Gallion 2 cents, T H Gaines, W W [illegible]

H—John C Hackaday, Hopkins County, W H Harvey & Co, [illegible] Harper $1.25, W T Harden, Brooks, Hall & Co, 2 newspapers, Redman & Hoyt, William Harden $2, H Harper, W H Hayes, W C Holt, W H Hunt.

I—Robert S Ide 2.

J—A M Jones, [illegible] Jones, 2 letters, 50 cents, Johnson $2, [illegible] Wainright, D E Jones, Iwo [illegible]

K—[illegible] Kingsbury, E Kelly, C Kelley [illegible] Kenner, J W Knott.

L—Robert S Lacombe, Lewis & Harrison, Pelham & Lee $4, Lehman, Durr & Co, Mrs Tamplin, H F Long $2, J M Lacoste $5, George A Learned & Co.

M—T Moody, J D Mayo, P H Moss, two letters, A L O F McCrimmon $5, D L McVean, Mrs P K Myers, 1 [illegible] J M McKee, Hardy Mobley, J F Massey, E H Myers, F M Martin & Co, J F Markham, T H Mississippi, Morgan Envelopes, [illegible] W S Mitchell & Co, P Morton & Co.

N—J F Newcomer, two letters, E N Northrop, two letters, W B Nevins, R D N [illegible] 25 cents, Robert A Nye.

O—A F O Neal, James A Orr, 2 letters, James Osgood, R W Overton, Perkins, Miss Josephine O'Neil.

P—Mrs Grace V Parr, W B Phelps, Rev A Pitts, J Josiah Wade Perry, S M Pettingill & Co, George A Prince & Co, H H Perkins, W C P P & C R R Co, [illegible] W Perry, W T Powers $5, [illegible] $2, W B Porter, [illegible] M Patton, H H Peabody, J F Pattosog.

R—A M Richardson, [illegible] Rice, Robertson & Bro, [illegible] Rev B F Rogers, [illegible] Mrs Sarah Ramsey $1, Rev B Rowe & Co, A A Robinson $5, Roberts & Hoadways.

S—W B Stevens, A H Stevens, A H Stewart, J W Sandell $1, Sh Co, Dixon & Co, J M Sowell, W D Stanton, Miss Belle Sanders $2, J F Stoddard $5, J F Sparks, J W Scarborough, Miss Hortense Spencer $1, Schroeder, A H Sterland, E D Smith, [illegible] Scott $1, J B R Sanders $1, George H Sweet, [illegible] Mrs J M Sylvester, Miss Sallie Sharp, Samuel Smith, [illegible] Sweet.

T—W B Thompson, James A Tenney, F M Tobey, J W Tinsley $2, R Thalheimer, [illegible] Miss Lula Taylor, [illegible] B A Thomas, W H Tate.

U—Thomas J Upton, [illegible] Upton.

V—F B Van Valkenburg.

W—Wilson, Hinks & Co, A E Wilson & Co, S Wyeth & Co, J H Wright & Hall, Warner & Co, Woodward & Co, Woodruff & Stalls, [illegible] White & Co, W E White, F B Warden, Sr, Mrs S Ann Wade, R Williamson, A V Walker & Co, [illegible] Weaver & Co, S Westcott, H Wagner, W H Wagner, W W Oliver.

To Our Agents.

[illegible] Mineral Waters. The use of [illegible] has been rapidly increasing for the past two years. Those who use them, and those who have visited the springs and learned the advantages of visiting the wells and springs whence they come, can at once understand the immense trade which has grown up in these waters. Messrs. Frotscher & Hart, druggists, 49 Canal street.

Furniture.—We have known [illegible] for years, and have traded with him, and had work done at his establishment during the time of [illegible] guarantee, and are glad to recommend him as an industrious, honorable and reliable dealer. We have never had any cause of complaint. See his advertisement.

Louisiana Cotton Drill.—The cotton planter who has no knowledge of the advantages of the above named cotton drill should send at once to Mr. Richard Frotscher, Nos. 15 and 17 Dumaine street, for a circular. We are glad that this valuable implement has fallen into such hands. See his advertisement in another column.

Choice Family Groceries.—Fresh, choice and cheap groceries may be had at the establishment of Mr. D. Moriarty, Nos. 249, 251, 253 and 255 Poydras street. Mr. Moriarty has a good name among his patrons. See his advertisement in another column.

Levy Bros., 580 Magazine street, pay particular attention to country orders for dry goods.

THE SOAP ENTERPRISE.—We insert a card of the awarding committee of the Southern States Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, held in this city last week, by which all the premiums are awarded to our enterprising and excellent fellow-citizen, James H. Keller. The mammoth establishment of Mr. Keller, with its varied and ingenious appliances for manufacturing soaps, is a monument of well-directed enterprise, and no small credit to Southern manufacturing.

SLATE roofing composition and building paper are increasing in demand, and the public is very much indebted to our fellow-citizen, Edward Thompson, Esq., for valuable improvements in the roofing, as the result of his own discoveries, and for the introduction of superior qualities of the latter. We call special attention to his advertisements of these useful articles.

FLASH, LEWIS & Co.—The card of the above firm is to be found in our columns this issue. They have heretofore maintained a good reputation in business circles, and their card is entitled to attention. It is but just and reasonable that those who have seen damaging allusions to the firm should defer their opinion till they have an opportunity of being heard.

I HAVE used one of the Infallible Fire Kindlers for twenty-two months, have had it lighted more than twenty-five hundred times for use or to exhibit, and it burns better now than it did the first six months I used it, and I think that within the next five years nine-tenths of the householders in the United States and Territories will use it, and it will cross both oceans, and will be found in the palaces of the rich and the hovels of the poor of every country on the globe. I mean just what I say.—*Dr. J. T. Moore, Starkville, Miss.*

WE call attention to the new advertisement of Cullet's Pocket Inhaler that appears in another part of our paper. Every one afflicted with nasal, throat or lung diseases is interested to learn of a new remedy, especially when it can be obtained for a small outlay.

WE ALL the attention of our readers to the notice of Burnett's preparations under the head of this class Notices. Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair and Burnett's Vanilla are highly spoken of by competent judges.

TRIAL.—St. Bernard coal delivered [illegible] Mobile Electric Light Co., Limited, [illegible] Agent for this paper, [illegible] 22 Carondelet street.

The attention of parties wanting [illegible] is called to the advertisement of the Bellefonte Manufacturing Company, in another column.

FOR China or glassware go to Nolte & Vidal's, Canal Palace, 701 Canal Street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE Books and Stationery, Camp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best selected stock in the South, and in accordance of style, fineness of material, perfection of work and right in our line of

LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and all orders or favors entrusted to us will be duly and promptly executed as can be found in any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
Camp Street, under City Hotel,
New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE
ON
MOST LIBERAL TERMS,
A
SURVEYOR'S TRANSIT,
AN INSTRUMENT, GOOD AS NEW.
LIST PRICE ..... $200.
Inquire of
ROBERT J. HART,
61 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS

BURNETT'S Cocoaine allays irritation of the scalp, leaving it in a healthy condition, and promotes a luxuriant growth of hair. Burnett's Cocoaine has received the highest testimonials from eminent chemists, for its wonderful properties in preventing the growth and preserving the beauty of the human hair. Ladies dressing their hair will find it a valuable preparation, as it keeps the hair in place, and makes a beautiful natural gloss to the hair. Sold by druggists generally. Ask for Burnett's shape for bonnets.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSE-NESS, all relief is from [illegible] will be immediately relieved at the most immediate notice. Full directions with the use of [illegible]

ELECTRICITY, for curing diseases, was or years treated with ridicule. At the present time [illegible] attempts to ridicule its power, but any one of the unbiased portion of the world's history have made it a study, and to [illegible] of the effects of electricity in [illegible] found it a certain remedy in all [illegible] hospitals and private practices [illegible] Electricity can be had at [illegible] of the Pearl Belt Co., [illegible] New York.

TO AND ALL Are you suffering [illegible] Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, or Throat and Lung Affections? If so, you will be rewarded by a single application of the discovery accidentally to a terrible sufferer and it saved his life. Show to positive proof that it has [illegible] Their medicine provided their case. [illegible] by the [illegible]

W. H. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, Buffalo, N.Y.

J. H. KELLER
Has received the following premiums for
SOAPS.
No. 1—Best Castile Soap, Duplex.
No. 2—Best Family Soap made in South or Southwestern States, Nos. 1 and 2.
No. 3—Largest display of Soaps in variety and [illegible] Diploma.
GEO. W. KENDALL,
T. J. JOSEPH,
ANDREW CAYARRE,
Awarding Committee.
A true copy. Attest:

Slate Roofing Composition.
Fire-Proof & Preservative Coating
FOR SHINGLE AND METAL ROOFS.
EDWARD THOMPSON,
Manufacturer of Building Papers,
90 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Returning thanks for past favors the undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to
134 and 134 Camp St., cor. Calliope,
WHERE HE CONTINUES TO
BUY, SELL, STORE, REMOVE, PACK
And Repair Furniture
of every description. Pictures and looking glasses framed. JOHN ROIS.
Nos. 132 and 134 Camp street.

CHEAP AND CHOICE FAMILY GROCERY.
D. MORIARTY,
Nos. 249, 251, 253 and 255 Poydras St.,
Corner of Poydras Market.
A consistent supply of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Pure Green and Black Teas a specialty. Goods delivered free of charge, and satisfaction in quality and price guaranteed. mh9 6m

INFALLIBLE FIRE KINDLER
$5.00 TO $16.00 A DAY made at home by male or female agents, selling the INFALLIBLE FIRE KINDLERS, for Kindling Wood or Coal. Fires without shavings or paper. Twenty fires made at the cost of one cent. Nothing to good for preventing worms or caterpillars from fruit trees. Forty diplomas awarded by State and Counties. Sole control of a town or county to one agent. Samples mailed for 50 cents. Address R. P. SMITH, Cor. Elm and Pearl Streets, New Albany, Ind. mh9 6mow

H. J. RIVET,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines
AND PERFUMERY, AND IMPORTER OF FRENCH PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.
Cor. Bienville and Chartres Sts.,
NEW ORLEANS
Proprietor of the celebrated Peyrhand Bitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

To Our Friends and the Public.

IT IS a fact that we are charged with a violation of the revenue laws having been circulated to our prejudice, and having received from our correspondents throughout the South and West a large number of letters of kindly interest and sympathy, we desire in this manner to correct any erroneous impressions that may be entertained by our friends or customers, especially those outside of this city, who are not advised of the exact nature of the charges made.

These charges embrace only technical irregularities in the keeping of our books, and are such as might be brought against any business house dealing in goods subject to revenue tax.

We have not been charged with defrauding or attempting to defraud the government of its just dues.

At the proper time we will be able to vindicate ourselves, and establish our entire innocence of the charges against us.

FLASH, LEWIS & CO.
NEW ORLEANS, March 5, 1876. mh9 1m

MINERAL WATER DEPOT,
139 ..... CANAL STREET 139
Touro Buildings, near Bourbon street.
A FULL STOCK of American and Foreign Waters, always fresh, on hand.
FRIEDRICHSHALL, BITTER WATER,
VICHY, SELTZ, CARLSBAD,
CONGRESS, BLUE LICK,
GETTYSBURG, BLADON,
HATHORN, CHAMPION,
SODA LAKE, MAGNETIC, ETC.

COOL WATERS
Always brought from ice-cold springs and fountains.
Our visitors are particularly requested to examine the purity of our Artificial Waters on draught, as we have gained the reputation of excelling all other houses in the States in the manner of preparing them.
FREDERICKSON & HARTE,
mh9 2t Druggists and Chemists.

THE
Louisiana Cotton Drill.
PATENTED BY H. STOKELIN, JR., IBERIA, LA., APRIL 20, 1875.
RICHARD FROTSCHER,
MANUFACTURER AND PROPRIETOR,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
THE most simple and efficient Drill ever invented. The majority of Drills from high-priced to the poorest, are either too complicated to be used and regulated by a light hand, or else do not put down the work satisfactorily. The Louisiana Drill is simple and at the same time will perform the work it is intended for in perfection.
For particulars send for circulars to
RICHARD FROTSCHER, Seedsman,
Nos. 15 and 17 Dumaine street,
New Orleans, La.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDING PAPER,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
A Substitute for Plastering,
AT HALF THE COST.
The ornamental is exactly the part of **Plastering** and **Wall Paper combined**, making a handsome and durable finish. It furnishes a home manufacture to render cool or comfortable. Rats, mice, and other vermin will not touch it.
Paper Oil-Cloth and Carpeting.
This is finished in a brilliant color to defend carpet designs, and makes an excellent covering for floors, in lieu of oil-cloth, matting, &c., and is much cheaper than either, and equally as durable, and can be cleaned with water as required. Samples of this Paper will be sent by mail to any address, on receipt of postage stamps. Address,
EDWARD THOMPSON,
General Agent of Manufactures,
90 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.
mh9 2t

TO THE PUBLIC.
AS CERTAIN PARTIES are advertising themselves as being "Sole Agents" of the "best manufacturers of Perique Tobacco" at Grand Point, St. James parish, I would respectfully state that I am
THE DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT
Of the following manufacturers of Grand Point:
DESTAVS ROUSSEL,
LEWIS ROUSSEL,
AUGUSTAVE ROUSSEL,
F. ST. PIERRE,
And many others.
EDMOND BOURGEOIS,
mh9 1m No. 19 Conti street.

Recent Additions to Stock
PER NEW YORK STEAMERS.
30 POCKETS finest Manilla-fine LAWN
Separate bales genuine MADRAS
40 half chests choicest Formosa OOLONG
The best mark of Tea imported into New York this season
25 packages Imperial GUNPOWDER, JAPAN and ENGLISH BREAKFAST
30 barrels Cut Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated SUGARS
10 barrels Pinhead OATMEAL
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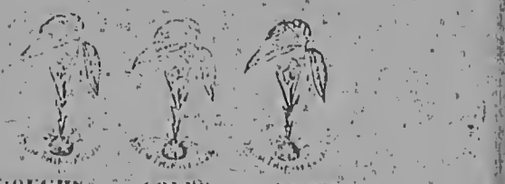

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How to Dye Mosses, Grasses, Etc.

It may interest some of our readers to know how the Germans dye grasses, etc., in a great variety of unnatural colors; but we have our hopes that few people will follow them in the use of blue moss and other equally tasteless artificial productions. The following notes are from the *Neuste Erfahrungen und Erfindungen*:

To Dye Moss.—Green: Boil one-half pound of alum in four quarts of water, and dissolve one-half pound of finely-triturated mineral blue in it, and a dark green dye is the result. Or a very beautiful green dye may be made with indigo carmine and picric acid, adding water to reduce it to the desired hue. As picric acid is rarely to be had of uniform strength, the exact proportions cannot be given. The same dye may be used for grasses.

Black: Two ounces of logwood in one quart of water, one-half ounce of alum, and three ounces of copperas, the whole boiled together, and the moss dipped into it while hot. Or two parts of logwood and one of Fleabane, thoroughly boiled together, and a little green vitriol.

Red: The best way to make this color is to boil as much red aniline in rain water as will produce a pretty red. The dye should be hot when the moss is dipped.

To Bleach and Dye Everlasting Flowers.—Bleaching: Put a number of flowers, which have previously been placed in a warm chamber to cause them to open, in a vessel containing a solution of chloride of lime, one half ounce of soda, and two quarts of water. Cover the vessel, and leave it as it is, in a moderate temperature, for four or five days. During this period the flowers first change to an orange color and afterward to a bluish white. As soon as these changes show themselves take the flowers out and pour off the fluid, and fill it up again, using this time only one ounce of chloride of lime and no soda. Let the flowers remain in this until quite white, subsequently drying them in a warm oven.

Dyeing.—Carmine: One-quarter loth about two drachms of Munich lac, one-quarter quint (about one-half drachm) ultramarine blue, dissolved in twelve loth (about six ounces) of warm water. Rose: One-quarter quint of extract of safflower, dissolved in one quart of cold water. Dark blue: One loth indigo extract in a quart of water. Cornflower blue: One-half loth blue aniline, two loth spirits of wine, in one quart of water. Violet: One-half loth violet aniline, with the same proportions of water and spirit. Light blue: One-half loth Prussian blue, dissolved in a quart of water. Dark blue: One loth of catechu, boiled in a quart of water. Light green: One-quarter loth picric acid, and one-quarter quint of indigo in twenty loth of alcohol. Black: as given above. Orange: Three loth of borax in two quarts of hot water, leaving the flowers to steep for some time.

The dyes for grasses, etc., are made in the same way.

To Preserve Asters.—Place a vessel containing muriatic acid and sulphur in a suitable air-tight box, and hang the asters in it.

To Bronze or Gild Grasses, Etc.—Take a solution of equal parts of oil of turpentine and copal lac, and immerse the grasses, such as Anthoxanthum, Briza, etc., and before they are quite dry strew them over with gold, silver or copper bronze. All other colors for grasses are put on as follows: Dip the grass in a very thin solution of gum arabic, and, when they are partially dry, lay on the color with a soft pencil.

To Dye Asters, Etc.—Take a pint of water and add an eighteenth part of sulphuric acid, and dip the newly-cut flowers into it singly, afterward hanging them up to dry in an airy, shady place, when they will assume a beautiful red color. Zinnias, pansies, pelargoniums, fuchsias, etc., may be dipped in a very thin gum and afterward dried, care being taken that the leaves retain their natural position. Where the leaves happen to stick together they may easily be parted with a penknife.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

POLE BEANS WITHOUT POLES. J. B. Root, of Rockford, Ill., tells, in his Garden Manual, how he succeeded last year in raising Lima beans without poles. One fifth of an acre was planted in hills, six seeds to each, eyes down, and when the runners were three feet high, if straightened up, the tips were flipped off, thus inducing prompt development of all blossoms, and a set of side shoots which clung to each other and formed a sort of cone. No more pinching in was practiced for fear of too late a growth. The result was that the plants seemed content with a less stature, and a large proportion of the settings matured. The crop was fully one half greater than ever before, and more than a half greater than that on poles the same season. Hereafter he will confine himself to this method, with the difference that a fifth set deep will be used for each hill. This will furnish something for the vine to cling to in a wind, and the top of the lath will be a good point at which to nip the vine. It is added that if the crop is raised for ripe beans there should be several pickings, as some of the pods touch the ground, and in a wet time the beans become stained. While others are advised, on the strength of this experience, to try the plan, it is "recommended that with this, as with all new things, to 'hasten slowly,' and never risk an entire crop on an experiment."

SOME HINTS.—A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* offers the following hints:

It don't pay to rest thin wheel tires. The chief strength of the wheel lies in the rim.

There is great economy in soaking the felloes of business wagon wheels with raw linseed oil; it will preserve the wood and save the necessity of frequent tire setting—an operation to be avoided.

When you buy a new fork or hoe, good farming requires that you oil the handle. It costs but a trifle, and your tool looks better, and will wear longer.

Good harness kept soft with neat's-foot oil is a credit to the owner and a comfort to the animal that wears it. Soft harness is stronger than a dry, hard one. It is slightly elastic and bends without breaking.

Horse stalls are usually made too narrow. A tired horse needs room to turn over and stretch his limbs; fatal injuries come from confining spirited horses in short, narrow stalls. A friend had the best one of a valuable span kicked by a strange horse in a short stall, which broke a leg. A pair of handsome Western horses were brought to take the place of the bays, and one of them in one year knocked down a hip, perhaps by the narrow stall, and is now of trifling value.

HOW LONG WILL BUTTER KEEP?—A series of observations were recently made in the milk-testing establishment of the municipality of Thun, with a view of determining the time during which butter could be kept fresh under varying conditions. The following are certain results obtained, and seem to be worthy of consideration by housekeepers as well as dairymen: When kept in a warm, living-room, at a constant temperature of 59° Fahrenheit, the butter became rancid after one day's exposure; and in a well-ventilated dairy, at a temperature of 54° Fahrenheit, after four days. In this latter apartment, the temperature remaining at 53° Fahrenheit, but the butter being surrounded with water, the change did not occur till a lapse of thirteen days, which was increased to fifteen when the butter was submerged in the cold water. These tests were made with pure, *fresh* butter, but when the sample was pressed and slightly salted it was found that in the well-ventilated dairy, with the temperature at 53° Fahrenheit, it remained sweet for twenty-nine days.

THE CULTIVATION OF TRUFFLES IN FRANCE.—Large tracts of land in the south of France, not hitherto cultivated, are being planted with the kind of oak-trees beneath which truffles are generally found, and it is expected that each acre of this land, lately sold as low as $25, will yield a crop of truffles worth $100 per year. The experiment has already been tried in the department of the Vaucluse, and in the course of the last twenty years one hundred and fifty thousand acres, which were absolutely unproductive, have been planted; and are yielding a rich return. The cost of plantation, which is borne by the commune, does not exceed twenty francs per acre on hilly ground, and, though rather greater in the lowlands, the crops are proportionately heavier. Acorns only are planted on the hilly ground, but saplings of five or six years' growth, placed in rows about forty feet apart, are found to answer best in the lowlands. The ground between the rows of trees is planted with vines, which, after five or six years, repay the cost of the plantation and its culture.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

STEP PUDDING.—Take one cup of suet, chopped fine; one cup of raisins, chopped; one-half cup of English currants; one cup of syrup, one cup of sour milk; two even teaspoons of soda. Mix the suet, raisins and currants well into the syrup; then add the sour milk; next the soda, pulverized and well mixed in a handful of dry flour. Stir until it begins to foam, then add enough flour to form a stiff batter. Steam one and one half hours. For a large family double the quantity will be required, and it should be steamed two hours. Serve hot.

Sauce for Pudding.—One half cup of butter, one half cup of sugar; beat those together with one heaping tablespoonful of flour. Pour into it a little at a time, stirring all the while, one pint of boiling water, and let it simmer on the stove a few minutes. Add one teaspoonful of lemon extract, and the juice of one lemon, or a teaspoonful of lemon sugar.

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Scientific.

—Pere Secchi has just published the results of his examination of solar protuberances and spots from April 25 to June 28, 1875. He finds that the daily number of protuberances and spots steadily diminished. The great metallic eruptions ceased when the large spots disappeared—the protuberances diminished in height. The faculæ and spots disappeared from the poles and were confined to the zone of the equator. These observations are in every way confirmatory of the views of Lockyer, Stewart and others, that there is a very close connection between the violence of a solar disturbance and the size of the sun-spots. It may appear, on further study, that the connection is just as close between the solar changes and the peculiar and long-continued rain of the past spring and summer.

—Few bodies are more easily electrified than collodion. With the least friction by the hand the membrane adheres to the fingers. If a collodion sheet be fixed, like a flag, to a glass tube, and waved in dry and hot air, it is electrified. Other uses of collodion sheets, here mentioned, are in experiments on polarization of light, on colors of thin films, on diathermacy, on vibrations in acoustics. M. Gripon prepares these sheets by dissolving 1.5 to 1.7 grains gun cotton in a mixture of 50 grains alcohol and 50 grains ether. The collodion is poured on a glass plate after the latter has been breathed upon so as to receive a coating of moisture. When, after some hours, the collodion is dry, the plate is put in water; and a sheet of paper having been applied and attached to the collodion by the edges, the film is drawn off with the paper.

—The remarkable and unique collection of the Thames valley remains of extinct British quadrupeds, formerly belonging to Sir Antonio Brady of Stratford le Point, has been acquired by the British Museum. This magnificent series of specimens consists of elephants, rhinoceroses, deer, oxen, etc., which have been discovered, during the last thirty years in the Ilford marshes. It is stated to contain remains of no less than one hundred elephants, referable to two species—the mammoth (*Elephas primigenius* and the *E. antiquus*—which are represented of every age and size; of eighty-six results of rhinoceroses, of three species—*R. megarhinus, R. leptorhinus*, and *R. tecthorhinus*; of some five hundred specimens, constituting fully one-half of the collection, of various ruminants, as the stag, bison or ox, including seven examples of the great Irish elk and fifty of the reindeer. The Thames valley hippopotamus and the British lion are also both represented.

—One of the most beautifully-printed memoirs that has ever appeared in this country, both as regards the illustrations and text, is the elaborate work on fossil butterflies, by Mr. S. H. Scudder, the first of the "memoirs" of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It will be remembered that it was presented by Mrs. Thompson, of New York, to the association as a publication fund, which has been used in printing this memoir. The plates were engraved in Europe, from exquisite drawings, made in part by the author, now confessedly the leading authority on fossil insects. The work is based on specimens existing in the museums of France, Germany, Switzerland and England. Fossil butterflies and moths are exceedingly rare, as these delicate creatures occur in fine-grained stones, etc. Indeed, while the insects comprise nearly four-fifths of the animal kingdom, few have been preserved as fossils, and these few so fragmentary a state as to present great difficulty to the student.

—At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences a walnut was exhibited from Mr. Heidekoper, of Meadville, Pa., which had all the appearances of being a hybrid between the butternut and black walnut. The fruit was of the ovoid form of the butternut, but the smooth surface of the black walnut, being entirely devoid of visibility. The walnut seems to make natural hybrids with some facility, there are instances on record of hybrids between the English walnut and the black or American species. It is perhaps a wonder that when plants hybridize so readily the forms do not multiply, and break down the characters that define the species. But Mr. Naudin's views are correct—that hybrids return in a few generations to the form of their female parents—we find a beautiful provision for guarding against any of permanent effects from these hybrid accidents. At the same meeting a hybrid fruit was exhibited between two species of Pyrus *P. sinensis* and *P. communis* the common garden pear.

—A new French method of drying sandy molds is alleged to effect an average saving of some fifty per cent. The old plan of using sheets of iron, which a three coke tro is maintained involves a great loss of calorific, the drying is effected only by radiation, and in a space where the air has generally free access. The new method appears to be very simple. Near the most convenient end of the mold a hole is dug in the ground, and in this is placed a coke stove, communicating with the mold by means of a short horizontal pipe, through which all the gases of the coke pass. On the other end of the mold is mounted a chimney pipe, the upper end of which is carried out through the roof or side of the foundry; and in the chimney is a damper to regulate the draught. The stove being thus partly or entirely sunk in the ground, there is little or no radiation from it, and little loss of heat and fuel, as all of the gases enter and pass through the mold, and are at once carried away by the pipe into the open air. Thus in certain cases requiring, by the ordinary method, but of coke, only one-fifth of that quantity is needed.

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BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS,
VALISES AND BAGS.
SEWING MACHINES.—Agent for Empire and Gold Medal.
Nos. 99 and 101 Canal Street,
fe17 1m New Orleans.

COAL..... COAL.
H. & C. TYLER,
9 ..... CARONDELET ST. 9
will sell Pittsburg, Anthracite and Cannel COAL, in quantities to suit customers, at the lowest market rates.
fe10 3m H. & C. TYLER.

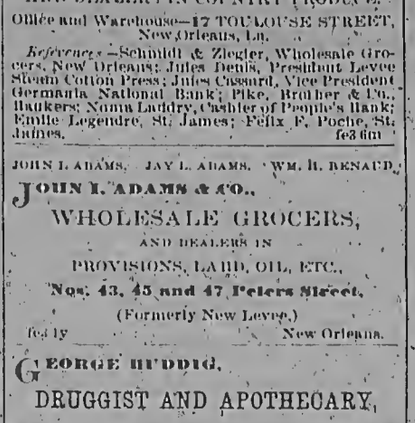
FLORIAN LANGE. FELIX LEGENDRE.
LANGE & LEGENDRE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Office and Warehouse—17 TOULOUSE STREET, New Orleans, La.
References—Schmidt & Ziegler, Wholesale Grocers, New Orleans; Jules Denis, President Levee Steam Cotton Press; Jules Cassard, Vice President Germania National Bank; Pike, Brother & Co., Bankers; Numa Laidley, Cashier of People's Bank; Emile Legendre, St. James; Felix F. Poche, St. James. fe3 6m

JOHN I. ADAMS. JAY L. ADAMS. WM. H. BENARD.
JOHN I. ADAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS, LARD, OIL, ETC.,
Nos. 43, 45 and 47 Peters Street,
(Formerly New Levee.)
fe3 1y New Orleans.

GEORGE RUDDIG,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
119 ..... ST. CHARLES STREET 119
Bet. Felicity and Polymnia, New Orleans.
Prescriptions carefully compounded. ja6 3m

ANDREW J. AIKEN. JOHN W. WATT.
AIKEN & WATT,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
40 Union Street, New Orleans, La.
Special attention given to orders for the purchase of all descriptions of Produce, Agricultural Implements and Plantation Supplies. mch11 1y

LOUISIANA STEAM SASH, BLIND
—AND—
DOOR FACTORY,
ROBERTS & CO., PROPRIETORS
301, 303, 305 and 307 Gravier Street,
Country orders solicited. (P.O. Box 1) New Orleans.



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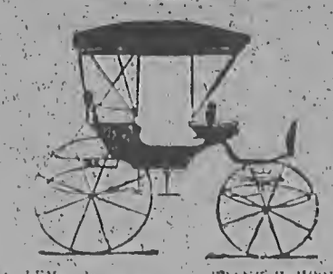

J. A. LUM. FRANK H. HOOKER.
J. A. LUM & CO.,
(MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC.,
162 Gravier and 13 Union Street.
A SPECIALTY MADE OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. mh11 1y

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. CHAS. E. KELLS & DR. F. VIET,
DENTISTS,
42 ..... DAUPHINE STREET 42
First door from Canal, New Orleans.
Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of Nitrous Oxide Gas.
Established since 1858. fe21 3m

A. L. TUCKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Late of Franklin, St. Mary Parish, La.)
160 ..... COMMON STREET 160
de5 1y (Up stairs.) New Orleans.

REMOVAL. A CARD. To the Patrons of the late firm of Merrick & Foster: Having expressed my wishes of many of my patrons I have removed my office from its late location on Napoleon avenue to 170 CARONDELET, 1st west side, corner of Delord street. This office is here both located by reason of its affording excellent rooms and the right kind for its central location and ease of access by car lines.
My patrons need scarcely be reminded that no efforts will be spared to render them the best service by Dr. Dowling, the dentist who fits the [illegible]
ja1 1y J. R. WALKER, D. D. S.

DR. R. H. DeVILLENEUVE,
HOMŒOPATH,
OFFICE—151 CANAL ST., NEAR BARONNE,
NEW ORLEANS.
Office hours—From 12 to 4 P. M. Persons by letter for these Also would like to try the Homœopathic treatment. Terms $2 for each prescription and medicine to fit. Address P. O. Box 1270. fe5 6m

JAMES W. BARNUM,
SURGEON DENTIST,
508 ..... MAGAZINE STREET 508
Near the Market.
ly8 1y NEW ORLEANS.

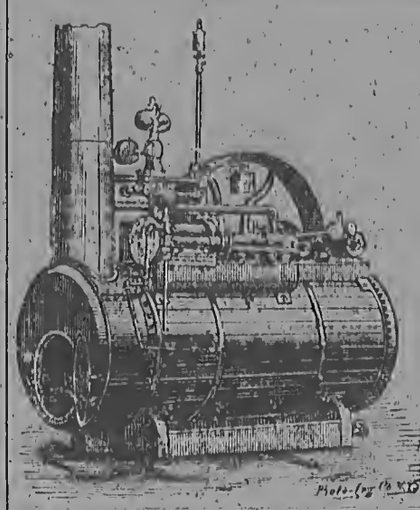
DR. C. J. BICKHAM,
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE,
643 Magazine St., Corner of Jackson,
NEW ORLEANS.
Office Hours—Eight to nine A. M. and three to four P. M. 3m11

DR. J. J. LYONS,
NO. 219 CARONDELET STREET
Between Julia and St. Joseph.
ja24 1y New Orleans.

E. T. MERRICK, formerly Chief Justice Louisiana. W. W. RACK. W. D. FOSTER.
MERRICK, RACK & FOSTER,
ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS
AND SOLICITORS,
Corner of Camp Street and Commercial Place,
no26 New Orleans

GLASS STAINERS
CUTTERS, AND EMBOSSERS.
CHURCH WINDOWS A SPECIALTY.
Estimates and Samples on application.
WM. COULTER & SON.
102 & 104 E. 2d St., CINCINNATI, O.
mh11 6y

MISCELLANEOUS.

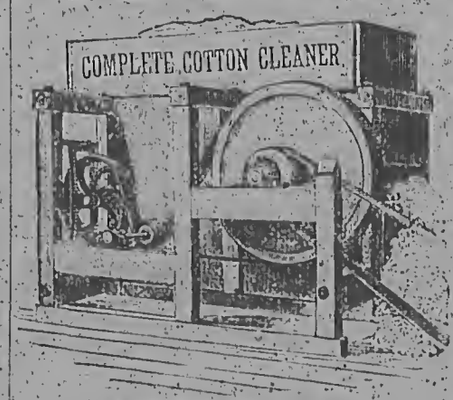


PAYNE'S
Portable Engines.
5 TO 15 HORSE POWER.
B. J. WEST,
SOLE AGENT,
115 and 117 Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST, ETC.
fe24 6m

MOURNING GOODS.

WE CLAIM THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO OUR
LARGE STOCK OF BLACK GOODS,
WHICH IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY ARTICLE.
PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE ABOVE.
D. H. HOLMES,
155 Canal and 15 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, La.
fe17 3m

C. C. C.



The Complete Cotton Cleaner, a New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginner,—thoroughly removes all Dusty Dirt, Sand and light Trash from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grades.
No gin house should be without one of these "cleaners." It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days work.
Manufactured and sold by
Allison Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.
Send for Circulars and Price list.
FRIERSON & CO., Agents, 77 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.
de7 6m

PHILIP WERLEIN,
NOS. 78, 80, 82 AND 86 BARONNE ST., NEW ORLEANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC, ETC.
The best PIANOS AND ORGANS, such as the *Chickering, Dunham, Decker Bros. Hale Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin and Estey Organs.*
The largest stock, the best Pianos and Organs, the easiest terms and the lowest prices in the South. No trashy, unreliable Pianos kept. Every instrument sold is fully warranted to be as represented, and to give satisfaction. ja6 1y

MISFIT CARPETS.

Good Second-Hand and Misfit English Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Etc., very cheap at the Old Place.
112 FULTON STREET, N. Y.
SIDE ENTRANCE OPPOSITE FULTON STREET PRAYER MEETING.
Goods Sent to Any Part of the United States Free of Charge.
SEND FOR A PRICE LIST se6 1y

French Millinery and Berlin Zephyr Worsted.
MME. ROSA REYNOIR,
NO. 9 CHARTRES STREET, NEAR CANAL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
I AM NOW OPENING a full line of the latest and most fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Scarfs, etc., received by the last steamer from the best Paris and New York houses.
N. B.—I am also in receipt of a full line of Infants' Outfits, which I am selling at prices to defy competition. Ladies are invited to call at No. 9 Chartres street before making purchases elsewhere, as there is no cheaper or more fashionable Millinery store in the city. fe1 3m

P. W. MOHR,
919 Magazine Street 919
Between Josephine and Jackson.
I call the attention of my friends and the public in general to my LARGE and well-assorted stock of Dry Goods just re-ceived, wherein I will keep constantly on hand a full and well-assorted stock of all kinds of

Dry Goods and Notions.

My motto—QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. ja6 1m

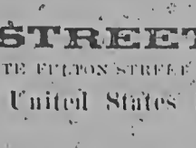
ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
Workingmen's Grocery Store.
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING GOOD WEIGHT AND HONEST DEALING.
EVERYTHING SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, AND
Exclusively for Cash.
Meats of all kinds, choice Family Flour, Sugar, Teas, Coffee, and all kinds of Fancy Goods, etc.
Customers will find that they can save money, even on staples, by purchasing of us. Call and see. Polite attention given to every one.
J. D. REFL,
779 and 781 Tchoupitoulas street,
Jan 7 6m Bet. Phillip and Soniparc, Fourth District.

STAINED GLASS WORKS.
GALLERY OF ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIVE ART.
WILLIAM GIBSON'S SONS.—Established in 1850. Ecclesiastical Decorations, Plain and Ornamental Windows for Churches and Domestic Buildings. The ideas of Artists and Amateurs artistically carried out. Designs for Memorial Windows a specialty. Gibson's Building, No. 2 E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York. 6m14 1y

C. SCIACCALUGA, IMPORTER,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES, SHIP CHANDLERY, Etc.
Nos. 137 and 139 Old Levee St.,
Between Jefferson and St. Peter, New Orleans.
A full assortment of Palms, Oil, Oakum, Hemp and Manilla Rope. Keep a complete assortment of French and Calpioula Wines, Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli, etc. mh2 1y

RICHARD RHODES,
LATE F. CHARLEVILLE,
SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT.
55 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS.
Articles of All Kinds for Fishermen.
Rods, Nets, Hooks, Lines, and every desirable article for the Angler, wholesale and retail.
GUNS RIFLES and PISTOLS of every variety and of direct importation. Also Sporting materials of all kinds, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Flasks and every article needed by Hunters, will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Also the celebrated "Dead Shot" Gunpowder, Shot Eley's Shells, Cartridges, etc., of the best quality, wholesale and retail.
ja27 1y R. RHODES.

LOUISIANA
Seltzer Water Manufactory.
OFFICE 31 POEYFARRE STREET,
VICTOR LETOREY, PROPRIETOR.
Seltzer Water delivered to any part of the city at SIXTY CENTS PER DOZEN. Every bottle guaranteed. Any one wishing information concerning this cheap and healthy drink will please call at the office of the manufactory, or address P. O. Box 1056. The quality of our Seltzer is unsurpassed. All orders promptly attended to and at-tendance regular. ap8 1y



Twin Brothers
DRY HOP
YEAST!
81 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Makes best Bread and Biscuit. Every Grocer should keep it. se30 6m

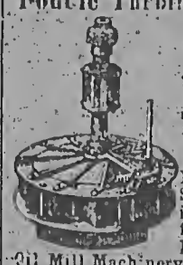
LIME, SAND, BRICKS, ETC.
Lime, Sugar Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plasterers Hair, White and Yellow Sand, Fire Clay, Paving, Building, Country and Arch Bricks, English and Pittsburg Fire Bricks, Large and Small, White Shells, Laths, Shingles, Fire Tiles, Sulphur, Tar, Pitch and Resin at the lowest market rates. For sale by JOHN C. STEWART,
de2 1y 149 Gravier street, and 89 Julia, bet. Hampart and Basin Sts.

MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO.
No. 12 Union St. New Orleans La.
DEALERS IN
MACHINERY
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
COMPARE OUR PRICES
MACHINERY
MILL STONES, IRONS & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
MAKE FLOUR, CORN, SAW, MILLS
AND COTTON PRESSES
mh2 4m

HARBIN'S COMBINED
COTTON & CORN PLANTERS,
WITH THOMAS' IMPROVEMENTS,
To be had separately, or in combination, from the following well-known houses:
STAUFFER MACREADY & CO., 71 Canal St.
A. BALDWIN & CO., 74 Canal street.
RIDE, BROS. & CO., 89 and 91 Camp street.
H. J. MULLAN & CO., 62 Canal street.
FOLGER & CO., 43 Magazine street.
N. D. WESTMORE, 106 Gravier street.
W. E. PERSONS, 40 St. Charles street.
C. H. CHURCHILL, Gravier, opposite St. Charles Hotel.
They are guaranteed to do better work than any Seed Planters yet introduced.
ABRAM THOMAS,
ja27 3m P. O. Box 2228, New Orleans, La.

THE JAS. LEFFEL
Double Turbine Water Wheel,
Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!



Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.
Manufacturers also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.
mh25 1y

MACHINERY.
IRON AND WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING.
HANGERS, PULLEYS, COUPLINGS, BELTING, etc. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list,
GEORGE PLACE,
121 CHAMBERS AND 102 READE STREET,
NEW YORK CITY. an19 1y

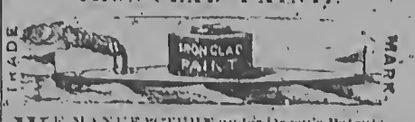
BUCKEYE BELLS
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY, [illegible]
[illegible] CINCINNATI, O.
ja20 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM GREGG. MRS. ADA GREGG
Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,
NO. 151 CANAL STREET,
Next door to New Orleans Savings Institution
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
A long acquaintance with the various kinds of
SEWING MACHINES
has induced us to make a specialty in this line. First-class Machines of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Under-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $20. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones.
Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments in the country to parties giving references.
MRS. ADA GREGG
respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adornment or domestic goods for Ladies and Children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies' and Children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.
N. B.—All inquiries relative to articles mentioned or unmentioned will be answered free of charge.
Second-hand Machines, in good order, at half price. The best Needles for all Machines.
REFERENCE—J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss.
Send for catalogue and circular.
se9 1y GREGG'S PURCHASING BUREAU.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
578 ..... MAGAZINE STREET. 57
Opposite the Magazine Street Market.
(Sign of the Lady's Boot.) New Orleans.
This is the greatest Boot and Shoe House in the South, where Boots, Shoes and Hats can be purchased at THE LOWEST PRICES. Cheaper than the Cheapest. A call is all that is asked of any one who says that this is the cheapest and best place to purchase Boots, Shoes and Hats in the South.
Parties at a distance from New Orleans can take their own measure and purchase their Boots or Shoes by mail with the aid of our Card of Measurement. Send, or call and get one.
We manufacture all descriptions of Boots, Shoes and Opiters at the very lowest prices. All work warranted to be of the finest material.
de6 1y LOUIS GIMBEL, Agent.

"IRON-CLAD PAINT."



WE MANUFACTURE under Dreer's Patents, from the purest and hardest Iron Ores, such as are used in furnaces for making Iron, 10 to Fire, Water and Weather Proof. The best, safest, cheapest and durable Paint known for ROOFING, IRON WORK OUT BUILDINGS, FENCES, BRICK WALLS, etc. Agents wanted.
Send for circular and price list.
EMPIRE IRON-CLAD PAINT CO.,
30 W. BROADWAY, NEAR YORK.
se23 1y

ADOLPH SUTTER,
GLASS STAINER,
Particular Attention Paid to Church Work.
Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.
219 N. SEVENTH ST., bet. Pine and Olive,
up City ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILLIAM P. WALSH,
GENERAL COMMERCE,
13 ..... SOUTH FRONT ST. 13
Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Sugar Hogsheads, Molasses Barrels, and all other articles in his line, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. fe10 1mo

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
Wednesday morning, March 8, 1876.

The river is 4 feet below high-water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals for the three days ending March 7:

Mississippi river and bayous.....bales...	10,461
Red river.....	4,564
Ouachita river.....	1,855
Railroads.....	5,540
Mobile.....	88
Florida.....	3
Texas.....	522
Lake.....	27
Total.....	23,010

The cotton market has this week shown considerable animation, buyers meeting the prices of factors readily, so that on Saturday figures were changed to ¼c. higher on all grades; again on Monday a further advance of ¼c. The movement for the past week, as exhibited by the boards of the Cotton Exchange, is as follows, commencing on last

Wednesday.—Prices unchanged. Sales, 6,200 bales. Receipts, 1,083 bales. Better grades active. New York, dull and irregular. Liverpool, dull and easier.

Thursday.—Prices were unchanged. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 6,946 bales. Market active and firm. New York, dull for spots, but futures firm. Liverpool, quiet.

Friday.—Prices unchanged. Sales, 9,700 bales. Receipts, 5,932 bales. Market strong. New York, quiet and firm. Liverpool, hardening.

Saturday.—Closing quotations ⅛c. higher, with an active demand. Sales, 11,850 bales. Receipts, 3,891 bales. New York, firmer. Liverpool, active and firm.

Monday.—Prices advanced ⅛. Sales, 14,500 bales. Receipts, 10,960 bales. Market steady and active. New York, firm and tending upward. Liverpool, active and firm.

Tuesday.—Prices of yesterday. Sales, 6,500 bales. Receipts, 5,916 bales. Market firm. New York, firm and higher prices asked for spot; futures steady. Liverpool and Manchester, steady.

The sales for the week ending Tuesday night, March 7, foot up 101,750 bales; receipts, 34,803 bales.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Tuesday 3 P. M.

Low ordinary	—
Ordinary	—
Good ordinary	9c.
Low middling	11¼
Middling	12⅝
Good middling	13⅝

The receipts proper at this port since the first of September, exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, are 1,171,283 bales, against 875,277 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest mail dates, as compared with last year, is 521,691 bales. The increase by the reports per telegraph is 551,984—3,587,277 against 3,035,293. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year, there is an increase of 102,460 bales to Great Britain, of 82,349 to France, and of 218,583 to other foreign ports.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875...bales.....		9,976
Arrived past three days.....	21,040	
Arrived previously.....	1,302,284	1,323,324
		1,333,300
Exported past three days.....	28,047	
Exported previously.....	970,632	998,679
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....		334,620

SUGAR.—The supplies are light, and the demand is good at stronger prices. The receipts on Saturday and Monday, comprising 815 hhds., were mostly sold at 6@6¾c. for common to good common, 6¾@6¾c. for fair, 6¾@7c. for good fair, 7c. for fully fair, 7⅛@7¼c. for prime to strictly prime, 7½c. for choice, 6¾@8¼c. for seconds, 8¼@8¾c. for yellow clarified, and 9¾@10c. for white clarified. On Tuesday 228 hhds. came in and sold at the above prices. Arrived during the past three days, 1,086 hhds., 6 bbls.

MOLASSES.—The supplies are light, and the demand is good at about previous prices. The supplies on Saturday and Monday comprised 754 bbls. and 26 half bbls., which were mostly sold at 20@30c. for inferior fermenting, 30@35c. for common fermenting, 38@41c. for prime fermenting, 45@46c. for strictly prime fermenting, 44@45c. for prime reboiled, 49c. for strictly prime reboiled, and 52c. for choice reboiled. On Tuesday 482 bbls. came in and sold at the above prices. Arrived during the past three days, 1,300 bbls.

POULTRY.—Western-grown chickens sell at $6; young $3@$4, ducks $4@$4.50, geese $6@$7, turkeys $20@$22 ₱ dozen.

MONETARY.

We have to report a quiet and easy money market. Borrowers with first-class collaterals find no difficulty in obtaining what they require at from 8 to 10 per cent., while second-class paper is neglected. Money is abundant, but lenders are very cautious.

The report of Mr. I. N. Maynard, superintendent of the New Orleans Clearinghouse, exhibits the condition of our associated banks on Friday last:

RESOURCES.

Specie.....	$21,670 67
Currency.....	5,130 69 00
Clearinghouse exchange.....	1,022,708 52
Checks on other local banks and bankers.....	38,383 31
Domestic and foreign exchange.....	5,220 57 00
Due from distant banks and bankers.....	333,6[illegible] 10
Loans and discounts.....	9,340 182 46
Other cash assets.....	5,2[illegible] 856 07
Total.....	$27,025,407 42

LIABILITIES

Circulation.....	$1,662,[illegible] 50
Deposits.....	16,[illegible] 0,61 25
Due distant banks and bankers.....	1,245,[illegible] 09
Other cash liabilities.....	102,[illegible] 47
Total (Bank checks returned next morning).....	
Total.....	$[illegible] 250,145 97

Gold opened on Tuesday at 114¼@114⅜, against 114⅜ at New York, and after a moderate business closed at 114⅛@114⅜, against 114, in that market.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7, 1876.

Texas beeves, choice, ₱ head.....	— — @ — —
Texas beeves, first quality, ₱ head.....	— — @ — —
Texas cattle, second quality, ₱ head.....	— — @ 35 00
Texas cattle, third quality, ₱ head.....	— — @ 15 00
Western beeves, ₱ lb. net.....	— — @ — —
Sheep, first quality ₱ head.....	5 00 @ 6 00
Sheep, second quality, ₱ head.....	3 00 @ 4 00
Milch cows, choice, ₱ head.....	70 00 @ 80 00
Milch cows, ₱ head.....	60 00 @ 60 00
Calves, ₱ head.....	7 00 @ 9 00
Yearlings, ₱ head.....	9 00 @ 12 00

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED:

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers.....	11 00	— —
Cotton sweeps.....	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth.....	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking..	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades.....	9 35	14 00
Axes.....	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows.....	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters.....	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow.....	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's.....	120 00	425 00
H. J. Weed's corn mill.....	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	75 00	— —
Cotton planter.....	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse.....	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse.....	100 00	116 00
Wagon, two-horse, thin skein..	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse.....	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon.....	— —	200 00
Ox wagon.....	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete.....	115 00	— —
Cane cart.....	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete.....	— —	120 00
Plantation cart.....	— —	85 00
Baggase cart.....	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted.....	7	7½
Hoop.....	4½	7½
Sheet.....	4½	7
Nail rods.....	9	10
Castings, American.....	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake.....	12 50	14 00
Country.....	8 00	10 00
English fire.....	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western.....	1 85	1 75
Cement.....	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris.....	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed.....	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough.....	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed.....	20 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed.....	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough.....	— —	— —
Scantling.....	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000.....	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands.....	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher.....	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10.....	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12.....	3 75	4 00
French, 12 by 14 to 12 by 20.....	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 20.....	4 25	4 75
White Lead, in oil ₱ lb.....	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb.....	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb.....	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb.....	— —	1½
Putty, in blankets, ₱ lb.....	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gal.....	— —	70

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice.....	25	28
Goshen, choice.....	55	57
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair.....	18	19½
Rio, good.....	20	21
Rio, prime.....	21	23
Java, choice O. G.....	— —	31
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands.....	— —	17½
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa.....	38	60
Sweet.....	33	50
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and cans	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.....	2 50	2 75
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory.....	13	14½
N. Y. cream and Limburger dairy..	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1 in bbls	— —	20 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1 in kits..	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes.....	— —	35
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine.....	— —	4 25
XX.....	4 75	5 00
XXX.....	5 50	6 25
Choice XXX.....	— —	6 50
Choice family.....	— —	7 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb.....	4½	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb.....	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box.....	— —	1 50
Raisins, ₱ half box.....	— —	2 75
Raisins, ₱ whole box.....	— —	5 00
Bahamas, ₱ bunch.....	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda.....	5	6
Butter.....	5	6
Sugar.....	5	6
Gingernuts.....	10	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best.....	23	28
Illuminating, in cans.....	— —	25
Coal, in barrels, best.....	17	19
Lard, in barrels best.....	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels, half barrels, ₱ gal. ex rs:		
Reboiled.....	44	52
City refinery, prime.....	78	80
Golden syrup.....	80	85
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 2.....	— —	— —
Ordinary.....	— —	— —
Fair.....	— —	— —
Prime to choice.....	— —	— —
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia.....	— —	5
Keller's olive.....	— —	5
Starch, ₱ lb.....	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine.....	1 30	1 35
Coarse.....	1 00	1 05
Sugar, in hhds.:		
Fair.....	— —	— —
Prime.....	— —	— —
Choice.....	— —	— —
Yellow clarified.....	— —	— —
White clarified.....	— —	— —
Crushed.....	— —	— —
Powdered.....	— —	— —
Spices, ₱ lb.:		
Allspice.....	— —	11
Pepper.....	— —	17
Cloves.....	— —	50
Cinnamon.....	— —	50
Tea, ₱ lb.:		
Black Oolong.....	95	1 10
Green Imperial.....	90	1 00
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb.:		
Chewing, common.....	45	50
Chewing, fair.....	50	60
Chewing, prime.....	60	75
Chewing, choice.....	85	1 00
Smoking.....	70	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, prime.....	55	— —
White, choice.....	58	60
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
White, Northern.....	— —	50
Black, Red Island.....	— —	45
Red rust proof.....	— —	55
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs.....	— —	90
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy.....	22 00	24 00
Choice.....	20 00	21 00
Cotton Seed Meal.....	30 00	32 00
Cow Peas, ₱ bushel.....	1 75	2 00
Unhulled.....	2 00	2 10

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast.....	15	16
Shoulders.....	13	14
Sides, clear.....	14½	15
Hams, sugar cured.....	17	18
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.....	23 75	24 25
Dry Salted meats:		
Shoulders.....	9	10
Hams.....	15	16
Clear sides.....	13½	14
Clear backs.....	12	13
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs.....	— —	11
Choice, in tierces.....	— —	10

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
Jute.....	13½	14
Ties, Arrow.....	— —	— —
Twine, hemp.....	— —	15

WOODENWARE AND CORDAGE.

Buckets, ₱ dozen:		
Painted, two hoop.....	— —	1 75
Cedar, brass hoop.....	4 50	5 25
Tubs, ₱ nest:		
Painted, 3 in nest.....	— —	6 51
Cedar, 3 in nest.....	— —	7 01
Brooms, ₱ doz.:		
Carolina.....	— —	3 00
Illinois.....	— —	4 75
Rope, ₱ lb.:		
Manilla plow lines.....	— —	15
Cotton.....	— —	14
Sisal.....	— —	12

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock.....	27	28
Sole, oak.....	36	40
Harness.....	30	45
Calf skins, ₱ dozen.....	20 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb.....	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stern's raw bone superphosph.	65 00	— —
Stern's fine ground bone.....	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks.....	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands.....	— —	9½
Standard brands, 4-4.....	— —	10½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands.....	— —	12½
Choice brands, 4-4.....	10	14½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands.....	— —	15
Common brands.....	— —	9
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands.....	15	16
Good.....	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Light colors.....	11	12
Stripes.....	10	11
Checks.....	13	14
Denims.....	12	14

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Bachelor mud boots, ₱ doz.....	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₱ doz.....	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz.....	12 00	15 00
Bachelor brogans, ₱ doz.....	15 00	18 50
Bassett's brogans, ₱ doz.....	15 00	19 50

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THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

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Religious Notices.

NOTICE.—The time of holding the Whitesboro quarterly meeting is changed to March [illegible]; third quarterly meeting to March 11 and 12.

C. W. CARTER, P. E.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.—The district stewards' meeting will be held at Opelousas, March 25.

L. P. COLE, P. E.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

MERIDIAN DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Enterprise station.....	Mar. 25, 26
Waynesboro circuit, at New Hope.....	Apr. 1, 2
Waynesboro circuit, at Waynesboro.....	8, 9
Shubuta circuit, at Megowan's.....	15, 16
Quitman circuit, at Chapel Hill.....	22, 23
Paulding circuit, at Hopewell.....	29, 30
Meridian station.....	May 6, 7
Lauderdale circuit.....	13, 14
DeKalb circuit, at Spring Hill.....	20, 21
Spring Hill circuit, at Hopewell.....	27, 28
Marion circuit.....	June 3, 4
Enterprise mission.....	10, 11

JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

BROOKHAVEN DIS.—SECOND ROUND.

Brookhaven station.....	Apr. 1, 2
Hazlehurst station.....	8, 9
Beauregard and Wesson, at Wesson	15, 16
Crystal Springs station, and Dry Grove.....	22, 23
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Pleasant Valley	29, 30
Scotland circuit, at Gallatin.....	May 6, 7
Georgetown circuit.....	13, 14
Providence circuit, at Mount Carlo.....	20, 21
Raymond circuit.....	27, 28
Spring Ridge circuit.....	June 3, 4
Brandywine circuit.....	10, 11

The delegates to the District Conference will be elected by the Quarterly Conferences this round.

B. H. MONTGOMERY, P. E.

JACKSON DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Jackson station.....	Apr. 1, 2
Brownsville circuit, at Brownsville.....	8, 9
Vernon mission, at Vernon.....	15, 16
Madison circuit, at Livingston.....	22, 23
Canton station.....	29, 30
Sharon circuit, at Salt Spring Springs.....	May 6, 7
Camden circuit, at Camden.....	13, 14
Carthage circuit, at Rock's Point.....	20, 21
Yazoo circuit.....	27, 28
Dover circuit.....	June 3, 4
Yazoo City.....	10, 11
Silver Creek.....	17, 18

W. B. HINES, P. E.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

WINONA DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Winona and Carrollton.....	Mar. 11, 12
Winona circuit.....	18, 19
Kosciusko.....	25, 26
Attala at Bethel.....	Apr. 1, 2
Newport.....	8, 9
Durant.....	15, 16
Richland.....	22, 23
Bloomfield (Tuesday).....	25
Vaiden.....	29, 30
Black Hawk.....	May 6, 7
Liberty.....	13, 14
Zilpha.....	20, 21
Bellefountain.....	27, 28
[illegible].....	[illegible]

J. W. KNOTT, P. E.

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The Oldest, Largest and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States. Nearly

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se2 1y GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

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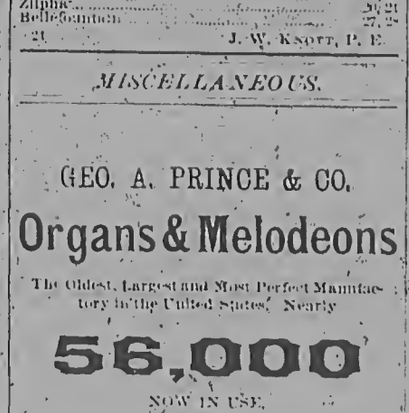
Branch House 53 Camp Street.

Jy27 1y W. B. MORGAN, Agent.



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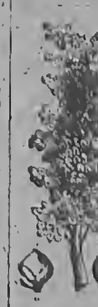

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The Sorgo Hand-Book, containing valuable information in the culture of Cane and making Syrup, and description of the celebrated Cook Evaporator and Victor Cane Mills, sent free. BAYMYER MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.

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$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. se9 1y

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HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS

Will find it to their interest to examine

THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

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HOUSEWARE,

Of every description, kept by

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,

NO. 29 CAMP AND 116 COMMON ST.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

And they will establish these facts:

1. OUR STOCK IS THE BEST.
2. OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST.
3. OUR METHODS ARE THE FAIREST.

With more than thirty years' experience in the Crockery trade, we claim a knowledge of the wants of this community second to no one, and can fill them better than any house in the Southwest.

Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$1 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.

$6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

$1 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain de Terre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 121 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates.	1 Soup Tureen.
12 Tea Plates.	1 Sauce Boat.
12 Soup Plates.	1 Salad Dish.
12 Preserve Plates.	2 Covered Dishes.
12 Butter Plates.	2 Vegetable Dishes.
12 Tea Cups and Saucers.	2 Pickle Dishes.
12 Blanket Coffee Cups and Saucers.	4 Meat Dishes.

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.

1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

1 60 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.

75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET, Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.

Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice.) 100 pieces, $30.

Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices, and everything else required for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of every one.

The above list contemplates first class, regular goods of good shapes and sizes, and will give entire satisfaction wherever they are placed.

Charges for packing and drayage: Dinner sets, $1; Tea sets, 50 cents.

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SILVER-PLATED TABLE & TEA SPOONS.
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SILVER-PLATED CAKE-BASKETS.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS.
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JAPANNED WAITERS.
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COAL VASES AND COAL SCUTTLES.
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JAM AND FISH BOILERS.
FEATHER AND HAIR DUSTERS.
HEARTH AND SCRUBBING BRUSHES.
CEDAR TUBS AND BUCKETS.
WOODEN STEP-LADDERS.
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And all articles necessary for house-furnishing, which are guaranteed of the best quality and at the lowest prices, and will be packed for transportation to any part of the country. de30 3m

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On and after October 31, 1875,

WEST P. M.,

Trains depart and arrive as follows, from Carondelet Depot:

DEPART.

Express.....	7:30 A. M.
Mail.....	4 P. M.

ARRIVE.

Express.....	11:30 P. M.
Mail.....	12:30 A. M.
Accommodation on Monday.....	10:30 A. M.

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Bed, Canal and Carondelet cars, New Orleans.

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FOUR SEASONS RESTAURANT.—JOHN FIOSTO, proprietor of this old and favorite house, announces to his friends that he has removed to No. 111 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti streets, where, with enlarged premises and increased facilities, he will give them the best the market affords, at the same low prices as heretofore. Private Dining-Rooms up stairs. Also comfortably furnished rooms at reasonable rates. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him in the past, he asks for a continuance of the same favors. Open till twelve o'clock. Ja27 2m

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ARE RESPECTFULLY

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NO. 203 CANAL ST.,

Between Burgundy and Rampart Streets,

AND

NOS. 228 AND 230 ROYAL STREET,

Corner of St. Philip.

We have made grand preparations in anticipation of Carnival week, and have on exposition the grandest display of DRY GOODS ever offered in this market beginning with Sprague Calicoes at only 5 cents a yard, and closing with the richest Lyons' Gros Grain Silks, Black, Colored and Fancy. Housekeeping Goods in great variety and at all prices.

Dress Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Laces, Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Ladies' Silk Ties, Ladies' and Gent's Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, Ribbons, Trimmings, Parasols, Ruchings, and everything pertaining to a first class Dry Goods establishment, at

Prices Defying all Competition.

Also a full assortment of all kinds of Staple and Plantation Goods.

All goods marked in plain figures, and no second price. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers.

AT DANZIGER'S,
No. 203 Canal street, and
Nos. 228 and 230 Royal street.
fe21 1m

TO THE PUBLIC.

New Orleans Pacific Railroad.

THE Citizens' Committee appointed at the mass meeting held at St. Patrick's Hall, January 27, in the interest of the NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, have recommended the following well-known, active, energetic and highly respectable gentlemen as solicitors to the capital stock of the Company. The public are hereby informed that the districts as designated will be canvassed by the gentlemen whose names are appended.

The eastern and western boundaries are from river to swamp.

1. South side of Canal street and north side of Poydras, inclusive, Col. Charles R. Bailey, F. Camerlein, Esq.

2. South side of Poydras to north side of Calliope street, inclusive, E. F. Schmidt, Esq., H. W. Fowler, Esq.

3. South side of Calliope to north side of Jackson street, inclusive, P. R. Byrne, Esq., R. B. Hotchkiss, Esq.

4. South side of Jackson street to upper line of Carrollton, inclusive, John McNulty, Esq., A. Gallard, Esq.

5. North side of Canal to south side of St. Louis street, inclusive, J. P. Roux, Esq., A. Dauzat, Esq.

6. North side of St. Louis street to south side of Esplanade, inclusive, J. G. Schuchen, Esq., A. Kilshaw, Esq.

7. North side of Esplanade street to lower line of city, inclusive, John Paisley, Esq., Samuel Bowers, Esq.

The above-named gentlemen are fully authorized to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.

E. B. WHEELOCK, President.

FEBRUARY 5, 1876. fe10 2m

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COR. CANAL AND CHARTRES STREETS,
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THAT I AM NOW OPENING THE

LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE

STOCK OF

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Ever before offered in this market.

I also propose to supply a want long felt by Merchants who are in the habit of ordering their goods from New York, by keeping constantly on hand

A Full Supply of Domestic

and other goods at NEW YORK PRICES FOR CASH. Buyers can get their goods home within twelve to twenty-four hours, thereby saving from fifteen to twenty days' time.

Your orders will receive prompt and careful attention and the goods guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL L. FOYIL,
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Goods sold for CASH as low as in any house in the country. au12 2m

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OUR New Illustrated Price List of Gold Pens, Pen Holders, Pencil Cases, Pencils, Tooth Picks, showing nearly one hundred different styles, sent free of postage to any address. Our "Old Pens" are especially adapted for fine writing. We send any of these Goods by mail to any address on receipt of price. Gold Pens not all warranted, the best quality and diamond pointed. Gold Pens repaired if sent by mail with 50c. additional each. BANKS & BRO., Gold Pen Makers, Main St., bet. 6th and 7th Louisville, Ky.

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SEEDS. 2 Varieties of Choice Flower Seeds sent by mail for 25c.

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CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE-ALARM.

Fine toned, low priced, fully warranted. Catalogue giving full particulars, prices, etc., sent free.

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Near Jackson, New Orleans.

Parlor Sets manufactured at New York prices. Spring, Hair and Moss Mattresses made. Loose Covers cut and made to order. Carpets laid, and taken up, cleaned and relaid. All work guaranteed, 6-24 10m

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WORM

The Christian Advocate.

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VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1876. NO. 11.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The jury in the $6,000,000 suit against Tweed and a verdict for the people for $1,-000,940 principal, and $187,177 Inter-est from September, 1870.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—To-day upon Maj. Richards, chief of police, made a formal arrest of Belknap, and brought him into the police court. Belknap was accompanied by his counsel, ex-Senator Carpenter, who said they waived examination and were prepared to give bail for Bel-knap's appearance before the court. Judge Snell fixed the amount at $25,-000, when the parties returned to ar-range the bail. Mr. Belknap showed by his movements during the short time he was in the court room that he was much depressed in spirits, covering his face with his hand and sighing deeply.

Pinchback is defeated. Edmunds' amendment was adopted by a vote of 38 against 29.

Christiancy, Edmunds, Morrill, of Vermont, Morrill, of Maine, and Sabbock, Republicans, voted with the Democrats.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—Capt. J. Bent, of Mount Sterling, Ky., arrived in Louisville to-night with specimens of flesh which fell last Friday in Bath county. The flesh covered two acres of ground, resem-bled mutton, and left traces of blood on the trees and fences which were touched by the falling flakes. The skies were clear, the sun shone, and only floating clouds were visible at the time—two P. M., March 3. Samples of the flesh have been pre-served. That brought to Louisville was given to Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, a well-known scientist, who says it is no doubt animal flesh."

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—In regard to the shower of flesh in Bath county, Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, the scien-tist, says in his analysis of speci-mens examined:

"In my mind this matter gives in-dication of being the dried spawn of batrachian reptiles, doubtless that of the frog. They have been trans-ported from ponds and swampy grounds by currents of wind, and have ultimately fallen on the spot where they were found. This is no isolated occurrence of the kind. I have come across several in the course of my reading. The only one I can now fix the date of is recorded by Schoolcraft as occurring in Ire-land in 1865."

CHICAGO, March 11.—A tornado swept from Quincy to north Iowa and Wisconsin. One thousand houses, mostly those of lead miners, were al-most totally destroyed. Forty-one persons were killed outright. Later reports give the names and reduce the number of killed to nine. Many persons are fatally hurt. Twenty-six buildings were totally destroyed.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Mr. Goodell, chairman of the committee, is quoted that he has information that will form the basis of one of the largest investigations of this session. The War, Postoffice, Justice and Ex-terior Departments are involved. Goodfield had a consultation with the chairman of the Committee of Ex-penditures of these departments, last-ing two hours. The investigation will be a joint one of the four com-mittees.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Accounts of the tornado which passed over part of northeastern Missouri on Friday say that the little town of Shrinkey, in Monroe county, was entirely de-molished. Two persons were killed and twenty wounded—some severely. At Kensaler station, on the Mis-souri, Kansas and Texas railroad, two children were carried away by the storm and have not yet been found. The wife and child of Alfon Johnson, residing four miles from Hannibal, were instantly killed. The destruction of houses, barns, out-buildings, fences, stock, grain, etc., has been very great. The tornado was about two hundred yards wide.

QUINCY, ILL., March 13.—The fol-lowing is a summary of the late storm in Missouri: Seven persons killed, seventeen injured, three or four of them dangerously, some thirty houses blown down, and immense damage done to orchards and timber. It is estimated that in Monroe and Ralls counties one thousand miles of fencing was prostrated.

JACKSON, March 13.—The Senate, by a vote of 32 to 4, found Lieut. Gov. Davis guilty as charged in the articles of impeachment, one colored and five white Republican senators voting in the affirmative and four colored in the negative. The finding will be formally announced on Wed-nesday.

FOREIGN.

ROME, March 6.—King Victor Emanuel opened the session of the Parliament. His speech treated of the prosperous condition of the coun-try, perfectly friendly relations with Foreign States, and the recent visits of the Emperors of Germany and Austria; expressed pride at the prog-ress and efficiency of the army and navy.

In connection with the Bosnian insurrection he says: "I have deem-ed it expedient to participate in the negotiations between the great pow-ers with the object of aiding in the re-establishment of tranquillity with the East, and assuring the welfare of the Christian population. The Sul-tan received the proposals favor-ably." The remainder of the speech treats of domestic matters.

PARIS, March 7.—The final returns of the ballots show that five Repub-licans have been elected in addition to those previously reported. The Republicans in the Chamber of Depu-ties will command three hundred and fifty votes. They will find op-posed to them from eighty to ninety ardent Bonapartists. It is expected that this situation will lead at first to warm debates, but will energeti-cally restrain the Bonapartists in the country by administrative vigor.

HAVANA, March 9.—It is reported the late serious engagement disheart-ened the insurgents. Their leader, Betoncourt, and several of his ad-herents were killed at Cartagena on the third.

BOMBAY, March 10.—The Serapis, with the Prince of Wales and suite on board, sailed from this port for England. After calling at Malta, where a series of grand receptions are awaiting his royal highness, and also at Lisbon, the Prince of Wales is ex-pected to reach Portsmouth about the twentieth of April.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—A war broke out between Japan and Corea on Wednesday. Japan de-clared war and has blockaded the Corean ports.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Times* has a leading article on exposures of official corruption in America. After a review of the facts as far as known here, it concludes: "On the whole, we cannot but feel that even though the investigations or prosecutions now pending should prove futile, the impression on the public mind must be that a nice sense of honor and propriety does not prevail in the official world of the United States."

LONDON, March 13.—A postscript edition of the *Daily News*, just issued, contains the following:

Alexandria, Egypt, March 12, 9.45 *P. M.*—On Wednesday night last the Abyssinian army crossed the River Decassa Dekka and attacked an en-trenched camp of the Egyptian army, when severe fighting took place. On Thursday the Abyssinians were re-pulsed and retreated to Adowa. King Kassa, the Grand Vizier, six chiefs and five thousand Abyssinians are reported to have been killed in the trenches. Prince Passen and Gen. Loring escaped unhurt. Rimtal Pa-sha was wounded. The Egyptian losses were heavy, but their victory was complete.

Northeastern Arkansas.

MR. EDITOR: Our country in northeastern Arkansas is rising slowly from its monetary and polit-ical depression. The times are yet very hard, and the people much de-pressed.

Our preachers are at work in good earnest. As spring opens congrega-tions increase in our open houses of worship, and the religious interests of the country revive. One of the great wants of our section of the work is good houses of worship.

The assessments for the preachers this year have been more liberal and better paid than for years past, which makes preacher and people feel better, giving fresh vigor for the work, which gives reasonable hope for success. If things move as they now promise we may hope for a year of success throughout our work.

Our Bible work; to which I was assigned, is not doing so well. Arkansas suffered so much with her political troubles that the Bible work was suspended for a time, and has not been fully reorganized. Efforts are now being made to re-organize and put the work under new rules, which, it is thought, will secure better success than the former course of operation. If we succeed in this new arrangement we may hope for more permanency and a better degree of success. This new arrangement, however, will likely cost a year or two of time and ex-periment. The Bible work in this field is one of much importance. The State is now receiving a heavy immigration, much of it poor and destitute. This gives the Bible work among us a prominence that should not be overlooked, but receive early attention.

J. M. STEEL.

HARRISBURG, ARK., March 4, 1876.

The second session of the Charity Hospital Medical College of New Orleans closed on the seventh in-stant, when the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred on the fol-lowing-named gentlemen: Edwin M. Schlater, Louisiana; Rodger Atkinson, Texas; Benjamin P. Wil-son, Mississippi; Thomas J. Cochran, Mississippi; Jessie M. Ledbetter, Mississippi; D. H. Von Rohren, Louisiana; F. Alex. Klebs, Louisi-ana; William R. McAlpine, Ar-kansas; J. Prestly Fletcher, Ar-kansas; James Troope Hamilton, Arkansas. Those receiving special mention for merit were Messrs. Wil-son, Klebs and Ledbetter.

The same clergyman relates an-other story of still another frightened youth, who in reply to the question in the Episcopal marriage service: "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" replied with an answer to one of the questions in the order of baptism: "I renounce them all; and, by God's help, will endeavor not to follow or be led by them."

The Bible in the Public Schools.

There is a great diversity of views among evangelical Christians in re-gard to the justice of omitting the reading of the Bible in schools sup-ported by the public taxes, and in-tended alike and equally for the children of Protestants and Roman-ists, Christians and Jews and infi-dels. The newspapers, the indexes of the popular sentiment, are di-vided. Among the Presbyterian pa-pers, the *Herald and Presbyter*, which claims the largest circulation in the Northern Presbyterian Church, has taken a bold stand for the omis-sion of Bible reading in the public schools. The other journals of that church favor its retention, some more and some less strongly. The New York *Methodist*, and perhaps other papers in the Methodist Church, favors the omission. We do not see the Northern Baptist papers. The *Christian at Work* and *Christian Weekly* defend the reading of it, while the *Independent* and *Christian Union* oppose it. Most of the poli-tical papers oppose, but some favor the reading. Another sign of the division of public sentiment is the fact that Gen. Grant, bidding for an-other presidential term, proposes an amendment to the constitution of the United States, that abolishes the reading of the Bible in the public schools; and Speaker Blaine, also bidding for the presidency, offers an amendment which is not intended to forbid the reading of the Bible in the common schools. We do not in-tend to discuss the question, which is not a practical one in many por-tions of our territory, but merely to lay before our readers some of the views which are being continually ex-pressed by our Northern exchanges. The New York *Evangelist* has best presented the affirmative side:

"Shall we, then, prohibit by law all religious teaching in our public schools? This is accepted by many wise and good men as the easiest solution of the question, and much may plausibly be urged in its favor. But there are likewise grave difficul-ties attending it, to some of which we can only just revert in a few words:

"1. It involves a radical change in our whole theory of education. It makes it in effect to be merely secular training, without any essential moral and religious elements. Such a the-ory cannot be carried out in a family, or even in a college. It is opposed to the whole tradition of education in all civilized countries. It divorces intellect and character.

"2. It is favored by only a small portion of the American people. The Roman Catholics, as a body, are wholly opposed to it. All the de-nominations in the country would prefer, in itself considered, the old way, if it were thought practicable. It is theoretically favored by those who are indifferent or hostile to re-ligion—not by them alone, but by them most urgently.

"3. There is really no great practi-cal difficulty about having some re-ligious services in our schools, with-out the least degree of 'sectarianism,' in any reasonable or historic sense of that word. There are portions of the Scripture the same in all the ver-sions: there is the Lord's Prayer; there are the Ten Commandments, etc.

"4. The reasons urged for exclud-ing all recognition of religion from our schools would lead, by inevitable logic, to the abolition of all Sunday laws; of all chaplaincies; of any re-ligious observances in the army and the navy, and at West Point, etc.; of all public days of thanksgiving; of all oaths in courts of justice; of every act or word which implies a recog-nition, by the State, of God or religion, or a future life. The State must become atheistic.

"5. The same reasons, resting, as they largely do, upon the supremacy of the individual conscience, like-wise carry us into the sphere of mor-als, as well as of religion. A Mormon may be 'conscientious' about his plurality of wives; a free lover about the laws of marriage; a communist about the right to property. What are we going to do about their 'con-sciences?' We must either alter all our laws to suit them, or we must vote down their consciences by our consciences.

"6. And while running these risks we are, so far as the Roman Catholics are concerned, worse off than before. They are, to say the least, as much opposed to 'godless' schools as they are to our present system. They would still insist, as a political measure, more strenuously than ever upon the breaking up of our whole public school system.

"We should still have to meet them and vote them down on that issue. Is it not easier, is it not better, to meet them now fairly and squarely on the question: Shall our present public school system be preserved?

"The issue they present is not Bible or no Bible in schools, nor secular schools or no schools, but the support of Roman Catholic schools by the State, or the breaking up of the whole public school system.

"And it should also be borne in mind that in this matter we are dealing with a new phase of the papacy, with an infallible Pope, with Vaticanism in politics. This ques-tion of the public schools is one of many questions; it is the entering wedge of a system which claims su-premacy over the wide domain of faith *and morals*. Church property, the rights of the priesthood as against the civil tribunals, the canon law as against the civil law, are all involved. Under the Vatican decrees the Pope can make any dogma about the State and State laws immediately binding on every Roman Catholic 'conscience' all over the world. Are we to yield to the papal conscience on every point it chooses to make? Let us rather honor and obey our own consciences; for only so is our repub-lic safe."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SIDE

of the question is presented by the *Catholic World:*

"If some Catholics in particular localities have supposed that the ex-clusion of the Protestant Bible from the public schools would remove the objection to them as schools for Cath-olic children, they have, in our opin-ion, fallen into a very great mistake. The question lies deeper than read-ing or not reading the Bible in the schools; in one version or another. Of course our church disapproves the Protestant version of the Bible as a faulty translation of a mutilated text; but its exclusion from the pub-lic schools would by no means re-move our objections to them. We object to them not merely because they teach more or less of the Prot-estant religion, but also on the ground that we cannot freely and fully teach our religion and train up our children in them to be true and unwavering Catholics; and we deny the right of the State, the city, the town or the school district to tax us for schools in which we are not free to do so.

"We, of course, deny the com-petency of the State to educate, to say what shall or shall not be taught in the public schools, as we deny its competency to say what shall or shall not be the religious belief and discipline of its citizens. We, of course, utterly repudiate the popular doctrine that so-called secular educa-tion is the function of the State."

THE SECTARIAN VIEW.

The best statement of the argu-ment in favor of the omission of the reading of the Bible is given by Dr. J. G. Holland, in the February num-ber of *Scribner's Magazine:*

"Much as we desire, for the sake of the moralities which it inculcates, the presence of the Bible in our pub-lic schools, we can easily see that there can be no successful, or even rational, fight with the Catholics in their attempt to get hold of the pub-lic moneys for their own denomina-tional education until we come to the practical conclusion that the State has nothing to do with religi-ous education. To the Catholic, to the Jew, to the atheist—and we have the children of all these in our public schools—the compulsory reading of the Bible is a grievance, a hardship, an oppression. It is one of the things we cannot reason about or reason against. These people cannot be made to see that the authoritative morali-ties of the Bible are all that we are after, and that their children will be the better for them. To the Catholic, the Bible, even in the Catholic ver-sion, is a book only to be presented and interpreted by the priest; to the Jew, the New Testament contains the record of a false Christ; and to the atheist and infidel the whole book is but a bundle of lies and su-perstitions.

"One thing is certain, viz.: that the claim of the Catholics for a por-tion of the school money, to be ex-pended in schools, established and carried on in the interests of their church, involves the existence of public schools. The moment a single claim of this kind is granted the whole public school system—the edu-cation of all the children as a meas-ure of State policy—will go by the board. If the Catholic has this privi-lege, the Protestant will claim it, the Jew will claim it—even the infi-del and pagan will claim it; and they will claim it with just as much right as the Catholic. The claim is utterly and forever inadmis-sible. It is so preposterous that it can hardly have respectful considera-tion. Whether it is crowded, in some quarters, simply for the pur-pose of showing Protestants that their position on the Bible matter is untenable, we cannot tell; but surely the Catholics cannot seriously sup-pose that their claim for a division of public moneys can be granted. They ought to know that, if the question concerning it were put to the American people to-day, it would be decided overwhelmingly against them.

"Practically the great question which the President has presented to the American people concerns the Protestant far more than it does the Catholic. If such an amendment to the constitution as he proposes should be effected in all its details, the Cath-olic will gain all that it was ever in his power to gain for his church from constitutional provision or leg-islative action, viz.: the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. The scheme for a division of the pub-lic funds was never practicable—was never even possible. It is not likely to be possible.

"And yet it is undoubtedly true that, so long as the Bible is a reading book in the public schools, not only the Catholic, but all unbelievers in the Bible, will have a reason for complaining that the public funds are used to teach their children a reli-gion which they do not believe in. What shall we do about it?—we whose reverence for the Bible was imbibed with the milk of our Christ-ian mothers—women who cherished the book as the sweet, wholesome, veritable word of the great God? It will be hard for us to say that it must go out of the schools. Well, would we be willing to see the Douay Bible put in its place? No? Why not? Are we willing to force our version upon the Catholics when we would not submit to have their ver-sion forced upon us? Would we care to have only so much of the Bible in the schools as the Jew would accept? No? Then what right have we to force upon the Jew that part of our Bible which he will not accept?

"But we are not going to have much of a struggle on these questions if we settle them now. If we do away with the grievance of the Catholic we do away with his claim; and we mark out for Catholic and Protestant alike the path of peace to walk in side by side. It seems to us that the President's recommendations are not only worthy of the uni-versal consideration which they are receiving, but that they are destined, sooner or later, to pass into the con-stitution of the country. The chil-dren will be educated by the State; the churches will look after their re-ligious training; and neither Christianity nor infidelity, in any form, will be inculcated at the expense of the State."—*Christian Observer.*

The Gospel of Numbers.

NUMBER VII.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO MISSIONS.

Conference.	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
Virginia	$8,867 62	$11,764 94	$3,087 32	
W. Virginia	782 83	1,252 17	469 34	
Holston	4,280 61	4,584 88	347 27	
N. Carolina	4,888 75	5,469 70	480 99	
S. Carolina	5,105 48	7,004 43	1,899 95	
N. Georgia	8,601 75	7,624 51		476 99
S. Georgia	7,717 34	7,278 28		440 06
Florida	1,467 07	1,326 61	452 54	
Alabama	4,468 81	6,124 58	1,655 61	
N. Alabama	2,508 25	2,308 45		59 80
Louisiana	2,657 80	4,692 67	2,034 77	
Mississippi	1,938 70	3,293 30	1,354 60	
N. Mississippi	2,542 40	2,689 55	141 15	
Memphis	4,196 38	3,976 15	130 92	
Tennessee	7,283 58	6,942 84		340 74
Kentucky	4,402 80	4,045 52		1,397 28
Louisville	4,532 45	4,416 98		115 47
St. Louis	1,695 71	4,004 11	2,418 43	
S. W. Missouri	1,993 20	41,691 26		271 07
Missouri	6,981 38	7,068 84	2,241 96	
Western	131 65	365 00	231 35	
Denver	218 27	248 00	19 73	
Indian Mission	241 56	187 00		57 56
Arkansas	830 67	697 30		133 37
White River	978 05	644 43		333 62
Little Rock	761 00	1,103 55	339 55	
North Texas	1,021 95	2,980 55	1,958 60	
East Texas	1,112 00	1,730 40	618 40	
Texas	1,521 45	1,611 00	89 55	
N. W. Texas	1,886 00	3,099 32	1,213 32	
West Texas	1,151 15	1,251 82	100 67	
German Mission	478 85	985 00	506 35	
Los Angeles	341 50	133 75		187 75
Pacific	972 87	1,025 00	52 14	
Colorado	166 25	150 50	75 25	
Illinois	588 10	488 39		100 01

In this table we have taken the amounts for 1874 from the annual missionary report—amounts for 1875 are those reported by the secretaries of the several Annual Conferences to the book editor. We have made no corrections except in the case of the Louisiana and Western Confer-ences, the treasurers of which have given us information which has led to a change of figures. A few more pastors' reports have reached our room. After giving time for correc-tions from treasurers of Conference boards we will give such additional reports from charges as belong to either of our *tables*, together with the corrections suggested. A treas-urer who suggests a correction must, however, give us an itemized state-ment. Notwithstanding the hard-ness of the past year financially, *we are permitted to rejoice in the fact that twenty four* out of the thirty-six Conferences (the Baltimore has not reported as yet) have made a gain—in most cases a signal gain—on 1874. That this is due to a healthful growth of zeal for missions is further indicated by the annexed list of Con-ferences which have given to foreign missions a larger amount than they have contributed to the destitute regions within their own territory. We know that the world looks upon this stretching out to distant fields as fanatical quixotism; we are equal-ly positive that the spirit of Christ-ianity, the command of the Master, and the inspired commentary on that command to be found in the Acts of the Apostles, alike sustain us in pressing these foreign fields upon the church as the only true missionary work.

CONFERENCES WHICH GAVE TO FOR-EIGN MISSIONS LARGER AMOUNTS THAN TO DOMESTIC.

Conference.	Excess.
North Carolina	$2 26 62
North Alabama	140 50
Louisiana	846 45
North Mississippi	141 55
Memphis	1,135 80
Arkansas	166 80
White River	160 45
Little Rock	341 55
East Texas	618 40
West Texas	100 67

We should assuredly not do less for the home work, but more for the mission fields. It would be both a curious and profitable supplement to the above figures if we could by any means know the relative com-pleteness of the culture of the terri-tory within the Conference limits composing this list as compared with other Conferences. Without the facts at hand we venture the prediction that preachers who have been faith-ful stewards of the missionaries sent to foreign fields have not neglected to be abundant in labors in the most obscure corners of this home work.

We have found the man who was ever ready to go or send equally ready to do or die.

D. C. KELLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

Plymouth Church Matters.

On the evening of March 6 Henry C. Bowen, editor of the *Independent*, appeared before the church in obe-dience to its summons. His exam-ination was begun by the question as to the time when he heard of facts injurious to the moral character of Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Bowen offered to read a written statement in reply. He was interrupted, but at the request of Mr. Beecher he was allowed to proceed. He concluded by making the following proposition:

"I will to-night, at this moment, meet Mr. William McKay, Mr. E. H. Garbutt and Mr. S. V. White alone, or in the presence of Mr. Beecher, if he desires it, in an adjoining room, and there give to them the facts in my possession which long ago con-vinced me that Mr. Beecher is guilty. I only require that these three gen-tlemen shall preserve the names and identifying circumstances absolutely secret, and I shall make no other re-quest of them or any action in the case, leaving that to their discretion and to yours. The pledge of secrecy is not required of Mr. Beecher. He may state as much as he pleases of what I say."

Mr. Beecher declined the offer unless counsel could be admitted also. Mr. Bowen insisted on his offer, and, as Mr. Beecher would not accede to it in that form, it was dropped. Thus again the bottom facts were prevent-ed from coming out when they were within the reach of the church.

Charges were then preferred against Mr. Bowen, and the church ad-journed.

The following day the statement of Henry C. Bowen was published in the daily papers, giving the reasons for his belief in the guilt of his pastor. The document has produced a pro-founder impression upon the public mind than any statement or event since the trial of Mr. Beecher by the civil court. The circumstances he recites, the gentlemen whom he in-troduces, the letters of Oliver John-son which he quotes, and the decla-rations of Joseph H. Richards, are all susceptible of examination to con-firm or disprove Mr. Bowen's state-ment. By these he or Mr. Beecher may be easily acquitted or convicted, and Mr. Bowen declares his readiness to go before any properly constituted court and submit the testimony. If Mr. Beecher and Plymouth church now desire the bottom facts in the case to be brought to light, to the com-plete elucidation of the mystery, they have only to indict Mr. Bowen for slander, and the whole thing will be revealed.—*New York Observer.*

North Louisiana.

MR. EDITOR: We have entered on our work on the Shreveport district with renewed energy, backed by a determination to do the work, God being our helper. Our presiding elder is at his post, and says he needs at least six-horse power to do the work that has been assigned him. We are very much pleased with him, as he comes to us with a smile on his face that makes his visit pleasant. He is doing the work of an evangelist. We propose to bring our quarterly meetings back to their original state or design. Now, Mr. Editor, don't think we are croakers when we talk of going back, instead of forward. Onward is our watch-word. We think if our Quarterly Conference could get more of the life and spirit of Christ in it we would have a large increase in the finances of our church; for in proportion to a man's spirituality is his liberality. The spirit of Christ opens the iron-bound doors of the covetous heart and makes men liberal. Oh! that we may, as Quarterly Conferences, feel the great weight of souls, and may every one result in a revival of religion as well as of finances! Then we may expect the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE to be placed in every Methodist family.

We all feel grateful to our beloved Bishop McTyeire for his wisdom and discretion in his appointments.

Yours in Christ,

J. M. FRANKLIN.

NEW IBERIA, LA., March 4, 1876.

The African contribution to the Centennial will be interesting to many. It comprises two boxes with copper ore and specimens of smelted copper, a box with manganese, coal and saltpeter, three boxes of minerals of various kinds, three cases and a bundle with sections of timber, and specimens of wooden articles used in wagon-making, a case of barks used in tanning, a case of everlasting flowers, a box of leaf tobacco, a case with vegetable drugs and household medicinal remedies and snuffs, two bags of wheat in grain, two casks and bags of wheat flour, one case of preserved fruits, one case with pre-served fruit, tomatoes and crawfish, together with aloes, berry, wax, starch and beeswax, three boxes of soap, one box with shells of the pearl oyster, six bundles of skins, one case of leather of various qualities, twelve packages of wool, thirty-three cases of still wines, seven cases of brandy, one case with a collection of antelopes' horns, two rhinoceros horns, a leopard's head, and skins of a lion and leopard, a case with table and work-box of ornamental woods, knasses, Kaffir weapons, implements and articles of dress, melon seed, or-naments and samples of cochineal, and one case of books, photographs, maps, etc. The total commercial value of this unique collection is given at $3,135, the articles being, of course, admitted free of duty.

Consciousness of unbelief is a sign of actual faith. Infidels are never troubled with unbelief. Dead men never feel cold. Frozen feet never ache. And a soul given up to ungod-liness, and bound hand and foot in sin, has no trouble with unbelief.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1876.

WAITING.

LINES DEDICATED TO MRS. E. M. KEITHEN, BY HER FRIEND AND SISTER IN CHRIST, MRS. M. A. DAY.

I am waiting, only waiting
For the silver cord to break,
That my ransom'd, blood-wash'd spirit
May of endless life partake.
Life that knows no pain or sorrow,
One not troubled with the dread
Of what is to be to-morrow
Love eternal loves the theme.

I am waiting, only waiting
For angelic hands to come
And throw their loving arms around
And bear me to my heavenly home—
To the house of many mansions
He prepar'd for me, for all:
Sinner, *you* may come to Jesus;
Will you not accept the call?

I am waiting, only waiting
Lov'd ones gone *before* to meet:
With our harps we'll praise the Savior,
And his glorious love repeat:
Yes, repeat the wondrous story
Of the cross—the bleeding Lamb—
His ascension into glory,
That we may glorify his name.

I am waiting, only waiting
For the Shepherd's welcome voice
"*Come, ye blessed of my Father,*"
Enter heaven, with all its joys;
Joys of heaven—who can conceive them
While they tabernacle here?
Christian, you and I believe them—
Their foretastes cast out every fear.

I am waiting, only waiting
For this dust to turn to dust,
That my soul in full fruition
May be number'd with the just:
Fit companions—"just made perfect,"
Pure in heart; the sanctified—
They are those who, once imperfect,
Wash'd their robes in Calv'ry's tide.

I am waiting, only waiting
For a glimpse of Jesus' face;
Blessed Jesus, loving Savior!
Take me into thine embrace:
Give me but the humblest posture
Near thy side—thy feet in heaven?
Then from the weakest of thy children
Eternal praises will be given.

Women Preachers.

MR. EDITOR: Your kindness in permitting Mrs. Sadler's third paper to appear in the ADVOCATE secures me the privilege of being heard once more. Besides, I am entitled to another hearing, as she introduces new matter in her last (of February 24.) The new matter I refer to especially is that concerning the woman of Samaria whom Jesus met at the well of Sychar. Mrs. Sadler alleges that she was "*commissioned to preach* the gospel."

Where is the record of the fact? Is it found in the "infallible standard?" No. What does the record say about this supposed commission? "Jesus saith unto her, *Go, call thy husband*, and come hither. The woman answered and said, I have no husband. Jesus said unto her, Thou hast well said, I have no husband; for thou hast had five husbands; and he whom thou now hast is not thy husband; in that thou saidst truly. The woman saith unto him, Sir, I perceive that thou art a prophet." Were these words of Jesus designed as a *commission* to preach the gospel, or were they not designed to *convict* her of her many sins? The latter seems to have been the design from the effect produced, for she said: "*I perceive* that thou art *a prophet*." "The woman then left her water pot"—for she was *convicted*, not *pardoned* even as yet—"and went her way into the city, and saith to the men, Come, *see a man*, which told me all things *that ever I did; is not this the Christ?*" Was this announcement of hers *preaching* the gospel? Her talk to the people of her city was mainly about the fact that Jesus knew and could tell her of all her sins. She was profoundly astonished, and greatly confused in what she had to say to the men of the city. This is clearly implied in what "many" said unto her: "Now we *believe, not because of thy saying*" *alalian*, from *laleo*, to make a sound, utter words; to speak, talk, address, converse, to prate, babble, divulge, blab, talk idly or inconsiderately, etc.—*Groves;*) "for we have *heard him ourselves*, and know that this is indeed the Christ, the Savior of the world." And yet this woman is claimed as a commissioned preacher of the gospel. Besides, she is claimed as an *apostle!* Then Christ had thirteen apostles before Judas fell away—twelve men and one woman; and thirteen after, counting Paul. Where was this woman-apostle when Christ ascended to heaven? The names of eleven are given in the first chapter of the Acts—Judas having died—but not a word is said about this woman-apostle! Where was she on the day of Pentecost, when Peter stood up "with the eleven?" In what part of the foundations of the church or temple is she mentioned? John says there are *twelve* foundations, and these are the *twelve apostles*, including Paul. But where is the thirteenth or woman-apostle foundation?

Another new thing Mrs. Sadler introduces in order to make out a case of a woman preacher is that of *deaconess*. The Apostle Paul instructs the church at Rome to "receive" and "assist" "Phebe, our sister, which is a servant (deaconess) of the church which is at Cenchrea." The deacons and deaconesses of the primitive church were first set apart to the service of tables, and not to the ministry of the word. To relieve the apostles of table service, "seven men" were set apart to this ministry or deaconship, that "the apostles might give themselves "continually to prayer, and the *ministry (diakonia) of the word.*" This shows that there were in the early church deacons of the table—caring for widows, orphans, the poor and sick—and "deacons of the word." Phebe was of the table deaconship, and therefore not of the word, and hence not a preacher.

As Mrs. Sadler still lingers about the meaning of prophetess or prophesy, a few remarks may not be amiss. In the eleventh chapter of First Corinthians the Apostle Paul uses the word *prophesy* as synonymous with *pray*. He says: "But every woman that prayeth or propheseth with her head uncovered dishonoreth her head." As he advances with his theme he drops the word prophesy and uses only the word pray. "Judge in yourselves: Is it comely that a woman pray unto God uncovered?" "In the fourteenth chapter the apostle settles this matter by not allowing a woman to preach, although she might pray, having her head covered. Hear him: "Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak" (*lalein,*)

Mrs. Sadler has thus far failed to give an instance, clear and satisfactory, of a woman preacher. All she mentions are constructed cases. Now, sir, I boldly affirm that the word "preach," in the English or its equivalent in the Greek, cannot be shown in the Bible as used to express the ministry of a woman. Christ said: "Go ye into all the world and *preach* the gospel." He did not say: "Go ye into all the world and *prophesy* the gospel."

Most cordially do I accept the apology of Mrs. Sadler, and trust and pray that, although strangers to each other, our Scripture rambles and discussions may be profitable to us and others, and that she may live a happy life and die a triumphant death, and that we, and all, may meet in our Father's home on high.

ANGUS DOWLING.

LAWRENCEVILLE, A. A., March 3, 1876.

Grandmother.

The grandmother! A soft smile and vague grief linger as we think of grandmother—the soft, gray hair banded from the brow; the dear eyes which are ever so lovely, for we have never seen anger in their depths; the patient resignation of the mouth, with its lines of sorrow and age. Well we remember the fireside corner which she occupied, and where we have often unburdened our hearts, and found her sympathy and love a soothing balm, for her heart is full of all that is purest and best of life—God's love; and there is no fire or passion now to mar the flow of her sympathy and love. In her eyes there are gleams of heaven's own beauty; in her saintliness she seems so near heaven that she brings it nearer to us sin-tossed ones of the earth. For awhile we enter the twilight of her influence, and hearken to the teachings of lips which have learned their wisdom from experience. Many were the beautiful flowers scattered along her pathway, and she has preserved the sweetness of each in the chalice of her heart, and their fragrance extends over her life and ours. The grandmother who occupies the quiet corners of homes, with helpful hands often assisting to unravel some of the tangles in the skein of life, with never a word of her own sorrow—of the graves in the dim recesses of her heart. At times we seem to forget that grandmother ever loved or suffered, that her life was not always thus so even and unselfish in its flow. She stands upon the shores of the river of Time, watching the surging mass of humanity—not participating, for the fire and love of action has gone with the years which are past; watching and waiting for the boatman who will carry them across the river to her home. We knew not of that fresh and glowing brightness of her young spirit; but we have the last best essence of her spirit in the dear grandmother whose presence is so peaceful, whose influence ever tended to lead us upward. Not with idle hands or empty hearts do the grandmothers thus stand upon the shores of Time, but ever helping and shedding their love upon those whose path lies up the steep and weary ascent of life. Often we hear grandmother say: "There is home, 'where the weary are at rest;'" and it comes to us in the noontide heat, when the spirit is bathed in anguish—grandmother's words: 'a "home, 'where the weary are at rest;'" It is for the younger generation to hear the stern battle cry of the world, to act thrilling dramas upon the world's stage; but grandmothers are the connecting links of the past. The years have left their shadows upon them, and the deepening twilight of the valley of the shadow of death is around them, albeit they generally shed more brightness and happiness about them than many who are in the full glory of life. Grandmother! Her pure and holy influence, the tears that her kind words have checked, and with the softening touch of age upon the heart of youth—she grows more beautiful with each year, which tells that she is fast leaving us, for her spirit increases in beauty and power, and her prayers are ever winging upward for those she loves. Memory goes to a hall in the past, and there is a dear, sweet grandmother, whose influence yet lingers over a wild and wayward life—the sweetest old face, with something of the sunset's glory emanating from the spirit within—a noble spirit, true *and pure* in every word and deed. In looking at her face it brought a remembrance of the nobility of the old Roman mothers, though unequaled by that of our Christian mothers. Her home was surrounded by flowers, which she loved and planted; honeysuckles embowered the gallery; violets, heliotropes and thousands of others made the place a thing of beauty. She was naturally an artist in her love of the beautiful; the verbena boxes, with the ivy clambering up and around them. In one end of the gallery were her geraniums and flowers that she loved best. This home was always redolent with the perfume of flowers, and that other fragrance of love for all human kind, which fills the heart and life with beauty; for grandmother soothed all quarrels, and was "Peace, be still," to all discordant elements. Hers had been a life of much sorrow and trial; but after the cloud had passed away, she was as cheerful, as helpful as ever. Her strength was in the Lord, and he never forsook her. Her nature drew fortitude and patience from his love, which had shielded, although it had not spared her many bitter trials. As her long life of trial and much sorrow is thought of, through all the scattered reminiscences and broken links, there comes a thought which is beautiful, which is all we can wish: "He giveth his beloved sleep." He has given her sleep and rest, and forever with the sacred and lovely things of life will dwell the memory of grandmother.

RENA.

Was Saul Converted?

MR. EDITOR: The life of Saul, taken as a whole, is a wonderful medley of contradictions. If he was arrogant, rash and cruel, he was also modest, prudent and generous. If he pursued his best friend with the fury of a demon, he also wept with the tenderness of a child. If he skulked away under cover of darkness, to inquire of the hag at Endor, he had banished from his realm all who had familiar spirits.

But the events of his life, taken in their order of time, show him to have been a good and worthy monarch at first; but, having cast off the fear of God, he *gradually* became the slave of jealousy, duplicity and the most malignant tempers.

Saul did not aspire to the throne of Israel; for when he was chosen by lot, Samuel brought him forth from "among the stuff," and, presenting him as king, said: "See ye him whom the *Lord* hath chosen." "The *Lord* chose him, and *converted* him too; for Samuel said to Saul: "The Spirit of the Lord will come upon thee, and thou shalt prophesy with them, and *shalt be turned into another man*."—First Samuel x, 6. "Being *turned* into another man" is conversion of some kind, and, as the Spirit of the Lord did it, we conclude it was the right kind.

In the next verse it is said: "God is with thee." God is not *with*, but *against* a man whose mind is yet carnal and enmity against God." In the ninth verse inspiration declares that "God gave him another heart." The Lord chose him, was with him, gave him another heart, and covenanted with him that if he would keep the commandments of the Lord he would establish his kingdom upon Israel forever.—First Samuel xiii, 13.

What more could divine grace do than was done for God's first anointed king? But he did despite to the Spirit of grace, lost his kingdom, and his soul too. He became impatient, offered a burnt offering contrary to God's command, and was told that "his kingdom should not continue." Thenceforward his character is that of a wicked man; "waxing worse and worse." But God is long-suffering, and remonstrates with even the worst men. Saul disobeyed God in not smiting Agag, and God said: "It repenteth me that *I* have set up Saul to be king." Why? "*For he is turned back from following me.*"—First Samuel xv, 11.

Inspiration sets forth his conversion and apostasy in language so plain that the wayfaring man cannot misinterpret it. Did he die an apostate? Let the Bible answer. The darkest night of his life was the night before his death. On the morrow he must meet the Philistines in battle. He needed counsel of God, and asked it; but he had so often rejected it when given that God now withheld it. He gave up his faith in God, and God gave him up to believe a lie. "He turned back from following God," laid aside his royal robes, went to a low, miserable sorceress, a confederate of the prince of darkness, to consult about the interests of God's people. Samuel says in the interview: "The Lord is departed from thee, and *is become* thine enemy."—First Samuel xxviii, 16.

The enemy of God, and God the enemy of him, he went forth from the dark cave of Endor, trusting in lying vanities, to lead the chosen people against the Philistines, and in disgrace and despair fell by his own hand. He may have received a final stroke (having mortally wounded himself) from the Amalekite who claimed to have slain him, or the Amalekite may have lied to David. In either case Saul committed *suicide*. "So Saul died for his *transgression* which he committed against the Lord, even against the word of the Lord, which he kept not, and also for asking counsel of one that had a familiar spirit, to inquire of it."—First Chronicles x, 13.

H. M. MOSS.

William Barksdale.

We take the following extract from the address of Rev. C. B. Galloway, delivered at the funeral of Mr. Barksdale, in Jackson, Miss., March 1:

I would not indulge in fulsome praise; but, that this sad occasion may be improved to the good of the living, I offer a few words of comment and exhortation. Our young friend and brother, whose untimely death we mourn, had many excellencies of heart and life. He had a high sense of chivalrous honor that gave him a gentlemanly dignity far beyond his years. His friendships were warm and generous. His attachments were strong and sincere. But of all his virtues there was one which shone with a heavenly beauty. *He was a most thoughtful and dutiful son.* His father, the late Gen. William Barksdale, having died a soldier's death upon the field of battle when he was yet a child, all the responsibility and care of his training devolved upon his widowed mother. Upon her he lavished all the wealth of his heart. She was his ideal of all spiritual excellence and charming beauty of character. For her his veneration became pathetic. Her pleasure was his highest joy. And when, some months ago, she was called away by the cruel hand of death, earth's greatest sorrow cast its dark shadow over his young, manly heart. But her peaceful memory was a perpetual balm to his bruised spirit, and he never ceased, even in his last moments of painful disease, to recount and exalt her many virtues. In these times of youthful recklessness and impatience of parental authority I would commend his worthy example. There is hope for that young man who delights to honor his parents and emulate their virtues. The first step to moral waywardness is filial disobedience. Here satan makes his first effectual attack and wins away the soul. Youthful disregard of parental restraint grows naturally into gross and wicked violations of God's law. But when a young man honors his parents, and seeks to promote their happiness, he has the foundation principle of obedience on which to build a Christian character of colossal strength and heavenly mold. Would that this jeweled virtue of our young brother were emulated and imitated by the youth of our country!

Willie Barksdale died a Christian. He found peace with God, and passed away in the blessed hope of immortal life. At his own request I received him into the church but a few hours before he died. He expressed a readiness to go, and said repeatedly that he had no fears. Let this soften the blow, and comfort the sorrowing hearts, of the large family bereaved by this sad affliction. After all, life is but a preparation for death. By faith in Christ may we all die the death of the righteous.

"The age of a cultivated mind," says an eloquent and wise and thoughtful author, "is often more complacent and even more luxurious than the youth." It is the result of the due use of the endowments bestowed by nature; while they who in youth have made no provision for age are left like an unsheltered tree, stripped of its leaves and its branches, shaking and withering before the cold blasts of winter.—*Southey.*

A little boy in W. came in to his mother one day, saying: "Mother, the boys out there are swearing, and I would not play with them, but came right into the house!"

"Swearing!" said the mother, who thought her child was perhaps too young to know what profaneness was. "What is swearing, my child?"

"Why, *it is saying 'God' outside of their prayers*," was the ready and original as well as just answer.

A rather parsimonious old lady called one day upon David Dreghorn, a well-known Glasgow fishmonger, saying: "Weel, Maister Dreghorn, how are ye selling your half salmon the noo?" David, being rather in a cross humor, replied: "When we catch ony half salmon, mem, we'll let ye ken."

They have a Rev. Mr. Hammer in Georgia, and when he preaches he hits the nail on the head every time.

OBITUARIES.

THE Rev. A. R. A. PURIFOY was born on the seventeenth of June, 1840. His father's name was McCarrel Purifoy, who was once a traveling preacher of the South Carolina Conference. His father located, several years before his death, for no other reason than that the church failed to give him support. Hope, as he was generally called, embraced religion at the age of about twelve or fifteen years, and was licensed to preach when young, and ordained a deacon, I think, in Greenville, Ala., in the year 1869, by Bishop McTyeire, and departed this life on the second of October, 1875.

When the war cloud spread over this land, and it was a time of trouble and uncertainty, and men's hearts were failing them for fear, it affords me great pleasure to state that he went in defense of his section, maintained his Christian integrity through the campaign, and returned home a faithful, true-hearted Christian.

Soon after the war he married a Christian lady—a noble woman; and, although she was of a different persuasion, she was never in his way of preaching the gospel which he so much loved, but would go with him cheerfully to his appointments whenever she was able to travel.

Bro. Purifoy was a good, safe and prudent minister. His piety was deep, solid and scriptural. He never made any compromise with the world, the flesh or the devil. His character as a Christian was well defined. He was one of our most laborious and useful ministers—never contented unless sinners were brought to Christ and saved by his ministry. He delighted in a genuine revival, and there he might be seen preaching, praying, talking, shouting and praising God. It will be seen in the great day, when the Master comes to make up his jewels, that many souls were brought to Christ and saved through his ministry. He was a great advocate of class and prayer meetings. He inquired for the old landmarks of Wesley, and desired to imitate him. He was a firm believer in all the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had a warm heart for all of God's people, and especially his brethren in the ministry. I was always edified and strengthened in hearing him preach. His Bible was his delight, and it bears the marks of service in it. The writer was at a camp meeting at the time of Bro. Purifoy's death. We were expecting him at the camp meeting, and were looking for him when the news came to us that he died suddenly the night before. While we were looking for him his spirit took its flight to the great camp meeting above. Bro. Purifoy preached on the Sunday before, and came home and worked all the week, and was in his usual health until Saturday at noon. That night, just before supper, he said to his wife: "Mag., I feel very bad. I will lay down awhile." When supper was ready she asked him to get up to supper, but he said he did not want any. His wife retired earlier than usual, and about eight o'clock she asked him if he had wound up the watch. He said: "No." When she returned she found that his breathing was not right, and she called him; but he did not answer. She took his arm and turned him over, and he died in a few minutes, without a struggle.

"Servant of God, well done;
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy.

"The voice at midnight came;
He started up to hear;
A mortal arrow pierced his frame
He felt, but felt no fear."

MOSES PADGETT.

ALLENTON, ALA., Feb. 17, 1876.

ELIZABETH, wife of John J. McKelthen, fell asleep in Jesus, at her home in Caldwell parish, La., February 23, 1876. She was born in Richland district, S. C., in October, 1825. Having been left an orphan at an early age, she was trained by a devotedly pious grandmother, who raised her in the fear of God, from which way she never departed.

She was married to Bro. McKelthen, in Neshoba county, Miss., July 7, 1846, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South the same year, and the year following embraced religion, under the ministry of Rev. Andrew Day. She spoke of Bro. Day as one of those faithful men of God who not only preached the doctrine of holiness from the pulpit, but realized the blessed experience of it in his own heart, and taught it, wherever he went, by a holy life—the most successful preaching. Elizabeth, with other young converts, was exhorted "to go on unto perfection," and in three months after her conversion was sanctified wholly, spirit and soul and body, and from every appearance was "preserved blameless" till the Master called her home.

Her conversion was bright and satisfactory; but when entirely sanctified she had such a vivid view of Jesus by faith that in an experience of twenty-eight years, although opposed by the world and worldly minded professors, she never doubted the efficacy of the cleansing blood and *his* power and willingness to save from *all* sin.

The last seventeen years of her life were spent in what is now Caldwell circuit; and until last year she, with one or two others, stood alone as witnesses of the sanctifying grace of God. How her heart rejoiced that her prayers were answered, and that she lived to see more than a score of witnesses testify to the same blessing which she long enjoyed.

She had consumption for about eighteen years, but was not confined to her room till July, 1875. The writer visited her often during her confinement, and remained by her bed a good portion of the last night she spent on earth.

Holiness was her theme to the last, and while we had knelt with her in prayer for the last time (an hour or two before her death) her soul exulted in God, and when almost gone she tried to clasp her hands, and about her last, faint whisper was: "I'm happy."

Soon after this she went sweetly to sleep. Thus our sister lived, and thus she passed away. Not until the great day will we fully know the influence of the holy life of Sister Elizabeth McKelthen.

J. F. WYNN.

MRS. CARRIE F. WILKINSON, daughter of Amos and Martha Moore, died at the residence of Mrs. M. S. Thornton, at Lake, Miss., February 26, 1876. Sister Carrie was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the year 1857, during a meeting held at Noxubee, Ala., by Bro. James Glenn. Though tried in the "fiery furnace" of affliction, it only served to develop that meek, submissive spirit which characterized her Lord. She suffered for more than nine years with paralysis and heart affection. For five years she was unable to walk without the aid of her staff and the assistance of some one; but even that privilege was denied her during the last six months of her life, as she grew more and more helpless every day. She was never heard to murmur, but bore it all submissively for his sake. The church has lost a bright and shining light, and the fireside robbed of her genial smile and conservative influence. She was taken from the church militant to the church triumphant, where she sings the songs of the redeemed with our sainted mother, around the throne of God. Gentle, pure and good, patient and faithful to the end, she passed instantly into the realms of bliss, without a pang or a struggle.

"A smile still lingered on the lovely face.
The broken heart had passed from pain to heaven."

HER SISTER.

JOHN WILSON was born in Abbeville district, S. C., and died in Rankin county, Miss. (near Jackson,) January 18, 1876, at seventy-four years of age. He came to Mississippi in 1836, and from that time to his death lived in the vicinity of Jackson. Bro. Wilson had only been a member of the church about three years when death called him away from this life of probation. He was one of the few instances given to teach us hope of men in advanced years coming to Christ. For several years he was the victim of consumption, and, after a long and painful sickness, died at peace with God and all mankind. His testimony was clear and satisfactory. He trusted implicitly in Jesus. To his family and friends he spoke confidently of his heavenly hopes. The hymns of hope and faith sung around his bed gave him comfort, and to the sentiment he joined his heart's approval. May his bereaved family be comforted with the manner of his death and the faith which gave him victory.

DIED, in Jackson, La., December 29, 1875, WILLIE YOUNG, infant son of Benjamin Z. and Annie E. Swayze, aged one year, three months and fifteen days. Little Willie was truly a child of affliction during several months of the latter part of his earthly mission; but he is now gone to rest with him who said: "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God."

T. F. B.

JACOB L. AMACER, son of Joseph P. and Lizzie J. Amacer, was born near Amite City, La., November 3, 1873, and came to his death February 4, 1876, by the fall of a tree near his father's yard, while playing with his little brother and sister. How strange are the dispensations of Providence! Truly "in the midst of life we are in death." May the Lord bless his much-afflicted parents and relatives.

G. F. THOMPSON.

The hone that sets an edge on the husbandman's scythe helps him to mow the grass.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1876.

SHOW ME THY FACE.

Show me thy face—
A cheering beam
Of loveliness divine—
And I shall never think or dream
Of other love save thine.
All lesser light will darken quite,
All lower glories wane—
The beautiful of earth will scarce
Seem beautiful again!

Show me thy face—
The heaviest cross
Will then seem light to bear;
There will be gain in every loss,
And peace with every care.
With such light lent the years will fleet,
Life seem as brief as blest,
Till I have laid my burden down
And entered into rest.

Show me thy face—
And I shall be
In heart and mind renewed,
With wisdom, grace and energy
To work thy work endued.
Shine through the veil, Immanuel,
Until the veil removed,
In perfect glory I behold
The face that I have loved!

Bible Study.

From some cause or other it comes pass that those within and approaching adult years very generally ilt their attendance upon the Sunday school, and if they continue iptural study at all, continue it in ly a private, desultory way. I can agine, indeed, that many excuses ll arise in individual minds, and I n readily believe that a portion of em are in some wise valid. The k of absolutely perfect teachers, e lack of abundant leisure, the abnce of superabundant strength, the gret at taking so much time from e home—these and a thousand her reasons might be assigned, and cannot stay, even if it were my vince, to affirm of how much ight each ought to be. I, instead, ll back upon this profound convicn: that if the value and charm of ble study were appreciated, the ndernces would, for the most part, edily disappear. The gathering uld so be for joyful, mutual contation that the prerequisite of a rfect teacher would not be insisted. The attraction of the study itself ld be sufficient to command the e, and eke out the strength; and valuable results secured would deemed manifold compensation the domestic joys surrendered.

f course I might not, though I uld—and certainly I would not, ough I might—assign the foremost ce to aught save the simple idea the Scriptures as the way of perl salvation and the means of rsonal growth in grace. My heart uld belie my words if I were to sign either the most essential value the most essential charm to mying save that redemptive plan ich in the Old Testament and the w is the burden of discourse. It to us as to those who, without it, lost in the power and guilt of that the Bible comes; and its ry is that it offers to such the way release.

Therein, accordingly, I rest my an plea for the universal study of e Bible. To the Bible as the revelion of God and Christ—the disclosure of the soul's one way of salvation and spiritual blessedness—I would point all who hear me. In ese supreme relations it is unique, comparable, the very gift of God! here it reveals its sovereignty, and ere it rests forever as on a throne glory. How befitting, then, the ght of the whole congregation assembling on the Sabbath day, and the Sabbath school, to study the ok of life!

But while I pay such tribute to sacred oracles, and adoringly adre the apples of gold, I am reminded that even the picture also is silver, and deserves our reverent aise. It is evident that God has ght to make his word attractive in ys that appeal to every true sentient of our nature. He has adorned d enriched it with all which even e world counts rare.

or example, take note of the ainity which belongs to the biblical ion. Is it not the conclusion of nild and scholarly critics that these iptures contain the most ancient ms of truth known to men? Certly of the world before the flood, only consecutive and authentic tory is in these Scriptures; so that never would learn aught of the diluvian times must of necessity taught by the sacred volume. It a literal fact that the lyric poetry the Hebrews was in its golden age rly a thousand years before the e of Horace! The author of Mosastes discussed the problem of six hundred years before Socrates the dialogues of Plato, and the e song of Solomon is a thousand rs older than Ovid. The Book of ob, was a fragment of biography least fifteen hundred years old at date of the romantic literature Europe. The Book of Proverbs is re ancient by nine hundred years n the Treatises of Seneca. The re bulk of the prophetic literature the Hebrews was anterior to the gustan age of Rome, and even writers of the New Testament all of them, of more venerable iquity than Tacitus and Plutarch, Pliny the younger! And what, y, shall be said of the Book of ? If what to many seems probe is true, it is the oldest writing existing—at least a thousand rs older than Homer. It was already old when Cecrops founded ens. As long ago as when the rmans invaded Britain it was more e-worn than the name of Dolius, ar is to us to-day!

s it not presumably worth while as all to study a volume which nes down to us freighted with the tory and literature of such ancient es? Does it not appeal to our inctive reverence for the venerable, long-lived?

ut perhaps it would be felt that appeal was still stronger if it ld be known that this ancient d were altogether trustworthy in history, truthful in its biography national allusions. But come to earnest study, and you will find it is true to the letter. You will d that when its real statement is cerned, the facts as learned from other source lend corroboration. You know, for instance, that within the last fifty years there have been, in every direction, research most sifting, and inquiry most unscrupulous, and discovery most unprecedented. You know that *much of* what once passed for history is now no more than historic fable. Yet every clearing away of rubbish has been but a new revealing of the Bible's truth, and every fresh discovery has been a new gem in its matchless crown.

But if the book of books appeals to our love of the historical and ancient, so does it also to the universal sense of grace and beauty. Had I the time, I should delight to speak at length of the Bible in its literary lineness and its poetic splendor. I should like to show, in extended detail, how it is like God's revelation in nature—great foundations of granite, and then, above, the trees and flowers and gorgeous sky. Surely he is right who deems that, had God intended the Bible as a mere lesson-book of duty, he would have made it a volume far less various and enticing. "Unquestionably a few plain sentences would have sufficed to tell us what God is, and what he would have us do. A chapter of theology, and another of morals, a brief account of the incarnation and atonement, and a score of directions for the Christian life, might have supplied us with a Bible of simplest meaning and smallest size. But, instead, the Author of Scripture has made it attractive as well as instructive. Knowing what is in man, whom he would save, he has given a book which, in the supreme desire to reach the heart, does not disdain to captivate the taste. He has filled it with picture and poem and parable and proverb, and clothed it all over with superbest beauty."

But I would also call attention to the Bible as the book which has in it exhaustless practical power, and which to-day is influencing the vast preponderance of human thought and life! And this I say, not forgetting that the Bible has never included among its believers more than a comparatively small fraction of the race. Yet have you not observed what a singular faculty the Bible has of attracting to itself, either in friendship or opposition, the thinkers of the world? It is a fact that the books which have been written on the Bible alone are many fold more numerous than those of the Greek and Roman literatures combined. Sixty thousand existing commentaries upon the sacred Scriptures, or upon some portion of them! Certainly it must be admitted that the Bible has contrived to set all Christendom thinking, and has kept it thinking, for nearly two thousand years! It is perfectly safe to say that the Bible is read to-day by a vastly larger number of educated minds than any other book in the world. It is the verdict of history that in English form the Bible stands at the head of the streams of English conquest and of English and American colonization and commerce. Yes, it is the verdict of thoughtful observation that the Bible in its domination of the Western—that is, of the Occidental—civilization and progress is really dominating the whole globe. The dignity of manhood, the sacredness of individual being, the assured immortality of the soul, the brotherhood of the race, the fatherhood of God, the right of free inquiry, the despicableness of cant, the great ideas of social and political and moral reform—these all are emanations, in fact, from the sacred word. Aye, even infidelity gets its life-blood, the very breath of its nostrils, from the scriptural source. It could not live a day did it not borrow from the very book it assails enough to serve it for respectability and support. There is no positivism, nor baldest atheism, which does not draw from the Bible the secret of whatever real power it possesses. Out of the Bible our civilization grows, by it our laws and institutions are upheld; and the signs of both prophecy and Providence assure us that to it is some day to be given the civil and intellectual, as well as spiritual, dominion of the whole earth. May not such a book rightfully command the attention and the study of every mind? Can any one afford to treat it with neglect?

Book of ancient and historical lore? Book of absolute literary pre-eminence! Book of intellectual, practical sovereignty! And first and last and always, the book of salvation through Jesus Christ!—*From a sermon by Rev. L. T. Chamberlain.*

All regulation is limitation; and regulation is only another name for reasoned existence. And, as the regulations to which men must submit are not always or generally those which they have willingly laid down for themselves, but rather for the most part those which have been laid down by others for the general good of society, it follows that whosoever will be a good member of any social system must learn, in the first place, to *obey*. The law, the army, the church, the State service, every field of life and every sphere of action, are only the embodied illustrations of this principle. Freedom, of course, is left to the individual in his own individual sphere. To leave him no freedom were to make him a mere machine, and to annihilate his humanity; but, so far as he acts in a social capacity, he cannot be free from the limitations that bind the whole into a definite and consistent unity.—*Prof. Blackie.*

The living law of the gospel within us is as if the soul of music should incorporate itself with the instrument and live in the strings, and move them of their own accord, without any touch or impulse from without. Let us express this sweet, harmonious affection in these jarring times, that so, if it be possible, the world may be tuned into better music.

Fixed principles in criticism are useful in helping us to form a judgment of works already produced, but it is questionable whether they are not rather a hinderance than a help to living production. Criticism can at best teach writers without genius what is to be avoided or imitated.—*Lowell.*

Before and After Death.

It not seldom happens that we see with indifference things said in the papers of a public man while he is yet living, which, said on the morrow of his death, would seem to everybody a sort of sacrilege. The epithets, for instance, which might have been called about the late Vice President, within a fortnight of his decease, would have produced a general shock if uttered while his remains were being borne to his native earth. Before, there were unjust rancor and partisan taunts; after, extravagant panegyric. As one reads the glowing tributes of praise lavished over the grave of an eminent man gone, the forgetfulness of antagonism, the impulsive testimony of rivals and opponents to his worth one cannot but regret that he could not have enjoyed these sweets of praise while living. Death throws a retrospective halo over his career; how often does it occur to us that he was just as good when we thought ill of him, or failed to appreciate him, as he seems to us now that we glance back at him across the mysterious chasm! Yet, as we listen to the funeral orator or the lamenting poet, we have in most cases an uneasy feeling that the indiscriminating panegyric sounds somewhat hollow, constrained and insincere. We cannot wholly believe, as they would have us, that the dead were better than are the living—that the only nearly perfect men were they who died. Seldom is it, indeed, that we can enjoy to the full the sad luxury of unqualified eulogy—when our hearts may freely thrill at the glowing words of praise, and echo: "All this is true, at least, of this man." So it has come to pass that eulogy has become cheap and formal, and thereby loses its chief value as spurring to emulation and teaching by example.

The sadly-ludicrous contrast between what is said of a man the day before, and what after death, is a double lesson. We are too much in the habit of depreciating the characters, impugning the motives, exaggerating the weakness of our opponents. The hostile politician is too prone to charge dishonest ambition; the hostile critic to impute plagiarism and to magnify slips of the pen; the rival artist to suggest charlatanry. Is it not a sort of remorse which impels us, as soon as a man dies, to rush to the other extreme, and burden his memory with "every virtue under heaven?" Yet, for the dead themselves, the reparation comes just too late. They cannot enjoy the sweetness of praises from an enemy. It does them no good—does it the world? Might not the dead be really more appreciated, and their memory held more dear, if it were gently and tenderly hinted that they were mortal, that their virtues outshone faults? Meanwhile, might we not, with justice and right feeling, carry some what of our praise and kind expression to the balance kept this side of the grave? There is no nobler emotion than that which prompts a man to utter honest praises of an antagonist; and there are few, we hope, who do not read with pleasure, in a party paper or a sectarian review, a generous tribute to one with whose opinions or aspirations they are at war. Lord Brougham's feigning of death, that he might enjoy the eulogies of his contemporaries, was really a sharp satire alike on the excess of abuse heaped upon the famous living, and the indiscriminating flattery lavished upon the famous dead.—*Appleton's Journal.*

There is a proverb in Scotland that "Mony ane will gang a mile tae hear a sang that winna gaug a foot tae hear a sermon." A certain United Presbyterian church in the north of England was the scene of two evening meetings in one week, viz: an evangelistic meeting and a concert, or service of song. A Scripture reader in connection with the congregation, while on her diurnal rounds, came in contact with a dence old Scotchman, a member of the church. "Now, David," queried the good woman, "are ye comin' up tae the meeting this week?" "O, ay," exclaimed the canny Scot, "I mann come the meeting; for I ken some o' the folk that's gann tae sing." "Tuts!" exclaimed his interrogator; "it's no the concert, it's the ither meeting I mean." "O!" sighed the devout Scot, "I dinna think that I can come; for ye see I am sae tired at nicht that I can hardly stir aff my chair."

A Bengal missionary hired a boat for a water journey, and found that the Mohammedan boatmen spent much of their leisure time in singing the current filthy songs of the country. He gave them a new Bengali hymn book, prepared by a native pastor, having most of its hymns in Bengali meter. After some time another missionary took a journey, and chanced to hire the same boat. He found, to his surprise, that the boatmen were now, in the intervals of their labor, singing Christian hymns.

A clergyman was endeavoring to instruct one of his Sunday school scholars, a plow-boy, on the nature of a miracle. "Now, my boy," said he, "suppose you should see the sun rising in the middle of the night, what should you call that?" "The inn, please, sir." "No; but," said the clergyman, "suppose you knew it was not the moon, but the sun, and that you saw it actually rise in the middle of the night, what should you think?" "Please, sir, I should think it was time to get up."

A French antiquary has found the most ancient bronze statue known, in the collection of Egyptian antiquities recently gathered by M. Gustave Posno. It is almost identical in feature and workmanship with the famous sycamore wood statue in the Museum of Baulac, the port of Cairo, and which is cotemporary with the fourth Egyptian dynasty—a period some two thousand years before the Christian era.

We spend half our lives in making mistakes, and waste the poor remainder in reflecting how easily we might have avoided them.

Religious Intelligence.

—The *Church Missionary Intelligencer* deplores the mysterious absence of conversions at most of the North India stations.

—A telegram from Rome says that the Marquis of Ripon, the English nobleman who recently embraced the Catholic faith, has presented the Pope with £10,000.

—Rev. E. C. Colman has been holding a "mission" at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Boston, and has attracted much attention by his sermons against popery. Bishop Paddock has ordered him to cease his labors in that church, and Mr. Colman now talks of organizing a Reformed Episcopal Church.

THE GREEK CHURCH.—Twenty-four parishes, twenty-six priests and fifty thousand of the laity have voluntarily re-entered the Greek Church. This is stated, by a leading article in the Russian *Imperial Gazette*, to be the only result which has followed the hostile attitude adopted toward the Greek Church by the Pope and his priests.

—Bishop Williams, the missionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Japan, is devoting two-thirds of his own small income to carry on the mission work, and he lives in a poor little Japanese house, hardly better than a hut, which is the best he could buy, and this insignificant dwelling is church and school-house.

—The Theological Hall Missionary Society, composed of the United Presbyterian students in Scotland, is lending very valuable assistance to foreign missions. Last year the society contributed $7,980 to the Jamaica jubilee fund, for the training of native ministers. This year a fund is being raised for the establishment of a church and school in Cesarea.

—The Methodists have gathered a little congregation of twenty-six persons in several villages of Shantung, China, near the chief temple in the empire dedicated to Confucius, and in the very stronghold of his system. The convert through whom this work was mainly done, a man of intellectual strength and great earnestness, recently died in the peace of the gospel.

—A missionary from Persia, who last summer visited Tiflis, a city of that portion of Russia south of the Caucasian mountains, and bordering upon Asiatic Turkey and Persia, reported that he had nowhere seen such a thirst for reading, and such a willingness to purchase the Scriptures. An agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who is stationed there, sells the Bible at the rate of 6,000 copies per year. While on a tour, not long before, he sold 700 copies in three weeks.

—Among the converts recently made in Narayan Sheshadri's mission at Ialna, India, is a young religious mendicant. He had been wandering all over India, visiting the sacred shrines of Hindooism, from Ganges to Ceylon. Among the Romanists of Cochin he had learned to repeat a large number of Malyalim prayers, although he understood not a word of that language. Leaving them in disgust, he found his way at last to Ialna, where he was taught the word of God and was eventually led to embrace Christianity. He is now studying the English and Gujarati languages, with a view to usefulness in the cause of Christ.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.—*When Organized.*—The foreign societies were organized as follows: The Baptist Missionary Society in 1792; the London Missionary Society in 1795, the Scottish Missionary Society in 1796 the Glasgow Missionary Society in 1796, the Church Missionary Society in 1800, the General Baptist Society in 1816, the Wesleyan Missionary Society in 1817. The foreign missionary societies in the United States were organized as follows: The American Board in 1810; the Baptist Missionary Union in 1814, the Methodist Missionary Society in 1819, the Free-will Baptist Foreign Missionary Society in 1833, the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1835, the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in 1837.

—Romanists believe in religious liberty for countries like the United States, in which they are in the minority. In other countries, however, like Austria, where they have ruled for ages, they will not concede an inch of freedom unless they are compelled. The *Missionary Herald* states the position of the missionaries of the American Board in Austria thus: "They can enter no pulpit; they can hold no public service to preach the gospel; they cannot even occupy a room for a Bible reading or lecture unless official leave is given by the authorities; they cannot sell or give away, or even loan a tract without risking the penalties of the law." We may add, however, that the very fact of their presence in Austria is a signal victory over Romanism, and contains in it the germ of all these other privileges to be granted by and by, but without the leave of Rome.

—A correspondent who writes from Egypt, giving an interesting account of mission work in that country, says: "We greatly need the prayers of our friends, and I might suggest to some of the many to whom the cause of slavery is deeply interesting, to think of and pray for the white slaves—the multitude who, with an appearance and organization so like our own that they often seem like our own kindred, and yet so utterly without education and without hope for the future! These lonely ones, who hardly can recollect their parents, sisters or brothers—have they not a peculiar claim on our pity and our prayers? Do, dear Christian girls, happy in your family circle, pray for the fair Georgian and Circassian, who never had a mother's loving hand, and who knows not if she has brother or sister, or even what her own name was in infancy; and far, far more, who knows not the blessed Name. Pray that she may be able to say: 'If my father and mother forsake me, the Lord shall take me up.'"—*Golden Rule.*

Our Young People.

SUPPOSE.

BY ALICE CARY.

How dreary would the meadows be
In the pleasant summer light,
Suppose there wasn't a bird to sing,
And suppose the grass was white!

And dreary would the garden be,
With all its flowery dress,
Suppose there were no butterflies,
And suppose there were no bees,

And what would all the beauty be
And what the song that cheers,
Suppose we hadn't any eyes,
And suppose we hadn't ears?

For though the grass were gay and green,
And song birds filled the glen,
And the air were purple with butterflies,
What good would they do us then?

Ah, think of it, my little friends;
And when some pleasure flies,
Why, let it go, and still be glad
That you have your ears and eyes.

FOR THE ADVOCATE.

Grandpa Goodale Stories.—No. 20.

HOW BARNEY MILKED THE BAYS' NEST.

MY DEAR CHILDREN: Margie and Bessie, who are company, you know, say that they think that No. 20 of Grandpa Goodale's stories ought to be about "How Barney Milked the Bays' Nest." What do you all think about it?

"Yes, yes, grandpa, tell us the bays' nest story."

All yes, I see, but Tom. What are your objections, Master Tom?

"Why, grandpa," says Tom, "you know you promised to tell us about the bee hunt you had in South America, among the *Meliponas*, or stingless bees, and you actually commenced the story as far back as No. II, and I think you might tell us that one first."

"Yes, but, grandpa," says Harry, "the bays' nest story has been on hand longer than that; and, besides, Margie and Bessie are company, you know."

Well, children, I expect your motives are very disinterested. I have no idea that Tom wants to air his learning about *Meliponas*, as he calls them, nor that Harry cares about anything but gratifying his little cousins, or if I have I won't say so; but, as I think the "bee hunt" will keep, I will tell you to-night the story

"HOW BARNEY MILKED THE BAYS' NEST."

You remember, I presume, the stories I have told you already about Barney and the "Orellies," and the "pet jog," and the "rabbits," and you have perhaps come to the conclusion that Barney was a funny fellow, and green as the Emerald Isle itself; and you have, no doubt, made up your minds that "how he milked the bays' nest" is a very funny story; but I must now tell you that the story is in only just *two words*.

"Two words, grandpa! Why how in the world can you tell a story in two words?"

Wait a bit and you will see. Barney milked the bays' nest *by proxy*.

"By *what*, grandpa?"

By *proxy*, my dears; and the worst part of all is that it was not a bays' nest he milked at all, but a *wasps' nest*.

"Grandpa," says Tom, "was it a nest of the *Vespa Vulgaris*, or one of the *Vespa Norvegica*?"

Never mind about that now, Tom; it was a wasps' nest—I am sure of that.

"But, grandpa, are you quite sure it wasn't a hornets' nest—one of the *Vespa Crabra*?"

Tom, if you would look a little closer into your books you would learn that all hornets are wasps, though all wasps are not hornets.

"Well, then, grandpa," says Harry, "didn't Barney milk the bays' nest at all?"

He milked the wasps' nest, Harry, but by proxy, as I just said.

"Grandpa," says Tom, "I think you ought to explain to us about wasps and hornets before you tell us the story."

Why, Tom, I have already told the story in two words—"*By proxy*."

"Now, grandpa," says Margie, "you know there is more than that to the story, and you are only teasing us. Twould be real mean to have kept all the children wondering and writing for all these months about just two words."

But, my dear, what do the words mean?

"Ah, I see," says Harry; "he got some one else to milk it for him, grandpa."

Yes, that was it. One morning Barney came to me holding his finger up before his mouth, and said he:

"Whist, darlint; don't yer be afther a tellin' a sowl what I've found."

"What have you found, Barney?" said I.

"A bays' nist, in shure," said he; "a rale bays' nist under the duce; and I watched 'em agoin' and comin', and they all wint away intirely from the nist at night. An' shure I'll wait till the night is afther comin' agin, whin I'll git me a dish, in shure, and I'll hould it under the nist and milk that same; and be gurra a nice dhrop of honey will I get, in shure." And Barney made a motion of his hand as though he were milking a cow.

I couldn't help laughing at him, but I went with him to look at the nest, and there, sure enough, was a large wasps' nest under the top rail of the picket fence, and the nest was as large as my head.

"It must have been one of the *Vespa Vulgaris*," says Tom in an undertone.

My first thought was to let Barney have his way and get some fun out of him, for I was rather a mischievous boy at that time; but when I came to think it over I concluded that it would be too cruel, so I explained to Barney that there was no honey in the nest, and that the wasps, instead of going away at night, went into the nest, and that if he carried out his plan he would get badly stung.

"An' do ye till me so, durlint?" said he. "Wait till I git Michael to do that same."

I saw the fun twinkling in Barney's eyes, and knew in a minute that it would be of no use to try to dissuade him, though, I did suggest to him that it was too serious a matter to trifle with.

"Niver you mind, durlint," said he. "You jist hoide under yonder lnee at noight, and it's grand fun you will have."

So I thought, you see. Well, children, perhaps I had better make a clean breast of it. I know I shouldn't have done it, but Michael was a stupid fellow who worked for an uncle of mine, and I didn't care much about him; but never mind excuses—it was wrong any way you can fix it. But when night came I was in my hiding-place, and I didn't have long to wait before I saw Barney and Michael coming down the road, Michael with a pan in his hand, and in close conference with Barney. It was just after sundown, and I could see them very distinctly, and Barney was gesturing with his finger on his open hand, and dancing all around his unsuspecting victim as only an Irishman can, or ever could.

"You see," says Barney, "it's a rale bay's nist, Michael, the loiks of which niver was in the ould country at all, at all; an' the bays all lave the nist intirely at night, an' only come back agin in the mornin', an' all ye has to do is jist to hould the pan in your one hand dirlethy under the nist, an' milk that same with your ither hand, an' the honey will jist till the dish, in shure."

"An' do ye till me so, Barney?"

"Yes, Michael," said he, "an' shure an' well go snacks on that same honey, we will."

"All right," said Michael. "You jist come along and hould this same dish, and I'll be afther milkin' the nist."

"Now, Michael," said Barney, "by the sowle of mi mither, if I didn't think yer had bitter sinse than that same! An' don't ye suppose that the bays are a watchin' around to see if any one's afther disturbin' their nist, an' that I must stay here and keep thim off? Would ye be ruined intirely?"

This logic was too much for Mike, and he started bravely on, with his pan in his hand. I watched him closely from my hiding-place as he held the pan carefully under the nest with his left hand, and grasped it firmly with the right.

It seemed but a second when he dropped the pan and ran up the road, whooping and yelling like a wild Indian—or a wild Irishman rather, as he was—switching his head with both arms, and cutting up the most ridiculous antics, while Barney stood in a safe place, holding both sides with his hands, and laughing fit to kill himself.

It wasn't exactly the best thing he could have done, for Mike soon saw where the joke came in, and started for him, and such a race over the fields as they two had I never saw in my life before, or since. The wasps got tired of following them, I suppose, or wanted to look after their ruined nest; at any rate, they outran them in time. But I don't think the two Irishmen were on the best of terms for some time after.

And this is the story, "How Barney Milked the Bays' Nest." Good-night. GRANDPA GOODALE.

BETTER NEVER LATE.—"You are rather late this morning, William," said good Mr. Rise-with-the-sun to a laggard apprentice who came at a late hour.

"Yes, sir; but 'better late than never' is an old saying," replied William.

"'Better never late,' said his master, "is of far more worth, though it may not be so old."

A north country minister, Rev. James Mather, of Langbank, has been giving a lecture in England, in which he describes his "ascent of Mount Blanc without guide and without brandy." Though he is a Scottish divine, it would appear that Mr. Mather actually abstained from both these aids when he went up the monarch of mountains.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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The Final Disclosure.

The investigations of crime now going on serve to impress us with the difficulty of exposing and convicting criminals in this world. We cannot help feeling that, notwithstanding the villainies which are laid bare, there are many more that altogether escape detection. Like a deeply-laden ship which carries the most of her cargo below the water-line, vice ordinarily betrays but a small part of its dark proportions to the most careful observer. The huge iceberg buries seven-eighths of its imposing bulk beneath the sea in which it drifts, and thus it is with the gigantic schemes of fraud which lift their heads in the light of the day. The half is not told, and never will be, until the secrets of men are judged by Jesus Christ.

By various artifices public men are acquitted, while nearly all are convinced of their guilt. Here and there a conspicuous example is made of high functionaries, and influential citizens who have grown rich by bribery and swindling; but these are only samples of the corruption that has not been unearthed. But for the opportune change in the political character of the national House of Representatives probably very few if any of the recent revelations of crimes would have been made, and these investigating committees may work this culmen of horrors for two years without doing more than penetrating the upper stratum of political rottenness. In the interest of party, and to hide the shame of its adherents and leaders, the course of justice will be obstructed, and partisan prejudice and greed of power will come in to baffle and thwart thorough and honest investigation.

That notorious Brooklyn affair is still in an unsettled state. After all the church proceedings, and the trial before a court and jury, nobody is satisfied, and probably nine-tenths of the people believe there is a dark and covered sin which has hitherto defied judicial conviction. The least that a fair-minded man can say is: that while innocence is possible, the probabilities are almost overwhelmingly strong to the contrary. Winslow is likely to get justice, but he was known by some to be a hypocrite fifteen years ago, and there are those who were partakers in his iniquities who will probably escape the clutches of the law.

The old saying that "murder will out" must be considerably revised and amended. Killing is fearfully common, but in many cases the manslayer is not detected, and in many more the homicide, on frivolous grounds, is justified, and the murderer is cleared. Human life is cheap, the sacred guards thrown around it by divine authority are thrown aside, and, while the voice of the blood of foully-murdered men cries unto God from the ground, it is seldom that justice is meted out to the guilty by human law.

When we pass from these aspects of crime to those which are comparatively small, and then to those of the heart and the inward life, how manifold are the secret sins of men! The inward sins of motive, temper and passion, those that find utterance in word and expression in act are comparatively few. The most are locked in our own bosoms, and, in respect to many of them, they are hid from ourselves by a perverted conscience, or by the lack of self-examination.

With so much of undiscovered and of unpunished crime in the world, and with so much of secret sin in the heart, we can better appreciate the final disclosure. God is to "judge the secrets of men by Jesus Christ," and "we must all appear, or be made manifest, before the judgment seat of Christ." And this manifestation is in order "that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad." That criminals escape in this world only argues the certainty of their doom in the world to come, and the defects and imperfections in our administration of justice are only so many reasons why there must be a final and righteous retribution. In the light of that judgment seat all men will stand revealed. Their outward conduct, their deeds of darkness and infamy, will be clearly exhibited, and all the vile imaginations, filthy dreams and base thoughts will appear. The inward writings on the tablets of the soul, hitherto invisible, will come out letter by letter, word by word, and line by line, when exposed to the fires of the last judgment. Now sin and sinners are in masses, and the consciousness of individual guilt and personal accountability is largely lost or modified by intimate association with others. The judgment will be like turning the telescope upon the nebulæ. The cloud of humanity will be resolved into its individual parts, and each soul will be as distinct and as plainly defined as the stars that are mirrored in the most powerful reflector. Every character will be brought near and completely exhibited.

The process of the judgment will be manifestation—bringing the hidden things of dishonesty to light. "Every man's work shall be made manifest; for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is." Until that day we shall never know all, not even an infinitessimal part of the corruptions and wickedness which have been at work about us. In comparison with that ordeal, our courts, juries and investigating committees are as the merest shadows. Too often they have themselves been tainted with the corruption they have pretended to investigate, and when intent on justice and truth the end has been frustrated. Here at last is a tribunal before which "no guilty man" shall escape. And its disclosures will be more surprising and startling, and more shocking, than anything within the range of our earthly experience. Our estimate of men as we knew them on earth, in many cases, will be reversed, and the honored and exalted will be abased and condemned. Happy will he be who shall not be deceived in himself, and who, counting on being saved, shall not find himself among the lost.

The Woman Whom Thou Gavest.

Adam threw the blame of the first transgression upon his wife. Instead of a help meet for him, she had proved, as he would insinuate, a tempter and a snare. There was a measure of truth in the charge, for it was through the woman that the devil reached the man, although if man had been alone, and satan had thought it worth his while, he would, probably have found some other means of leading our first father astray. However much of truth there was in the reply, it has generally been regarded as a mean thing in Adam to lay the blame of eating the forbidden fruit on his wife. He was the head of the woman, master in his own garden and bower, and, however drawn by the silken cords of connubial influence and conjugal sympathy, he should have rebuked the sin of his fascinating bride, and maintained his integrity in spite of her charming wiles or the devil's more covert seductions. Although the pressure of modern society, and the temptation to extravagance in silks, laces, jewelry, turnouts and receptions were as yet unknown, still Eve wanted to shine, to be as a god, and "the tree was pleasant to the eyes." Her daughters have had stronger enticements to meet, and do by no means suffer in the comparison. Still she and they are very much alike in the transgression, and not much can be said in their defense.

It was, nevertheless, a cowardly and ungallant thing in Adam to attempt to exculpate himself in the way he did, and the same is true of the modern man who endeavors to shield himself by exposing the venality and worldly idolatry of his wife and daughters. Their extravagance and love of style may have led to all the trouble, and induced the reception of presents and bribes, that they might move in the first circles, and shine with the brightest in imported costumes and brilliant diamonds. But were these gallant men not their own masters, and shall we not hold them responsible for the order of their own households? There is doubtless a great deal of Mother Eve in our fashionable women, and often through them the tempter pulls down the strongest and best of men, fills society with the bane of dishonesty, and brings contempt and disgrace upon the country. This is lamentable truth. The share which female vanity and ambition have in stimulating whisky frauds, and promoting bribery and all kinds of unrighteousness in getting money, must not be lightly estimated. She who was given to man as a help meet for him does sometimes entice to partake of the prohibited fruit.

But the old Adam is manifested in the men, and somehow they let it get out that the women are chiefly at fault in most of these recent revelations of corruption in high places. Mr. Schenck took hold of the Emma Mine because his wife and daughters must have court dresses, such as his salary was inadequate to procure. The confession of Belknap, as to the agency of a deceased and of a living wife, in his disgraceful affair, is no doubt true, but humiliating to our common manhood. The women made the bargain, handled the money, and spent it in fashionable extravagance, and the husband winked at the proceedings. Gen. Sherman tells an interviewer that the Belknap demoralization is due to the vicious organization of Washington society. Here is an extract from what the general of the army is reported to have said:

"Now Belknap got $8,000 a year, and had no outside resources. He had a fashionable wife, ambitious to lead in society. She must have money, and there was no other mode of getting it except by resorting to unlawful practices. In my mind this is the key to the disgraceful conduct of the Secretary of War."

"Do you know Mrs. Belknap?"

"Very well. She was regarded as a most estimable woman, intelligent, brilliant and pretty. She came of a good Kentucky family, and was ambitious to lead in society. She wore a profusion of jewelry, and her dresses were imported. Her receptions were among the most agreeable and showy entertainments at the national capital. It was impossible that she could keep her expenditures within her husband's official income."

It is the woman in society, ambitious to shine, showy entertainments, imported dresses, profusion of jewelry, and only a salary of $8,000 a year.

From these instances of woman perverted we gladly turn to the thousands of noble wives and daughters who adorn virtuous homes, and who, by their piety, frugality and industry, sustain their husbands and brothers in maintaining their honor and integrity. The court life at Washington, and fashionable circles elsewhere, do not include all the womanhood of the country, and these instances of weakness and wickedness must not be permitted to reflect upon womankind in general. In the fall and sin of man has been the greater sinner—so we are willing to believe—while at the same time the facts we have noted, in connection with current events, have their lessons for the fairer and better part of the human family.

Coming to Christ.

The Bible instruction is old and plain, and yet men are anxiously inquiring: "How shall we come to Christ?" We can only answer as the Scriptures answer—we have no other guide: "Repentance toward God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ." But, says the anxious inquirer, what does this mean? How much does it imply? We reply: It implies that you must see and fully admit that you are a sinner. This may be seen and felt with less or greater degrees of feeling, but it must be felt to the extent that we despair of all self-righteousness, that we need forgiveness, and must perish without it. It supposes also that we are sorry for our sins, because they are sins, a wrong to God and a wrong to ourselves, and, to the extent of our influence, a wrong to others. It supposes, too, that we forsake our sins—forsake anything, everything we know in our conscience to be wrong, no matter how respectable, how profitable or how pleasant. It supposes that we confess our sins to God, and do so as publicly, by some mode, as we have sinned against him. We cannot be sinners, "known and read of all," and then be secret saints, and go to heaven along some hidden and clandestine path. Such a course would be as dishonorable as it would be cowardly. We must some way be willing to acknowledge Christ. Repentance also supposes restitution and amends for injuries to person, character or fortune which we may have willfully caused to others; and if, as may often be the case, we cannot make these amends, we must sincerely desire to do so.

But we must remember that there is no merit in all this. Repentance is not an extenuation, not an excuse for sin, but it is a sorrowful confession of our guilt and unworthiness. If the gospel only granted grace to see and feel the guilt of sin, it would sink us to despair. But when our eyes are filled with tears, and our hearts are failing us, the blessed gospel lifts up its blessed voice, and points its shining hand, and cries: "Behold the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world!" What, says the inquiring penitent, is implied in beholding the Lamb of God, or, in other words, trusting to the merit of Christ for salvation? We reply: You trust him for all the purposes of salvation. Faith takes Christ as our *only* Savior. We do not rely upon any other being or any other merit. We shall not say we are not *good* enough, for we rely only on his saving righteousness. We shall not say we do not *understand* how God pardons and renews. We will walk by faith, not by sight. We shall not say we do not *feel* enough, for we will look for salvation in nothing that we can be or do, but to Christ alone.

"Only Jesus will I know,
And Jesus crucified."

Faith not only takes Christ as the only Savior, but as the *all-sufficient* Savior also. He can save the "chief of sinners," he can save to the "uttermost," he can save "all" who come unto him; for his meritorious death satisfies every claim of justice, and makes it just, in the sight of all intelligences, for God to pardon the guilty who, through Christ, ask his forgiving grace.

And faith takes Christ as a *present* Savior—a Savior now. And why not? Is not "now" the "accepted time," the "day of salvation?" Will Christ's gracious death for us ever have more merit? Will he ever be more able, more willing than now to save us? Never. Then let our faith say: He does love me. He is willing to save me now. I can, I will, I do believe. Let your heart exclaim:

"'Tis mercy all, immense and free,
For, oh, my God, it found out me.
No condemnation now I dread:
Jesus, and all in him, is mine."

It is the blessed Spirit's office to grant assurance of pardon. Only believe, and thou shalt be saved.

W.

Anti-Christ.

For a long time the Protestant exposition of the Scripture teaching concerning anti-Christ has pointed toward the Roman Catholic hierarchy as that to which the sacred writers refer. It has been spoken of as "the beast" of the apocalypse, having seven heads and ten horns. All the symbolism of the Scripture account has been explained again and again as applying to Romanism, and the last act of an "infallible" council in declaring the head of the church infallible, and therefore possessed of a divine attribute, has been regarded as the fulfillment of the prophecy that the man of sin shall exalt himself above all that is called God, so "that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God."

Now we have a new interpretation. The leading article in the *Catholic World* for November last is written to show that Free Masonry is anti-Christ. Jesuitism, that controls the papacy, the power behind the throne, the most wonderful secret society the world has ever seen, is terrified by the proportions which another secret society has attained, and is making a strenuous attack upon it. Recent events in Europe, and particularly in Brazil, show how determined the struggle is to be.

The article in the *World* begins by referring to the trial of faith which is to come on the saints before the coming of Christ. After speaking of the prophecies concerning the great apostasy, and quoting them at some length, it declares that "it is sufficiently obvious that the great apostasy inaugurated by Luther was the first outbreak of anti-Christian victory." Then it says, with its peculiar reading of history, that "the first marked sequel of the apostasy, the first outbreak of success of anti-Christ in the political order, was the first French revolution," and that "that saturnalia of lawlessness was the work of the 'craft' of Free Masonry." Free Masonry is the "mystery of iniquity." Then follow quotations supposed to show that Free Masons have been responsible for the civil commotions of Europe for many years. After these come descriptions of their recent plans, and of the habit the society has of adapting itself to its surroundings, concealing its deadly purpose till the time be ripe for its execution—an account which reads very much like the best descriptions of Jesuit plans and procedure. Finally the article takes up the methods of work which Free Masonry adopts, and finds the "note-mark or sign of anti-Christ" there. It is seen in the darkness that surrounds it, in sparing authority, and so on in every count of the indictment St. Paul gives against anti-Christ in Second Thessalonians.

As we have read this arraignment of Free Masonry we have had recalled to our minds the tremendous indictment against the Jesuits which Dr. Dollinger published five years ago in his "Lectures on the Reunion of the Churches." We have to-day no word either for or against Free Masonry. Its merits are not before us. But we feel that if this Ultramontane charge against it be true, another and quite a different society is condemned as well. Dr. Dollinger shows how the work of the secret "Society of Jesus" has brought disaster on every land where it has had power. For instance:

"The Society of Jesus devoted its best services to its native home of Spain. * * * The result was the bankruptcy and depopulation of that once powerful kingdom. * * * They co-operated with the Inquisition for two hundred years in impressing their spirit on the life of the people, with this result: that the higher education has been crushed, the scientific spirit strangled, and the country ruined in every department of life. * * * Well might a Spanish diplomatist in Rome say, at the time of the suppression of the order: 'The Jesuits are the wormwood that gnaws on our bowels.' They it was who brought on the German nation the Thirty Years' War and its results, and to them Catholic Germany owes the decline of its schools, and its consequent backwardness in cultivation and long intellectual sterility."

And so throughout Germany and Austria, Bohemia, England in its Catholic days, Sweden, Russia, Poland, Portugal, France, he shows that the Jesuits have been as an evil genius, and that their methods of work and their selfish ends are so much like those which the *Catholic World* charges against the Free Masons that there is nothing left but to say: If the secular society be dangerous, so also must the ecclesiastical, for every count of the indictment brought against the former can be exactly matched by well-grounded charges against the latter.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Notes of Nashville.

The editor of the *Western Methodist* has lately visited the capital of Southern Methodism. We quote a paragraph or two:

Bishop McTyeire, who, as president of the board of trust, closely watches every interest, we know is well pleased with the progress and prospects of the Vanderbilt in all its departments; and to him Southern Methodism, in its relations to the cause of education, owes a debt of gratitude for wise and faithful service in behalf of the university. We shall never cease to be grateful to Mr. Vanderbilt for his munificence; but the best way that our friends and brethren can show their gratitude is by following his example and adding to the endowment fund of the university.

We have but little room for remarks on the Publishing House and other general interests at Nashville. The most positive assurances were given us by our energetic and tireless book agent, Dr. Redford, that he has successfully passed the financial crisis—the pressure now is only about one-sixth as heavy as it was last year; and if the preachers and people of the church will but extend the patronage that is justly and reasonably anticipated the Publishing House will be able to pay all its debts, and will stand upon a solid basis of success. Dr. Summers spends much time at his editorial table, and is indefatigable in his labors. Dr. Cunnyngham, as Sunday school editor, is well settled at his work, wise, careful, diligent, sympathetic and enthusiastic. His plans for the future he unfolded to us, and gave us a glance at the Sunday school periodicals for April, which, when they appear, we are free to say, will show a remarkable improvement. Dr. McFerrin, the missionary secretary, was absent, attending the Baltimore Conference; but his associate, Dr. Kelley, we found at work on "The Gospel of Numbers." Let no reader fail to study the statistics and comments thereon, under this heading, furnished us by Dr. Kelley from week to week.

Baltimore Conference.

The *Episcopal Methodist* gives the proceedings to the end of the seventh day (March 7.) Dr. Poisal says:

It will be gratifying to our readers to learn that the increase in our membership has more than doubled in the last ten years. There was an increase the last year of nearly two thousand. So that the actual membership will not fall much below twenty-six thousand. All the collections are in advance of those of last year. The long roll of our superannuated preachers has been nobly responded to. The Conference will pay *one hundred cents on the dollar* to every claimant! And our worn-out preachers are more liberally provided for than those of any other Conference in the connection.

The cause of missions and education received much attention, and both interests have essentially improved.

A special meeting of the board of trustees of Randolph Macon College was held on Monday. The venerable Thomas Branch, president of the board, presided. Jesse B. Wilson, Esq., proposed to be one of thirty to raise $30,000 in subscriptions of $1,000 for the purpose of creating a fund, to be called the "Centennial Fund of the Baltimore Conference." Mr. Branch and others promptly sustained this noble proposition. It was also unanimously voted that Drs. Duncan and Poisal be requested to carry out the plan projected, and that they together visit the Conference and other parts of the country where the best results are likely to follow.

The following items will be of interest to our readers:

Norval Wilson, Thomas B. Sargent, Samuel Kepler, Henry Hoffman, P. S. E. Sixeas, Elias Welty, W. H. Wheelright, John W. Tongue, W. H. D. Harper, William Hedges, A. A. Eskridge, E. L. Kregloe, Thomas Hildebrand, W. S. Perry and John Hank were continued on the superannuated list.

"Who remain on trial?"—The following were announced as members of this class: William B. Dorsey, J. Kyle, G. R. A. McElhenny, J. H. Boyd, J. W. Shoaff, H. C. Calwell, H. S. Coe, W. W. Hedrick, A. E. Bradenhaugh, Henry T. Watts, L. R. Markwood, A. M. Coakley and C. M. Brown.

The deacons of one year are Lewis L. Lloyd, Alfred H. Way, V. W. Wheeler, W. M. Hiner and Washington Varner.

Admitted on Trial.—Edward G. Vandiver, William E. Woolf, L. R. Green, W. H. Sanders, J. L. Kibler, G. T. D. Colling, David L. Bush, George S. Lightner, J. H. Davidson, Alfred O. Armstrong, W. A. Bryan, Charles M. Haddaway and H. A. Wilson.

A collection was lifted on Saturday, amounting to $1,000, to pay in full the superannuated fund of the Conference.

Charles Shipley, treasurer of the Conference Missionary Board, made his report to the Conference. The total amount collected for missions foreign and domestic, the past year, is $7,618.

An exhibit of the joint board of finance was made. The total amount assessed and paid for superannuated preachers was $8,765.13; Bishops' fund, $1,350; paid Bible Society, $245.13.

MR. MOODY IN NEW YORK.—The revival meetings, says the *Independent*, have grown in power during the week. Mr. Moody has been unusually direct and forcible. On Tuesday night he preached against idle and indifferent church members. He has frequently spoken of Christians who are members of churches, but who are not active in their devotion to religious work, in terms often severe and always direct and full of suggestions. He referred to the cleansing of the ten lepers by Christ, and the coming of one of the nine to him afterward, when he said: "Were there not ten cleansed? But where are the nine?" This question Mr. Moody applied to young converts whose zeal is soon diminished, and who make no efforts for Christians after they have themselves become possessors of it; and he repeated the question several times, finally giving his own answer: "I don't know. Guess they went and joined some church." Again he said: "I fear these young converts haven't gone into some church and fallen asleep. We've got enough of such church members already." Mr. Moody said that Christians are the only people in the world who are ashamed of their religion. Infidels are proud of their belief, and freely proclaim their opinions to the world. "Men," he said, "who serve the devil openly boast of their allegiance to him. Christians are afraid to let their light shine."

We believe, says the Richmond *Christian Advocate* of March 9, "the committee of our General Assembly charged with the duty of reporting a tax bill, have discharged that duty and reported a bill in which church buildings above $5,000 are taxed. If the Assembly will put it down heavy on whisky and let the churches, we think they will act wisely. In this connection we publish the following from the New York *Observer*:

"Tax-payers know that the true interests of society are identified with their pecuniary interests, and what promotes the prosperity of the people as a whole, makes them richer and better able to pay their taxes. As the general government permits books to be imported free of duty for public libraries, so the State government permits its citizens to have houses, untaxed, in which to meet for moral instruction, and divine worship. It pays to do so. The State is richer, stronger and better. The man who bit his own nose off to spite his face was just as wise as the State would be that taxes churches out of existence, or puts the burden upon the back of one of them. There is such a thing as being penny wise and pound foolish, but there is no example of it equal to that of taxing the property that is used for the moral improvement of the people."

On Tuesday night, the seventh instant, Jefferson Davis delivered an address at the Exposition Hall in this city, on the Mexican War. The large hall was filled, and the speaker was received and applauded with great enthusiasm. Mr. Davis has aged very fast of late years, and he appeared to be in feeble health. He is a man of fine presence, courtly bearing, and speaks with elegance and propriety. He handled his theme briefly but comprehensively, and gave a very clear analysis of the conduct and results of the conflict. We heard Mr. Davis in Lafayette square one night in the fall of 1847. He was then suffering from a wound recently received at the battle of Buena Vista. We remember that a fellow-bystander and hearer on that occasion made this comment: "Pat can speak as well as fight." Time and years has made its impress upon the honored citizen, statesman and soldier. May his declining years be blessed with sunshine.

Messrs. Hall, Cree and Hardie are conducting a series of meetings in New Orleans. They began the work here on Friday, March 10. Considerable interest has been manifested. At the services on Monday night, March 13, a large number asked to be prayed for. The order of services for the present week is: Noonday meeting, Bible reading at four P. M., and services at half past seven at night. These services are all held at the Carondelet Street Methodist Episcopal Church South. We trust that much good may be done, and that all the Protestant churches in our city may be visited with the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. These meetings are designed for all as a union effort, and all denominations are earnestly invited to co-operate.

Prayer is a humble appeal from our impotency to God's omnipotence.

The Conversion of India.

A very interesting meeting of missionaries and their wives, from different parts of the world, was recently held at the Baptist Mission House in London. Among those present was Rev. J. Allen, of India, whose remarks made a deep impression upon all who heard them. He said he had now passed through the three stages which every thorough-going missionary must experience: First, that of ardent zeal and confident expectation of success following upon work; secondly, that of despondency, caused by the feeling that you have made a grand mistake, and that India is not prepared to accept the gospel; and thirdly, a hopeful revulsion, arising from a clearer perception of the difficulties of the case, and of the work that was really being done. Ten years had elapsed since he entered the third stage, and the revulsion has since deepened in his mind and heart year by year. "I can say now," continued Mr. Allen, "that I have more hope to-day of the speedy success of missions in India than I had when I entered upon the work; and this hope is founded not merely upon my own experience, but upon the testimonies of the natives themselves." Among other illustrations of the native feeling he told of a meeting of educated natives, none of whom were Christians, who for five Sundays in succession met to discuss the question: "Is it likely that Christianity will become the religion of India?" At the close a vote was taken, and it was unanimously in the affirmative. They seemed thunderstruck with the result of their own deliberations. One of the gentlemen, the head-master of a government school, got up and said: "Then what are we here for?" This question was echoed by all present. The result was that they broke up and never met any more. The strong current of Western life and thought is silently at work under the surface of Indian society, every fiber of it replete with antagonism to Hindooism and Mohammedanism; and some day, perhaps not distant, the crashing will come with a rush. Then there will not be men enough to show inquirers the way. It will be far more difficult for the Christian church to direct that movement than it is at present to direct the work in Madagascar.

Books and Periodicals.

LIVING WATERS is the title of a new collection of sacred songs by D. F. Hodges. Oliver Ditson & Co., publishers, Boston.

The book is a 12mo. of 126 pages, much the same size and style of Winnowed Hymns. The collection is for the family circle, prayer and camp meetings, and revivals. Mr. Hodges furnishes about half the pieces. The rest of the work is recruited from the copyrights of the publishers. While many of the songs are new, we recognize a number of the old and popular hymns. The book is one of merit, and will commend itself to popular appreciation.

—The Aldine for March contains the following superb illustrations: Washington at Valley Forge, The Little Haymaker, The Torre de la Madonna, Lake Como, A Foggy Morning in New York Bay, Ivory Cup, Petroleum Lamp, Ivory Jewel-Casket, Ivory Paper-Weight, Leather and Bronze Casket, Castle Luegg, Trimola.

—Ware's Valley Monthly for March is a good number of this enterprising and excellent magazine. It is truly a journal of Western thought and progress, ably edited by Dr. William M. Leftwich, and filled with articles from the pens of the most gifted writers.

—The Aldine, part 6, contains the following engravings: Scenery in Montenegro, Ely Cathedral, The Maiden and the Lark, From Him, Chicken-Hearted, Three Knights of the Road, The Brunswick Onyx Case, Shooting the Big Horn.

—The Watch Tower in the Wilderness is the title of an interesting volume by Anna Shipton. A profitable work for serious and devout readers. T. Y. Crowell, publisher, New York.

—The American Agriculturist, also the Southern Cultivator, for March have been received.

—Morton's Monthly Home and School for February has been received.

Maj. R. W. Jones, late president of Martha Washington College, Virginia, has accepted, says the *Western Methodist*, the chair of chemistry in the University of Mississippi, and entered upon his duties at that seat of learning—a very valuable acquisition to its corps of educators. We hear that Prof. Buchanan, of Emory and Henry College, has been elected to the presidency of Martha Washington College; but his acceptance of the position is doubted—he cannot well be spared from the institution which has heretofore enjoyed the benefits of his rare gifts.

MARRIED.

PORTER—HOPKINS.—On the tenth of February, 1876, at the residence of the bride's brothers, Red River parish, La., by the Rev. J. M. Frank, Mr. Thomas J. Porter to Miss Alabama Hopkins, both of Red River parish.

VERBOIS—LOZIER.—By Rev. J. S. Davis, at Pine church, Caldwell parish, La., February 21st, Mr. Thomas B. Verbois to Mrs. Eugenia B. Lozier.

FRAZIER—WILLIAMS.—In Tuskegee, Ala., February 17, 1876, by Rev. Lewis Bowdell, Mr. Daniel Frazier, of Montgomery, Ala., to Miss Arrie Williams, of Tuskegee, Ala.

REED—HARRISON.—At the residence of Mr. L. Carlton, in Richland parish, La., by Rev. D. Alexander, on the tenth of February, 1876, Mr. James A. Reed to Miss Sallie M. Harrison.

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending March 11, 1876.

A.—D Appleton & Co, Tom L Allen, N W Ayer & Son, Edwin Alden two letters $1, W H Addison $1.50, Philip Allen, J N Andrews $1.05, Thomas B Applewhite, William T Ashford, Miss F Aselman, J M Agee, H F Adams $1.05.

B.—T C Bradford, Thomas C Barrow, O B Hine, J H Butler & Co, E A Bailey $1.10, George W Brown (of Pearlington,) James A Bethune, B F Baker, H L Bridgeman, W H Bennell, J L Brown, Bourdon & Pease two letters, A S Barnes & Co, A J Brown $4, W T Boiling, Harry Bradford $2.15, H Bardwell $2.50, J W Bryan $10, G Boudreaux, James A Betts & Co, Ralph Bradley $5.60, J Harvey Brigham, Andrew J Briggs, Robert Bonner' W H Brearley.

C.—R Cole, Cowperthwait & Co, F H Calloway, Skipwith Cande $2.50, S H Cox $14, B H Catching, John W Chambers $2, John Church & Co two letters, James Cavanaugh, A H Connor $3.50, Miss M F Conopin $2.50, E A Clarke $10.10, Mrs M J Coleman $12.00, J H Clendening, A E Clay two letters, James E Cobb, H W Copeland, Alexander Clark, N A Cravens.

D.—George I Dicks & Son, Robert M DeWitt, W John DeLacey 81 cents, C T Dillingham two letters, Oliver Ditson & Co, H W Drake $3, Daughtry & Smylie $35, L F Dowdell, Joel T Daves $2.50, R T Davis 50 cents, W D Dominick, Donaldson & Co, R A Davis.

E.—Mrs S Ezell $2, Mrs Emerson $2.50, John D Emack.

F.—Julius Fetchteller, James L Forsyth, J S Frazer $2.50, W F Ferris two letters $35.61, E N Freshman, J M Franklin $5.85, B Fandelly $2, E A Flowers $ .50.

G.—J D Garrett, C M Gilmer, B Girlswold, Ed P Goodwin, Grove Hill P M, John A Green.

H.—J D Harper, Miss I D Harris, Harper & Bros two letters, John J Harper, A R Hines $4.90, H Heyer, A S Helmick $190.25, J N Haynes, W C Henri $4.50, W T Harris, Hitchcock & Walden, Charles S Hart, John S Hofler & Co.

I.—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co, Henry Izard, Mrs W E Irvine.

J.—R F Jones, Joseph Johnson, Jackson, & Jones $17.96, George Jackson $5, J C Johnson $1, J M Johnson, John A B Jones $45.

K.—J O Keener $3, C W Kern, Kain & James, B T Kavinaugh.

L.—J B Lippincott & Co, W H Lelli two letters $7.50, Lee, Shepard & Dilliingham, H R Lynch.

M.—R A Millars, W A Montgomery $2.65, Henry Metcalf $3.50, J C McNeil, J E Mason three letters $15.88, William E Mickle, F M Martin & Co, J H Madded, L P Meador, Jethro Moore, Daniel Morgan $6.50, J A McCreary $34.75, W H McClelland $2.25, David Merchant, P H Moss, S S Murphy, E H Mohinger $2.40, Thomas Mount $8, Charles M Menard, John A Mott $5.70.

N.—National Railway Publishing Company, J Nicholson three letters, W H Newtah $3.10, J T Newcomer $7.40, R D Norsworthy.

P.—S E Platt, Fadesman Pope, J A Pipkin $2, Pope Bros & Kingman, Potter, Ainsworth & Co, W L Perce $21.10, Thomas Price, John Pringle $4, E Phillips & Co, J H Peoples $10, Robert Parvin, Pott, Young & Co.

R.—I P Roberts, J M Ross, A H Redford agent five letters, Gustave Roll two letters $3, J K Randall $7.80, Bryce Bills, Rowell & Coesman two letters, Lewis A Read, James S Rendler $3.00, George P Rowell & Co, Miss Lizzie Robb $2, Roberts & Hoolware, Thomas S Randle $2.50, Benjamin S Rayner $2.50, Reed & Lathrop.

S.—J D K Smith, Smith, Dixon & Co three letters, R A Sibley $2.25, S H Schreuder, James H Stephens, Still & Lacey, A H Singer, Samuel S Stafford, Shiffeson A Co $11.20, D O Sumner $12, G T Simpson $2, Robert W Smith, J L Skipper, C B Sabell.

T.—R A Tunnions, Mahip Todd & Co, J C Thurman, John Tilly, M C Torrenme $8.25, Mrs S D Thompson $3.50, Thompson, Langdon & Co $3 cents.

U.—University Publishing Company, Thomas J Upde.

V.—F C Van Valkenburg, Vaughn & Coulson, Juan S Valencia.

W.—William Wood & Co, P C Whitehead, Dell Wright, D P Winn, H C Wells, H F Whing $4.50, Wilson, Hinkly & Co, R B Withers & Co, Winberly & Rea, Benjamin P Wilson, W R White, W L Weems $4.25, E J Wilson, Wadsworth & Gates, J R Williamson, W H Watkins.

TO OUR AGENTS.

When subscriptions pay, let us know at once. We are sending bills to subscribers, and if their payments to agents are not promptly reported bills must reach them for amounts already paid, but not reported to this office.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—This institution will commend itself to every one interested in the permanent welfare of the Mississippi valley. The names of the officers and board of directors are well known throughout our Southern country. Hon. Jefferson Davis, president, S. H. Kennedy, Esq., treasurer, and Col. W. V. Crouch, secretary. We quote from article 8 of the constitution:

"The objects are to promote direct trade between the States and Territories of the valley of the Mississippi, and the use of Europe and of Central and South America, to induce and facilitate immigration, to collect and transmit information in regard to the Mississippi valley, so as to lead to safe and profitable investments of European capital and labor in aid of the development of the varied sources of wealth and happiness with which this country is so bountifully endowed by nature, and to accomplish these purposes by co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce and Mississippi Valley Society of London, England, or by such other means as may seem proper and advisable."

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A. A. Lacroix, Esq., corner of Frenchmen and Villere streets, has always kept a large and well assorted stock of boots and shoes and stock in his line, but we have never gone into his establishment without feeling a sense of surprise at the extent and variety of his stock, and we advise purchasers, especially in that part of the city, to read his advertisement, to be found in our columns."

ELSEWHERE in the paper will be seen the advertisement of the Ocean Saw Mills, under the management of Mr. W. C. Tupper. Mr. Tupper has abundant experience in the lumber trade, and those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to communicate with him. For particulars we refer our readers to his advertisement.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Beckwith Sewing Machine, advertised in this issue. The price of this machine places it in the reach of any one. Mr. Edward Thompson, the general agent, we have known for a long time, and in many business transactions with him we have always been perfectly satisfied.

CLOTHING.—*Messrs. Pierson & Hews.*—Under Business Notices will be found the card of Messrs. Pierson & Hews. We buy all our clothing from this firm, and have done so for many years. We take their word as to the quality of the goods, and find it safer to do so than to risk our own judgment.

SADDLES, HARNESS AND HOSE.—If our readers need any of the above articles we advise them to go to the establishment of Martin Weydig, 170 Poydras street. We do not think they can do better. We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. Weydig elsewhere.

TIMBER, LUMBER AND WOOD.—We call attention to the Mississippi ship timber, lumber and wood yard of L. Carbo, Sr., agent. Let all who are interested in the purchase of lumber pay special attention to his card.

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—We have never found a better place to buy buggies, carriages and harness than the house of J. A. Lum & Co., 102 Gravier and 13 Union street. This firm has large experience in the manufacturing of the goods in their line, and their ample means and unquestioned credit give them facilities for purchasing and manufacturing on terms more advantageous than any house we know of, and we think we risk nothing in saying that they are reliable. We have had orders from customers filled by this firm for a number of years past, and if at any time they have failed to give satisfaction it has not come to our knowledge.

SOAPS.—One of the largest manufactories in the city is the soap manufactory of J. H. Keller, Esq., advertised in another column. Mr. Keller imports directly all the foreign materials which he uses, and selects with great care the domestic ingredients; and it is our opinion that his soaps are more free from injurious ingredients and better than the soaps brought here from the East. Patronize home industry.

TO THOSE of our friends who have purchases to make or produce to ship, we refer to the advertisement of Messrs. Odell & Wright, 35 Decatur street. These gentlemen do a general commission business, and propose to make it the interest of strangers throughout this section to deal with them. They are the sole agents for the Grangers' brands of flour.

VISITORS to the city would do well to inspect Navra & Offner's really fine stock of China and glassware. See advertisement.

LEVY BROS., 580 Magazine street, make a specialty of black alpacas.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 13 Camp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best-selected stock in the South; and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit our line of

LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as moderate as can be found in any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
13 Camp street, under City Hotel
New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE
ON
MOST LIBERAL TERMS,
A
SURVEYOR'S TRANSIT,
A SPLENDID INSTRUMENT, GOOD AS NEW.
LIST PRICE ..... $200.
INQUIRE OF
ROBERT J. HARP,
310 AND 312 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

PIERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 12 AND 14 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel.
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our Stock. We Keep one of Every Size and Quality and mark it in plain figures. Clergymen's Garments Shielded, and a liberal deduction to be made.

COUGHS.—A medicinal preparation in the form of a syrup is the most convenient. *Bringle's Bronchial Troches* allay irritation, which induces coughing, giving relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

A LIVER DISORDERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.—For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from a disordered liver, during which time I tried many of the best physicians in the country, and almost all the patent nostrums recommended, all to no effect, until I used Simmons' Liver Regulator, and from the time I used it to this day, which is now several years, I have been comparatively a sound man, having suffered very little, if any at any time from the effects of my old disease. I conscientiously recommend its use to the afflicted of Liver Disease.

MAJ. A. P. WORLEY,
Kingston, Ga.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this sale and old excellent preparation is of one attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive symptoms, it has no superior if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease when an agent is at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

FROM Prof. A. Jackson, Laval University, Quebec: "I have used a good deal of *Isebell's Liquid Extract of Beef* in my private practice, and can recommend it as extremely useful in cases of debility and weak digestion, restoring strengthening nourishment." Sold by all druggists.

SKIN DISEASES! A Cure Guaranteed. State your case, and send with 2 cents to DR. VAN DYKE, 1421 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARTIN WEYDIG,
NO. 170 POYDRAS ST., NEW ORLEANS,
Has a Large Assortment of
SADDLES, HARNESS AND HOSE.

Firemen's and Military Equipments made to order. Dealer in all kinds of Lead or and Rubber Hose, Leather and Rubber Pipes, Suction and Fire Buckets, Horse Sheets and Blankets, Lap Dusters, Buggy Robes, Fly Nets and Whips, and all kinds of Southern Hardware. Country orders promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

MISSISSIPPI SHIP TIMBER, LUMBER AND WOOD YARD, foot of Lyon street, and foot of Dubossat street, Sixth District, New Orleans. Office, No. 154 Tchoupitoulas, between Valence and Bordeaux streets. L. CARBO, Sr., agent. Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Cypress and Pine Mast Sticks and Spars of all sizes and lengths, Square Walnut Oak, Ash Pine, etc. also all kinds of Lumber Cypress Shingles, Staves, Barrel Headings, Pickets, Clapboards, Firewood, etc. by wholesale and retail. Mills sawed to order in Pine or Cypress. Direct communication to Box 2,068, New Orleans Postoffice, or Box No 22, Mechanics' and Traders Exchange.

THAT MAGIC NAME!
LIVINGSTONE!
Kindles the enthusiasm of the world wherever heard. AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell his *Complete* Life and Explorations, and Last Journals. 650 pages—only $2.50. Proof, by facts, and our splendid illustrated circulars, that it outsells any other book, sent free. Write at once; or, if in haste to work, send $1 for full outfit for it and another fine book *gratis*, to genuine address. LIVINGSTONE PUBLISHERS, St. Louis, Mo.

FIRWEIN is the moment a new remedy mentioned in the *Journal of Materia Medica* for January as particularly valuable in Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all affections of the throat and lungs; those of public speakers, and gives several cases of cure.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT ABSOLUTELY and SPEEDILY CURED, Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

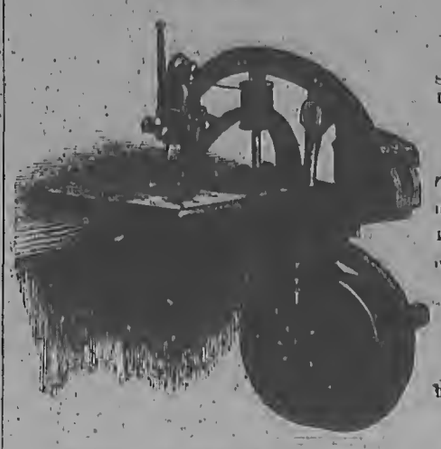
"DON'T FORGET IT."—Singer's Safety Guard is worth all the Burglar Alarms ever invented. Agents wanted everywhere. Silver-plated sample prepaid on receipt of 25 cents. Address A. H. SINGER, 438 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

$42 A WEEK. Agents wanted everywhere. Business permanent and first-class. For further particulars address J. KENNEDY & CO., Richmond, Ind.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAVE $50.

BECKWITH SEWING MACHINE.



Prices Reduced.

SINGLE THREAD $12
DOUBLE THREAD $15
With Treadle, $2 additional.

THESE Machines do the work of the $50 Machines, with much less fatigue, and are much simpler to understand.
The price places them within the reach of all.
Every family should have one.
Full directions accompany every Machine, enabling any one to operate them.
We send them C. O. D. by Express.

EDWARD THOMPSON,
GENERAL AGENT,
90 ..... BAHONNE STREET 90
NEW ORLEANS.

AMERICAN DEPARTMENT
INTERNATIONAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
AND
Mississippi Valley Society.
Office—STATE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, 33 CAMP STREET.

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R. J. Harp, E. S. Krep, W. H. Foster.

D. L. MITCHEL,
Economical Purchasing Agent,
NO. 12 COMMERCIAL PLACE.

Bargains obtained and orders filled at auction when practicable.

A NEW MUSIC BOOK.
Dictionary of Musical Information.
Price, $1.25. By John W. Moore.

Information about great composers, Musical Instruments, Musical Events, Musical Terms, Musical Theory, Music Books, and everything else that one wishes to know about music, all compactly and clearly stated. An indispensable book of reference. The possessor of this and perhaps of Ritter's History of Music (2 vols. 8vo.) can be perfectly posted and supply practically any musical question.

Easter Carols New. Howard. 20 cents.

Bassini's Art of Singing HAS FOR years been a standard book in vocal culture. Used everywhere. Price, complete, $1. Abridged ..

Moore's Encyclopedia of Music, $3.

Perkins' Anthem Book $1.50 each; 12 dozen. Anthems for Choirs and Singers. Chorus Choir $2; 12 dozen $15; easy, tuneful, good books. Anthems for the same purposes.

Write for Living Waters, for praise meetings. Write for Shining River, for Sunday schools.

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BOSTON.
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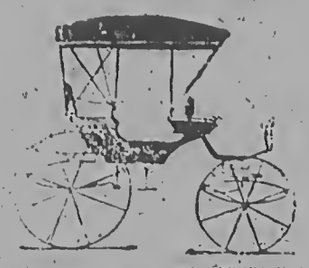

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J. A. LUM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
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A SPECIALTY MADE OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

J. A. LACROIX,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
Pontchartrain Cheap Store,
COR. FRENCHMEN AND VICTORY STREETS.
Ladies', Gent.'s, Misses' and Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Always on hand, a full assortment of first-class goods, at prices which defy competition. Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. My Motto—Quick Sales and Small Profits.

$3.00 TO $10.00 A DAY made at home, by male or female Agents, selling the INFALLIBLE FIRE KINDLERS, for Kindling Wood. Coal Fires without shavings or paper. Twenty fires made at the cost of one cent. Nothing so good for exterminating worms or caterpillars in fruit trees. Forty diplomas awarded in State and Counties. Sole control of a town or county to one agent. Samples mailed for 50 cents. Address R. P. SMITH, Cor. Elm and Pearl Streets, New Albany, Ind.

Spectacles

Old Cobble (sewed) Spectacles and Eye Glasses are the best for failing sight. Cut from real stone, perfectly transparent and hard (next a diamond), they cannot be scratched, one pair will last longer than five pairs of the best glass, and preserve the sight besides. Illustrated Priced Catalogue showing how to order, sent free to any address. Spectacles sent safely by mail, and warranted to suit. BARNES & BRO., Opticians, 324 Main St., bet. Fifth and Seventh, Louisville, Ky.

$77 A WEEK TO AGENTS. Old and Young, Male and Female, in their locality. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINERAL WATER DEPOT,
139 ..... CANAL STREET 139
Tourie Buildings, near Bourbon street.

A FULL STOCK of American and Foreign Waters, always fresh, on hand.

FRIEDRICKSHALL BITTER WATER,
VICHY, SELTZ, CARLSBAD,
CONGRESS, BLUE LICK,
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SUR LAKE, MAGNETIC, ETC.

COOL WATERS
Also on Draught from our well-known Fountain.

Our visitors are particularly requested to examine the quality of our Artificial Waters on Draught, as we have gained the reputation of excelling all other houses in the States in the manner of preparing them.

FREDERICKSON & BARTEL,
Druggists and Chemists.

BUILDING PAPER,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
A Substitute for Plastering.
AT HALF THE COST.

The principal object of Sewed Paper is to supersede Plastering and Wall Paper combined, making a handsome and durable finish. It makes a healthy warmer room, and under it vermin will not collect. Rats, mice, and insects cannot penetrate it. Paper Oil-Cloth and Carpeting.

This paper is laid on in strips, like ordinary carpet, and makes an excellent covering for floors, as it can be oiled, painted, &c., and is much cheaper than oil cloth, and equally as durable, and can be cleaned with water as required. Impressed this Paper will take seven coats of paint, and will last for years. Sold by the roll or piece, with a receipt of postage stamps. Address

EDWARD THOMPSON,
General Agent of Manufactures,
90 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.

Recent Additions to Stock
PER NEW YORK STEAMERS.

30 PACKETS finest Manufacturing JAVA.
1 quarter bales genuine MOCHA.
10 half chests officinal Formosa OOLONG (of the best mark of Tea Imported into New York this season).
15 packages Imperial GUNPOWDER, JAPAN and ENGLISH BREAKFAST.
3 barrels Old Loaf Crushed, Powdered and Granulated SUGARS.
10 barrels Pinhead OATMEAL.
5 barrels Smith's Crushed WHEAT.
5 barrels Smith's GRAHAM FLOUR.
Also 1pt Steinbright Hanover, Brand Champagne, small Private cuvée of quarts and pints ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE.
Fair prices and square measure.
ALBERT G. PHELPS, Grocer,
Cor. Fifth Ave and Prytania St.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
DR. C. BEARD,
OCULIST,
11 ..... DAUPHINE STREET 11
NEW ORLEANS.
Office hours from 10 to 12.

J. H. KELLER
Has received the following premiums for
SOAPS.
No. 1565. Best Family Soap, Diploma.
No. 1566. Best Family Soap made in Southern States, Silver Medal.
No. 1567. Largest display of Soaps in variety and quality, Diploma.

PETER W. KENDALL,
I. J. JOSEPH,
ANDREW DAVARIS,
Awarding Committee.

H. J. RIVET,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines
AND PERFUMERY, AND IMPORTER OF FRENCH PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,
Cor. Bienville and Chartres Sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
Proprietor of the celebrated Peychaud Bitters.

S. COLLINS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS.
Office and Depot 26 Frankfort St.,
NEW YORK.
A full assortment of these Inks constantly kept for sale at first prices, by CHAS. J. BARIN (with A. W. Hyatt), 8 Camp St., New Orleans.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.
PAPER LAP BOARDS,
SIZE, 21x36. PRICE, $1.50.
Liberal discount to the trade. Call and see them.
E. C. PALMER & CO.,
94 and 96 Camp street.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES.
Liberal Terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description.
"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.
The Best Patterns made—25 and 35 cts. Ill Catalogue.
Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.
AGENTS WANTED. 30 NEW YORK.
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PHILADELPHIA
STAINED GLASS WORKS,
617 SOUTH BROAD STREET.
Branch Office—1737 CHESTNUT STREET.

H. J. SMITH & CO. (H. J. Smith, W. H. Carlile, M. Joy,) manufacturers of Stained, Embossed, Enameled and Cut Glass. *References*—Universally of Pennsylvania, Masonic Temple and Christ Church, Philadelphia. Designs and estimates furnished.

MEDICAL.

I MUST OWN that your Simmons' Liver Regulator fully deserves the popularity it has attained. As a family medicine it has no equal. It cured my wife of a malady I had counted incurable—that well-nigh curse of our American people, Dyspepsia. She desires that all nations and people might know the virtues of this God-given remedy. Hoping that the above will appear in your Almanac of 1876, and be of some use in extolling the virtues of your excellent medicine, is the wish of your humble servant.

A. E. P. ALBERT,
Professor in Nicholas Public School,
Parish of Terrebonne, La.

I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for two years, and recommend it as a very superior medicine for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease.

GEORGE W. SMITH,
Kentucky Conference,
Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Your valuable medicine (Simmons' Regulator) has saved me doctors' bills often. I use it for everything that it is recommended for, and never knew it to fail. I have used it in Colic and Cramps with my mules and horses, giving them about half a bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to. You can recommend it to every one that has stock as being the best medicine known for all complaints that horse flesh is heir to.

E. T. TAYLOR,
Agent for Graingers of Georgia.

By Complex (Ala.) Banner.

Simmons' Liver Regulator doubtless is one of the best medicines ever compounded from the great botanic garden of nature, and contains no life-destroying component hidden under some technical name, but is a purifier, rejuvenator and regulator not only of the Liver, but of the whole system.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.
Price, $1. Sold by all Druggists. 5pttc

COUGHS, ... COLDS ..... ASTHMA.
Remember that for all Affections of the
THROAT AND LUNGS
Laplace's Indian Turnip Pectoral Balm
IS THE SOLE REMEDY.
Combining efficacy of action with a most palatable flavor. HIVE IT A TRIAL.
Price, $1. Sold at all wholesale and retail drug stores in New Orleans, and by the proprietor,
H. LAPLACE, Chemist,
Nos. 23 and 25 Elysian Fields St., New Orleans.
Depot in Mobile, at J. C. Dullose & Co's, No. 20 Water street.
Depot in St. Louis, at Richardson & Co.'s, 709 North Main street. 5p

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA PALACE.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Crockery, China, Glassware
PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Look at our prices and judge for yourselves:
Real French China DINNER SETS, consisting of 97 pieces, for $20 00
TEA SETS of the same quality, 44 pieces 9 50
Gold Band and Decorated TEA SETS 7 50
English Stone China or Granite DINNER SETS, comprising 121 pieces, for 11 50
TEA SETS of the same quality, 44 pieces 3 75
Stone China CHAMBER SETS only 3 50

Flint Glass GOBLETS at 75 cents for dozen. The Best SILVER-PLATED WARE in the country, and at the Lowest Prices. Also the best CUTLERY made, and at very Low Prices. Our Tin HOUSEHOLD SETS are only $1. Every variety of Tin and Wooden Ware can be found at our immense store. All goods are carefully packed.
NAVRA & OFFNER,
120 Canal St. (Tourie Buildings)
New Orleans.

P. L. CUSACHS
HAS REMOVED HIS
DRUG STORE
—TO—
37 ..... ROYAL STREET 37
Between Bienville and Customhouse, one block from Canal street,
where he will, as heretofore, continue his well-known business of importation of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, DISTILLERS', DYERS' AND TANNERS' MATERIALS, ETC. 5p

LADIES' HAIR STORE.
THE UNDERSIGNED is now established in his new quarters, the most elegant of their kind in the South, and, having just received the latest styles in FANCY AND JEWELRY GOODS, hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public. He also manufactures all kinds of HUMAN HAIR GOODS, Braids, Switches, Curls, etc. All kinds of Hair Work repaired. Also a Ladies' and Children's Hair-Dressing, Curling and Curling Saloon.
Parties from the country ordering will save money by addressing him at either of his stores.
GEO. P. SCIULLINO,
Cor. Canal street, and
381 Bryades St., New Orleans.
5p

A. GEIGER,
33 ..... CHARTRES ST 33
Corner of Customhouse,
DEALER IN
Black and Colored Cloths,
Buckskins, Fancy Cassimeres, Silk, Worsted and Velvet Vestings, Linings and Trimmings of all descriptions, suitable for Tailors and Dressmakers. Also on hand Army and Navy Cloths, Military Buttons, Billiard Cloths, Alpaca Cottonades, Corduroys, Shears, etc., etc. All goods sold at retail.

The New Louisiana Remedy
FOR Coughs, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Complaints—product of our Swamps—is the most effective Remedy that has ever appeared. Capitalists NO POISON, and is delicious. The proofs are overwhelming, and *daily* increase! Nearly ELEVEN PAGES of names of HOME REFERENCES at the Depot, 106 CAMP STREET, New Orleans. Life Tonic infallible for Chills, Swamp Fever, etc. Sold by Country Merchants and Druggists. 5p

GEORGE STROUD,
Marble and Granite Works,
Nos. 158, 160, 162 and 164 St. Charles Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Every description of Cemetery and Building work executed in the best manner. 5p

Farm, Garden and Household.

Raising Artichokes.

If we take into account the ease of culture, freedom from the ravages of insects, and its surprising yield, I think the artichoke will take the front rank among root crops. Doubtless many are deterred from raising them from a mistaken idea of their spreading in the ground. When I first planted them, five years ago, my neighbors told me that they were worse than the Canada thistle to spread, and they evidently thought that if I introduced the artichoke in our neighborhood it would ruin our farms; but after I have cultivated them five years, and my neighbors have seen that they did not spread, several have been induced to plant them. I raised last season fifty-six bushels on one-thirteenth of an acre, which is at the rate of seven hundred and twenty-eight bushels per acre. As it was very dry last season, I expect to do much better this fall. I have this year the same piece of land in artichokes that I had last, and will report when I dig them.

One advantage they have over any other root crop, except perhaps the parsnep, is that they require no protection through the winter. I prefer digging in the fall; as they come out of the ground clean and ready for feeding without washing. The plan that I have adopted in raising them is to plant as early in the spring as the land is dry enough to work, preparing the land and planting as I would potatoes. I cultivate and keep the ground clean and mellow until they are three or four feet high; then hill up with large hills, and they will fill them. They do not set until about the time they blossom, which is in September, but they will grow them more in one week than the potato will in four. I feed them to cows and hogs. I think that I could fatten hogs on them without any other feed. When fed to cows they have largely increased the yield of milk, being in that respect equal to the cabbage, but making much richer milk. I think I shall plant a few this fall for my hogs to late next season turn in the hogs, and let them help themselves through the winter, when the ground is not frozen; then early in the spring turn off the hogs and plow and drag, and they are ready to grow another crop without planting, as the hogs will leave enough in the ground for seed.

If more come up than are wanted, cut them off, and they are killed as easily as potatoes would be. Those of my brother farmers who would like to grow a valuable, easily-raised, heavily-yielding root, I would advise to try the artichoke.—*William Wade in Country Gentleman.*

A Way to Prevent Coughing in Horses.—The organization of many colts and horses is so delicate that when they eat dusty hay they will cough to an alarming extent. When such is the case we have often obviated the difficulty by sprinkling the hay with water a few hours prior to feeding it. The dust on hay will do the horses no harm if taken into the stomach without irritating the throats of the animals. Clover hay, which is usually dusty, should be passed through a fodder cutter, and be wetted and mingled with meal before it is fed. J. C. R. writes on this subject:

"It is well known that feeding horses on clover hay often makes them cough, but the why and wherefore may not be so generally known. From observation I have become fully satisfied that the manner of feeding hay to horses is the cause. The usual custom is to let them draw it through a rack, thus stripping off the fine dust which adheres to the stalk, which, being drawn into the lungs in respiration, produces the cough. The cure consists in removing *the cause*—that is, the racks—and allowing the animals to take their fold in the natural way. I have removed all of my racks, and now feed my horses on the barn floor, having a breastwork sufficiently high for them to eat over. In this way they can be fed hay without raising a dust. They get none under their feet, and the labor of cleaning out mangers is saved. Whatever is left is easily pushed out with a rake into the yard for the cattle. Since making the improvement above mentioned in my feeding apparatus I am not troubled with coughing horses."—*Practical Farmer.*

I have in days past been a very successful cucumber producer. In 1837 or 1838 I had a near neighbor, and as good and true was Dr. "Tom" as the next one; a mere picket fence separated our gardens. Mrs. "Tom," a young Virginia matron, did the garden work, for "Tom" was not much at anything but a fine horse and his profession—an only child and ninety workers. Well, Mrs. Tom took me to task on cucumber culture. I laughed at the so young-cody one boy; and so pretty too to be telling me how to grow cucumbers. But I tried, and never changed. Make low ridges, two feet apart—rich, deep preparation—drop the seed six or eight inches apart and cover. Sow soon when dew is on; keep the earth clean, and when the fruit is one inch long begin and pick every morning, all you can find. It is incredible how many ten feet square will produce. I suggest that some one make an acre rich, use one hundred pounds of oil meal, begin this winter to use meal, and plow in deep, and every dry spell, for two or three times, with plow and subsoil, put in oil meal; stir and plow until the whole thousand pounds is in, and just leave it rough, so that the surplus water will merely run off. As soon as the season is fit make flat ridges three feet apart, and put in seed each one foot. Have barrels of strong brine to put daily pickings in, and send off for sale.—*P., in Southern Farmer.*

Diseased Pork.—Conversing with an editor of a leading agricultural paper of one of the Western States lately, he informed me that the hog cholera is becoming a great evil among the farmers of the West. He said the destruction of hogs some seasons is so fearful that they are hurried to market early, and at a great sacrifice, for fear of worse loss.

Do you not think, we remarked, that many of these hogs, more or less diseased, are killed and converted into bacon or lard, or packed and salted, and sent down to feed Mississippians and Louisianians on? He replied that he had no doubt this is often the case.

Think of it, farmers and planters, who can secure good, healthy meat at home by a little extra care and attention. How do you like the idea of paying from fifteen to twenty cents per pound for pork, bacon and lard from hogs that may have been affected with hog cholera or trichina, and that *might* have died in a few days? Will you continue to buy diseased ment and eat it, and feed your families on it, rather than feed them on good, sweet, healthy and cheap home-made meat?

A Test for Eggs.—Among the minor troubles of city life is the difficulty of procuring a regular supply of fresh eggs. When we cannot remove our woes, the next best thing is to try to understand them. So we devote this paragraph to what will interest all out of hearing of the cheerful sounds of the barn-yard. An egg is generally called fresh when it has been laid only one or two days in summer, and two to six days in winter. The shell being porous, the water in the interior evaporates, and leaves a cavity of greater or less extent. The yolk of the egg sinks too, as may be easily seen by holding it toward a candle or the sun; and when shaken a slight shock is felt if the egg is not fresh. To determine the precise age of eggs, dissolve about four ounces of common salt in a quart of pure water, and then immerse the egg. If it is only one day old it will descend to the bottom of the vessel; but if three days it will float in the liquid. If more than five days old it will come to the surface, and project above it in proportion to its increased age.

Primula Parryi.—One of the most charming native plants we ever saw was a species of primrose, called *Primula Parryi*, in honor of its discoverer, Dr. C. C. Parry, who has done so much to introduce into notice many of the rare Rocky Mountain gems. Our first acquaintance with this species was during a visit to Gray's Peak. After ascending the mountain beyond the tree-line we noticed among the brilliant alpine flowers one whose tints appeared to surpass all its lovely companions, if such could be possible. It was growing near the banks of a stream of clear water of icy coldness, and this circumstance may account for the difficulty so far experienced by cultivators in attempting to grow it in the Eastern States. A late number of the *Botanical Magazine* contains illustrations and descriptions of this plant, which it characterizes as "the handsomest primrose introduced, except *P. Japonica*."—*New York Tribune.*

Miscellaneous.

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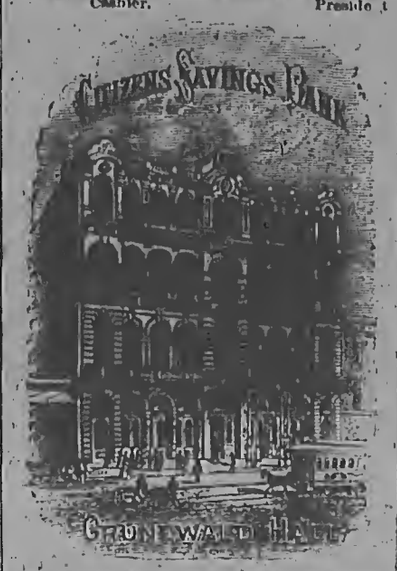

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TERMS—$5 for the first prescription and medicines, and $3 for each subsequent prescriptions and medicines for the same case. Remittances can be made by money, postoffice order or registered letter. Address

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Paoli's Electro-Voltaic Chain Belt.

GIVES a Continuous Current of Electricity around the Body, and cures all Diseases arising from a Loss of Vital Force, Pits, Cramps, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney Complaints, Paralysis, Sciatica, Impotency, Epilepsy, Spinal Complaint and Loss of Vital Energy, and will

EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE

After all Other Remedies Have Failed.

It is indorsed by the most Eminent Physicians in Europe and America, and thousands that are using it, and have been restored to health, give testimony as to its great curative powers. Pamphlets and circulars forwarded on application, or receipt of six cents postage. Apply or address

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Mention this paper.

PRICES FROM $6 AND UPWARD.

Miscellaneous.

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WESTERN PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Make a specialty of Sugar, Molasses, Coffee and Tobacco, Flour, Bacon, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter and Cheese, Soap, Candles and Starch.

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We are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Family and Staple Groceries and Western Produce at the lowest market price.

Having superior facilities for handling consignments of Western Produce, we solicit the patronage of shippers, and will be pleased to correspond with houses who desire to buy or sell in this market.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

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CARPETINGS—Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, etc.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH—English and American.

MATTINGS—800 rolls White, Check and Fancy.

WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.

FURNITURE and CURTAIN GOODS in great variety.

RUGS, Table and Enamel OIL CLOTHS.

A. BROUSSEAU.

TRUSSES ..... TRUSSES

Such as are TRUSSES, with a reputation made by advertising, but because of their having CURED HUNDREDS OF RUPTURES (HERNIA). *The facts can be proved.*

Manufactured and applied by

H. SPILLMANN,
No. 93 Baronne St., New Orleans.

Scientific.

—A curious point in connection with the deviation of the compass on iron ships has attracted much attention on the part of scientific men. It is now believed that some of the sudden and hitherto unaccountable changes in the deviation of the compasses of such ships—which are often unsuspected until alleged as the only conceivable cause of the vessel's running ashore—are the effects of an unequal and varying distribution of heat over the iron hull. Sudden slight changes of compass deviation, not exceeding five degrees, have been noticed on board iron ships on our American coast, and these are now attributed to changes in the hull, occasioned by the vessel's passing from warm to cold water, and the reverse. The warm temperature of the Gulf Stream, taken in connection with the cold counter-current, may account for many of the suspected compass errors in iron ships, and the devising of a remedy for this would be an excellent subject for study on the part of some enterprising inventor.

—In an article upon the best mode of constructing sewers, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Col. G. E. Waring, Jr., has describes the most common defects in their construction: "Sewers choke and overflow during heavy storms mainly because they are too large for the work they are ordinarily called on to perform. If a sewer is so small that its usual flow is concentrated to a sufficient depth to carry before it any ordinary obstruction, it will keep itself clean. But as is almost always the case where the engineer lacks experience or where he defers to the ignorance of the local authorities, it is so large that its ordinary flow is hardly more than a film, with no power even to remove sand, we may be quite sure that its refuse solid matters will gradually accumulate until they leave, near the crown of the arch, only the space needed for the smallest constant stream. And, in order to make room for a rain-fall flow, the whole sewer will have to be cleared by the costly and offensive process of removal by manual labor."

—Bowels.—Cobwebs have been applied to various uses. The delicate cross-hairs in the telescopes of surveying instruments are fine webs taken from spiders of species that are specially selected for their production of an excellent quality of material. The spider, when caught, is made to spin his thread by drawing him from hand to hand, but if he is indisposed to furnish the article. The end is attached to a piece of wire, which is doubled into two parallel lengths, the distance apart exceeding a little the diameter of the instrument. As the spider creeps and descends from this, the thread is wound upon it by turning the wire around. The coils are then gummed to the wire and kept for use as required. About a century ago Bon of Languedoc succeeded in making a pair of gloves and a pair of stockings from the thread of the spider. They were very strong, and of a beautiful gray color. Other attempts of the same kind have been made; but Reaumur, who was appointed by the Royal Academy to report on the subject, stated that the thread of the spider was not equal to that of the silk worm, either in strength or luster. The cocoons of the latter weigh from three to four grains, so that two thousand three hundred and four worms produce a pound of silk; but the bags of the spider, when cleaned, do not weigh more the third part of a grain, so that a single silk worm can accomplish the work of twelve spiders.

"How had you the audacity, sir," said a Scottish laird to his servant, "to go and tell some people that I was a mean fellow, and no gentleman?" "Na, na, sir," was the blunt answer, "you'll no catch me the like o' that. I aye keep my words to myself."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

Our Friends and the Public.

The fact that we are charged with a violation of the revenue laws having been circulated to our prejudice, and having received from our customers throughout the South and West a number of letters of kindly interest and inquiry, we desire in this manner to correct any false impressions that may be entertained by friends or customers, especially those outside of the city, who are not advised of the exact nature of the charges made.

The charges embrace only technical irregularities in the keeping of our books, and are such as might be brought against any business house whose goods subject to revenue tax.

We have not been charged with defrauding or attempting to defraud the government of its just dues.

At the proper time we will be able to vindicate ourselves, and establish our entire innocence of the charges against us.

FLASH, LEWIS & CO.

New Orleans, March 5, 1876.

We Take Pleasure in Announcing

THAT WE ARE NOW OPENING THE

LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Notions and Gent.'s Furnishing Goods

Ever before offered in this market.

We propose to supply a want long felt by Merchants who are in the habit of ordering their goods in New York, by keeping constantly on hand

A Full Supply of Domestic

and other goods at NEW YORK PRICES FOR CASH. Buyers can get their goods home within twenty-four hours, thereby saving from ten to twenty days' time.

Our orders will receive *immediate* and *careful* attention, and the goods guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL L. BOYD,

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Goods sold for CASH as low as in any market in the country.

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Custom-Made Shoes at $3.50 a Pair.

Custom-made Boots and Shoes of all kinds and custom-made, of the very best material and workmanship, and at less prices than any other store in the city. Keeps all kinds for Gent.'s, Boys', Ladies' and Children's wear.

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OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND PRICES,

At Low Figures for Cash.

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Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved and printed.

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Music Books and Periodicals bound in any desired style.

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Liberal cash advances made on shipments of Cotton.

KURTHEEDT & HIENVENU,

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And all kinds of Marble Work

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WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

WILCOX & GIBBS' celebrated Twisted Loop-Stitch Sewing Machine, always ready and in order. Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines.

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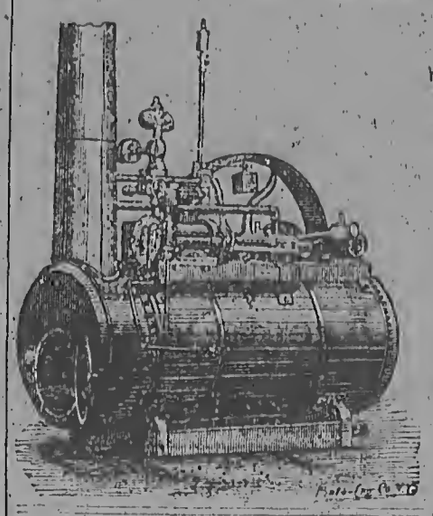

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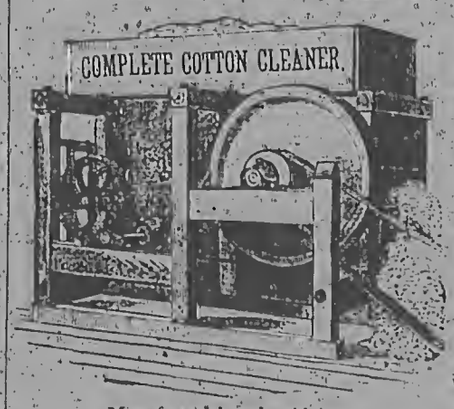

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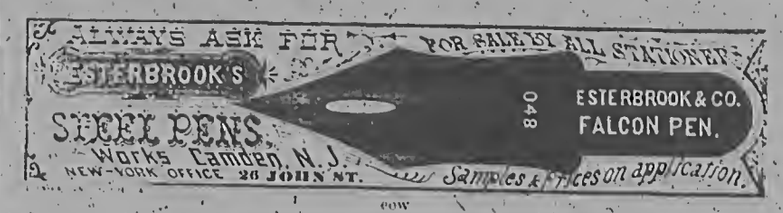

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Having acquaintance with the various kinds of

SEWING MACHINES

has induced us to make a specialty in this line. First-class Machines of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Under-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $20. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones.

Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments in the country to parties giving references.

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respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adornment or domestic goods for Ladies' and Children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies' and Children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.

N. B.—All inquiries relative to articles mentioned or unmentioned will be answered free of charge.

Second-hand Machines, in good order, at half price. The best Needles for all Machines.

REFERENCE—J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss.

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

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This is the greatest Boot and Shoe House in the South, where Boots, Shoes and Hats can be purchased at THE LOWEST PRICES—Cheaper than the Cheapest. A call is all that is asked to convince any one that this is the cheapest and best place to purchase Boots, Shoes and Hats in the South.

Parties at a distance from New Orleans can take their own measure and purchase their Boots or Shoes by mail with the aid of our Card of Measurement. Send, or call and get one.

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Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILLIAM F. WALSH,

GENERAL COOPERAGE,

13.....NORTH FRONT ST.....13

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Sugar Hogsheads, Molasses Barrels, and all other articles in his line, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE
Three o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 14, 1876.

The river is 4 feet 10 inches below high-water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals for the three days ending March 14:

Mississippi river and bayous	bales...	6,145
Red river		3,571
Ouachita river		4,510
Railroads		851
Mobile		25
Florida		1,181
Texas		20
Lake		
Total		16,253

The movement of our staple this week has been generally satisfactory to our factors, while buyers have found it difficult to procure lists of even-running styles. The market on Wednesday declined ⅛c., causing factors to accept offers previously refused. Sales foot up 7,300 bales. Amount of stock unsold, 167,000 bales.

Thursday.—We notice a good demand and sales of 9,000 bales. New York, quiet but firm for spot cotton. Liverpool, easier, without change in quotations.

Friday.—The movement to-day disclosed great firmness on the part of sellers, and sales foot up 10,000 bales. Receipts, 4,042 bales. New York reports spots steady and firm; futures same. Liverpool, steady, unchanged.

Saturday.—Market active and strong. Low grades advanced ⅛c.; high grades ¼c. Sales, 14,191 bales. Receipts, 3,269 bales. New York, quiet. Liverpool, active and firm. Our quotations are as follows:

Low ordinary	9¾
Ordinary	10
Good ordinary	10¼
Low middling	11¾
Middling	12⅜
Good middling	13⅜

Monday.—Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 9,528 bales, against 5,865 bales to same date last year. Market strong. New York, spots dull and easier, but futures steadier. Liverpool, buoyant; advance of ⅛c.

Tuesday.—Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 5,281 bales. Visible world's supply, 3,082,310 bales. Market firm at prices of yesterday. New York, spots quiet and steady. Liverpool, steady and hardening.

The sales for the week add up 54,400 bales.

The receipts proper at this port since the first of September, exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, are 1,201,530 bales, against 894,433 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest mail dates, as compared with last year, is 458,591 bales. The increase by the reports per telegraph is 458,716, viz.: 3,011,573 against 3,002,920. In Liverpool from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year, there is an increase of 135,950 bales to Great Britain, of 82,787 to France, and of 24,792 to other foreign ports.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875	bales.	9,976
Arrived past three days		18,725
Arrived previously		1,340,870—1,360,621
		1,370,597
Exported past three days		2,440
Exported previously		800,035—1,163,562
Stock on hand and on shipboard		207,035

SUGAR.—The demand is good, the supplies all sold, and dealers are buying from each other at higher prices: Inferior 6¼c., low fair 7c., good fair 7⅛@7¼c., prime 7⅝@7¾c., choice 8@8¼c., yellow clarified 8¼@9c., white clarified 9¾@10c. ℔ lb. Arrived during the past three days, 856 hhds., 10 bbls.

MOLASSES.—The demand is good, and the supplies all sold at 46@50c. for prime reboiled. On Monday a dealer sold 1,000 bbls. strictly prime fermenting in the sheds at 50c. ℔ gallon, leaving no raw or unreboiled on hand. Arrived during the past three days, 1,207 bbls.

ESCULENTS AND GREEN VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, cabbages, sour kraut and onions are dull and plenty on hand. Apples are scarce and wanted. Potatoes—Russetts are quoted at 50@75c., Early Rose and Peerless 85c@$1. Peachblows $1 40@$1.50, choice red onions $2@$2.25, choice yellow and silver skin $1 50@$1.75, choice red apples $7@$8, inferior $5@$6, choice white long-cut sour kraut $4@$4.50 ℔ bbl., cabbages $4@$6 ℔ 100.

EGGS.—The market is bare and they are in request. Western would command 18@20c., Louisiana 23@25c. ℔ dozen.

POULTRY.—Western-grown chickens sell at $3 50, young $3 50@$4.50, ducks $3 50@$4 50, geese $6 50@$7.50, turkeys $22@$24 ℔ dozen.

BEANS AND WESTERN PEAS.—Good supply and dull. Northern beans are quoted at 2½@3c., Western 2½@2¾c., red kidney 3c., green peas 3c. ℔ lb.

HIDES.—The market is dull. Country green are quoted at 6@7c., dry salted 12c., dry flint 14@15c. ℔ lb.; damaged, half price.

MOSS.—Active demand, and the market is almost bare. Gray is quoted at 2½@3c., mixed 3@4c., black 4½@5c. ℔ lb.

LARD—Is scarce and in request, with a good job trade at 13¼c. for tierce refined, 14c. for keg and 14¼c. for bucket. Round lots are quoted ¼c. under these prices. On Saturday 50 tierces refined sold for Cuba at 13¼c., and on Tuesday 250 kegs do. sold at 14c. and 25 tierces at 13¾c. ℔ lb.

HAMS.—Choice sugar-cured continue scarce and in demand for the local trade and for export, and command full prices. There were sales of 60 tierces in lots on Saturday and Monday at 15c. ℔ lb. Jobbing at 17½@18c. ℔ lb.

MONETARY.

Gold opened on Tuesday at 114, 115, against 114¾ at New York, and after a moderate business closed at 114¾@114¾, against 114¾ in that market.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 14, 1876.

Texas beeves, choice, ℔ head		$40@00
Texas beeves, first quality, ℔ head		35@00
Texas cattle, second quality, ℔ head		30@00
Texas cattle, third quality, ℔ head		25@25
Western beeves, ℔ head		60@—
Sheep, first quality, ℔ head		5@6
Sheep, second quality, ℔ head		4@5
Milch cows, choice, ℔ head		50@60
Milch cows, ℔ head		30@45
Calves, ℔ head		7@10
Yearlings, ℔ head		8@12

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	—
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
B. J. West's corn mill	200 00	—
Emmard's corn and pea planter	15 00	—
Cotton planter	15 00	—
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox-cart, complete	115 00	—
Cane cart	110 00	120 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	85 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ℔ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	5½
Sheet	4½	5
Nail rods	8	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ℔ 1,000:		
Lake	11 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ℔ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ℔ M feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	14 00	12 00
Shingles, ℔ 1,000	3 00	3 50
Nails, best brands	— —	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ℔ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 30	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 16 to 18 by 30	4 25	4 75
White Lead, bbl., ℔ lb	—	10
Paris Green, ℔ lb	—	30
Putty, Dyer, ℔ lb	12	14
Whiting, ℔ lb	—	1¾
Putty, in blanders, ℔ lb	—	4½
Linseed Oil, ℔ gall	—	70

GROCERIES.

Butter, ℔ lb.:		
Western, choice	25	30
Goshen, choice	35	37
Coffee, ℔ lb.:		
Ring, fair	18½	19½
Ring, good	20	21
Rio, prime	22	23
Java, choice to G	— —	31
Candles, ℔ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	13½
Chocolate, ℔ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	60
Sweet	18	31
Canned Fruits, ℔ doz		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:		
Best, K. D.	2 50	2 60
Cheese, ℔ lb.:		
Western factory	14½	14¾
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	18
Flour, ℔ bbl.:		
Superfine	— —	4 25
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	5 00	5 25
Choice XXX	5 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ℔ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ℔ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ℔ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ℔ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ℔ whole box	— —	3 75
Bananas, ℔ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ℔ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	10
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	24	25
Downrance, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, best	17	18
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels, half barrels and 5-gall. kegs, low ex. to.		
Reboiled	44	52
City refinery, prime	45	53
Golden syrup	80	—
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb:		
No. 2	— —	4½
Ordinary	— —	4¾
Fair	— —	5
Prime to choice	— —	5½
Soap, in boxes, ℔ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ℔ lb	— —	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	1 35
Coarse	1 00	1 05
Sugar, in hhds.:		
Fair	— —	7
Prime	— —	8
Choice	— —	9
Yellow clarified	— —	10
White clarified	— —	11
Crushed	— —	11½
Powdered	— —	11½
Spices, ℔ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	18½
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	52
Tea, ℔ lb:		
Black Oolong	50	1 00
Green Imperial	60	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ℔ lb:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	— —	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ℔ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	60	62
White, choice	65	67
Oats, ℔ bushel:		
St. Louis to Orleans	45	50
Black seed	— —	45
Red rust proof	— —	45
Bran, choice, ℔ 100 lbs	— —	90
Hay, ℔ ton:		
Prime timothy	22 00	24 00
Choice	25 00	27 00
Cotton Seed Meal	31 00	32 00
Cow Peas ℔ bushel	1 65	1 75
Carolina	2 00	2 50

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ℔ lb.:		
Breakfast	15	16
Shoulders	10	10½
Sides, clear	13½	14
Hams, sugar-cured	15	16
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	21 00	21 50
Dry Salted Meats:		
Shoulders	— —	8
Hams	— —	10
Clear sides	12	13
Clear backs	13	13½
Lard, ℔ lb.:		
Choice in kegs	— —	14
Choice in tierces	— —	14

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
Jute	13½	14
Ties, Arrow	— —	4
Twine, hemp	— —	13½

WOODENWARE AND CORDAGE.

Buckets, ℔ dozen		
Painted, two hoop	— —	1 75
Cedar, brass hoop	4 50	5 00
Tubs, ℔ nest		
Painted, 3 in nest	— —	7 50
Cedar, 3 in nest	— —	7 00
Brooms, ℔ doz.		
Common	2 00	3 00
Choice	3 50	4 75
Rope, ℔ lb		
Manilla plow lines	— —	15
Cotton	— —	15
Sisal	— —	12

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ℔ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	35
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	45
Calfskins, ℔ dozen	50 00	75 00
Tanned, rough, ℔ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ℔ ton:		
Stern's raw-bone superphosph	60 00	— —
Stern's fine-ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ℔ yard		
Standard brands, 4	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	10
Bleached Domestic, ℔ yard		
Choice brands, 4	— —	11
Choice brands, 4-4	10	12½
Calico, ℔ yard		
Common brands	— —	15½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	8	9
Ticking, ℔ yard:		
Common brands	10	12½
Good	12	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11	12
Stripes	10	11
Checks	11	13
Denims	12	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Bachelor mud boots, ℔ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ℔ doz	— —	81 01
Common, 10 seams, ℔ doz	12 00	15 01
Bachelor brogans, ℔ doz	15 00	18 01
Russetts' brogans, ℔ doz	16 00	19 01

Special Notices.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES.

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957), No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Religious Notices.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT.—The district stewards' meeting will be held at Opelousas, March 25. J. E. COBB, P. E.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

BRANDON DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Hickory circuit, at Chunkey	Mar. 25, 26
Newton circuit, at New Hope	Apr. 1, 2
Forest circuit, at Hillsboro	8, 9
Morton circuit, at Mount Union	15, 16
Raymond circuit, at Fannin	22, 23
Brandon station	29, 30
Preston circuit	May 6, 7
Raleigh circuit	13, 14
Lake circuit, at High Hill	20, 21
Union mission, at White Plains	24, 25
Philadelphia circuit, at Ebenezer	27, 28
Walnut Grove circuit, at Walnut Grove	June 2, 4
Pelahatchie circuit	6

15 WILL H. LAURIE, P. E.

MERIDIAN DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Enterprise station	Mar. 25, 26
Wayne circuit, at New Hope	Apr. 1, 2
Waynesboro circuit, at Waynesboro	8, 9
Shubuta circuit, at Shubuta	15, 16
Quitman circuit, at Chapel Hill	22, 23
Paulding circuit, at Hopewell	29, 30
Meridian station	May 6, 7
Lauderdale circuit	13, 14
DeKalb circuit, at Spring Hill	20, 21
Spring Hill circuit, at Hopewell	27, 28
Marion circuit	June 3, 4
Enterprise mission	10, 11

9 JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

BROOKHAVEN DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Brookhaven station	Apr. 1, 2
Hazelhurst circuit	8, 9
Beauregard and Wesson, at Wesson	15, 16
Crystal Springs station and Hay Grove	22, 23
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Pleasant Valley	29, 30
Scotland circuit, at Gallatin	May 6, 7
Georgetown circuit	13, 14
Providence circuit, at Monticello	20, 21
Raymond circuit	27, 28
Spring Ridge circuit	June 3, 4
Brandywine circuit	10, 11

The delegates to the District Conference will be elected by the Quarterly Conferences this round.

9 H. H. MONTGOMERY, P. E.

JACKSON DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Jackson station	Apr. 1, 2
Brownsville circuit, at Brownsville	8, 9
Vernon mission, at Vernon	15, 16
Madison circuit, at Livingston	22, 23
Canton station	29, 30
Sharon circuit, at St. Clair Springs	May 6, 7
Camden circuit, at Camden	13, 14
Carthage circuit, at Rocky Point	20, 21
Yazoo circuit	27, 28
Dover circuit	June 3, 4
Yazoo City	10, 11
Silver Creek circuit	17, 18

9 W. B. HINES, P. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

Organs & Melodeons

The Oldest, Largest and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States. Nearly

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FAIRBANKS & CO.

BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

ROSES

STRONG POT ROSES, suitable for immediate flowering, sent safely by mail, postpaid. Five splendid varieties, all labeled, $1, 12 do. $2, 18 do. $3, 26 do. $4, 35 do. $5. For 10 cents each, additional, one **Magnificent Premium Rose** to every dollar's worth ordered. Send for our new **GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE,** and choose from over 300 finest sorts. We are the *largest Rose Growers* in America, and the *only ones* allowing purchasers to make *their own selections.* **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Address THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester county, Pa. cow

ROGERS' EFFERVESCING

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

in six-ounce bottles, in powder. This Magnesia is a mild purgative and aperient, very acceptable to the stomach for Sick Headache, Sour or Sick Stomach, and all Febrile cases. Good for all seasons of the year. Prepared by ARTHUR ROGERS, 183 Spring St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists. E. J. HAUS & CO., Wholesale agents, New Orleans. cow

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FLOWERS

Delivered free of cost, per mail, at your door. Splendid assortment of **ROSES, Six for $1, Thirteen for $2.** Send for *New Descriptive Catalogue of Plants,* gratis. **HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,** Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Chester Pa. cow

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Parlor sets manufactured at New York prices. Spring, Hair and Moss Mattresses made. Lace Curtains cut and made to order. Carpets laid, and taken up, cleaned and relaid. All work guaranteed.

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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

CAREFUL OBSERVERS

IN THE MATTER OF

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Will find it to their interest to examine

THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

HOUSEWARE,

Of every description, kept by

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,

NO. 29 CAMP AND 116 COMMON ST.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

And they will establish these facts:

1. OUR STOCK IS THE BEST.
2. OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST.
3. OUR METHODS ARE THE FAIREST.

With more than thirty years' experience in the Crockery trade, we claim a knowledge of the wants of this community second to no one, and can fill them better than any house in the Southwest.

Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$7 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.

6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

18 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerre, nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes.
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.

1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.

75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET.

Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.

Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice), 130 pieces, $30.

Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices; and everything else required for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of every one.

The above list contemplates first class, regular goods, of good shapes and sizes, and will give entire satisfaction wherever they are placed.

Charges for packing and drayage: Dinner sets, $1; Tea sets, 50 cents.

We invite inquiries. Catalogues sent on application.

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HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,

55 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

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SILVER-PLATED TABLE & TEA SPOONS.
SILVER PLATED CASTORS.
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS.
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STONE CHINA TEA SETS.
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HEARTH AND SCRUBBING BRUSHES.
CEDAR TUBS AND BUCKETS.
WOODEN STEP LADDERS.
INDIA RUBBER DOOR MATS.
BRUSH AND HEMP DOOR MATS.
PALM-LEAF TABLE MATS.
IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.
BRITANNIA METAL CASTORS.
BRITANNIA METAL SPOONS.
PLANISHED TIN COFFEE POTS.
PLANISHED TIN URNS.
PLANISHED TIN DISH COVERS.
KEROSENE OIL LAMPS AND BURNERS.
CHANDELIERS AND BRACKET LAMPS.
TINWARE FOR KITCHEN USE.

And all articles necessary for house-furnishing, which are guaranteed of the best quality and at the lowest prices, and will be packed for transportation to any part of the country.

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On and after October 31, 1875, AT 5.30 P. M., trains depart and arrive as follows, from Clio street depot:

DEPART.	
Express	7.30 A. M.
Mail	3.30 P. M.
ARRIVE.	
Express	11.40 P. M.
Mail	12.30 A. M.
Accommodation (on Monday)	10.30 A. M.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Grangers' Friend XXX, Grangers' Hope XXX, Grangers' Pride XXXX, Grangers' Extra XXXX, Grangers' Best XXXX,

which we will sell at Western prices. We also purchase Sugar and Molasses for those outside the sugar sections.

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WOLF & EPPLER,

33 ROYAL STREET, 33

Bet. Canal and Custom-house, New Orleans.

Orders from the country and city solicited. Exact measures taken. A good fit guaranteed. All orders left will meet with prompt attention. "Quick Sales and Small Profits" is our motto.

FOUR SEASONS RESTAURANT.—JOHN ROSTO, proprietor of this old and favorite house, announces to his friends that he has removed to No. 111 Charles street, between St. Louis and Conti streets, where, with enlarged premises and increased facilities, he will give them the best the market affords, at the same low prices as heretofore. Private Dining-Rooms up stairs. Also comfortably furnished rooms at reasonable rates. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him in the past, he asks for a continuance of the same favors. Open till twelve o'clock. sp

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAVING added to our Granite Works extensive Polishing Machinery (of our own design,) equal to the best in the country, we are now prepared to furnish *Hammered or Polished Granite* from any quarries in the United States or foreign countries. White Granite from Hallowell, Concord and Fitzwilliam, Dark Blue and Pink from Quincy, beautiful Red from New Brunswick and Scotland, and all the various colored Eastern Granite for Monumental, Cemetery and Building work.

We furnish designs and have on exhibition polished samples of all colors, and we invite orders from all sections of the country, and will *guarantee satisfaction.*

We refer to the following companies and gentlemen:

All of the principal Architects and Builders of Boston.
Benjamin Calleader, and Prescott & Chapin, of Boston.
H. P. Hyde, President of Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.
Theodore Weston, Auditor and Engineer of Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.
Arthur Gilman, Architect, New York.
George L. Stratton & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
M. H. Mosman, Sculptor, Chicopee, Mass.
Goodnow & Bickerson, Proprietors of Chicago (Ill.) *Standard.*
John McArthur, Architect, Philadelphia.
Struthers & Sons, Marble Workers, Philadelphia.
John Bardsley, Esq., Philadelphia.
Hitchcock & Walden, Publishers of St. Louis (Mo.) *Ontent Christian Advocate,* and Western *Christian Advocate,* Cincinnati, O.

GILMAN & CHENEY,

GRANITE DEALERS.

WORKS—47 TO 61 MEDFORD ST., CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT, BOSTON, MASS. cow

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AND PENCILS,

THE FINEST AND BEST.

CIRCULAR.—To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labor is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of fluidness in mark and durability in use. Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of FINE GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, No. 2 Astor House. Their superiority is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufacture. We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S PENS from constant use of them, for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect gold Pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over one thousand others:

J. E. Williams, Pres. Metropolitan National Bank.
A. S. Cox, Pres. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
A. A. Beardsley, Cashier, Nat'l Bank of S. America.
Wm. A. Fall, President Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, Pres. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
F. D. Tappan, Pres. Gallatin National Bank.
C. E. Thompson, Cashier Continental Bank.
I. G. Ogden, Cashier New York Co. Nat'l Bank.
Clark, Dodge & Co. George B. Arthur & Co.
White, Morris & Co. H. T. Morgan & Co.
Vermilye & Co. American Express Co.
Winslow, Lanier & Co. Adams Express Co.
Chas. Dennis, Vice Pres. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
Daniel B. Smith, Pres. Commercial Ins. Co.
Elwood Walter, Pres. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of America.
J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
J. Buell, Pres. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
J. M. Crane, Cashier Shoe and Leather Nat'l Bank.
Wells, Fargo & Co. T. Ketchum & Co.
United States Exp. Co. S. B. Chittenden & Co.
Barlow & Livingston. Johnson & Higgins.
A. P. Wolmarth, Vice Pres. Home Fire Ins. Co.
Morris Franklin, Pres. New York Life Ins. Co.

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Between Bourbon and Dauphin Streets,

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NOS. 228 AND 230 ROYAL STREET,

Corner of St. Philip.

We have made grand preparations in anticipation of Carnival week, and have on exposition the grandest display of DRY GOODS ever offered to this market beginning with Sprague Calicoes at only 5 cents a yard, and closing with the richest Lyons Gros Grain Silks, Black, Colored and Fancy Housekeeping Goods in great variety and at all prices.

Dress Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Laces, Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Ladies' Silk Ties, Ladies' and Gent's Underwear, Collars Cuffs, Ribbons, Trimmings, Parasols, Ruchings, and everything pertaining to an first class Dry Goods establishment, at

Prices Defying all Competition.

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All goods marked in plain figures, and no second prices. A liberal discount to wholesale buyers.

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THE best Duster in the world for Pianos, fine Furniture, Pictures, Plate Glass, Carriages etc. No household is complete without one. They will bear more rough usage and outwear two Feather Dusters, and cost less money. Warranted much cheaper also can be washed and combed out. Send for circular and price list.

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MEDICAL.

DR. C. M'LANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increase on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1876. NO. 12.

GOD'S LILIES.

God's lilies droop about the world,
In sweetness everywhere;
How are the maiden souls who bear
Them comfort and to bear,
And in smile upon the heavy cross
That every one must wear.

Lilies, beautiful and meek!
They know God's will is right,
And so they raise their patient heads
In dark and stormy night,
And far above the eastern hills
They see the dawn of light.

They know that when their day is done,
And deep the shadow lies,
The cross will weary them no more;
So lightly they arise
To meet the angels when they call
"Lilies of Paradise!"

Sunday Magazine.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Bank of the State of New York, and not the Bank of New York, has closed its doors. The following are the particulars: On Saturday last the bank examiner reported to a member of the clearinghouse committee that the affairs of this bank were in such condition as to require the attention of the clearinghouse. The committee were called together late on Saturday, and after a discussion decided to call in the conference committee.

A meeting of the joint committees was held this morning, and they called before them Duer, president, and Pattick, vice president of the Bank of the State of New York. Not receiving from them a satisfactory explanation, they unanimously decided to suspend the bank from the privileges of the clearinghouse until a full meeting of that body could be obtained. The examination shows a large number of unsettled over-drafts by which the capital has been impaired about one-half.

The *Post* says the Bank of the State of New York failure is of no commercial or financial importance, the entire effect will not be one-fourth as great as the failure of Dunn, Sherman & Co.

GALVESTON, March 14.—A *News* Brownsville special says: Parratt reached Matamoras last night with his command, and with his horses completely tired out. He had no encounter with Petra, who is said to be at Charco and Candido, on the Monterey road, about seventy-five miles west-west from Matamoras and forty miles from the river, where he awaits further bodies of insurgents from the interior.

To-day two Mexican officers from Matamoras, in full uniform, called on Col. Potter, with a formal note from Gen. Delabarra, announcing that he had this day taken command of the district of the Rio Grande, in accordance with orders from President Lerdo.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—The residence of Gen. Gid. Pillow was sold at bankrupt sale yesterday. There was no competition in bidding, and the residence worth probably $8,000 was bought by a gentleman for $26, and a valuable library by another for $11, and both were presented to Mrs. Pillow.

CONCORD, N. H., March 16.—Returns from 234 towns give Cheney, Republican, 41,240, Marey, Democrat, 37,474, Kendall and scattering 347, which makes Cheney's majority 1,419.

Ten towns are yet to hear from, the vote of which last year gave Cheney, Republican, 514; Roberts, Democrat, 592, and White, Temperance, 1. The latest count shows the house stands: Republicans, 207; Democrats, 178.

NASHVILLE, March 16.—Wooks, Heatman & Co., owners of the Cumberland Iron Works, of Stewart county, Tenn., have suspended. Liabilities about $250,000. Supposed the assets will probably cover the liabilities.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—An *Avalanche* Jackson (Miss.) special says: The Court of Impeachment Gov. Ames appeared by counsel, Thomas J. Durant, and five days were granted for him to answer. Lieut. Gov. Davis has resigned, and Gov. Ames will appoint a successor. Ex-Auditor Musgrove is a popular candidate of the Republicans. Warner, of Pearl river notoriety, is also an aspirant. Sheridan, superintendent of public education, will also resign.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—Ice formed last night a quarter of an inch thick, and is believed to have finished the fruit crop. Weather clear and cool to-day.

MEMPHIS, March 20.—From seven o'clock last evening to ten o'clock this morning ten inches of snow have fallen, and it is still snowing. The railroads stopped running and trains on all the roads were delayed. The streets were full of improvised sleighs. Such a snow storm was never witnessed before, the one of last March, which was unprecedented, only measuring about eight inches. Telegraphs south are prostrated, and it is not known how far south the storm has extended.

OKTIBBEHA, Miss., March 20.—A terrific gale prevailed here last night. Bath-houses, wharves, etc., were washed away. Two or three schooners were driven ashore. Much damage to shipping; estimated at $5,000. One man lost overboard from the schooner Indianola.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., March 20.—A heavy storm raged here yesterday evening. More than half the wharves and bath-houses at this place were washed away, and those that remain are more or less damaged. No other damage nor any loss of life reported.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, March 15.—Don Calderon Collantand the foreign minister, speaking in Congress on religious questions, said the government trusted to the wisdom of the Pope and his affection for Spain. They hope Providence will prevent the nation from being divorced from the common head of the faithful. Sagosta's address defended religious toleration, which he declared the Vatican would never consent to grant, though it would accept accomplished facts.

LONDON, March 15.—Right Rev. Robert Milman, Bishop of Calcutta, is dead.

LONDON, March 16.—The weather has moderated. From all parts of the country come details of the destruction by the gale. In London roofs, skylights and chimneys were blown about. Telegraphs were prostrated. At Twickenham a house was crushed by falling trees, and at Chatham the military school was partly destroyed. The Rivers Cheerwell, Tone and others overflowed the country for miles.

Paris advices say Bercy, Courtz, Voie, Asnieres, Point du Jour, Auteuil, Sevres, St. Cloud and Suresnes are all more or less inundated, and the suffering is very great. Marshal and Madame McMahon have each visited separate quarters and distributed relief personally. Madame McMahon sent the prefect of the Seine five thousand francs. All the large streams between Paris and the eastern frontier of France are out of their banks.

The country for miles around is flooded. In Normandy the gale caused great damage. In Belgium the hurricane was terrific. The barometer at Liege fell below the lowest point on record. In all the towns parks were ravaged, roofs torn off and factory chimneys felled. At Aix-la-Chapelle the St. Nicholas church was unroofed. In Germany the storm was terrific, and generally on the Continent telegraph lines were damaged to an extent hitherto unparalleled.

MADRID, March 20.—King Alfonso and his victorious troops entered the city this morning, amid the enthusiastic cheering of the immense crowds and shouts of "Long live the Pacificator King!" Cheers were given for Gens. Quesada, Campos, Rivera, and the army generally.

Quesada and Campos were especially greeted with cries of "Long life to the Defenders of Liberty!" and "Down with the Egeros!" Crowns were thrown from the balconies, and the people crowned the soldiers, as they passed, with wreaths.

ROME, March 20.—Vesuvius is emptying. The lava flows toward Pompeii. A column of vapor from the summit reflects flames beneath. Vast quantities of lava are discharged. The scene is magnificent.

From the Work.

POLLARD CIRCUIT, PINEGROVE CHURCH.—*Mr. Editor:* I again pen you a few lines to let you know that we are still pressing forward with our Sabbath school and church, and I am thankful to say that we have a flourishing Sabbath school. We have a good and earnest superintendent—Bro. J. W. Williams. He is an old war horse—one who has been in the Methodist church for the past thirty years—and takes great pride in working for the Master. Our teachers, too, take great pains with their classes. The young ladies also have put their shoulders to the wheel, and are helping us along; and we are truly thankful to see that some of the parents of the scholars have taken an interest in our school. We have taken up two collections, and they went far above our expectations. Bro. Jennings, of Powelton, delivered a splendid address to our school yesterday, which we think will do great good. We take the periodicals, and have sent to Nashville for tune books.

Our little church is still growing and prospering. We have a preacher sent us this year who is calculated to build up any church—Bro. Walter P. Dickinson. He is a good man, and is loved by every one. There is something remarkable about our church—the Master seems to be present with us every time we meet.

Remain your brother in Christ,

THEODORE E. KELLY.

MARCH 13, 1876.

AMITE CIRCUIT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* As this circuit is quite large there were two preachers appointed by the Conference to labor here, viz.: Bro. John Ritchey and myself. Our first quarterly meeting was held in this place on the eleventh and twelfth instant. Bro. Godfrey, our presiding elder, was present and preached very earnestly.

We have five hundred and forty-three members on this circuit; and I must say that I never have been treated with more kindness than since I arrived at this place.

There are a great many on this work, or circuit, who are walking in the "broad road that leads to eternal destruction," but if we can get the members of our church to arouse and give us their aid, and the aid of the Master to strengthen; we will get some; and I hope a great many of those who are going astray to turn unto the Lord, who will have mercy upon them, and unto our God, who will abundantly pardon.

D. W. MCLEAN,
Junior Pastor of Amite Ct.

LUCKEY, Miss., March 11, 1876.

PINEGROVE CHAPEL, FLA.—*Mr. Editor:* I am living five miles from Pensacola, six from the navy-yard, and three from Millview, near Pinegrove church. Bro. Dickinson is our preacher—a young man of fine talents, noted for his zeal in advancing the cause which he has espoused, and especially for his deep piety. We have a Sabbath school at Pinegrove church, and the motto of the children and the members of the school is to attend always on our stated meetings, and we may say it is growing in interest. I enjoy communion with my Savior, and I must say my heart is fixed, being stayed upon God.

J. W. WILLIAMS.

MARCH 11, 1876.

University of Louisiana.

The commencement exercises of the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana took place at noon, March 17, at Grunewald Hall, Baronne street.

There was, as usual, a full attendance, a large number of the lady friends of the students and graduating class being present.

The salutatory was delivered by Prof. Ernest S. Lewis, M. D., on behalf of the faculty, and the valedictory, on behalf of the class, by Samuel D. Robbins, M. D.

The addresses of both gentlemen were impressive and graceful in diction, and characterized by the emotions natural to the occasion. The following is a list of the graduates:

GRADUATES IN MEDICINE.

William T. Ayres, Louisiana.
George G. Bankhead, Mississippi.
Frederick R. Bernard, Louisiana.
William R. Blallock, Mississippi.
Robert E. Brooks, Louisiana.
Robert T. Caldwell, Kentucky.
Thaddeus A. Carter, Louisiana.
Matthew A. Cecil, Virginia.
Fernand DeRoules, Louisiana.
Jean L. Deslattes, Louisiana.
Emanuel Dreifus, Louisiana.
John N. Everett, Texas.
Charles Faget, Louisiana.
Alexander Fairly, Mississippi.
Warren Ferrell, Mississippi.
Otto Forchhammer, Louisiana.
James E. Gardner, Virginia.
Luther A. Grizzard, Texas.
Otto R. Grube, Louisiana.
Charles T. Hawkins, Louisiana.
Charles S. Hudson, Mississippi.
Charles H. Jones, Mississippi.
William T. Kiger, Mississippi.
Cassimir A. Landrum, Florida.
Joseph A. Lareade, Louisiana.
Marx Levy, Louisiana.
Tobie T. Longarre, Louisiana.
James W. Magruder, Mississippi.
James O. Moore, Texas.
Joseph W. Muir, Kentucky.
Samuel D. Robbins, Mississippi.
William W. Scott, Mississippi.
Frank M. Sexton, Mississippi.
John A. Shirley, Texas.
Alexander D. Sloan, Louisiana.
James K. P. Smith, Texas.
Z. Edmonds Vaughan, Louisiana.
Henry A. Veazie, Louisiana.
Daniel T. Warren, Mississippi.
Joseph H. Watson, Mississippi.
John W. Williamson, Texas.
John A. Wisinger, Alabama.
George A. Wise, Louisiana.
John A. Youngkin, Texas.

GRADUATES IN PHARMACY.

John Claussen, Texas.
Henry Groll, Louisiana.
George H. J. Hart, Louisiana.
Edward W. Jones, Louisiana.
John Stumpf, Louisiana.
Louis R. Thread, Louisiana.

The following are the gentlemen composing the faculty of this famous institution:

President—Randell Hunt, LL. D.

Faculty—T. G. Richardson, M. D., dean; Samuel M. Bemiss, M. D.; Stanford E. Chaille, M. D.; Samuel Logan, M. D.; Frank Hawthorn, M. D.; Joseph Jones, M. D.; Ernest S. Lewis, M. D.

Demonstrators of Anatomy—Edmond Souchon, M. D.; Albert B. Miles, M. D.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The late Rev. John Angell James, of Birmingham, England, in preaching an ordination sermon, happened to say that he had seen three instances in which promising young men, beginning well, had been induced to marry young ladies of fortune, and in each case some affection of the chest or throat was soon discovered, and their wives persuaded their husbands to give up preaching. When Mr. James left the pulpit a young man followed him into the vestry and wished to offer some explanation. "What for?" said Mr. James; "have you married a lady of fortune, and have you given up your ministry?" "Yes," said the young man; "but I want to explain." "Oh, never mind," said Mr. James; "I can assure you that I was not alluding to you. You make the *fourth*, then, that I have known in the same circumstances."

A female lecturer says: "There is an immense field before every thoughtful, earnest woman." This must be in the country. While she is peering through the cracks of the fence in town, to see what is going on at her neighbor's, the thoughtful, earnest woman has a much more limited landscape before her.

Methodist Numerical Returns for 1875.

The Methodist Almanac for 1876 furnishes a large number of interesting tables, giving the latest Methodist statistics up to the close of 1875. We transfer to our columns the following summaries:

SUMMARY OF METHODISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

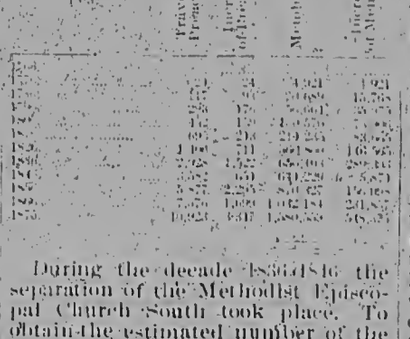
I.—EPISCOPAL METHODISTS.	Itinerant Ministers.	Local Preachers.	Lay Members.
Methodist Episcopal	10,923	12,861	1,580,576
Methodist Episcopal, South	3,485	5,356	712,765
Colored M. E. Church	695	963	80,000
African M. E. Church	1361	1,499	200,000
African M. E. Zion Church	1,200	800	225,000
Evangelical Association	765	53	95,253
United Brethren	967	1,709	131,850
Total Episcopal Methodists	18,617	23,882	3,025,427

II.—NON-EPISCOPAL METHODISTS.			
The Methodist Church	775	597	43,000
Methodist Protestant	1,200	1,000	100,000
American Wesleyan	150	100	20,000
Free Methodists	200	50	4,000
Primitive Methodists	400	50	20,000
Independent Methodists	48	5	2,500
Total Non-Epis. Methodists	1,873	1,802	89,500
Total Methodists in U. S.	20,490	25,684	3,114,927

GENERAL SUMMARY OF METHODISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

	Itinerant Ministers.	Local Preachers.	Lay Members.
Methodists in United States	20,490	25,684	3,114,927
British Wesleyans	5,000	15,000	400,000
Irish Wesleyans	350	800	20,000
French Wesleyans	27	40	1,000
Australian Wesleyans	300	1,000	30,000
British Primitive Methodists	1,050	1,500	90,000
New Connection	120	120	6,000
United Meth. Free Church	350	3,000	70,000
Bible Christian Churches	275	1,250	35,000
British Wesleyan Union	300	900	30,000
Methodist Church in Canada	1,000	1,000	30,000
M. E. Church in Canada	1,400	2,100	30,000
Other Methodists not included above	1,000	1,000	30,000
Grand total	31,662	53,374	3,906,927

GROWTH OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES BY DECADES.



	Preachers.	Members.
1786	83	13,740
1796	198	57,631
1806	419	119,999
1816	694	211,822
1826	1,098	339,628
1836	1,921	595,904
1846	3,126	1,000,000
1856	4,921	1,411,178
1866	6,579	1,662,906
1876	10,223	3,025,427

During the decade 1836-1846 the separation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South took place. To obtain the estimated number of the Methodist population, multiply the summary in each of the above tables by three.

An Appeal for Morgan City.

I have already $700 subscribed. One lot of land, $100, and two-thirds of the lumber requisite. I want about $400 more, and then I think we can build a good, serviceable church. Morgan City has but five or six members—only a few Protestant families—but its prospective circumstances are favorable. We have some forty-five or fifty regular Sunday school scholars, out of which we hope to build up Methodism; and it being a growing place, likely to be a second New Orleans, I feel interested for the future of Methodism. Will you call the Louisiana Conference to our assistance? It is a little Mexico, made up of Catholics and Jews; hence we need assistance. State that Capt. J. M. Hamilton or Capt. J. N. Pharr will gladly receive anything for that purpose, at Morgan City. Capt. J. N. Pharr is our treasurer. I have had my Pattersonville church painted, reseated, carpeted, etc.—completely renovated—and religiously it is in a very prosperous condition. Hoping you will say a word for me in this respect, I am yours in the Lord,

A. E. TLAY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17, 1876.

(NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The above call for help, we hope, will receive many responses. Morgan City prospectively is an important point, and now is the time to provide for the future of Methodism there.

CORRECTION.—*Mr. Editor:* I wish to correct a typographic error in the minutes of the Conference, as due the Elmore circuit, as to the preacher's salary last year. It is published $150, and it should have been $190. Very respectfully,

BASCOM C. GLENN.

GROVE HILL, CLARKE CO., ALA., March 13, 1876.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States will meet in the First Presbyterian church of Savannah, Ga., on the third Thursday (eighteenth day) of May, 1876, at eleven o'clock A. M. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., moderator of the last Assembly.

It costs more to avenge than to forgive.

Christian Beneficence.—The Tenth.

BY REV. H. L. SUMMERLIN, D. D.

What is the interpretation of "as God has prospered him?" If a merchant has cashed his net profits, and then says, Now I will first pay the salaries of my clerks and porters and cartmen and then a dozen other expenses, and what remains I will call God's prosperings, and from that amount only I will give my proportion to the Lord, would that be the right interpretation? If a man, receiving his salary, would say, Now I must first deduct my household expenses, and from the rest, as God's prosperings, I will give my proportions, would that be the right interpretation? If a mechanic or a workman receives his earnings on Saturday, and says, Now I will first pay off, as far as it will reach, my last year's debts; and from the rest, if any, I feel bound to make my offering as from God's prosperings, would that be the right interpretation?

And here we find a fitting place to mention a certain phrase which sounds very honorable and dignified and praiseworthy and virtuous, and to a certain extent *is* so, but which, abused, becomes a snare of the devil—namely, the phrase: "First, just before generous." I must pay my honest debts; I must first do justice to myself and my creditors; I must first be just before I can be generous; and with this the claims of the poor, the church, the gospel and the missions are often dismissed. And have we *no* debts to pay to our Preserver and Protector and Provider and King? And are these heavy debts to our God *not* honest debts? And does such a one justice to himself in defrauding his *chief* creditor? We make a difference between our creditors and deliberate and decide who is to be paid first and who last. And must the great Jehovah in heaven, who has the strongest and longest of all claims on our estate, body and soul, be placed behind the last creditor on earth? and this perhaps only because he is for a time the most lenient? Is *that* the boasted honesty of being first just before generous? Ah, the man who is airing his probity and integrity in *this* way is deceiving himself when he thinks he is a just man.

But again, if a proprietor gets in his rents and says, I will first make such and such improvements on houses, barns, stables or lands; I will invest so much in new property; I will buy me a new suit of clothing; I will give to my wife so much, to my children so much, and from the rest I will make out my proportion for the Lord's cause, would that be the right interpretation of "as God has prospered him?" Or if a farmer would leave out of account the rent of his land and of all his buildings, the whole year's good and fat living of his family, his servants and his cattle, and if asked to make his estimate of the prosperings of God for one year would say, I have actually sold and received cash for produce from my farm so much, and that is the only amount from which I will tax myself for the church, would that be the right interpretation? Again, if the lightning has struck a tree only a few rods from our dwelling, if the hail has cut down the crops just *beyond* our farm, and our houses and lands were left unmanured, may not that be called, God has prospered us? Or if we are traveling and are *not* blown up by the steamboat, *not* scalded by the bursting boiler, *not* burnised and broken by the telescoping railroad cars, or if we are working daily with edged tools or in dangerous places, and come home to our comfortable dwelling and smiling family well and sound, week after week, may that not be called, God has prospered us? If we *have* all around us of scarlet fever and smallpox and cholera and pneumonia and distemper, and all the hundred aches of the hundred parts of the body, but almost never *feel* these sicknesses; or if we lay us down to refreshing rest with strong memory and unimpaired intellect, and awake in the morning from undisturbed sleep with all our faculties bright, and not as lunatics, may we not call that, God has prospered us?

After throwing out these hints we ask again: What is the precise interpretation of "laying by as much as God has prospered us?" We are not going to tell, because it is a question between each Christian's conscience and God, because it is God's touchstone for each Christian's "gold of the gospel," because it is every Christian's own business to find out how much he or she loves the Lord. But thus far we have opened only half the question. After everybody for himself has found out how large shall be the personal amount to be taxed for church purposes, the next grave question arises: How large shall be the *proportion* of this amount, how large the *percentage*; for only when the whole church of God agrees in the percentage, and pays it, will the smallest as well as the largest gift be of like value before God. And here we will tell: *more than the tenth* part of our income; more than ten cents from every dollar received: God has demanded the seventh part of our *time*, and we readily give him the Sabbath, for which obedience we receive abundant blessings. God has demanded more than the tenth part of our income, and we are far from yielding it readily, for which disobedience abundant blessings are withheld from us. Now about the tenth we hear immediately the old, comfortable objection: "Ah, that was in the Old Testament dispensation; under gospel times this is abrogated." Who has abrogated it? When was it abrogated? Where in the whole gospel or even in the whole Bible stands it written that it was abrogated? Does our text abrogate it because it demands more? Christ, the only competent person, has abrogated the ceremonial law and all the types of him. Is spreading the church of God by our contributions a ceremony or a type? To those who in one sweeping assertion affirm that the law of Moses is abrogated, we make answer that, if it were so, which it is not, this law of the tenth is, like the Sabbath law, of much older date. Jacob promised the tenth in Bethel. "Of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee." Of *all* thou shalt *give* me. That means as long as I live thou wilt *give* me, and as long as I live I will give thee the tenth of *all* of it. He does not say, "after defraying sundry expenses," but of *all* received I will give the tenth unto thee. And he gave it regularly, and got rich by giving. And this at a time when there was no church to sustain, and when the high priest of the tribe was his own father. And was this thank-offering *invented* by Jacob? No, it was as a law received from his ancestor Abraham. Abraham, after a successful battle acknowledging God's preservation, gave the tenth to Melchisedek, the priest of the most high God. And does it seem as if Abraham invented this custom, or does it not rather appear that he already recognized it as a law come down from the first offerings of Cain and Abel? The Sabbath is often mentioned in the New Testament, but not in one of all the places is it a direct command to us to give this time to the Lord. Yet we receive and keep this law from the Old Testament, because it is a *moral* law. Why do we not receive and keep the law about the tenth on the same ground? for it is also a *moral* law. Yea, those who speak about abrogation in gospel time have more reason to neglect the Sabbath law than the law about the tenth, for the Sabbath is *not* directly commanded in the New Testament, and the tenth *is*. Where? I hear eagerly asked, Where? In the gospel according to Matthew, chapter 23, verse 23: "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith; *these* ought ye to have done, and *not* leave the other *undone*." *These*, judgment, mercy and faith, *ought* ye to have done, and *not* leave the other—*the tithes*—undone. Here you have the direct command from the lips of God, the Son himself: Ye ought to do judgment, mercy and faith, and *ye ought not to leave undone the tithes*. And how fearfully strengthened is this command by Jesus calling "hypocrites" and pronouncing his "Woe!" over those who leave either of these duties undone.

So much about the law binding us to contribute as our just debt to God not less than the tenth of all our income. Now a few reflections about the "more" than the tenth. The law in the Old Testament did demand besides the tenth of all the income, which was for the priests, the first fruits, or the sixtieth part of the whole harvest. The corners and edges of the fields as well as the sheaf-binders were for the poor. Every seventh year there was no harvest. Every seventh year all debts were canceled, and all slaves who wanted it set free. Then a ransom was to be paid for the first son; half shekels had to be offered for the sanctuary; other rates were laid on for the poor, until a true Israelite had to contribute far more than the tenth, some say the fifth, some even the third of his income. Now comes the great question: Dare we as true Christians do less? It seems to our penurious idea of sustaining the gospel bewildering! nevertheless, here is the plain question: Dare we do less? The Israelites had only *one* temple to build and keep in Jerusalem; *we* have thousands of churches everywhere, and multiplying. Dare we do less? The Israelites had to keep up the religion of the true God only in their own borders, while *we* have to spread it and keep it up in the whole earth. *Dare we do less?* Think of the two inscriptions on the two different medals of reward. The one of steel: "Woe, ye hypocrites!" the other of refined gold: "God loveth a cheerful giver!"—*Christian Intelligencer.*

George Ticknor describes the way in which the news of Washington's death was received: "There never was a more striking or spontaneous tribute paid to a man than here in Boston when the news came of Washington's death (1799.) It was a little before noon; and I often heard persons say at the time that one could know how far the news had spread by the closing of the shops. Each man, when he heard that Washington was dead, shut his store as a matter of course, without consultation, and in two hours all business was stopped. My father came home and could not speak, he was so overcome; my mother was alarmed to see him in such a state, till he recovered enough to tell her the sad news. For some time every one, even the children, wore crape on the arm; no boy could go into the street without it. I wore it, though only eight years old."

The Rev. E. M. Bounds, we are sorry to state, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate* of March 16, has had to take a furlough for his health. He gave us a call on his way from St. Louis to Eufaula.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1876.

WHAT IS THAT TO THEE?

BY THOMAS D. JAMES.

I would not vainly choose
[illegible]
Was put, confined in the crystal fountain
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

When I at earth's call
[illegible]
I fain would not weep
My treasures which all on [illegible]
Whose [illegible]

It [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Bright as the one to fall
[illegible]
With fairest glory on the [illegible]

How grateful should I be!
If I might still behold my loved ones longer,
My children, till my hand in theirs should wander,
Might linger to reveal
The hopes that beyond life the near unveil—
Heaven's evening only exhale.

It sudden be the stroke,
If all unready [illegible]
Unheralded, fast followed by the thunder's crashing,
That scathes the skyward oak,
We'll pale with fear behold our hated mouth,
Aware of the swift messenger of death.

How blest the favored lot
Of the new departed spirits given,
Fearless to pass from earth and sin to heaven,
Who nothing were not
Departing were about [illegible]
On [illegible] pinions to the open sky.

So I repose my trust
In Him who thus speeds messenger divine,
Content my patient way my Lord's delaying,
To summon me to rest.
Meanwhile no willing trust would dwell
[illegible] Who doeth all things well.

Centenary College.

Your committee would direct special attention to Centenary College. The trustees and faculty deserve special commendation for their unfaltering efforts and special zeal in behalf of the institution committed to their charge.

In the present aspects of the educational interests of our country we are more profoundly impressed than ever that it is necessary not only to co-operate with the officers in enlarging its power for good, but that extraordinary efforts should be put forth to constitute Centenary the great Protestant educational center in Louisiana.

Resolved, That we rejoice to learn of the present prosperity of Centenary College, and the hopefulness of its future.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend our ministers to labor to the utmost of their ability to sustain and enlarge this great educational enterprise of our Conference.—*Minutes of the Louisiana Annual Conference for 1875, pages 23 and 24.*

So far, so good. Here is the duty recognized; there remains now but its performance. Here is the pledge; there remains its fulfillment.

Centenary College is at once the pride and the reproach of all lovers of thorough training in the Southwest. The pride not merely for the memories that cluster around it, and the hoary crown of honor that speaks of that experience which is the only safe promise of future success, not merely for the illustrious list of names that answer to the roll-call of its sons, and of those whose deeds speak for them now the voices are still; not merely for what it has been and done in the past, is Centenary College our pride; but for what it is now, and is doing in the great battle with ignorance and consequent vice.

Some ten years have passed since this college seemed not only dead and buried beneath the ruins of its own fallen buildings, needing, it is true, no other monument but its past glorious record, yet without money enough to buy one if it had needed it. Yet within this decade we have seen it rise from its ruins, and it stands now with the mantle of all its former glory wrapped about it in the ranks with the colleges of the country, not merely ready to do, but actually doing good, honest, faithful work.

And surely Centenary could do no other kind of work. There are too many memories lingering about those halls, too many ghosts would be walking uneasy after nightfall to admit of any shirking. The records and traditions of the past are of very great value to the college—a value the peculiar character of which only an educator can fully appreciate. These are its jewels, but they are jewels merely; and this brings us to the second proposition, viz.: that Centenary College is our reproach as well as our pride.

No one will dispute the statement, who is familiar with the history of this college during the past ten years, that it owes its present degree of prosperity, its very existence in fact, to the efforts of one man—the president of its board of trustees. That he has been seconded in his efforts to redeem this interest, very much as the mountain streams are seconded by the dewdrops in their effort to form a river, is not denied; but all will agree that up to this point the burden has mainly rested upon one man's shoulders. It is probable that no one but Bishop Keener could have done this work. It was a one-man work, though that man needed to be a giant. But the work before the college now no one man can do, were he a thousand times a giant.

Centenary College now needs but one thing, it is true; but that is *Briareus*, and only the many can supply—patronage. Money if you have it, but young men if you have to borrow them—this is what Centenary needs, and her need is our reproach.

Public attention just now is directed toward Vanderbilt University somewhat to the detriment of our colleges. The relation which these institutions sustain to each other will be treated of in a future article, in which will be made to appear more fully the necessity for sustaining just such a college as Centenary promises to become.

W. H. GOODALE.

Christianity in Earnest.

MR. EDITOR: It was Chalmers, I believe, who once said: "Methodism is Christianity in earnest;" but that was a long time ago, when Methodism was *method*, when men and women lived and acted *methodically*, consistently, and in accordance with the word of God, and when they were willing to deny themselves of such worldly pleasures, as were in their nature calculated to destroy a praying spirit, a calm, and heavenly mind, and a growth in grace.

No one can be said to possess the virtues, the holy tempers, and the meek and lowly mind that was in Christ Jesus, who is intermitting in the practice of Christian duties, or who exposes himself to the malarial influence of worldly pleasures. "Christianity in earnest" cannot flourish or become aggressive, or mighty as an army with banners, where the members of the church live in the common ways of unregenerate men and women, conforming to the customs of the world, and taking a part in such amusements as the worldly-minded delight in—amusements gotten up by those who do not claim lot nor parcel in Christianity, and styled by them harmless amusements.

If our common life is not a continual course of humility, self-denial, renunciation of the amusements of the world, poverty of spirit, and heavenly affections, it is impossible for us to be Christians in earnest. It is an undeniable fact that an open, uniform, and visible practice of all these virtues is essential to a full development of scriptural holiness, and a growth in all the graces of the spirit; yet but little of this is to be found in many, and may I not say a majority of church members? True, we often see them at places of worship, and much pleased with popular preachers preachers who never meddle with the common customs of the world, nor stir up the conscience of the lukewarm. But look into their lives, and we find them not only lukewarm, but like others who make no pretensions to Christianity. They have the same taste for the common amusements of the world; the same worldly cares and fears and joys, and are often found at circuses, laughing at the vulgar jests of the clown; at the theater, taking delight at obscene representations and language; in the ball room, and, if not engaged in the giddy dance, giving encouragement to others who can exercise their feet better than their brains. We see in them the same pride and vanity, the same self-love and indulgence, the same levity of mind and unprofitable conversation. Such church members are always glad to find an apology for the indulgences of which they are fond, and are ever ready to listen to the voice of those who suggest to them that strict notions of religion, order, self-denial and cross-bearing are old-fashioned and illiberal. Such professors have very little use for "Christianity in earnest;" and one thing is certain: that without such Christianity we need not look for conversions at our ordinary appointments, at prayer meetings or class meetings. Of late years it is a rare thing to hear of a conversion except at a protracted or camp meeting. But why is this so? One reason may be inferred from what has already been said; but another reason is the love of excitement, and this innate principle is cultivated by the wisdom of the world. The managers of circuses, theaters, and the getters-up of balls, all understand how to create an excitement in a community, and draw off the minds of people from other objects and pursuits.

People in general, and especially the young, have been of late years so accustomed to such excitement that they now take but little interest in the fixed principles of Christianity, or what might be considered a normal state of Christianity—a state in which, without a high excitement, faith is shown by works. Hence ministers of the gospel find, in their regular pulpit and pastoral work, that it is as much as they can possibly do to keep their flocks from straying off into jungles infested with devouring wolves.

This love of excitement has become so fixed and universal that it is almost impossible, however faithfully the pastor may discharge his duties, to keep up a sufficient interest in religion, with a majority of his members, to make Christianity earnest enough to render it impressible on the unregenerate and carnally-minded. In order, then, to accomplish this he has in some measure to follow the wisdom of the world—create an excitement by sending off for some popular preacher or preachers, so as to get up an excitement that will overbalance other excitements; and this will account for the great work accomplished by Moody and Sankey; not that they have undue excitement in their meetings, but that great preparations are made for them, a large amount of money expended in procuring and fitting up extensive buildings for them to hold their meetings in, while the newspapers, both religious and political, herald their coming, and the *penny-a-liners* make daily reports of what they say and sing, and if the judges, generals and senators who are honored with seats on the platform; and thus the entire community is kept in a high state of excitement—an excitement that overcomes worldly excitements.

The Christianity that we want is a Christianity of such deep earnestness as to make us contented with that excitement produced by peace of mind, peace of conscience, and a well-grounded assurance that our peace is made with God—a Christianity that will enable the Christian in the darkest hours to sing:

"Vain, delusive world, adieu,
With all of creature good!
Only Jesus I pursue,
Who bought me with his blood!
All thy pleasures I forego,
I trample on thy wealth and pride,
Only Jesus will I know,
And Jesus crucified."

W. SPELLMAN.

ENTERPRISE, Miss., Feb. 29, 1876.

Errors or Heresy in Methodism.

MR. EDITOR: In the ADVOCATE of August 12, 1875, is an article headed "The Providences of God," which may appear very plausible to those who behold the providence of God only from one point of view of which human reason is capable, leaving out the mystery of God's providence, which no human or finite mind can comprehend, and proceeds to a criticism which cannot possibly do any good, as it gives nothing better than that which is condemned, or at least nothing clearer, and carries with the entire article an unjust criticism of language used by good people, and "even Methodist ministers occupying a high position in the church;" thus unnecessarily involving their reputation and depreciating their usefulness in preaching with unbelieving and skeptical people. In all the expressions save one—viz.: "Well, I suppose it had to be so"—an Antinomian view—I see no occasion for criticism, as they do not necessarily convey an erroneous idea of God's providence any more than Job's language when he speaks of events with which all Bible readers are acquainted: "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord" (Job i, 21,) and many other like expressions to be found all through the Bible. And as to God's will concerning evil as well as good, we refer to Job's language to his wife, chapter ii: "Thou speakest as one of the foolish women speaketh. What! shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil? In all this did not Job sin with his lips." And so I think, all things being considered, it may be said of the "Methodist ministers occupying a high position in the church"—in all this they have not sinned with their lips. Infidels, deists, etc., resist the whole Bible to their destruction; yet we have no authority to cease holding it up to the world as the word of God. Those who will take the pains to investigate the truth of the Bible will accept and believe it; so those who will inform themselves concerning the providence of God will accept the language in which it is taught, and believe it, notwithstanding the mystery involved in it.

Surely none but would-be smart and uncommonly original men will quibble about language for which nothing better can be substituted, and concerning which no criticism can do any good, as is the case of infidels, deists, etc., who quibble about the Bible, and thereby do much evil. As to the article itself, I think it would require no great deal of knowledge of logic to detect its fallacies. I shall attempt no discussion of the providence of God. I think it is very clearly taught in the Bible. If any are very curious about it, I refer them to Mr. Watson, Ralston and many other divines who have fully exhausted the subject. I think it is right to correct errors and faults, but the virtue of reproof is lost when done publicly and with an unjust criticism. In this way very frequently a greater evil is brought into existence than the one already existing.

Now, Mr. Editor, while I am not particularly concerned about retaining the phrases condemned, yet since they are often used by our best and most pious men, who never held nor taught predestination, I dislike to hear such a grave charge published to the world against the Methodist ministry, which has done, is doing and will do a great deal of good in building up the Master's kingdom. "O that Methodists, and especially Methodist ministers, would cease to teach the doctrine of predestination!" How does this sound as coming from a Methodist, and in a Methodist paper? Do not the world and the devil laugh in their sleeves at such as this? If heresy prevails to such an extent that a public cry becomes necessary, who will accept Methodist preaching any more?

If private reproof fails to do any good it would be better to arraign the guilty before the proper tribunal, and correct such in a more private way. Undoubtedly less evil would result. I do hope that, when a fault or error is thought to be discovered in any of our ministers, private reproof, and not public, will be given. The writer of the article may, and I hope will, disclaim any intention of issuing a public reproof, or of doing any harm, yet every one can see the evil done.

P. C.

Warning to Protestant Parents.

DEAR FRIENDS: For a long while I have hoped that some one more able than I am would speak in a voice of warning to the parents of our American children, or to Protestants everywhere. When I look over the land and see the many schools of the Church of Rome, and know that our children are there learning their first lessons, it makes my heart sick, and I pray for God to open the eyes of parents before it is too late. Many think there is no harm done to their young children by the association. They will not believe that the abbess who acts the part of mother to all around her, and the sisters who are kind and affectionate, and appear as perfect saints, will try to convert their young minds to their own faith. We are told by inspiration to "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." And every-day experience has taught us the truthfulness of this proverb. There is no religion, or, I should say, form of religion, more fascinating to the minds of the young and the ignorant than Catholicism, with its solemnities and imposing pretenses, its grand choirs, organs, noble edifices, and inimitable pictures and statues. These all make an impression hard to be forgotten, and often it never is. But, you will say, they take so much more care of our children, they learn so much more, and it is not so expensive. Let us examine this a little. I have had opportunity of knowing many young ladies educated within the convent of C., and others. The catalogues of study are the same; the faculties of our colleges, we know, are able to do all they promise, while of those of the convent we know nothing. The difference in charges is a mere figment; and oh! how much better to trust your loved ones to persons who, you think, are possessed of well-balanced minds, and will teach their young hearts to worship God, and love and keep his commands, than to trust them to the care of "semi-lunatics," who go along with long faces, worshiping images, praying to the saints, and counting their beads. I have known but few who have come from their convents whose minds were not in some way biased in their favor. And see how poorly they are taught! They are well qualified, many of them, in the ornamental branches, while their minds are like an uncultivated garden filled with weeds and brambles. Now is a time for us to watch and pray. What good have they ever done? Watch them closely. You say: "Look at the hospitals and places of danger. There you will see the saint-like face of some sister who has given up the world, and devotes her life to good deeds." Then why does she seek the most public places to do her good deeds? "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Do they practice this? I tell you that you will seldom if ever see them around the abode of poverty, with their good deeds, unless they know the world will see and take note of it. I cannot say all that I want to say to you, my friends. My language is too poor to express the danger we are in by exposing our young children to their forms and ceremonies. May God in his mercy open your eyes to this great danger. Look how much the Catholics are doing to get a foothold in every city or town of any note. Let us as mothers look well to the ways of our children, and teach them to shun the evil ways, and God will give us help. I wish I could tell of many things that I know of that have been done within the convent walls of our own land. But enough. That God may bless and keep us from harm is my prayer.

S. J. BLANCHARD.

OBITUARIES.

JOHN FELDER.

During the changes in the manners, customs and times in a life of above fourscore years, there was almost every kind of influence brought to bear upon him, but he was steadfast in the midst of all opposition. He was inclined to shun the company of ministers before his conversion, but when converted he desired to be with them, and spent the night among them. From that time he delighted in the company of the preachers, and his home was always open to share with them its comforts. Having tasted the good word of God, and believing in the power of godliness, he was willing, according to his ability, to minister the grace he had received to others. For many years he labored efficiently in prayer meetings, and in the offices of class-leader and exhorter. There was a spirit of humility, accompanied with earnest importunity, in his prayers that caused the tears to flow from his eyes, and those who heard him were melted to tears.

In the class meetings his words of comfort, support and reproof were judiciously given, as occasion required, and his sympathy for the erring was manifest in his patient endeavors to reclaim them. As an exhorter he was clear and earnest. Without any show of studied rhetoric, there was an eloquence in his exhortations that touched the hearts more than it pleased the ears of those who heard. His manner, the tone of his voice and the expression of his countenance all indicated the strong solicitude he felt for the salvation of sinners. He wept over the sins of his fallen fellow-man, and he rejoiced in the hope of redemption through the precious blood of Jesus. His labor is not lost. Children and children's children rise up to bless him while he receives his final reward.

John Felder was married three times. His first marriage was to Elizabeth Sandell, with whom he had seven children. His second wife was Mrs. Simmons, who gave him one child before her death. His third marriage was to Mrs. Shaddix, who is still living. These marriages take no child in a manner to detract from the propriety and marriages of other children. Among the brothers and nephews of John Felder there have been six preachers, and his people are in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and perhaps some other States. More than sixty years a layman in the church, his religion passed through fiercest contests, wars, fire-arenals, court-conventions, prosperity and adversity, and carried with him to the grave the conviction that a good man is gone. He had friends, and he showed himself friendly.

A philanthropist, a patriot, and a Christian, he was a friend and promoter of every good work according to his ability. As a neighbor he was so constant in his attention to the sick and suffering that he attained a considerable degree of success in the treatment of diseases. Availing himself of the aid of a few medical works, he gained a knowledge of medicine which he applied, for the relief of those who desired his services. As a husband, father and a citizen he was true to his trust, and has left behind him a worthy example to those who come after him. He was very much attached to the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, and, although educated in the principles of Methodism in this country, and trained in the style of those times, he heartily approved some of the changes that have been made in the discipline of the church, which he doubted about others. The duties of religion were not burdensome to him. He delighted in the worship and service of God. As long as he was able to be at the public worship his place was occupied, and he gave evidence that it was his greatest enjoyment. His person was inspiring to the preacher, for he was an attentive hearer, and the glow of joy upon his countenance indicated that his mind was in harmony with the truth. On occasions of revival in the church he would rejoice, weep, and many such passed with him during his sojourn here in expectation of a crown of rejoicing.

J. W. SHARP.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED, February 15, 1876, at her residence in Amite county, Miss., MRS. LUCY McNEIL, relict of Daniel McNeil, Sr., in the 72d year of her age.

The maiden name of our deceased friend was Cochran Sworth. She was born in the State of Georgia, March 26, 1804. Her parents, during her infancy, moved from her native State to Amite county, Miss.; and here where the exhalations of those regions served to invigorate and develop the germinating traits, and foster the sterling virtues which were the admirable attributes of her amiable character, were spent in usefulness and honor her allotted days; and here too, toward the evening of declining life, surrounded by weeping friends, she sank peacefully into that slumber which knows no awakening save on the morning of everlasting life.

The subject of this tribute was married to Daniel McNeil, Sr., in February, 1824, and became the fond mother of a devoted and affectionate son, who lives to mourn the loss of such a mother, and a lovely and idolized daughter, who, having gone before, it may be, with her father, still lingers on the golden sands of the farther shore to await the coming of the loved one that they may be the first to greet her when she gets home to the better land, where those reunited part no more, where sorrow cannot come, and where pleasures perpetually reign.

For upward of forty years she was an exemplary and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was never disconnected with it. Her piety, though never ostentatious or demonstrative, was fervently sincere, and characterized by gentleness, simplicity and charitable benevolence.

Endowed with a mind of masculine energy, disciplined by the teachings of religious precepts, and guided by the purest instincts and noblest sentiments of woman's gentle heart, in all the varied relations of wife, mother and friend her social intercourse beautifully illustrated the Christianity which she professed, and the profound sympathy of all who knew her, with her bereaved relatives, is an involuntary, homage which our hearts yield as tribute to the exalted worth of the deceased, and a reward which virtue alone can exact.

The death of her only daughter, who, as child, friend and companion, had so entwined around and grown to her mother's heart that the sundering of the tender ties that bound them so wounded that mother's heart that her great sorrow seemed completely to overwhelm her; nor could time's healing balm, or the loving ministrations of relatives and friends, ever afterward dissipate the settled melancholy with which the "grim sorrow" shadowed her subsequent life. It seemed beyond aid, or hope of relief.

Pining for the loved and lost, impaired health, and, in despite of medical skill, and the offices of loving devotion which would have detained her here, she lingered but awhile, feeble but without suffering, and then passed away as gently as infancy sleeps. Apparently conscious of its approach, she was prepared for death, expressed her willingness to die, and said that she knew that she was at peace with God.

S. B. H.

BRO. RUSSELL H. COONER died at his residence in Lowndesboro, Ala., on Sunday morning, February 6, 1876. He was born in South Carolina, December 16, 1827, on the ninth of January, 1854, he was married to Miss Sarah M. Lasage. In 1857 or 1858 joined the Methodist Protestant Church, of which he was an acceptable member until 1865, when, together with many others, transferred his membership to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Bro. Cooner was a man whose feelings lay very far beneath the surface, and consequently made little demonstration of religious emotion, and had but little to say concerning his religious experience; but those who knew him well recognized the fact that his life was controlled by Christian principles, and that he was accustomed to respond promptly and cheerfully to the call of duty.

During the last few years of his life health was quite feeble. He had several partial strokes of paralysis, and was debarred from taking a very active part either in secular or religious matters. For a time he continued to attend the public ordinances of religion, but for several years before his death was too feeble to enjoy this privilege. He was conscious of the precarious condition of his health, and he expected and prepared for death. In the privacy of his own family, and also before his pastor, he expressed himself as resigned. He expressed abiding faith in Christ and conversed freely of the approaching event.

On February 5 the fatal stroke came. He had been unusually well and cheerful during the day, but while sitting by the fire just as night came on, his wife discovered that his tongue was paralyzed. He was quickly placed in bed and a physician summoned; but gradually the paralysis extended to every member of his body, defying every remedial agency, and at five o'clock the next morning he breathed his last.

Bro. Cooner will be missed by his community and the church, for in all the relations of life he was a safe, reliable man. In such times as these such men will be spared. His pastor,

J. M. MAY.

BRO. WALTER T. C. ANDERSON was much beloved and highly respected by the brethren and people generally. He was a man of influence and position, and at the time of his death master of Masonic and Grange lodges at [illegible], member of the board of stewards and [illegible]—a man who looked well into his business, everything free from tangle, as temporal matters were concerned, he literally "set his house in order." He was prosperous in business, leaving a competency of earthly goods for his family. He became a member of the church when a boy but subsequently withdrew. He became a member the second time in 1871, and at that time on remained a regular church member at her altar. His religious profession was not of that demonstrative and ecstatic type that you sometimes meet. This was doubtless owing to the fact that he was naturally reserved in matters pertaining to religion. He sometimes doubted his conversion; again would take courage and go on. He was gentle, kind, affectionate, courteous, liberal. He was born in Lowndes county, Miss., October 7, 1825, and came to this parish (Carroll) in 1847 and engaged in planting. On the twenty-ninth of June, 1852, he was wedded to Mrs. P. J. Jackson, a lady every way worthy, with whom he lived happily until the seventh of February, 1876, when his earthly toil and suffering were brought to an end. The spirit, being burdened of its load, sped its way to its Creator's arms. His death spread a gloom over all. As wave after wave chases each other, so we are pressing hard after those our friends gone before, and soon we will rest in our Father's house above, where family is complete in Him.

T. H. MCCRARY.

CHINA.—The Chinese are commonly said to number 400,000,000, but in fact exact data are wanting. There are probably about 320,000,000 of people in China. The most important fact is that this is an enormously burdensome population. Is it by any means the most dense one that is known. Great Britain had in 1831 212 persons to each square mile, and Ireland had 270. France in 1846 had an average of 224. Belgium in 1836 had 321 to the square mile. Provinces of Italy have at various times gone quite beyond these figures; a notable case in Lucca which in 1839 had 400 persons to the square mile. Now in China the average population to the square mile is 268. If we consider the means of supporting a large population the case is much more favorable. No other people get so much of their food out of the water as Chinese. And yet it appears that for every person there are two acres of cultivated land. In Ireland there are two persons to each arable acre. Each person has an average in France of one and two thirds acres; in Holland, one and three-fourths acres; in England, two acres. Remember, now, that the Chinese use the soil to produce rice and other vegetables, pork, ducks, geese and fish furnishing them flesh, and you may safely assume that China could support a very large increase of her population.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1876.

THE YEAR.

We weave but blindly at the loom,
Nor see the picture, save in parts;
Not ours to mark the gleam or gloom,
But rather on with patient hearts.

When the bright angel overhead
The soul-wrought tapestry unfurls,
Perhaps the tears we slowly shed
May gleam amid the gold like pearls.

The sorrow which has crushed the life,
A lily blooms, in azure bell;
And daily care and toil and strife
In bud and flower may stand revealed.

One thing is left us undisturbed—
We still can work and love and give.
No matter how the life's perturbed,
In living, we learn how to live.

Evening Post.

Biblical Research.

—Some gleanings from Mr. George Smith's new book, "The Chaldean Account of Genesis," will probably be not unacceptable to our readers. He really seems to have succeeded in identifying the biblical Nimrod with the hero of the great Babylonian Epic, in twelve books, who is provisionally called Izdubar. Izdubar was the Hercules of Chaldea, and his broad and muscular limbs and contests with the wild beasts are frequently depicted upon engraved seals and cylinders. The four cities over which Nimrod ruled are regarded by Mr. Smith as the same as those which owned the sovereignty of Izdubar. We hope hereafter when further fragments of the Epic have been examined, to give some account of this "mighty" conqueror and hunter of the ancient world. His chief counselor is said to have been Hea-bani—"He is my creator"—who is represented with a goat's legs, tail and horns. This Hea-bani had lived a hermit's life in a desolate cave, tended by a tiger, until the two handmaids of the goddess Istar induced him to visit Erech and take up his abode in the court of Izdubar. One of the books of the Epic introduces Hea-bani as holding a conversation with the trees of the forest, praising one and sneering at another, while the trees have the power of hearing and answering him. This reminds us of Jotham's parable in Judges ix, where the olive and other trees are endowed with the faculty of speech. Another illustration of Judges is furnished by Mr. Smith's book. One of the Assyrian tablets translated by him describes a riddle put by a certain wise man to the gods. He asks what it is "that is in the secret place, that is in the foundation of the house, that stands on the floor of the house; that is in the vicinity of the house, which by the sides of the house goes down, which lies down in the ditch of the house when open, which roars like a bull, which brays like an ass, which flutters like a sail, which bleats like a sheep, which barks like a dog, which growls like a bear, which into the breast of a man enters, which into the breast of a man enters?" It is evident that the answer is the wind. The riddle of the same nature as that proposed by Samson to the Philistines in Judges xiv, 14. One of the most curious documents given by Mr. Smith is the legend of the exploits of Lubara, the god of the plague. The seven great gods resorted to Anu that the wickedness of mankind had become excessive; and Anu thereupon ordered Lubara to punish the sinners. First of all, the people of the black race[?] of Adam, the inhabitants of Babylonia, felt the avenging stroke of the god. Then the pestilence swept over Assyria, Elam and Arabia, and made its way to Palestine. The whole legend expressed the conviction that murders must not go unpunished, and that a national calamity like a plague is sent by Heaven on account of human wickedness. We need not quote parallels from the Old Testament. They will occur to the mind of every reader. Even the description of Lubara drawing out his sword," "filling his bow," and "flying like a bird," "crouching at the gate, over the corpses of chiefs and slaves placing his feet," recalls the account of the angel of pestilence whom David saw "stretching out his hand upon Jerusalem to destroy it," in Second Samuel xxiv. The seven great gods, too, who report the doings of mankind to Anu, may be compared with the sons of God, who, we are told in Job ii, "present themselves before God after walking up and down the earth."

An examination has lately been made of the great Lycian obelisk from Xanthus, now in the British Museum. It is covered with writing, of the most part in Lycian, though there is a short inscription in Greek, which is now found that the Greek is a transcript of a portion of the Lycian; and an important addition has thus been made to the few bilingual Lycian inscriptions at present known. It appears that the obelisk was erected in the time of Cyrus and in commemoration of Harpagus, the Persian general to whom the conquest of Asia Minor was mainly due. Some Persian titles have been detected in the inscription.—*Independent.*

Alcoholic Drinks in England.

The capital which is invested in the production of alcohol in the British Isles is not less than £170,000,000, the enormous addition which would have to be made to this vast sum, if the value were given of the capital employed in the production of wine in the wide stretch of the wine-yielding countries, it is quite impossible to conceive. In the financial year ending in 1871, the duties collected within the British Isles for the various forms of fermented drink were: For foreign spirits, £5,320,[illegible]; for foreign wine, £1,080,855; home-made spirits, £11,633,963; and for malt to be converted into beer, £7,-[illegible]5,657. If to these various sums there be added the further amount which represents the brewers' license, including the place of the hop duty, and the duty on sugar consumed in brewing, it at once appears that at the present time the public revenue derives yearly a clear £40,000,000 from direct taxes levied on alcoholic drink; and it will be further observed that of this great sum very nearly two-thirds relate to the concentrated form in which the powerful agent is procured by the employment of the still—that is, by the application of science and art to strengthen the spirit beyond the point to which it can possibly be raised by natural fermentation; and very nearly one-half refers to the cheaper form of this concentrated product which is prepared in the home manufacture, and which therefore, it is to be presumed, expresses approximately the consumption of the less wealthy portion of the community. The exact number of the millions of pounds sterling that are swallowed in the form of strong drink in our own islands alone can scarcely be ascertained on account of the diversity of form in which the product is presented for consumption, and on account of the complex relations which connect duty and quantity in the different forms. The amount can only be guessed at under the guidance of such figures as have been named. If, however, one penny in the pound upon taxable incomes be taken to represent, as it is stated it will shortly do, a sum of £2,000,000, then the £30,000 paid yearly to the revenue by alcohol is tantamount to an income tax of fifteen pence in the pound upon such incomes, and to an assessment of £31 a year upon an individual income of £500 per annum. The fact which is involved in the figures of these several statements would assuredly be a very surprising one, even if the large sum of money were expended in an article of unproductive but harmless luxury.

As Dr. Richardson suggested in his lectures, a very strong impression would be made upon the public mind if, after some long period in which the boilers of steam engines had been fed with a mixture of spirit and water, it was suddenly discovered that the engines would work quite as well with the water without the spirit, and that the millions of pounds that had been devoted to the production of the spirit had all been so much unnecessary waste. But the argument goes very much beyond this in the case of "the millions of engines called men," if it can be shown that there is hurtful as well as wasteful expenditure, and that in a very large proportion of instances the engines would have worked even better without the costly addition of the spirit. In these days of the scientific applications of the doctrines of economy it certainly must remain a matter of some surprise to thoughtful men that in a land of advanced cultivation and intelligence so many millions of good money are continuously applied to the production of a commodity which, in the existing habits of society, may reasonably be held to be pernicious alike to the pockets, to the health and to the morals of the community. It unfortunately happens that the question of the influence of alcohol is a difficult one to deal with on account of subtle effects and the complicated instrumentalities which have to be encountered and unraveled at every turn; but it is for that very reason a question that imperatively demands a more searching inquiry and a more concentrated attention than it has yet received at the hands of the general community.—*Edinburgh Review.*

Palestine Exploration.

As regards inscriptions I may say that, no matter how thoroughly an explorer may examine, new ones are likely to be brought to light every year. An old ruin may fall down, or a fountain or house be repaired, or a mill be built, bringing to light stones with inscriptions which had been met nowhere else. In all the places that M. Waddington visited, and I also visited, I found from two to eight and ten inscriptions which he had not seen. At Gerash M. Waddington was not there, however I copied and took impressions of over forty inscriptions, all of which were Greek, except three or four Latin ones. This was only surface gleaning, which I dared pretend to have been at all thorough. One long Greek inscription of seventeen lines, in excellent preservation, was dug out of the ground only last year by a man who was making a raceway for his mill. I copied it, and took also a good impression of it. Moreover, the Aramaic inscriptions are far more numerous in portions of the Hauran than scholars have generally supposed, and if they can be collected with care important details may be brought to light relating to the history of an interesting people. In some cases, as for instance, at Beth Gamul, an exceedingly interesting place sixteen miles southwest from Bozrah, which only two Europeans had succeeded in reaching previous to the visit of our own party, the stones are being carted to other and distant cities and villages, because this is easier than getting new ones from the quarries, and thus important inscriptions are every year being scattered or destroyed.

In all the cities of the Hauran one is constantly surprised at the great number of Christian churches that once flourished there, and which still exist partly or entirely in ruins. In the early Christian ages this region was densely populated, and the inhabitants were intelligent, enterprising and prosperous. The Christian churches stand often side by side with a heathen temple. The heathen temples are magnificent, possessing columns, gates and portico, all of which excite the admiration of the beholder. But, as a rule, the space within was small. They were not built to accommodate numbers. Christian churches, on the other hand, while not so vast or splendid in exterior appearance, were designed for the use of the people. Congregations, and not the priests alone, gathered in them to worship. In some cases old heathen temples have been enlarged and converted into churches. At Gerash there are near the center of the city the ruins of a Christian church which must have been an elegant and costly structure of great, unusual size. I saw also the ruins of three or four churches in different parts of the city. At one time as many as thirty-one bishops were subject to the primate of Bostra (or Bozrah).—*New York Tribune.*

Life in Other Worlds.

Says Proctor, the astronomer: The question whether or not the planets and stars are inhabited, and, if so, by what sort of beings, has long agitated the minds of astronomers as well as of common people. The latter, with the utility argument, reasoned that the heavenly bodies must be peopled by some sort of inhabitants, since it was contrary to the economy of nature to suppose that thousands of worlds have been created, not one of which, excepting our own, is suitable for organic existence. To this it might be answered that facts, and not theories, must be taken as data from which to proceed. Planets and stars are in a continual state of change. From the nebulous stage onward, the matter of which they are composed is never at rest. Necessarily millions of ages must elapse before the surface of the planet is prepared to support any sort of life, either vegetable or animal.

After that comes a period when life in its various stages becomes possible and exists. Then, as a family left to intercommunication, dies out, as does organic life become extinct on any world. The period of organic life is, comparatively speaking, but a moment when compared with the whole life of the star, and therefore, in looking over the list of planets, the chances are thousands to one against the present age being the habitable one in any of them. The fact that the life stage is now prevailing in our own planet is no proof that it also prevails in the other worlds. Untold ages passed in the history of the earth before it was prepared, by cooling, to receive us, and similar ages will roll away after the human family has perished from the earth. It will gradually cool, so that the average temperature of the year will become lower and lower, until finally the earth will be, like the moon, barren, cold, the oceans all frozen, and all life extinct.

In more closely considering the various planets of the solar system we find that none of them, except perhaps Venus, affords those conditions which are essential to life. Organic life on Mercury would be impossible on account of the extreme heat, since there water cannot exist save in the form of steam. Mars has oceans, and at certain times of the year these are liquid, but in general they are frozen, and snows prevail over almost the whole planet. Jupiter and Saturn are out of the question. Every indication points to the certainty that they are themselves secondary suns, diffusing intense light and heat to their minor satellites. While Mars has passed the life-bearing stage, Jupiter and Saturn have not yet reached it. Venus, having a year nearly equal to our own, having seasons similar to ours, and a day and night, is probably the only planet that is now at the stage in which life is possible.

WHERE THE SUN DOES NOT SET.—A scene witnessed by some travelers in the north of Norway, from a cliff elevated a thousand feet above the sea, is thus described:

"At our feet the ocean stretched away in silent vastness; the sound of its waves scarcely reached our airy lookout; away in the north the huge old sun swung low along the horizon, like the slow bent of the pendulum in the tall clock of our grandfather's parlor corner. We all stood silent, looking at our watches. When both hands came together at twelve midnight the full round orb hung triumphantly above the waves, a bridge of gold running due north, spanning the water between us and shine. There he shone in silent majesty, which knew no setting. We involuntarily took off our hats; no word was said." Combine, if you can, the most brilliant sunrise and sunset you ever saw, and the beauties will pale before the gorgeous coloring which now lit up ocean, heaven and mountain. In half an hour the sun had swung up perceptibly on his beat, the colors changed to those of morning, a fresh breeze rippled over the flood, one songster, after another piped up in the grove behind us, we had slid into another day."

Lamotte, a young Frenchman, who had been invited to hear Voltaire read one of his new plays, observed, when asked what he thought of it, that it was a pity the whole was not original. Voltaire, chagrined and angry, asked him what part was borrowed. Lamotte named the second scene of the fourth act, and recited the whole of it. Voltaire sat like one astonished at this remarkable feat, and had only to say, at last, that he had written that scene as well as the rest of the drama. At last Lamotte relieved him by saying: "When you read the manuscript that scene pleased me so much that I resolved to retain it in my memory, and have done so, as you may perceive."

Different denominations have their peculiar forms of doctrine and polity, but the differences pertain only to minor matters. Each has the right to think its own mode the best. But if a man comes to join our commonwealth it is but reasonable that he should conform to the law of the house. If the meat is too strong or unsavory, there is no compulsion to take it. There are other tables where the provisions are better adapted to him.

Some people are too trusting for this world. At a recent trial the prisoner entered a plea of "Not guilty," when one of the jurymen put on his hat and started for the door. The judge called him back, and informed him that he couldn't leave until the case was tried. "Tried?" queried the juror; "why, he acknowledges that he is not guilty."

"Yes, sir," said a centennial orator, "Putnam went right into the wolf's den, dragged her out, and the independence of America was secured."

Religious Intelligence.

—A society of native Christians has been formed in Bengal, devoted entirely to the singing of gospel hymns.

—The Presbyterians have now ten churches in Egypt, with an average of more than forty communicants in each.

—The secretary of the London Missionary Society has received an offer of $25,000 to establish a mission at Lake Tanganyika, where Stanley met Livingstone. A committee has been appointed to carry out the project.

—Several persons have come to Erzrum, eastern Turkey, from the neighboring parts of Russia, in order to hear the gospel. The colporteur who visits in that region reports the inmates of fifty-four houses as Protestants.

—The *Illustrated Christian Weekly* says that "many find peace in going to an altar or an anxious seat. There is no virtue in either; but there is a great deal of virtue in a simple, resolute decision, and in an act of public committal that emphasizes it. In spite of much contrary teaching, generally, doing something marks one's acceptance of Christ."

—The receipts of the American Missionary Association for December were $20,954, of which $9,080 came from Massachusetts; from the estate of Mary Rice, of Concord, $1,357; from Whitinsville church and congregation, $1,132; from "Uxbridge," Springfield, $1,000. The next State in order of receipts is Illinois, $2,579. Connecticut furnished $1,351, and Maine $1,249.

—An excellent article in the *Baptist Missionary Magazine* recounts the first efforts made by that denomination in England to spread the gospel among the heathen. It is mistaken, however, in making this Baptist attempt the beginning of the modern enterprise of foreign missions. To say nothing of the temporary labors of the Lutherans under Ziegenbalg in India, and under Hans Egede in Greenland, the Moravians had commenced their great and permanent work among the heathen in 1732, and the English branch of that church had been enlisted in the cause half a century before Carey began his noble enterprise.—*Independent.*

—In 1868 a widow, Mrs. Yang by name, entered the service of a mission of the China Inland mission. The love of the heavenly Father compared with her own affection for her only son was the means of fixing her faith in Christ. Her father-in-law threatened to kill her, and on one occasion was about hanging her to a beam, when some of her relatives interfered, for fear of getting themselves into trouble. Her sister's doors were closed against her, and, last of all, her son was completely alienated from her. In the midst of these afflictions she has been a daily witness to Christ, has borne her poverty patiently, and remained steadfast in the faith.—*Independent.*

PRESBYTERIANS IN CHINA.—The New York *Observer* has a report of the proceedings of the Presbytery of Ningpo. Rev. Bao-Kwang-hyi was chosen its moderator. Twenty-four members (4 ministers and 20 ruling elders—were in attendance, only 1 of whom were foreigners; so it will be seen that the body is largely native. The membership of the churches in the presbytery is 508, gathered into 11 churches, 3 of which pay their pastors' salaries without aid from the board, the others doing much toward the support of their pastors. Four young men were received, after examination, as students of theology, making in all 13 candidates for the ministry now under the care of the presbytery, 2 of whom are already licensed.

The China Inland mission was organized in 1865, although several of its missionaries were in the field before that time. Its purpose is to reach those districts of China which are remote from the sea ports, and ultimately all the as yet unoccupied provinces. It is evangelical and unsectarian. Among its more prominent supporters we find the names of George Müller, Henry Varley, Lord Radstock, H. Grattan Guinness, and the Marquis of Cholmondeley. Its officers, both at home and abroad, are unsalaried, and it relies upon the Lord's promise for its income. This amounted to $21,885 for the fourteen months ending July 31, 1871. Contributions are partly given for the general purpose of the mission and partly for the benefit of specially-named missionaries. Its present staff includes more than one hundred laborers, and consists of English missionaries and their wives, male native assistants, of whom there are over seventy, and several Bible women. There are now over forty stations, and many other places are reached by itinerant efforts. The work has extended into five provinces, and it is now proposed to enter Yunnan, by way of Burmah. No statistics of membership are given; but we find frequent mention of baptism and of inquirers. In reading *Occasional Papers* we are struck by the kindliness of the members of the mission among themselves. Here is an instance: A missionary family needs to return to England, on account of ill health. There are no funds for the purpose. One missionary gives $100, another $200, another $50, three gave $10 each, and a fourth $2.20, so that the outfit was provided and the passage money raised in good time to get the home steamer at Shanghai. Prayer for their support is one of the departments of the work of these missionaries, and the record which Mrs. J. Hudson Taylor, the director of the mission, gives of the manner in which funds arrive exactly to cover needs is very interesting. We have already narrated the sacking of the mission premises at Huchau, and the narrow escape of the two missionaries, Meadows and Douthwaite, from the mob. The latest letters from China state that the outrage has not yet been redressed.—*Independent.*

A modern essayist defines gossip to be the "putting of two and two together and making five of them."

Our Young People.

JESUS, LOVING SAVIOR.

Jesus, loving Savior,
From thy throne on high,
On the little children
Bend a loving eye.
From the host of glory,
From thy throne of light,
To the love and pity
Look on them to-night.

Some are cold and hungry,
Some are very sad,
Some are tired and weary,
Their feet must make their way,
Some are wandering lonely,
Without home or food;
On the cold, dark pathway
They must lay their head.

Some are weeping sadly,
All they love is gone
None on earth to cuddle them?
They are left alone.
Jesus, tender Savior,
In thy heart of love,
Gather the little children
To thy rest above.

Some are sleeping sweetly
In their curtained bed,
On the soft, warm pillow
Lies the golden head.
Watched by loving mother,
Sheltered by their care,
Cold and rain and hunger
Cannot touch them there.

Jesus, loving Savior,
Thou hast been below,
Take the little children,
Thou their wants canst know.
Every care and sorrow,
Every sigh and tear,
From thy throne of glory
Thou dost ever hear.

Then take the little children,
The homeless, hungry, cold,
And tell them from their lost boy-home,
Lead them to thy fold.
Take the little children,
Rich and poor, to-night,
Feed them in thy bosom,
Warm them with thy light.

From Our Little Friends.

[Written for the Magazine.]

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am a little girl nine years old, just learning to write. Papa takes your good paper. I see so many nice little letters in the children's corner that I thought I would try and write one also.

We have a new minister this year—the first change we have had in four years. You must know that we were very fond of him. Bro. Bradford was his name. But we have another that we love just as well—Bro. Thompson, whose dear son was killed in the Clinton riot, which you have heard about. He preaches for us once a month. We have a good many pupils in our Sunday-school. We meet every Sunday evening and recite our lessons to our teachers, but have no superintendent. We have a beautiful church, but it is not finished. The times are so hard the members have not been able to have it finished. Good-by.

From your little friend,

LILLIE STEMAN.

[Written for the Magazine.]

MR. EDITOR: I remember my promise this morning. Doubtless you have forgotten it. Told you if I lived until I was ten years old I would write to you again. Well, this is my birthday. I am going to school. Miss Lizzie White is my teacher. She is kind to us, and I love her very much. Our Sabbath school is progressing very well—did not go into winter-quarters, as many others did; and now that spring has opened so beautifully I think we will have a good school all the year. Bro. Armstrong is our preacher this year. I love him for several reasons. He talks to us in our Sabbath school. I think everybody loves him. For fear we little folks will weary you with our long letters, I will close for this time.

From your little friend,

EMMA BROOKS.

[Written for the Magazine.]

MR. EDITOR: I am a little girl ten years old. Father and mother were both born in Louisiana. They moved to Texas during the war, and decided not to go back. Father loves the people of Louisiana, especially the editor of the ADVOCATE. Father takes your paper. I delight to read it, especially the Child's Corner, and have looked long and anxiously to hear how Barney milked the bays' nest. I hope Father Goodale will tell us how. Well, Mr. Editor, our church and school-house got burned down some time ago, so we have no Sunday school now. We hope to have a new church soon. This is a beautiful country, and some take your paper here. If you see proper to publish this I will write more at another time. Respectfully,

MATTIE J. CARNES.

MR. EDITOR: I am a little orphan boy. Father Joseph D. Carnes died over two years ago, in San Jacinto county, Texas. Mother, one brother and two little sisters live near my old grandpa's, John Carnes, who still lives, and is eighty-four years old, in San Jacinto county, Texas. I am living with my uncle, W. J. Carnes, in Gonzales county, Texas, who learns me to work, and sends me to school when we have one. I have got good health since I came out here, and am delighted with this healthful country. As our church is burned down, our circuit rider preaches in a live oak grove every fourth Sunday, and our local preacher every second Sunday. When your paper don't come we all miss it very much, especially the little folks. How long do you think it will be before Grandpa Goodale tells us how Barney milked the bays' nest. I will write more next time.

Your orphan friend,

W. W. CARNES.

Fast or Slow.

A little golden butterfly flitted merrily along the margin of a pond graced with fragrant water-lilies rejoicing in the sweet summer air and sunlight, and dancing minnows on the dark, glassy leaves that lay on the water. When weary with play, she perched herself on a spear of grass to lay her little plans for the future—how little a butterfly's plans must be!

While here she heard an old mud turtle giving her some directions for a journey. "The gay soldiers will be there; and the flag will be flying; but after you have seen all that and eaten as many worms as you can hold, hurry home, and don't stop to play with bad little turtles by the way."

Then the little yellow butterfly said: "I'll go too. May be I can perch on a soldier's plume, and flit round among the stars on the flag; for some way I can never manage to get up to the other kind of stars."

So she brushed up her tired little wings, so as to keep pace with this big black fellow that was to hurry so fast.

So off they set, he crawling slowly through mud and mire, and she floating over him like a topaz in a sapphire sea.

She found it rather slow traveling after her slow guide. So she would stop now and then to dance on a flower, or to rest on the down of an early thistle. Soon she met a party of gay friends, and joined them in a dance and a frolic, saying: "There's no danger. I can easily overtake that slow old fellow. He only crawls." But, alas, she lingered too long this time! When she flew back to the place where she had left him he was gone, and she had no guide but the ugly tracks he had left behind.

As she went on she met another friend, and they held a waltz on a spire of golden rod, till she was weary. She sat down on a bright green leaf to rest her wings, and when she rose up what should she see but the turtle on his way back!

"Why didn't you go?" she asked.

"I have been and seen the soldiers and flag, and have eaten all the worms and tadpoles I can hold, and am hurrying back, as my mother bade me. Follow my tracks, and you will see the show yet, if you hurry;" and the turtle was crawling on.

"Do you call that gait 'hurrying?'" and the butterfly laughed as loudly as ever a butterfly did. "I'll show you what hurrying is!" and off she flew.

Alas! the suit was down, and so was the flag, when the tiny fairy reached the place. The night was falling; and the dew chilled her golden wings, and she turned homeward without flitting among the stars or even lighting on a soldier's plume.

When near home, faint and chilled, she met the turtle crawling along. She would gladly have passed him unnoticed; but he was victor now, and he ventured to rebuke the little boaster. Without stopping for a moment, he rolled round his ugly eye and said: "It is as my mother has always told me: the diligent and faithful, not the idle; and the dull and slow, if persevering and obedient, will always excel the brilliant and trifling, who boast of their beauty and their power. I am black and slow; you are yellow and swift; but who saw the flag and the soldiers to-day?"

PRAYING AND DOING.—"Bless the poor children who have not got any beds to-night," prayed a little boy just before he lay down on his nice warm cot on a cold and windy night.

As he rose from his knees his mother said: "You have just asked God to bless the poor children; what will you do to bless them?"

The boy thought a moment. "Why, if I had a hundred cakes, enough for all the family, I would give them some."

"But you have no cakes; what, then, are you willing to do?"

"When I get money enough to buy all the things I want, and have some over, I'll give them some."

"But you haven't half enough money to buy all you want, and perhaps never will have; what will you do to bless the poor now?"

"I'll give them some bread."

"You have no bread; the bread is mine."

"Then I could earn money, and buy a loaf for myself."

"Take things as they are now. You know what you have that is your own; what are you willing to give to help the poor?"

The boy thought again. "I'll give them half my money; I have seven pennies; I'll give them four. Wouldn't that be right?"

A CHINAMAN'S FORBEARANCE.—We clip the following touching incident from a recent California daily:

A Chinaman had set down his basket to rest himself near the corner of Mason street. Three well-dressed boys, aged from twelve to fifteen years, came along on their way to school. They each stole what vegetables they could take conveniently in their hands—principally tomatoes—ran off a short distance, and pelted the Chinaman, besmearing his clothing, and damaging his little stock. A gentleman went up to the Chinaman and said to him: "Why do you stand still and permit such a thing? Why did you not throw one of those rocks and punish the young rascals?" What was the reply of this heathen? "Me no punish—him now, bym by we alee go up there;" pointing heavenward; "God punishee him for me alee same." Astonished at the reply, the gentleman asked: "John," where he learned that. "O me go Sunday school and mission school. Good teacher-man show me how I makee good man."

If your tradition is on fire, put it out.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1876.

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AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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To any person forwarding to us four new yearly subscribers, with Eight Dollars.

Observations on a Meeting.

It was our privilege to attend some of the services of Messrs. Hall, Cree and Hardie. They were edifying, solemn, and with nothing in the methods to which any religious man could take exceptions. At a night meeting in the Carondelet Street church we were impressed for one thing; with the fact that the house was full, although the weather was stormy and threatening, and the most of the people came with their umbrellas. If it had been an ordinary prayer meeting, or even a Sunday night preaching, not one-half of those present would have thought it prudent to venture out. It would have seemed to them like tempting Providence. But, there they were, and probably no one was seriously alarmed by the wind and rain combined. The larger part of the congregation was composed of church members, and many of them from distant sections of the city. Where there is a will there is a way, and the will is backing ordinarily. Professing Christians are not all moved by simple duty, nor is there always love enough in them to draw them to the stated services of the church.

The Gospel of Numbers was illustrated. Christ preached with effect to one woman, and saving sermons are sometimes preached to a handful of hearers. The promise is a gracious and encouraging one: "For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." It has helped many a little band to realize the Master's presence, to have a good meeting, and to claim the blessing, notwithstanding the very slim attendance. It takes, however, a strong faith and a great deal of religion to face empty benches, with only here and there an occupant, without feeling a certain faintness and sinking of heart. A house full of people is an inspiration to all, and an element of power. Praying people feel it, and seekers and unawakened sinners are moved by the mighty impulse. Here is a reason why all should be in their places. It is a means of helping forward the work of God, and supplies one of the important conditions of liveliness, and enthusiasm. When Christians gather in earnest crowds the outside world begins to believe there is something in religion. Mr. Moody preaches the Gospel of Numbers. The most stirring element in his meetings is the vastness of the crowd. The Holy Ghost is by no means confined to multitudes, but he does wield the sympathies and magnetic influences of large masses so as to intensify religious feeling, and to bring about the conversion of souls.

The power of song was also manifest. A collection of hymns and songs, with the music, had been provided, and copies so distributed that nearly all could use them. A cabinet organ on the platform was used, and the people sang with spirit. The first half hour was given exclusively to singing, Mr. Hall sometimes pausing to expound and comment, to tell how certain parts should be sung, and to repeat some of the most stirring lines. The congregation sung themselves into a proper frame. Thus the ground seemed to be prepared for the sowing which came after. We must have hearty congregational singing. Without it we are doomed to dull, cold meetings, and the absence of revival power. As Mr. Moody's labors show, and as all revivals prove, singing is a means of capital importance. God inhabited the praises of Israel, and he moves powerfully on the tide of song in connection with the preaching of his word now. Without the singing this meeting would have failed in interest and results. If Methodism or Christianity ever takes the world's masses, it will be greatly through the power of sacred melody. We must emphasize this feature of worship, and improve herein. On this occasion it seemed to us that everybody sung. Some who are usually dumb as a post opened their mouths wide, and they were filled.

There was a threefold sermon. Mr. Hall read the narrative of the healing of the lame man who was laid at the gate of the temple, and briefly pointed out its spiritual import. Then Maj. Hardie addressed us for a few minutes on the dead and helpless condition of the unconverted, and the need of a divine power to save, illustrating somewhat from the lame man's helpless state. And then Mr. Cree took up the same scripture, commenting and applying the lesson to the unconverted, and Mr. Hall, in conclusion, gave a summing up, and sent it all home to the consciences of saints and sinners. The three addresses altogether occupied perhaps forty-five minutes. The laymen were two, the minister one, the text a single paragraph from Scripture. It was a fresh and profitable gospel sermon by the mouth of three witnesses. We like lay preaching much, and we would that thousands of our laymen could be induced, after Maj. Hardie's example, to devote their gifts to the work of preaching the gospel.

The second or after meeting of the evening was devoted to prayer, testimonies from believers on specific points of experience, and singing. Those who desired the prayers of God's people, and were seeking Christ, were asked to hold up their hands. The number was announced, and there was silent and then audible prayer made for them. Thus ended the services, altogether about two hours in length, and leaving impressions upon hundreds that, we trust, will last forever. From beginning to end there was continuous movement, varied exercises, and a progress of means and results from the first note of praise to the last word of the benediction.

The conducting of such a meeting requires experience, tact and rare gifts. It is something to be studied. The pastor or evangelist must have the anointing spirit, a strong faith, and deep experience in spiritual things; but, besides, he must acquire the art of using methods and measures which shall best conduce to the great end of saving souls. We must honor the Holy Ghost, but ordinarily he uses the fittest means to awaken and to save. It is not by might nor by power, but still it is through chosen and adapted instrumentalities that the Spirit operates. Without him preachers, evangelists, song and all measures are worth nothing; but there are methods which fall in with the economy of his ministry, and that are peculiarly blest by him to the recovery of sinners.

What is Religion?

Many are asking this question mentally, if not audibly. They mean not what is religion in general, or in the abstract, but what is the Christian religion in its application and relation to me as an individual? Let us try, as clearly and as briefly as we may, to answer. It consists in three particulars; and, first, it is *something to be believed*. Faith is the first and the essential requisite of religion. Without faith it is impossible to please God. He that comes to God must believe that he is. Without faith in the being, the existence of God, religion, whether theoretical, practical or experimental, is simply impossible. Without faith in the being of God there can be no one element of religion—no praise, prayer, reverence, trust, obedience or love. But faith must be more than a bare assent to the proposition: God exists, there is a God. It must go further. It must believe that God is "a rewarder of them that *seek* him." More than that: that he is a rewarder of them that *diligently* seek him. This degree of faith supposes a revelation from God, which teaches that, for reasons satisfactory to himself, God will be sought unto by the guilty and the needy; and this supposes the "plan of salvation," with all that Christ has done, all that he has secured for us by his meritorious obedience to the law. The faith, then, that is essential, without which it is impossible to please God, is the faith that leads us to seek God diligently, not only because we feel our guilt and need, but because we believe Christ has died to secure for us access to God, and to make it just in the holy God to pardon us, though sinful and sinful. In the plain but most encouraging language of Scripture, the thing to be believed is faith in the Lord Jesus Christ for all the purposes of salvation. But faith does not end when, as the instrument, it has secured for us justification. No; through life's journey we walk by faith, as seeing him who is invisible.

Religion, secondly, consists in *something to be experienced*. That experience is that we have been made new creatures in Christ Jesus; not new bodies or senses, nor new intellectual powers, but a new heart or new affections. These affections have been renovated or regenerated, so that we are said to be "born again," born of God, "born of the Spirit." Our natures have been changed, and turned from sin to holiness, from satan unto God, so that now we have new *pleasures*, new *associations* and new *hopes*, such as we did not have and could not have in our unregenerate state. This experimental feature of religion may be realized with considerable varieties of experience, owing to education, temperament, or the degree of faith we may exercise; or God may see, for reasons satisfactory, that it may be best to give us the assurance of acceptance under circumstances and in a way quite different from which it is given to another. But we may scripturally assume that all genuine experiences of a new heart will involve in them "love," "joy," and "peace." In one case the fires of love may be kindled less suddenly than in another, the joy may be less instantaneous, the peace may come more gradually. Christ opened some blind eyes instantly, suddenly; but there is at least one example of his doing so gradually. But there may be difference not only in the suddenness of the work, but one may "love more," rejoice more rapturously, and all the storm may subside into peace as suddenly as the winds and waves of the Sea of Galilee, in deep and all-pervading "rest" of soul. All real religion must have some such experience.

Thirdly, religion *is something to be lived*. We must "follow" Christ. We must *walk* as he walked, in the narrow path; we must *press* for the mark; we must *run* with patience the race set before us. Christ gave himself for us not only to redeem us from all iniquity, but to purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works. We are to adorn by innocency of life the doctrine of God our Savior, "that by well-doing we may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men." This consecration is to be entire, and permanent as life itself, so that we are at once to cease to work and live. Blessed are they that endure to the end, for they shall be saved. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give you a crown of life." In the great day the Master shall say: "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things; I will make you ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

W.

The Dancing Plague.

MR. EDITOR: When Bishop Wightman dedicated our new church in Mansfield, while dwelling upon the growth and spread of Methodism, he said that it bid fair to take the world. A minister of another denomination twittingly remarked that he would like to know what it would do with it if it did take it. Of course the Bishop meant to take it in one sense, and the other in another sense. It is a question of no small importance to know what to do with the world when it gets into the church in the latter sense. There seems to be a growing disposition upon the part of the world to get into the church, and some tendency upon the part of the church to compromise with the world, take it in, and be mutual partakers of the good and evil.

Lately, in visiting one of our appointments, we learned that a dancing school was in vogue, that a number of dancing parties had been given, and that they were liberally patronized by all the religious denominations in the place. Some of the more religious were very much disturbed, and others who have less experience were almost ready to yield, believing that any further effort to keep this feature of the world out of the church useless. Those who have more experience and have seen more service feel that this is simply another emergency which requires a prompt concentration of forces and firm resistance to arrest the evil, for which the church is fully competent. The pastors of different churches resolved to act in concert, and to close the doors of their respective churches against this evil. Now we wish to say, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, that the law of our church upon the subject of dancing is plain and emphatic, and ought not to be misconstrued by anybody who is capable of reading the English language.

It may not be unlike to say that when any law of the church admits of more than one construction the College of Bishops are to decide what the construction shall be, and their decision is the law. The condition of membership, according to a statute in the General Rules, on the twenty-eighth page of the Discipline, is to avoid "the taking those diversions which cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus." The decision of the College of Bishops upon this statute, as found in the appendix, on page 302 of the Discipline, is that it included the modern dance, both private and public; that it is a justifiable offense, when persisted in, to exclude any member from the church. Now for members of the church to dance, and justify themselves on the ground that there is no law in the Discipline against it, evinces an amount of ignorance which ought to be both pitied and punished.

For any one to take upon himself the vows of the church, and sacredly pledge himself before God and the whole congregation to keep them, and then come out from the ball room, and with apparent gusto, in defiance of the church, say: "I don't believe there is any harm in dancing!" We declare to you, Mr. Editor, that this is enough to shock the nerves of piety itself. Others justify themselves by saying that dancing is not as bad as many other things. We as a church have never said that it is. We only denominate this evil an imprudence; but one, if persisted in, sufficient to expel any one from the church.

Well, some say they send their children to dancing schools. Of course they must go there to learn good manners, for the modern Chesterfields would make you believe that any one who was not refined by the dance is destined to be a dunce and a clown; and we must needs go to take care of our children. Doubtless they will need to be taken care of there as much as any place on earth. But that don't make it right to go. The premises are wrong—it is wrong to send them—and of necessity the conclusion must be wrong—it is wrong to go.

We always hesitate long and pray much before we advise any one to leave the church; but we do advise all members of the church who have fully and thoughtfully made up their minds to indulge in this evil, in violation of the rules of the church, at once to dissolve their connection with the church, which they are at liberty to do at any time before charges are preferred against them. Nerved by a felt sense of duty, by the grace of God we intend to use all prudential means to keep this evil out of the church.

J. P.

MANSFIELD, LA., March 7, 1876.

Centenary College Endowment Plan.

MR. EDITOR: I have written to every preacher in charge in the Mississippi Conference in regard to the proposed endowment of Centenary College. Many of them have responded, showing that some have a misconception of the plan. For instance, some think that contributors must be restricted to $1—no more, no less; others that only members of the church are to be solicited; others that efforts to collect are not to be made till the close of the Conference year; others that the results of the collections are to be reported to the board of trustees of the college.

To all these I reply that the board of trustees are not known in this matter at all, except, of course, that I, as their officer, am required to report to them all funds contributed from all sources to the college; next, that smaller sums than $1 will be thankfully received, and by no means ought persons to be restrained from giving more, the $1 per member being suggested simply as a basis of operation; again, let all persons, whether church members or not, be asked to contribute who are likely to do so; and finally, that the earlier in the year the matter is attended to the better, so as not to interfere with the collections usually taken in the fall.

Much more benefit is resulting to the college from this plan than I hoped for at first. All the responses I have received from brethren are favorable to the plan, and are more or less encouraging, except one. One (the pastor of a first-class station) writes that "it would be unfeeling and injudicious" to ask an average of a dollar from his members, "unless the object was as urgent and necessary as daily bread." Of course if communities are in such straitened circumstances as that one is represented to be they ought not to be expected to contribute.

The publication of the plan has called forth responses from other localities. A lady from north Louisiana has sent a contribution, and a gentleman from the North Mississippi Conference has promised to send his check for $100 at once.

There are not quite so many students in attendance on the college as at this date last year, but they are still coming in, and the character and standing of those here is encouraging. There are five candidates for graduation.

The usual intermediate exhibition, March 23 and 24, passed off to the delight of the large audiences in attendance, and to the credit of the students.

C. G. ANDREWS.

JACKSON, LA., March 15, 1876.

A Remainder of Sin.

The venerable Dr. Lovick Pierce is giving his thoughts on sanctification through the columns of the *Southern Christian Advocate*. In his last article he touches on covetousness, and explains it as a remainder of sin in the justified. He puts the matter in this way:

I am now very old, and I can recollect scarcely a single case of conversion from among these miserly-minded men in whom meager giving was not an evidence of its being the remains of sin in them. It is much safer to speak of it as the remainder of sin than to conceive of it as a new accession of sin to the convert. My object is to look into this grave question. If these persons did get religion when they thought so (and we admit they did), can they keep it with a mind so unrenewed? We think not. For being renewed in the spirit of the mind is the only conclusive proof we can have of having put off the old man, with the deceitful lusts thereof. This indwelling evil of which I am speaking belongs to the spirit of the mind; and while the sin of its former mastery over its victim may be forgiven, as to the past, its future effect must depend on its relation to what is meant by the spirit of the mind. If the convert should undertake to live after the law of a new life, with the spirit of his mind, or this love of money, unrenewed—as is the case with all this class of converts—he never for a single moment, when the call for money on him is for the Lord's cause, counts to see how much he can give; but he invariably parades his own call for money, to see how many reasonable excuses he can muster to scale down his church contributions. For themselves, where the stock was believed to be good, they would pursue exactly the opposite course, and would lessen mere comforts to increase capital stock. These painful reflections are not for a few very bad cases, but to excite just apprehension of soul-danger almost every where. These money lovers, before conversion, in whom it remains like an evil sediment afterward—so long as it finds any patronage—can never attain to the sensible evidence of divine pleasure in their spiritual devotion until they are so renewed in the spirit of their minds as to give cheerfully; yea, more: so as to feel it to be with them "more blessed to give than to receive." This is startling to a money-loving professor. But to such as feel that Christ died for them, in this way of gracious giving, that they might cease living for themselves, and live for him who died for them and rose again, it is felt to be experimentally knowable. Indeed, my ensnared brethren, let me assure you you can take no course in a religious life so sure to delude and ruin you forever as to reckon a scale of religion which runs upon a plane below the Scripture proofs of its divinity. In this particular snare of the devil, if you ask for advice as to how you can escape, I answer: By a close application of life to the practical meaning of this universal remedy for all deficits of this sort in Christian obedience. Work out your own salvation—while God is working in you both to will and to do his good pleasure.

This article is intended mainly for those church members who could do better in this respect if they had the will; and to convince them, from the records of their own conscience, of their moral defeasance. All of you that know you could do better for the church than you are doing, feel God working in you, first to will his good pleasure, and then to do it. The sin that is feeding this withering lust for money is your failure to will God's good pleasure in this particular instance. You know this to be your besetting sin—the point where you are more likely to diverge from wholehearted duty than any other. And yet, instead of laying aside every weight, as you are commanded to do, you rather bind them on by continuing to follow your own will. This preventive of all sanctifying emotions will never yield to anything but a determined will to break it up by an exactly opposite course in obedience to the will of God. To pray or hope for entire sanctification, while living in conscious default of duty, is practical unbelief; and to die without entire sanctification is to die without holiness, without meetness for heaven; for without holiness no one is to see the Lord.

The series of meetings in Russellville, Ky., attended by a great religious revival, says the *Western Methodist*, closed on Sunday evening of last week at the Methodist church, after an uninterrupted continuance of twelve weeks. So we learn from the Russellville *Herald*, which further says: "The result of this combined Christian effort was the happy conversion of one hundred and fifty-one souls, and a general revival of religious zeal in all the churches, and a reclamation of backslidden members. The additions to the churches of this city, so far as we can ascertain, are as follows: Methodist church, 67; Cumberland Presbyterian church, 15; Old School Presbyterian church, 5; Baptist church, 5. All these churches will receive further additions, doubtless, in a short time, as all the other converts will unite with one or the other of them."

The only religion possible to man is the religion of penitence.

A lady sends us $4 to pay for two copies of the ADVOCATE for one year for needy persons.

A brother, who always responds to every appeal when it is in his power to do so, and whose giving is probably up to the Scripture standard, sends $5 to aid in furnishing the ADVOCATE to the same class, and says:

Well did the editor say that "aiding in supplying the needy and destitute with the ADVOCATE is a fine investment in genuine beneficence." I am astonished at myself that I give so sparingly, when I think that in giving I am only lending to the best of Paymasters, on the best security and at the highest rate of interest, for he returns double, aye, a hundred-fold. In this life, to say nothing of the life to come; and besides this, when I think of him who though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might be made rich, surely

"Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my life, my soul, my all."

The Lord being my helper, I am determined to give more liberally, and especially as my time for giving is short. Soon I shall be compelled to have done giving.

GREAT CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.—The Hippodrome in New York, now the daily scene of a glorious work of grace, is to be the gathering-place of a great conference of Christian ministers and others, week after next, March 29 and 30, 1876.

Ministers and laymen interested in revivals of religion, and wishing to confer on the ways and means to promote them, are called to assemble and spend two days in discussion and prayer and praise. From this city and State, and all the States near and far off, the churches are invited to send their pastor and a delegate, without regard to numbers of churches. There will doubtless be room in one or both of the great halls of the Hippodrome for all who assemble. The wisest and best ministers in all churches are in sympathy with the work, and will give to the convention, in the form of brief addresses, their experience and reflection, so that whatever good things have been developed may be crystalized into permanent methods, and evils may be criticised and avoided. Mr. Moody will conduct these conferences, Mr. Sankey will lead the services of song, and thousands of souls will be refreshed and quickened by these two days of communion in the midst of a great revival.

Any church wishing to be represented by its pastor and a delegate will receive tickets of admission by forwarding the names and address to Samuel Thorne, Hippodrome, New York city.—*New York Observer*.

GRAND CENTENNIAL BAZAR.—The ladies of the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South of this city are interesting themselves in the Seashore campground, and for its benefit are getting up a Centennial Bazar, to be held by them at Odd Fellows' Hall on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 4, 5 and 6, 1876. Admission, twenty-five cents.

We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets, and bespeak for the ladies large patronage and success.

Our venerable brother, David Ayers, called on us the other day. From his own lips we received the tidings of the death of Sister Ayers. She died at Galveston, Texas, on Sunday, March 12, aged seventy-six. Bro. Ayers is now eighty-four, and enjoys good health, bating some infirmities incident to his advanced years. He endures his great bereavement as a Christian should, submissive to the Father's will, and expecting soon to join his sainted wife on the deathless shore.

Rev. John Pipes writes: "I see the minutes of the Louisiana Conference that in the report from Desoto circuit of Bishops' money a mistake was made. It is $5, whereas it should be $15. Bro. S. S. Scott took up this collection and sent up the money, and I remember when the report was read that it was read correctly. It may be due Bro. Scott, as he has gone to Texas, to call attention to the mistake."

We greatly regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Louisa J. Smith, Thibodaux, La. She was one of the most devoted and useful Christian ladies we have ever known. For a long time she had been a main pillar in our church at Thibodaux. She was given to hospitality, cheerful and benevolent in word and deed. She died in great peace, February 24. An obituary by her pastor, Rev. Lewis A. Reed, will appear soon.

The services conducted in the Carondelet Street church by Messrs. Hall, Cree and Hardie were well attended, and resulted in much good. These gentlemen left the city on Friday, the seventeenth instant; but the noonday prayer meeting and services at half-past seven P. M. are still kept up by Bro. Mathews.

A Centennial concert of the little folks will be given at the First Baptist church, corner of Second and Magazine streets, on Friday evening, April 28. We hope our Baptist friends will have a good attendance of those who love the Sunday school. We are indebted to Dr. Nicholson for a ticket.

Books and Periodicals.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT. By George Bancroft. In six Volumes. Volume I. Thoroughly revised edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1876.

This great work was begun more than forty years ago; the introduction is dated 1831. The author is still at work, although at an advanced age, and it is hoped that he may live to bring the history down at least to the earlier days of the revolution. The six volumes now being issued have undergone a laborious and thorough revision, and embrace the history as far as completed. This volume covers the colonial history down to February, 1677. Mr. Bancroft has during his long life enjoyed the best opportunities to collect the materials of this history; his style is charming, graceful, picturesque. He brings the wealth of varied learning and ripe scholarship to illustrate and adorn his pages, and is eminently philosophic in tracing the growth of the country, and its social and political development. The present centenary edition, is very handsomely printed, with excellent paper and type, and sold at a reasonable price. We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of volume I. The work is for sale by R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

THE STORY OF THE BIBLE, FROM GENESIS TO REVELATION, TOLD IN SIMPLE LANGUAGE FOR THE YOUNG. By Charles Foster. Hartford, Conn.: Jamesoleets & Co.

The story or history is traced in its scriptural order from Genesis to Revelation. It is the Bible paraphrased for the use of children and young people. Text and comment are blended in the thread of the narrative, and the style is simple, perspicuous and attractive. It is free from sectarian bias, so far as we have examined it, and the mind of the spirit is given with clearness and strength. It is the very book for the lambs of Christian mothers to read to their children, and one that will interest and edify all who love the word of God. It may, indeed, be the means of awakening interest in the Bible in many who have hitherto neglected the precious volume. The work is copiously illustrated, is supplied with a chronological table and index, and contains 528 pages octavo, in private binding.

Scribner's Monthly for April. Yale College, illustrated; Is there a Subterranean Outlet to the Great Lake Region? Poe; Irving, Hawthorne; The History of a Critic, illustrated; Revolutionary Letters; Without War; The Astor Family in New York; The Legend of the Rhine. The editorial departments as usual, fresh and spirited.

The St. Nicholas for April will be welcomed by the young people with enthusiasm. The pictures are many and very fine. Among the articles we notice: How a Grizzly Got Obed Rollins, Talk with Girls, Lake on Fire, The Boy Emigrants, The Microscopic Brickmaker.

Lippincott's Magazine for April. The Century—Centennial Exhibition Under Roof, illustrated; Cities of India, illustrated; The College Student; The House that Jack Built; The Sabbath of the Poor; Letters from South Africa, and other articles.

The March number of the South-Western Musical Journal is full of good things, such as all musical people are interested in.

Seashore Camp Ground.

THE EDITOR: Please inform your numerous readers that the trustees will meet on the camp ground on Wednesday, the twelfth of April next, the arrival of the morning trains from New Orleans and Mobile. They will then lay out a new row of building lots on the western border of the camp ground, and be ready to assign them for building tents.

All persons wishing to select choice lots for building, or desiring information on any points connected with the camp ground, are requested to be present *then* and *there*.

W. H. FOSTER, Prest.
PHILIP HALLAHAN, Sec.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1876.

The Rev. James A. Orman, pastor of the church in Columbia, Tenn., and the Nashville *Christian Advocate* of March 11, made us a visit last week. He visited Nashville in the interest of his church, which he hopes to have finished in time for the next Conference, which is to meet in Columbia. He tells us that the seven memorial windows—one of which is the "James K. Polk," which contributions are pouring in from various quarters—six are taken. He must allow us to put a name in the Polk memorial window, for one or other of them.

The congregation and pastor of St. Paul's church in this city (Sam Jacobsen), are greatly encouraged, as the *Pacific Methodist* of March 4th by the prospect of success in their work. Scarcely a Sunday passes that there are not some who connect themselves with the church, and the spirit of religious sentiment which pervades the services indicates that a glorious revival of religion will soon be aroused.

The American Printing House for the Blind.

STATEMENT FROM THE LOUISIANA TRUSTEES.

The subjoined document has been handed to us for publication:

(Copy of Circular.)

NEW ORLEANS, ——, 1876.

MR. ——: *Sir*—You made a donation to a corporation established for a charitable purpose, which donation was to be returned to you if a sum sufficient to accomplish the purposes of the corporation was not raised within a certain period.

This donation having been forfeited by the said corporation, we can recover it for you, with interest, if you will sign and return the agreement hereto annexed.

Respectfully yours,

I promise and agree to pay fifty per cent. of any and all amounts recovered by them for me from "The ——" they to bear all costs and expenses of recovering said amounts. I authorize them to compromise my said claim before or after suit, if they deem said compromise for my interest and advantage.

DEAR SIR: The Louisiana board of trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind have learned with surprise that the above circular is being sent by a law firm of this city to persons who have contributed to the funds of the corporation, soliciting their signatures and authority to demand and receive back the funds thus donated for a great and noble object the printing of books with raised letters for the blind.

Calling attention to the circular, and noting that the name of the corporation is studiously omitted, the board of trustees deem it due to all who have contributed to the praiseworthy objects contemplated to say that the trustees have faithfully carried out the objects of the donors as expressed in the charter:

"The object of this association and corporation shall be to raise funds, for, and otherwise aid in, the permanent establishment and successful management, at Louisville, Ky., of a publishing house for the printing and publication of books in raised letters for the use of the blind in the United States."

Notwithstanding the war has interfered with the correspondence with various established boards for the common object in other States of the United States, the funds have been raised, and the printing house has been established at Louisville, Ky., and is engaged in printing, publishing and sending forth books in raised letters for the blind. No portion of the money contributed has been misapplied. The trustees have carefully guarded and preserved the same, even during the period of the war, and they here assure the donors that all the funds they have so generously contributed to a most worthy charity will be faithfully and honestly applied to the objects for which it was donated.

THOS. A. ADAMS,
MOSES GREENWOOD,
DAVID URQUHART,
R. M. WALMSLEY,
W. H. FOSTER,
JOHN T. HARDIE,
E. H. BROWNE,
Trustees.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1876.

Let there be an entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks throughout the entirety during the period of a single generation, and a drunkard would be as impossible as combustion without oxygen.—*Horace Mann.*

We are now in the midst of Lent. Good Friday will come on the fourteenth of April, and Easter on April 16.

MARRIED.

RANDOLPH—THOMSON—In the city of New Orleans, March 14, 1876, by Rev. Louis Barger, James P. Randolph to Miss Mary E. Thomson.

REYNOLDS—COSNAHAN.—At the residence of the bride, on Sunday, March 12, 1876, by Rev. W. E. Ballard, Mr. E. W. Reynolds and Miss S. A. Cosnahan, all of Beauregard, Pojiah county, Miss.

QUISENBERRY—McVEA.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Winnsboro, Franklin parish, La., on the fourth of November, 1875, by Rev. A. M. Wailes, Mr. John Quisenberry to Miss Barbara McVey.

OSBORNE—BRADLEY.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Franklin parish, La., on the eleventh of November, 1875, by Rev. A. M. Wailes, Mr. James Osborne to Miss Clara Bradley.

ANDERSON—MARTIN.—Near Winnsboro, in Franklin parish, La., on the ninth of December, 1875, by Rev. A. M. Wailes, Mr. Charles Anderson to Miss Maggie P. Martin.

DAVIS—PARKER.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Franklin parish, La., on the nineteenth of January, 1876, by Rev. A. M. Wailes, Mr. Isaac Davis to Miss Alice Parker.

SNODGRASS—WARD.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Franklin parish, La., on the tenth of February, 1876, by Rev. A. M. Wailes, Mr. Stanley Snodgrass to Miss Phebe Ann Ward.

BOYKIN—DERICK.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the twenty-fourth of February, 1876, by Rev. R. A. Sibley, Mr. R. B. Boykin to Miss M. E. Derick, all of Smith county, Miss.

BECKWITH SEWING MACHINE.—Our readers in want of a sewing machine should not forget the Beckwith. The agent has testimonials from various portions of the South certifying to the fact that it has given satisfaction. It obviates the objections to the treadle machine, and is so economical in prices as to be within the reach of many who are not able to pay the price at which other machines are sold. Many who have had to abandon the use of the treadle machine find that they can use the Beckwith, and thus facilitate their work without damage to their health.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—We wish to call special attention to the advertisement of the Louisiana Boot and Shoe Factory, under the management of Messrs. A. D. Moores & Kernberger. This factory is located at 79 Custom-house street, corner of Chartres. They keep constantly on hand a stock of cable-wire shoes, and are prepared to fill orders from country dealers. See their card in reference to diplomas in the Isle Logs Island State Fair.

CISTERN MAKER.—R. Broderick, 132, 134 and 136 Julia street, is one of the oldest cistern makers in the city. He has done the cistern building for several of the largest contractors and builders in the city, who will certify that he has given satisfaction in his work. We have two of his cisterns, built several years ago, which are entirely satisfactory.

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending March 18, 1876.

A—Daniel Appleton & Co, J H Anderson, Edwin Allen, three letters, H F Alexander $1.35, N W Ayer & Son, American News Company, A E P Albert, David Ayers.

B—A J Briggs, Benjamin & Pearson two letters, J Lane Borden, J H Butler & Co, J W Boswell, H C Brown $2, A Brooke, W I Ball, W P Barton, J M Bonn, Louis Bigger & Co, E H Blocker $3.50, Thomas B Buckingham, George W Brown (of Cotton ville), John Bachman.

C—Skipwith Cable, Robert Carter, S Collins & Co, Herman Comans, &c, B W Cunningham, J M Curtis two letters $30, R J Carroll, H M Colson $2.55, J B Cockill $3.50, M J Coleman $2.30, N A Curvens, W P H Connelly.

D—Dodd, Mead & Co, M Duffoso, Daniel Duncan, E Dalobian $3.50, F W Dyer $15, Donaldson & Co, M Daves, W John DeLaney $5.75, W P Dickerson $4.50, G W Drake $5.

E—W H Ellison, Felix Epeltron, Adolph H Eppick, ——— Erembrack, ———.

F—Fairbanks & Co, W R Foster, John S Frazer $1.40, W F Ferris two letters, Frances Marion Featherston, J L Ferguson, Louis B Farrelly $4, E N Freshman & Bros, Fig—National Bank Dallas, Texas.

G—R H Gerhard, J M Gaun, James S Ghiselin $2, John Gibson, James A Gulee, 151 P Goodwin $10.35, J G Copley, E F Coales, H Gwinner & Bro, Jeff Gay.

H—W R Hunt, Hopper & Molgan, J H Harper, E J Hale & Son, W R Harney, Joseph J Hills, Jason J Hunt, Joshua T Heard $2, William T Hardenbrook, Benton Davis $2, H C Harris, S A Hazel in exchange, J V Henderson, J C Hewitt $10, Harper & Bros.

J—Miss Emma M Jones, ———.

K—Louis Kendall, J W Kennedy, ———, Kelly & Tarvin, Calhoun & Co.

L—Miss S E Loveless, Miss Lizzie Lee, ——— Leach, T P Lewis, Miss P Lee, ——— Lazenby & A J Lazenby, ——— Longmoor & Co.

M—W H Mitchell, Mrs ——— Mayo, ——— Wanderer, Mayo & Co, T Long & Son $2.25, J A Mulvaney, John H Miller, ——— Mills, O D Myer, H W A ——— two letters, Mrs P A M———, ——— Mississippi, ——— Orleans, Grimon & Co, W H Mc———, ——— James Mulvaney, P L Mc———, ——— Mc———, N—Proof Notice to ———, ——— Orleans, Grimon & Co, P L Pecoul, ——— Pepper, ——— Phillips, Percy & Wilson & Co, P P ——— Packer & ——— John Pratt & Co.

R—Reed & ———, J M Ross, ——— Rogers, ——— Rogers, ——— Rogers

Farm, Garden and Household.

Profits of Sheep in Mississippi.

A correspondent writes to the *Southern Farmer* in relation to the yield of wool per head of Merino sheep raised in Mississippi:

"I must again plead for a sheep farm in lower Mississippi. I have sheared nine pounds of wool from a Merino ram, and notes not at hand, but memory serving, I think five to eight pounds from a lot of yearlings. Assume the weight per head to be five pounds, and at sixteen cents in the dirt, eighty cents for each sheep. Labor and cost considered, what branch of agriculture will be found more profitable? One thousand head of sheep can be attended to by one man, Indian pony, and two Calley dogs, with an abundance of time to hunt squirrels, rabbits, fish and idle about promiscuously. Put the increase at only seven hundred and fifty, these at $1 apiece, and the wool at $750. Calculate! To keep properly, some winter protection and food should be provided, and some salt. But a man of any industry could make rails and split boards to fence in fifty acres. Twenty-six thousand rails will put a superb fence around eighty acres. Eighty bushels of rye will seed the eighty acres in July and August in the pine woods; then a ten-foot shed, or sheds are best—say ten of them forty feet long, covered with four-foot boards and weight poles—should be provided. Better have a few tons of oil meal, and fence off a lot of five acres to separate the old and weakly sheep. By penning the sheep on these eighty acres one year by night, the eighty acres lying well, would produce the succeeding year a good crop of corn. This land could be sown again with rye in August for the sheep in winter. How many acres will it take, on the average, in Mississippi, to make the same amount in cotton, the expense and risk? Take natives and Merinoes—the healthiest and best cross for natives—and estimate that half-bloods will yield four pounds of wool. Remember, in a few years the sheep will be brought up to seven-eighths and to fifteen-sixteenths, and, of course, improve in quantity and quality. Besides, one successful man would open the way, so that all half and three-fourth bloods will sell as breeders at an advance over the natives. Good feed and good care in winter will give size. Literally no aid will be needed to summer pasture, and winter keep will not exceed thirty to sixty days."

American Violets.—It cannot understand why such a beautiful family of plants as the viola should be so shamefully neglected, or at any rate our native species, when they are so readily cultivated and so exceedingly desirable for early blooming. The one in question (*Viola cucullata*) is large and showy, although destitute of fragrance, but in my opinion is inferior to the very handsome bird-foot violet (*V. pedata*.) The charming little arrow-leaved violet (*V. sagittata*) is interesting, even when destitute of flowers; yet the latter are by no means to be despised. The Downey yellow violet (*V. pubescens*) of our woods is as handsome as an orchid; and, were it not so common, would be eagerly sought after. Among white species the little sweet violet (*V. blanda*) is well worthy of cultivation, and should have partial shade and moisture. The primrose-leaved violet (*V. primulifolia*,) which needs a similar situation to the last-named, is somewhat inferior to it, but still pretty. *Viola striata* is a tall-growing species, with large, creamy-white flowers. I merely select the above from the list of violets for the purpose of directing more attention to that class of plants; and I may add that I once saw in the garden of a noted botanist every known species and market variety of the viola, growing with an abandon which plainly indicated how much at home they were when under the charge of one who felt an interest in their growth.—*Correspondent of New York Tribune.*

Tonic for Fowls.—It is a good plan to keep on hand the preparation of sulphate of iron, so often recommended by experienced poultrymen. It is frequently useful in the poultry-yard, and is thought, in a measure, to ward off some of the ailments to which fowls are subject. It is a useful tonic during the moulting season, and a great benefit to fowls in cold winter weather. During summer it serves as a disinfectant, keeping the drinking vessels from becoming soured or foul. Its constant use in the water, however, is not to be commended, since by such a course its efficiency in cases of real need would be less marked.

Several formulas have been given for preparing the solution, so as to have it in convenient form at all times. Some of these make the solution too weak. The following will be found to be right, and, the proportions being all in "ones," the formula is easily remembered. In one gallon of warm water dissolve one pound of sulphate of iron copperas, and then add one ounce of sulphuric acid. Put the mixture into a jug, from which it may be used as needed. To one quart of drinking water add one teaspoonful of the solution. It gives to the water a rusty appearance and a pungent taste. A preparation of very near the same proportions as the above has long been known as the "Douglass Mixture," from having first been published by Mr John Douglass when superintendent of the Wolsey Asylums.—*Southern Farmer.*

A Clean Poultry House.—A clean, sweet fowl house is a very desirable thing. A building infested with vermin is a wretched place to induce fowls in; and however generous may be their feed, or the attention given to their needs otherwise, the neglect to keep the laying and roosting quarters free from lice overbalances all attempts to maintain poultry in a healthy condition. Purity and cleanliness are absolutely essential to the health and comfort of the fowls, guarding them from vermin, and rendering even narrow quarters comparatively comfortable. Whitewashing is one of the most important aids to secure these results, and should be performed twice a year, spring and autumn, at least, and oftener, if necessary. The best wash is made from fresh lime slaked with boiling water, to which is added one ounce of carbolic acid to every four quarts of water. Some say that the building should be cleared of fowls, closed and thoroughly fumigated by burning in it sulphur or tobacco stems in an iron kettle, previous to whitewashing, but we have not found this necessary. Whitewashing every part of the interior with the above mixture will do the business. The lime, besides purifying the building, covers unsightly stains on the walls, and greatly improves the general appearance of the room, while the acid destroys lice, fleas, and other vermin.

To Destroy Cabbage Lice.—For years past the writer as correspondent of the *Journal of the Farm* has been in the practice of clearing this plant from an insect that infests it at an early stage of its growth, and often continues its ravages to a later date. These are little blue lice, which are so nearly the color of the plant that it is sometimes difficult to fix their identity. This is, however, soon determined by the curling of the inside leaves a considerable time previous to heading. The concave portions of these leaves, being closely inspected, disclose often hundreds of the little insects, scarcely larger than the seed of the plant. An effectual exterminator of these has been used for a number of years with unfailing success. It is simply this: Take some dry ashes in a pan, and while the dew is on the plant in the morning sprinkle the ashes all over the plants, being careful to spread it on the inside of the curled leaves. Hickory ashes, or that of corn cobs, on account of the strength of the lye caused by the dew, are preferred. For a length of years this remedy has been tried with unfailing success. If well applied it will not be necessary to perform the operation more than once.

Autumn-transplanted trees have the advantage of those planted in the spring, in the better settling of the earth about the roots, so that they are ready for an early start. But there are two things to look to, or they will be likely to be worse off than spring-set trees. The wind often whips them about, and makes a hole around the stem, greatly to their injury. In such cases dig the earth away from them with a spade down to the roots, and replace good mellow earth; not hard lumps about them, pressing it well about the tree with the foot. The other difficulty is the hardening of the surface of earth into a crust. This must be dug up and made mellow if you would have the trees do well through summer. Trees set out in spring often have the advantage of fall-transplanted trees, because the earth is left mellow after setting, instead of hardened into a stiff crust by winter and spring rains. But if the care is taken here pointed out, the fall-set trees will do the best.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. F. VIRGIN,

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FLOWER AND GRASS SEED FLOWER POTS, GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, FERTILIZERS, ETC.,

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Always on hand, a full assortment of first-class goods, at prices which defy competition. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. My Motto—Quick Sales and Small Profits.

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Returning thanks for past favors, the undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to

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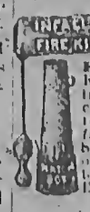

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NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10, 1875.

MR. EDWARD L. HALL—SIR: I have examined the sample of Crystal Polishing Powder left with me by you, with the following results:

I find it to contain no acids or alkalies, on which account it will be entirely free from corrosive action when applied to painted or metallic surfaces. It contains no poisonous substances by which injurious effects or injury could happen while using it. The particles of the Powder are all angular, and not rounded, as in most kinds of sands sold to answer other polishing agents. The particles are extremely small and hard, which, with their angular shape, give it especial value as a rapid and thorough cleaner. Yours, truly,

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Professor of Chemistry,
Dentistry, Hospital Medical College.

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Assets at their market value	642,827 66
Income for the year 1875	624,040 91

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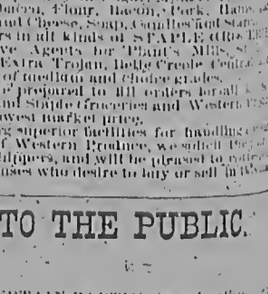

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—Decreasing Flow of Rivers:—The Vienna Academy of Sciences, says *La Nature*, is occupied with a question which concerns all Europe—the decrease of the quantity of water in springs, rivers and water courses, and its cause. A circular, accompanied by a very instructive report, has been addressed to the scientific societies of other countries, inviting them to undertake observations which, in time, may yield useful results. The academy calls attention to the fact that during a certain number of years there has been observed a diminution in the waters of the Danube and other large rivers, especially since the practice of felling forests has become common. The Austrian Engineers' and Architects' Union are also occupied with this question, and have appointed a scientific committee to collect facts and prepare a report. The Danube, Elbe and the Rhine have each been assigned to two members, while others will be occupied with the geology relating to the same subject, and with the influence that rivers and Alpine torrents may exercise on the general result. The commission considers the question important, and recommends the immediate adoption of measures to remedy the evil. According to the *Revue Eaux et Forêts*, it is unanimous in declaring that the prime cause of the disastrous decrease of water is the devastation of the forests.

—The jaw and lingual membrane of North American air-breathing snails among which our common garden snails are included are the subject of an elaborate memoir by Mr. Binney, containing the results of his re-examination of specimens collected during the last thirty years. The paper appears in the Philadelphia Academy's proceedings, is fully illustrated, and is presented in a manner which will be of service in throwing light upon the classification of these animals. For the benefit of those unfamiliar with the subject, the position of the organ and the methods of extracting and preparing them for study are carefully detailed. Says the author: "By holding up against the light an individual of *Helix thyroidus* in one hand and offering to him with the other some food—a piece of carrot is always accepted—one can readily see with the naked eye the two organs treated of. Above the extremity of the mouth, through the transparent tissue of the head, is seen a small, arched, reddish, free crescent, which appears to rise from, as if fused in cutting off more or less of the head. This is the jaw. On the floor of the mouth is the lingual membrane, occupying about the position of the human tongue. Its form is not nearly the same as that of the head to afford any strong contrast with close attention it will be detected by its glistening, silvery appearance as it works backward and forward. The use of the tongue is to be to rasp the food, and also to force it back into the œsophagus."

—A scientific paper says: "Keep mirrors away from the sun." And from the daughters also; if you can, add a family paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

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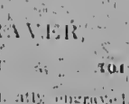

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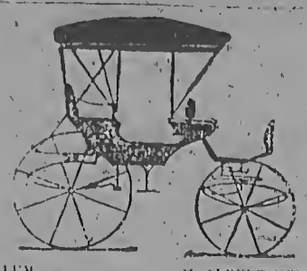

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Late of Franklin, St. Mary Parish, La.)

120..... COMMON STREET 120

(Up stairs,) New Orleans.

REMOVAL. A. VIDI, Attorney at Law, has removed his office to No. 10 Carondelet street, corner of Gravier, over the Louisiana Savings Institution.

DR. R. H. DeVILLENEUVE,

HOMEOPATH,

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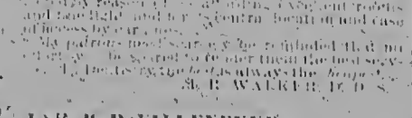

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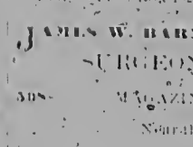

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31 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Makes best Bread and Biscuit. Every Grocer should keep it.

EHWEIN is the name of a new remedy introduced in the *Journal of Materia Medica* for January as particularly valuable in Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all affections of the throat and lungs; those of public speakers, and gives several cases of cure.

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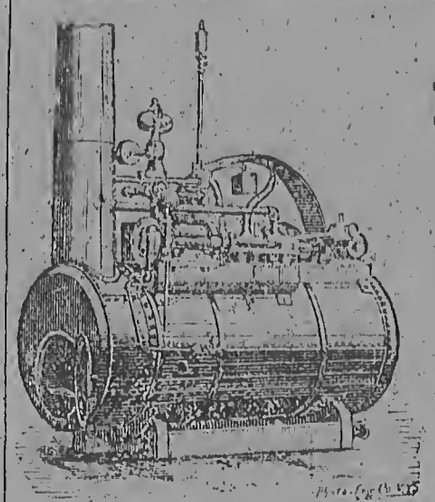

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5 TO 15 HORSE POWER.

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WE CLAIM THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO OUR

LARGE STOCK OF BLACK GOODS,

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PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE ABOVE.

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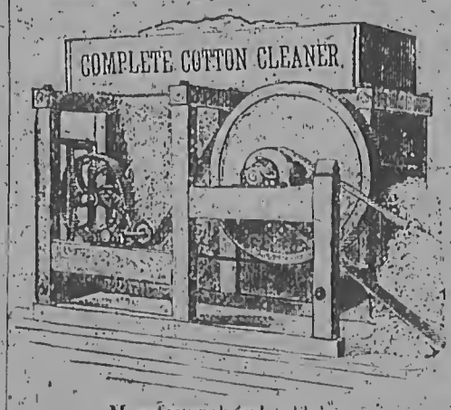

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No gin house should be without one of these cleaners. It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days work.

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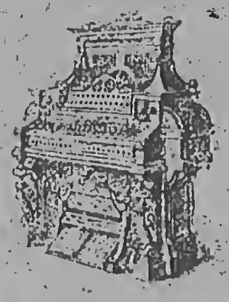

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The best PIANOS AND ORGANS, such as the Chickering, Knabe, Emerson, Hallet, Davis & Co., Estey, Mason & Hamlin and Clough & Warren.

The largest stock, the best Pianos and Organs, the easiest terms and the lowest prices in the South. No trashy, unreliable Pianos kept. Every instrument sold is fully warranted to be as represented, and to give satisfaction.

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Good Second-Hand and Misfit English Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Etc., very cheap at the Old Place,

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Goods Sent to Any Part of the United States Free of Charge.

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French Millinery and Berlin Zephyr Worsted.

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IS NOW OPENING a full line of the latest and most fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Hats, Bonnets, Plumes, Scarfs, etc., received direct from the best Paris and New York houses.

Ladies will find it to their interest to call at No. 9 Chartres street before making purchases elsewhere, as there is no cheaper or more fashionable Millinery store in the city.

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Between Josephine and Jackson.

Would call the attention of my friends and the public in general to my having reopened a Dry Goods store, where I will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of all kinds of

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Workingmen's Grocery Store.

THE BEST FOR EVERYTHING: GOOD WEIGHT AND HONEST DEALING.

EVERYTHING SOLD AT THE LOWEST FOR SIMILAR PRICES, AND

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Meats of all kinds, choice Family Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and all kinds of Family Goods, etc. Customers will find that they can save money on all supplies, by purchasing of me. Call and see. Polite attention given to every one.

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A full assortment of Paints, Oil, Oakum, Hemp and Manilla Rope. Keep a complete assortment of French and Catalonia Wines, Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli, etc.

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Articles of All Kinds for Fishermen.

Reels, Nets, Hooks, Lines, and every desirable article for the Angler, wholesale and retail.

GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS of every variety and of direct importation. Also Sporting materials of all kinds, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Flasks and every article needed by Hunters; will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Also the celebrated "Bead Shot" Gunpowder, Shot, Daly's Shells, Cartridges, etc., of the best quality, wholesale and retail.

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Seltzer Water Manufactory.

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Seltzer Water delivered to any part of the city at SIXTY CENTS PER DOZEN. Every bottle guaranteed. Any one wishing information concerning this cheap and healthy drink will please call at the office of the manufactory, or address P. O. Box 1093. The quality of our Seltzer is unsurpassed. All orders promptly attended to and satisfactions regular.

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H. J. SMITH & CO. (H. J. Smith, W. B. Carlile, M. Joy,) manufacturers of Stained, Embossed, Enameled and Cut Glass. *References*—University of Pennsylvania, Masonic Temple and Christ Church, Philadelphia. Designs and estimates furnished.

LIME, SAND, BRICKS, ETC.

Lime, Sugar Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, White and Yellow Sand, Fire Clay Paving, Building, Country and Arch Bricks, English and Pittsburg Fire Bricks, Large and Small White Shells, Lathes, Shingles, Fire Tiles, Sulphur, Tar, Pitch and Rosin at the lowest market rates. For sale by JOHN C. STEWART,

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MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

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THE

Louisiana Cotton Drill.

PATENTED BY H. STECKLER, JR., IBERIA, LA., APRIL 20, 1875.

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THE most simple and efficient Drill ever invented. Too much cry of Drills brought before the public so far are either too complicated to be used and regulated by a field hand, or else do not perform the work satisfactorily. The Louisiana Drill is cheap, and at the same time will perform the work it is intended for to perfection.

For particulars send for circulars to

RICHARD FROTSCHER, Seedsman,

Nos. 15 and 17 Dumaine street,

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HARBIN'S COMBINED

COTTON & CORN PLANTERS,

WITH THOMAS' IMPROVEMENTS,

To be used separately, or the combination, from the following well-known houses:

STAUFFER, MAURY & CO., 71 Canal st.

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They are guaranteed to do better work than any Seed Planters yet introduced.

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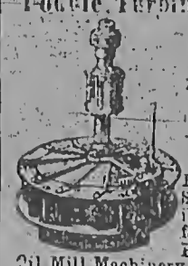
THE JAS. LEFFEL

Double Turbine Water Wheel,



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Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable and Satisfactory.

Manufacturers also of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

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IRON AND WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY,

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM GREGG. MRS. ADA GREGG

Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,

NO. 151 CANAL STREET,

Next door to New Orleans Savings Institution,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A LADY, acquaintance with the various kinds of

SEWING MACHINES

has induced us to make a specialty in this line, first-class Machines of all kinds of lowest rates. The New Under-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $20. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones.

Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments in the country to parties giving references.

MRS. ADA GREGG

respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adornment or domestic goods for Ladies and Children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Hemstitching, Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies' and Children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.

N. B.—All inquiries relative to articles mentioned or unmentioned will be answered free of charge.

Second-hand Machines, in good order, at half price. The best Needles for all Machines.

REFERENCES: J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss.

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GREGG'S PURCHASING BUREAU.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

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Opposite the Magazine Street Market,

(Sign of the Lady's Head,) New Orleans.

This is the greatest Boot and Shoe House in the South, where Boots, Shoes and Hats can be purchased at THE LOWEST PRICES. Cheaper than the Cheapest. A call is all that is asked to convince any one that this is the cheapest and best place to purchase Boots, Shoes and Hats in the South.

Parties at a distance from New Orleans can take their own measure and purchase their Boots or Shoes by mail with the aid of our Card of Measurement. Send, or call and get one.

We manufacture all descriptions of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters at the very lowest prices. All work warranted to be of the best material.

LOUIS GIMBEL, Agent.

ADOLPH SITTEH,

GLASS STAINER,

Particular Attention Paid to Church Work.

Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.

212 N. SEVENTH ST., bet. Pine and Olive,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILLIAM F. WALSH,

GENERAL COOPERAGE,

13..... NORTH FRONT ST. 13

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Sugar Hogsheads, Molasses Barrels, and all other articles in his line, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, March 21, 1876.

The river is 4 feet 1 inch below high-water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals for the three days ending March 21:

Mississippi river and bayous	bales	4,134
Red river		2,950
Arkansas river		2,141
Ouachita river		1,328
Railroads		4,231
Mobile		63
Texas		1,298
Lake		1
Total		15,857

We gather our views and make up our reports of the cotton market mainly from information obtained by our visits to the Cotton Exchange, where factors and cotton buyers daily assemble and discuss the movement of the fleecy staple. We strive to present to our readers a fair and accurate state of the market from Wednesday morning to Tuesday at three P. M.

The transactions of the week show great regularity, and sales from day to day indicate a healthy condition. Very little speculative feeling was manifested.

On Tuesday the market opened at the following quotations:

Low ordinary	5
Ordinary	5¾
Good ordinary	10⅜
Low middling	11⅝
Middling	12⅜
Good middling	13⅛

and sales of 5,000 bales reported. Market firm; some factors asking higher figures for lower grades.

Thursday.—The quotations for low ordinary were changed to 5c., and for low middling to 11⅝c.; other grades the same as yesterday. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 2,163 bales. Market quiet and steady. New York, spots dull; futures easier and quiet. Liverpool, quiet.

Friday.—Prices unchanged. Market easier, but not quotably lower. New York, also easier. Liverpool, unchanged. Sales here, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 4,245 bales.

Saturday.—Our market improved in tone, owing to more animation displayed in Liverpool. Sales spun up 7,000 bales. Lower grades neglected, while better grades were firm. Quotations unchanged.

Monday.—Market reported strong, but figures unchanged. Sales, 6,500 bales. Receipts, 6,771 bales. New York, firm for spot cotton, but quiet and steady for futures. Sales for the week in Liverpool, 91,000 bales. Market active and firm.

Tuesday.—Market again reported strong, and figures advanced ⅛c. from yesterday's prices. We quote:

Low ordinary	5¼
Ordinary	5¾
Good ordinary	10⅜
Low middling	11⅝
Middling	12⅜
Good middling	13⅛

Sales, 9,000 bales. New York market, spots firm and futures strong. Liverpool, active and firm.

Sales here for the week, 37,700 bales.

The world's visible supply, 3,020,137 bales.

The receipts proper at this port since the first of September, exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, are 1,236,805 bales, against 967,414 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest mail dates, as compared with last year, is 568,022 bales. The increase by the reports per telegraph is 558,823—3,708,238 against 3,149,415. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year, there is an increase of 123,956 bales to Great Britain, of 96,453 to France, and of 235,891 to other foreign ports.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875...bales	9,876
Arrived past three days	15,857
Arrived previously	1,374,381—1,390,238
	1,440,214
Exported past three days	29,469
Exported previously	1,140,190—1,169,659
Stock on hand and on shipboard	271,245

PLANTATION SUGAR.—Receipts, 364 hhds. Market active and firm. Our sales of round lots at the landing we quote: Common to good common, 6@6½c., fair 6¾@7c., good fair 7@7¼c., fully fair 7⅛@7⅝c., prime 7⅜@7⅞c., strictly prime 7½@7¾c., choice 8@8¼c., yellow clarified, ordinary to choice, 8½@9¼c., white clarified, ordinary to choice, 9½@10c. Stock in sheds this day, 3,878 hhds.

REFINERY SUGAR.—Standard A 10⅝@10¾c., granulated 11¼c., powdered 11⅜@11¾c., crushed 11⅝@11¾c., cut loaf 12c.

MOLASSES.—Receipts, 282 bbls. Demand good and market steady. We quote fermenting: Common and centrifugals 28@33c., fair 33@42c., prime 42@46c., strictly prime 46@49c., choice 49@52c. Non-fermenting and city refined 2@3c. higher. The stock is diminishing, there being only 8,112 hhds. and 155 half-bbls. in the sheds this day, the larger proportion of which consists of low grades.

GOLDEN SYRUP.—In good supply and quoted at 80c. ₱ gallon.

RICE.—The stock is moderate, with a fair demand. Choice quoted at 6¾c., prime, 6¼@6⅝c., good 5¾@6c., fair 5¼@5¾c., ordinary 4¼@5c., common 4¼@4⅝c., No. 2 2¾@3¾c.

EGGS.—Large receipts and a moderate demand. Western are quoted at 15@18c., Louisiana 17@20c. ₱ dozen.

MONETARY.

Money continues plenty, and all calls for regular discounts are met by the banks freely. Second-class paper neglected. City mortgage paper difficult to negotiate, owing to depression in real estate market. The latter shows no improvement, notwithstanding Capt. Eads' success in opening a channel to the gulf.

Gold continues steady. The sales are for legitimate trade. We quote 14¼@14½. Silver, Mexican, 91½ in gold; American, $1.05@$1.00 currency.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, March —, 1876.

Texas beeves, choice, ₱ head	—	@40 00
Texas beeves, first quality, ₱ head	—	@35 00
Texas cattle, second quality, ₱ head	—	@30 00
Texas cattle, third quality, ₱ head	—	@25 00
Western beeves, ₱ lb. net	—	@ —
Sheep, first quality, ₱ head	5 00	@ 6 00
Sheep, second quality, ₱ head	3 00	@ 4 00
Milch cows, choice, ₱ head	70 00	@80 00
Milch cows, ₱ head	50 00	@60 00
Calves, ₱ head	7 00	@ 9 00
Yearlings, ₱ head	8 00	@12 00

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$1 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	9 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
H. B. Wise's corn mills	250 00	— —
Planter's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thin skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	100 00	115 00
Engine cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoops	4½	7½
Steel	4½	5
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	13 50	14 00
Country	9 00	11 00
English dry	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 25	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher		
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 18	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 30	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	40
Pat. Dryer, ₱ gal	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gall	— —	70

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western choice	25	41
Goshen, choice	37	38
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	17	19½
Rio, good	19	21
Rio, prime	23	23
Java, choice to fancy	31	34
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15½
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	33	60
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ can:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl:		
Best K. D.	2 10	2 70
Cheese, ₱ lb:		
Western factory	10	14½
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish, ₱ bbl.:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	2 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	10
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	5 25	5 50
Choice XXX	6 00	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	— —	10
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	— —	10
Raisins, quarter box	— —	90
Raisins, half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, Layer, whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb:		
Soda	— —	6
Butter	— —	7
Sugar	— —	7
Gingersnaps	— —	12½
Oil:		
Coal, Lucas, best	— —	26
Lucas, in cans	— —	30
Coal, in barrels, best	17	19
Lard, in barrels best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Reboiled	41	55
City refinery, prime	48	51
Golden syrup	80	85
Half barrels, 5c. extra; 5 and 10 gall. kegs, 10c. ex tin.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3½
Ordinary	— —	4½
Fair	— —	5¼
Prime to choice	6	7
Soap, in bars, ₱ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	5
Starch, ₱ lb		5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	1 35
Coarse	1 00	1 05
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	— —	7
Prime	— —	7½
Choice	— —	8¼
Yellow clarified	9	9¾
White clarified	10	10¾
Crushed	— —	11¾
Powdered	— —	11¾
Spices, ₱ lb:		
Allspice	— —	15
Pepper	— —	18
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	52
Tea, ₱ lb:		
Black Oolong	55	1 00
Green Imperial	60	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb		
Chewing, common	45	55
Chewing, fair	— —	65
Chewing, prime	— —	75
Chewing, choice	— —	1 00
Smoking	— —	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	75
White, choice	— —	75
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis to Galena	— —	50
Black seed	— —	50
Red rust proof	— —	50
Bran, choice, ₱ hundred	— —	1 25
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime Timothy	22 00	23 00
Cotton Seed Meal	30 00	32 00
Cow Peas ₱ bushel	1 75	2 00
Carolina clay	— —	1 25

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb:		
Breakfast	15	16
Shoulders	11	12
Sides, clear rib	14	14½
Sides, cured	14	14½
Hams, sugar cured	15	15½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	21 50	21 75
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders	— —	10
Hams	— —	10
Clear rib sides	13	13½
Clear sides	13	13½
Lard, ₱ lb:		
Choice in kegs	— —	12
Choice in tierces	— —	11

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
Jute	13½	14
Ties, Arrow	— —	6
Twine, hemp	— —	15½

WOODENWARE AND CORDAGE.

Buckets, ₱ dozen:		
Painted, two-hoop	— —	1 75
Cedar, brass hoop	4 50	5 25
Tubs, ₱ nest:		
Painted, 3 in nest	— —	2 50
Cedar, 3 in nest	— —	7 50
Brooms, ₱ doz.:		
Common	2 00	3 00
Choice	3 50	4 75
Rope, ₱ lb:		
Manilla plow lines	9	15½
Cotton	— —	18
Sisal	— —	12

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	45	46
Harness	36	45
Calf-skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stern's raw-bone superphosph	65 00	— —
Stern's fine-ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands, 4	— —	7
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	9
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands, 4	— —	7½
Choice brands, 4-4	10	14
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	— —	15
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	6	9
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	13
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight-ounce	11	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	20
Denims	14	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor and boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common kip boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	16 00
Bartmelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	19 50
Russetts' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

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Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

VICKSBURG DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Natchez and Kingston, at Natchez	Apr. 8, 9
Fayette, at Cane Ridge	15, 16
Port Gibson	22, 23
Rocky Springs, at Steele's chapel	29, 30
Cayuga, at Cayuga	May 6, 7
Clover Hill	13, 14
Rolling Fork, at St. Lukes	20, 21
Vicksburg	27, 28
South Warren	June 3, 4
Mount Olive	10, 11
North Warren	17, 18

23 F. M. FEATHERSTON, P. E.

BRANDON DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Hickory circuit, at Chunkey	Mar. 25, 26
Newton circuit, at Newellton	Apr. 1, 2
Forest circuit, at Hillsboro	8, 9
Morton circuit, at Mutual Union	15, 16
Fannin circuit, at Fannin	22, 23
Brandon station	29, 30
Trenton circuit	May 6, 7
Raleigh circuit	13, 14
Lake circuit, at High Hill	20, 21
Union mission, at White Plains	24, 25
Philadelphia circuit, at Ebenezer	27, 28
Walnut Grove circuit, at Walnut Grove	June 3, 4
Pelahatchie circuit	6

16 WILL. R. LEITH, P. E.

MERIDIAN DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Enterprise station	Mar. 25, 26
Wayne circuit, at New Hope	Apr. 1, 2
Waynesboro circuit, at Waynesboro	8, 9
Shubuta circuit, at Merrowan's	15, 16
Quitman circuit, at Chapel Hill	22, 23
Paulding's circuit, at Hopewell	29, 30
Meridian station	May 6, 7
Lauderdale circuit	13, 14
DeKalb circuit, at Spring Hill	20, 21
Spring Hill circuit, at Hopewell	27, 28
Marion circuit	June 3, 4
Enterprise mission	10, 11

9 JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

BROOKHAVEN DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Brookhaven station	Apr. 1, 2
Hazlehurst station	8, 9
Beaumont and Wesson, at Wesson	15, 16
Crystal Springs Station and Dry Grove	22, 23
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Pleasant Valley	29, 30
Scotland circuit, at Gaila mission	May 6, 7
Georgetown circuit	13, 14
Providence circuit, at Monticello	20, 21
Raymond circuit	27, 28
Spring Ridge circuit	June 3, 4
Brandywine circuit	10, 11

The delegates to the District Conference will be elected by the Quarterly Conferences this round.

H. H. MONTGOMERY, P. E.

JACKSON DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Jackson station	Apr. 1, 2
Brownsville circuit, at Brownsville	8, 9
Vernon mission, at Vernon	15, 16
Madison circuit, at Livingston	22, 23
Canton station	29, 30
Sharon circuit, at Sulphur Springs	May 6, 7
Camden circuit, at Camden	13, 14
Carthage circuit, at Rocky Point	20, 21
Yazoo circuit	27, 28
Dover circuit	June 3, 4
Yazoo city	10, 11
Silver Creek circuit	17, 18

9 W. B. HINES, P. E.

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S. H. KENNEDY, Treasurer.
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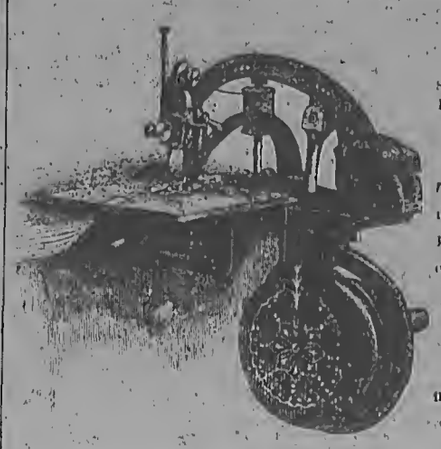

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$1.00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.

$6.50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10.00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

15.00 will buy an elegant Porcelain De Perre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates,	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Bouillon or Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes,

15.00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

4.00 will buy the best Ash Hardwood HAMMER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Pab.

1.35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

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1.10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

1.00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

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Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice,) 160 pieces, $30.

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SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS.
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FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS.
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PEDAL TUBS AND BUCKETS.
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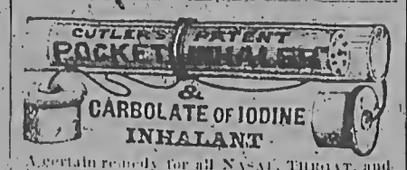

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VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1876. NO. 13.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—Parties from renada, Miss., represent the storm Sunday night as grand and tor- fic. During the day it sleeted, and ees and shrubbery were covered ith ice. When night came a furious ow storm set in, accompanied by ind, flashes of lightning and ter- fic thunder, making a scene never itnessed in that section before. In ortions of north Mississippi snow ll to the depth of a foot.

BOSTON, March 21.—The Newport ain was blown from the track by gh wind. At Thatcher's Island e velocity of the wind is reported forty-seven miles per hour. Of e hundred and thirty-three vessels sight yesterday, none are now sible. Later reports place the ve- city of the wind at sixty miles an ur.

SHREVEPORT, March 21.—A hard eze occurred last night; clear and d to-day. The river has risen one ot during the past twenty-four urs.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—*House.* e bill removing the political dis- lities of C. H. Williams passed. he bill forbidding contributions officers of the government for ction purposes was resumed, the stion being the amendment In- ding members of Congress. The endment was adopted by 128 to 88. e amendment excluding volun- y contributions for consultation s defeated by 91 to 109. The amendment making it a mis- emenor for any person to use force, ss, menace, violence or bribery nfluence the election of President, t President, senator, representa- e or delegate in Congress was pted—yeas 212, nays 3. The juris- tion of offenses under the bill is en the district and circuit courts. e bill passed—173 to 8.

AYOU SARA, March 23.—A fire urred in the town of Jackson, at half-past twelve this morn- destroying the greater portion of business part of the town. The originated in the rear of the store Louis Wolf, and is supposed to e been the work of an incendiary. here first discovered no fire was r kept.

he loss is estimated at between 000 and $70,000. Insurance not $8,000. Nothing scarcely was d, some of the merchants not saving their books. The fire plainly visible here, a distance twelve miles by the road.

ALEIGH, March 25.—To-night d the week's run of the Meth- t Centennial. A large crowd was ent, supposed to be twenty thou- d, including three Bishops—Mc- ire, Marvin and Doggett. Twelve sand dollars were raised for an- r Methodist church in Raleigh, e called the Metropolitan. John Staples, of Greensboro, made the ng address to-day. He said the t want of the country was Chris- men in office, and invoked fra- al love and a spirit of reconcilia- in all sections of the country.

ASHINGTON, March 27.—Judge ley, in the Grant parish cases, tained. The order of the Circuit t Judge Bradley's) arresting judgment upon the verdict is ined, and the cause is remanded instructions to discharge the ndants. Justice Clifford dissent-

e opinion was delivered by Justice Waite. The offenses ded for in the statute do not st in the mere banding or con- g, but their banding and con- g with the intent of the par- specified. To bring this case r the operation of the statute, it ppear that the right the con- ors intended to hinder was one ed by the constitution or laws e United States. If it does not ppear, the criminal matter ed has not been made indicta- nder the acts of Congress. The on goes on to show the different of citizens of States and the d States. It is the duty of a to see that its citizens are pro- in the right to peacefully as- e for peaceful and lawful pur- The constitution forbids the ument from abridging this The right of bearing arms ful purposes must be seen to ates; the constitution simply es that Congress shall not in- it. The sovereignty to protect nd property lies exclusively in ates. The fourteenth amend- prohibits States from depriving rson of certain rights, but this othing to the rights of one as against another. The only ion of the United States is to at the States do not deny the The amendment guarantees nd no more.

power of the United States ted to the enforcement of this tee. No question arises un- civil-rights act, because there llegation in these counts that ong contemplated against the of these citizens was on ac- f race or color. We may sus- at the race was the cause of y, but it is not averred. The charge as made is nothing than a conspiracy to commit a of the peace within a State. certainly not to be claimed that ited States has power to per- here police duty within the

re, therefore, of opinion that t, second, third, fourth, sixth, , ninth, tenth, eleventh, , fourteenth and fifteenth are not indictable under the the United States. The fifth, thirteenth and sixteenth, where the allegation occurs, the indictment is faulty in not specifying acts with sufficient particulars to enable the accused to prepare his defense. The conclusion is irresistible that these counts are too vague.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—There is great fear here of a disastrous overflow. The river is now within nine inches of the danger line, and rising steadily. At Devil's Elbow, forty miles above here, it cut through the neck yesterday, shortening the river some fifteen or twenty miles. A steady rain is falling this morning, with good prospect of a continuance.

WORCESTER, MASS., March 27.—The damages from the flood are $100,000 in this vicinity. Six dams were washed away, and three stone arches of bridges in this city are totally destroyed.

NORWICH, CONN., March 27.—The damage in eastern Connecticut is several hundred thousand dollars. Several lives were lost.

FOREIGN.

VERA CRUZ, March 15, via Havana. The revolutionists captured Jalapa on the twelfth. The State of Vera Cruz was on the thirteenth declared in a state of siege. The insurgents occupied the railroad between this city and the capital yesterday, but they permit trains to pass.

A primary meeting of Congress will be held on the twentieth. The regular opening of the session will take place April 1.

LONDON, March 21.—The title bill has passed the Commons. Disraeli said he was certain the Queen would not assume the title of Empress in England under the circumstances.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 22.—Public attention is fixed on Oaxaca, where the insurrection continues, and the situation is critical. Gen. Alatorre is continuing the campaign with an army of four thousand men.

Gen. Corella, after repulsing two attacks of the revolutionists, broke through their lines, and effected a junction with Alatorre, but Col. Gonzalez has not yet been able to join the main body.

The revolutionists have fortified Carbonerin, where they will dispute Alatorre's passage to Oaxaca. A battle is expected. Should Alatorre fail, the government will find itself weak, morally and physically.

Donata Guerra's band of rebels has been completely dispersed.

A number of towns in the Puebla mountains are now in open rebellion. The Opan insurgents have joined the Pueblans. Gen. Escobedo having suppressed the outbreak in Michoacan, will go to Puebla and operate against the revolutionists in that quarter. Puebla will be declared in a state of siege. Tlascala has already been so proclaimed.

The Pronunciados in Hidalgo recently attempted to gain possession of the Real del Monto mines, and of the bullion now stored there; they were driven off, and troops now protect the mines. The revolutionist Gen. Bocardo is near Huamantla, on the line of the Vera Cruz railroad, but up to the present time has not attempted to interrupt travel.

The capital of Aguas Calleutes was recently abandoned a few days by the Governor of the State. During his absence United States Consul Pilon preserved order in the city.

Gen. Rocha's band has been completely routed.

There is much discussion over an invasion by sixty Texan filibusters, sent into Mexico by Portirio Diaz, whose unpatriotic course is causing him to lose ground. It is reported that Texans have been whipped by Mexican troops. All the invaders caught will be executed.

The Mexican government has imposed an extraordinary tax of half of one per cent. The French and Spanish residents have objected to paying it. Mr. Foster, United States minister, jealously declines to act with the other foreign legations in a protest against the tax, and the foreign residents abstain from action. Harder times are expected. The real working people are opposed to any revolution. It is generally believed that the church party and priests are doing their utmost to foment revolution and divide the Liberals.

MADRID, March 23.—The Cortes begins the discussion of the new constitution next week.

It is believed the government will send an energetic reply to the Pope's protest against the religious toleration clauses.

A protest has been received from the Vatican against the article of the Spanish constitution sanctioning religious toleration. The protest declares the article violates the rights of Catholicism and annuls the concordat.

Nine hundred troops will go to Cuba on the thirty-first instant.

HAVANA, March 24.—Advices from St. Thomas to the seventeenth have been received. The revolution in Hayti broke out at Jacmel on the seventh of March. As soon as the news reached St. Thomas the Haytian Gens. Boerond, Canal and others chartered the Danish steamer Thyra and sailed for Jacmel. President Domingue has declared the port of Jacmel closed, proclaimed a state of siege in eastern and southern Hayti, and called out the National Guards, and at last accounts was marching on Jacmel at the head of his army. The insurgents in Jacmel are led by Gen. Tanis.

ROME, March 25.—Bishop Littlejohn, of the diocese of Long Island, officiated at the opening of the American Episcopal church in this city. There was present a large congregation of distinguished persons.

RIO JANEIRO, March 26.—There were five hundred and thirty-six yellow fever deaths during the past fortnight.

NAPLES, March 27.—The volcanic eruption is unabated.

The Railroad Tax.

SELF-DEFENSE.

In view of the imminence of the peril to every interest of our city, the refusal of citizens interested in the existence and welfare of New Orleans to apply a small portion of their means to the forwarding of the New Orleans Pacific railway, would appear a grave delinquency. It bears a strong resemblance to the failure of a citizen to march forward to repel the assault of a beleaguering foe, who advances to capture or destroy the place of his home and his property. It is not life which is to be thus exposed, but only a small fraction of his material means he is asked to contribute for the public defense; not only to save what remains, but to advance and increase its value. The tax imposed to raise the necessary means to finish this road is of this character. The duty and policy of cheerfully rendering such contribution were forcibly indicated by one of our largest property-holders and taxpayers, who declared that it would be to his interest to give one out of ten houses he owned to secure such a railway connection, as the remaining nine would then become more valuable than the ten now are. He might have added, too, that the value of the tenth house, invested in the stock of such a road, would not be less productive than the property thus given.

From the Work.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—*Mr. Editor:* The smallpox is declared epidemic with us. Notwithstanding its prevalence, thank God, there are signs of prosperity in the church. Under God several have been added to the church already, and still they come. You will pray for us. Several ADVOCATES are taken, and I want to largely increase the number. I wonder that any family can be content to live without the ADVOCATE! Yours in Christ,

P. H. LIGHTFOOT.

March 20, 1876.

THE LATE COLD SPELL.—The late cold weather has been of untold damage to our fruit crop, and all who have had courage enough to examine their peach trees proclaim that not a vestige of a chance remains for the crop the present season. Trees that had not bloomed, but whose buds had swollen ready to burst into blossoms, have fared, it is feared, little better than those which had fully blossomed. The cold has not confined itself to the peach, as early trees of all varieties have suffered more or less from it. All the young leaves which wore such beautiful colors a few days ago now have a crisp, dry appearance, and will in a few days more fall to the ground.

In the storm at Beauregard last Saturday night the Methodist church, Beauregard Institute, Midway Seminary, owned by Mrs. Latre, and the African church, together with thirteen or fourteen residences, were blown entirely down or badly damaged. No lives were lost, though all the residences were occupied at the time.—*Vicksburg Herald, March 23.*

Phillip Phillips writes to *'Zion's Herald* from Cawnpore, India, January 17: "We expect to leave Bombay on the fifteenth of next month for England, where I have accepted another engagement of one hundred nights of song, under the auspices of the London Sunday School Union. Our route from here will be *via* Cairo, Alexandria, Palestine, Naples, Rome, and on the Continent, to London. Should I be permitted to reach Rome again I shall then have belted the world, giving my evenings of sacred song in the principal cities *en route.*"

The bankruptcy of Mr. Daniel Drew, says the New York *Christian Advocate*, is among the strange incidents of these strangest of times in financial matters. Mr. Drew was, doubtless, among the richest men in the country only a few years ago; but the vast wealth has all passed away like the morning dew. The statement made in the papers a few days since that he had made provision for securing to the Drew Seminary and Wesleyan University the amounts heretofore donated to them by him is probably not according to the facts.

A CORRECTION.—*Mr. Editor:* Please state in your paper that the $27 reported in the minutes of the Alabama Conference "*for other purposes*" (Camden circuit, Alabama Conference) should have been reported as missionary money, and much oblige yours truly,

GEORGE F. ELLIS.

SPRING HILL, ALA., March 9, 1876.

Men who never do wrong seldom do anything.

Increase of Church Property.

A noteworthy fact disclosed by the ninth census we have in the remarkable increase of church property in the United States during the last two decades. The following figures present the aggregates of this increase:

Year.	Property.	Increase.
1850	$87,328,801	
1860	171,397,942	$84,069,141
1870	351,486,551	180,085,609

In the first of the above decades church property was nearly doubled, and in the second more than doubled. To show in what denominations the larger part of this increase occurred, we submit the following table of figures:

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Baptists (regular)	$11,020,855	$19,709,378	$39,229,221
Christian	853,500	2,518,047	6,424,147
Congregational	8,001,905	13,327,511	25,000,698
Protestant Episcopal	11,375,010	21,605,098	36,514,569
Friends	1,513,767	2,544,505	3,339,560
Jews	418,600	1,135,300	3,155,254
Lutheran	2,909,511	5,385,179	14,917,747
Methodist	14,825,050	23,093,371	69,851,121
Presbyterian (regular)	14,543,789	24,227,359	47,828,752
Reformed Church	4,116,280	4,453,850	10,359,255
Roman Catholic	9,257,758	26,774,119	60,985,506
Unitarian	3,220,822	4,338,306	6,292,255
Universalist	1,778,316	2,850,765	5,602,225

The first of the above tables shows that, as a general average for all the religious sects, large and small, church property in this country has doubled itself in each of the last two decades. The second table presents a comparison of the rate of increase for the same period among the larger sects. Taking the two extreme points of the period, we find the increase of the Baptists to be more than three-fold; that of the Christians to be more than seven-fold; that of the Congregationalists to be more than three-fold; that of the Protestant Episcopalians to be more than three-fold; that of the Friends to be less than three-fold; that of the Jews to be more than twelve-fold; that of the Lutherans to be more than five-fold; that of the Methodists to be more than four-fold; that of the Presbyterians (regular) to be more than three-fold; that of the Reformed Church to be more than two-fold; that of the Roman Catholics to be more than six-fold; that of the Unitarians to be less than two-fold; and that of the Universalists to be more than three-fold. The Jews and Christians in the ratio of increase stand at the head of the scale, and the Unitarians at the foot. Next to the two former come the Roman Catholics, next to them the Lutherans, and next to the latter the Methodists. Then come the Baptists, the Congregationalists, the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians and the Universalists, whose ratio of increase is over three-fold. Then come the Friends and the Reformed Church, with a ratio of increase less than three-fold, and last of all the Unitarians, who are below two-fold.

The large sects—largest in numbers and richest in the amount of church property held by them, indeed holding the major part of all the church property in this country—are the Baptists, the Congregationalists, the Episcopalians, the Lutherans, the Methodists, the Presbyterians (regular,) the Reformed Church, and the Roman Catholics. Of these the Catholics take the lead in the accumulation of church property during the last two decades, having advanced nearly twice as rapidly as any one of the other sects. Judging them by this standard, we see at once that the Catholics carry the palm in the element of church prosperity. As a sect they are growing rich the fastest, and evincing their well-known proclivity to accumulate large funds in the possession of the church and for the propagation of their religious faith. Their progress in this respect is about twice the average rate of the other sects.

This increase of church property in this country, purely by voluntary contribution, supplies pleasing evidence that the religious sentiment is by no means dying out in the popular heart. The attacks of the various forms of infidelity seem to have made no noticeable impression upon it. Twenty years of church life have twice doubled the amount of property contributed and held for church purposes. This one fact abundantly tells its own story as to the reality and extent of church power among the American people.

There is, however, one view suggested by the above figures which has a very important bearing upon the question of taxing church property. If the next decade shall keep up the ratio of increase of the last two decades, the church property of this country in 1880 will amount to $708,967,162; rising at the same rate to $1,417,934,324 in 1890, and to $2,835,868,648 in 1900. The growth of thirty years at this ratio will give the stupendous aggregate of nearly $3,000,000,000 invested in church property. Add another decade, bringing us to 1910, and we have nearly $6,000,000,000, and so on with every decade. If all this property, with all its prospective increase, is to be wholly relieved from bearing any tax burdens, then a progressive and finally and enormous load of such burdens must be placed upon all other property, to make up for all the deficit that would otherwise exist in the revenue of the State. In forty years, at this rate of growth, the taxable property of the country must carry upon its back an additional tax load equal to the tax that would accrue from about $6,000,000,000, provided the amount were taxed in common with all other property. The load will be doubled with every decade. We are quite aware that the taxable basis of non-exempted property will be constantly increasing, and, hence, that the people will be the better able to bear the additional load; yet this makes it none the less true that the burden is real and progressive in its amount with the lapse of every decade. If we maintain the principle of exemption in favor of church property, then we must accept all its consequences, and one of these is a constant increase of the property exempted. Fifty years of growth, at the rate of the last two decades, will put it in the neighborhood of twelve billions, and sixty years will carry it up to about twenty-four billions.

It needs but little forecast and but little knowledge of the history of other countries to see that we must stop *somewhere* with this principle of exemption, or finally reach a state of things that will be felt to be intolerable. We believe the present to be the best time for stopping and placing all *private* property, no matter what may be its uses, under the same general law of protection and responsibility, without favoritism or disadvantage in any direction. There is no evil in the mere increase of church property—the more of it the better; yet there may be a very great evil in exempting it from taxation. We have no objection to the increase, but rather rejoice in it; yet we decidedly object to the exemption, as wrong in principle, as unjust to taxpayers, and fraught with much prospective evil. There is hardly anything future that we regard as more certain than that the American people will not always continue it.—*Independent.*

Collections—Alabama Conference.

MR. EDITOR: From the recently published minutes of the Alabama Conference for 1875 I derive the necessary data for the following calculations, which, as they relate to very important interests of the church, I hope you will have the kindness to insert in the ADVOCATE. I hope the reports at the next session of the Conference will show a decided improvement on the figures given below.

PAID PRESIDING ELDERS.

	Assessed.	Paid.
Mobile district	$2,000 00	85 per ct.
Demopolis district	1,316 00	70 per ct.
Selma district	2,000 00	58 per ct.
Prattville district	1,095 28	68 per ct.
Montgomery district	1,700 00	76 per ct.
Union Springs district	1,700 00	67 per ct.
Eufaula district	948 10	89 per ct.
Mariana district	721 87	61 per ct.

PAID PREACHERS IN CHARGE.

	Assessed.	Paid.
Mobile district	$11,020 00	90 per ct.
Demopolis district	7,261 00	80 per ct.
Selma district	10,800 00	73 per ct.
Prattville district	9,675 00	72 per ct.
Montgomery district	11,988 00	83 per ct.
Union Springs district	7,675 00	73 per ct.
Eufaula district	7,100 00	89 per ct.
Mariana district	8,854 67	71 per ct.

PAID ON BISHOPS' FUND.

	Assessed.	Paid.
Mobile district	$175 00	132 per ct.
Demopolis district	175 00	77 per ct.
Selma district	175 00	140 per ct.
Prattville district	140 00	61 per ct.
Montgomery district	205 00	93 per ct.
Union Springs district	150 00	73 per ct.
Eufaula district	155 00	92 per ct.
Mariana district	75 00	54 per ct.

PAID ON CONFERENCE FUND.

	Assessed.	Paid.
Mobile district	$200 00	100 per ct.
Demopolis district	200 00	55 per ct.
Selma district	200 00	70 per ct.
Prattville district	125 00	91 per ct.
Montgomery district	1,200 00	63 per ct.
Union Springs district	750 00	50 per ct.
Eufaula district	800 00	70 per ct.
Mariana district	225 00	52 per ct.

PAID FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

	Assessed.	Paid.
Mobile district	$375 00	111 per ct.
Demopolis district	150 00	90 per ct.
Selma district	350 00	58 per ct.
Prattville district	400 00	43 per ct.
Montgomery district	575 00	75 per ct.
Union Springs district	400 00	62 per ct.
Eufaula district	400 00	87 per ct.
Mariana district	100 00	66 per ct.

PAID FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

	Assessed.	Paid.
Mobile district	$375 00	100 per ct.
Demopolis district	450 00	80 per ct.
Selma district	350 00	14 per ct.
Prattville district	400 00	70 per ct.
Montgomery district	575 00	79 per ct.
Union Springs district	400 00	62 per ct.
Eufaula district	400 00	86 per ct.
Mariana district	100 00	12½ per ct.

GENERAL AVERAGES.

	Assessed for all purposes.	Paid.
Mobile district	$15,245 00	92 per ct.
Demopolis district	10,555 00	72 per ct.
Selma district	15,775 00	70 per ct.
Prattville district	13,005 28	69 per ct.
Montgomery district	15,943 00	81 per ct.
Union Springs district	11,075 00	69 per ct.
Eufaula district	9,851 10	86 per ct.
Mariana district	5,075 80	70 per ct.
The whole Conference	$96,510 28	77 per ct.

Truly yours, J. M. MASON.

Seashore Camp Ground.

MR. EDITOR: Please inform your numerous readers that the trustees will meet on the camp ground on Wednesday, the twelfth of April next, on the arrival of the morning trains from New Orleans and Mobile. They will then lay out a new row of building lots on the western border of the camp ground, and be ready to assign lots for building tents.

All persons wishing to select choice lots for building, or desiring information on any points connected with the camp ground, are requested to be present *then* and *there*.

W. H. FOSTER, Prest.

PHILIP HALLARAN, Sec.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1876.

Things We Have Noticed.

We have noticed, in the beginning of every year, that the farmers are going to plant more grain and less cotton. In the fall we noticed that there had been just about as much grain as there was the year before. We have noticed every year that the farmers are going to make provisions enough to supply themselves; but, notwithstanding this, we notice that about the same number are engaged in hauling provisions out of the towns, which they buy at ruinous prices. We notice every year that the country is next year going to be self-supporting; but when next year comes it is painfully evident that the country gets its support from the far West. We are told every spring and summer by the farmers: "Publish in your paper that the cotton crop is going to be a failure," and when we smile incredulously they tell us of the caterpillar, the boll-worm, the drouth, the rust, the bad stand, and numerous other indubitable proofs that the crop must turn out a failure. We suspect at the time that they are trying to create an impression through the papers that the crop will be small, so as to induce a rise in the price. But how futile are their efforts! The price of cotton is never affected by newspaper reports, and it always stays down. At the end of each year we notice that the crop reaches away along toward four million bales, and the farmers sell for less than it costs. We notice that the farmers try every means except the right one to raise the price of cotton. We notice that the policy of raising a great deal of cotton and very little provisions causes the country to languish, and spreads bankruptcy throughout the land. We notice that some of the Grangers are woefully false to their professions of raising their own provisions and buying for cash; and we believe that they are the truest Grangers who live at home and do not have store accounts. We notice that farmers get more advice than any other class of men, and apparently pay less attention to it. But we notice that the advice still flows on; the supply seems inexhaustible; and, as we believe it is good, we propose to continue to do our share as long as the types hold out to print it.—*Eufaula News.*

The International Chamber of Commerce and Mississippi Valley Society.

We have been favored by the Hon. Jefferson Davis, president of the American Department of the above-named society, with a copy of its charter and constitution. The president of the European Department is the Hon. John Crossby, a very wealthy and influential gentleman and member of Parliament, with his office in London.

The objects are to promote direct trade between the States and Territories of the valley of the Mississippi, and those of Europe and of Central and South America, to induce and facilitate immigration, to collect and transmit information in regard to the Mississippi valley, so as to lead to safe and profitable investments of European capital and labor in aid of the development of the varied sources of wealth and happiness with which this country is so bounteously endowed by nature, and to accomplish these purposes by co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce and Mississippi Valley Society of London, England, or by such other means as may seem proper and advisable.

The present board of direction in this city is composed of the following well-known gentlemen: Cyrus Bussey, William C. Black, Thomas A. Adams, S. H. Kennedy, J. B. Hood, Adam Thomson, John Chaffe, E. B. Wheelock, Scott McGehee, Charles G. Johnson, Louis A. Wiltz, A. J. Gonella, W. R. Lyman, E. C. Palmer and Charles E. Fenner, who will serve until the first election in February, 1877.

This society can certainly need nothing further than what is above given to commend it to the people of the Mississippi valley. With the objects it has in view, with such a board of direction, and, above all, under the presidency of Mr. Davis, we are assured our people need no more to commend it unto them.

Mr. Davis has established his office at No. 35 Camp street, where he will be happy to give personally any information that may be desired or furnish copies of the charter to those who may desire them, and to his address, as above, all letters desiring information should be sent.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

STORM AT POINT LA HACHE.—From Messrs. P. A. and Fred. Tiravollet we learn that the storm of Sunday, at Point la Hache, was the most disastrous that has occurred for years. From the lower line of Casimire du Plessi to the lower line of Belle Isle, a distance of three miles, the levee was completely destroyed, letting in the water upon the bordering country to a distance of about three miles. The terror-stricken people had scarcely time to save themselves from the encroaching flood. Mr. Tiravollet was aroused from his bed between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night by the invading waters, which had flooded his house to the depth of two feet.

A large crevasse also occurred at Mr. B. Johnson's plantation, and another, two hundred feet wide, at Soutvildu Plessi's.—*Daily Picayune, March 23.*

The most steadfast followers of our fortunes—Our creditors.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1876.

WRITTEN AT MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY GEORGE B. DRESSER.

The [illegible] dew-drops fall
Upon the shutting flowers, like tears at rest;
The stars shine [illegible] and up
Silver moon is [illegible]

Mother, I'm at your grave;
The violet, with its blossoms blue and meek
Waves o'er the head where should wave
Above it a cloud.

I see sweet flowers, and must
Its bright leaves to the opening tempest bow—
Dear mother, [illegible] dust
Is on thy brow.

And I could have wept,
I have endured life's dark bitter streams—
My face, as erst in childhood, lie,
And shake thy dreams.

And must I linger here,
To sigh the plainings of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes, in childhood dear,
With bitter tears?

Aye, must I linger here,
A lonely branch upon a withered tree,
Whose last frail bud, untimely sere,
Went down with thee?

Up from life's withered bower,
In still communion with the Past, I turn
And muse on thee, the only flower
In Memory's urn.

And when the evening pale
Bows, like a mourner, on the dim brow where,
Lest day to hear the night winds wail
Around thy grave,

Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above. My look is meeting there
I listen—and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.

O spare, while here I press
My brow upon thy grave, and, to thy guilty
And [illegible] tears of tenderness
Bless, bless thy child!

Yes, Bless thy weeping child;
And o'er thine urn, religious and holiest shrine—
O give his spirit undefiled,
To mend with thine.

Created Sin.

MR. EDITOR: In a former article we discussed "created holiness;" we come now to notice "created sin." If there is anybody in the whole world who believes in "created sin," we have never heard of it. And the discussion would abruptly terminate here did there not lie concealed in these words the denial of a most important doctrine, or rather two doctrines—"imputed sin" and "inherited depravity."

We believe in the doctrine of imputed sin, imputed guilt, and inherited depravity or "birth-sin;" and we believe John Wesley held to and taught most vehemently the same. But what do we mean by imputed sin? Not that God, by some mysterious process, has infused sin and guilt in upon the soul—not this; but that the whole race of Adam, even before the years of accountability, God *treats as sinners*.

In the fifth chapter of Romans Paul brings out most clearly the doctrine, and teaches, as we believe, that in consequence of Adam's sin all men are treated as sinners; and this is what we mean by imputed sin or imputed guilt.

"Therefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, *for* that all have sinned." "But sin is not imputed when there is no law. Nevertheless death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over them that had not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression." "For if by one man's offense death reigned by one, much more," etc. "As by the offense of one judgment came upon all to condemnation," etc. "For as by one man's disobedience many *were made sinners*," etc.

In these verses and chapter the following doctrines are taught: 1. That Adam is our representative, federal and natural head. 2. In view of our union to him, and our relation to him, his sin is the ground of the condemnation of the whole race, or their subjection to penal evils. 3. That in consequence of this condemnation not one of the race, infant or adult, can be saved without grace—without the blood of an atonement and regeneration of the Spirit. 4. And this Paul proves by establishing the fact that the righteousness of Christ imputed is the ground of our justification. By the imputed sin of Adam we are not to understand any mysterious identity with him; nor any transfer of moral turpitude, so that we should feel remorse; nor that his sin was personally the sin of all men; nor that his act was in some secret sense the act of his posterity; but from a legal standpoint, in view of law, by virtue of a covenant relation we are regarded and treated as sinners.

The apostle's argument seems to be this: The infliction of a penalty implies violation of law. Now all mankind are subject to death, and therefore under the curse of law. But this was not the Mosaic law, for death reigned where this was not; nor was it the law written in our hearts, for millions die in infancy; therefore it was another law which brought death and the curse, and this is the covenant law, made with Adam. Wherefore he says: "By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin." All die, all are exposed to penal evils, all are punished with death, bodily and spiritually, because all have sinned.

A distinction may be drawn between "imputed sin" and inherited depravity; and one may believe in the second without believing in the first. It seems to me they are so correlated that whatever is proved of one is true of the other, and whatever objection is lodged against one presses equally upon the other. Those who object to one comment last to throw both overboard. If a child is guilty by imputation, he is no more and no less guilty by inheriting a *sinful nature*. He obtains neither by a voluntary choice, and in either case he stands condemned, and can be saved by grace only.

Let us now consider a few other passages of Scripture. Jesus declares he came "to seek and to save the lost." We believe infants are saved by Jesus, and if saved they must have been lost. Now nothing can work the loss of any creature but sin. Infants became sinners either by imputation, inheritance or actual choice. Again, Paul affirms that "Christ came into the world to save sinners." And Christ says: "Except *any one* (see the Greek) be born of water and the Spirit he cannot enter the kingdom of God." This applies to infants; therefore we baptize them. Now it seems absurd to apply baptism to a child except under the consideration of guilt; and much more evident must this appear when it is said of them: "They must be born of the Holy Ghost" before they can enter into the kingdom of heaven. Regeneration must be required only of those who are guilty. There is work for the Holy Ghost where there is need; and the greatest need is where there is sin. One of the strong arguments used by Wesley is the universal corruption of the race. Men of every age, of every nation and people have been abominably wicked, from the least to the greatest; and this can only be reasonably accounted for on the supposition that they are corrupted and sinful by birth—as David: "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me."

But we cannot pursue this subject, though we are but upon the brim. Let us look at the words of Wesley himself. The following quotations are made from his work on "Original Sin," and we would advise some of the preachers to give it a careful perusal:

On page 142, the Unitarian who defined the doctrine of birth-sin makes this statement: "But nature cannot be morally corrupted except by a moral agent." Wesley replies: "I am inclined, and was ever since I can remember, *antecedently to any choice of my own*, to pride, revenge and idolatry." These are "moral corruptions." Page 171: "Therefore, God does not look upon infants as innocent, but as involved in the *guilt of Adam's sin*. Otherwise death, the *punishment* denounced against sin, could not be inflicted upon them." Again, on page 185, the Unitarian had said: "Suffering may happen where there is no sin, as to brutes and infants." Wesley answers: "Absolutely true where there is no personal sin, but only imputed sin." Speaking of our Lord, he says he suffered "for the sins of others imputed to him; as the sin of Adam was imputed to infants, who suffer death through him." The objector had granted "that the children of Dothan and Abiram suffered for the sins of their parents." Wesley exclaims: "It is enough. You need allow no more. All the world will see if they suffered for them, then they were punished for them. Yet we do not confound suffering with punishment. Punishment is not barely suffering, but suffering for sin. If, therefore, the children of Dothan and Abiram suffered for the sins of their parents, which no man can deny, then they were punished for them." Page 172. The Unitarian had declared this doctrine "hurtful to the power of godliness." Wesley says: "Just the reverse. There is no possibility of the power of godliness without it." Our young theologians will please hear this statement of the venerable old man in mind. He continues: "No man can love God till he believes in Christ; no man can believe in Christ till deeply convinced of his own sinfulness and helplessness; and this no man ever was or can be who *does not know* he has a corrupt nature."—Page 168. Or, in other words, the man must be fully convinced that he was born with a sinful nature, and justly exposed to wrath, in consequence of his relation to Adam in the covenant. All this is "antecedent" to any choice of his.

JOHN.

The Relation of Our Children to the Church.

MR. EDITOR: It will be remembered that the writer of the articles on the above subject, referred to in my former communication, uses as a premise in his first article, and reaffirms in the second, the following truthful proposition: There must be some well-defined system of grace, in the economy of human redemption, by which those dying at this (infantile) age are saved. But when he proceeds to give us this plan he rejects faith altogether as a part or condition in the plan, for he pronounces the twin infants, which he uses in illustration, "incapable alike of sin and faith." He calls it a "well-defined plan." Now we would ask: Is there any plan of salvation well defined or otherwise revealed in the sacred word without faith? I know it is generally assumed that infants cannot believe, and therefore are saved without faith, and that in taking issue with Bro. Weems on this question I am also taking issue with many, probably a majority, of those who write on the subject; yet I am persuaded it is a position not sustained by reason or Scripture, and shall in this connection give several reasons why I regard it as untrue that any soul is incapable of believing on or apprehending God, unless it be those who are given over to "a strong delusion, that they might believe a lie" and be lost.

1. It makes the capacity for faith, or the power to believe an acquired capacity—one that begins or is possible only after a certain degree of development of the understanding; whereas it is clearly an elemental or constitutional faculty, and must be capable of action so soon as the individual possesses personality or individual existence. I know that in a fallen state, as all infants are, this power is crippled and impotent of itself; but then it is always the subject of the quickening and enabling powers of the Holy Ghost; therefore it cannot be said to be wholly in a dormant or passive state; for, if so, the Holy Spirit has not quickened or, in other words, there is no application of the benefits of the atonement, which, according to the opinion of all, would leave the child unsaved.

2. This theory places the little one in a state of grace, and into the church on earth; yea, more, if it should die it carries it into the eternal world, and into the presence of God, without the capacity to apprehend or believe on him; for if the soul of man possesses a capacity to know and enjoy God, faith must, to say the least, be an element in that capacity. Neither will it do to say it receives the capacity to enjoy God and heaven after death, for this would be preparation for heaven after the dissolution of soul and body—a doctrine the writer of the aforesaid articles takes special pains to reject.

3. It makes knowledge acquired through the senses indispensable in order to the existence or exercise of faith; whereas such knowledge is only an auxiliary to faith, needful, it is true, while we have connection and communion with that which is temporal, but not absolutely essential in order to communion with that which is invisible and eternal; for St. Paul defines faith to be "*the evidence of things not seen*, the substance of things hoped for;" and the Savior, in reply to Peter after he had manifested his faith in the strong expression, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God," said: "Flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven." Which is equivalent to saying: The knowledge requisite to the exercise of faith is not revealed through the senses, or by human instrumentality, but directly by God himself in the workings of the Holy Spirit.

4. It presents two modes of salvation—the one with, and the other without faith—and divides the human family into two great classes by a line clearly marked and deeply cut; whereas the Scriptures present the plan of salvation as a unit in all of its great essentialities; and as to the few spoken of, which is necessarily a part of this theory, I find not a trace of it in the sacred word.

5. It limits the import and application of such passages of Scripture to a part of the human family, as the following: "Without faith it is impossible to please God;" "Whatsoever is not of faith is sin;" "He that believeth not shall be damned;" "He that cometh to God *must believe* that he is, and that he is a rewarder of those that diligently seek him." Whereas to my understanding these, with many others of like import, teach great truths or principles that necessarily and invariably belong to and grow out of the relation that exists between God and a rational, immortal creature. Upon these principles God can and does save a human soul, and, so far as we can learn, upon no other.

6. This doctrine or theory opposes, in my opinion, the plain, direct teachings of the word. Jesus said: "Whoso shall offend one of these little ones *which believe in me*," etc. Fortunately for us, Bro. Weems uses this circumstance in his articles, and takes the position that the Savior here was speaking of those "who were really little children;" and this idea is confirmed if we observe the manner in which he designates the subject of his remarks, using the demonstrative adjective pronouns to point out those of whom he was speaking: "*This* little child," and "*these* little ones;" which to my mind actually precludes the idea of his alluding to any other but those of whom the little child present was a representative. But on another occasion he taught the capacity of children to worship God, if possible, in stronger terms than the above, where he said to the chief priests and scribes who were "sore displeased" at the children, crying: "Hosanna to the Son of David! Have ye not read, Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise." Can perfect praise be rendered where there is no capacity for faith? no power to take hold of or apprehend God? Surely not.

JOHN W. HALL.

CRAWFORD, Miss.

Only a Word.

"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Only a word! Yet it bore joy, peace and balm with it. Only a word! Yet it wrecked a noble life. It is useless for us to endeavor to believe that words have in themselves no effect; for every word spoken has either a good or bad influence on some one who hears it. We may not at the time know it, but could we read the hearts we meet we would then know how oft a little word had been a keen dart or a sweet messenger of peace. There have been many words spoken indifferently that have been the blight of many bright anticipations. On the other hand, there have been words spoken, when the heart was saddest, that have been a comfort and a blessing to it all through life.

When the time comes that no hasty, thoughtless, angry words fall from our lips, no more profanity, and all our words are fitly spoken, then we will joyfully hail the dawning of the millennium.

Angry words! O let them never
From the tongue unbridled slip;
May the heart's best impulse ever
Check them ere they soil the lip.

Would we but bear in mind that a word once uttered can never be recalled, we would, if possessed of any sensibility whatever, use them with more care. How often parents, when in company with their children, utter careless words, thinking, if they think at all, that they are too young to realize their meaning. But how different is the effect! As they advance in years they will oft remember that word, and think they have the same privilege to use it their parents had; and that word will be a guide-post, leading to darkness and unhappiness. On the other hand, how much good a single word has done can never be realized. How often, when ready to give up all hope, will the remembrance of a fond mother's word rouse all our drooping energies, and cause us to be brave once more. Or when tempted, how oft will the gentle admonition of some departed loved one strengthen us to avoid the tempter's voice. Then let us remember, and adopt the old Scottish maxim: that "every pickle makes a muckle," and never, even in jest, utter a single word that would cause another pain.

C. C. WADE.

Pastoral Visits.

MR. EDITOR: All civilized and Christian people look upon ministers of the gospel as their teachers, advisers and counselors. Public sentiment sets them up as examples and leaders of their charges, whether they are found in the house of God, in palaces or in hovels. They are not regarded as professional or ordinary men, but as the mouthpiece for God. Here, then, is a broad field for labor and usefulness in each minister's own work. He can become a missionary in his own parish. In every family he will find work to do. The afflicted are comforted by his prayers, the bereaved are soothed in the hour of grief, the widow and the orphan feel that while contending with the cold charities of the world there is one to point them to that home of everlasting rest. Many communicants are so circumstanced that they are denied attending the house of God. A visit from their pastor dispels the dark cloud that is lowering over their pathway. They feel strengthened and encouraged by these visits.

The most learned and eloquent sermons from the sacred desk may not effect as much good as pastoral visits. They are sermons within themselves—personal sermons.

In the example of the sainted Jefferson Hamilton we have a model pastor, an exemplary Christian. The afflicted and the poor were his special care. Whether in city or inland town, walking in the footsteps of his Master, he visited them. A faithful minister, a true Christian, he is now wearing the golden crown he so richly merited.

ETTA.

JACKSON, Miss., March 14, 1876.

Columbus discovered America; but, when a boy, he had as much difficulty in seeing an empty wood-box or water-pail as any other boy.

OBITUARIES.

DIED, in Thibodaux, February 21, 1876, Sister LOUISA J. SMITH, in the sixty-fourth year of her age. Sister Smith had been a resident of this community about thirty years, and the large concourse of people who assembled at the Methodist church to attend the funeral solemnities, and follow her remains to St. John cemetery for interment beside the resting-place of her late husband and two little daughters, was a silent though solemn and profound expression of the high estimation in which she was held by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who had in her life-time been attracted to her by the flow of her social, great benevolence, cordiality and social qualities.

Prominent in life's picture, Sister Smith was herself, acting her own part, imitating no one. Without affectation, her modesty and reservedness never stood in the way of an exhibition of her peculiar personality, which was fully delineated in every company, society or position in which she was found. During the late civil war the Southern soldier had a warm place in her affections and sympathies, and with great self-sacrifice and assiduity she visited him in the hospitals, bringing with her the charm of a mother, a sister's heart, and by her cheerful demeanor, her words of solace and comfort, and her kind attention in administering to his wants, she cheered the heart of many a home-sick Confederate far away from his friends. At her own house she was kind and hospitable—there was a freedom that always made her guests feel welcome and at home. Under her roof the weary itinerant especially found a sweet resting-place. Attached to her church, nothing gave her greater pleasure than the entertaining of the preachers. They were not neglected by her because she could not entertain them in the style of the more opulent. By the cordiality of her manner the wayfaring man felt not the want of the affluence of the palace.

We are sorry that we are not in possession of the details of her espousal of Christ, or the date of her connection with the church. When we first visited her house, twenty-seven years ago, she was then a warm-hearted Christian and a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and her home only interrupted her attendance upon the means of grace. The house of God was the last place she visited prior to her last illness. She died on Monday morning, and on the Wednesday evening previous she was at church, and sang. It was remarked, with more than usual spirit, as if to say:

"Then let my raptured soul
Let one sweet song be given:
Let music chord me last on earth,
And greet me first in heaven."

During her sickness she remarked to a lady friends sitting by her bedside: "I am very weak. I am too sick to live." The lady observed to her: "You are not afraid to die?" To which question she answered: "No; I am not afraid to die. I am willing to die now, if it is God's will." She remarked that her mind was constantly called out in prayer, and that she was able to look confidently up to Jesus.

Sister Smith was the daughter of Ozias Sprigg and Kitty Scruggs, and was born in the State of Virginia, December 9, 1812. Some time during her minority her parents moved to Nashville, Tenn. November 21, 1837, she was married to John B. Smith. Subsequently they moved to the State of Mississippi, and from thence, about the years 1845 to Lafourche, La. Her husband and one daughter died with yellow fever, in Thibodaux, in 1853. She was the mother of nine children, only three of whom now remain to mourn a mother gone.

LEWIS A. REED.

IN MEMORIAM OF COL. A. G. FUQUA.

The following is presented as supplemental to the resolutions in memory of Col. Fuqua, several weeks ago, unanimously adopted by the Baton Rouge Quarterly Conference:

Col. James G. Fuqua was born in Wilkinson county, in the State of Mississippi, March 2, 1822. The son of a mother rich in womanly excellencies, and possessed of rare spiritual wealth, he received and responded to the elevating influence and wise guidance which only such a mother can exercise. His boyhood was characterized by a hearty obedience, a sincere reverence, and a chivalrous, helpful service to his widowed mother. In mature manhood his filial devotion had nothing of the dry punctiliousness of mere duty, but possessed the freshness, the fervor and the spontaneity of a full-grown love. Filial piety is an axis around which a rich character is almost sure to crystallize; and in his case this was true with a decided emphasis.

To his youth was not vouchsafed the opportunity for wide school instruction. In spite of meager school furnishing, he became a well-educated man. His schools and schoolmasters were everywhere. He had the seeing eye, the hearing ear, a sound mental digestion, and the power of thorough mental assimilation. He gathered much, which became his own by right of arrangement and complete adaptation to his work. In early manhood he began the practice of law at Clinton, La., when the bar of that place numbered men of high ability. He was soon abreast of the foremost, and ever after held place in the front rank. During the war with Mexico he responded to the call for volunteers by organizing a company of riflemen, which he led to the seat of war. Although no opportunity for field service was afforded, yet he and his men bravely endured all the inconveniences, the drudgeries and hazards of the camp and the march.

When secession by separate State action was proposed in Louisiana, he in many public addresses urged the people of his district to oppose the movement, believing that Southern aggrievances could not be remedied by that policy. He was elected to a seat in the convention which was to decide the action of the State. He fully comprehended the magnitude of the issues presented. The grandeur of the past, the mighty responsibilities of the then, and the disastrous possibilities of the future, passed before him in solemn procession, and stirred his soul to its utmost depths. His address to the convention is said to have been marked by a masterly discussion of the subject—a pathos and sublimity of appeal which made it the distinguished utterance of that occasion. He entered the army as a captain, and in the battle of Shiloh was so severely wounded that full field service became impracticable, and his health unfavorably affected it for the remainder of his days. Early in life he entered the church, and was always a liberal contributor to all its interests. In his everyday life there was a genuine, generous kindliness, which evoked respect and secured confidence. In his domestic relations there was a faithfulness, a tenderness, a devotion and a liberal providence which made home pleasant to his guests, and to his family the abode of a pure, free joy. Equilibrium was his distinguishing characteristic. In him was that true balance, product of rightly distributed force.

Faultlessness is not asserted, but there were of the minor sort, which, though undesirable, do not seriously mar, but serve to remind the strongest of their weakness, and to emphasize the teaching that in Christ alone can humanity find completeness and strength.

He was called away on the twenty-first of December, and peacefully departed.

The guardianship of the God of the widow and the orphan be with the bereaved family of my departed friend.

P. LAY.

MRS. PATTIE T. SPEED, wife of Judge J. H. Speed, of Marion, Ala., died February 20, 1876, of consumption. Each year from the jeweled thread of friendship some gem is taken—in the sunny home some breach is made. For months and years the eyes of affection watched the slow progress of the fatal malady as it made insidious advances upon the delicate frame, but hope always whispered: "Not yet; a little longer she shall be yours;" and until a few hours before she left us could not realize that we *must* give her up. Alas! we know the genial smile and words will never more greet us here, only "where the faded flowers shall freshly blow" can we see, blooming again in heavenly strength, the frail, beautiful flower that faded so soon after its maturity. Her life was lovely, good and pure, gentle and loving.

Chosen to be a mother to those whose early childhood had been bereft of a mother's care, the warm affection and gentle influence of her husband's children grew worthily and successfully she filled a place so difficult. She had been a Christian for years. In her girlhood she became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, after her marriage joined the church of her husband, the Methodist Episcopal South. Her delicate health and family cares prevented her frequent attendance upon public services. Her religious duties were not on this account neglected, and from which she was accustomed to derive comfort and strength will be sadly missed by the loved ones, who find so many passages marked by the feeble hand often turned the sacred pages to point those promises in which that never failing resignation and perfect peace that were in dying hour were satisfactory proof that death was "swallowed up in victory." There were many ties that bound her to earth. Little children need her motherly care, and one especially—a dear little daughter—claimed her tenderest solicitude. Entirely conscious that she was on the very verge of death, trusting all to God, "doeth all things well," she passed away, leaving the precious little ones who had preceded her to that smiling clime where a mother finds her children.

Mrs. Speed was the daughter of Rev. Rachel Pack, and was married to Rev. J. H. Speed December 20, 1854. May her husband and children, father, mother, brothers and sisters so live that they may meet where all families are gathered.

Where the links, each other lose,
Age with age no more.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the H. W. L. Grange, No. 161, March 11, 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased almighty God to take from our midst our beloved and worthy chaplain, A. M. KEAN, a charter member of our grange, favorably known by this community as a good neighbor and citizen, a devoted husband and indulgent parent; he moved from Poplar Grove, in this parish, in January last, to this parish, East Baton Rouge, on the plantation of Mr. Henry Von Phul, only a few days from where he was called to his eternal home on Friday, February 11, at twelve o'clock, M., in the eighth year of his age, the prime of life, leaving a large and dependent family to mourn his loss;

Resolved, That in his death we feel a loss, and regret we were not able to give him the attention in his sickness that was due by our order.

Resolved, That in token of our respect and esteem for our deceased and worthy chaplain we will wear the badge of mourning for thirty days, during which time our hall and his seat be draped in the emblem of woe.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our deeply bereaved family our fullest sympathy and fraternal condolence.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the record of our grange, a copy to be furnished to his family, and also published in the West Baton Rouge *Planter*, Baton Rouge *Advocate*, NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and other papers.

JAS. L. LOUPPE,
Master of Grange No. 161.
N. A. DUGLASS,
Secretary.

DEAR little ALBERT STEPHENS BUMEAS, grandson of T. Y. and A. E. Strong, and son of William T. and Sue Burgers, was born November 25, 1873, at Chunkey Station, Newton county, Miss., died of membranous croup, February 1876, aged two years, two months and twenty-two days. Dear little Albert was a sprightly child in body and mind; but in his infinite wisdom, saw fit to take from us. We therefore pray for grace and submissive to the divine will.

THOMAS Y. ARMSTRONG.

The Christian's armor will rust except it be furbished with the oil of prayer.

No merchant trades with more certainty as a praying saint.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1876.

WILD ROSES.

BY EDNAH FAWCETT.

O long, serene midsummer days
Of ripening fruit and yellowed grain,
How sweetly, by dim woodland ways,
In tangled hedge or leafy lane,
Pale wild rose thickets, you unfold
Those pale pink stars with hearts of gold!

Your sleek patrician sisters dwell
On lawns where gleams the shrub's stiff mask,
Or fairest gardens, tended well,
Near polished walk and quaint kiosk,
Proud flaunt their colors regal—
They bloom on Beauty's fragrant breast!

But you in lowly calm abide,
Sought by the bee! save by breeze or bee;
You know what splendor, pomp and pride
Befell your brilliant sisters see;
What sorrow, too, and bitter fears,
What mad farewells and hopeless tears!

How some are kept in old, dear books,
That once in bridal wreaths were worn;
How some are kissed, with tender looks,
And later tossed aside with scorn;
How some their fatuous petals lay
On icy foreheads pale as they!

While these truths you vaguely guess,
Abloom in many lonesome spot,
Sweet wild roses, may you bless
The fate that rules your modest lot;
Else rosier shame did meekly stand
Before the ladies of their land!

Atlantic Monthly.

Aunt Hannah on "Preachin'."

BY MAJASA.

Well, if some folks ain't mighty unreasonable," exclaimed Aunt Hannah as she hobbled into the large kitchen. "I was comin' out of the meetin'-house this mornin'," and the old lady brought her cane down with an emphasis that showed she was in earnest; "as I was comin' out the meetin'-house door Bro. Jones stopped to shake hands, and says he: 'We don't hear such preachin' every day.' 'No,' says I, 'but we have just as good.' 'But our preacher don't tell it like Dr. Smithson does,' he walked away with the solemnest face, as though our poor meetin' house was dreadfully to be pitied because that tall preacher couldn't stretch out his long arms, to get off fine words in the pulpit every Sunday mornin'.

Now our preacher is a good man, mighty good man, and preached good sermons, and he's a good pastor too, and visits all round, and looks, and looks after the lambs of the flock, and some that aren't lambs, I keep neither, but mother-like, as the folks all know it, and that church is twice as full as when he came; but if some man with a big name happens to come along in fine clothes, and preaches a hyfalutin' sermon, with lots of stories in it, there's always some folks ready to get all our preacher's faithful labors, and these folks begin to whine and say, 'Oh, dear, if we could only have that preacher all the time,'" and the old lady untied her bonnet strings with a jerk, and settled back in her easy chair much out of breath.

"But, aunt," said John, "you can't blame folks for liking to hear sweet preaching, do you?"

"No, I don't, if they'll just remember that there's other things in the world just as useful as fine speaking, and a heap more so, and you'll mind, John, if you live as long as I have. Now, I thought the preacher did talkable well this mornin', though I'd rather had something about grace and salvation, and God's love to poor sinners, in the place of what he called philosophy, and the meaning of them folks—what did he call 'em? And one of his stories was not reverent to me; but I 'spose he'll say that's because I'm old-fashioned. But I didn't mean to fault the preacher, John; 'tisn't right when he's preachin' the gospel, and the preacher did speak once about prayer and duty and work born of prayerful, and gettin' its reward. But, John, you can't tell what kind of a man a preacher is by just one sermon, and all that will down, too, don't swallow don't make a summer,' as I don't like to see our pastor looked askance at after years of hard work by some one that we saw this time for the first time. And now we've got a good, faithful pastor, why can't we be satisfied to let well enough alone? And there's another thing, John; if I'd only known it a little sooner I would have saved me lots of worryin' over things. These folks that keep complainin' so much about the preacher, and keep sayin' we oughter have a smarter man, and that the church's runnin' all out, and such like unchristian talk, aren't generally the folks that's worth much to the church, now. They ain't the ones that's always to prayer-meetin' rainy nights, and Sunday-school cold mornin's, they don't pay the lion of the preacher's livin' neither. But some day, when a new preacher comes along, then they're all at the door, clean down to the baby, if they haven't been there for a month afore, and the first thing you hear they're so 'fraid the church is goin' down unless they get a new preacher, or unless suthin's done," the old lady gave her chair an impatient twitch back from the fire as she warmed with her subject. "It seems to me you are rather hard on Bro. Jones and the rest of his set, don't, Hannah," said John mildly, but slowly, in order to keep the tone down in his voice.

"I don't want to be uncharitable to nobody"—the indignant tone was growing softer—"'specially to some of the brethren and sisters in the church; but, John, I want you to grow up to be a pillar in the church, like your Uncle Josiah was, and the way to begin it isn't gruffly to find fault with the preacher; and I saw Bro. Jones talkin' to you, tryin' to draw you over to his side. Now, as I said, I want you to grow up to be a pillar in the church, and take your Uncle Josiah's place; he was a deacon nigh on to forty years. And I want you to be turned out of the straight and narrer way, and stumblin' up for your pastor 'cause some folks grumble and find fault with him. You'll always find such folks, and I want you to know how to meet 'em. Don't stop to argue or dispute with 'em; that's just what they like, and the devil, too, likes to see folks to disputin' about doctrines and laws, so they won't have time to keep 'em. You can't make folks see what they shut their eyes agin for fear of seein'. You just ask the brother or sister if they were sick last prayer meetin' night, and tell 'em what a good meetin' we had, and ask 'em if the roads were so muddy or dusty that they couldn't get to Sunday-school, and tell 'em what a mighty interestin' lesson we had. I've found such talk makes 'em have less to say directly. If them folks had the new preacher, do you 'spose they'd be satisfied after the new wore off? Why, John, I don't b'leve the 'postle Paul or the angel Gabriel would be good enough for 'em to listen to faithful every mornin' and night, and prayer meetin' and church meetin' for one hull year! I don't b'lieve they'd go to meetin' through thick and thin that long unless they or some of their kin could lead the singin', or the prayin', or exortin', or had the first seats in the synagogue.

"You see they seem to think they can go to meetin' when they feel like it. I wonder if their hired help didn't feel like churnin' some day, or their Mike wouldn't feed the horses 'cause he didn't feel like it, how long would it be before they'd have to hunt for another house to live in?

"Your Uncle Josiar used to say, 'Come, Hannah, it's time to go,' every Sunday mornin' reg'lar, rain or shine, and the Lord was good to him, for the last Sunday he lived he went to meetin' just the same as he had for forty years, and the next Sunday"—and the old lady's voice grew tremulous—"the next Sunday they sung over his coffin his favorite hymn, 'Jerusalem, my happy home,' and the preacher broke down and cried when he told how he'd miss him, and said he'd gone

> Where congregations ne'er break up,
> And Sabbaths never end."

By this time the old lady's tears were falling fast, and John laid one hand tenderly on her shoulder, and said earnestly: "Aunt Hannah, God helping me, I will be faithful to the church and the minister. Pray that Uncle Josiah's mantle may fall on me."—*Interior.*

The Foot and Its Coverin'.

The human foot, in its natural form and comeliness, is one of the most beautiful objects for contemplation. Its graceful lines of curvature, its lithe and supple tissues, its fairy lightness and delicacy of construction, combined with its immense capacities for sustaining weight, and executing intricate movements, render it at once a mechanism of surpassing wonder and admiration. No artificial substitute, in case of loss has ever approached the original; and, at best, all such efforts have proved but clumsy and inadequate makeshifts.

But few eyes have ever rested upon a perfect foot—so unavoidable are those physical and organic defects perpetuated and handed down from parent to offspring—the sad heritage of ignorance, for which no patrimony can compensate.

Yet, even in this state of imperfection, the foot of an infant is still beautiful; and, while it escapes the deforming grasp of the modern shoe, continues to exhibit those wondrous capacities which, alas! are certain to succumb to subsequent abuse. Thus it happens that a healthy, well-formed, natural foot, at adult age, is the rarest of exhibitions; while a secure tread, a safe step, a firm gait and graceful carriage, with ease and comfort, without fatigue and suffering, are certainly not often to be met.

Experience of surgeons proves that a large proportion of sprained joints, ruptured ligaments and fractured limbs are the legitimate consequence of defective, deformed and weakened feet. All this is the direct result of failure to comprehend the simple and beautiful mechanism of the organs of locomotion, or to understand the anatomy of the foot as a magnificent series of arches, perfectly adapted to sustain the weight of the body, while in the capacity of a living and growing machine it enables us to move about with comfort and facility, in obedience to our wishes and necessities.

The power and efficacy of the foot is destroyed or largely lessened by unnatural pressure. If you would prove this, let me ask you who have worn the old-fashioned shoe for a life-time, to experiment with your toes and see how much strength they possess. Of course they should be vigorous and powerful; they should possess muscular force sufficient to support the entire weight of the body; but the wedging, cramping system of the old shoe destroys the power of the toes by inducing partial paralysis—for any physician will tell you that absolute loss of power may be brought about by long-continued pressure—renders natural, elegant, graceful and unrestrained locomotion impossible, and induces more suffering than any other error that can be named.

It is safe to say that no single subject is of greater interest or importance to civilized human beings than the construction of covering for the feet; for our northern climate, with its great extremes of temperature, its diversified seasons, and its sudden changes, it is necessary that our foot clothing should be adapted to a variety of conditions. Especially is it desirable that the feet should be protected from cold and moisture, and from sudden, extreme and prolonged changes of temperature, as well as from those injuries which locomotion among harsh and rude substances would surely occasion. For the protection of the feet from violence and climatic exposures, it has been found desirable to cover them with the prepared skins of animals. This formed the earliest foot clothing of which we have any knowledge, and has been employed in all ages, alike by the savage and the civilized. Science has not been able to surpass it by the use of any manufactured fabric. To-day, as in all the past, "there's nothing like leather" from which to fabricate the needed clothing for the feet. Its excellencies are many; and if it were the custom of shoemakers intelligently to mold their foot clothing so that the members which they clothe would not be distorted thereby, and to use the best skins, properly prepared, nothing more could be desired. But the truth is that very imperfect material is constantly employed, and the form into which that material is wrought has been, among all civilized nations, radically wrong, having very slight reference to the form of the foot, and still less to the various duties imposed upon it.—*From an address by Joel McComber, Esq.*

Origin of Surnames.

We have at different times given something on the origin of English surnames. These, it will be remembered, were not generally adopted until the close of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century. The following, from the New York *Observer*, contains some things not contained in what we have given:

The system in use with English-speaking people was of slow growth, and many of the common surnames owe their existence to the expedients which were resorted to while the system was developing. The occupation or residence once added became part of the name when the occasion of its adoption was forgotten. Many names established in this way explain themselves, while others cannot be understood without tracing them back to the old English or Latin. Of the first class, Mason, Baker, Farmer, Shepherd and Cooper; Chapman, a trader, from *chepe*, a market; Sutor, a not very common name, meaning in old English and Latin, shoemaker; and Spencer, from *dispensator*, or, dispenser; and of the second class, Smith, in Anglo-Saxon, meant to smite, and was applied to all those occupations in which success depended upon a strong arm. The frequent use of the name is thus explained. *Gow* has in Scotland the meaning of our word smith, and the Gows were so numerous that many changed their name to Smith. The termination *ward* indicates a keeper; Woodward was in early days a keeper of a forest—perhaps the king's—and Durward was a doorkeeper. The special business of the keeper is expressed in the beginning of each word. The Earls, Lords, Deacons, Squires and Chamberlains can trace their names back to some forgotten holder of an office or dignity.

A very general attempt was made by adding *son*, or its equivalent, to the father's name, to put an end to the confusion which a scarcity of names naturally caused. Johnson, Peterson, Sullivan, and other names of a similar termination, are examples of this. The same idea is expressed by adding *ing*. Browning means the son of Brown, whose name was probably suggested by his color, since color or height, or any personal peculiarity, was often mentioned when names failed. In Hebrew, *Ben* is prefixed; in Welsh, *Ap*; in Scotch, *Mac*; and Russian, *Vitch* is added. The Welsh also joined with the name of the son that of the father in the possessive case, John William's told briefly that William was John's father; and when in the course of time the idea of possession was lost, Williams became a family surname. John John's was changed into John Jones by careless pronunciation, and Jones is now the commonest of all Welsh names. Names of French origin are known by prefixes, *de*, *du*, *des*, *de la*, and by a number of suffixes, among which *ville* is the most common.

A family living on a hill were called from the location—Hill or Hills—and the name Underhill applied to those on the edge of the plain. Wood, Atwood, Lake, Rivers, Pond, and other terms of the same character, when first introduced, were no more a part of the name of those on whom they were fixed than the postoffice to which letters are sent is of the person to whom the letters are addressed.

Religion of the Abyssinians.

A writer in the *New York Times*, who is apparently well posted on the subject, has a long article descriptive of the Christianity of the Abyssinians. He remarks that it is a fine phrase to call this a "barrier between the Mohammedan government and a Christian mountaineers," and it excites sympathy to be told that, however ignorant and obscure this Christian community may be, "their differences from us are only a matter of education or language or dress." "I don't know much about the state of religion and morals in England," he continues, "but if I thought that the American Christian differed from the Abyssinian only in the above particulars I should desire to turn Moslem." The religion of the Abyssinians is an odd jumble of Judaism, fetichism, superstition, mixed with some of the theologic dogmas of Christianity. Although two-thirds of the Abyssinians are nominally Christians, they are divided into diverse tribes, with different dialects. There are two communities—the Voited, small in numbers, and the Kemanies, about 100,000 which profess no known religion. Throughout all the territory Moslems are dispersed, who are more devout and better instructed in their religion than the Christians in theirs. In the interior of the country of Dembea the Abyssinians are black, have a particular language, and are Moslems. The people in the east of the country of the Gallas hate the Christians and believe in Mohammed. There are also the Changuellas, southwest of Thegri, who live like animals in holes in the ground, and seem to have no religion. Some of the Abyssinians profess Judaism, and expect the Messiah, who will reign over the whole of Ethiopia; their priests are and must be eunuchs. The Abyssinian Christians of all sorts number about 2,000,000; the other third of the people, 1,000,000, is simply pagan. The state of morals is represented as being fully as bad as before the flood, and for which the world received the doom of drowning.

What the key is to the watch prayer is to our graces—it winds them up and sets them going.

Religious Intelligence.

—The suit for the possession of Logan's chapel, in Blount county, East Tenn., has been decided in favor of the Methodist Church South, and the Northern Church will not appeal.

—The time for the meeting of the General Conference of the Reformed Episcopal Church has been postponed from the tenth of May to the twelfth of July. The place for the session of the Conference remains unchanged—namely, Ottawa, Canada.

—The eighth annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Congregational Church was held at Boston, on January 4. The receipts of the year amounted to $75,000. The Woman's Board now has 12 branches and 800 auxiliaries. It supports 50 missionaries, and 50 Bible women and native teachers.

—The *Congregationalist*, in an article discussing the question of the banishment of Roger Williams, shows that Williams at the time was not a Baptist, but a Congregational minister, and that his banishment was not for Baptist principles, or because of his tolerant spirit, but because he promulgated sentiments dangerous to the peace of the State.

—The Sultan visits the mosque in Constantinople every Friday, and this custom makes a weekly pageant. Soldiers and gaily-dressed civilians line the streets through which he passes, and vehicles are kept out of the way. A discharge of cannon announces his departure from the palace, and as he walks along in the midst of his attendants the spectators cheer lustily.

—Miss Charlotte Maria Tucker, the well-known A. L. O. E. of Sunday school literature, whose departure for India as a zenana laborer has been noticed by the religious papers, is to have her future home at Umritzur, in the Punjaub. She is employed by the Indian Female Normal Society. Miss Tucker recently showed her interest in the women of India by offering a purse of $100 for the best poem in Bengali on "The Lord Christ." It was competed for by women only, and the prize was divided between two Bengali women, both wives of Christian husbands. Their poems, it is said, judging from the English translations of them, have some real merit.

IRELAND.—The Dublin *Daily Express* of December 23 contains the following letter: "The religious interest in this town Donegal is spreading far and wide. A large hall in the place is crowded nightly, persons sitting in the aisles, on the platform and table, and others standing outside. Many have come, during the last few nights, through darkness and storm, two or three miles from the country. The preacher is Rev. O. E. Leonard, the clergyman from Ameglea. A very large number of persons profess conversion. A Young Men's Praying Band already numbers one hundred members. The whole place is stirred. There has been nothing like it since 1859."

—The *Sunday School Times* says that Presbyterian missionary work among the Chinese on the Pacific coast makes progress. The congregation grows larger. The weekly prayer meeting, which began with two or three, has now from twenty-five to forty in attendance. The *Presbyterian Monthly Record* tells of a Chinese young woman's mission band, of which the missionary contributions are liberal. It also reports that a Chinese convert has been employed to superintend a Chinese Sunday school of one hundred and fifty, and to do missionary work among its attendants. Ten converts are already studying to labor among their people as teachers and evangelists. All these are house servants, and are cut off from the society of pagan Chinese because of their Christian profession.

—The great obstacle with which the missionaries among the Zulus have to contend is polygamy. The exchange of wives for cattle, as a source of revenue, ease and luxury, has irresistible fascination for the owner of a kraal. Mr. Tyler, in the *Missionary Herald*, says that it is not uncommon for Zulu men to set themselves in a circle, after listening to an affecting gospel sermon, and while the snuff-box is passing round, speak in this wise: "The missionary tells the truth. But how can we who are polygamists, become Christians? Let not those entangled as we are give heed to the missionary's words." He also mentions the case of a Zulu anxious to be a Christian and regardless of the sneers of his heathen neighbors, but who has two wives and children with each, and cannot persuade himself to give one of them up.

—The greatest hinderance in the way of missionary effort on the Island of Jamaica has been the want of education among the masses. It is, therefore, gratifying to notice the progress which has been made in this respect since the enlightened administration of Sir John Peter Grant. Ten years ago the government spent about $6,000 a year for schools, while it gave about $250,000 in stipends to the Episcopal clergy. The disestablishment of the Episcopal Church has relieved the revenue from this great burden, and a large sum is now annually free for purposes of education. The government gives full support to only two schools, which are normal institutions; but it bestows grants-in-aid upon a great number of schools partly supported by individuals, and by the churches, which have earnestly seconded the liberal policy of the administration. During 1874 these grants-in-aid amounted to $71,465, while the total sum of $169,530 was expended by government, churches and individuals for purposes of education. The schools, which are constantly rising in grade and efficiency, were 709 in number, and 50,635 children were on the rolls. This is a vast improvement, although more than one-half of the children are still without instruction. In the degree in which education pervades this ignorant community the religious progress of Jamaica will become more rapid and secure.

Our Young People.

THE ORIOLES.

Four little months agape forever;
Four little throats which are never full!
Four little nestlings who disobey
One big worm, by a mighty pull.

Upon a limb—the lazy fellows!—
Perches the father bird and gay,
Proud of his coat of black and yellow,
Always singing throughout the day.

Close at their side the watchful mother,
Quietly sober in dress and song,
Chooses her place and asks no other,
Flying and gleaning all day long.

Four little months in their grave soon gather;
Four little throats in time are filled;
Four little nestlings quite apart bear
Spreading their wings for the sun to gild.

Lazy no longer sits the father—
His is the care of the singing school:
He must teach them to fly, and gather
Spread-out worms by the nearest pool.

Swinging away on the shaking branches,
Under the light of the happy sun,
Prepping through the avenues—
Father Oriole's work is done.

Four little beaks their mouths embolden,
Four little throats are round and strong;
Four little nestlings, fledged and golden,
Graduate to the world of song.

The Patience Story.

Wilhelmina Albrecht lived in one of the little hamlets that nestle in the valleys of the Tyrol.

It was winter. Gray clouds hovered around the white heads of the mountains, hiding them quite out of sight. The snow came whirling down almost every day, and Wilhelmina was lonely.

Knitting long socks for five shining needles was her only employment; for her mother said, "Little girls should not get under foot," when Wilhelmina attempted to assist her in the simple house-work; and old blind Fritz, the dog, was her only play-fellow, for she had no brothers or sisters.

Her father, Karl Albrecht, was a wood-carver, and once in a while he would lay aside the wonderful hollow chisel, which he called his dearest Hohlmeissel, and which was almost the only tool he used in his dainty craft, to take his little Wilhelmina on his knee and sing her some quaint old song, or tell her a story; but usually he sat quite silent and busy at his table, and seemed interested in nothing that was not box, bowl or fir-wood.

One day, when it was very dreary out of doors and very still within, and Wilhelmina had knit till her fingers ached, she somehow got her yarn in a snarl, and in trying to disentangle it she pulled out her needles and unraveled nearly all her work, when she dashed the whole upon the floor and began to cry.

Good Karl Albrecht looked over his spectacles at his daughter and then at his work, and concluded to finish a rose he had begun before he talked, for he could never talk and work at the same time.

Wilhelmina began to cry louder, and rattled her wooden shoes together in a very distressing way.

"What is the matter, little one?" asked the father kindly. "Patience; we will soon rearrange the knitting. Why dost thou cry over so small a trouble? Life is long and sad, and tears never turned a mill; dry thine eyes, my Wilhelmina," and he untwisted the yarn with careful hands, and picked up the runaway stitches as quickly and easily as one pulls primroses in May.

"I am not crying over the knitting or the yarn," said Wilhelmina with a long sob.

"So?" replied the father, gently stroking the child's braids; "tell me about it."

"I'm tired of everything," she went on; "tired of the snow and the dark days. I long for the summer, when I can go again with Aunt Tessa and Uncle Frederic to the pasture on the mountain-side, and watch the black-faced kids, and see the Kitzkamp and the Back Kog Furri into fire as the sun rises. Oh, I'm so tired of the winter, and the narrow, silent house!"

"So, so, I understand," said the father, still more gently, patting the bridled hair. "But the winter might bring thee pleasure, my child, if thou couldst be patient. Wait, I will tell thee a story, and perhaps that will help thee when the days are long and the yarn snarls."

"Once upon a time there was a little girl named Ulrica, and she was quite like thee, my Wilhelmina.

"One morning she awoke and saw, what do you think—the white beds of her father and mother, and the window shaded by the curtain edged with knotted fringe? Oh, no; she saw a strange, high room, that she had never seen before, and all the furniture in it was her bed, a chair, and a tall embroidery frame covered with canvas marked for working. Near the frame lay a mass of dingy, dusty threads.

"Beside her bed stood an old woman, who bade her rise.

"'Child,' said the old woman, 'thy wants shall be supplied, but thou canst not leave this room till thou hast finished this piece of tapestry. Whether the time be long or short remains with thee; when thou hast finished this work I will immediately release thee,' and then she vanished.

"For a long time Ulrica wept and beat her hands, and cried aloud for help; but it was useless—no one heard her.

"At last she began studying the design marked upon the canvas stretched on the embroidery frame, but to her it was meaningless. Then she began working, and when she set one stitch six appeared, and when she drew out one thread from the mass six threads came out straight and smooth for working; when she was cross and impatient, however, six stitches disappeared whenever she touched the canvas, and it was quite impossible for her to pull out even one thread from the bunch.

"Observing this, Ulrica determined to be careful and patient in future, and so well did she succeed that at the end of a year and a day the tapestry was done. 'Twas early twilight when she set the last stitch, and as she looked she did not at first see the figure standing beside her. It was the old woman; but as Ulrica looked at her she changed into a beautiful young woman, her black dress became a gown of shining white, and when she spoke her voice sounded like the sweetest music.

"'Thou hast done well, Ulrica. Behold!' said the shining one. Then Ulrica saw some of the dingy threads had become fine spun gold, and others the sacred colors, blue and red, and some were green and violet; and the design, which had been to her so meaningless, was a lovely picture of the holy Christ blessing the little children.

"'Ah, my daughter,' said good Father Albrecht, 'no matter if our home is lowly, and our work apparently poor and mean, God sets us in our place, and appoints our task; and if we do our work well, and with a cheerful spirit, I'm sure he'll sometimes show us, in the mansion his beloved Son has prepared for us, the lovely picture of a useful life our patient toil has wrought.'

"'And what is the name of this story, father?' asked Wilhelmina.

"'I will call it "The Patience Story," my Wilhelmina, and I hope thou will always remember it,' said the father. And Wilhelmina did remember it so well that when she died, many years after, a very old woman, all the people who knew her said: 'Hers was a useful life; we bless her memory.'"—*Ethereal Christian.*

Doing Nothing.

Mr. Berryer, who was one of the greatest French statesmen of the present century, in his youth was very lazy. His masters had great trouble in making him submit to school discipline; the under masters quite despaired of him, and went one day to tell the head master that this boy would never do anything, and that they could not make anything of him. He sent for him into his study, and said to him:

"My boy, work is disagreeable to you, and you think that happiness consists in doing nothing. Well, come into my study; you can look at me while I am at work; that won't fatigue you, and you will do nothing. But let us well understand each other—nothing of any kind, remember."

The boy was delighted. The first hour passed away to the great pleasure of the scholar. He congratulated himself on neither having to open his dictionary nor learn his rudiments by heart. At the end of an hour and a half he had enjoyed the delights of fancy. He put out his arm to take a book. The master stopped him at once.

"You forget your agreement; you are to do nothing. To read is to do something. Enjoy the permission I have given you; do nothing."

The boy began to discover that the pleasure of doing nothing soon became monotonous. He hazarded some questions; the master did not reply. Then, when he had come to the end of the page he was writing, he said:

"My boy, each has his taste; you have that of doing nothing, I have that of working; I do not trouble you, so do not disturb me."

Young Berryer could scarcely help saying that it would be difficult for him to find happiness much longer in such patience. At the end of three hours the master got up, and went to take a walk under the shade of the trees in the park. As soon as he came into the garden he wished to leave his master and go with the school-fellows, who were having a merry game. The master held him by the arm:

"You are not thinking of our agreement. Playing is doing something. Remain by my side; we will walk up and down the avenue, or you can sit down, if you like it better."

But the boy had enough of doing nothing. He was very willing to promise to learn his lessons in order to escape to his playmates.

WHAT IT MEANS.—A little girl used to go to church. She was only between four and five years of age—quite a little girl—but she listened to her minister. She knew that he would tell her good things, and she wanted to learn. Once, when she reached home from church, she said to her mother:

"Mother, I can tell you a little of Mr. H.'s sermon. He said: 'Touch not the unclean thing.'"

The mother wished to know whether her dear little daughter understood the meaning of these words. So she replied:

"Then, my dear child, if Mr. H. said so, I hope you will take care in the future not to touch things that are dirty."

The little girl smiled, and answered: "O mother, I know very well what he meant."

"What did he mean?" said the mother.

"He meant sins," said the child; "and it is all the same as if Mr. H. had said: 'You must not tell lies, nor do what your mother forbids you to do, nor play on Sunday, nor be cross, nor do things that are bad or wrong.' The Bible means that a sinful thing is an unclean thing."

TEN FAIRIES.—Shall we call them fairies? I think we will, for you will all know just what they are when you have read the story. A French book says there was once a lazy girl who would do nothing, but yet always wanted to be comfortable. So she asked her fairy godmother to give her somebody to do everything for her. Immediately ten little people, called dwarfs, came to her. They dressed her, and combed her hair and fed her; but still this lazy girl was not happy, for she was afraid they might some time leave her. "To prevent that," said the godmother, "I will place them permanently in your ten little fingers." And there they are.

So much for the story. Now with ten quick, strong, nimble fingers, always ready to help, each other to do things; shall we ever be so lazy as to let them be idle, while we ask somebody else to do what we might do and ought to do ourselves?

A very small man observed that he had two negative qualities—he never day long in bed, and he never wanted a great coat.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, Publisher.

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A Word Behind Thee.

The prophet's reference may be to the voice of conscience. The teachers were not to be removed into a corner any more, but "thine eyes shall see thy teachers." Beyond this the inward monitor was no longer to be silenced, and its testimony was not to be doubtful. "And thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way; walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand and when ye turn to the left." God is evermore speaking to men's consciences, and never more clearly and powerfully than in these times. But the controlling influence of this divine voice is fearfully neglected and resisted.

Looking at the world and its ways we may sometimes be tempted to doubt the existence of conscience, and to question whether the Spirit everywhere reproves men of sin. The manifestations of depravity are so flagrant, the world is so filled with crime, selfishness and evil passions, and the labor of bringing men to Christ is so difficult, that we might think that God has measurably left human souls to their own depraved and perverted wills. There is doubtless a lamentable deadness of conscience in society, in business, and even within the circles of religious profession; but still there never was so much light, nor light so generally diffused, and the Holy Spirit was never busier in moving upon the hearts of the people.

There is the consciousness of this inward voice in nearly every one. If it was felt and acknowledged by the heathen, it must be confessed as more sharply and actively present in those who have been reared amidst the institutions of Christianity. Our young people can scarcely divest themselves of the sense of religious obligation, and that God is directly dealing with them as the children of manifold mercies and privileges. In all their wanderings from the Father's house, and in all their straying from the paths of virtue, there is a word behind them sounding in their ears. No backslider has departed from the path of duty without realizing in the first instance, and in every step of his subsequent downfall, that this warning voice was calling. Its tones of expostulation, reproach and condemnation have been hushed partially, they have been disregarded, and their distinctness has gradually died away, but they have been heard. No sinner of any sort lives and riots in forbidden indulgence who has not been followed long and far, and who does not still in some degree feel that divine mercy pursues and strives to overtake and arrest him in his career.

It is related of the King of Macedon that he assigned to one of his attendants the duty of often rehearsing this admonition in the royal presence: "Remember, Philip, that thou art mortal." There is a word that follows us all, from the highest to the lowest, and the message speaks to every heart: "This is the way; walk ye in it." It is not the perfunctory utterance of a paid courtier, but the Holy Spirit whispering in the conscience, and pointing to the shining path of duty and righteousness. There is in men something that responds to the word of God, and truth has an ally and friend in the human breast. When we turn to the right hand, and when we turn to the left, it is present to direct our course, to warn against the wrong, and to lead us to choose the right. We may assume this in our endeavors to influence men religiously. The more we appeal to conscience the better. The teaching which awakens it and brings it into healthy activity is the best. The intellect and the natural affections may be stirred, while the conscience remains comparatively torpid. To affect the last is the main thing in a genuine revival of religion. There is much waste of time in the effort to convince the understanding, and people are often moved to tears without feeling the sinfulness of sin. An ounce of real conscience in an awakened soul is worth more than a river of tears, or a volume of mental assent to the general doctrines of Christianity.

It is the conscience element in religion first needs at this time to be made prominent. Without a deep sense of guilt and condemnation repentance is superficial, and men, without any radical change, glide into a state of false security. The mind and the emotional nature have been aroused, but the moral sense has not been correspondingly quickened. Daubing with untempered mortar is an ancient device, and also modern. The temper in genuine gospel mortar is this tender and acute sense of right and wrong, and the restored dominion and enthronement of conscience in the soul. The publican who cried, "God, be merciful to me, a sinner," had an awakened conscience. He was arraigned at this bar, and pleaded guilty.

It is stated as a mark of the true believer that he regards this voice of God: "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way; walk ye in it." Not all, however, who name the name of Christ are obedient to the admonition. What strange things some professors of religion do, and even glory in their shame. They can patronize the theater, encourage promiscuous dancing, be careless about paying their debts, and give themselves up to worldliness, and still suppose themselves to be Christians. They can be indifferent to the great enterprises of the church, negligent about their personal religious devotions, almost strangers to earnest prayer and the communion of saints, and yet imagine that they are something better than those who make no claims to piety. Surely they must be hiding from the voice of the Lord God, or they have stopped their ears, that it may not disturb them.

There is a word behind every Christian, but unfortunately not every one listens to it. There are other voices to which they yield—that of the tempter, the lusts of the flesh, the pride of life and covetousness—and the sound of God's voice is drowned. The path of duty is not hard to find if we have the desire to know and follow it. It is to be feared that with thousands the light that is in them has become darkness. They have so long and so persistently turned to their own way, and trifled with their serious convictions, that the word behind them seems but the feeble echo of a long-past experience.

Mexico. Homeward.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 2, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: On last evening (Wednesday) we had sixty-five persons present, all Mexicans, in our "Templo Evangelio!"—a very good week-night congregation for some other places besides Mexico. The preaching, singing and praying was all in Spanish. I wish you could have dropped in and sat down on one of the "amen" chairs, and enjoyed the flood of light which the chandelier pours over the audience. Your heart would have been moved, I know, to pray earnestly for the pouring out of that true light upon these minds that now seek for the truth as it is in Christ. Forty days, without ceasing, was a long time for the apostles to wait and pray that the Spirit might come upon them. The Holy Spirit himself must have aided their steadiness of purpose, their importunate cry, their unutterable groanings, holding an anguish of desire that no words could syllable. It was like the notes of that unearthly cornet that preceded the "ten words" which God himself spoke on Sinai. How many days have we prayed continuously for the fulfillment of his promise: "I will send him unto you"—"Without me ye can do nothing?" Doubtless those who have labored here, and have themselves tasted the good word of God and the powers of the world to come, have cried often for a revival of God's work among this people. For three years in some places, for five in others, and ten in others, the preparatory distribution and reading of the Scriptures, the preaching of the doctrine of justification by faith, and the urging the necessity of a new heart, have been going on; is it not full time to expect fruit? Why may not these simple-hearted, dying multitudes at once receive all the precious discoveries, I may call them, in experimental religion which have marked the history of the Protestant churches during now a hundred years, both in England and the United States. Surely wisdom and truth and power may be transported, as well as science and art, and the peculiar wealth of distinct latitudes. Truth was as fully intended for the "market places" of earth as any other precious commodity; where men most congregate Wisdom exposes her wares, unequaled by the "gold of Ophir, the precious onyx or the sapphire." It is this new exchange of values that distinguishes this nineteenth century—the missionary argosy freighted with blessings; its prows turned toward every land and cutting every sea. The earthly ends and sharp instincts of trade are now softened by the presence of higher and nobler enterprises. We have here quite a number of Americans, full of the quick wit of our most advanced marts; some with schemes of railroads, narrow or wide gauge, some with telegraph wire, some with the latest pattern of fire-arms, some life insurance agents with "$35,000,000 available capital"—which is a good deal—and some are representing sewing machines to the number of twenty-seven distinct patents; but among all these are also, in full proportion the representatives of churches at home, who seek only to spend money, and not to make it; who are establishing schools and evangelical congregations, building churches, and distributing Bibles, tracts and hymns, planting printing presses, and setting on foot all the grand agencies of a charity that first came from Heaven, and is still fed by the love of a Savior who bought the people with his own blood, having suffered for them without the gate. The ocean steam lines that traverse the gulf, and the railway that climbs the clouds and peaks of the Cordilleras, furnish to the messenger of Christ the wings of an angel, so that he may swiftly reach dying men, and pour into their bruised spirits the news of life. It is a reflection of mingled pain and pleasure that into this "divine employ" we have entered.

After writing the above I went up on the housetop of the Iturbide to look at Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl. The sky was bright and soft. The mountains were undimmed in outline, their peaks hoar with glistening snow, and they stood as silent and eternal in the glory of solitary height as when I last saw them from this paved roof. A good place for meditation, by the by, is this upper exposure; private enough for prayer if the house is not too low; having also the inspiration of sunshine and warmth—two very pleasant things in this altitude. These bricked tops are the back yards of Mexico. Clothes are dried and aired, utensils scrubbed, flower-pots arranged, and temporary rooms for servants erected at this highest point of the establishment. The division walls are strong and high enough to insure privacy and safety.

It is not all poetry that occupies the minds of American travelers, however, just now in Mexico. The air is full of rumor. *Pronunciados* are springing up in every direction, and the cutting the railroad between this place and Vera Cruz is daily expected. I have been halting between a half dozen opinions, each gathered from equally experienced resident English-speaking citizens. I shall hold on until through with my work, and then certainly take the first train to Vera Cruz. The recent advantages gained by Gen. Hernandez in Oaxaca give color to the fears of many and the hopes of some that the government will be changed. I do not think so. Lerdo is strong in common sense, experience, cultivation, firmness, moderation, and in knowledge of the Mexican character. He has law on his side, and the resources of the States. The army is commanded by generals who are fully in unison with him. He overcame, in 1872, a much more serious disturbance and combination of disquieting, disorganizing forces. He may have some trouble, but will in the end maintain his place as President. Being a civilian, it is to be hoped that he may not be displaced by a military chieftain, for the sake of the future of Mexico.

This is not a conflict between Ecclesiastics and Liberals, but between Liberals and Liberals. It is one way of having a "peaceable election"—not exactly our way, for it is in advance of election day, which is in December next.

MARCH 6.

The time having come, I start today for the "tierra templada"—Orizaba or Cordova.

CORDOVA, March 11.

Arrived here yesterday. To-day saw several beautiful tropical fruit trees—the mango, the cherimoya, the aguacatti and the chichona. The coffee plant of this place is the great feature of the profitable hacienda, and is as pleasant in flavor as the Mocha. The shipments of it are increasing with every season and increased facilities of communication with New Orleans and New York. Climate here is all that could be desired; altitude some twenty-five hundred feet above the sea.

VERA CRUZ, March 14.

Here waiting for steamer. Pronunciados have cut the railroad. Parties who started for Jalapa have returned. Many Americans are here waiting for passage to New Orleans or New York.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.

Arrived here yesterday on the City of Mexico, by the mercy of God. We started on the seventeenth from Vera Cruz. The vessel was full of passengers. On the eighteenth we reached Tuxpan and laid out in the roadstead for six hours. At Tampico, on the nineteenth, we steamed backward and forward half a day, the swell too high to admit communication with the shore; sun shining and wind stiff from the southwest. At twelve o'clock on Sunday night, when three hundred and fifty miles from the Southwest Pass, the wind died out and the sails were taken in. In an hour we were struck by a full-fledged norther. My stateroom was on deck, and gave all opportunity one might care to have for measuring the force of an equinoctial gale. In an instant it had made every shroud and spar a storm-pipe. The sough increased steadily in din and roar as the rush of wheels hurrying to battle. No one but a seaman could have stood on deck. The sea was whipped up to its full fury under the pressure of the blasts which swept it. Whole acres yawned far down, and then in a moment rose by successive overlapping stratas of dark, gneiss-like water into hills topped with crests of raging foam. The steamer was a staunch craft, and rode the storm wondrously. She would tremble, shudder, poise herself on the top of a sea, and dart down as if making a last plunge, but presently emerge with a rush and a recoil that absolutely wrenched my back.

Meanwhile the stars were shining, and neither mist nor cloud at night, nor during all Monday, screened any of the storm's horrors. The clear day rather added to the ghastliness of the deep's face, as sunshine on a corpse. The passengers kept their staterooms and berths until Monday at six P. M., when the wind had abated; indeed there was no moving about when wave-blows solid as a ton of iron were striking the vessel every instant.

I am not surprised that vessels have left port and never been heard from. The wonder is that so many survive a gale. Had the engine or rudder failed but an instant we could not have lived in the trough of that terrible sea. Each one would have found his coffin and winding sheet in his stateroom and bed in less time than it has taken to write these sentences. When lying at Vera Cruz two enormous sharks came up at the vessel's stern. It then seemed to me as if the two dread alternatives of sea-steaming men were fire and sharks; but the experience of this storm has added two other elements of destruction—wind and water—which "they that go down to the sea in ships" may sooner or later expect to encounter.

I am most truly yours in Christ,

J. C. KEENER.

The Poverty of the Pope.

Our readers will remember, says the *Christian Intelligencer*, the recent letter of Cardinal Antonelli, lamenting that owing to the "financial straits" of the Pope, and the cruel "deprivation of his States of which he had been the victim," he could not carry out his desire of sending a large contribution of articles to the Centennial Exhibition in this country, but must content himself by showing his sympathy for and admiration of the United States with sending a few specimens of mosaic tapestry. The venerable and excellent William Howitt, who is now in Rome, has written a remarkable letter showing the fallacy and hypocrisy of the plea of the Pope; and contrasts with the Pope's allegation of penury the real luxury which he enjoys and the wealth which he revels in. Mr. Howitt, addressing himself to the statements of the Pope's American letter, says:

"All this is in true beggars' whine, which the church has made universal as far as its rule has extended. Deprivation of his States has been the finest thing in the world for the Pope, and the means of working on the feelings of the whole Catholic universe, and of pouring into his coffers treasures such as his predecessors in their most halcyon times never possessed. The fiction of his miserable imprisonment, with his lying on rotten straw, the open sale of little bundles of these fabled straws in most Catholic countries, the photograph of him peeping through his prison bars, with a soldier, with a musket and bayonet fixed, on each side of him—all these outrageous lies have drawn an actual river of gold from the bosoms of the silly popish peleans that far outrivals the ancient Pactolus. By these means no less than *twenty millions of francs have been poured into the papal chest* during the year of jubilee just passed, and all this is described as the voluntary tribute of the faithful! And all this time this so-called miserable prisoner has been living in *a palace of eleven thousand rooms*, crammed with such wealth as was never before collected in one place, not even in the Bank of England. Treasures of gold, of silver, of all precious gems, of the most beautiful and noble works of art, statues, pictures by the finest masters, bronzes, coins, medals, crosses sparkling with the most valuable diamonds, rubies, emeralds, etc.; vessels and ornaments in silver and gold of the most exquisite workmanship, by such masters as Benvenuto Cellini, by the richest arrases and tapestries, all these arranged in galleries miles in length, and this wretched prisoner attended by hundreds of guards in an old costume very like our Windsor beefeaters, and by crowds of cardinals, monsignenrs, archbishops, bishops, priests, and lacqueys without end. As for money, besides the twenty million francs paid in for Peter's pence and jubilee indulgences in 1875, the imbecile ex-Emperor of Austria has left him $3,000,000, and rich arras and gold vessels to adorn his chapel. The Duke of Modena, the father-in-law of the ex-King of Naples and Count Chambord, has made him his heir, and it is said he will derive £10,000 from that source annually. And yet the Pope has the unparalleled impudence to tell the Americans that he cannot send much to their exhibition because of his poverty!"

OPENING OF A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NAGASAKI, JAPAN.—After about two years of preparation and irregular labor, such as teaching the Bible in English, and preaching in Japanese to about a dozen persons in one of the rooms of our dwelling, it was deemed highly important that a place for more direct and public labor be opened as soon as possible. Accordingly, having secured the right to the most favorable location, in the Foreign Concession—the only place in which we are yet allowed to preach publicly—an urgent appeal was made to the mission at its annual meeting, in July, 1875, and a vote passed authorizing the erection of a building as soon as practicable. A few weeks of careful estimation and drafting resulted in concluding a contract for an edifice capable of seating about 350 persons, 30x60 feet, with a spire extending to the height of about 75 feet—the cost, including a substantial fence, to be $1,800. The building should have been ready for dedication on Christmas, but, owing to a little unfavorable weather, the time of opening was prolonged until Sunday, January 30. The day was very fine, being the first Sunday without rain for several weeks. In order not to conflict with the regular services of the other missions, the time of meeting was fixed at half-past two. The services were opened with singing, followed with prayer by the missionary in charge, and after singing again, Rev. H. Stout, of the Dutch Reformed mission, preached an interesting sermon from Luke ii, 10: "And the angel said unto them, Fear not; for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." Another hymn was then sung, followed by encouraging remarks from Mr. Segawa, Bro. Stout's native helper. The services were then concluded with the long-meter doxology, and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Maundrell, of the English Church mission.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

Our esteemed Bro. Clark, of the *Methodist Recorder*, was in New Orleans lately, though we missed seeing him. We trust his visit to the South will be the means of restoring his health. We give this paragraph from the last number of the *Recorder*, and indorse the *major* part of it:

Not long since we attended a meeting, in a city *more* than a thousand miles from Pittsburg—a union evangelistic service—in which one of the speakers was introduced by his fellow-evangelist as "*Major*——." Now that was handsome! A gospel major! But wouldn't a colonel or a brigadier have been still better? It was a commendable disregard of the quaint old New Testament nomenclature of "brother." Even to ring the changes on reverend, doctor and bishop is nowhere at all for effect alongside of drum majors and re-creating colonels at a revival meeting! It would have been a good title for Paul, in warring his warfare at Ephesus and round about, to have introduced him to a strange congregation as Major Paul! Even the lay evangelists must lay claim to a title! Call 'em majors!

DEATH OF THE REV. A. M. BOX.—We are greatly pained, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, to record the death of the Rev. A. M. Box. We sincerely sympathize with his brethren in the ministry, and especially with his distressed family. The Rev. J. H. Johnson writes us, Marshall, Texas, March 9: "It is with a sad heart that I announce to you the death of your old friend, the Rev. A. M. Box, of the East Texas Conference. He died in peace at his home on the Harrison circuit, on Tuesday, the seventh instant. He leaves a large and helpless family, who will need the prayers and sympathies of the church."

From Richmond, Va., says the *Episcopal Methodist*, we learn that there is a glorious revival in progress at Centenary church, Rev. J. E. Edwards, D. D., pastor. He is receiving valuable assistance from Bishop Doggett and others. The repairs on Clay Street Methodist church have been completed, and it will be reopened on Sunday next, the twenty-sixth of March. Rev. Dr. Duncan will preach on the occasion.

The Right Rev. Benjamin Selferth, senior Bishop of the Unitas Fratrum, or Moravian Church, died at Ockbrook, January 31, aged eighty years.

God reaches us good things by our own hands.

Periodicals.

—The Ladies' Repository for April, also Golden Hours, Nelson & Phillips, New York, and Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati, publishers, have been received. Golden Hours contains several very handsome illustrations. Of its many entertaining articles we note: A Regular Good Time, The Crimson Fountain, The Firm of Pixie & Prog, Domestic Life in India, Little Pickle. The Repository has: The Old World and New in Social Contrast, Mosaic and Antique Art, Faith and Feeling, Noted Men of Revolutionary Times, Amusements, and other articles. This number contains an engraved likeness of Rev. Thomas T. Tasker, and a very well-executed picture of Lake Esther, Sierra Nevada mountains.

—The Clergyman in His Home is the title of an address to the candidates for holy orders, delivered in Fulham Palace chapel, by Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, M. A. This excellent address is published in pamphlet form by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

—Littell's Living Age, March 18, has a fine table of contents. We note especially: Modern English Prose, Dutch Guiana, The Pope and Magna Charta, Mazarin, The Drainage of the Zuyder-Zee.

—The Atlantic Monthly has: A Carnival of Rome, Early American Novelists, Rural Architecture, The Siege of Boston, Llevnur's Pneumatic System of Sewerage, and other articles.

—Ninety and Nine, or the Lost Sheep. Published by C. M. Cady, New York. The music is as sung by Mr. Sankey and William W. Bentley.

"REV."—A decision has at length been had in the highest tribunal having cognizance of the matter upon the very important matter as to whether a dissenting minister in England has a right to the prefix "Rev." The dispute arose out of a case where a Methodist minister attached this prefix to his name on the tombstone of his daughter. The rector of the parish decided that the stone could not go into the graveyard. On appeal to the Bishop of Lincoln he was sustained. But now the English Privy Council has reversed the successive decisions of the Bishop, the chancellor of the diocese and the Arches Court. Common sense characterizes the decision which declares that "reverend" prefixed to a clergyman's name, and always has been a mark of courtesy simply, and never an official title, and that under the law of England every man may *take it* who can get it. The decision has thrown some of the Establishment clergy into what our grandmothers used to call "conniption fits," and they all want to be called rector this and vicar that, "never no more to be called "reverend." The Bishop of Lincoln had not yet been heard from.—*Standard.*

GRAND CENTENNIAL BAZAR.—The entertainment by the ladies of Odd Fellows' Hall, on the fourth, fifth and sixth of April, seems to find favor with the people. The committees of the several churches receive cordial co-operation and aid. The object in view—the Seashore camp ground—is worthy of their labors, and commands the regard and interest of all.

In addition to the *creature comforts* being provided, there will be a grand musical concert given under the charge of a distinguished professor of music, and embracing some of the first musical talent of our city the particulars of time, etc., of which will be given next week.

We are pained to hear of the death of Miss Anna Montgomery, youngest daughter of Rev. H. H. Montgomery, of the Mississippi Conference. She died at Jackson, Tenn., March 15, 1876, after a brief illness, and before her parents could reach her. The bereaved family will have the prayers and sympathy of their many friends in this great sorrow. May the divine Comforter sustain the grief-stricken household.

Bishop Keener, after a stormy and perilous passage from Vera Cruz, reached New Orleans on Thursday morning, March 23. The Bishop looks none the worse for his Mexican tour and tossings on the deep. We are under great obligations to him for the excellent letters which he has furnished the ADVOCATE.

Rev. W. H. Hopper, writing from Pearlington, Miss., March 22 says: "Doubtless you will rejoice to know that God is blessing his people on this circuit. And the ADVOCATE is much appreciated."

We are obliged to Rev. J. C. Harrell, secretary, for a copy of the minutes of the recent session of the Louisiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Marianna District Conference, Alabama Conference, will commence on Thursday, April 20. We believe it is to be held at Marianna, Fla.

Motto for the extreme High Church party—Whatever is is rite.

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending March 25, 1876.

A Authors' Publishing Company, N W Ayer & Son two letters, Edwin Alden, William T Ash [illegible], H Andrews $1 01, Mrs A Asselmin, A E P Albert $2, P Allen two letters, American News Company, J B Alexander, American Sunday School Union.

B—Bowser & Tilesion, Mrs H J Blake $6 10, Boorum & Pease, James A Bethune 50 cents, Sam'l H Barrow, Henry Block $2, J L Brown 50 cents, Charles Beardslee $1, A H Brewer $5, G [illegible] Buchman $11 10, Daniel F Beatty, Mrs B J Baldwin, George Betts, J H Batte & Co, C H [illegible] $1 25, H P Bowen, Jacob Bader, Rev. James [illegible] $1 25, W T Boiling $1 25, Ed Bell, F M Beverly, E P Burch.

C—C W Carter, A H Copeland, G R Capers $1, A [illegible] John Church & Co, W W Clarke $2, M P Calloway, Cowperthwait & Co, Mrs M J Coleman $5, Manasseh Cady $2, Samuel R Chism, Robert Carter & Bros two letters, S H Cox, C W Camp[illegible].

D—Donaldson & Co two letters, Logan D Dameron, Robert M DeWitt, Charles H Dilson & Co, A [illegible] Dyson $7, H J Davis $7 10, Charles A Devall, [illegible] T Davis $5, Charles T Dillingham two letters, [illegible] & Smylie, Oliver Ditson & Co, John Dun, [illegible] D W Billeday $2, E Dalshan, Mrs S O Divine [illegible] Methodist Tracts, Dodd, Mead & Co.

E—Peter Eall, Eagle Pencil Company, W A Edwards, H Eastland & Co, John D Emack.

F—F N Freshwin & Bros, B Farrelly, E E Frgl[illegible] R S Finley, Robert Finker $1.

G—T A Harrison, H Gwinner & Bro three letters $5 cents, Miss A Gibbs $2, W H Germany Thomas's, Gilmore $1.

H—Andrew Hunter, J F Hall, Hopper & Morgan 25 cents, A L Henderson, T H Hays, W T [illegible] Hornbrook, William Hill & Co, John Holland, [illegible] Holmes, W H Hunter, J W Hassk[illegible] $1 75, J Holland $7, Miss I H Harris, H A Holmes, J D [illegible] Abel Hoffpauir $2.

I—Irish, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

J—H J Jones $17, Robert B Johnson, W J Jones, M Jones, Isaac Johnson, I H John,

K—Kane & James, W H Kilgore $7 80, Kilgore & [illegible] two letters, J O Keener $11 55.

L—W E M Linfield $2 25, J B Lippincott & Co, W [illegible] Thomas A Leslyard 50 cents, George M [illegible] man.

M—J M McKee, Thomas H McClendon, H Mer[illegible] J W Marshall, William Murrah, S W Moore, [illegible] Meighan, A H Mole $1 65, Richard C Morse, [illegible] P Moore $2, W James McLean $10, R H [illegible] Marietta Paper Company, F A Mood, E A [illegible] William D Mathews, M C Manly $1 80, A [illegible] 1 50, Jesse Murphy $2 70, H W McLean, F [illegible] Marion, John W McMaster, Morgan Envelope [illegible] pany, T E Mason.

N—W L Nugent $1 50, Thomas Nelson & Sons, [illegible] B Norwood $2 50, J T Newcomer two letters, Newschagrin Paper Company.

O—Janie Ormond, two letters, R W Overton, [illegible] Oliman $12.

P—H Young & Co, C A Powell, J A Peterson [illegible] John Pipes $13, A Peeples, L A Pace $2, Pitt[illegible] Ainsworth & Co, E Phillips & Co, James F [illegible] Poole & Hunt, J M Perdue, Porter & [illegible].

R—A H Rohlfing agent seven letters, James S [illegible] Robert M DeWitt, Charles H Dilson & Co, A [illegible] Dyson $7, H J Davis $7 10, Charles A Devall, [illegible] T Davis $5, Charles T Dillingham two letters, [illegible] & Smylie, Oliver Dil

Farm, Garden and Household.

Farmers' Gardens.

1. The best way to lay out a garden is to have it long and narrow, with space enough at the ends to turn a team handily. Length is important if you would have the cultivation all done by horse-power. It can be done far better by horse than by hand-power. The length should lay from north to south, so as to enable the sun to reach both sides of the rows.

2. Plow the garden land twelve inches deep, if possible; then harrow as fine as flour, and plant at once, laying out the rows three feet apart. The garden spot must be kept entirely clean of trees, bushes, flowers, or anything else that would not allow the plow and cultivator full sway. There is not a brilliant prospect of a fine garden without manure. But a good substitute may be improvised in this way: Prepare a barrel on a platform, as you would for an ash-hopper. Fill it full of manure. Have a large tub under the edge of the platform to catch the liquid manure. Pour into the barrel all the slops from the chambers and commodes of the premises, as well as the soap suds from the wash-tubs, and the refuse water of the kitchen. In this way you have forty quarts of liquid manure every day from one barrel of manure. If the liquid manure is too strong, add water to it, and pour it on your garden spot and vegetables in the afternoon, from half an hour to an hour before sundown until dark. In this way you will be able to water your garden fully once a week, or one-sixth of it each day. When the ground is wet do not apply the liquid manure.

3. After your ground has been well prepared to be planted in, stretch a line from one end to the other of the garden, and plant in rows three feet apart whatever you wish to raise. In ten days after make another planting, and keep on every ten days until you prepare for winter, thus keeping up a succession of vegetables. Let the ground be gone over with the cultivator before each planting, and the weeds destroyed, and everything put in the best condition for the seeds. By this plan garden beds are done away with, and everything is cultivated by horse-power. An hour or two will give the garden a thorough cultivation, and the ground can be worked deep, and thoroughly pulverized, and the vegetables kept in the highest state of growth. Some hand-hoeing may be needed, but fully nine-tenths of that will be saved by this plan.—*Southern Farmer.*

HOGS IN WARM WEATHER.—The *Journal of Agriculture* says that the practice of turning hogs into the woods to make their own living till cold weather, and then shutting them up and feeding on corn alone, is a very expensive way of making pork. To be sure, the summer feed costs nothing; but then, as a general fact, the hogs make very little growth—not half so much as they would if they were supplied with proper food. Their growth should be made as rapid as possible during warm weather. It should be remembered by every pork-raiser that a given amount of feed will produce larger results in summer than in winter. In winter a large amount of vitality is expended in resisting the cold, and therefore an increase of feed is required just to sustain the system in a healthy condition. To promote the growth of hogs in warm weather, slops made of shorts and bran should be used; also of oats and rye. Neither corn nor any other carbonaceous food should be fed to hogs in large quantities in hot weather; yet if they are permitted to feed on clover, corn in moderate quantities will be as good as any other feed. But the principal point we would make is that hogs should be fed all through summer, so that when the cool weather of August comes they will be found in a thriving condition. If other feed is scarce, let the farmer commence cutting up green corn for his hogs by the first of August, or even earlier. It will be economy to do so, rather than to let them go without till it is ripe and then feed it to them. By the middle of September the fattening process should be commenced in good earnest, and the work completed before the severe weather sets in. As a rule, we believe that where hogs are kept in open lots without shelter, as most are, two bushels of corn will lay on more fat in October than three bushels in January. Feed through the summer and fatten early.

SOW EARLY.—It seems to be generally conceded that early-sown wheat invariably looks better when winter approaches than that sown late. What everybody says must be so, and from the time the wheat plants are established in the fall until the succeeding harvest the words are constantly heard: "Early-sown grain looks well." Therefore let the wheat be put in well and early. If one variety will not do so well when sown early, try the hardier Mediterranean; for it may be set down as a fact that the fine varieties of wheat are always more tender than the coarser kinds, and the white varieties are more tender as a rule than the red ones.

If much of an acreage is sown, sow at least three varieties that will ripen in succession, and let one of them be of the hardiest kind obtainable.

Another advantage of early sowing is that less seed will be required. The Manhattan *Nationalist* is pretty near right when it says:

"From one-third to one-half the small grain usually sown is wasted, or worse. Often it happens that the grain is so carelessly put in that much of it does not come up, and when it does all come up it is too thick to do well. We are confident that three pecks of good fall wheat, well drilled in, on well-prepared land, that is wet enough, will bring more bushels to the acre, and of a better quality of grain, than if a larger quantity is sown. In determining how much to sow, attention must be paid to the size of the berry, its conditions, how it is put in, the time of sowing, the condition of the soil, etc. But remember that the thicker it is the less it tillers, and *vice versa*; also that if put in early, so the plants become well rooted, they will tiller enough in the spring to convert what would appear to be a light stand into a heavy one. Then sow lightly, but do your work early and well."—*Rural World.*

EARLY PEACHES IN THE SOUTH.—I have seen fruit of the Amsden only as sent by Mr. Teas, of Missouri. It resembles the Early Beatrice very much in appearance, and the same texture, which is proof evident that both have similar origin. All the seedlings of Hale's Early resemble their parent in having flesh partly adhering to the stone by filaments which run through the flesh. Hiver's Early is here by far the best of Mr. Hiver's three early peaches, but its skin is so thin that the fruit bruises easily, and I fear will not carry well on that account. Otherwise it is of the best quality—not much color, however. Of the Alexander, I know of one place in Georgia where it fruited, ripening two or three days before the Beatrice. It shows high color, but there being but one specimen, it is hazardous to give an opinion as to quality, compared with the Beatrice. Our Thurber peach is also just ripe, also the improved varieties of Chinese Cling, which I find quite free from decay, to which the old Chinese Cling is much subject. Richmond peach just ripe, and much richer than Crawford. It can be grown in place of Late Crawford, which is too apt to decay here. But I have so many seedlings of the Crawford now ripe, and similar to the Richmond, that it is only a matter of two years or thereabouts for any one to raise a peach equal to the Richmond from Crawford fruit.—*Extract from a letter of P. J. Berckmans, dated July 27, to F. K. Phœnix.*

RIPENING FRUIT AT WILL.—A correspondent of the London *Gazette* mentions a vine on a portion of whose branches grapes were ripened by conducting them into a heated room, while other parts of the vine bore unripe fruit. This shows that the ripening of fruit is in part dependent on the temperature of the top of the tree or vine, as well as of the root. Many have doubtless noticed the same fact never have in grape vines whose hanging cluster over kitchen doors or windows will ripen several days earlier than on other portions of the same vines. We have observed this often, and it suggests a possible means of ripening early peaches, apples, grapes or other fruit by inclosing the specimens, while hanging on the tree or vine, in a glass case, admitting light and heat freely, and excluding cold air, especially in the night. Such an experiment is well worth trying. A common glass bee-box to admit the fruit will answer for the purpose.—*Southern Farmer.*

Little Willie having hunted in all the corners for his shoes, at last gave them up, and, climbing on a chair, betook himself to a big book on the table. His mother asked him what he was doing with the book. "It ith the dictionary," he replied; "papa lookth in the dictionary to find things, and I'm looking in it to thee if I can find my thoes."

There was a judiciously studied descent from the sublime to the ridiculous where a clergyman, preaching on the "ministry of angels," suddenly observed: "I hear a whisper!" The change of tone started one of the deacons, who sat below, from a drowsy mood, and, springing to his feet, he cried: "It's the boys in the gallery."

Strange, Moore and Wright, three notorious gamsters, met and dined together one day. After dinner Moore said: "There's only one fool among us three, and that's *strange*." "Oh," cried Wright, "there's one *more*." "Ah," said Strange, "that's *right*."

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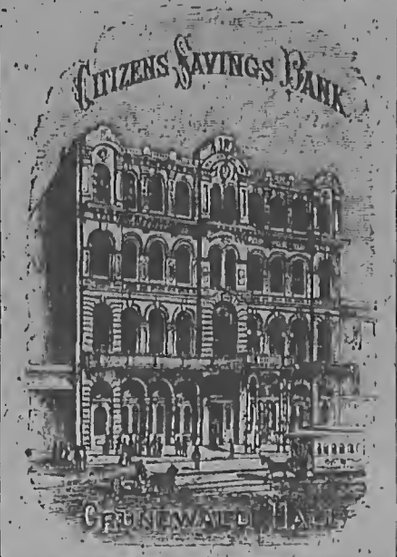

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GIVES a Continuous Current of Electricity Around the Body, and cures all diseases arising from a Loss of Vital Force, Lost Energy, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney Complaints, Emotional Derangements, Paralysis, Sciatica, Impotency, Epilepsy, Spinal Complaint and Loss of Vital Energy, and will

EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE

After all Other Remedies Have Failed.

It is endorsed by the most Eminent Physicians in Europe and America, and thousands that are using it, and have been restored to health, testify testimony as to its great curative powers. Pamphlets and circulars forwarded on application or receipt of six cents postage. Apply or address

PAOLI BELT CO.,
12 Union Square, New York.

Say what paper.

PRICES FROM $6 AND UPWARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. KEEP. W. C. RAYMOND. E. S. KEEP.
E. S. KEEP, IN COMMUNION.

KEEP, RAYMOND & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

WESTERN PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

77 and 79 Paydras St., New Orleans.

Make a specialty of Sugar, Molasses, Cotton and Tobacco, Flour, Bacon, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter and Cheese, Soap, Candles and Starch. Dealers in all kinds of CAPE BIRD Seed. Exclusive Agents for Planters' Mills, Parish's Extra Triple, Belle Creole Cotton Seed, Full line of machinery and cloth gradles.

We are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Fancy and Staple Groceries and Western Produce at the lowest market prices.

Having superior facilities for handling goods of Western Produce, we solicit the consignment shipments, and will be pleased to correspond with houses who desire to buy or sell in this line.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ASCERTAIN PARTIES are advertising themselves as being "Sole Agents" for the manufacturers of Perique Tobacco of Pointe Coupee, St. James parish, I would respectfully state that I am

THE DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT

of the following manufacturers of Genuine Perique:

OCTAVE ROUSSEL,
LEWIS ROUSSEL,
AUGUSTAVE ROUSSEL,
F. SEBIRD,
And others of
EDMOND ROUSSEL.

No Imitations.

J. H. KELLER

Has received the following premiums:

SOAPS.

No. 1504—Best Family Soap, Diploma.
No. 1505—Best Family Soap made in the United States, Silver Medal.
No. 1505—Largest display of Soaps in Amount and quality, Diploma.

GEO. W. KENDALL,
C. J. JOSEPH,
ANDREW CRAVEN,
Awarding Committee.

A true copy.

CARPET WAREHOUSE!

17 CHARTRES STREET 17

CARPETINGS—Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, etc.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH—English and American.
MATTINGS—800 rolls White, Check and Fancy.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
FURNITURE and CURTAIN GOODS in great variety.
BURLAPS, Table and Enamel OIL CLOTHS.
A. BIGOUSSEL.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT ABSOLUTELY and SPEEDILY CURED. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Scientific.

—Dr. Peterman, the great German geographer, expresses himself satisfied that the diamond fields at Zimbaye, Africa, are identical with the Ophir of the Bible, from which King Solomon is said to have conveyed gold and ivory and precious stones for the construction of the temple. The place now possesses ruins and extensive piles of buildings of unquestionably remote antiquity.

—A boiling lake has been discovered in the Island of Dominica, which excites the interest of geologists and scientists. It is about two thousand two hundred feet above the level of the ocean, and about two miles in circumference. When discovered by the explorer, clouds of sulphurous vapor covered the surface, and a mound of water ten feet higher than the general surface was seen, caused by boiling. The margin is formed by beds of sulphur, and the waters issue over a waterfall of considerable height.

—A new rain guage is described in *Nature*, which is the invention of M. Herve-Mangon, and is in action at his observatory at St. Marleo-Mont. The rain is caught in a funnel and conveyed to a cylinder, in which there is a float moving between guides. This float is connected with a pencil, which marks its height by a continuous line. The time is marked by an electro magnet, which is set in action at regular intervals by a clock. The record is taken on a paper stretched between two cylinders, also moved by the clock, and the scale is so chosen as to enable the same paper to take a rainfall of one meter for a year, which suffices for most of France.

—A French commission appointed to devise some means for disinfecting the river Seine at Paris, have recently reported. It appears that from where the Ligne sewer enters at Clichy the river gets into a very offensive state, which is considerably aggravated below that, as far as the Isle St. Denis, by impure water from new factories and from other sewers. It is only below Meulan and Mantes that the Seine water becomes fit for use again. The commission think the whole of the sewage of Paris (a hundred million cubic meters a year) might be employed on the surface of about two thousand hectares that has been devoted to this use on the peninsula of Gennevilliers; but they recommend to conveyance half of it to the domanial forest of St. Germain. They consider purification by chemical processes in particular by sulphate of aluminium too expensive and difficult to be applied to the whole of the sewage, and they urge strict enforcement of the law regarding pollution of rivers, the removal of infected deposits by dredging, etc.

—A monthless fish has been ascertained to occur in the Onachita river, by Dr. *G. W.* Lawrence. It is the mullet sucker—*Catostomus latipinnis*, Agassiz's. The specimen described is seven inches long, apparently in full condition, the curious malformation being evidently congenital—not a result of accident or injury. The principal bones of both jaws are present, and the skin is tightly extended over the place of the missing maxillaries. In the center of this expansion of skin there is a small oval aperture, one-fourth of an inch long by one eighth wide, sufficient to admit a current of water, for the purpose of respiration; but it is difficult to understand how such a fish could feed. Dr. Lawrence observes quite a few of these deformed fishes every year in the Onachita specimens with the oval orifice rather than as above described, or absent altogether. In this latter case the fish could only supply itself with food and with water for respiration through the branchial cleft by alternating outward and inward movements of the operculà.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

To Our Friends and the Public.

[illegible] that we are charged with having obtained by some false pretenses [illegible] and having received from our customers throughout the South and West a number of letters of kindly interest and sympathy, we desire in this manner to correct any impressions that may be entertained by our customers, especially those outside [illegible] who are not advised of the exact nature of the charges made.

These charges embrace only technical irregularities in keeping of our books, and no such charge can be brought against any business house whose goods are subject to revenue tax.

We have not been charged with defrauding or attempting to defraud the government of its just dues.

At a proper time we will be able to vindicate ourselves and establish our entire innocence of all charges against us.

FLASH, LEWIS & CO.

New Orleans, March 7, 1876.

Take Pleasure in Announcing

THAT I AM NOW OPENING THE

LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Notions and Gent.'s Furnishing Goods

Ever before offered in this market.

It is my purpose to supply a want long felt by Merchants who are in the habit of ordering their goods in New York, by keeping constantly on hand,

A Full Supply of Domestic

Leather goods at NEW YORK PRICES FOR CASH. Buyers can get their goods home within five to twenty-four hours, thereby saving from one to twenty days' time. Country orders will receive *prompt and careful* attention, and the goods guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL L. BOYD,

103 and 105 Gravier and 92 Common Sts.

Goods sold for CASH as low as in any market in the country.

ATTENTION!

M. ANDRIEU,

139 ..... POYDRAS STREET 139

Home-Made Shoes at $3.50 a Pair.

Ladies'-inside Boots and Shoes of all kinds and sizes, made of the very best material and workmanship, and at less prices than any other store in the city. Keeps all kinds for Gents', Boys', Ladies' and Children's wear.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MARTIN WEYDIG,

NO. 170 POYDRAS ST., NEW ORLEANS,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES, HARNESS AND HOSE.

Firemen's and Military Equipments made to order. Dealer in all kinds of Leather and Rubber Hose, Leather and Rubber Pipes, Suctions and Fire Buckets, Horse Sheets and Blankets, Lap Dusters, Buggy Robes, Fly Nets and Whips, and all kinds of Saddlery Hardware. Country orders promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

R. BRODERICK,

CISTERN MAKER,

NOS. 132, 134 AND 136 JULIA ST.,

Between Camp and Magazine, New Orleans.

Constantly on hand an assortment of Cisterns, Second-hand Cisterns constantly on hand. All orders promptly attended to.

COAL ..... COAL.

H. & C. TYLER,

9 ..... CARONDELET ST. 9

will sell Pittsburg, Anthracite and Cannel COAL, in quantities to suit customers, at the lowest market rates.

H. & C. TYLER.

CHEAP AND CHOICE FAMILY GROCERY.

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Nos. 249, 251, 253 and 255 Poydras St.,

(Head of Poydras Market.)

A constant supply of fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries. Pure Green and Black Teas a specialty. Goods delivered free of charge, and satisfaction in quality and price guaranteed.

ANDREW J. AIKEN. JOHN W. WATT.

AIKEN & WATT,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

40 Union Street, New Orleans, La.

Special attention given to orders for the purchase of all descriptions of Produce, Agricultural Implements and Plantation Supplies.

GEORGE RIDDIG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

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Bet. Felicity and Polymnia, New Orleans.

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

NEW LEATHER STORE.

A. F. RICAU,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

French and American Calf, Kip, Goat, Morocco and Sheep Skins,

Shoe Findings, etc.,

36 CHARTRES ST., NEW ORLEANS

Country orders promptly attended to.

WILLIAM VELDEN,

DEALER IN

WOOD, COAL AND ICE,

Corner Philip and Peytavin Streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Meat and Fish kept on Ice free of charge.

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,

OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND PRICES,

At Low Figures for Cash.

Country Merchants and Planters will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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No. 51 Magazine street, and

No. 61 Poydras street.

JOHN A. CAIRNS,

GENERAL ENGRAVER,

101 ..... CANAL STREET 101

Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved and printed.

Special attention given to Crests, Monograms, etc. Jewelry and Silverware marked artistically.

ADOLPHE J. LEROY,

BOOK BINDER, RULER

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92 ..... Camp Street. 92

Over James A. Gresham's, New Orleans.

Music Books and Periodicals bound in any desired style.

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MRS. FDICKE & WILLIAMS (late Brasseaux & Adams) would inform the community that they are in constant receipt of the LATEST FASHIONS. Their style and fit cannot be rivaled, and their punctuality and lowest[illegible] of their customers. Ladies would do well to call early with their Holiday Dresses, in order to have ample time to display their skill to [illegible] something elegant and tasty. Prices always moderate.

MRS. FDICKE & WILLIAMS.

WILLIAM EREDT,

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS

And General Housesmith.

Iron Railings, Tomb Railings, Fences and Verandas of all kinds made to order. Also Iron Shutters, Doors, Window and Door Gratings.

129 and 131 Magazine St., Cor. Girod.

(Rear 14 Mechanics' Exchange.)

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS,

AND SILVERWARE.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner. Goods sent C. O. D. and returnable if not satisfactory. Everything guaranteed to be as represented.

D. H. WALLACE & CO.,

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79 ..... Carondelet St. 79

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Will give special attention to the sale of Cotton and other Produce, and will fill all orders for goods at every description at lowest cash prices.

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COTTON FACTORS,

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NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal cash advances made on shipments of Cotton.

KIRSHEDT & BIENVENU,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS CEMETERY RAILINGS,

And all kinds of Marble Work

110 ..... CAMP STREET 120

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THE DOMESTIC

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE

WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

WILCOX & GIBBS' celebrated Twisted Loop Stitch Sewing Machine, always ready and in order. Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines.

M. S. HEDRICK,

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B. D. WOOD & BROS.,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of COAL. Pittsburg Coal delivered by boat-load or less on the coast, and shipped in casks or in bulk at lowest market rates. City trade supplied.

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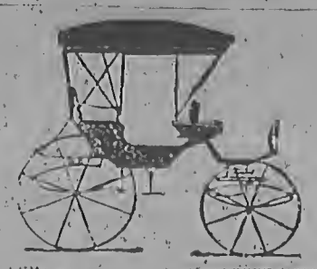
MISSISSIPPI SHIP TIMBER, LUMBER AND WOOD YARD, foot of Lyon street, and foot of Dubreuil street, Sixth District, New Orleans. Office, No. 15 Commonwealth's Place, Carrollton. Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Cypress and Pine Mast Sticks and Spars of all sizes and lengths, Square Walnut, Oak, Ash, Pine, etc. Also all kinds of Lumber, Cypress Shingles, Staves, Barrel Headings, Pickets, Clapboards, Firewood, etc., by wholesale and retail. Bills sawed to order in Pine or Cypress. Direct communications to Box 2331, New Orleans Postoffice, or Box No. 22, Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange.



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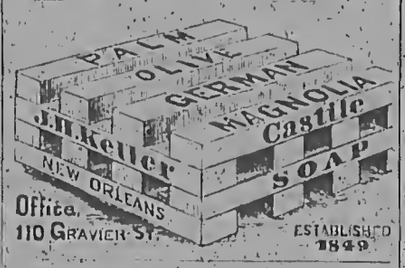

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LANGE & LEGENDRE,

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Refer to Schmidt & Zacher, Wholesale Grocers, New Orleans; John Dane, President Levee Steam Cotton Press; John Cassidy, Vice President Germania National Bank; Pike, Brother & Co., Bankers; Nash, Landry & Co., Bankers of People's Bank; Emile Legendre, St. James; Ed. A. Pache, St. James.

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First door from Canal, New Orleans.

Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Established since 1850.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Late of Franklin, St. Mary Parish, La.)

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(Up Stairs.) New Orleans.

REMOVAL.—ACARD.—In obedience to the orders I wishes of many of my patrons I have removed my office from my residence, on Napoleon avenue, to 60 PINE ST., TRUST West side, between Carondelet and St. Charles sts. Here all who have been so kind as to favor me with their patronage in the past, and those who may favor me in the future, will find me at all times ready to attend to their calls.

Many patrons need scarcely be reminded that no effort will be spared by Chemist, Druggist & Co. to merit a continuance of their favors.

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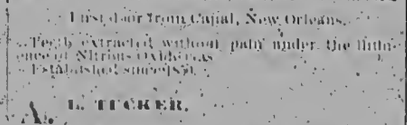

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Send for circular and price list.

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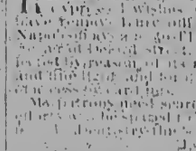

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Makes best bread and Biscuit. Every Grocer should keep it.

PIHWEIN is the name of a new remedy mentioned in the *Journal of Materia Medica* for January—as particularly valuable in Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all affections of the throat and lungs: those of public speakers, and gives several cases of cure.

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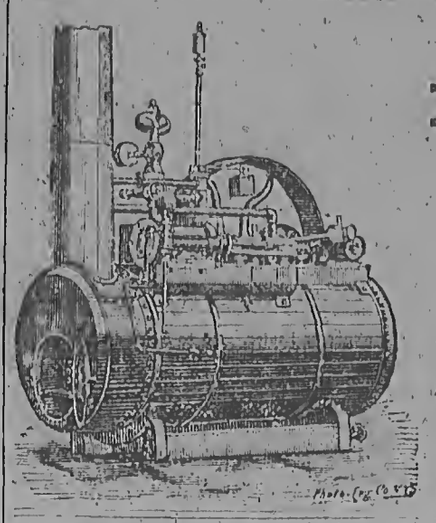

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SEND FOR PRICE LIST, ETC.

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WE CLAIM THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO OUR

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WHICH IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY ARTICLE.

PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE ABOVE.

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The Complete Cotton Cleaner a New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginner.—thoroughly removes all Dust, Dirt, Sand and light Trash from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grades.

No gin house should be without one of these "cleaners". It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days' work.

Manufactured and sold by

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Send for Circulars and Price list.

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NOS. 78, 80, 82 AND 90 BIENVILLE ST., NEW ORLEANS,

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The best PIANOS AND ORGANS, such as the Chickering, Knabe, Bacon and Dor, Estey, and Mason and Hamlin Organs.

The largest, most elegant Pianos and Organs, the easiest terms and the lowest prices in the South. No Cash. Second-hand Pianos Kept. Every instrument sold is fully warranted to be as represented, and to give satisfaction.

MISFIT CARPETS.

Good Second-Hand and Misfit English Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Etc., very cheap at the Old Place.

112 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

SIDE ENTRANCE OPPOSITE FULTON STREET PRAYER MEETING.

Goods Sent to Any Part of the United States Free of Charge.

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French Millinery and Berlin Zephyr Worsted.

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I AM NOW OPENING a full line of the latest and most fashionable styles for Spring and Summer Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Sashes, etc., received direct from the best Paris and New York houses.

N. B. Ladies will please to bear in mind that I am No. 9 Chartres street, before making purchases elsewhere, as there is no connection or in the least to be called Millinery store in Rooms 10

P. W. MOHR,

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Between Josephine and Jackson.

I call the attention of my friends and the public generally to the fact that I have reopened the above store, where I will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of all kinds of

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My motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

Workingmen's Grocery Store.

THE BEST for EVERYTHING GOOD WEIGHT AND HONEST DEALING.

EVERYTHING SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, AND

Exclusively for Cash.

Meats of all kinds, choice Family Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and all kinds of Fancy Goods, etc. Customers will find that they can save money even on staples, by purchasing of me. Call and see. Polite attention given to every one.

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778 and 780 Tchoupitoulas street,

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G. SCIACCALIGA, IMPORTER,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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A full assortment of Paints, Oil, Oakum, Hemp and Manilla Rope. Keep a complete assortment of French and Catalonia Wines, Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli, etc.

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Hooks, Nets, Hooks, Lines, and every desirable article for the Angler, Wholesale and retail.

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Seltzer Water Manufactory.

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Seltzer Water delivered to any part of the city at SIXTY CENTS PER DOZEN. Every bottle guaranteed. Any one wishing information concerning this cheap and healthy drink will please call at the office of the manufactory, or address P. O. Box 1065. The quality of our Seltzer is unsurpassed. All orders promptly attended to and attendance regular.

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Lime, Sugar Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, White and Yellow Sand, Fire Clay, Paving, Building, Country and Arch Bricks, English and Pittsburg Fire Bricks, Large and Small White Shells, Laths, Shingles, Fire Tiles, Sulphur, Tar, Pitch and Rosin at the lowest market rates. For sale by JOHN C. STEWART,

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SEND FOR CIRCULARS. COMPARE OUR PRICES.

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THE most simple and efficient Drill ever invented. The majority of Drills brought before the public so far are either too complicated to be used and regulated by a light hand, or else do not perform the work satisfactorily. The Louisiana Drill is cheap, simple, but the same time will perform the work it is intended for to perfection.

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COTTON & CORN PLANTERS,

WITH THOMAS' IMPROVEMENTS.

Will be had separately, or in combination, from the following well-known houses:

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BLUE BROS. & CO., 50 and 52 Camp street.

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C. C. HILL & CO., corner opposite St. Charles Hotel.

They are unanimous in declaring, work than any Seed Planters yet brought to[illegible]

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MACHINERY.

IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING,

HANGERS, PULLEYS, COUPLINGS, BELTING. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list.

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122 CHAMBERS AND 103 READE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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WILLIAM GREGG. MRS. ADA GREGG

Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,

NO. 151 CANAL STREET,

Next door to New Orleans Savings Institution

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A long acquaintance with the various kinds of

SEWING MACHINES

has induced us to make a specialty in this line. First-class Machines of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Under-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $30. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones. Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments at those unable to purchase giving references.

MRS. ADA GREGG

respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adornment, or domestic goods for Ladies' and Children's use, including Millinery, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies' and Children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.

N. B. All questions relative to articles enumerated, or not mentioned will be answered free of charge.

Sewing Machines, in exact order, at half price. All the best Needles for all Machines.

REFERENCES: J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss.

Send for catalogue and circular.

GREGG'S PURCHASING BUREAU.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

578 ..... MAGAZINE STREET 578

(Opposite the Magazine Street Market).

(Sign of the Lady's Boot.) New Orleans.

This is the greatest Boot and Shoe House in the South, where Boots, Shoes and Hats can be purchased at THE LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine the Cheapest. A call is all that is asked to convince any one that this is the cheapest and best place to purchase Boots, Shoes and Hats in the South.

Parties at a distance from New Orleans can take their own measure and purchase their Boots or Shoes by mail with the aid of our Carefully Measurement. Send, or call and get one.

We manufacture all descriptions of Boots, Shoes and Hats at the very lowest prices. All work warranted to be of the best material.

LOUIS PIMBEL, Agent.

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Corner Carondelet and Girod streets.

We respectfully solicit the trade of the country merchants. We have on hand an assortment of Ladies' Wax SPLITS for Men, Youths and Boys; also a variety of other Boots.

Orders by mail or telegraph will be supplied with same care and promptness as if given personally at the factory.

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Proprietors.

A CARD.—Being established as the Louisiana Boot and Shoe Factory, we respectfully invite the city and country dealers to examine our stock of home-made Men's, Youths' and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES, which we were awarded a Premium and Diploma at the last Louisiana State Fair.

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Particular Attention Paid to Church Work.

Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.

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INFALLIBLE FIRE KINDLER

$5.00 TO $10.00 A DAY made at home by male or female agents, selling the INFALLIBLE FIRE KINDLERS, for Kindling Wood or Coal Fires without shavings or paper. Twenty fires made at the cost of one cent. Nothing so good for exterminating worms or caterpillars from fruit trees. Forty diplomas awarded by State and Counties. Sole control of a town or county to one agent. Samples mailed for 50 cents. Address E. P. SMITH, Cor. Elm and Pearl Streets, New Albany, Ind.

WILLIAM F. WALSH,

GENERAL COOPERAGE,

15 ..... SOUTH FRONT ST. 15

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Sugar Hogsheads, Molasses Barrels, and all other articles in his line, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, March 28, 1876.

The river is 3 feet 7 inches below high-water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals for the three days ending March 28:

	Bales.
Mississippi river and Bayous	6,457
Red river	2,864
Arkansas river	1,867
Ouachita river	1,146
Railroads	1,121
Mobile	175
Texas	1,116
Lake	12
Total	15,570

Wednesday.—Sales reported, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 6,927 bales. Quotations unchanged. Market quiet and firm. New York, firm for spots; futures quiet and steady. Liverpool, market strong and unchanged.

Thursday.—Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 3,649, against 2,439 bales. The demand was good. Market quiet. New York, spots firm. Liverpool, firm. Sales of week, 86,000 bales.

Friday.—Quotations unchanged. Market firm. Sales reported, 6,500 bales. Receipts, 3,837 bales. New York, unchanged. Liverpool, steady. Havre, firm.

Saturday.—Sales foot up 10,950 bales. Our market, owing to more favorable news from New York and Liverpool, buoyant, and factors, upon learning the extent of the demand, advanced their prices from ⅛ to ¼c, which were fully maintained up to the close. New York, firm for spots, spinners buying more liberally; futures slightly advanced. Liverpool shows an improved demand, both from speculators and spinners.

Monday.—Sales, 1,400 bales. Receipts, 7,011 bales. Business partially suspended on account of severe storm. A moderate demand at the opening, and factors evinced a desire to sell, in some cases, at ¼c off from Saturday's figures, while others were firm. Quotations at Exchange were not altered.

	Ex-port quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Tinges	8 @ 8	—
Low ordinary	8 @ 8¼	—
Ordinary	9 @ 9¼	9¼
Strict ordinary	10 @ 10	—
Good ordinary	10 @ 11	11
Strict good ordinary	11 @ 11	—
Low middling	12 @ 12¼	12
Strict low middling	12¾ @ 12¾	—
Middling	13 @ 13	13
Good middling	14 @ 14	14

Tuesday.—Sales, 4,500 bales. Receipts, 484 bales. Market easier, but not quotably lower. New York, spots dull and easier; futures steady. Liverpool, quiet, with sales of 20,000 bales.

Increase of receipts at all ports, 206,381 bales over last year. At this port, 312,990 bales.

Stock at all ports in the United States to-day, 671,862 bales. Last year at this date, 652,411 bales. Increase, 19,451 bales.

World's visible supply at this date, 2,801,837 bales. Last year at this date, 2,905,863 bales. Increase, 74,-027 bales.

The receipts proper at this port since the first of September, exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, are 1,265,125 bales, against 920,645 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest mail dates, as compared with last year, is 555,558 bales. The increase by the reports per telegraph is 582,-427—3,773,104 against 3,190,677. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year, there is an increase of 132,852 bales to Great Britain, of 83,558 to France, and of 243,-142 to other foreign ports.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875, bales		9,976
Arrived past three days	14,870	
Arrived previously	1,406,857—1,421,483	
		1,431,459
Exported past three days	294	
Exported previously	1,156,538—1,157,256	
Stock on hand and on shipboard		274,203

SUGAR.—Good demand from dealers, and the supplies all sold to them at prices ruling with an upward tendency—6½c. for inferior, 6¾c. for good common, 7c. for fair, 7⅛c. for good fair, 7¼c. for fully fair to prime, 7⅜c. for strictly prime to choice, 8¼c. for choice, 9@9¼c. for yellow clarified, 9¾@10c. for white clarified, and 7c. for seconds. Arrived during the past three days, 721 hhds., 14 bbls.

MOLASSES.—The demand is good and the supplies sold at strong prices. Good grades continue scarce and in request, and retailed is the only description now on the market—31c. for cistern bottom, 29c. for inferior fermenting, 25@30c. for common fermenting, 32c. for fair fermenting, 34@36c. for fair reboiled, 40@45c. for prime reboiled, 48@50c. for strictly prime reboiled, and 52c. for choice to boiled. Arrived during the past three days, 950 bbls.

CITY REFINERY SUGAR.—Standard A is selling, on orders, in bbls, at 10c., granulated and powdered 11c., crushed 11¼c., cut loaf 12c.

ESCULENTS AND GREEN VEGETABLES.—Large stock of potatoes on hand, mostly of inferior quality. Potatoes—Early Russetts are quoted at $1@$1.10, Peachblows, $1.10@$1.25 ₱ bbl., Jackson Whites and Pinkeyes 50@60c., late Russetts 75@90c. Apples $3.50@$5.50 ₱ bbl. Choice onions are in demand. Choice red onions are quoted at $4.50@$4, choice yellow and silver-skin onions $3@$3.50, choice white long sour kraut $2.50 ₱ bbl., cabbages $5@$6 ₱ 100.

MONETARY.

Gold opened on Tuesday at 114@114¼, against 113¾ at New York, and after a moderate business closed at the opening rates, against 114 in that market.

No sales of silver have been reported. American half dollars are now quoted at 101@103, and Mexican dollars at 90@91 gold for both new and old.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28, 1876.

Texas beeves, choice, ₱ head	— @ —
Texas beeves, first quality, ₱ head	— @ 45 00
Texas cattle, second quality, ₱ head	— @ 30 00
Texas cattle, third quality, ₱ head	— @ 15 00
Western beeves, ₱ lb. net	— @ —
Sheep, first quality, ₱ head	5 00 @ 6 00
Sheep, second quality, ₱ head	4 00 @ 4 00
Milch cows, choice, ₱ head	70 00 @ 90 00
Milch cows, ₱ head	30 00 @ 60 00
Calves, ₱ head	7 00 @ 9 00
Veal calves, ₱ lb.	5 @ 12½

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED,

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	44 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Sheeds and spades	8 50	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with rollers	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
R. L. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Edwards's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thin skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue part, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Bayasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	5
Sheet	4	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5¼

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	11 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 50	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass: ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	—	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	—	30
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb	—	12
Whiting, ₱ lb	—	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	—	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gal	—	70

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	28	30
Goshen, choice	30	32
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	15	19½
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	23	24
Java, choice to fancy	—	31
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, first brands	—	15½
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	18	20
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.		
Best, K D	2 50	2 60
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	13	14½
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	—	20 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	—	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	—	10
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	10	10½
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingersnaps	9	12
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	25	28
Illuminating, in cans	—	50
Coal, in barrels, best	17	18
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12½
Molasses, in Barrels.		
Reboiled	40	45
City refinery, prime	48	55
Muddy strup	30	35
Half barrels, 8c extra; round to gall. kegs, 10c. extra.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
Fine	— —	5½
Ordinary	— —	4½
Fair	— —	5
Grand rice crop	— —	6
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.:		
Keller sapaudilla	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6
Starch, ₱ lb	— —	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	1 40
Coarse	1 00	1 05
Sugar, in Hhds.:		
Fair	— —	6½
Prime	— —	6¾
Choice	— —	7¼
Yellow clarified	— —	8¼
White clarified	10	10¼
Crushed	— —	10½
Powdered	— —	11¼
Spices, ₱ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	18
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	22
Tea, ₱ lb.:		
Black Oolong	1 00	1 00
Green Imperial	1 00	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	60
Chewing, prime	60	75
Chewing, choice	75	90
Smoking	85	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow mixed	44	45
White, choice	45	46
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis to Indiana	35	40
Black seed	— —	45
Red rust proof	— —	45
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	— —	85
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	20 00	22 00
Cotton Seed Meal	30 00	32 00
Cow Peas, ₱ bushel	1 75	2 00
Carolina clay	— —	2 25

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	15	16
Shoulders	— —	11
Sides, clear D	— —	11
Sides, sugar	13	14
Hams, sugar cured	14	15
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	21	21 50
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders	— —	9
Hams	— —	14
Clear ribsides	— —	11
Cure sides	12	13
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	— —	13
Choice, in pails	— —	14

BAGGING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
Jute	10	11
Ties, Arrow	— —	— —
Twine, ₱ lb	— —	— —

WOODENWARE AND CORDAGE.

Buckets, ₱ dozen:		
Painted, 10 hoop	— —	1 75
Cedar, brass hoop	4 50	— —
Tubs, ₱ nest	— —	— —
Painted, 3 in nest	— —	— —
Cedar, 3 in nest	— —	— —
Brooms, ₱ doz.		
Common	2 00	3 00
Choice	3 50	4 50
Rope, ₱ lb:		
Manilla plow lines	— —	18
Cotton	— —	15
Sisal	— —	12

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	22	25
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	45
Calf skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	75 00
Upper, rough, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stevens raw-bone superphosph	60 00	— —
Stevens raw ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	9
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands	— —	9
Choice brands, 4-4	— —	11
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	8	11
Standard American & Rapp's	9	9
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	12
Good	18	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eagle & Phœnix	— —	12
Stripes	— —	15
Checks	14	18
Denims	12	30

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Hats, wool hard bodies, ₱ doz	48 00	120 00
Cotton and wool boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Cottonade brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	14 00
Half-grain brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	16 50
Russet grain brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

Special Notices.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES, By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

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Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

SEASHORE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Ocean Springs, at Handsburg	Apr. 8, 9
East Pascagoula, at Zion	15, 16
Greene-Wilkinson, at Mutual Rights	22, 23
Ebah, at Augusta	29, 30
Taylorville, at Okolona	May 1, 2
Rankin, at Smal	6, 7
Westville, at Pleasant Hill	13, 14
Mount Carmel, at Mount Zion	20, 21
Columbia, at Hopewell	June 3, 4
Pearlington	10, 11
White Plains	17, 18

30 THOMAS PRICE, P. E.

VICKSBURG DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Natchez and Kingston, at Natchez	Apr. 8, 9
Fayette, at Cane Ridge	15, 16
Port Gibson	22, 23
Rocky Springs, at Steele's chapel	29, 30
Payuna, at Cayuga	May 6, 7
Clover Hill	13, 14
Rolling Fork, at St. Luke's	20, 21
Vicksburg	27, 28
South Warren	June 3, 4
Mount Olivet	10, 11
North Warren	17, 18

23 F. M. FEATHERSTON, P. E.

BRANDON DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Hickory circuit, at Hankey	Mar. 25, 26
Newton circuit, at New Hope	Apr. 1, 2
Forest circuit, at Hillsboro	8, 9
Morton circuit, at Mutual Union	15, 16
Fannin circuit, at Fannin	22, 23
Brandon station	29, 30
Trenton circuit	May 6, 7
Raleigh circuit	13, 14
Lake circuit, at High Hill	20, 21
Union mission, at White Plains	24, 25
Philadelphia circuit, at Ebenezer	27, 28
Walnut Grove circuit, at Walnut Grove	June 3, 4
Pelahatchie circuit	6

16 WILL H. LEITH, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

NEW ORLEANS DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

St. Charles avenue, Quarterly Conference, Tuesday, at 7.30	Apr. 4
Morgan street	11
Algiers	18
Baton Rouge	22, 23
Plaquemine	29, 30
Lafourche	May 6, 7
Carondelet street, Tuesday, at 7.30	9
Felicity street	16
Louisiana avenue	23

The District Conference will meet at Carondelet Street church, May 12, 13 and 14. We do not wish statistics so much as statements as to our spiritual progress, and of the best methods of working our church machinery.

30 A. B. WALKER, P. E.

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The Oldest, Largest and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States. Nearly,

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$77 A WEEK TO AGENTS. Old and Young, Male and Female, in their locality. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

CAREFUL OBSERVERS

IN THE MATTER OF

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Will find it to their interest to examine

THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

HOUSEWARE,

Of every description, kept by

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,

NO. 29 CAMP AND 116 COMMON ST.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

And they will establish these facts:

1. OUR STOCK IS THE BEST.
2. OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST.
3. OUR METHODS ARE THE FAIREST.

With more than thirty years' experience in the Crockery trade, we claim a knowledge of the wants of this community second to no one, and can fill them better than any house in the Southwest.

Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$1.00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 41 pieces.

6.50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10.00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

13.00 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

15.00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

4.00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.

1.35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

1.25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

1.10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

1.00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

1.75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.

75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET, Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.

Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice), 160 pieces, $30.

Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices and every thing else required for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of every one.

The above list contemplates first class, regular goods, of good shapes and sizes, and will give entire satisfaction wherever they are placed.

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SILVER-PLATED CASTORS.
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS.
STONE CHINA DINNER SETS.
STONE CHINA TEA SETS.
STONE CHINA CHAMBER SETS.
JAPANNED WAITERS.
JAPANNED CHAMBER SETS.
COAL VASES AND COAL SCUTTLES.
JAPANNED CAKE AND SUGAR BOXES.
ENAMELED SAUCE PANS.
HAM AND FISH BOILERS.
FEATHER AND HAIR DUSTERS.
PEARTH AND SCRUBBING BRUSHES.
CEDAR TUBS AND BUCKETS.
WOODEN STEP LADDERS.
INDIA RUBBER DOOR MATS.
BRUSH AND HEMP DOOR MATS.
PALM-LEAF RARE MATS.
IVORY-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.
BRITANNIA METAL CASTORS.
BRITANNIA METAL SPOONS.
PLANISHED TIN COFFEE POTS.
PLANISHED TIN URNS.
PLANISHED TIN DISH-COVERS.
KEROSENE OIL LAMPS AND BURNERS.
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TINWARE FOR KITCHEN USE.

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GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after October 31, 1875:

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Trains depart and arrive as follows, from Canal-Slope Street Depot:

DEPART.

Express	7.30 A. M.
Mail	4.00 P. M.

ARRIVE.

Express	11.40 P. M.
Mail	12.40 A. M.
Accommodation on Monday	10.30 A. M.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI.

Only one change of sleeping-cars to Eastern cities.

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R. J. Harp, E. S. Keep, W. H. Foster.

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Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines

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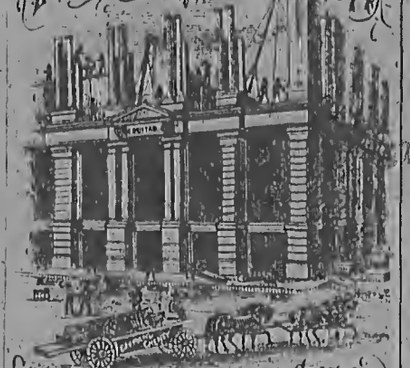
FOR LADIES ONLY.—Lady Agents wanted to sell a Skirt-Supporting Corset and Skirt Supporter. Address or apply to MME. GRISWOLD, 21 E. Thirteenth street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EQUITABLE BUILDING, MILK ST. BOSTON 1874



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HAVING added to our Granite Works extensive Polishing Machinery (of our own design) equal to the best in the country, we are now prepared to furnish *Hammered or Polished Granite from* any quarries in the United States or foreign countries. White Granite from Hallowell; Concord and Fitzwilliam, Dark Blue and Pink from Quincy, beautiful Red from New Brunswick and Scotland, and all the various colored Eastern Granite for Monumental, Cemetery and Building work.

We furnish designs and have on exhibition polished samples of all colors, and we invite orders from all sections of the country, and will *guarantee satisfaction.*

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Benjamin Callender, and Prescott & Chapin, of Boston.
R. P. Hyde, President of Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.
Theodore Weston, Auditor and Examiner of Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.
Arthur Gilman, Architect, New York.
George L. Stratton & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
M. H. Mosman, Sculptor, Chicopee, Mass.
Goodnow & Dickerson, Proprietors of Chicago (Ill.) *Standard.*
John McArthur, Architect, Philadelphia.
Struthers & Sons, Marble Workers, Philadelphia.
John Hardisty, Esq., Philadelphia.
Hitchcock & Walden, Publishers of St. Louis (Mo.) *Central Christian Advocate*, and *Western Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati, O.

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6ow

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Celebrated Gold Pens

AND PENCILS.

THE FINEST AND BEST.

CIRCULAR.—To those engaged in mercantile persuits, any inquiries that will facilitate their labor is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in work, and durability in use. Prominently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of Fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufacture. We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S PENS from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over one thousand others:

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J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
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STRONG POT ROSES, suitable for immediate flowering, sent safely by mail, postpaid. Five Splendid Varieties, all labelled, $1, 12 do., $2, 19 do. $3, 26 do. $4, 35 do. $5. For 10 cents each additional one **Magnificent Premium Rose** to every dollar's worth ordered. Send for our new **GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE,** and choose from over 300 finest Sorts. We are the *largest Rose Growers* in America, and allow purchasers to make their own selections. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Address THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester county, Pa. 6ow

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We send a plain solid 18 karat Gold Engagement or Wedding Ring by mail, on receipt of size, to any address on receipt of price. Prices vary according to size and width as follows: $4.50, $5, $10, $12 and $15 each. Inventory to size of largest joint of the finger and description of ring on a narrow piece of soft paper. We replace any table ring free of charge. Money can be sent safely in a registered letter. HARNDS & BRO., Jewelers, 421 Main St., Louisville, Ky. 6ow

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CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

in 8-ounce bottles, in powder. This Magnesia is a mild purgative and aperient, very acceptable to the stomach for Sick Headache, Sour or Sick Stomach, and all Febrile cases. Good for all seasons of the year. Prepared by ARTHUR ROGERS, 180 Spring St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists. E. J. Hart & Co., wholesale agents, New Orleans. 6ow

BEAUTIFUL

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Delivered free of cost, per mail, at your door. Splendid assortment of **ROSES, Six for $1. Thirteen for $2.** Send for *New Descriptive Catalogue & Plants*, gratis. **HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,** Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Chester Pa. 6ow

ROSES 700 SUPERB VARIETIES ROSES Half a Million Greenhouse Plant Mailing Plants a Specialty. Illustrated Catalogue Free. E. Y. TEAS & CO., Richmond Ind. 6ow

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CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increase on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side;

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1876. NO. 14.

NORMAN McLEOD'S CHEER.

Courage, brother! do not stumble,
Though thy path is dark as night;
There's a Star to guide the humble—
Trust in God, and do the right!

Let the road be long and dreary,
And its ending out of sight,
Foot it bravely, never weary—
Trust in God, and do the right!

Perish policy and cunning,
Perish all that fears the light;
Whether losing, whether winning,
Trust in God, and do the right!

Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
Some will flatter, some will slight;
Cease from man, and look above thee—
Trust in God, and do the right!

Simple rule and safest guiding,
Inward peace and inward light;
Star upon our path abiding—
Trust in God, and do the right!

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

JACKSON, Miss., March 29.—In consequence of the following letter, which was read during the session of the House of Representatives, the House adopted a resolution, by a vote of 75 yeas to 10 nays, instructing the managers of the Ames impeachment case to discontinue proceedings and withdraw articles:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Jackson, Miss., March 29, 1876.

Messrs. Bryant and Pryor:

Gentlemen—In reply to your suggestion, I beg to say that in consequence of the election of last November I found myself confronted with a hostile Legislature, and embarrassed and hampered in my endeavors to carry out my plans for the welfare of my State and of my party.

I resolved, therefore, to resign my office as Governor of the State of Mississippi; but meanwhile articles of impeachment were instituted against me, and of course I could not retire from my position under the imputation of any charge affecting my honor or integrity. For the reasons indicated, I still desire to escape burdens which are compensated by no public usefulness, and if the articles of impeachment presented against me were dismissed I should feel at liberty to carry out my desire and purpose of resignation. I am very truly yours,

ADELBERT AMES.

At three o'clock the impeachment court assembled, and Manager Fearnston presented the resolution and asked that impeachment articles against Gov. Ames be dismissed, which was done.

Mr. Durant, of Gov. Ames' counsel, then read as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., March 29, 1876.

To the people of the State of Mississippi:

I hereby respectfully resign my office as Governor of the State of Mississippi.

ADELBERT AMES.

Col. J. M. Stone, president *pro tem.* of the Senate, was installed as Governor at five P. M.

The resignation of the Governor was a complete surprise to all except a few who had agreed on the plan last night. The Republicans generally are quite indignant.

AUGUSTA, March 31.—The statements in the Washington *Republican* that two negroes were killed last week in Columbus, Ga., and that over a dozen were taken from their homes and severely whipped, four of them having been tortured by having hot sealing-wax dropped upon their bodies, are without a shadow of truth. No outrages have been committed on colored people in the counties of Burke, Jefferson and Chatham, and there is no truth in the further statement that in the vicinity of Macon three negroes were found hanging to trees in the neighborhood of a leading Democrat. The relations between the races are amicable and friendly.

The statements of outrages contained in the *Republican* are pure fabrications, manufactured for political effect. The following is from the proprietors of the Macon *Telegraph*, and is in answer to a dispatch asking if there were any grounds for the statement in the Washington *Republican*:

Macon, Ga., March 31.—To Patrick Walsh, agent Associated Press, Augusta: There is not one word of truth in the report of three negroes being hung, and not the shadow of any ground for it.

CLISBEY, JONES & REID.

WORCESTER, March 31.—Several mills and many houses were swept by the flood, which rushed down the ravine, twenty feet high, in a solid mass. The narrowness of the ravine emptied the reservoir gradually, requiring three hours to exhaust it. No lives were lost.

The loss to the city of Worcester by the dams and reservoir is $125,000, besides the summer supply of water. Other losses, $22,000. One man and two boys are missing. Travel is much impeded by the washed railroads.

GALVESTON, April 3.—A Galveston *News* special, dated Brownsville, April 2, says: This morning, at five o'clock, Gen. Toledo went out of Matamoras with one hundred men to reconnoiter. He was endeavoring to ascertain the position of the revolutionary forces, and, while so engaged a column of cavalry suddenly passed between him and Matamoras. He was completely isolated. The main body of Diaz's army marched boldly upon the works in the upper part of the city. Not a gun was fired from the works. The regular troops and the National Guard hurrahed for Diaz. Gen. Labarra discharged his revolver, and then retreated to the river bank with about twenty-five men. He asked permission to pass, which was granted on the condition of his becoming a prisoner and being disarmed. Another version is that Gen. Toledo had six hundred men, and that when outside they pronounced and joined Diaz. Gen. Diaz has more than one thousand men. He was received with great rejoicing by the people of Matamoras.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The State Department has advices that England will not surrender Winslow except upon a guarantee that he shall only be tried for the offense set forth in the extradition paper.

The Navy Department has advices that the insurgents, under Porfirio Diaz, took possession of Matamoras with little opposition. Gen. Labarra, with about twenty men, escaped to Brownsville.

Capt. Johnson, of the Rio Bravo, can see no prospect of the Mexican government retaking Matamoras for some time, as its troops in that vicinity have either surrendered or joined the insurgents.

Maj. Merrill was examined by the Military Committee to-day, and acknowledged that he received over $21,000 for the conviction of Ku-Klux in South Carolina under Scott's proclamation. The affair will be fully ventilated. Custar charges that Merrill accepted a bribe while acting as judge advocate of the court-martial in Texas some time ago. He will be examined as to this charge—probably to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—The effects of the flood are beginning to be felt on the Arkansas side. Numbers of families in Hopefield, immediately opposite this city, have been forced to leave their houses, and passengers who arrived by the Little Rock train this morning report the water over the track near Edmondson, but the train went out to-day.

The water is now ten inches below the extra high water, and about an inch below high water in May, 1874, when great damage was done in the neighborhood of Sunflower; Bolivar and Lake Providence. The crevasse reported this morning was at Dennis, nearly opposite Laconia, Ark., instead of at Davis', as first reported, and was caused by the bank caving. The water through this will run into Sunflower river, through Bayou Phillah.

MONTGOMERY, April 3.—A storm prevailed over nearly the entire State, coming from the east, lasting nineteen hours without intermission, accompanied by unusually heavy thunder, and continuous wind and lightning. It was considered the heaviest rain ever known, seven inches of water having fallen in the time. Great damage was done the planting interests.

The Alabama river has risen fifty feet, and is now rising at the rate of four and a half inches per hour. No deaths are reported, but many houses were blown down. No trains in motion since Saturday.

HARTFORD, April 3.—The election is progressing quietly. This is a disagreeable, rainy day. The greenback men are polling considerable of a vote here.

Seventy-one towns give Robinson 17,342, Ingersoll 19,540, Smith, 570, Atwater 420—a Republican gain of 1,155. Gov. Ingersoll is no doubt elected by the popular vote, and the Legislature is Democratic.

BATON ROUGE, LA., April 3.—At an election held here to-day for mayor, administrator of improvements and two councilmen, the Democratic ticket was elected by three hundred and forty-five majority, a large number of colored men voting openly the Democratic ticket.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, March 29.—Mexican advices to the seventeenth instant state that the government troops at Jalapa had revolted, retaining the Governor as a prisoner. Judges, deputies and State officials had fled and taken refuge at Vera Cruz.

It was believed that the government would succeed in restoring order.

There had been considerable fighting. The revolutionists had all the important points in Hidalgo except Pachuca and Tulancira.

Foreigners generally favored the revolution, not because they hoped for a change for the better, but because they expected to bring the United States to establish a protectorate. Both parties were refraining from committing outrages. The levy was becoming obnoxious. The people were resisting it, and killing soldiers while attempting to force the conscription.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says the proposed retirement of the Czar appears partially confirmed. It is stated that the Czarowitch will be intrusted with the regency during the summer, being temporarily invested with full sovereign power.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—The programme of the Czar's journey is officially announced. His majesty goes to Ems at the end of April, sojourning at Berlin a few days. On his way from Ems he goes to Jugenheim, and afterward returns to Russia for the military maneuvers. During the summer he will go to Helsingfors, and next to Warsaw. After reviewing the troops in various places he will accompany the Empress to Livadia, whence he will return to St. Petersburg late in autumn. The Emperor of Brazil and King of Denmark will visit the imperial family during the summer.

BERLIN, April 3. The negotiations for the pacification of Herzegovina have fallen through. The powers seriously contemplate armed intervention to maintain the peace of Europe.

From the Work.

BLACK CREEK MISSION, MISS.—*Mr. Editor:* We are a little flock without representation by the ministry, in what is known as the Black Creek mission, in Perry county, Miss. Bro. Phillips, of the Enon circuit, has met with some difficulty in getting conveyance down to our little church to preach for us. He promised us that he would be with us, if possible, to do so. But he was then on his way up to his work, and did not know exactly whether he could preach for us or not. There seems to be something in the way, insomuch that we have had no preacher to represent us in our little church, known as the Garaway church. We are in quite a remote part of the world, and I think it would do honor to the next Conference to send some one on this wide, vast, populous mission. I can call to memory thirteen churches, that I know of, that are not represented, and there are others. I suppose in all there must be some thirty, and I do not suppose there are thirty sermons preached in the entire number in twelve months. We wish to devise some way of being represented. There are many souls here to save. Can you inform us how to get this thrown-out pasture brought back into culture? A few of us at our little church, as we cannot have preaching regularly, have formed ourselves into a Bible-reading class, though we are ignorant as to the regular system of conducting such a class as it should be. Will you please let us beg of you to give us the rules for the proper conducting of a regular Methodist Bible-reading class?

E. H. YELVERTON.

EUTAW, MISS.

Note by the Editor:—In order to obtain a preacher for the circuit, communicate with the presiding elder, and write to the Bishop who presides at the next session of the Annual Conference. In reference to Bible reading, the general practice is for the leader to select the subject and prepare a list of proof texts. These are read to the class, and each member, as the passages are announced, finds them, or part of them. After all are thus found, they are read in order, those reading who can turn most readily to the place. During the reading the leader and members of the class comment and exchange views on the meaning of the Scriptures under consideration.)

BRANDON DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* A duty performed by another often appears quite easy, but to go forward and perform the same duty yourself is frequently very difficult. Such has been my experience with the presiding eldership. To be called out from the quiet life of a station, with comfortable home and church, to travel over an extensive territory, exposed to winds and rains, crossing flood and mud, looking into new faces and performing new duties, is almost like beginning life anew. But it has its pleasures, and will, I doubt not, have its rewards. I have completed the first round on Brandon district, and report the outlook hopeful.

The thirteen pastoral charges are filled by faithful and efficient ministers, some of them men of large experience, who were early at their posts of duty, and are earnestly engaged in the work assigned them. They have, without exception, favor in the eyes of the people, and I predict for them a year of triumphant success.

The quarterly meetings have been, with few exceptions, times of deep religious interest, many presenting themselves at the altar for prayer, and an occasional shout of triumph rolling over the assemblies.

No special revivals have been reported—no efforts made—but such are the indications, at various points, that we look for a general awakening at no distant day.

The Sunday schools are beginning to awake from the usual torpor of winter.

Some of the collections ordered by the Annual Conference are being taken up early, so as to relieve, to some extent, the pressure at the end of the year.

Our District Conference will convene at Newton station, on the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, June 30. Bishop Paine will preside. Can you not attend?

I am now on my second round.

I have never been an editor, like Bishop Keener, but I think this a good place to stop.

WILL H. LEITH.

BRANDON, MISS., March 28, 1876.

The Mississippi Valley Society.

The acceptance by Mr. Jefferson Davis of the office of president of the American Department of the International Chamber of Commerce and Mississippi Valley Society of London, England, invests that organization with fresh interest for all classes of our people, and will, no doubt, lead to its entrance upon a career of prosperity commensurate with our deservings of and applications for aid from English capitalists through it. The objects of the society, briefly stated, are to promote direct trade between the States and Territories of the valley of the Mississippi, and those of Europe and of Central and South America, to induce and facilitate immigration, to collect and transmit information in regard to the Mississippi valley, so as to lead to safe and profitable investments of European capital and labor in aid of the development of the varied sources of wealth and happiness with which this country is so bounteously endowed by nature, and to accomplish these purposes by co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce and Mississippi Valley Society of London, England, or by such other means as may seem proper and advisable. The Branches at New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis (of which Mr. Brouson Bayliss is president, St. Louis and Chicago are expected to co-operate directly with the parent society by bringing to its notice, and through it to that of European capitalists, enterprises already established, or about to be established, in this section of country, whereby they will profit in interest payments or dividends, and our people by improvements, the establishment of manufactories, the construction of public works, and large accessions of population from among the skilled and enterprising laborers of Europe. Thus, if any number of well-known and reliable citizens of Memphis should establish a cotton factory, with say a capital of $100,000 paid up, and should, after a year, find it necessary to extend their works at a cost of a like additional sum, by the payment of a small fee to this society they could secure the amount at a rate of interest and on time that would not be a burden to them, or in any way hamper them. Their status and condition being vouched for by the Memphis society, and by the American branch at New Orleans, to the parent society at London, that organization would indorse the application to European investors, of whom there are, especially in England, always large numbers looking up such chances. Heretofore English capital has found its way to American investments through New York agencies, and, we regret to say, not always with *bona fide* results to the investor—as witness the Erie railroad and Emma mine, and kindred swindles. With the Mississippi Valley Society in existence as a helper to the investor and borrower, no such results can follow upon investments in the great valley, which teems with opportunities only needing capital to develop into gigantic schemes, productive of wealth to our own people and those who shall embark their wealth with us. Such a society should receive all the encouragement it stands in need of at the hands of our people. Every merchant, business man and banker in Memphis should be a member of it, and Mr. Bayliss should be, as Mr. Jefferson Davis will be in New Orleans, sustained by the united voice of the community. We have long and earnestly called for capital. Here is an opportunity to secure it.—*Memphis Appeal.*

A Worthy Enterprise.

We, the undersigned, having formed ourselves into a committee for the purpose of procuring a home for Dr. C. D. Elliott, earnestly solicit the co-operation of the pupils of the "Old Academy." We desire the gift to come from them. All donations to be sent to Mr. Edgar Jones, cashier Third National Bank, Nashville, Tenn., who will hold the same in trust until a sufficient amount is realized to purchase a home. The necessities of the case urge our immediate attention. Relying upon the affection and generosity of the pupils of the academy, we are

Yours truly,

MRS. MAGGIE HADLEY CLARK,
MRS. BETTIE CAMPBELL BROWN
MRS. HATTIE MOORE WEGLEY.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 1, 1876.

Seashore Camp Ground.

MR. EDITOR: Please inform your numerous readers that the trustees will meet on the camp ground on Wednesday, the twelfth of April next, on the arrival of the morning trains from New Orleans and Mobile. They will then lay out a new row of building lots on the western border of the camp ground, and be ready to assign lots for building tents.

All persons wishing to select choice lots for building, or desiring information on any points connected with the camp ground, are requested to be present *then* and *there*.

W. H. FOSTER, Prest.
PHILIP HALLARAN, Sec.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1876.

Where love reigns there need be no fear of anarchy.

The Gospel of Numbers.

NUMBER VIII.

TABLE, NO. II. *Of the EXCELLENT-EXPECTED ASSESSMENTS.*

Conference.	Charge.	Pastor.	Assessed.	Paid.
Virginia Conference	Onancock	Joseph F. Amiss	$375 00	$375 00
Eastern Shore district	Chincoteague	R. H. Adair	50 00	50 00
North Mississippi district	Shiloh	J. L. Futrell	100 00	100 00
Memphis district	Grenada	C. M. Sherman	200 00	200 00
Memphis district	Memphis	W. L. Nowland	1 141	1 141
Memphis district	Memphis	J. W. Shore	1 141	1 141
Memphis district	Memphis	J. E. Godbey	1 141	1 141
Memphis district	Memphis	Samuel Patterson	1 141	1 141
Memphis district	Memphis	W. F. Parrish	1 141	1 141
Memphis district	Memphis	C. Hawkins	1 141	1 141
Florida Conference	Quincy		50 00	50 00
Florida Conference	Tallahassee district		50 00	50 00
Florida Conference	Tallahassee district		50 00	50 00
Florida Conference	Tallahassee district		50 00	50 00
Florida Conference	Tallahassee district		50 00	50 00
Florida—Live Oak district			50 00	50 00
Alabama—Pensacola district			100 00	100 00

We give this week only such charges as belong to our Table No. 2—more excellent. It is not proposed to give any more charges belonging to either Table No. 1—excellent—paid assessments in full; or Table No. 2—more excellent—overpaid. Should any reports reach the office claiming precedence over those heretofore published in Table No. 3—most excellent—we will give them the honor due superior excellence by publishing them. Onancock, Eastern Shore district, Virginia Conference, Joseph F. Amiss, pastor, is most excellent in amount collected as compared with amount assessed.

Florida Conference, in this table, and in her printed minutes, presents facts well worthy of emulation. A weak Conference, poor in this world's goods, in a country especially impoverished, her zeal is admirable. I take from her published minutes two extracts which give the true ring, and deserve imitation: "The president of the Board of Missions was instructed by the board to notify the presiding elders to withhold the quarterly appropriations from the missionaries until their quarterly report had been furnished him." "At the Conference session, January, 1872, it was resolved that no preacher's character pass unless, when his name was called, he reported that the collections ordered had been taken up." Brave acts, these, and will tell on the destiny of any Conference which dare stand by them.

I greatly regret that the reports sent by pastors have not been more numerous, and that so few full or itemized reports from treasurers of Conference Boards of Missions have reached us. Will the Conference secretaries, where minutes have been published, please forward us copies? I want, in the next two weeks, to make up a table comparing leading churches in the various Conferences. We desire to present to the church the measure of the missionary spirit at the various centers of religious light and power. I have an idea, evolved by my studies thus far, to which I think this table will give emphasis. Please, pastors who are not ashamed of the results, send us, during this and next week, such figures as the following: Pastor's salary; missionary collections, foreign and domestic; number of members. We would like to have these figures from all charges numbering over two hundred and fifty members. Some of them we can get by a great deal of labor, out of scattered minutes—and the public shall have the benefit of the best information we can get.

D. C. KELLEY,
Associate Secretary.

The effects of the late heavy freeze turn out to be not so damaging as was at first thought. Still much harm and set-back has been experienced to all early-maturing fruits, vegetables and berries. All the peaches, which had passed blossoming and matured into forms, are killed. The Irish potatoes have fared likewise, while we regret to add that the crop of dewberries, which is an important and luxurious one here, is almost entirely destroyed. The gardens fared far better than these, and are in a fair state of preservation and progress.—*Alexandria Democrat, March* 29.

We see from the Marshall *Herald* that the people of that enterprising little city have determined to build and equip a branch railroad to the State line in the direction of Mansfield, and turn it over to the New Orleans Pacific for stock in that road. We understand they have informal if not positive assurances from the directory that they will meet them at the State line as soon as they can get there with their road.—*Mansfield Reporter, March* 25.

We often hate for one little reason when there are a thousand why we should love.

Centennial of North Carolina Methodism.

The Raleigh *Christian Advocate* of March 29 contains the five days' proceedings of the celebration. A grand time it was. The editor says:

"To say that it was a grand and glorious success, from its auspicious beginning to its happy consummation, is but the expressed utterance of the entire community. Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, the citizens of Raleigh and the throng of visitors from abroad, the press, secular and religious, who were the delighted participators in the exercises, all united, as with the voice of one man, in saying that the *Centennial of North Carolina Methodism* held in this city, beginning on the twenty-first of March, 1876, was crowned with complete and glorious success. The spacious Metropolitan Hall, used for the occasion, was beautifully decorated by the hands of our fair ladies with graceful wreaths and lovely flowers.

The attendance on all the exercises was so large as to pack that spacious hall, numbering often times two thousand souls. And this large concourse of people seemed to be absorbed in hearing the charming music rendered by the choir, and the masterly addresses delivered by the chosen speakers.

The addresses were carefully prepared, full of historical instruction, chaste in language, able in argument, and deep in research. They were exceedingly edifying to the audience. Intelligent men said that they expected to hear a few masterpieces out of so many, but were surprised and delighted in hearing so many splendid productions. They were uniformly excellent, and eminently appropriate to the occasion. As these addresses are to be published in book form, so that all the people can read them, we will not take up time and space in describing their merits. But we think it due to the readers to say a few words about the addresses of our beloved Bishops, McTyeire, Doggett and Marvin, whose presence and labors have contributed much to the eminent success of the occasion. The theme of Bishop McTyeire was "The Founders of Methodism." And well and ably did he handle the subject. The address was remarkable for its clear statement, for its deep research, for its just discrimination, and practical bearing. It threw a flood of light on the fundamental principles of church organization. The speaker hewed right and left, cut and dissected, and set out the prominent characteristics of the founders of Methodism in a clear and convincing light. It made a profound impression, and elicited the admiration of all the hearers.

The subject of Bishop Doggett was "The Progress of Methodism in the Nineteenth Century." The range of his thoughts swept over the large track of Methodism, from its inception in England down to the widespread glory of its present status. He showed how it began as a single seed, grew, multiplied, and spread over the world until its golden harvest waves over the vast field of the wide world. It was universally conceded to be a grand prospection, and will stand as a monument of literary fame to its polished author.

The topic of Bishop Marvin was "The Relation of Methodism to Revivals." This production covered the whole field of Methodistic revivals. It was replete with the light of instruction, shedding clear radiance, warmth and beauty on the essential elements of spiritual religion. The Bishop's analysis of the natural, mental and spiritual characteristics of Mr. Wesley was a gem of perfection. Under the skillful touches of his hand the full-orbed glory of this apostolic man stood out in full view. The audience must have been fully convinced that, of all the grand men of modern Christianity, Mr. Wesley was immeasurably the grandest in the fruits of his labors.

DEATH OF MRS. VAUDA S. MAGEE.

Mr. Editor: Many of the readers of the ADVOCATE will be pained at the announcement of the death of our excellent and much-esteemed sister, Mrs. Vauda S. Magee, consort of Hon. William Magee, representative of Washington parish. She died in great peace on Sunday night, at seven o'clock. Pure spirit, thou art forever at rest! May God sustain the aged mother, husband and children under the bereavement! A suitable obituary will be furnished soon. Yours truly,

RUFFIN T. DAVIS.

FRANKLINTON, LA., March 6, 1876.

At an early hour on Monday morning, April 3, a dangerous break occurred in the Millikell's Bend levee, a few miles above Vicksburg, in Madison parish. Neither the members of the Levee Company nor the Board of Engineers apparently received full details of the catastrophe; but it is learned that the crevasse extended through the front and back levees. The stream is said to be about fifty feet wide and five feet in depth, but it is thought that the crevasse can be readily closed.

The Scottish committee of the Presbyterian Alliance has agreed to the postponement of the meeting of the council at Edinburg till next year.

Men find it more easy to flatter than to praise.—*Richter.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1876.

MEDITATION IN PRAYER.

Ah, dearest Lord! I cannot pray
My fancy is not free
Obtaining distracting errantry
And breezily the ideas flee.

I cannot cry, Lord, Thou knowest
The heart it is for Thee
To have my every wayward thoughts
Thus borrowly to flee.

Prayer was not meant for words alone
Of solipsistic sweet
It is the prostrate soul's throne
At the Creator's feet.

Hold I dear Lord not my desire
But the thought that
Prayer would have of me, the higher
A truer liberty.

Yet though art oft most present, Lord
In weak, distracted prayer—
As sunset tinted hazy veil
Most often finds thee there.

For prayer, that hinders sets it free
From all illusions free
And teaches all how pray to Thee.
Dear Lord, it hangs on Thee.

My Savior, why should I complain,
And why fear and doubt sin?
Distractions are but outward things—
Thy peace dwells far within.

Those surface troubles come and go
Like ruffling of the sea
The deeper depth is out of reach
To all, my God, but Thee.

Christian Perfection. What Is It?

MR. EDITOR: I am pleased to learn from the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE that our Methodist people, both preachers and members, are concerned about Christian perfection. As this doctrine has been greatly mystified by the writings of polemic divines, and the Christian experience of wild fanatics, I have concluded that a short and plain scriptural account of this all-important doctrine would be useful to all who desire to know what Christian perfection is, and are seeking to obtain it.

Now, after all that has been said and written on Christian perfection, it is nothing more nor less than "*perfect love*." But what is "perfect love?" It is to "love the Lord thy God *with all thy heart*, and *with all thy soul*, and *with all thy mind*;" and to love *thy neighbor as thyself*. On these *two* commandments hang all the law and the prophets."—Matthew xxii, 37, 38, 39, 40. This is Christian perfection, as plain as two and two make four. Every man and woman on earth that loves the Lord their God with *all* their heart, and with *all* their soul, and with *all* their mind, and love *all* mankind as they love themselves, is a "perfect Christian." If any man or woman ever felt in their heart, at any time during life, that he or she loved the Lord God with all the heart, soul, mind and strength, at that time he or she was a perfect Christian; for to love our neighbor as ourself flows from this supreme love to God as a necessary consequence. Now it matters not when the man or woman felt this supreme love to God, and love for all mankind as we love ourself, whether at what is called by divines our justification, our regeneration, sanctification or adoption, the moment he or she felt this love, he or she was a perfect Christian, although but a babe in Christ Jesus.

This love is *progressive*, and has its *degrees* in quantum, as the soul of man expands and becomes larger to hold it. This is St. John's view of the matter, and he illustrates it by the growth of a man: First, a child; second, a young man in the gospel; third, a father in Israel. First John ii, 13, 14. Our Savior illustrates it by the growth of corn: "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." Mark iv, 28. St. Paul illustrates the same idea by the figure of a house: "Therefore, leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on to perfection; not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works, and of faith toward God."—Hebrews vi, 1. In building a house there are degrees of progression. First, the foundation; second, the superstructure; third, the completion of the building. And so likewise it is in the progressive degrees of perfect love in the soul of a perfect Christian man or woman. They may be perfect babes in this love, they may be strong young men in this perfect love, or they may be matured fathers in this "perfect love that casteth out fear." First John iv, 18. Now it appears from the texts above quoted that Christian perfection is a growth in perfect love, or, as St. Peter has it, it is "to grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." Second Peter iii, 18. This same apostle gives us the gospel rule by which this is done. It is the simple rule of addition, for the apostle saith: "Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity; for if ye do these things ye shall never fall."—Second Peter, first chapter.

Our Lord teaches the same doctrine: "For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."—Matthew xxv, 29. This is the rule of God's moral government in the Christian dispensation: He that improves the grace or love that God has given shall have abundance, but from him that hath not improved this perfect love that God has given him shall be taken away even that which he hath.

Now I will notice what I believe to be a great *error* that has bewildered and confused the minds of Christians so much and so long on the doctrine of Christian perfection or sanctification. The error is this: We have been taught to believe that it is Christian perfection, or our love to God and all mankind, that cleanseth the soul from indwelling sin, when it is the blood of Jesus Christ that does this, and not our own perfect love. St. John says: "The blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, cleanseth us from *all sin*."—First John i, 7. I believe the *truth* is this: The believing sinner's soul is *emptied* of all sin, indwelling sin and outward sin, by "the blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, that cleanseth us from all sin;" and after this is done God fills the soul *brimful* of his love. This idea of the matter seems to be agreeable to that great promise, Ezekiel xxxvi, 25, 26: "From all your filthiness will I cleanse you; a new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you." Hence I think it is clearly evinced by the word of God, and the very nature of the case, that perfect love or sanctification has nothing at all to do with cleansing the soul from indwelling sin. It is the blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, that does this, and then the soul is filled with perfect love. Therefore let all who desire the blessing of perfect love pray to God in the language of David: "Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me."—Psalms li, 10. When the Lord does this the soul will be filled with perfect love as a consequence. "Then will we teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee." This is what we need as a church, and we are praying for it, but I fear many of our prayers are improperly directed. Instead of praying God to cleanse our own hearts from all sin, and continuing to pray the same prayer until he does it, and fills our souls with perfect love, we are praying him to fill our souls with perfect love just as they are, full of sin—to purge out and cleanse them from indwelling sin. The consequence is that our prayers are not answered, because they are improperly directed, and we pray not according to God's will. The properties and fruits of this perfect love are defined and made so plain by St. Paul, in the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, that no unprejudiced mind can be deceived or at a loss to know what perfect love is, and whether he is made perfect in love or not. He says: "Love suffereth long and is kind; love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Love never faileth."

By what fruit of the Spirit may we know that we love God in the highest sense of Christian love? I answer: "By love, joy and peace always abiding in the soul; by invariable long-suffering, patience, resignation; by gentleness triumphing over all provocation; by goodness, mildness, sweetness, tenderness of spirit; by fidelity, simplicity, godly sincerity; by meekness, calmness, evenness of spirit; by temperance not only in food and sleep, but in all things, natural and spiritual."—Galatians v, 22, 23. "But is it God's will for us Christians to be filled with this love of God in this life, so as to be sanctified throughout, soul, body and spirit, and rejoice evermore, pray without ceasing, and in everything give thanks? Certainly it is; for thus saith the Apostle Paul: "Rejoice evermore: pray without ceasing; in everything give thanks; for this is the *will of God* in Christ Jesus concerning you." "And the very God of peace *sanctify you wholly*; and *I pray God* your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ."—First Thessalonians v, 16, 17, 18, 23. Perfect love, in principle, is to be cleansed from all sin—outward sin and indwelling sin—by the blood of Jesus Christ; and this is done through our own personal faith in his blood, that cleanses us from all sin. In practice it is to keep from committing sin by obeying all God's commandments. Now, if this is done through our own personal faith in the blood of Christ, it must be done in this life, and not in death, as Calvinism teaches, nor in the fire of purgatory in the future state, as the Roman Catholics teach. Now, as regards the practical working of this perfect love, you say that there is not a Christian man on earth that does not commit sin every day of his life. St. John says: "He that committeth sin is of the devil, for the devil sinneth from the beginning."—First John 3, 8. Hence it is clear that he that committeth sin is a child of the devil, and not a child of God. Now it is asked: Are not our frail infirmities, that cause us to err in ten thousand ways and instances, sinful? I answer: No; because we can no more help our frail infirmities than we can help dying; because our frailty, infirmities and death were all entailed on us without our will or consent, and therefore they are not sins to us, but the effects of sin entailed on us, for which we are not accountable to God. Therefore I conclude that a man must in *this life* be cleansed from all sin, through faith in the blood of Jesus Christ, and filled with the perfect love of God, and keep himself unspotted from the world, the flesh and the devil, in order to *live* and *die* a perfect Christian. As Christian perfection is the only qualification for heaven, we all ought to examine ourselves closely, and feel interested in this matter—"For it is written, Be ye holy, for I am holy."—First Peter i, 15. Again: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."—Matthew v, 48. And again: "Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord."—Hebrews xii, 14.

JAMES SHANKS.

Origin of Evil in Man.

The origin of evil is a subject that has perplexed the mind so little; so much so that many well-meaning people have thought that it was not only a useless waste of time, but absolutely wrong to attempt to look into what they imagine to be God's "secrets." With all due respect to their opinions, I will nevertheless venture to give my thoughts upon this difficult question. I do not speak of the origin of evil with the angels, but with man—that particular sin that doomed the human race. Who were the actors, and what was the nature of that sin? There was a period in the history of this world when there was no sin, no evil. God pronounced everything which he had created "very good." Up to this time there was no evil in this world. God could not sin. Man was pure—all was good. How, did sin come? How came evil into the world at all? This is the question. Now I say: 1. It was not the work of God. 2. It was not the work of man, in the abstract—man alone. 3. It was not the work of the devil—the devil alone. What then? It was the work of two—the devil and man conjointly. There were wondrous powers in both; but so far as the sin in question—the sin that damned the human race—is concerned, each one as yet was innocent. Not only so, but, without the *co-operation of both*, each one was utterly incapable of committing *that sin at all*. It is true that prior to this the devil had *originated evil*, and thereby created his own hell, from which, for the best of reasons, there was no redemption. But that was very different from the sin of man. And possibly man might have had and I believe he did—the same awful capability to have committed a sin, similar to the sin of satan, without temptations or any outside pressure. In that event he too would have created a hell, from which there could have been no redemption. But we speak of evil or sin as it is in man an evil from which it was possible to redeem him "with the precious blood of Christ." This sin was the *conjoint work* of the devil and man; hence the culpability and punishment of both; for it is clear that both did suffer punishment for that particular sin. Man fell from his high and holy estate, and the devil added to his former punishment, and will never know the full extent of that awful punishment until the great day of judgment, when he shall be cast into the lake of fire, and receive his just deserts for all the evil that the universe has sustained from that sin, and also all the efforts he has made for the ruin of every individual soul from that day to the end of the world—even those he failed to destroy. It was, then, the work of both. But how?

To illustrate: There is something in nature which we call law. One atom of matter attracts another, but not without being itself attracted. The action of both is essential. Without this there is no result. A stone, for instance, will remain at rest forever, unless it be acted upon by some other force. *No motion, no result.* Light is said to produce color; but it does not of itself. It cannot. To produce color, the rays of light must fall upon the surface of some material substance, and color is the result of the rays and the peculiar texture of that surface. The frost nips the tender weed, but it must be remembered that the juices or vital properties of the weed are essential agents to produce this effect; for there are other vegetables that no amount of frost affects. It takes the united action of two or more substances to produce an effect. So it was in this case. Man was a being of wonderful powers of intellect and heart. If these remain dormant, no effect is produced. If they move, and move toward God, good is the result. *No sin, no evil.* The devil is also a being of tremendous powers; but if they lie inactive nothing is effected. If they move toward himself, or in any direction away from man, if there be an effect at all, it will not be the sin of man. So far as man is concerned, there is no sin, no evil yet. But let these awful powers of the devil be turned toward man, and let the wonderfully delicate and sensitive susceptibilities of man reciprocate—let man assent, believe, submit, and accept the authority of the devil—then there is an effect, and that is the sin of man. This is the origin of evil in this world, and that is the gate through which it entered. It was a sin in which both were actors—both guilty, with no palliation on the side of satan; hence no redemption for him. But somewhat on the side of man; hence redemption for him. SALATHIEL.

WILLIAMS, ALA., Feb. 1, 1876.

TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.—The following is from a letter of Ex-Gov. John A. Dix to President Grant, suggested by a reference reported to have been made by the latter to the enormous wealth of the Trinity Church corporation, New York:

"The fact is that the coporation of Trinity church is taxed, under the laws of this State, precisely in accordance with the suggestions in your message to Congress. Its property consists of church edifices, cemeteries, school-houses, an infirmary, a rectory, and several hundred lots of ground—which, with the exception of a few used for parochial purposes, are leased, partly for short and partly for long periods. On the short leases the corporation pays the taxes; on the long leases the taxes are paid by the lessees. I paid in September last, as controller of the corporation, on the former, $16,943.91, and we estimate the amount paid on the latter at $60,000—making over $100,000 paid to the city this year for taxes, besides a considerable sum for assessments. We pay taxes on every foot of ground used for secular purposes. We pay on our rectory in which the rector resides; on the office in which the business of the corporation is transacted, although it is within the boundaries of St. Paul's cemetery. In fact nothing is exempt except the church edifices, the cemeteries, four school-houses, in which free schools are kept, and an infirmary, in which the sick receive gratuitous treatment.

"I know you will be glad to have this information. I have always been of opinion that the several States should tax all secular property belonging to churches within their respective limits. Cemeteries are exempt by universal consent. I think church edifices should be, as I believe they always have been in Christian communities. To tax them would seem like making the Creator and Sovereign ruler of the universe pay tribute to us for allowing a part of his footstool to be used for the worship which is his due."

SUCH AS I HAVE.—At the installation of Rev. William Carruthers over a church in Calais, Me., the other day, Rev. S. P. Fay, of Bangor, delivered the charge to the people. Among other things he urged them to be considerate of their pastor, saying that there were many little kindnesses that would comfort and encourage him. He spoke of his own experience, at one time receiving a pumpkin from one of his parishioners, given with such kind words and intention that he felt happier for a week after. The next morning the newly-installed pastor found at his door two squashes, with a note in which was written: "Such as I have I give unto thee. We did not raise pumpkins this year."

The presence of God is no abstract truth, no mere presence of a sun to whose light we may lay open our souls as the flowers, the leaves, and be transfigured; but the communion of spirit with spirit; no mere presence of an angel watching us and loving us in silence. It is the presence of One with whom we may have intercourse, as a man with his friend; to whom we may speak.—speak of everything that interests us, make requests and have them granted, ask questions and have them answered; One who is not silent toward us. Oh! let us bathe our souls in this joy, drink, yea, drink abundantly and be refreshed.—*Mrs. Charles.*

"Transfiguration did not so change Christ, nor shall glorification so change us, as that we shall not be known. There is nothing to convince a man of error—nothing in nature, nothing in Scripture—if he believe that he shall know those persons in heaven whom he knew upon earth; and if he conceive soberly that it were a less degree of blessedness not to know them than to know them, he is bound to believe that he shall know them; for he is bound to believe that all that conduces to blessedness shall be given him.—*Dr. Donne.*

Among the many good stories told of Mr. Finney is this: He had been preaching for some time in one of the cities of the States, and had been much hindered in his work by a man whose zeal was far greater than his intelligence or stability. One evening, at the close of a social meeting in the pastor's house, being invited to offer the closing prayer, he took occasion to mention this brother by name, saying: "O Lord, we entreat thee to bless Brother B., and to fix him *somewhere*, so that we may know where to find him."

A man's action is only a picture book of his creed. He does after what he believes.

OBITUARIES.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a called meeting of Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 16, F. A. M., a committee was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions with reference to the death of Bro. BENJAMIN W. THOMPSON. At a subsequent meeting the committee submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Bro. Benjamin W. Thompson was born in Butler county, Ky., in November, 1810; moved to this county in 1839. He was initiated in this lodge February 5, 1851, passed February 17, 1851, raised April 1, 1851, and died in full fellowship, at his residence in Bagdad, on Monday, January 24, 1876.

We do not claim for him perfection, but the catalogue of his faults was shorter than that of most of us. He was a man of a warm, generous nature—a man whose heart always throbbed responsive to the cry of distress, and whose hand was always open to the needy.

Masonry was to him more than a gorgeous symbolism, applicable only to the ceremonies of the lodge-room. For him there spoke through it all those vital principles which, carried into practice in his life and governing his relations with other men, made him a useful citizen, a kind neighbor, a faithful friend, an honest man. But nowhere did the loveliness of his character shine out so conspicuously as around his own fireside, and in the sacred circle of his home life. He was pre-eminently an affectionate father, a tender and devoted husband. As a Free and Accepted Mason his work was "good work, true work, square work." He wrought through the burden and heat of the day, through the twilight of declining years, till his day of labor closed. For him "the twelfth hour of refreshment" has sounded, and he has gone into the presence of the Supreme Grand Master to receive his reward. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and died "trusting in Jesus."

We have placed a sprig of cassia upon his tomb as an emblem of our faith in his immortality. We would, if possible, keep the memory of his life fresh and green among the future members of this lodge, and we therefore offer the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It hath pleased almighty God in his wise providence, to remove to another and higher sphere of action our beloved brother, Benjamin W. Thompson; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death Santa Rosa Lodge has lost one of its strongest stays, the community a valuable citizen, the poor a friend, the church of Christ a useful member.

That while we mourn his loss, and miss his counsel and association, we bow with submission to the will of him who doeth all things well.

That we cherish his memory, and commend to the emulation of the brotherhood the virtues that adorned his life.

That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies, praying upon them the guidance and protection of the widow's God and the orphan's Father.

That a copy of this memorial be furnished to the afflicted family, and that copies be forwarded to the Pensacola *Gazette* and the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication. Fraternally submitted.

E. CARWICK,
JOHN CRAIN,
A. O. ANDREW,
Committee.

DIED, at the residence of her son-in-law Bryant, in Carroll county, Miss., January 30, A. D. 1876, Mrs. RACHEL BARD, widow of the late John L. G. Byrd, of the North Mississippi Conference, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. She was for a quarter of a century his wife, and survived him only a few years.

Another link that joined us to the Methodism of the past is broken. Very few early Mississippi Methodists survive to represent the fathers and mothers in Israel, who counted all things loss that they might win Christ and be found in him. Sister Byrd's maiden name was Rachel Eastman. She was born in Claiborne county, Miss., May 21, 1798, when Mississippi was a Territory.

She was married to her first husband, Reuben Marshall, in 1815. This union was blessed with thirteen children, whom she trained in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Nine of them survive her. Some of those who preceded her to the spirit world, we have reason to know, fought the good fight and laid hold on eternal life. Some of those who survive her are pressing joyfully for the crown, children and grandchildren prove with her the power of grace in their hearts, and prove with her the joys of heaven. She joined the Methodist Church in 1826, and remained to the day of her death a most worthy member. In 1827 she was converted at a camp meeting near Vicksburg. For forty-nine years she enjoyed the peace of God that passeth all understanding; for forty-nine years she had the victory over sin through faith. Hers was a joyful religion. How often did her triumphant spirit shout aloud the praises of a Savior's love!

What a long time in the annals of man what a short time in the annals of God for one to march over life's toilsome journey, so strewed with the wrecks of human hopes and human follies! She saw wars and peace, changes in government, changes in fortunes. She saw two generations of men come and go, and could exclaim, in view of the disappointments of the world, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity;" while in her long experience she could exclaim, "Goodness and mercy have followed me all my days. I have seen no end to God's goodness." Hence when in old age, greatly enfeebled in body and mind, she scarce knew anything else. She retained to the last a sense of God's love. She has fought the good fight and laid hold on eternal life.

W. P. BARRON.

CYNTHIA CALLAWAY was born April 2, 1805; was married to Thomas D. Johnson, in Montgomery county, N. C., August 28, 1824; died February 19, 1876, in Pickens county, Ala., in her seventy-first year of life.

Sister Johnson moved with her husband to Tennessee in 1826, to Mississippi in 1832, and to Alabama in 1844. She united with the Methodists in her fifteenth year, and was a faithful adherent to all the usages of her church for fifty-six years. In all her immigrations she took her church letters, had her name placed on the church book, and herself kept under the watch-care of Christ's kingdom. Her devoted piety and constant attention to the duties of religion not only shielded her from church censure, but constituted her a model Christian, worthy of imitation. Two of her children died while infants. Two sons died in the faith, one of whom—John R. G. Johnson—was for some years a most promising and successful local preacher in our church. All her other children are pious, earnest Christians in the church, of their sainted mother—one of them once a member of the Alabama Conference. How gracious and fragrant the life of a Christian wife and mother! Her house has always been a home for the preachers. Now they miss her, but find her Christian husband and widowed daughter always ready to give them good cheer and holy welcome. For some months before death Sister Johnson had been declining. Just a few days before her departure, on returning home from her daughter's, she asked her husband how long it was since their marriage, and on being told that it was fifty-two years she remarked: "That's a long time; but we will part soon. I am going home." She died in great peace, and we buried her at the old Tabernacle church, confident of seeing her that morning."

A. G. COPELAND.

BENJAMIN H. TOOMER was born September 14, 1842, and died at his home, Bayou Cowsette, February 28, 1876. While at school in Summerfield, Ala., in 1860, he professed conversion. He was a faithful Confederate soldier, but in the midst of temptations incident to the service he, like many of our noble youths, suffered his religious life to decline.

In November, 1867, he was married to Miss R. A. Donahan, whom he leaves bereaved and sad indeed. Kind friends will sympathize and pray for her, but none but God can comfort and console, and all her trials and raise her three little children to his glory. Benjamin, after his marriage, connected himself with the Franklin Street church, Mobile, Ala., and when he moved to a home of his own erected the family altar, and on it daily offered the sacrifice of prayer and praise.

He was not particularly demonstrative; his religious life, but strict integrity and veracity, were marked characteristics of his daily so. He ever manifested respect and filial reverence to his parents, and was a kind and lovingly affectionate husband to his wife, little children, evincing in all the relations of life a mind and heart imbued with the Spirit of the blessed Jesus, and a life controlled by the teachings of his holy word. One deeply versed in the things of God possessed great satisfaction at the evidences of genuine piety given in a conversation with him during his last weeks of life. Being conscious in his last moments, no vague assurance were given, but no doubt entertained of his blissful immortality. To the loved ones left behind may stand the film, justified and saved, in that last day, is now and shall continue to be the prayer of the writer.

MARY ANN REBECCA, only daughter of Joseph and Fannie Reynolds, was born January 21, 1873, and died at Walnut Hill, Escambia county, Fla., January 26, 1876, from the effects of burns, received on the day. A servant saw her clothing on fire, immediately the household ran to her rescue. Everything was done by the loved ones to relieve the little sufferer, but all in vain.

Although near the door of death for fifteen hours, charred as were her little limbs by the devouring element, and consuming everything around her, not a murmur escaped her lips.

A short time before she closed her eyes upon earth she was asked if she knew a relative who had just come. Instantly recognizing him, she exclaimed: "Oh, yes; that is Uncle Taylor!" She thirsted in death, as do those who suffer death from fire. Her mother would quiet her, and try to induce her to sleep. "Give me some more water, mamma," said she, "and then I'll go to sleep;" and she slept—slept in Jesus.

Precious jewel! He who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me," has called for thee. "May God's grace enable us to meet Mamie's loved ones to meet her where sorrow is no more.

W. P. B.

THOMAS H. MELTON was born in the State of Georgia, November 1, 1806. We know nothing of his parentage nor of his youth. We find him in Perry county, Ala., where he was married to Miss Mary Gardner in 1829 or 1830. Soon after his marriage he attached himself to Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church, in Perry county. Not long after this he removed to Pickens county, Ala.; thence to Clark county, Miss., and located near Enterprise. There he helped to organize the Masonic lodge, was elected, initiated, passed and raised. Some time after this he removed to Jasper county, Miss.; thence to Scott county, Miss., where he united at Homewood, where he died, January 19, 1876, and was buried with Masonic honors. He was in his sixty-ninth year when he died. Bro. Melton was deacon of the Homewood church at his death. He was a kind and good neighbor. In the death of Bro. Melton his church has lost a pillar, the Masonic fraternity one of its most devoted and zealous members, and the vicinity a good citizen. He leaves a widow and two unmarried daughters, with other children and friends, to mourn their loss. He has gone from labor to refreshment.

R. A. SMITH.

L. B. PLATT was born in Lawrence county, Miss., in 1811; emigrated to Bossier parish, La., in 1848; was married to Miss Sallie Sugg in 1861, who, with two children, still survive him. He was a good citizen, a kind husband and an affectionate father. Though afflicted for some time, he neglected the one thing needful till late in life. On the fourteenth of February he professed religion and exhorted his friends of the great importance of their speedy return to God. Some days after, at his request, we received him into the church. From the time he professed religion till the day of his death, which took place February 26, 1876, he never seemed to entertain a doubt of his acceptance. So by the school of affliction God doth wean us from earth and prepare us for heaven. All praise to his glorious grace and such exhibitions of his love and willingness to save those who call upon him!

G. M. L.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1876.

IDLE WORDS.

BY WM. WALLACE HARNEY.

Oh! say not idle words are like
A zephyr on the sea;
For oft a wondering chord will strike
The heart's deep mystery.
And tears that prayers could not elicit up
Flow as if strangely stirred,
The waters to the heart's full cup
Gushed over with the word.

And idle words that fell unwatched
May rise in after years,
With feeling speech hath never matched,
And eloquence of tears—
May breathe a thought whose lightest tone
For coldness or the grave
Wins one whose life or love is alone
We would have called to save.

Then think not idle words are lost:
For oft they may return
With feeling Hope hath guarded most
Within her sacred urn;
They fall like Pardise's careless tears
Among the Peribanke's whirls,
To be regained in other years
A diadem of pearls.

Appleton's Journal.

Cardinal Manning on Persecution and Freedom.

Cardinal Manning has been preaching to the good people of Peckham the cruel and unchristian spirit which the Church of Rome has shown and is being now persecuted by those who differ from her dogmas, not only in Prussia, but in England. The text on which the cardinal based his fierce philippic against the persecutors is contained in the words recorded in St. John xv, 19: "If ye were of the world, the world would love his own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you." The hatred of the world to the Church of Rome the cardinal accepts as an infallible mark of God's favor, and an unerring attestation of the claim of the Catholic Church," which, to quote the cardinal's own words, "is the teacher of the way of salvation—the spiritual guide of the flock of Jesus Christ; but this world rebels; and calls it tyrannous, and treats the Church as it did its divine Master. I am not, therefore, surprised that, in every country where men teach that the civil power is supreme, they should be at enmity against the Catholic Church." Men say: You claim to teach infallibility. That is false. But they say: You thereby take away the liberty of the intellect of man. Very true. They say: You tyrannize over the human mind, and take away its freedom of judgment. I would ask you, Does the truth that two and two make four take away my liberty of intellect? Am I free to dispute whether or not two and two make four or five or three? Am I free to dispute the plain rules of arithmetic, astronomy, or any science? Every demonstration of science fetters and binds the intellect of man directly he knows it. When science has proved a thing, no man thinks of disputing it afterwards; he would be an unreasonable man if he did it; and why? Because he knows the thing is true. Truth once known throws itself upon the reason. Well, then, how can I lose my liberty of intellect when I know that God is one, and that there are three persons in the godhead? How can I lose my intellectual liberty by knowing the revelation that the Son of God was made man? Why am I not intellectually free because I know that this is our church on earth, against which the devil shall never prevail? What liberty have I lost? Every divine truth that I know so far takes away my intellectual freedom that I shall never dispute them. Furthermore, we are told that the church upholds the freedom of the will. Yes, she does. It tells us: "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt do no murder," "Thou shalt not blaspheme," "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." No doubt these are all commandments, and when they are once known they bind the will. And I ask: Suppose I said to a child, that is poison; do not take it; and, that is wholesome bread; eat it—am I inflicting an injury on that child for depriving it of the liberty of will while preventing it from poisoning itself, and am bidding it to eat wholesome bread? That is just what the church commands. It says: "You shall not commit any injustice, you shall believe all that is true, thou shalt do no wrong to thy neighbor, you shall serve the Lord thy God," and, I ask, is that depriving a man of liberty of mind? Does it take away any but the liberty to do wrong? That is, we must confess, not a little startling to find a prince of the Church of Rome indulging in an invective against the cruel persecution undergone by Roman Catholics. But in sooth, the seditious Gracchus is once more whining of sedition. If ever there was a church whose history is the history of systematic persecution of the church of Christ, and deeply stained with the blood of the martyrs, as it was predicted of her, it is beyond all doubt that of the Church of Rome. In other churches persecution of other creeds has been the accident of time and place; but in the Church of Rome persecution has been elevated into a principle; it has reached the rank of a law of the church, promulgated by those who legislate for it, and carried out to the letter by all who are subject to the ruling powers of the church. The persecuting syllabus of the present Pope is in harmony with the persecuting decrees and practices of his predecessors, and we find his syllabus censures all decrees of monarchs, States, parliaments and peoples which do not accept the ecclesiastical policy of Rome, and declares them to be "void of all rightful authority." Toleration of other religions is here branded as a crime against society—a sin against Heaven; all sovereigns who are Protestants are to be deposed because of their heresy, and it assumes the position beginning to end that there is no other true form of saving Christianity but that of Rome, and no other faith, even no other form of the same faith, is to be held or allowed by those who have the power to crush it out of existence. The cardinal is usually inconsistent and fallacious when he appeals to analogy to demonstrate that the Church of Rome does not tyrannize over our freedom of the intellect or the conscience when she insists upon the acceptance of her dogmas. Now, when we accept the truth of two and two making four, we admit that we are "not free to dispute the plain rules of arithmetic." But what does this case and others like it prove? It shows that, after all, we do act on private judgment, that we accept as true what commends itself as true to our own mind, and all the more so when we find it impossible to reject such a truth, for instance, as that two and two make four, without ignoring the very first principles of our reasoning faculties. So, again, with the intuitive axioms of the conscience, we acknowledge at once the truth of the moral command: "Thou shalt not steal." We do not feel ourselves free to dispute it or reject it, simply because it instantly commends itself to our right reason, and to our moral sense and fitness of things.

The simple truth of the matter is that we assent to such truths at once because they *carry with them their own evidences*, self-evident as they are, and their own reasonableness, which our reason at once recognizes, inasmuch as they are the purest and clearest of appeals to reason and to common sense. But can this be said of any distinctive doctrine of the Church of Rome? Can it be said of the doctrine of the Pope's infallibility that it is so self-evident, so acceptable to the laws of our understanding, that to reject it would be to ignore those very laws and first principles, and that we believe it, and accept it the moment it is enunciated? When we accept the truth that two and two make four we are most certainly acting in harmony with the dictates of our reason, which forbid us to dispute a self-evident truth. On the contrary, when the dogma of papal infallibility is presented to our minds to be accepted as a truth, we find not only that it is not in harmony with the dictates of our reason, but that it is in clearest antagonism to the dictates of our reason, which intimates that such a claim on the part of any man is irreconcilable with the spirit of the gospel, opposed to the uniform tradition and teaching of the Catholic Church, and virtually establishes in the world, in the name of Christ's vicegerent, the very kingdom Christ rejected. It has been the special misfortune of the Church of Rome especially in late years, to tyrannize over the judgment and intellect, learning and conscience of her best and wisest children by endeavoring to force upon them the acceptance, as if divine truths, of the dogmas of the immaculate conception and papal infallibility, which Dr. Döllinger and the Old Catholics have rejected as conflicting not merely with their own reason, but as conflicting with the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church herself, of other ages, and under other popes and councils. To justify such a tyranny, which tramples on the conscience of man, by an attempt to show that our intellect and our conscience lose their freedom, and are bound to accept certain truths, is, we must confess, the boldest and most extraordinary defense of persecution yet known, in which the cardinal seems utterly to forget that it is one thing for the mind of man to accept without proof that *which needs* no proof from its own self-evidence, and quite another thing to accept without proof that which needs the most rigorous demonstration, because it is not only not self-evident, but utterly in contradiction to truths already accepted as divine; and to those very intuitions of the mind according to which we accept the moral and mathematical axiom mentioned by the cardinal without demonstration, and without doubt or cavil. *English Churchman.*

Mental Peculiarities.

There are few people who do not have their eccentricities. These are frequently of gesture, expression or action; but as often they are wholly mental, and for that reason not known to any but themselves. Being somewhat curious to find out if others had as singular fancies, whims and ideas as we had experienced, we once made the question a subject of study, and obtained from various individuals the following information, which we have no hesitation in presenting as absolutely true. A jeweler, who in his boyhood had been apprenticed to his trade, slept in his employer's store. A regulator occupied a niche in the wall, and its regular tick-tock, without the variation of the sixteenth part of a second, sounded through the darkness with a soothing, drowsy effect. The boy went to sleep by it, and seemed to be swung by its uniform movement into dreamland. Fourteen years have passed, and still the memory of the precise old regulator puts him to sleep. When anxious, nervous and restless, the thought of the tick-tock which gave its aid to slumber so many years ago will bring back the old influence. Hearing the same regular sound in his imagination, he is quieted as with the actual proximity of the clock.

Another gentleman invariably associated words with colors. When introduced to persons, the sound of their names instantly determines in his mind what is their appropriate hue. Abstract words also have their own shade. For instance, Boston, to him, is always bright orange. Each day of the week has its peculiar color in his mind. Monday is sky blue; Tuesday, pure white; Wednesday, scarlet; Thursday black; Friday, a dead cream white; Saturday, jet black; and Sunday, a changeable, or rather indescribable hue. These colors once attached to a word are never altered. He says language has been a variety of shades to him from earliest childhood.

The control exercised over itself by the mind is illustrated by the person who says "one, two, three," and then instantly sets about a dreaded task. We were told that if that stern rule were once disobeyed or neglected, that it was the firm belief of the old person who thus drove himself to irksome duty that his will-power would henceforth be gone, and that a complete derangement of his whole life would ensue.

A lady, somewhat advanced in years, has a singular idea about the months. She always sees them in the shape of little squares, or ranged in the form of an oblong. She always commences her year with June, which she locates in the upper right-hand corner of the square. From June she passes to July down the right-hand side of the square, and backward toward the left, until she comes round to June again. She always imagines herself in the little square which indicates the month really in order, and says that if she ever gets mixed in her data, or does not know whether it is the last day of one month or the first of another, she can hardly control herself until she sets it right and knows how she stands.

It is related of Dr. Johnson that he would never enter a house without stepping with his right foot first upon the threshold, and that if, in his approach, he made a mistake, and was about to step up with his left foot, he would turn around, measure a yard or so with his eye, and try it again. He would never risk the calamity that would undoubtedly befall him if he made so terrible a misstep.

A genial old lady who has reached her eighty-fourth year, and who has led a pleasant, comfortable life, who is tolerably educated, and in no other particular than one eccentric, who is religious and of an excellent temper, says that she does not know of anything that gives her more real enjoyment than to look at a corpse, as it is decked with flowers for the grave. This eccentricity would not be so striking, but it becomes alarming and horrible when she adds that she frequently has entered tombs and opened coffins, as her near neighbor was sexton, to watch with eager curiosity the process of decay. This state of mind, in one so thoroughly human otherwise, is inexplicable, indeed.

Although these idiosyncrasies are exceptional in themselves, they are probably, in one sense, common to all. We are all more or less singular and odd. We are none of us entirely free from original methods of thought and peculiar attitudes of the mind. It would no doubt prove an amusing and instructive employment to gather from all available sources a more thorough exposition of mental characteristics.—*Golden Rule.*

THE SIMPLICITY OF GREATNESS.—Many years ago the Seminaries of Princeton Seminary were in the habit of preaching at a station some distance from that place. Among their habitual hearers was a sincere and humble but uneducated Christian slave, called Uncle Sam, who on his return home would try to tell his mistress what he could remember of the sermon, but complained that the students were too deep and learned for him. One day, however, he came home in great good humor, saying that a poor, unlearned old man, just like himself, had preached that day, who he supposed was hardly fit to preach to the white people; but he was glad he came, for his sake, for he could remember everything he had said. On inquiry it was found that Uncle Sam's "unlearnt" old preacher was Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, who, when he heard the criticism, said it was the highest compliment ever paid to his preaching.

Therefore, if you aspire to be a son of consolation—if you would partake of the priestly gift of sympathy—if you would pour something beyond commonplace consolation into a tempted heart if you would pass through the intercourse of daily life with the delicate tact which never inflicts pain—if, to that most acute of human ailments, mental doubt, you are ever to give effectual succor, you must be content to pay the price of the costly education. Like him, you must suffer—being, tempted.—*F. W. Robertson.*

FEIGNED HUMILITY.—Dr. R. Newton tells the following amusing anecdote: One of the members of the church was indulging freely in this strain: "What a poor, shortcoming creature I am!" The minister sighed, and said: "Indeed you have long given me painful reason to believe you." Whereupon the member, being taken at his word, replied in a tone of anger: "Who told you anything about me? I am as good as you. I will not come to hear you any more: I will go somewhere else." And so he did.

A man of weak intellect having come into a house after dinner; the guidwife thereof asked him if he would take a share of what was left, and set down a plate with something on it, to which he was about to apply with speed, when she said: "Are ye no gaun to ask a blessing on it?" and was about to take it away if he would not. Then he said: "O Lord, bless thae lame, and put mair meat on't."

Have you never observed how free the Lord's Prayer is of any material that can tempt to this subtle self-inspection in the art of devotion? It is full of an outthrowing of thought and emotion toward great objects of desire, great necessities and great perils. After this manner, therefore, pray ye.—*Prof. Austin Phelps.*

"As to opening oysters," said old Hurricane, "why nothing's easier; if you only know how." "And how's how?" inquired Straight. "Scotch snuff!" answered old Hurricane, very sententiously. "Scotch snuff; bring a little of it ever so near their noses, and they'll sneeze their lids off."

In a country church-yard there is the following epitaph: "Here lies the body of James Robertson, and Ruth, his wife;" and underneath this text: "Their warfare is accomplished."

The daughter of a noted divine once said to me: "My dear father used to tell us that he prayed daily for grace to be patient with stupid people."

Religious Intelligence.

—The grand total of the Sabbath school army of this continent is 6,850,869.

—The Rev. W. R. Nicholson, D. D., was consecrated a Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, at Philadelphia. Bishop Cheney preached the sermon.

—The British government has definitely declined to interfere with the common schools act of New Brunswick. The interference was asked by the Roman Catholics.

—The correspondent of the London *Methodist* notices the growing disposition of the Primitive Wesleyans of Ireland to cut loose from the Established Church. Notice has been given that one of their churches in Dublin has been duly registered for solemnizing marriages. This act cuts them off from dependence upon the Established Church.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—The daughter of the late Archbishop Whately, of Dublin, has for several years been engaged in missionary labors in Egypt. Living in a most delightful Christian home, she forsook all, and gave herself up to labor for the degraded heathen. For several years she toiled on under great difficulties and persecutions, but she persevered and triumphed. She has now schools at Cairo, where nearly four hundred children are taught, and is directing numerous agencies for enlightening and saving the people.

—The London *Christian World* says of the request of American Presbyterians for a postponement of the Presbyterian Council: "It is a pity that America cannot spare some dozen of her leading Presbyterians to inaugurate a movement in this country of far more importance to the church at large than the Centennial celebration. Many delegates from various parts of the world have intimated their intention of being in Edinburg in July, when the meeting should take place, as arranged, or it may fall through altogether."

—At the last meeting of the Foochow Methodist mission, says the *Heathen Woman's Friend*, at which 7 missionaries, 11 ordained and 47 unordained native preachers were present, it was resolved to forbid altogether the practice of binding the feet of girls in families connected with the church. As the meeting represented a native Chinese membership of 2300 souls, the action is one of no little present and prospective importance. The presiding elders were made a committee to prepare a paper setting forth what native usages are allowable and what forbidden to Christians in connection with marriage and burial ceremonies.

—Mr. Narayan Sheshadri has succeeded in making his mission congregations at Ilam and Bethel among the most progressive in India. He not only works hard himself, but has the faculty of rousing those around him to do the same. Two bodies of workers are engaged in evangelistic labors. The one confines itself to Ilam and the neighboring villages, going over the ground again and again. The other body of laborers carries the gospel over a circuit of a hundred miles. Since his return from Europe upward of fifty converts have been added to the church. His people, formed into a home missionary society, support an evangelist of their own. The young converts, banded into a young men's Christian association, also send out an evangelist among those of their own age.

—Dr. Wilson, the great Free Church missionary, died at Bombay, the scene of his devoted and successful life-work, December 1. He entered the field in 1827, when only twenty-three years of age, in the service of the Scottish Missionary Society. "When, in 1843, that organization was broken up," says the London *Evangelist*, "he joined the mission presented at Bombay in connection with the Church of Scotland, and, as one of its agents, continued to labor till the disruption, when he threw in his lot with the Free Church. Dr. Wilson, in conjunction with some kindred spirits, founded the Free Church mission, of which he has ever since continued to be the head. Dr. Wilson was a voluminous author. He wrote many works specially conceived for the enlightenment of the followers of Zoroaster, and also various political and philological treatises."

During the month of January the contributions received by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions were nearly $100,000, and it is now hoped that the debt at the close of the year will not exceed $50,000. Dr. John Hall's church in this city gave over $30,000, the largest contribution ever given to that cause by a single church, and more than was received during the three summer months from all the churches. But that church has three very wealthy and liberal members, who give the larger portion of this amount. Two brothers gave $10,000 apiece; and Robert Bonner put down $5,000, saying that his first subscription was $5, and that he now felt a thousand times as able to give. We warrant that when Mr. Bonner gave that $5 he felt it. We remember his once saying, while driving a thirty thousand dollar team, that one of the greatest disappointments of his life was to be informed, when wishing to deposit $75 in a savings bank, that a two-dollar bill was counterfeit, which he had to go to work and make up by setting type. This same church has contributed this year some $25,000 to the Board of Home Missions, of which the two brothers above referred to gave another $10,000 each. Dr. Paxton's church, in this city, gave over $8,000 in its contribution to foreign missions, which should be doubled if, as is surmised, but not certainly known, a gift of some $30,000, divided between the several boards, came from a member of that church. The Board of Home Missions ended its last year with a debt; but that will in all probability be entirely avoided this year by shrinking to the amount of about $60,000 the appropriations made to the churches.—*Independent.*

Our Young People.

A LULLABY.

BY J. G. HOLLAND.

Rockaby, lullaby, bees in the clover
Crooning so drowsily, crying so low;
Rockaby, lullaby, dear little rover!
Down into wonderland—
Down to the wonderland—
Go, O go!
Down into wonderland go!

Rockaby, lullaby, rain on the clover
Tears on the eyelids bow over and weep
Rockaby, lullaby—beating heaven
Down on the mother world,
Down on the other world
Sleep, O sleep!
Down on the mother world sleep!

Rockaby, lullaby, dew on the clover
Dew on the eyes that will sparkle at dawn
Rockaby, lullaby, dear little rover!
Into the stilly world,
Into the lily world,
Gone, O gone!
Into the lily world gone!

Faith, Hope and Love.

FAITH.

I tell of faith? There was once a great storm, when for forty days the rain fell, beating out the life of plants and beasts and men; swelling the great sea till in pride it licked the sides of hills and swallowed mountains; yes, swallowed everything save the boat that floated safely on its bosom, because its rudder was God's hand. You know the story—how the dove was sent out upon the wide, wide waste of waters, and came faithfully back with the olive leaf, that token of fresh life and growth. You know the story—black and stormy at its beginning, and spanned with a rainbow at its close.

Well, as the dove was in the story, so is faith! Shut up in the ark of life we are, and God has closed the door that opens upon eternity. We hear its waves, dashing against the sides of the vessel, but they bear no knowledge of the great hereafter.

But the dove faith is within! Open the window—let it fly! With tireless wings it will go and come, bearing to us olive leaves from the trees of God's own purpose—leaves that are an earnest of a new and fresh creation that will rise from the waves, upon which we will step when God opens the door of our ark—the new earth of eternal life.

HOPE.

Let me tell of hope! Once there flowed a stream. Many mightier and clearer have flowed on to the ocean, yet none have ever performed so grand a function as this I tell of.

By its stood a man clothed in a robe of camel's hair. With solemn and grand look he stood, crying: "Repent ye, for the kingdom is at hand!" and baptizing those who came repenting of their sins. Multitudes were there, and among them came one to be baptized. He was clad in quiet dress, yet there was something about him that caused a strange feeling to pass through the hearts of at least two men who stood there; for one said to the other: "Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world!"

Meekly he stepped before the prophet whose trembling hands performed his office. You know this story too—how the voice was heard and the dove come down in radiance on his head. From that radiance hope was born. From the banks of that little stream it has floated on, mingling with every sunlight of every day, since then, baptizing every tree and flower and branch; gleaming in the icy bosoms of the Northern Pole, and making brighter, brighter the glory of the Southern Cross. It has gone to nations that sat in darkness, and they see great light. Hope! that hope that maketh not ashamed, for it has come to us from the radiance that rested on the brow of our Redeemer.

LOVE.

I tell a story of love. One day and that day came as all others the sun rose strong and glorious to begin his race; and at his coming flowers smiled, the cedars of Lebanon clapped their hands in praise to him whose mercy had given them another morning, while bird and beast went forth to receive food from the Hand that feedeth all. Not a quiver in nature told of any unusual pain.

The sun ran smiling on. His rays fell on the temple in Jerusalem, the Pharisee at the street corner, and the publican in prayer. He smiled on everything on the throng of people passing through the city gates, bearing One to be crucified. "Jesus" they called him a man who for three years had passed up and down the land doing good, and whose wondrous words and works well proved his assertion that he was the "Son of God." The sun still smiled as they lifted him, writhing, between the two sinners. His rays kissed the hair of the woman bowed low at the cross, the helmet of the soldier, and the robe of mocking Priest. He smiled on till the last cry cut the air and Christ was dead.

Then nature burst the bands of order, and broke into mourning at the death of her Lord!

Sun, well might your smiles blacken into frownings! And veil of the temple, well might you rend in twain! You had henceforth nothing to hide—the "Holy of Holies" lay dead on the cross.

From that riven side flowed, and still is flowing, *love forever more.*

When we reach heaven, I think, some day, while standing on the happy hills, God will cause the history of the world to pass in panoramic view before us; and as the various scenes pass suddenly will a cry arise from every soul: "O look! That is my day—the one marked with a cross—the day that taught the world what love was!"

Then, if anything like pain arise at the thought of what he suffered, it will be quickly dissipated as we turn to dwell in the smilings of his love eternal.

GOODWYN.

From Our Little Friends.

HENRYTOWN, LA., March 21, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: In reading the ADVOCATE I have noticed letters written by little children; and, thinking that you would like to hear from another little friend, I thought I would write. Well, I am kept busy most of the time studying and practicing my music lessons, working my flowers and attending to my chickens. We haven't any preacher this year, as this place was to be supplied, and you don't know how much I miss going to church. We had a very good preacher last year—Mr. Harper—and he was liked by every one. I was so in hopes that they would send him back this year. I hope that they will not forget us entirely, and that they will yet send us a preacher. Well, I reckon I have written enough for this time, so I will tell you good-by.

Your little friend,

NETTIE HAMMOND.

He Died for Me.

A traveler in one of the Southern States of America came one day to a newly-made grave. He saw a man smoothing the turf and planting flowers, while tears flowed freely from his eyes.

"You have lost, I suppose, a beloved wife?" said the traveler, accosting him.

"No," said he, "I have not lost a wife."

"Perhaps it is a dear child who lies buried there," said the stranger again.

"No," said the mourner, "I have lost no wife and no child."

"Why, then, are you planting these flowers on that grave, and weeping as you plant them?"

"I am doing this for one who died for me."

"But how was this?" said the traveler.

"I was called," said the mourner, "to serve as a soldier. I had a wife and children. A friend came forward; he said: 'I have no wife and no child. I will go instead of you.' He went, and was mortally wounded. Hearing of this, I went to the hospital where he lay. Ere I reached it he was gone; and here he lies buried. He died for me, and I plant these flowers in memory of his love."

Afterward a tombstone was set up, and on it were carved the simple words:

"HE DIED FOR ME."

Such is the love of man to man, of friend to friend. "Greater love hath no man than this: that a man lay down his life for his friend; but God commendeth his love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us." "Romans v, 8.

What will prove that Christ died for my reader? His quitting both his sins and his righteousness, and going to Jesus.

"*The ransomed of the Lord shall return and come.*" Remember, reader, you must here be led to Jesus, or hereafter perish in your sins. *Life Witness.*

THE FOX IN THE WELL.—A wolf one day heard a strange noise in a well. He went to see what was the cause of it. He soon found out the cause, for there, deep down, was his old friend, the fox.

"Oh, my good friend," said the fox, "how glad I am to see you! I know you will do your best to help me out. You can soon get a rope or find out some way by which to save me."

"Poor fox! poor fox!" said the wolf. "It grieves me much to see you there. Pray, how did you get in? You were not so wise as you might have been, I think. Have you been down there a long time? I hope things are not quite so bad with you as you seem to fear they are. From my heart I wish you well, and hope to see you all right ere long."

"Nay, friend wolf, do not stand there and tease me with soft words when I am in so much need of help. Talk is cheap. Can you find means to get me out of the well? If so, will you? If you can and will, there is no time to be lost. If you can and will not, leave me. I may have done wrong, but you have no right to tell me so till you prove that you are my friend, by deeds as well as by words. If you wish me well, use me well. Were you in my place and I in yours, you would not thank me for kind words if my acts were not kind too."

Let us show our good will by helpful deeds rather than cheap words alone.

The crown of man's manhood is some insight or authority or knowledge that puts him above the ordinary plane of every-day things; he must take hold somewhere, spiritually or intellectually, upon the things of God.

"Why, Jennie, you look good enough to eat!" said a loving husband to his wife one morning at breakfast. "Well, I'm eating as fast as I can, ain't I?"

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1876.

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AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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A Good Exercise.

Writers on health insist on exercise as one of the important means of restoring and of maintaining bodily vigor. Feeble women should walk much, dig in the garden, and keep the system stirred and braced by activity in the open air. Men condemned to desk-work and other sedeutary employments must ride or walk or row, or use the hoe and spade, if they would avoid sudden and premature breaking down. For people who have neither time nor opportunity for the development of muscle in practical and useful pursuits there are gymnasiums, the health lift, dumb bells, Indian war clubs, and a great many calisthenic devices. The ancients, especially the ancient Greeks, bestowed far more attention upon the subject of bodily exercise than the moderns. Physical education with them was a well-studied science, and its results were portrayed and made immortal in works of art. From bodily exercise we very naturally pass to the discipline of the mind, and then reach the climax in the moral and spiritual training of the soul. Exercise is the law of health and the condition of perfection in all.

To this last and highest kind of exercise the apostle refers when he declares in the presence of Felix and before his accusers: "And herein do I exercise myself: to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men." A robust and healthy conscience is a most rare and desirable thing, and its possession is to be secured by careful and persistent training. Duties to God are first and supreme. His will is the star that guides, and every thought, purpose and action is determined by the single consideration of the divine approval. Duties to man fall in harmoniously with those we owe to God, and are comprehended in the rule of practice laid down by Christ: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets." There can be no good conscience where the practice does not come up to this precept. To be void of offense toward men there must be conformity to the golden rule. A life without offense of conscience is perhaps not to be found, and probably few, in the best periods of their religious profession and experience, would claim so much as entire freedom from self-condemnation. However this may be, the aim is thus high, and the effort constantly looks to this exalted standard.

The Christian certainly must drill himself in this manual, and continually strive to reach this goal of excellence. Paul seems to speak of himself as actually living with a conscience without offense. His words to the council were: "I have lived in all good conscience before God until this day." The blood of Christ is represented as purging "the conscience from dead works to serve the living God;" and believers are exhorted to draw near, having their hearts "sprinkled from an evil conscience." "The end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned." Is not the attainment a possibility in view of such inspired declarations as these? Do not pardon and regeneration and a living faith put us in a state wherein we can make Paul's words our own, and even that more pointed and searching testimony which appears to be the utterance of all true Christians: "For our rejoicing is this, the testimony of our conscience: that in simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world." If religion does not rectify the conscience, and afford the grace to keep it good, what does it do for us? To have the heart sprinkled from an evil conscience must make it pure and good. The exercise which Paul declares—the discipline of self, the vigorous endeavor—this is the hint that explains the matter. He was ever careful of his conscience, he schooled himself to implicit obedience to God, and to the fulfillment of the law of love toward men. In order to do this, self must be crucified and many a rugged cross must be borne. There must be not so much as a shade of falsehood or dishonesty, nor a willing approach to the idolatry of covetousness.

When conscience gives way in the Christian, in ever so slight a degree, *he is in danger of utter ruin.* This is the beginning and the cause of the final downfall. The breach has been made in the neglect of religious duties, in the indulgence in sinful or questionable amusements, in seeking to save or gain by some slight departure from honesty. It is not long after the dyke begins to crumble before the entire barrier is gone, and the overwhelming flood sweeps everything in its course. The warning to Timothy is a warning to all Christians on this vital point: "Holding faith, and a good conscience, which some having put away, concerning faith, have made shipwreck." Hymeneus and Alexander had gone to pieces on this rock, and thousands are ever drifting upon the same fearful and perilous breakers. Faith and a good conscience go together, and he who trifles with the tender and enlightened conscience which God has given him through the blood of Christ, and by the operations of the Holy Ghost, is already in the neighborhood of total spiritual shipwreck. It behooves Christian men and women to be careful in their business, in their recreations, in the use of their money, and in their tongues and tempers, lest this conservator and safeguard of their faith be crippled, and finally banished from the soul.

Does the care of conscience in our religious communities assume that prominence which the apostle gives it? Do they *exercise* themselves herein: to have a conscience always void of offense toward God and toward men? If conscience is at a low ebb in the world, perverted, and seared as with a hot iron, is it not also true that it has become enfeebled in the church, and as a distinctive function in the experience and conduct of the professed children of God? Here is a health lift for the soul which we would freely commend, because vouched for by inspired authority, and illustrated in one of the noblest Christian lives. Bodily exercise profits little—a little. It is well to run, wrestle, walk, ride and work, to quicken the circulation and to develop the muscle. But here is a gymnasium for the spiritual part, an exercise for the health of our faith, and to secure vigor and power in religion. He who would have a conscience void of offense in these days, and, for that matter, at any time since the father of lies has invaded our world, must exercise himself herein. He must wrestle with temptation and overcome it, he must deny himself at every step, and fight uncompromisingly against inward betrayal and outward assault. We would, if possible, turn the serious attention of Christian people in this direction. Let them exercise themselves—let them train themselves, let them practice and develop this element of conscience in their religious character. It will prove a tonic of wonderful effect, tracing and exhilarating especially to worldly and pleasure-loving professors, and to several other classes of the spiritually feeble and sickly.

Here and There a Gem.

Rev. Mr. Joyce, writing of New Orleans to the *Western Christian Advocate*, says:

Through the kindness of Dr. Daily, presiding elder of the Upper Coast district, I became acquainted with Ex-Gov. Warmoth, Gov. W. P. Kellogg and Lieut. Gov. Antoine, also Col. Field, the Attorney General, and Rev. M. Ample, secretary of the State Board of Education. Personally they are courteous, and in every way very pleasant gentlemen. I shall ever carry a sweet memory of the time I spent in their company. I knew that I utter the prayer of every Christian and true American citizen throughout the nation when I say: God hasten the time when all caste, social oppression and bitterness of feeling shall be driven from the land, and when peace, prosperity and harmony shall everywhere prevail, and men be loved, honored and promoted not because of position or color, but because of the very best quality of brains and heart.

Those of our readers who are acquainted with the character and record of some of the above-named bright and shining lights in the Radical firmament will appreciate the "sweet memory" which the writer carried away with him.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its recent session in Washington, was honored as follows:

On the evening of March 5 the President of the United States and Mrs. Grant entertained the Conference. The executive mansion was thrown open to them, and about two hundred preachers were present. Rev. James H. Brown, one of the old members of the Conference, addressed the President in a few eloquent remarks. Bishop Bowman offered a fervent prayer, and the preachers sang in good earnest, "All hail, the power of Jesus' name!"

Babcock, who was at the President's side at Round Lake, and at the Sunday school convention at Chautauque, and on almost all other devout occasions hitherto, is not alluded to, but he was probably about during the reception. It is not said that any mention of the third term was made in the Bishop's prayer. The prospect of re-election has not brightened since Bishop Haven exhorted the faithful to pray for it, and now the brethren may regard the desired consummation as past praying for.

Rev. Dr. Dashiell, missionary secretary, after his return from the South, spoke at the Preachers' Meeting in New York, in February. The *Methodist* reports:

The Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D., missionary secretary, addressed the Preachers' Meeting, January 31, concerning his visit to the Southern Methodist Episcopal Conferences. He represented the German work in the South as full of promise, and gravitating to the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout Texas and Louisiana. He pronounced the union of our white and colored work throughout the South as a serious mistake in policy. The colored people would prefer a separation of the work.

The doctor is sound on the color line. The fanatics may butt their heads against this wall for half a generation more, but the question will solve itself in time, and vindicate Dr. Dashiell's position, and of all who understand the subject.

German gravitation is another thing. The *Western Methodist* has a truthful comment on this:

This is putting it mildly—"gravitating." We have heard complaint from our officials about the fraternal manner in which Northern Methodists—Bishops and connectional secretaries—were dealing with our German members and churches. For ten years they have been making special efforts to tear our German work to pieces.

What gravitating there is is not much; but if money and all sorts of proselyting devices could have effected it, the disintegration and absorption would have been complete before this. If the good doctor had said, "We of the Methodist Episcopal Church are doing our best to break up the German societies of the Southern Church, and to tole them into our communion," he would not have been far from the truth.

Bishop Haven, writing to the New York *Christian Advocate* about New Orleans and the Conference over which he presided, relates this:

A presiding elder, known throughout the church, described the danger of traveling his district—told how his people did not expect him on account of the peril, but gladly welcomed his coming. Tears fell as he described these frequent massacres. A good man, formerly a leading member of the Legislature, was taken by masked murderers, and ordered to dismount, after they had carried him whither they planned. He knelt upon the roadside, prayed for his family, himself and his murderers. They filled his body with bullets, and for several days no one dared go near the corpse. At length several colored women and a man dug a grave where he lay, and covered him in. "Yet," said a white man and a political enemy—for this enmity is all political—"there was not a man in this county, white or colored, the equal of that man." This only happened last fall. That shirt is wet with fresh blood. While at Conference tidings came of like events occurring in that same locality, and this day I have received a letter saying one of our preachers dare not go to his work. The writer adds: "The parish to which I go to-day is fearfully disturbed. Still I shall go."

There is heroism for you: "Still I shall go." It is enough to say of this story that Bishop Haven vouches for it, and that a General Conference and a presidential election are at hand. We may look for a large increase of such items during the coming six months. Northern preachers and politicians cannot spare the bloody shirt. It is a necessary element in their appeals to the Northern public.

Letters to a Young Preacher.

MY DEAR NEPHEW: It is hardly necessary for me to declare the fact that my interest has grown in you since you took the solemn vows of a minister of the gospel of our Lord Jesus. It has been said that "blood is thicker than water," but there is something stronger even than blood. The sympathies begotten by the common hopes and fears, struggles and triumphs, sacrifices and toils of this ministry are more powerful than all the bonds of friendship and kindred. And because this is so I feel strongly moved to write you on certain matters that will greatly affect your success in your calling. As to your call to preach, and the determination to obey it through life, the duties of prayer, Bible reading and general study, of visitation and retirement, prudence with wicked men and females, the management of your own money, and that of the church—about these things, which make up the bulk of a preacher's conduct, I expect to say but little; if anything, because any man with a very small amount of common sense and an ordinary stock of intelligence can but have notions in the main correct on all these subjects. But most young men do not sufficiently understand that while these things, properly done, are indispensable to success, yet that they are not enough. Many a youth, as clearly distinguished by these marks of a *general* good character as you are, has entered this work with high hope, and been forced, after a few years, to retire, oppressed with the painful consciousness of having miserably failed. And yet he may not have seen that the cause of failure was not in the neglect of *great things*, but in inattention to *small ones*. I will not attempt to arrange these little things in any philosophical order, for I do not know that there is any such order in them. I do know, however, that common-sense people, in the church and out of it, believe they are all rooted in the spiritual nature and grow out of the inner life, and in valuing character very constantly and justly take them into consideration.

The first *little thing* to which your attention is called is *your dress*—by which is meant all your appearance as you are seen by the people. Now you may think the trimming of your beard and nails, the way you cut and comb your hair, the color of your pantaloons or cravat, are mere matters of personal taste, which can in no proper sense be regarded as exponents of character, and which, consequently, nobody has any right to interfere with. If this is your opinion, let me say that you are sadly mistaken; for they *are in fact* looked upon, by very sensible people too, as very truthful exponents of character. I know it is quite common, in these days, for young preachers of a certain class to deride, after the *beecherizing* style, "a decent regard to the opinions of mankind" as a cowardly cringing to power, and to talk largely about "the manhood of free thought," "the spontaneousness and liberty of the soul-life," "the natural, unrestrained expression of one's self," and the like—all of which, under the merest sophistry of glittering words, does nothing but give the widest range to meanness, vanity and corruption. Do not be imposed upon by this high-flown twaddle, nor imitate any one so brainless as to embody such stuff in his conduct.

Once a certain preacher said to another: "Bro. ——, I fear you are sending more souls to hell by your slovenliness than you are taking to heaven by your sermons." A severe speech, which seemed at first both cruel and false. But, knowing the man well to whom and of whom it was made, on mature reflection I concluded it was probably true; and yet he was the most profound and eloquent Christian philosopher I ever knew. When you see a young man with only his mustache or imperial growing, with his hair parted in the middle behind and before, or frizzed on his forehead after the fashion of foolish girls, making him look more like the inmate of a lunatic asylum than the occupant of a pulpit, a gold chain on his vest, big sleeve buttons on his wrists, his pantaloons and coat of many colors, like Joseph's, a cigar in his mouth, and a little stick in his hand—what do you think of such a specimen of *spontaneous individual expression* and *liberated manhood?* What does the world say of him? Why, the verdict of ninety-nine out of one hundred is that he is an *individual spontaneous* coxcomb, who, by often "beholding his natural face in a glass," is by that operation unfitted for "visiting the fatherless and widow in their affliction," and "converting sinners from the error of their ways." Foppishness, my dear nephew, like smallpox, is a disease of degrees, and like it, too, is loathsome in every degree. The case above described is of the *confluent* type, and cannot be mistaken; but, alas! there are many who inwardly are just as sick, though the outward marks are neither so numerous nor so well defined. Once at a Conference my eye happened to fall on a young man who had just joined (I will not say who he was, only he was not *you*.) His dress was plain black—altogether faultless; but his upper lip had just become fertile enough to sprout a delicate beard, the careful cultivation of which so entirely absorbed his mind as to leave no room for the grave matter at that moment before the body, under discussion. With his eyes raised about fifty degrees he sat, "rapt in the rage of his own ravished thought," as perfect a picture of self-satisfaction as you could wish to study. That darling mustache he stroked as tenderly as a young mother caresses her first-born, now on one side of the lip, now on the other, first with the right hand, then with the left, apparently indulging in a most delightful mental soliloquy on the subject of this expressive symbol of manliness, and so perfectly satisfied with the priceless wealth of this new possession as to be oblivious to every other interest.

"Not a wave of trouble rolled across his peaceful breast," "nor did he envy Elijah his seat." My eye is on that young man, and I have predicted (to myself) his failure unless he gets more sense about his *dress*. For, my dear boy, no sloven nor fop can see the kingdom of God. (That is not Scripture, but you can write it on the fly-leaf of your Bible, if you choose.)

Affectionately, etc.,

YOUR UNCLE JOHN.

Encouraging.

Bishop Pierce, writing to the *Southern Christian Advocate*, about his tour in Texas, says:

To encourage my brethren to preach at odd times, and in out-of-the-way places, I will relate an interesting incident: As I went to the Conference room the next morning I met a man on the sidewalk, who addressed me and said: "Did you ever see me before?" "I think not," said I. "Do you remember a man who asked you to preach one night at Uraldi?" "I recollect preaching there on somebody's invitation, but have forgotten who he was." "Well, I am the man. I was the leader of an infidel club; we met weekly to discuss religion and confirm each other in unbelief, and I asked you to preach, expecting to get something new and fresh for entertainment at our next meeting. The word you preached went through me like an arrow. I went to scoff, but left to pray, and found no rest till I was converted; and now I am a preacher and a member of this Conference, and have been for several years. I have longed to see you and to tell you this. I was wicked, dissipated and reckless, and would have been dead and lost but for the change begun that night."

The case was this: The stage stopped at Uraldi—a little frontier village—about sundown. I was asked to preach, and agreed to do so. We assembled in a small "upper chamber," about fifteen feet square, and it was full of people. I knew they seldom heard a sermon, and felt deeply interested to show them the way of salvation; but my main thought was to relieve myself of responsibility, and I hardly hoped for a gracious result as to others. The time, place and surroundings were all unpropitious. This was in 1859. Thank God, one soul was won to Christ and is now working in his vineyard. This man's story recalled another incident of the occasion. After service I sat down in the dark, on a bench under a large liveoak. Presently three young men came and sat down on another bench on the opposite side of the tree and began a conversation. One said: "Well, boys, I never expect to hear another sermon." The others expressed surprise. Said one: "Don't you like to hear preaching?" "Yes, I have liked it very much, but I am done." The rest remonstrated with him and demanded a reason. "Well," said he, "that fellow made it so plain to-night—I can see all the way through—I am afraid if I hear any of the rest of them I will get confused." He vowed he would try the journey with the light he had.

Pardon me—I have digressed. The Conference was a pleasant one and the reports of the work encouraging. The presence of three Mexican preachers added very much to the interest of the occasion. The Mexican Border district is full of promise. A genuine work of grace is in progress there. The field is white unto the harvest. More laborers are needed to enter the open doors. If the missionary treasury could respond to my call, two years' labor would make a grand report. This work on the circumference is yielding more *converts* than the work at the center from local and social causes. In the one there is a revolt from Catholicism, and Protestantism is embraced as another theory of religion; in the other the people become Protestants by a personal experience of converting grace. Both fields *must* be occupied—the ground broken, "the good seed" sown—the harvest will come.

On the Disruption.

The Richmond *Christian Advocate* contains an excellent notice of Dr. Myers' book. We quote from the article as follows:

We regret to see in Judge Fancher's review of Dr. Myers, in the New York *Advocate*, such stress laid upon terms in their merely formal relations. "Contract" there certainly was; if not in legal competence, in moral force. The South did not originate the movement. Delegates from Southern Conferences, helpless, at the mercy of an inexorable majority, plead for the salvation of Methodism in their territory. They asked for relief from the effect of Northern action. Northern men proposed this way of relief. It was accepted; and from the day of action upon the authority of the plan it became, before God and men, a "contract," with all the binding effect thereof, and between competent parties; and in the absence of either party the other had no power to dismiss or add thereto. Why did not the General Conference of 1848 take this position? Why did it repudiate the act of 1844, after the results of that act were irrevocably determined? Why assume the attitude of antagonism, rejecting fraternal relations and refusing compromise? Was it the dollars and cents involved? *Probudor!* We will not say it. Let them hold to their "constitutional" defenses, and explain for themselves the "difficulties existing between the two bodies" which prevented the reception of Dr. Pierce as fraternal delegate in 1848.

We are now asked to bury all these things. Did ever a nation or a church bury its history, except under compulsion of conquest and at the cost of its existence? These are the roots of the Church South as a distinct organization, and the only true and living links of connection with the Church North. Destroy them and what relations have we to the Northern Church? If we have any origin, what is it and where does it come into light? If we may not date back to a lawful and Christian severance of organic unity of Methodism in 1844, let those who, through their delegates at Louisville, proposed fraternal relations upon terms "equally honorable to both churches," show us our historic beginnings. We are not quite ready for relations which hold us to the attitude of criminals suing for pardon. We want nothing of our Northern brethren that will dishonor or humiliate them; we will concede nothing that involves our own dishonor.

We do not hesitate, in face of all this, to say that we regard the difficulties now existing in the way of fraternal relations as by no means insuperable. Wise, Christian treatment of the case by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, soon to hold its session in Baltimore, will result in satisfactory settlement, without impeachment of the honor of either church.

We are glad that Dr. Myers has brought together the entire action of our General Conference at Louisville upon the matter of fraternity. In all the discussions of the question we have seen no reference to the passage of the paper given on pages 201 11 of the "Disruption." Probably some acerbity of feeling and expression between the disputants and some misunderstanding among our Northern brethren would have been avoided had due attention been given to that proceeding.

The Norfolk *Virginian* says of the revival at Cumberland Street church:

One of the most extensive revivals of religion known for years in this city is now progressing at the Cumberland Street Methodist Episcopal church, under the ministrations of the pastor, Rev. E. M. Peterson. The meeting has only been in progress about two weeks, and for the past ten nights the altar and front pews have been crowded with penitents. The result, so far, has been the conversion of some forty persons, mostly from the average age of sixteen to twenty-five years. On last Sunday morning twenty-five of this number were admitted into church fellowship, some ten of whom received the ordinance of baptism by pouring. On Sunday night one of the largest congregations we have ever witnessed on the occasion of a revival assembled in the audience room of the church, the estimated number being from twelve to fifteen hundred persons. Many persons were compelled to leave, being unable to get even standing room. Rev. R. M. Saunders occupied the pulpit, preaching an earnest discourse from the text: "Behold, now is the accepted time! Behold, now is the day of salvation!" When the invitation was given for all those who desired salvation to come, large numbers from all parts of the spacious edifice pressed forward, and in a few moments the altar was crowded with penitents. Throughout the entire congregation a feeling of solemnity was manifested. This revival will probably last for some time.

Nelson & Phillips (Methodist Book Concern, New York) will publish a *Daily Christian Advocate* during the session of the General Conference in Baltimore, in May. The publishers in their announcement say: "It will furnish ample and reliable reports of every item of interest in the doings of the General Conference; also of the sermons and addresses of the distinguished fraternal representatives and visitors. It will print numerous pen-and-ink sketches of distinguished delegates, lay and clerical, and of fraternal representatives and visitors present; and will give a summary of the latest telegraphic news from all parts of the world received up to the hour of going to press.

"The first number of the *Daily Christian Advocate* will be issued at Baltimore on Monday morning, May 1, and the volume will close with the number issued on the day following the close of the session. The price will be $1.25, postage prepaid by the publishers. Address Nelson & Phillips, publishers of the *Daily Christian Advocate*, Baltimore, Md."

A GOOD SIGN.—Making restitution is one of the best evidences of repentance, and it is one that seems to be rare. The New York *Observer* says:

Five instances are known already of persons who, having been led by the influence of the meetings at the Hippodrome, are making *restitution* of what they have unlawfully taken from others. These are fruits meet for repentance, and there are many more that need repentance.

Fear is the mother of foresight.—*Henry Taylor.*

Books and Periodicals.

SERMONS PREACHED BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, CHIEFLY DURING TEN YEARS 1863-73. By H. P. Liddon, M. A. Boston: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1868.

We believe the third English edition of these sermons, published by Rivingtons, was noticed by us years ago. Like everything from the pen of Canon Liddon, these sermons are pure gold, and will live a long time in the religious literature of the English tongue. Among the topics discourse are: God and the Soul, The Law of Progress, The Freedom of the Spirit, Immortality, The Conflict of Faith with Undue Exaltation of Intellect, The Divine Victim. In all, ten sermons.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A CRYSTAL IN THE FORMATION OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM. By Cyrus George Hamlin. Published for the author by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1876.

The title page explains: "From the incremation of the sphere of purity in the heavens—the fall of Lucifer—dissolving of chaos and beginning of this resurrection, commonly called the creation of heaven and earth, to the expulsion of Adam from Eden." The autobiography of a crystal is far from being transparent, the story is anything but clear and intelligible to plain readers, and those who will may explore it for themselves. The volume is a large duodecimo, and contains only 383 pages of blank verse. For sale by Eyrich, New Orleans.

MOODY AND SANKEY. An authentic account of their lives and services. By Frank S. Reader. New York: E. J. Hale & Son, publishers, 1876.

This little volume gives an account of these noted evangelists down to their return from England. It gives their early history and late career, and makes a very readable and interesting work.

SERMONS, TRACTS AND DISCOURSES, by D. L. Moody. By Althe Clemens Morrow. New York: N. Tibbals & Sons, publishers, 1876.

A brief sketch is given of Mr. Moody's early associations and first missionary efforts, and of the tour of Moody and Sankey in Great Britain. The greater part of the volume is taken up with discourses and fragments. The work gives a very good idea of the character and labors of the noted evangelist. The frontispiece contains very handsome portraits on steel of Moody and Sankey.

On the Road to Riches is the title of a small volume by W. H. Baker. T. J. Brown, Eager & Co., publishers, Toledo. It contains hints to clerks and young business men, and abounds in sagacious counsel and advice.

The Southern Review, January, has but just reached us. Contents: 1. History of the Late War. 2. Mohammed and Mohammedanism. 3. Life and Times of John of Nepveld. 4. Heathen Persecutions of the Primitive Christians. 5. Niniemah's Greatest Artist. 6. The Perseverance of the Elect. 7. The Sun of Righteousness—a sermon. 8. Moody and Sankey. 9. True Greatness. 10. Notices of Books. 11. Miscellany. We have not had opportunity to do more than glance at the several articles. Our impression is that in the variety and interest of its topics and the manner of their treatment no prior number of the Southern Review has yet appeared.

We are in receipt of our Sunday School periodicals for May. Our Little People looks as bright and fresh as the first buds of spring; the Visitor is cheery and fragrant as flowers in bloom; and the Magazine is rich with the ripened fruit of thought and learning. The May numbers of these publications are excellent. Our schools and families should be liberally supplied with them.

The Aldine for April has the following beautiful engravings: Neuhausen, on the Elbe; Eve; Folding the Flock; A Park Scene; The Dolomite Mountain, Monte Christallo; Castle Weierberg; Austrian Tyrol; Girl in Bohemian Glass; The Virgin; The Infant Jesus and St. John the Baptist.

Favorite Songs is a new collection of music for congregations, Sunday schools, singing classes and conventions, with a complete elementary department. By H. R. Christie, assisted by T. H. R. Christie. R. M. Carroll & Co., publishers, Cincinnati. This is a work of great merit.

The April number of Wide West is beautifully illustrated, and its contents are fresh as spring flowers. Our young folks enjoy this periodical very much. D. Lathrop & Co., publishers, Boston.

We have received a copy of the printed minutes of the Florida Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South. They are very handsomely printed by J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga.

The American Agriculturist, for April, as usual, handsomely illustrated.

The Southern Cultivator for April has been received.

Drew Theological Seminary.

Among the financial failures that have recently taken place, probably no one, says the *Western Christian Advocate*, has caused more surprise and regret than that of Mr. Daniel Drew. He was one of the few millionaires who have sought to do good on a large scale while living, and this he certainly accomplished to the extent of handsomely founding one of the most successful theological schools of the Methodist Church, and indeed of the country. He also planned liberally for the endowment of the institution referred to, and for that purpose executed his bond for an ample sum of money at a time when his bond was at a premium. On that bond he paid interest regularly up to the end of 1875, and thus for nine years met all current expenses of the seminary. Recently his embarrassments have culminated in bankruptcy, and great anxiety has been felt to know the exact condition in which the institution, on which so many hopes have been centered, is actually left. We have good authority for stating that the beautiful and ample grounds of the seminary, with its complete outfit of buildings, are securely deeded to the trustees and held without any incumbrance, but the entire endowment is in jeopardy, if not wholly lost. A sudden emergency has therefore arisen, in which the church and its friends are called upon to supply what is now lacking, by first providing for the regular and vigorous continuance of the school, and then, in due time, endowing its several professorships.

A meeting of the trustees of the seminary has just been held, at which vigorous measures were adopted for the consummation of that plan, so that it is now officially announced that the institution will go forward, without interruption, in its regular work, and it is hoped, with increasing efficiency.

MARRIED.

DUNHAM—DOWLING—February 22, 1876, by the Rev. P. H. Lightfoot, Mr. Francis A. Dunham and Miss Marie M. Dowling, all of Pensacola, Fla.

LEE JONES—February 23, 1876, by the Rev. P. H. Lightfoot, Mr. Francis R. Lee and Miss Elizabeth Jones, all of Millview, Fla.

FORD—FOXWORTH.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Marion county, Miss., March 9, 1876, by Rev. W. L. Bell, Dr. B. F. Ford to Miss Mattie Foxworth.

ELLIS—BENNETT—February 16, 1876, at the residence of Col. Joseph Bennett, the brides father, by Wm. H. Leith, Mr. Samuel M. Ellis to Miss Linda C. Bennett, all of Franklin county, Miss.

EASTLAND—CAPERTON.—At the Methodist church, Forest, Miss., February 21, 1876, by Wm. H. Leith, Mr. Oliver Eastland and Miss Bettie Caperton, all of Scott county, Miss.

LONG—MOOR.—On the thirteenth of March, 1876, near Bellevieu, La., by Rev. W. H. Slayton, Mr. J. D. Long to Miss Fannie Moore, all of Rapides parish, La.

THOMPSON—COLEMAN.—March 5, 1876, by Rev. James S. Williams, Mr. Walter R. Thompson, of Hazlehurst, Miss., to Miss Mary E. Coleman, of Midway, Ala.

STEADHAM—POWELL.—Near Escatawpa, on the twenty-second of February, 1876, by Rev. J. F. Johnson, Mr. Edgar Steadham to Miss Rebecca Powell, all of Washington county, Ala.

WOODGARD—BOYKIN.—At the residence of the bride's uncle, on the fifteenth of March, 1876, by Rev. J. C. Jolliffe, Mr. George R. Woodgard to Miss Delilah Boykin, all of Washington county, Ala.

FREEMAN—COX.—At the residence of the bride's father, near Walnut Grove, Miss., March 9, 1876, by Rev. Irvin Miller, Mr. William Freeman to Miss Elvira Cox.

NOLAN—OWEN.—At the residence of Mr. Russell, in Dover, Yazoo county, Miss., March 26, 1876, by Rev. J. D. Norsworthy, Mr. J. H. Nolan and Miss Florence Owen.

Publisher's Department.

TO OUR AGENTS.

When subscribers pay, let us know at once. We are sending bills to subscribers; and if their payments to agents are not promptly reported bills may reach them for amounts already paid, but not reported to this office.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK.—The vault of the above bank is one of the most secure we have ever seen. Those who have valuable papers and other valuables which they wish to keep safe from fire and burglars should call and examine this vault. We would, while speaking of this bank, call attention to the report of the condition of the bank at the close of business on the twenty fourth of March, to be found elsewhere in our columns.

EUROPEAN PASSENGER AGENCY. Messrs. A. K. Miller & Co., 6 Carondelet street, are agents for the *Red Star Line* and the *Line* of European steamers. Those who contemplate going to Europe this summer, or who may have friends coming out, would gain valuable information by consulting this agency. See the advertisement.

PERIQUE TOBACCO. We would call special attention to the advertisement of Mr. Edmond Bourgeois, the agent of the celebrated Bourne Perique tobacco. Mr. Bourgeois has long been the only authorized agent for the best manufacturers of this tobacco, and dealers can no doubt make their interests with him. His office is at 6 Carondelet street.

BUSH & LEVERT. We notice that Mr. Reuben Bush has been admitted into partnership in the above firm. The style of the firm will remain unchanged. Any of our friends who may have produce to ship or goods to purchase are advised to correspond with this house. See their card on this page.

MESSRS. NEVERS & HERY, at 315 Julia street, are prepared to fill any orders for lumber at reasonable rates. These gentlemen are successors to the old house of J. T. Pooley, for a long time known throughout this section. Builders and others needing lumber would do well to call and see prices.

WE KNOW of no better place in the city to buy shoes than at Louis Grinder's, 578 Magazine street. Parties at a distance from the city can take their own measure, and have their orders filled as well as if they were here in person to select. For particulars see card.

BATHS.—Mr. J. Klock calls attention to his Russian vapor baths, in to-day's paper. From this time on Mr. Klock will no doubt be liberally patronized. Our friends from the country will find his establishment at 102 Conti street.

SPRING GOODS.—A complete assortment of ladies' furnishing and fancy spring goods will be found at the store of W. H. Peters, Esq., 108 Magazine street.

FOR bargains in dry goods go to Brashear & Adams'. They are selling at auction prices.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending April 1, 1876.

A—American News Company, R F Armspaugh, John R Allen, I N Andrews $11.28, E L Armstrong, E & H T Anthony & Co, H S Allen.

B—Higlow & Main, W H Bennett, J F Barbour, J M Boland, A Blumer 15 cents, Elias M Baker, J C Buckles & Co, Javan Bryant, Barnes & Wilkinson, L Barnhart $2, Louis Bagger & Co, C M Blocker, Thomas T Barrin $4.50, H M Brooks $2, James A Bethune, J M Brown $2.

C—A C Calhoun two letters $7.20, C D Cook $5, H F Cook, W F Carr, Chew, Tordoff & Co, J E Creary, B W Cunningham, R W Carroll & Co, M J Coleman, Manasseh Cady, S H Cox, H Copeland.

D—W John De Lacey, Charles T Dillingham two letters, Dodd, Mead & Co, Donaldson & Co, W D Doubleday $4.20, F A Dicks, G W Drake.

E—Esterbrook Steel Pen Company, John D Emack two letters, James A Erwin, John A Ellis two letters, J R Enochs, John W Ellison $2, Echo P M.

F—N C Fuller, F N Freshman & Bros, R W Finley, H C Franke, D N Prose, French & Co.

G—W W Graham $2, H Gwinner & Bro 70 cents, D Gunn, J W Glenn $2, James A Godfrey.

H—R J Hopkins, John Holland, Augustus Hill, J R Harvey, Mrs Martha J Harvey, Helmick & Potts $178, Harper & Murphy $16.17, W S Harrison $1.15, P Hawaii B H Hayes.

I—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

J—Jack & Pearson, J C Johnson $5, R J Jones, Andrew Jackson $4.75, B F Jones $1.50, Robert H Johnson 75 cents.

K—Henry Kernahan, Timothy Kirkwood, Louis Kendall $15, Mrs Caroline Kennedy.

L—W S Locke, P M Liddell $1.25, P J Lefebvre $1.90, D A Little, James H Leger, Leb Shepard & Dillingham, H P Lewis, W H Lewis $2, L B Legette, J & R Lippincott & Co, John Lusk, R M Lenton $20.

M—Thomas Mount, J E Mason four letters, W James Mc Lean, Miller & Sayers, Morgan Envelope Company, H McKnight $8, A P Mabry, D S McDonald, Mrs P K Mayers $3.15, L P Mesdor $7, William E Mickle, J L Mathison, M A Marshall $1.20, Irvin Miller, F L Mead $2.

N—D Nicholson & Co, H C Norsworthy, A D Newman.

O—James Ormond two letters, W P Owen.

P—Payne, Hollander & Co, C R Pilley, T B Peterson & Bros, L H Pignolet, L J Powers, J Mc Perkins & Co, H A J Parker, Phillips & Jones, H L Powell & Co, J W Parks, Lansdowne Pope, S M Pettingill & Co, Potter, Ainsworth & Co, J M Pruitt $2.

R—A all Bedford agents for letters, Powell & Chapman two letters $6.61, J M Reiss, Roberts & Shallcross, Reed & Lathrop two letters, F M Ross sell, Warren Richards, John M Rose, Chas E Rose, E E S Rhoads $15, F Thaxson, 31 sellagers.

S—Smith Ingold & Co, S Stallard, Georges Seyfield, W Restwant, E G Schelow & Co, M C Roberts Stevens, J S Stewart $24, Sill & Lacey $2.50, H Symington, Frank Simpson, V B Shumaker, J W Swofford.

T—Elijah Smith Lee 25 cents, J C Tibbs, Mrs Virginia Turner, J R Taylor, M C Terrentine, Mrs Mc Thomas $2.

V—F D Villeaux.

W—R W Wallace, H B Wright, W Y Webb, Wright & Rea, Woodworth & Graham, J M Williamson, T J Welly $7.50, J M White, D J Wright, F W Weaks $2, J W Williams, T S Wright & Co, E M Ward.

Y—E H Yerton $2.—Mrs Harriet W Young.

F. R. HARDON.—Those in want of finishing latex and straw goods, etc., can do no better than by going to see Friend F. R. Hardon, 27 Charters street. This gentleman, from his long experience in the business, has made for himself an enviable reputation as a connoisseur in his line. His styles are not only correct, but are always embracing the very latest spring selections, which are such as to please the most fastidious tastes.

DRY GOODS.—The friends of P. W. Mohr, Esq., are advised to look at on the magnificent new spring goods now being received, and to be had low for cash. We advise those who want anything in the line to call early.

AT NAVRA & OFFNER'S China Palace, on Canal street, all articles of China and glassware can be procured at reasonable prices.

FOR dress goods go to Levy Bros., 580 Magazine street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 15 Camp street, under The City Hotel. The largest and best selected stock in the South; and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit, our line of

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted, for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as moderate as can be found in any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
15 Camp street, under City Hotel
New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE
ON
MOST LIBERAL TERMS,
A
SURVEYOR'S TRANSIT,
A SPLENDID INSTRUMENT, GOOD AS NEW.
LIST PRICE $200.
APPLY TO
ROBERT J. HART,
110 AND 112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

ANYTHING that will reinvigorate the body of man and expel disease from that system, the friendly visitor, a nurse walking bag of drugs, must be received as such the unpalatable dressing. Such an agent; we are told, is electricity. Those who are supposed to be competent, from long study and scientific investigation, to write on the subject, declare that "electricity forms one of the subtle essences of the principles of life. It is not that principle itself," and that "man cannot exist separated from electrical influence." They attribute all therapeutical effects, meeting every indication in the physical system where the sympathies tend to the nervous exhaustion, loss of vital forces, and all classes of nervous affections, diseases of the kidneys, lungs or abdominal viscera, to electricity has for years been applied as a therapeutical agent, but not in the manner of the application by the Pulvermacher Galvanic Chain Band, which in being worn, almost encircles the body at the interior portion of the spinal column, passing round the loins. The depot of the Pulvermacher Company is at No. 12 Union Square, New York, opposite the Washington monument.

PIERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel,
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good goods*, sell at *one price*, and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. *Brown's Bronchial Troches* will almost invariably give relief.

Paris is no intoxicating beverage or doctored liquor to lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but a strictly medical preparation, made from roots and herbs, suitable to any age or condition. As a family remedy *Simmons' Liver Regulator* is equal to an entire medicine chest.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SKIN DISEASES! A Cure Guaranteed. State your case, and send with 25 cents to DR. VAN DYKE, 1321 Green St., Philadelphia.

As a valuable remedy for Indigestion, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Weakness, Fever, Ague, etc., we can recommend *Ludwig's Liquid Extract of Beef*, in pint bottles. Sold by all druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Louisiana Savings Bank
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
At the Close of Business, March 24, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$630,856 97
Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		241,967 11
Real estate		329,000 00
Safe Deposit Vault		50,000 00
Expenses and taxes paid		7,796 77
Due from distant Banks and Bankers		4,031 58
Domestic exchange		137,377 93
Exchange for Clearing-house	$11,036 75	
Cash on hand	120,125 54	185,662 29
Total		$1,307,883 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid	$350,000 00	
Capital stock unpaid	150,000 00	$500,000 00
Surplus fund		10,000 00
Other undivided profits		48,543 26
Due distant Banks and Bankers		130,110 50
Individual deposits	$420,229 89	
Individual Savings Department	200,449 71	
Time certificates	81,799 15	702,478 75
Total		$1,307,883 65

I certify the above statement to be correct.
JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.
Attest:
EDWARD CONERY,
JAMES JACKSON,
H. KELLER,
Directors.

AGRICULTURAL.

SURPLUS STOCK AT A BARGAIN.

THE following works, we will sell at prices annexed, until disposed of:

The Fruit Garden.

BY P. BARRY. A large 12mo. book of 355 pages and 150 illustrations, with full particulars of Propagating, Transplanting, Pruning and Training of fruit and ornamental trees, laying out of Orchards and Gardens, etc. Originally published for $2.00. Being soiled and slightly worn, will send, postpaid on receipt of $1.25.

Every Lady Her Own Flower Gardener.

Addressed to the inexperienced and fashionable cultivator of shrubs and practical directions for cultivating Plants and Flowers in the Garden and House. By Louisa Johnson. 12mo. 179 pages. Published price, $1. Will mail, postpaid, for 75 cents.

The American Rose Culturist.

A Practical Treatise on the Propagation, Cultivation and Management of the Rose, in all seasons, with a list of nine hundred approved varieties. Also full directions for treatment of the Dahlia. 96 pages. Price 25 cents. Mailed on receipt of stamps.

Address ROBERT J. HART, Agent,
New Orleans.

European Passenger Agency.

VIA NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.

STATE LINE

Of New, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built Iron Screw Steamers, combining all modern improvements of safety and comfort for saloon and steerage passengers. Sailing between New York, Londonderry and Belfast, and connecting by first-class steamers with Liverpool, Londonderry, Hull, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre and Copenhagen.

WHITE STAR LINE.

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool. Sailing every Saturday.

ALLAN LINE.

Glasgow Mail Steamers via Quebec and via Baltimore.

Passage all classes, between principal points in Europe and America. Cabin and saloon accommodations unexcelled. Shortest sea route. Superior ships, experienced officers and disciplined crews. Safety the governing rule. Three weekly sailings each way. Emigrant and steerage passage—the very best in all respects—through to New Orleans, Alabama and Texas at lower rates than by any other line.

Through tickets to any point in Europe. All classes of conveyance tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid emigrant tickets from any part of the old Country.

Sight drafts from $5 up on any city in Europe, Great Britain or Ireland.

For circulars and other information, tickets or staterooms, apply to

A. K. MILLER & CO.,
6 Carondelet st., New Orleans.

N.B. Tickets, drafts and coupons sold at the very lowest rates. Saloon, second cabin and steerage passengers will find it advantageous to make arrangements at this office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS CERTAIN PARTIES are advertising themselves as being Sole Agents of the best manufacturers of Perique Tobacco at Grand Point, St. James parish, I would respectfully state that I am

THE DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT

of the following manufacturers of Grand Point

OCTAVE BOURGEOIS,
LEWIS BOURGEOIS,
AUGUSTAVE BOURGEOIS,
P. ST. PIERRE,
And many others
EDMOND BOURGEOIS,
No. 6 Carondelet street.

LUMBER $7 PER 1,000 FEET.

AT

NEVERS & HERY ST.,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. T. POOLEY, 315 JULIA STREET.

BUSH & LEVERT,

COTTON & SUGAR FACTORS,

And General Commission Merchants,

31 PERDIDO ST., NEW ORLEANS.

ATTENTION, LADIES!

A full line of those UNEQUALED PATTERNS desired articles for the present style of Ladies Toilet together with a complete assortment of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

PRICES ALL RIGHT.

W. H. PETERS,
No. 108 Magazine St. (Arcade Row.)

J. H. MEHAFFEY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and dealer in Staves, Firewood, Lime, Lumber and Coopers' materials. Special attention given to filling orders and forwarding goods for Merchants and Planters through out the South and West. Coopers' materials furnished at the lowest cash prices to Sugar Planters. Office, 32 UNION STREET. Lumber Yard, cor. Levee and Market streets, First District, New Orleans, La. Liberal advances made upon consignments of Staves, Lumber and Western Produce.

BATHS—BATHS:

NO. 102 CONTI STREET.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. For Ladies, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. For Gentlemen, from 12 M. to 6 P. M. Sulphur and Fresh Water Baths at all hours every day. Polite and special attention to guests.

J. KLOCK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Preachers & People

OF THE BOUNDS OF THE

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

BY WAY OF DONATION TO EAST MISSISSIPPI FEMALE COLLEGE, and to aid me in raising money to pay its remaining debt, Dr. Redford (not as Agent) lets me have, at special rates, as many copies of his WESTERN CAVALIERS as I can sell in the bounds of our Conference. I am prepared to fill orders for single copies or more, and will do so on the same terms offered at the Publishing House.

I ask each layman wishing the book to buy it from me, for the benefit of the College. I ask each preacher to send for a copy for himself, and to offer the work among his people.

JOHN A. ELLIS,
Meridian, Miss.

1776. *Music Books.* 1876.

CENTENNIAL COLLECTION
OF
NATIONAL SONGS.

All the prominent National Songs, in an elegant collection, well harmonized, and with piano (or organ) accompaniment. Every American needs a copy of such a book as this, and the songs are the best of all songs for use in this Centennial year.

Contents:

Keller's America. Hymn.
Hail, Columbia.
Star-Spangled Banner.
God Save the Queen.
Rule Britannia.
Rose of England.
Men of Harlech (Welsh.)
Red, White and Blue.
Yankee Doodle.
Tribute to Washington.
To thee, O Country.
Columbia, the Gem.
Watchman, Tell us of the Night.
Father, Land I Love.
Star Spangled Banner.
Marseillaise Hymn.
Germania.
Wearing of the Green.
Scottish Hymn.
St. Patrick's Day.
Spanish National Hymn.
Russian National Hymn.
Austrian National Hymn.

Price, in Cloth, 75 cts.; Boards, 50 cts.; Paper, 40 cts.

Mailed post free, for above prices.

MUSIC

appropriate to the year will be found in "American Tune Book"—$1.50—in "Father Kemp's Old Folks Concert Tunes," fourteen Centennial Collection tunes, 10 cents—and, in sheet music, Martha Washington Quadrilles, Centennial March, etc.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
BOSTON.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. Ditson & Co., successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

FRESH SUPPLY.

PER STEAMSHIP KNICKERBOCKER,

LACTEOUS FARINA,

MOTHER'S MILK SUBSTITUTE,

Prepared by HENRI NESTLE, Vevay, Switzerland.

A complete aliment for children of tender age. Highly recommended by the Medical Officers and Directors of the Maternity and Infant Hospitals of London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg and New York.

Mr. Nestle will be happy to learn of the reintroducing of Nestle's Milk Food to agents per cap.

ALBERT E. PHELPS, Grocer
Cor. Felicity and Prytania sts.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

DR. C. BEARD,

OCULIST,

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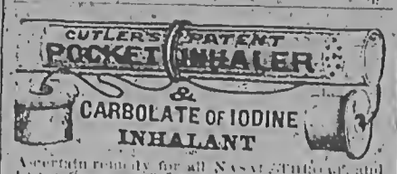
NEW ORLEANS.

Office hours from 10 to 3.



A certain remedy for all Nasal Catarrh and Throat diseases, affording relief in some cases in a few minutes. For CATARRH it has proven the only known specific. RHEUMATISM yields to it, and CONSUMPTION if taken in season. ASTHMA, ROSE COLD, and HAY FEVER cured. Sent to any part of the United States, and Canada, on receipt of price, $5. A few inhalations will convince the most incredulous. A few inhalations will convince the most incredulous. PULMONARIA. Made of hard rubber, it may be carried in the pocket with as little inconvenience as a lead pencil or pocket knife, and is always ready for use. It is the only other inhaling tube and combination ever invented that can be used by the entire Medical Fraternity, and endorsed by the Standard Medical Journals of the world. Dr. George Hallock, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the University of Buffalo, in a carefully considered report upon its merits, says: "I do not believe words can be found which the Inhalant contains by me to accomplish its purposes by itself, to be the most simple, direct, and natural, to be philosophical in conception, and well carried out in the execution." Not to speak adverse or theoretical upon any of the difficulties stated, should be without this Inhaler. Patented in the United States, England and Canada. Over 2,000 in use. Send your address and receive our free illustrated circular and testimonials of hundreds of Physicians who have used it in their practice. We send Inhaler with Inhalant for two months' use, post paid by mail, for $5. Extra bottles of Inhalant, 50 cents. Sold by Druggists.

W. U. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

PRAYER AND ITS REMARKABLE ANSWERS
A GRAND BOOK FOR AGENTS.

One Agent writes: "Sold 40 Sets in 4 days." Another: "Sold 100 in 10 days." Rev. L. P. Dunn, D. D., says: "I know of nothing on this subject to compare with it." Send for circulars and terms. Extra territory and terms address ANCHOR PUB. CO., 720 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Gold Pens

OUR New Improved Pens that Never Wear Out. Pen Holders, Pencils, Pocket Rules, Tooth Picks, Key Rings, Charms, Lockets, Watch Guards, Chains, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Solitaires, Sent free on receipt of price. Send for Circular. Agents wanted. Sample Pen and Holder, with Agent's Outfit, 25 cents. Send for Catalogue

Farm, Garden and Household.

Making Butter.

First, there must be the right feed—grasses, or white clover, or other good feed.

The cow must be right; some will make soft, white butter.

There must be cleanliness throughout, from the milking to the eating of the butter, for milk, cream and butter are ever ready to absorb.

The temperature, for all that relates to butter-making, from the drawing of the milk from the cow till the butter is taken from the churn, should be about sixty degrees. Skim the milk, which must be kept in a pure atmosphere, and when it begins to get sour, churn immediately or soon after.

Churn rather slow, and take butter at once out of the churn, and as soon as gathered, churning more slowly as it gathers, so as not to hurt the grain, and keep in the butter-bowl only as long as is necessary, else there will be a *wooden taste* imparted.

Avoid all rooms, in the setting of your milk, that have smoke in them, or any odors; the milk is as sure to absorb as it comes in contact with them, and it will never give up an odor; neither will the cream or butter.

Salt to suit taste; or an ounce of salt to a pound of butter will do.

Work the butter slowly and carefully till the buttermilk is all out, then stop. It may be done with pure, cold water.

Butter made in this way is a new article comparatively; it is so much the more excellent than even the superior make that we get that it seems almost another thing.—*Indiana Farmer.*

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.—A very successful strawberry-raiser heart-unfeignedly gives the following as the essential requisites for the best success, and consequently, the most economical mode of management:

1. Clean, rich soil—one that is entirely free from weeds and its seeds, which has been subjected to perfectly clean culture for a year previously, either with a hoed crop or summer fallow. Buckwheat is found to be a good crop to precede strawberries.

2. Planting in spring, not in summer or autumn, and after the severe frosts have past, as they sometimes at that place badly injure newly-set plants.

3. Selecting good plants of the previous year's growth, that have not borne fruit, and keeping flower buds cut off season to year the first year. The plants are fifteen inches apart, in rows three feet asunder.

4. Horse-power for cultivating thoroughly, with small plow, cultivator, shovel plow, small round-toothed harrow, hoe, etc.

5. Plant in hills in the row not matted rows, with runners cut off.

6. Mulching with oat straw late in autumn, and raking it away into the spaces in spring, and not disturbing the soil till after the fruit is gathered. The first crop is always the largest and best, and hence only one crop is taken, which also obviates more laborious subsequent weeding. Wilson's is exclusively planted.

WEED OUT THE WEEDS.—Weeds are robbers. They steal the food ready to be used by the crops they infest, and kill them. When they take the means by which they live. Every weed is a pump taking water from the soil, which it pours out by the pores of its leaves. The earth gives more moisture, and the weeds suck it up; if it did not, they would be scorched to death by the sun, as they are when pulled from the soil and thrown on its surface. When they are beyond number they keep out the air and light, and the plants intended to be grown as a paying crop are weakly, sickly, spindling, and too often a failure. But some are so well satisfied to have the earth bring forth thorns and thistles that they don't trouble themselves or the thistles.

TO DESTROY CURRANT WORMS. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives directions how to prevent currant bushes from being destroyed by worms. The eggs are deposited on the under side of a tender leaf about the time the suckers of the currant bush are a foot high. When the eggs begin to hatch, the young feed on the juice of the leaf until they can crawl. Then, they drop down and scatter. Soon after the egg is deposited the leaf will turn a purple-reddish color. Such leaves should be plucked as fast as they appear, and hundreds of little creatures will be found. The microscope reveals them plainly. The leaves should be cut so carefully that none of the destructive insects be scattered.

THINNING FRUIT.—Among my native trees was one which yielded a large crop of small apples each alternate year. They were of a fine flavor but so small in size that they were worthless for marketing. To cause them to increase in size I thinned out the small branches after the fruit had formed, taking off about half the fruit. On gathering the apples from this tree in the fall I found them nearly double the size of previous years, and about the usual quantity in bushels. I also found the tree blossomed abundantly the ensuing season, and by picking off about half the fruit, when about the size of gooseberries, the tree yields fruit every year.—*Maine Farmer.*

Corn loses one-fifth by drying, and wheat one-fourteenth. From this the estimate is made that it is more profitable for the farmer to sell unshelled corn in the fall at seventy cents than $1 a bushel in the following summer; and that wheat at $1.25 in December is equal to $1.50 in the succeeding June. In case of potatoes—taking those that rot and are otherwise lost, together with the shrinkage—there is little doubt that between October and June the loss to the owner who holds them is not less than thirty-three per cent.

THINNING FRUIT.—Among my native trees was one which yielded a large crop of small apples each alternate year. They were of a fine flavor but so small in size that they were worthless for marketing. To cause them to increase in size I thinned out the small branches after the fruit had formed, taking off about half the fruit. On gathering the apples from this tree in the fall I found them nearly double the size of previous years, and about the usual quantity in bushels. I also found the tree blossomed abundantly the ensuing season, and by picking off about half the fruit, when about the size of gooseberries, the tree yields fruit every year.—*Maine Farmer.*

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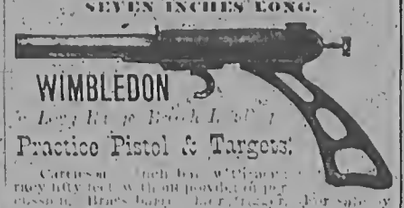

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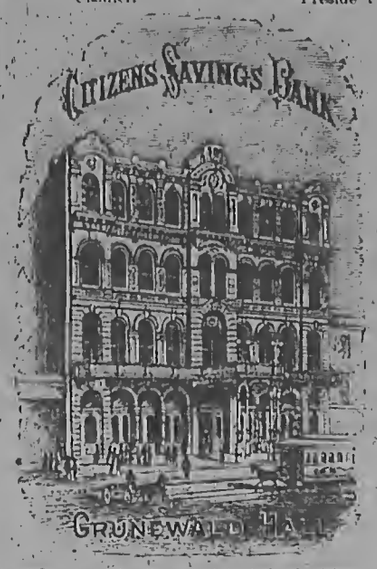

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It requires no particular diet. All is about the best, and only because the bottles contain more than any other, but owing to its peculiar composition this Sirup will keep for years without ferment-ing, and it can be used in families whenever required by simply keeping the bottle well corked.

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Persons much troubled during the night may take two tablespoonfuls of the Sirup on going to bed, when it will stop the cough and procure a good night's rest.

Children from three to five years old may take from four to six teaspoonfuls during the day, in suitable quantities, at intervals of three to four hours. For sale by

A. CARROUCHE,
Agent for New Orleans, 30 Charles St.
And by all druggists.

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

INDUCED by the demand, especially unfilling prescriptions, for Medicines adapted to domestic practice, I present the following HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS as having proved, by extensive experience, to be safe, generally useful, and peculiarly suited to family practice. Each Medicine is accompanied by directions and general advice as to the treatment of the disease.

No. For—
1. Fever, 2. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,
3. Catarrh, Acute and Chronic,
4. Croup, Hoarse Cough,
5. Whooping or Spasmodic Cough,
6. Diarrhœa, 7. Dysentery, Bilious Colic,
8. Cholera, Cholera Morbus,
10. Dyspepsia, Constipation,
11. Worm Colic or Fever,
12. Colic, Crying and Wakefulness of Children,
13. Toothache, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache,
14. Sick Headache, Vertigo,
15. Sore Throat, Quinsy,
16. Ear Discharges, Deafness,
17. Sore Mouth, Thrush, Nursing Sore Mouth,
18. Urinary Affections, Wetting the Bed,
19. Kidney Affections, Gravel,
20. Suppressed, Scanty or Delaying Periods,
21. Profuse Periods, Prolapsus,
22. Painful Periods, Itching, etc.,
23. Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lameness,
24. Pains,
25. Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Fetters,
26. Sore or Weak Eyes,
27. Scrofula, Fevers, Swelled Glands,
28. Debility, Physical Weakness, Nervousness,
29. Biliousness,
30. Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency,
31. Chronic Congestion, Hemorrhages,
32. Disease of Heart, Palpitation, etc.

Mailed free on receipt of price—Fifty cents. Phosphorated Bitters, and Chill Preventive and Fever.

Agent for BANNING'S BRACES, and for DENTAL MATERIALS.

Agent for HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS AND CASES. Prices less 25 per cent.

Twenty vials, plain case and book, $1
Twenty Vials, morocco case and book, 2
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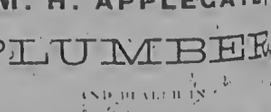
Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Angell's Homeopathic Pharmacy,
152 JULIA ST., NEW ORLEANS.

R. ANGELL, M. D. and S. M. ANGELL, M. D., Both Homeopathic Physicians.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.



Paoli's Electro-Voltaic Chain Belt

EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE

After all Other Remedies Have Failed

It is protected by the most Extensive Patents ever granted in America, and thousands that are using it, and have been restored to health, send testimony as to its great curative powers. Pamphlets and circulars forwarded on application, or a pair of Arguments postage. Apply or address

PAOLI BELT CO.
12 Union Square, New York.

PRICES FROM $5 AND UPWARDS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEEP, RAYMOND & CO. S. S. KEEP, IN COMMAND.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS

WESTERN PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

77 and 79 Poydras St., New Orleans.

make a specialty of Sugar, Molasses, Coffee and Tobacco. Sugar, Flour, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Butter and Cheese. Soaps, Candles and Starch. Dealers in all kinds of STAPLE GROCERIES. Exclusive Agents for Phœnix Mills Soda, Pilot Saltine, Trojan, Belle Creole Crackers. Full line of Groceries always on hand. Orders solicited. We are prepared to fill orders for Factory and Staple Groceries and Western Produce at the lowest market prices.

Having superior facilities for handling all kinds of Western Produce, we solicit consignments of same, and will be pleased to correspond with buyers who desire to buy or sell in this market.

M. H. APPLEGATE,

PLUMBER,

AND DEALER IN

Cooking Ranges and Boilers,

Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Washstands, Wash Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Ale Pipes, Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, Brass and Plated Cocks of all Patterns.

130 Poydras St., New Orleans, La.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

J. H. KELLER

Has received, the following premiums on

SOAPS.

No. 1,001—Best Family Soap, Diploma.
No. 1,002—Best Family Soap made in the States, Silver Medal.
No. 1,003—Largest display of Soaps in quantity and quality, Diploma.

GEO. W. KENDALL,
A. J. JOSEPH,
ANDREW CAY, Jr.,
Awarding Committee.

A fine display.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

17 ..... CHARTRES STREET 17

CARPETINGS—Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, etc.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH—English and American.
MATTINGS—500 rolls White, Check and Fancy.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
FURNITURE and CURTAIN GOODS in great variety.
RUGLAPS, Table and Enamel Oil Cloths.

A. BROUSSARD.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT ABSOLUTELY and SPEEDILY CURED. Painless. No pay till cured. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 162 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

How Miracles are Manufactured.—The *English Independent* relates the details of a case which was recently tried before the Civil Court of Brlessnch, in the Grund duchy of Baden, and which gives an insight into the priestly artifices by which some pretended marvels and miracles are produced. It seems that a Belgian priests had been exhibiting a young woman, named Louise Lateau, as a "stigmatic"—that is, one bearing on her body the marks of the wounds received by our Savior in his crucifixion. This young woman, however, as taken ill, and, being at the point of death, the priests were desirous of having another "stigmatic" to supply her place. The methods which they resorted to were revealed by the trial before the Civil Court of Brlessarh, the circumstances of which are reported as follows: At the trial Miss Hauser, a young lady, related to her parents and her physician that several priests had induced her to wear a tight rope round her loins as a sure means of pleasing the Deity. When on the brink of the grave by this constant torture, an attempt was made to cup her feet and produce "stigmata." The skin being filled with blood by the pressure exercised by the rope, this cupping, according to medical opinion, would be sure to produce prolonged bleeding. One of the two priests concerned in this affair, and mentioned by the young lady in her confessions, brought an action for libel against the physician who had published the story. The action, however, was withdrawn previous to trial. A little later the other priest left the girl for telling the physician falsehoods at his expense. The case on trial, and, ending in the acquittal of the young lady, virtually in a judicial corroboration of the alleged attempt to produce another case Lateau." During the trial counsel for the crown expressed regret that the priests could not be prosecuted without the consent of the young lady, which he had failed to obtain.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

A sister of tobacco asked an old colored woman, the fumes of whose pipe were annoying to him, if she thought she was a Christian.

"Yes, brudder; I 'spects I is."

"Do you believe in the Bible?"

"Yes, brudder."

"Do you know that there is a passage in the Scriptures which says that nothing unclean shall inherit the kingdom of heaven?"

"Yes, I've heard of it."

"Well, Chloe, you smoke, and you must not enter the kingdom of heaven, because there is nothing so unclean as the breath of a smoker. What do you say to that?"

"Why, I 'spects to leave my breff behind when I go dar."

A New London connoisseur of liquor, understanding that rum improved by being sent to sea, intrusted a cask to an old captain, who did return for three years, when the Londonite found that all the rum had been absorbed. Affectionately seizing the sailor's hand, he warmly gave thanks, saying: "Can you forget your goodness in bringing back my cask?" Never, never!"

Cumming, in a recent sermon, said some time ago he preached a sermon on the doctrine that people in heaven would recognize those whom they had known on earth, and find pleasure in conversing on events which had happened to them in this world. At the close of the sermon the Queen thanked him for the comfort his discourse had afforded her.

The habit of always being employed is a great safeguard through life, as well as essential to the culture of every virtue.

The legal course which is open to every friend of the Khedive don't pay his interest. Sue his t'arkit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

Our Friends and the Public:

Efforts are being made to create a collusion between rival ferrying laws having monopolies about to expire, and having received from some of our patrons throughout the South and West a number of letters of kindly interest and sympathy we think it due to this community to correct any false impressions that may be entertained by friends or customers, especially those outside of the city, who are not advised of the exact nature of the charges made.

Our charges embrace only technical freight, such as keeping of ofrbooks, and are such as could be brought against any business house dealing in goods subject to revenue tax.

We have not been educated with defrauding or aiding and abetting the government of its just dues.

At a proper time we will be able to vindicate our course, and establish our entire innocence of wrong-doing us.

FLASH, LEWIS & CO.

New Orleans, March 1, 1876.

We take Pleasure in Announcing

THAT WE ARE NOW OPENING THE

LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Notions and Genl.'s Furnishing Goods

Ever before offered in this market.

We propose to supply a want long felt by Merchants who are in the habit of ordering their goods in New York, by keeping constantly on hand

A Full Supply of Domestic

and other goods at NEW YORK PRICES FOR CASH. Dealers can get their goods home within from twenty to twenty-four hours, thereby saving front five to twenty days' time.

Orders will receive *immediate* and careful attention, and the goods guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL A. BOYD,

No. 109 and 111 Gravier and 92 Common Sts.

Will sell for CASH as low as in any market in the country.

ATTENTION!

M. ANDRIEU,

No. 139 ..... POYDRAS STREET 139

Custom-Made Shoes at $3.50 a Pair.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes of all kinds and sizes made of the very best material and workmanship, and at less prices than any other store in the city. Keeps all kinds for Gents', Boys', Ladies' and Children's wear.

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MARTIN WEYDIG,

No. 170 POYDRAS ST., NEW ORLEANS,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES, HARNESS AND HOSE.

Firemen's and Military Equipments made to order. Dealer in all kinds of Leather and Rubber Hose. Leather and Rubber Pipes, Suctions and Fire Buckets, Horse Sheets and Blankets, Lap Dusters, Buggy Robes, Fly Nets and Whips, and all kinds of Saddlery Hardware. Country orders promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

P. BRODERICK,

CISTERN MAKER,

NOS. 132, 134 AND 136 JULIA-ST.,

Between Camp and Magazine, New Orleans.

Constantly on hand an assortment of Cisterns. Second-hand Cisterns constantly on hand. All orders promptly attended to.

COAL ..... COAL.

H. & C. TYLER,

No. ..... CARONDELET ST. ..... No.

will sell Pittsburg, Anthracite and Cannel COAL, in quantities to suit customers, at the lowest market rates.

H. & C. TYLER.

CHEAP AND CHOICE FAMILY GROCERY.

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Nos. 249, 251, 253 and 255 Poydras St.,

(Head of Poydras Market.)

A constant supply of fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries. Pure Green and Black Teas a specialty. Goods delivered free of charge, and satisfaction in quality and price guaranteed.

ANDREW J. AIKEN, JOHN W. WATT.

AIKEN & WATT,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

44 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, La.

Special attention given to orders for the purchase of all descriptions of Produce, Agricultural Implements and Plantation Supplies.

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Cor. Felicity and Polymnia, New Orleans.

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

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French and American Calf, Kip, Morocco and Sheep Skins,

Shoe Findings, etc.,

80 CHARTRES ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Country orders promptly attended to.

WILLIAM VELDEN,

DEALER IN

WOOD, COAL AND ICE,

Corner Philip and Peytavin Streets,

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Men and Fish kept on Ice free of charge.

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS.

OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND PRICES

At Low Figures for Cash.

Country Merchants and Planters will find well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved and printed.

Special attention given to Crests, Monograms, etc. Jewelry and Silverware marked artistically.

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Between Julia and Girod sts., New Orleans.

Music Books and Periodicals bound after the latest styles.

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MRS. FRICKE & WILLIAMS offer their customers & Adams Parish to inform the community that they are in receipt of the LATEST FASHIONS. Their style and fit cannot be rivalled, and they respectfully ask to be justified by their customers. Ladies would do well to call early with their Holiday Dresses in order to have ample time to get their skirts properly set, something elegant and tasty. Dress always guaranteed.

MRS. FRICKE & WILLIAMS.

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Iron Railings, Bank Railings, Fences and Area gates of all kinds made to order. Also, Shop Shutters, Doors, Wardrobe and Door Gratings.

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Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner. Goods sent C. O. D. and exchanged if not suitable. Everything guaranteed to be as represented.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Will give special attention to the sale of Cotton and other Produce, and will fill all orders for goods of every description at lowest cash prices.

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Liberal cash advances made on shipments of Cotton.

KERSHEDT & HENYENT,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS CEMETERY RAILINGS,

And all kinds of Marble Work

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LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE

WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

WILSON & GIBBS' celebrated Twisted Loop Stitch Sewing Machine, always ready and in order. Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of COAL. Pittsburg Coal delivered by boat-load or less on the coast, and shipped in casks or in bulk at lowest market rates. City trade supplied.

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Floor Oil Cloths, China Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Carriage, Table and Enameled Oil Cloths, Burlaps, Pins, Gimps, Tassels, Hair Cloth, Bed Ticking and Springs, etc.

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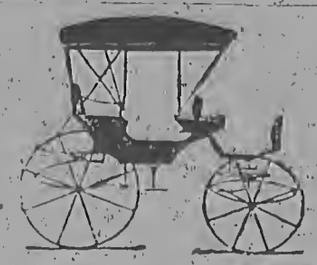
BER AND WORK YARD, foot of Laval street, and foot of Dumaine street, Sixth District, New Orleans. Office, No. 15 Tchoupitoulas, between Valmont and Bordeaux streets. L. CARBO, Sr., agent. Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Cypress and Pine Mast Sticks and Spars of all sizes and lengths, Square Walnut, Oak, Ash, Pine, etc.; also all kinds of Lumber, Cypress Shingles, Staves, Barrel Headings, Pickets, Clapboards, Firewood, etc., by wholesale and retail. Dimension Sawed to order in Pine or Cypress. Direct communications to Box 2209, New Orleans Postoffice, or Box No. 22, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange.



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Refer to Citizens' Bank & Canal-Commercial Bank, New Orleans; Dallas Odell, President Level Steam Cotton Press, Tallassee, Ala.; Vice President Carrollton National Bank, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Cashier Bankers' National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.; Messrs. Lanier & Co., Bankers, Natchez, Miss.; Cashier of People's Bank, Lexington, Miss.; Messrs. St. James Hotel, Baltimore.

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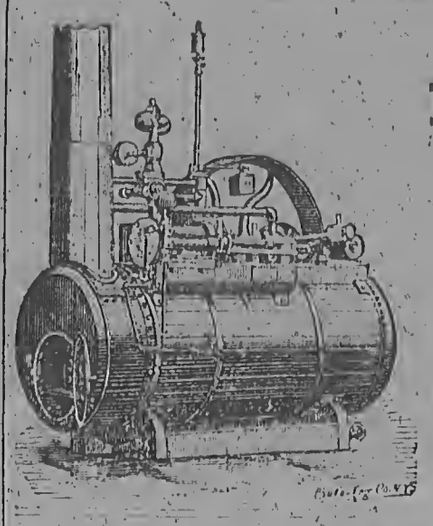

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No gin house should be without one of these cleaners. It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days work.

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The most PIANOS AND ORGANS sold in the City. The largest stock, the best Pianos and Organs, the most styles and the lowest prices in the South. No trash sold. Pianos kept in tune one year and fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

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Good Second-Hand and Misfit English Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Etc.; even cheaper than Old Plan.

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THE BEST FOR EVERYTHING GOOD WEIGHT AND HONEST DEALING.

EVERYTHING SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Exclusively for Cash.

Meats of all kinds, choice Family Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and all kinds of Fancy Goods, etc. Customers will find that they can save money even on staples by purchasing of me. Call and see. Polite attention given to every one.

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WILLIAM GIBSON'S SONS, Established in 1843. Ecclesiastical Decorations, Plain and Ornamental Windows for Churches and Domestic Buildings. The ideas of Artists and Amateurs artistically carried out. Designs for Memorial Windows a specialty. Gibson's Building, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York.

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A full assortment of Paints, Oil, Daknm, Hemp and Manilla Rope. Keep a complete assortment of French and Catalonia Wines, Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli, etc.

Articles of All Kinds for Fishermen.

Rods, Nets, Hooks, Lines, and every desirable article for the Angler, wholesale and retail.

GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS of every variety and direct importation. A complete assortment of all kinds, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Flasks and every article needed by Hunters will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Also the celebrated "Dead Shot" Gunpowder, Shot, Liders Shells, Caps, Tinkers, etc., of the best quality, wholesale and retail.

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Seltzer Water Manufactory.

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VICTOR LETOREY, PROPRIETOR.

Seltzer Water delivered to any part of the city at SIXTY CENTS PER DOZEN. Every bottle guaranteed. Any one wishing information concerning this cheap and healthy drink will please call at the office of the manufactory, or address P. O. Box 1056. The quality of our Seltzer is unsurpassed. All orders promptly attended to and at residence regular.

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Lime, Sugar Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, White and Yellow Sand, Fire Clay, Paving, Building, Country and Arch Bricks, English and Pittsburg Fire Bricks, Large and Small White Shells, Laths, Shingles, Fire Tiles, Sulphur, Tar, Pitch and Rosin at the lowest market rates. For sale by JOHN C. STEWART,

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THE

Louisiana Cotton Drill.

PATENTED BY H. STECKLER, JR., IBERIA, LA., APRIL 20, 1875.

RICHARD FROTSCHER,

MANUFACTURER AND PROPRIETOR

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE most simple and effective Drill ever invented. The majority of Drills brought before the public are either too complicated to be used and regulated by a field hand, or else do not perform the work satisfactorily. The Louisiana Drill is cheap, and at the same time will perform the work it is intended for to perfection.

For particulars send for circulars to

RICHARD FROTSCHER, Sec'dsman,

Nos. 15 and 17 Perdido street,

New Orleans, La.

HARBIN'S COMBINED

COTTON & CORN PLANTERS,

WITH THOMAS' IMPROVEMENTS.

Having had several years experience in combination with the following well-known machines

STAUFFER MANUFACTURING CO., Canal, A. HALDEMAN & CO., Canal street, H. L. MULLEN & CO., Canal street, COLLIER & CO., 16 Magazine street, N. D. WEMORE, 50 Camp street, W. BELL & SON, 61 St. Charles street, C. E. CHILTON & CO., corner opposite St. Charles Hotel.

These new and improved tools fitted work than any Seed Planters yet introduced.

ADAM THOMAS,

P. O. Box 258, New Orleans, La.

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IRON AND WOODWORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING.

HANGERS, PULLEYS, COUPLINGS, BELTING, etc. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list.

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123 CHAMBERS AND 103 READE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM GREGG. MRS. ADA GREGG.

Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,

NO. 151 CANAL STREET,

Next door to New Orleans Savings Institute.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A long acquaintance with the various kinds of

SEWING MACHINES

has induced us to make a specialty in this line. First-Class Machines of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Under-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $25. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones. Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments in the country to parties giving references.

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Gregg's Agency offers her services to purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adornment, household goods for Ladies and Children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies and Children's wear made precisely in the latest styles under her own supervision.

N. B.—All inquiries relative to articles sent to be fitted or purchased will be answered free of charge.

Second-hand Machines in good order at half price. The best New Machines at Manufacturers' Prices.

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

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(Sign of the Ladyslipper.) New Orleans.

This is the greatest Boot and Shoe House in the South, where Boots, Shoes and Hats can be purchased at THE LOWEST PRICES. Cheaper than the cheapest. A call is all that is asked for to prove and convince that it is the cheapest and best place to purchase Boots, Shoes and Hats in the South.

Parties at all stations from New Orleans can take the cars at any time and purchase their Boots or Shoes by mail with as much ease and comfort as if present. Send for our illustrated catalogue.

We manufacture all descriptions of Boots, Shoes and Slippers at the very lowest prices. All work warranted to be of the best material.

LOUIS HUMBEL, Agent.

LOUISIANA BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY, 578 Magazine street, New Orleans.

We keep on hand and manufacture a full assortment of Ladies' Wire SHOES, for Men, Youths, Boys' and Misses' of the latest styles.

City and country dealers will be supplied with any ..... on short order, and at the lowest prices. All work promptly attended to.

A. D. MOORES & KENNEDY, Proprietors.

A CARD. Being duly elected as the Louisiana Boot and Shoe Cut-up we respectfully invite city and country dealers to examine our stock of fancy made Men's, Youths' and Boys' CALF BOOTS, cable wire, for which we were awarded a first premium at the late Louisiana State Fair. Louisiana Boot and Shoe Factory, 76 Chartres street, (entrance on Conti) up stairs.

A. D. MOORES & KENNEDY, Proprietors.

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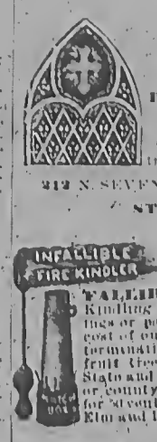
ST. LOUIS, Mo.



$5.00 TO $10.00 A DAY made at home by male or female agents, selling the INFALLIBLE FIRE KINDLERS, for Kindling Wood or Coal Fires without shavings or paper. Twenty fires made at 1½ cent of one cent. Nothing so good for preventing worms or caterpillars from fruit trees. Forty Orleans awarded by State and Counties. Sole control of a town or county to one agent. Samples mailed for 50 cents. Address R. P. SMITH, Cor. Elm and Pearl Streets, New Albany, Ind.

WILLIAM F. WALSH,

GENERAL COOPERAGE,

13 ..... NORTH FRONT ST. 13

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Sugar Hogsheads, Molasses Barrels, and all other articles in his line, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, April 4, 1876.

The river is 4 feet below high-water mark.

COTTON.—The following are the arrivals for the three days ending April 4:

	bales.
Mississippi river and bayous	42
Red river	166
Arkansas river	1,098
Ouachita river	48
Railroads	5,064
Mobile	85
Texas	1,257
Lake	17
Total	14,784

The movement of cotton for the past week has been as follows:

Wednesday.—Sales, 4,000 bales, at previous quotations. Market quiet and steady.

Thursday.—Sales, 3,500 bales. Market quiet and easier, buyers claiming lower figures.

Friday.—Sales, 1,300 bales, at irregular prices, requiring a reduction of ⅛ to ¼c., owing to decline in Liverpool of 1-16d., with sales of 10,000 bales, and New York easier.

Saturday.—Sales, 1,850 bales, at a further decline of ⅛c. The assortment being broken, brokers found difficulty in making their selections.

Monday.—Sales, 2,300 bales. Market dull. New York, dull. Liverpool, dull and easier.

Tuesday.—Sales, 1,500 bales, at quotations. Dull market here, as well as in New York and Liverpool. We quote:

Inferior	6 @ 6¼
Low ordinary	6¼ @ 6½
Ordinary	6½ @ 6¾
Strict ordinary	6¾ @ 7
Good ordinary	10¾ @ 10⅞
Strict good ordinary	11 @ 11⅛
Low middling	11⅜ @ 11½
Strict low middling	11⅝ @ 11¾
Middling	12 @ 12⅛
Strict middling	12⅜ @ 12½
Good middling	12¾ @ 12⅞
Middling fair	— @ 13⅛
Fair	— @ —

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT UNITED STATES PORTS FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO MARCH 31.

	1875.	1874.	1873.
New Orleans	1,771,480	915,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Galveston	457,345	422,[illegible]	432,[illegible]
Mobile	334,911	257,[illegible]	274,[illegible]
Savannah	434,[illegible]	347,[illegible]	422,[illegible]
Charleston	306,[illegible]	241,[illegible]	304,[illegible]
Wilmington	76,[illegible]	50,[illegible]	56,[illegible]
Norfolk	182,244	153,[illegible]	163,[illegible]
Baltimore	14,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	13,[illegible]
New York	124,[illegible]	79,[illegible]	129,[illegible]
Boston	9,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	17,[illegible]
Philadelphia	6,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	14,[illegible]
Various	4,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Total to date	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Balance of season	248,[illegible]	223,[illegible]	223,[illegible]
Total season	4,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Additions and corrections	42,744	20,[illegible]	
Overland and Southern consumption	5,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Total crop	4,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	4,[illegible]

The receipts proper at this port since the first of September, exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, are 1,[illegible],[illegible] bales, against 1,[illegible],193 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest mail dates, as compared with last year, is 668,149 bales. The increase by the reports per telegraph is 621,512—3,849,767 against 3,228,255. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year, there is an increase of 153,439 bales to Great Britain, of 84,449 to France, and of 253,236 to other foreign ports.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875	bales.	9,[illegible]
Arrived past three days	14,[illegible]	
Arrived previously	1,431,[illegible]	
For additional bales for past three months from city ginning of seed cotton not manifested, smaller bales made at pickeries from larger, and loose from presses	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	1,[illegible],[illegible]
Exported past three days	26,[illegible]	
Exported previously	1,201,[illegible]	
Consumed at Lehman, Abraham & Co.'s mills	[illegible]	
Burned	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		240,614

SUGAR.—The market is quiet and unchanged. The supplies are selling slowly at 5½@6c. for inferior, 6¾c. for good common, 7¼c. for fair, 7½c. for good fair, 7¾c. for fully fair to prime, 7¾c. for prime, 8¼c. for choice, 7½c. for seconds, 9½@9¾c. for yellow clarified, and 9¾@10c. for white clarified. Arrived during the past three days, 723 hhds. Imports during the past three days comprise 551 boxes and 1,060 hhds. from Havana.

CITY REFINERY SUGAR.—Standard A is selling, on orders, in bbls, at 10c., granulated and powdered 11¼c., crushed 11¾c., cut loaf 12c. ₰ lb.

MOLASSES.—The market is quiet and low grades are very dull. Prices are unchanged. The supplies sell slowly at 15@25c. for inferior fermenting, 25@33c. for common fermenting, 33c. for prime fermenting, 46@48c. for strictly prime and choice fermenting, 28@32c. for centrifugal, 48c. for cistern bottoms, 45@46c. for prime reboiled, 48@50c. for strictly prime reboiled, and 52c. for choice reboiled. Arrived during the past three days, 741 bbls.

CITY REFINERY MOLASSES—Is selling on orders at 40c. for common, 45c. for fair, 50c. for prime, 55c. for choice, and 80c. for golden sirup.

POULTRY.—Western-grown chickens sell at $7, young $3.50@$4, ducks $4@$4.50, geese $6@$8, turkeys $2@3, $27 ₰ dozen.

ESCULENTS AND GREEN VEGETABLES.—Small receipts of Louisiana potatoes; the supply of onions, cabbages, apples and sour krout is not large and trade is dull. Potatoes—Russetts, Early Rose and Peerless are selling at 70@90c. ₰ bbl, according to quality, Peachblows $1.25@$1.40, apples, $3.50@$6, onions $5@$4 ₰ bbl. Cabbages are quoted nominally at $8@$10 ₰ bbl.

MONETARY.

Gold opened on Tuesday at 113½@113¾, against 113¾ at New York, and after a limited business closed at 113¼@113½, against the opening rate in that market.

No sales of silver have been reported. American half dollars are now quoted at 102@104, and Mexican dollars at 90 gold for both new and old.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4, 1876.

Texas beeves, choice, ₰ head	—	@$40 00
Texas beeves, first quality, ₰ head	—	@ 35 00
Texas cattle, second quality, ₰ head	—	@ 30 00
Texas cattle, third quality, ₰ head	—	@ 15 00
Western beeves, ₰ lb. net	—	@ —
Sheep, first quality, ₰ head	5 00	@ 6 00
Sheep, second quality, ₰ head	3 00	@ 4 00
Milch cows, choice, ₰ head	70 00	@ 80 00
Milch cows, ₰ head	50 00	@ 60 00
Calves, ₰ head	10 00	@ 15 00
Yearlings, ₰ head	5 00	@ 7 00

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton-sweeps	3 50	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	7 25	14 00
Axes	9 50	14 00
Steel plows	3 50	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Maply's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
R. J. Weet's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tennant's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Lotion planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon two-horse, thin skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Dearborn cart	— —	75 00
Iron, ₰ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	—	7½
Hoop	4½	7
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	—	10
Cast nos, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₰ M:		
Lake	13 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₰ bbl:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₰ M feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₰ M	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 25	— —
Spikes, per 100 pounds	— —	— —
Lather	— —	— —
Glass, ₰ box, of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	2 75	3 50
French, 8 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 18	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 16 to 16 by 20	4 25	4 75
White Lead, pure	— —	12
Paris Green, ₰ lb	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₰ lb	— —	14
Whiting, ₰ [illegible]	— —	— —
Putty, in bladders, ₰ lb	— —	— —
Linseed Oil, ₰ gal	— —	— —

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₰ lb:		
Western, fine	20	25
Goshen, extra	30	35
Coffee, ₰ lb:		
Rio, fair	13½	14½
Rio, good	14	15
Rio, prime	15	16
Java, choice	— —	27
Candles, ₰ lb:		
Star, best brands	— —	17
Chocolate, ₰ lb:		
Cocoa	— —	30
Sweet	— —	33
Canned Fruits:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	— —
Tomatoes	— —	— —
Corn Meal, ₰ bbl	— —	— —
Cheese, ₰ lb:		
Western factory	— —	14½
N. Y. cream and Limburger factory	17	21
Fish, ₰ bbl:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	— —
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	— —
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	— —
Flour, ₰ bbl:		
Superfine	5 50	6 25
XX	6 00	6 50
XXX	6 50	7 00
Family XXX	7 00	8 00
Choice family	— —	9 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₰ lb	5	6
Dried peaches, ₰ lb	10	12
Raisins, ₰ quarter box	— —	1 75
Raisins, ₰ half box	— —	3 00
Raisins, ₰ whole box	5 00	6 00
Bananas, ₰ bunch	1 00	2 00
Crackers, ₰ lb:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	8
Sugar	8	9
Gingersnaps	9	12
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	24	26
Lubricating, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, best	15	16
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Reboiled	41	45
City refinery, prime	45	50
Golden sirup	80	80
Half barrels, for extra	5 and 10	
Half kegs, for extra	2	
Rice, Louisiana, ₰ lb:		
No. 1	— —	5½
Ordinary	— —	4½
Fair	— —	5½
Prime to choice	6¼	7
Soap, in boxes, ₰ lb:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6
Starch, ₰ lb	— —	6
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 20	1 45
Coarse	1 00	1 05
Sugar, in bbls:		
Fair	— —	7½
Prime	— —	8
Choice	— —	8½
Yellow clarified	8	9½
White clarified	10	11
Crushed	— —	11½
Powdered	— —	11½
Spices, ₰ lb:		
Allspice	— —	15
Pepper	— —	18
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	52
Tea, ₰ lb:		
Black Oolong	80	1 00
Green Imperial	60	1 00
Tobacco, manufactured, ₰ lb:		
Chewing, common	40	50
Chewing, fair	50	60
Chewing, prime	80	85
Chewing, choice	90	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₰ bushel		
Yellow, choice	65	65
White, choice	— —	— —
Oats, ₰ bushel		
St. Louis & Galena	45	50
Black seed	— —	45
Red rust-proof	— —	50
Bran, ₰ 100 lbs	— —	85
Hay, ₰ 100 lbs		
Prime timothy	1 00	1 10
Cotton Seed Meal	30 00	32 00
Cow Peas, reshelled	1 75	2 00
Carolina rice	— —	1 25

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₰ lb:		
Breakfasts	13½	16
Shoulders	— —	11
Sides, clear rib	— —	14
Sides, clear	14	14½
Hams sugar-cured	16	18
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	24 00	24 75
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders	8	9
Hams	— —	13
Clear rib sides	11	11½
Clear sides	13	14
Lard, ₰ lb:		
In tierces or kegs	— —	12
In cases or firkins	— —	11

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
Jute	13½	14
Ties, Arrow	— —	— —
Twine, hemp	— —	17½

WOODENWARE AND CORDAGE.

Buckets, ₰ dozen:		
Painted, two hoop	— —	1 75
Cedar, brass hoops	4 50	5 25
Tubs, ₰ set:		
Painted, 3-in set	— —	2 50
Cedar, 3-in set	— —	3 00
Brooms, ₰ doz:		
Common	2 00	3 00
Choice	3 00	4 00
Rope, ₰ lb:		
Manilla plow lines	— —	22
Cotton	— —	20
Sisal	— —	15

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₰ lb:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	30	35
Calf skins, ₰ dozen	30 00	75 00
Upper, rough, ₰ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₰ ton:		
Stevens's raw bone superphosphate	65 00	— —
Stevens's ammoniated bone	55 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
Humulus	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₰ yard:		
Standard brands	— —	9
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₰ yard:		
Choice brands	— —	11
Calico, ₰ yard:		
Common brands	— —	7
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	8	9
Ticking, ₰ yard:		
Common brands	10	12
Good	12	15
Osnaburgs:		
Eagle Cotton	11	12
Stripes	10	11
Checks	11	13
Denims	12	17

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor mid boots, ₰ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mid boots, ₰ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₰ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₰ doz	15 00	16 50
Russetts' brogans, ₰ doz	16 00	19 50

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Religious Notices.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—The Mobile District Conference will convene at Milton, Fla., on Friday, May 26, at nine o'clock A. M. The district stewards will meet at the same time and place.

Preachers in charge will please read section 3, discipline page 49, and be ready to report as therein required. To the seventh division of this section we beg to give special prominence.

S. H. COX, P. E.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MOBILE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Franklin Street	Apr.	1, 2
St. Paul's		8, 9
Whistler		15, 16
Grand Bay, at St. Elmo		22, 23
Mount Pleasant, at Hollow Creek		29, 30
Pollard and Blackwater, at Blackwater	May	6, 7
St. Francis street and City mission		13, 14
Pensacola		20, 21
Warrington, at 7 o'clock P. M.		21, 22
Milton and Yellow River mission		27, 28
St. Stephen's, at Deer Park	June	3, 4
Eastern Shore, at Scranton		10, 11
Citronelle, at Mount Vernon		17, 18
Hamilton, at Bladon Springs		24, 25

S. H. COX, P. E.

PRATTVILLE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Prattville station	Apr.	8, 9
Autauga mission, at Bay Creek		15, 16
Lowndesboro circuit, at Union		22, 23
Pleasant Hill circuit, at Farmersville	May	6, 7
Mastery circuit, at Temple Gate		13, 14
Marion station		20, 21
Newborn circuit, at Union		27, 28
Smithfield, at East Selma	June	3, 4
Clanton circuit, at Pine Level		10, 11
Sprigle circuit, at Congerd		17, 18
Randolph circuit, at New Prospect		24, 25
New Providence and Salt, in excellent at Pleasant Grove	July	1, 2

A. J. BRIGGS, P. E.

MARIANA DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Ozark circuit, at Clay Bank	Mar.	25, 26
Echo circuit, at Asbury	Apr.	1, 2
Newton circuit, at Newton		8, 9
Big Creek circuit, at Pleasant Grove		15, 16
Marianna station		29, 30
Cerro Gordo mission, at Cerro Gordo	May	6, 7
Geneva circuit, at Geneva		13, 14
Carrabelle and circuit, at Mount Zion		20, 21
Hilpo, Valley circuit, at Mossy Hill		27, 28
Falls City mission, at Bethel	June	3, 4
[illegible] circuit, at [illegible]		10, 11

HENRY DE MORSE, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

SUMMIT DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Magnolia, at Sandy Lake	Apr.	8, 9
Summit, at Mexico City		15
China Grove, at Walter Hines		22
Frank Hutton, at Frank Hutton		29
Covington, at Covington	May	6
Hammond, at Ebenezer		13
Amite City, at Greensburg		20
St. Helena, at Pigeon Roost		27
Boggyville, at Johnson	June	3
Mondeville		10
Amite, at Sharon		17
Port Vincent		24
East Baton Rouge, at Bethel	July	1

JAMES A. GODFREY, P. E.

WOODVILLE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Woodville station	Apr.	8, 9
Clinton station		15, 16
Wilkinson circuit, at Macedonia		22, 23
Bayou Sara, at New Hope	May	6, 7
Jackson and Pipkin's chapel		13, 14
East Feliciana, at Oak Grove		20, 21
Buffalo		27, 28

J. L. FORSYTH, P. E.

SEASHORE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Ocean Springs, at Handsboro	Apr.	8, 9
East Pascagoula, at Zion		15, 16
Greene mission, at Mound Ridge		22, 23
Enon, at Augusta		29, 30
Taylorsville, at Okolona	May	3
Rankin, at Sand		6, 7
Westville, at Pleasant Hill		10
Mount Carmel, at Mount Zion		13, 14
Columbia, at Hopewell	June	3, 4
Pearlington		10, 11
White Pailing		17, 18

THOMAS PRICE, P. E.

VICKSBURG DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Natchez and Kingston, at Natchez	Apr.	8, 9
Fayette, at Cane Ridge		15, 16
Port Gibson		22, 23
Rocky Springs, at Shady Grove chapel		29, 30
Hayhurst and Bayou, at [illegible]	May	6, 7
Clover Hill		13, 14
Rolling Fork, at St. Lukes		20, 21
Vicksburg		27, 28
South Warren	June	3, 4
Mount Olivet		10, 11
North Warren		17, 18

F. M. FEATHERSTON, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

DELHI DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Land Grove	Apr.	1, 2
Trenton		8, 9
Bastrop		15, 16
Monroe		22, 23
Oak Ridge		29, 30
Winnsboro	May	6, 7
Delhi		13, 14
Rayville		20, 21
Floyd		27, 28
Ferriss	June	3, 4
Waterproof		10, 11
Providence		17, 18

C. W. CARTER, P. E.

NEW ORLEANS DIST. SECOND ROUND.

St. Charles avenue Quarterly Conference, Tuesday at 7 P. M.	Apr.	4
Morris street		11
Algiers		18
Baton Rouge		25, 26
Plaquemine		29, 30
Labarre	May	6, 7
Carondelet street, Tuesday at 7 P. M.		9
Felicity street		16
Louisiana avenue		23

The district conference will meet at Carondelet street March, May 12, 13 and 14. We do not wish statistics so much as statements as to our spiritual progress and of the best methods of working our church machinery.

H. WALKER, P. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN DEPARTMENT

INTERNATIONAL

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

AND

Mississippi Valley Society.

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WALTER V. CROUCH, Secretary.

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[illegible]	E. B. Wheelock,
W. C. Black,	Scott McCollum,
Thomas A. Adams,	Chas. G. Johnson,
S. H. Kennedy,	Louis A. Wiltz,
J. T. Hood,	A. J. Gumilla,
Adam Thomson,	W. R. Lyman,
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$12 a day, at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

CAREFUL OBSERVERS,

IN THE MATTER OF

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS

Will find it to their interest to examine

THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

HOUSEWARE,

Of every description, kept by

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,

NO. 29 CAMP AND 116 COMMON ST.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

And they will establish these facts:

1. OUR STOCK IS THE BEST.
2. OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST.
3. OUR METHODS ARE THE FAIREST.

With more than thirty years' experience in the Crockery trade, we claim a knowledge of the wants of this community second to no one, and can fill them better than any house in the Southwest.

Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$4 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.

6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

18 50 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates,	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

4 50 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.

1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.

75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET, Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.

Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice), 130 pieces, $35.

Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices, and everything else required for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of every one.

The above list contemplates first class, regular goods, of good shapes and sizes, and will give entire satisfaction wherever they are placed.

Charges for packing and drayage: Dinner sets, $1; Tea sets, 50 cents.

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No. 29 Camp street and 116 Common street,
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NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after October 31, 1875,

AT 5:00 P. M.,

Trains depart and arrive as follows, from Carondelet street Depot:

DEPART.

Express	7:20 A. M.
Mail	5:30 P. M.

ARRIVE.

Express	11:30 P. M.
Mail	2:30 A. M.
Accommodation (on Monday)	10:30 A. M.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI.

Only one change of Sleeping Cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

Organs & Melodeons

The Oldest, Largest and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States. Nearly

56,000

NOW IN USE.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

Send for Price Lists.

Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

The fact of ours being the *oldest* and *largest* manufactory in the United States, with nearly 56,000 instruments now in use, is a sufficient guarantee of our responsibility and the merits of our instruments.

J. C. MILLER,
No. 107 Poydras street

REFER TO

R. J. Harp, E. S. Keep, W. H. Foster.

D. L. MITCHEL,

Economical Purchasing Agent,

NO. 12 COMMERCIAL PLACE.

Bargains obtained and orders filled at auction sales when practicable.

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Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines

AND PERFUMERY, AND IMPORTER OF FRENCH PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

Cor. Bienville and Chartres Sts.,

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Proprietor of the celebrated Peychaud Bitters.

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SAIL MAKER,

107 POYDRAS STREET 107

Agent for COTTON DUCK of all widths and descriptions. Tents, Awnings and Flags constantly on hand. Awnings, Gallery Curtains and all other work in any line made to order at shortest notice and at lowest prices.

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FOR LADIES ONLY.—Lady Agents wanted to sell a Skirt-Supporting Corset and Skirt Supporter. Address or apply to MME. GRISWOLD, 21 E. Sixteenth street, New York.

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY ORDERS.

1876.—SPRING.—1876.

PARTIES RESIDING IN

Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas,

AND ADJACENT STATES, WHO BUY THEIR

DRY GOODS FOR CASH

Are invited to send to us for samples, which will be forwarded to them

FREE OF COST AND POSTAGE PAID

and where we are favored with orders that exceed $10 the **Freight Thereon will be Prepaid at our Expense.** Where the order exceeds $20 **we will Pay the Cost** of sending the money to us, whether by **Express Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft** or otherwise.

The new postal law permits parcels weighing four pounds or less to be sent by mail, at the rate of one cent an ounce, so that parties ordering less than $10 worth can have their purchases sent to them through their postoffices at a very slight expense. Parties sending to us for samples should be careful to write their names and addresses as plainly as possible, and where they desire packages sent by express they should make provision for the postage, unless the order exceeds $10, when it will be forwarded at our cost. **The Postage on Parcels must be Prepaid.**

Goods sent **C. O. D.** to all points where the **Express Company of Packets have Agencies.**

As a Matter of Accommodation we will purchase articles outside of our line, which are confined to **Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,** but we do not pay the freight thereon unless the order for **Dry Goods** exceeds $10. For instance: If a party orders a piece of cotton, $6, and a hat, $4, the order would not be entitled to have the freight paid by us; but if the order was for a piece of cotton, a dress pattern, $5, and a hat, or any other article not in our line, $10, the freight would be prepaid on the whole. We make no charges for purchasing articles to a limited extent, and always do the best we can for our patrons.

Articles not corresponding to order can be **Returned at our Expense.**

Should we not be able to fill the order the money will be **Returned at our Expense.**

We make no charge for **Cases, Baling, Strapping, Drayage or Insurance.**

All orders should be addressed to the firm to insure prompt attention.

The personal attention of one of the partners given to country orders.

We have been in the business more than

TWENTY YEARS,

and the steady yearly increase affords a gratifying record of **Fair Dealing,** to which we refer with pride. We are already beginning to receive

SPRING GOODS,

And every Steamer from the Northland Europe will bring ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES.

BRASELMAN & ADAMS,

586 AND 588 MAGAZINE ST.,

Corner of St. Andrew NEW ORLEANS

CASH HOUSE.

Wallace, Cary & Co. MISCELLANEOUS.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

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Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods, Hosiery & Notions,

Now opening and being received by every Steamer,

Liberal Terms to All.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

LEVY BROS.,

580 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS.

THE MOST POPULAR

DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN NEW ORLEANS.

Kept constantly on hand a select stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, Calicoes, Flannel, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Corsets, Ribbons, Cassimere, Delaines, Mermoes, Blankets, etc.

A Specialty Made of Black Alpaca.

Our BELLA Kid Gloves are guaranteed, and money returned or another pair given in case they rip or tear while putting them on.

Orders from the country strictly attended to, and samples sent if required.

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GUARANTEED U. S. STANDARD.

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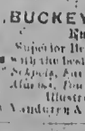

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Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court-houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.

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DIRECTORS COMMISSIONERS appointed at a meeting held at St. Patrick's Hall, January

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1876. NO. 15.

THE BOYS.

BY OLIVER W. HOLMES.

Oh, "the boys" that used to make
The tables ring with noisy follies"
Whose deep-lung'd laughter 'd 'would shake
The ceiling with its thunder-volleys"?

Are the youths with lips unshaven,
And beauty's feet unwrinkled suitors,
Whose honorless reach Iraillion's morn—
The days of prehistoric bitors.

The boys" we knew—but who are these
Whose heads might serve for Plutarch's sages
Fox's martyrs, if you please,
Or heroines of the diseinal ages"

The boys" we know—can these be those?
Their cheeks with morning's blush were painted,
Here are the Harrys, Jims and Joes
With whom we once were well acquainted"

No, no they, we're not the same;
Other are we, why then they're masking;
Tell us, neighbor, What's your name?
Who are you"—What's the use of asking"

Is it George or Bill or Ben?
Yes you, yourself—there's you, thankther
Now you now—I know you then—
Just to be your younger brother!

Atlantic Monthly.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Ten thousand persons attended the anti-Chinese convention. Gen. Irwin was made president. The resolutions recite the evils flowing from Chinese immigration, and, local measures for relief failing, the only recourse was appeal to the treaty-making power. A delegation was ordered to Washington to urge immediate action. A platoon of police were stationed around Chinesetown during the meeting.

The Chinese have purchased weapons largely. The city is quiet.

ALEXANDRIA, April 6.—Bishop William Johns, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Virginia, died at five o'clock last night, at the Theological Seminary, near here, in his eighty.

MEMPHIS, April 8.—Latest reports from below state that the overflow extends seventy miles up the Arkansas and one hundred and thirty miles up White river, while in front of this city it extends to Madison, forty miles.

The sharp decline at St. Louis and Cairo to-day caused rejoicing among planters. Comparatively few have suffered any serious damage as yet, except on the corn which was planted.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A. T. Stewart died to-day, of inflammation of the bowels. The death of Mr. Stewart took place about 4 P. M. He had been sinking rapidly during the morning, and his medical advisers and the few of his friends who were allowed access to his residence had given up hopes of his recovery. The utmost quietness was maintained, door bells being muffled and the servants were kept in front of the house to answer the questions of visitors.

As soon as the rumor of his death gained circulation the number of callers was quite enormous, most of them coming in carriages, and inquiring hurriedly and anxiously whether the rumor was true. Very few were allowed admittance into the house. By three o'clock several hundred persons had congregated in front of the house, talking of Mr. Stewart's death, his wonderful business success, and his probable wealth. His death has taken most people by surprise, because up to this morning no symptoms of his disease were noted of a alarming character. Judge Hilton, his long-trusted business adviser, had principal charge of Mr. Stewart's affairs, and was present when he died.

GALVESTON, April 10.—A Brownsville special to the Galveston *News* says:

The taking of Matamoras, one week ago to-day by the Diaz party, and placing them in possession of the whole Mexican border, leaving few or no Federal troops nearer than Monterey, causes a dearth of military news. Diaz maintains the strictest order within the city."

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Reports from Helena and Chicot, Ark., state that considerable damage has been done there by the flood. Planters are using every exertion in that region to protect levees which are still standing. The report of a decline of seven inches at Cairo to-day gives the assurance of an early decline here, and we hope that the water will soon be off the cultivated lands and enable planters to make crops.

FOREIGN.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 5. The Minister Hevelius, with the Emperor of Brazil on board, arrived here yesterday afternoon, and sailed direct for New York, where she is due on the fifteenth.

HAVANA, April 5.—The English steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing advices from Mexico to March 30. The reports are widely conflicting. It is stated that declarations of martial law have retarded the progress of the revolution in many States, but Oaxaca continued in possession of the insurgents. Gen. Alatorres' movements are so far proved fruitless.

Gen. Escobedo was at Queretaro. He had placed three thousand regulars at the disposition of the Federal government, and offered three thousand more within a fortnight. The number of persons in arms against the government throughout the country is estimated at ten thousand.

The rural police attacked and dispersed a large assemblage of persons who had met in the neighborhood of the capital to rejoice over the revolution. A hundred of the rebel sympathizers were killed.

The surrender of Rocha is confirmed. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec, with the exception of Juchitan, was in the hands of the revolutionists.

Work on the Central railroad in Nuevo Leon had been suspended. Travel on the railroad from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico was almost entirely stopped in consequence of the damage done the road by the insurgents.

Gen. Ibaeza had recaptured Tehuacan, and was pursuing the revolutionists who interfered with the railroad.

Families which arrived at Vera Cruz from the United States for Mexico had returned in view of the state of affairs.

The *Diario* (official organ of the government at the capital) declares that except in the States of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz the peace in the country is only disturbed by small bands of malcontents, who have no decisive plan of action.

The *Review* asserts that the present troubles are mainly due to the influence of the church party. Parties in opposition to the position of the government are divided; some proclaim for Diaz, but the majority of the opposition seem to have no chief in view.

The *Trait d'Union* says commerce is paralyzed in consequence of increased taxation. Prices of all kinds of merchandise have risen fifteen per cent. It complains that the country is moving more and more toward barbarism.

MALTA, April 6.—The Prince of Wales and suite have arrived here on their way to England.

VIENNA, April 8.—During the truce the Turks concentrated twenty-five battalions near Trebinji and received two ship loads of reinforcements.

Northern Herzegovina, which has been quiet some time, is now full of insurrection. Bosnia is in revolt, and Turkey was never so seriously threatened.

ROME, April 10.—Garibaldi accepts the donation of one hundred thousand livres offered him by the nation and King. The gift will enable him to cooperate in the work for the improvement of the Tiber. He applauds the King's fidelity to the constitution in recently changing the ministry.

In Memoriam.

THE GRAVES OF THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

The day set apart for the decoration of our beloved dead, this year comes upon the anniversary of the battle of Shiloh. It is now fourteen years since that great battle occurred, in which so many of our brave soldiers from this city and State participated. It is impossible to comprehend the wild excitement which pervaded the whole city as telegram after telegram was received, giving news of the varying results of the battle on the first and second days, and giving the names of the killed and wounded.

There was not a home nor family in New Orleans on that day which had not some dear one among those on the battle field. But we pass down from the memories of the past to the commemorative tributes of the day. Among those tributes none were more striking than the magnificent wreath placed by members of the Washington Artillery upon the tomb of the Confederate dead, and the beautiful basket of flowers placed by the fifth company of the Washington Artillery at the tomb of Capt. Cuthbert H. Slocumb, beloved alike by those who served under him and over him—beloved alike as a brave and good citizen.

The wreath of the Washington Artillery adorned the northern slope of the green mound over which towers the sculptured soldier of the Confederacy, the noble cenotaph to the everlasting remembrance of the dead heroes of the lost cause.

The three remaining slopes were also strewn with the floral tributes of regard for the memory of the mighty dead, for the careful hand of woman, which not only guards the cradle, but makes beautiful the grave of man, was not neglectful of this hallowed spot.

On the southern side, amid the white glory of chrysanthemums, were inscribed the words, "Our Patriots," and upon a scroll beneath, "Not Forgotten."

An evergreen wreath, simple tribute of respect, the offering of the Boys' House of Refuge, was laid upon the adjoining slope.

In other cemeteries the commemorative decorations were displayed, and the day observed with more than usual propriety.

But not the sweetest, fairest flowers of spring nor embalmed scrolls can express the fullness of that tender regard for the memories of the sacred dead which abides forever in the heart of hearts of the people of the Southland.—*New Orleans Picayune, April 7.*

A lady in Halifax having occasion to visit a milliner's shop, had her attention attracted by a beautiful and very expensive French bonnet, and inquired the price. She was told it was sold. "Oh, I had no idea of buying such an expensive bonnet," said the lady; upon which the milliner said: "It is a joint stock bonnet—that is, it belongs to three factory girls, who wear it by turns on Sunday."

The recent census gives these figures: New York, 1,050,000; Philadelphia, 800,000; Brooklyn, 507,000; St. Louis, 450,000; Chicago, 410,000; Boston, 300,000; San Francisco, 250,000.

Is there a word in the English language which contains all the vowels? Unquestionably.

The Heavenly Railroad.

In traveling we often meet with persons of different nationalities and languages. We also meet with incidents of various character, some sorrowful and some joyful and instructive. One of the latter character I witnessed recently while traveling upon the cars. The train was going west, and the time was evening. At a station a little girl about eight years old came aboard, carrying a little budget under her arm. She came into the car and deliberately took a seat. She then commenced a strange scrutiny of faces; but all were strange to her. She appeared weary, and, placing her budget for a pillow, she prepared to try to secure a little sleep. Soon the conductor came along, collecting tickets and fare. Observing him, she asked if she might lie there. The gentlemanly conductor replied that she might, and then kindly asked for her ticket. She informed him that she had none, when the following conversation ensued. Said the conductor: "Where are you going?" She answered: "I am going to heaven." He asked again: "Who pays your fare?" She then said: "Mister, does this railroad lead to heaven, and does Jesus travel on it?" He answered: "I think not. Why did you think so?" "Why, sir, before my ma died she used to sing of Jesus on the heavenly railroad, and you looked so nice, and talked so kind, I thought this was the railroad. My ma used to sing of Jesus on the heavenly railroad, and that he paid the fare for everybody, and that the train stopped at every station to take people on board. But my ma don't sing to me any more—nobody sings to me now—and I thought I would take the cars and go to her. Mister, do you sing to your little girl about the railroad that goes to heaven? You have a little girl, haven't you?" He replied, weeping: "No, my little dear, I have no little girl now. I had one once, but she died some time ago and went to heaven." Again she asked: "Did she go over this railroad, and are you going to see her now?"

By this time all the passengers in the coach were upon their feet, and most of them were weeping. An attempt to describe what I witnessed is almost futile. Some said: "God bless the little girl!" Hearing some say she was an angel, the little girl earnestly replied: "Yes, my ma used to say that I would be an angel some time."

Addressing herself once more to the conductor, she asked him: "Do you love Jesus? I do, and if you will love him he will let you ride to heaven on his railroad. I am going there, and I wish you would go with me. I know Jesus will let me into heaven when I get there, and will let you in too, and everybody who will ride on his railroad—yes, all these people. Wouldn't you like to see heaven and Jesus, and your little girl?" These words, so innocently and pathetically uttered, brought a great gust of tears from all eyes, but most profusely from the eyes of the conductor. Some who were traveling on the heavenly railroad shouted for joy. She now asked the conductor: "May I lie here until we get to heaven?" He answered: "Yes, dear, yes." She then asked: "Will you wake me up then, so that I may see my ma, your little girl and Jesus? for I do so much want to see them all." The answer came in broken accents, but in words very tenderly spoken: "Yes, dear angel, yes. God bless you!" "Amen," was sobbed by more than a score of voices.

Turning her eyes again upon the conductor, she again interrogated him: "What shall I tell your little girl when I see her? Shall I say to her that I saw her pa on Jesus' railroad—shall I?" This brought a fresh flood of tears from all present, and the conductor kneeled by her side, and embraced her and wept. The reply he could not utter. At this juncture the brakeman called out: "H——s." The conductor arose and requested him to attend to his (the conductor's) duty at the station, for he was engaged. This was a precious place. I thank God that I was a witness to the scene, but was sorry that at this point I was obliged to leave the train.—*Christian Expositor.*

Besides their 120-foot plank, the Oregonians have made up their minds to exhibit at the Centennial a section of a fir tree 7 feet and 6 inches in diameter, 130 feet from the ground, and a section of another fir 5 feet through, 200 feet from the ground.

Letter from Oregon.

HARRISBURG, ORE., March 21, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: Your paper to us in this distant field of labor is "as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land," or as sweet rest to a way-worn soldier after a hard day's march. We seldom quit a copy till its well-timed "leaders" and miscellaneous matter are pretty well discussed. Some of its columns are really better sermons than we find in some big sermon books. Its correspondence is quite entertaining, particularly that from members of your own Conference. Its church news, obituary notices, and even the *advertisements*, are all interesting, because they come from our own "sunny South," where we have many dear faces and hearts who love us still, though far away, and where, too, we have loved forms—shadowy forms—sleeping in the dust of the earth.

It seems to us that there never was a land so dear as your own fair Louisiana. Even its swamps, crooked bayous and gray moss have an increasing charm. Oft, in waking and sleeping dreams, do we by some mysterious transit or other find ourselves in your very midst, mingling again with the friends of other days—at old Moreau, with Capt. R. L. Robertson, Dr. Adams and others of that worshiping assembly we once knew. Sometimes these dreams find us at Floyd and Delhi, at Pleasant Hill and Mansfield, mixing with those dear people as of yore, and partaking of their generous Christian hospitality. And when we arouse from this state of vision we are sure to ask ourselves in a low, quiet ye' feeling way: Shall we meet you no more on this side of the river? No more till this dream of life is past, and his jewels are gathered from the desolated fields of earth? No more till we meet at the throne of judgment? We cannot well bear to indulge this thought beyond certain limits. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." We see by your last papers that two old friends of other days have gone "to that bourn whence no traveler returneth"—Bro. Keller, of Carroll parish, at whose house the "man of God" was a welcome guest; and Miss Josephine Wynn, of St. Landry parish, as sweet, gentle, loving spirit, who hath accomplished her brief stay in this dark valley of pain, and now hath gone up to heaven. And thus the angel reapers are busy gathering the harvest of earth as fast as it ripens.

We rejoice in the erection of a new Southern Methodist Episcopal church in your midst—the St. Charles Street—and Dr. Munsey as its pastor. Bro. Rayne has done a noble work for Christ as well as for Methodism, in your city, and may he be permitted to live many years, with health and sight restored, to go in and out in the worship of Israel's God.

The long winter of this land is still upon us—seized upon us last October, and still holds on. It is one of the dark shades of this otherwise beautiful Pacific coast. True, we have not had much cold weather; but the rain has fallen almost constantly since about the middle of October last, and is still unexhausted. Everything, of course, fowls, houses, fields, cattle, horses, people, roads, and religion itself is in the mud and water. We have not one good hole, and we have not been outside of it this winter, though we have ridden many long and weary miles; but one storm, which commenced last fall and still storms ahead. Of course there has been an unusual amount of sickness, and much of it quite fatal. In the Methodist Episcopal church at Brownsville, only a few miles from this town, there were, several days ago, as many as three dead bodies at one time awaiting the performance of the burial service. One of these bodies was that of the preacher of the church. The most prevalent and fatal disease is diphtheria, which has been epidemic this winter, after an absence of many years. The health of the country is now improving. When this valley is as well drained as southern Louisiana the health will be greatly improved.

Preachers, because of these long, wet winters, followed in due time by long harvests, have less opportunity to get at the people in full congregations than any country I have yet seen. The rainy season is not less than six months long, when but few can go to church outside of the towns, and not a great many in them. The planting-time comes up amid the rains of spring, when there is a great rush to get in the crops before these rains cease, after which a rest of two or three months sets in, when we can expect only dry weather. A part of this season is spent in camp and basket meetings, which in your Conference would be called failures in the result. These meetings are forced to give way, first, by the hay harvest, followed by the grain harvest, when the great *headers*, which cut off only the head of the stalk, are put in motion. This is followed by the wood harvest, when the wool is hauled for the year. These different harvests are rushed ahead with great and undagging zeal till all is done; so that, when they do not labor on the Sabbath, the men and horses are either a long distance off, or they are so overcome by dust and labor that they have but little spirit left to go to church; and the congregations are scant. A preacher, therefore, cannot expect full churches more than about three months in twelve. This, of course, is quite disheartening; and yet we have some noble Christian spirits in Wilkonette valley, whom we are learning to love for their work's sake. Only a few hours ago several of them dropped in upon us with a big basket full of bundles, and arms loaded too—all for wife and the little ones. It was a surprise to us. Ere they left they said that their work was not yet done. And they are members of *other churches*. God bless them!

JAMES E. BRADLEY.

We will not comment upon the failure of Daniel Drew last week, says the *Methodist*, because we wish not to speak carelessly of his relations to the theological school that bears his name. We now know that he has contributed $52,000 to Drew Seminary, at Madison, N. J. Here are the items:

These are actual cash outlays, and aggregate the largest sum contributed by a Methodist to any one educational purpose. It is to be regretted that Mr. Drew has not been able to complete his work. The seminary holds his bonds for $50,000, and the punctually-paid interest on this sum has hitherto met the salaries of the professors. But this unexpected and painful loss ought not to make us overlook the large benefactions which have built up Drew Seminary, nor other large donations to educational purposes. We ought to say, parenthetically, that the *largest* of Isaac Rich to Boston University is estimated at not less than one million, but it has not yet been converted to use—will be turned over to the university in 1882. Mr. Vanderbilt is, we believe, a Methodist brother-in-law, and his gifts to the university at Nashville amount, we believe, to $700,000 cash.

THE HIPPODROME SERVICES.—*Epitome, &c.*—The work in connection with the evangelistic services at the Hippodrome, says the New York *Observer* of April 6, goes on with undiminished interest and a new impulse and much wider influence has been given to it during the past week by the Christian convention, which occupied Wednesday and Thursday. Even were the converts as the immediate result of these services, not numerous, the testimony for the truth of the gospel and the reality and importance of religion as a personal thing would be worth far more, in such a city as this, than all expenditures of time and labor and money. The question has been forced upon every citizen and every stranger in the city. What mean these eager crowds that throng the streets in the vicinity of the Hippodrome, and throng the building day and night? And then it is true that thousands have been hearing the gospel who have not heard it statedly for years before. And great numbers it may be thousands have been hopefully born again through the instrumentality of the truth so simply and faithfully proclaimed by the evangelists, and brought home to the heart in the inquiry-room. And hundreds, if not thousands, of ministers are learning to preach the gospel anew—with fervor and simplicity and directness.

The New York *Observer* of March 30 says: "There has been no abatement in the interest, or in the numbers at the services in the Hippodrome. The noon-day prayer meeting is attended by thousands, and the afternoon and evening services draw eager crowds to hear the word of life. Each evening, within a short time from the opening of the doors, every seat is occupied, and for half an hour before the regular service the vast audience sit in perfect order and listen to the singing of hymns by the choir, occasionally joining in the chorus."

A Brashear editor offers a reward of $5 for the best treatise on "How to Make Out-Door Life Attractive to the Musquito."

The Bishop of the Blue Ridge.

The Richmond *Christian Advocate* gives us the following interesting account of a local preacher:

The Bishop of the Blue Ridge is Baily—George W. Baily. This model mountain missionary is probably in the apostolic succession. His manner of life seems of kin to their ways. The simple story, "his experience" to be given presently, has a flavor of the pioneer age.

He is a local preacher, and under the rule could not come into the Centennial Conference Group, but his character and services made him a member "by brevet." The Bishops will welcome to the picture the preacher whose parish is on the peaks of the Blue Ridge, and whose pastoral visits follow bear-trails. Baily is there—the sturdy, grizzly hair, ruddy, rugged face, and the honest eyes.

The bit of autobiography coming now is as innocently told as the prattle of a child, and is left in his idiom:

"On the eleventh day of October of 1845 I professed faith in Christ, under the preaching of Rev. Jeremiah McMullen. I joined the church. They made me the leader to four classes. I couldn't read a word. I never had but twenty-seven days' schooling. I had a wife and five children, and had to work all day. I learned to read of nights. Bro. Samuel Moorman was the elder on the district that gave me license to exhort. This was in 1849. As leader and exhorter I was as faithful to my calling as I well could be. I held class meetings and prayer meetings every Sabbath, if the circumstances would let.

"In 1853 I was licensed as a local preacher. I have labored as such ever since. That was twenty-three years ago. I have preached every Sunday except ten—I was sick one Sunday. The nine others were very bad days, not fit for folks to go out. I have walked fifteen miles to my appointment and back again on Sunday. The work was hard. I traveled in the mountains all the time. I am glad to go into the mountains to preach. Some never saw a preacher before in their life. The poor people get the gospel up there and they are glad. I have to work with my hands for my support. I am not laboring to lay up treasure. The board allows three hundred. They can't do better, and I want to preach to the people along the ridge. Some of them in places haven't heard of the gospel yet. My brethren, pray to God to help us get the gospel to them. I shall work among them as long as I live. The people in the Piedmont are dear to me. When I have done what I can for them I want to be buried among them. They may see the place and think of something I said that was good for them.

"In the twenty-three years as a local preacher I baptized near nine hundred, and married four hundred. My eyes have seen sixteen hundred converts from satan to Jesus.

"I ought to write how I am getting on, and the work too, but I don't know how to write for everybody to see in the church paper; so excuse the mistakes, Bro. Lafferty, if you please, sir.

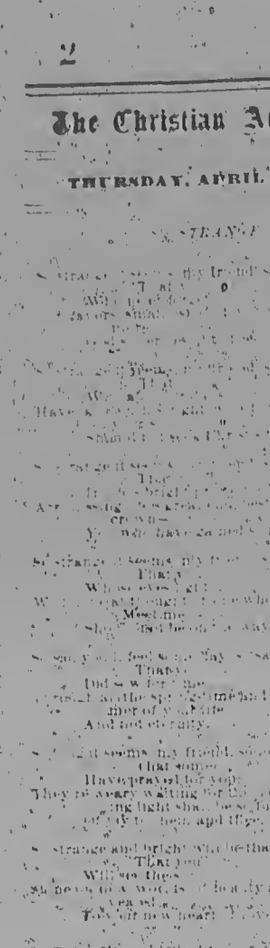
G. W. BAILY."

A WORD FOR RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS. The *Southern Churchman* says: "We do not hear a great deal of our new Illinois Bishop. We take for granted, therefore, he is doing the work God has given him without much ado, or finding fault with his brethren and trying to make them 'stepping for a word.' But we see one sentence of his going the rounds, worth quoting: 'It is a recognized fact that no agency not strictly ecclesiastical is better adapted to excite and augment the interests of the people in the work of the church than a paper, spreading before the parishes a monthly photograph, as it were, of the progress of the church, and of the wide field that remains to be occupied.' We think this a sensible remark, and we hope our readers will agree with it. Our Baptist cotemporary in Richmond publishes a letter, in which we read: 'Please find inclosed forty-one names, representing a church membership of one hundred and forty-four.' While the circulation of this paper is larger than ever before, we think the clergy would be of service to their parishioners if they got this paper into *every* family of their charge. Suppose they begin at once, and let us hear from them."

STOPPING ITS PULSE.—Says Mrs Spurgeon: "There is not a Christian beneath the scope of God's heaven from whom I am separated. At the Lord's table I always invite all Christians to come and sit down and commune with us. If any man were to tell me that I am separate from the Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, or the Methodist, I would tell him he did not know me, for I love them with a pure heart fervently; and I am not separate from them. This begins rather hard on our strict-communion Baptists. I should not like to say anything hard against them, for they are about the best people in the world; but they really do separate themselves from the great body of Christ's people. They separate from the great universal church. They say they will not commune with it; and if any one comes to their table who has not been baptized, they turn him away. *The pulse of Christ is communion*; and woe to the church that seeks to cure the ills of Christ's church by stopping its pulse."

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1876.



The Morality of Games of Chance.

MR. EDITOR: As many in this day are addicted to games of chance, and as some professing Christianity have adopted these methods of obtaining money for charitable purposes, and as a living writer of the Roman Catholic Church has publicly defended them, it may be well to inquire into the morality of such modes of gaining or losing property.

State legislation has been appealed to as authority; but as it does not profess to be governed by moral considerations in all cases, the fact that anything is sanctioned or prohibited by law is no proof that it is either right or wrong. Unlegislation has been both for and against games of chance so often that its authority as to their morality must be taken for nothing. While gambling is usually prohibited by law, lotteries have never ceased to be legalized, and that too for professedly benevolent or religious purposes. The law of the land, then, can only be admitted as affording at most a fair index of public opinion on the subject at the time of its enactment.

The authority of moral philosophers has also been adduced in favor of games of chance. Jeremy Taylor has been quoted as teaching, in his "Guide for Doubters," that games of chance are in themselves morally lawful, since the chance and contingency, which alone can be supposed to render them reprehensible, are likewise involved in all human affairs, and are really "perfectly nothing." This is plausible, but we think, very unsound reasoning. Certainly if connection with chance is criminal we are all guilty, for "time and chance happeneth unto all." These games may not be wrong "in themselves." We suppose the wrong to be not in the games nor in the implements with which they are played, nor in the chance they involve, but in the persons who employ them. But, says Bishop Taylor, "the evil appendages are all separable from these games." This we question, and hope to show good reasons for so doing before we close. While Bishop Taylor was doubtless a man of the purest motives, it should be remembered that his surroundings as chaplain to Archbishop Laud, and afterward to Charles the First, were by no means favorable to the formation of correct opinions on the question now under discussion.

Dr. Paley has also been appealed to as authority for betting. He teaches that a man is entitled to the benefit of his superior judgment on the speed of a horse, for instance. But, it may be asked, can one be entitled to a benefit where there is none? If a man judge beforehand that one horse will outrun another it may be a satisfaction to him to see his opinion verified by a trial. But what benefit is that opinion to others? Aside from the fiction of betting, which might as well be founded on the direction the next bird would fly across the road, we can see no source of benefit to any one. While it may be desirable to train horses to run rapidly, and while their speed may be at times beneficial to men, we confess ourselves utterly unable to see why the guessing or judging before a trial that one horse can outrun another should entitle any one to a reward. Dr. Paley speaks of the determinate value of chances, and lays down rules for the fair conduct of games of chance; but it should bear in mind that he does not discuss the question of the legitimacy of gaming itself. The most successful mode of conducting a robbery, and the equitable division of booty among robbers, are very different questions from that of the *propriety* of robbery. The fundamental principle of Dr. Paley's philosophy is this: Whatever, if generally practiced, would not tend to the good of mankind, is wrong. It were easy to show that the practice of gaming is evil in its effects and tendencies, and should, therefore, according to the philosophy of Dr. Paley himself, be condemned and abandoned.

But it has been argued that since one may give away his own he may certainly risk it in a game of chance. We answer: A man is as much responsible in giving as in buying and selling. He who gives away his property unrighteously commits an offense against God, his neighbor and himself. But to suppose that the losing of property by staking it upon chance is in any proper sense giving it away is a grave misapprehension. If giving is intended, why not give without the intervention of chance? The motive, as we shall show, is a very different one from that of giving.

But the question may still be asked: Why is gaming wrong? With regard to playing at games of chance for amusement, we will, at this time, simply say that in them much time is often wasted which might be and should be better employed; and that the habit of gaming for amusement is liable and apt to lead to gaming for wicked purposes.

But has a man not the right to stake and win or lose property on the casting of a die if he chooses? We answer: He has not such right morally. In so doing he violates a fundamental principle of the moral law laid down in the Scriptures. That principle is: "Thou shalt not covet." Whoever seeks or desires to obtain his neighbor's property without giving an equivalent therefor is guilty of covetousness. Each party in a game of chance where property is staked desires the happening of a chance whereby he may obtain his neighbor's property for nothing. The loser does not wish to lose. He consents to risk his own for the sake of obtaining that which is his neighbor's, giving him nothing in return. Sin inheres in the very desire to do such a thing.

Herein lies a clear distinction between insurance, merchandise, and all other legitimate dealings involving chance and gaming. When a man insures his property or his life he never desires the happening of the chance whereby he may obtain the money of the insurance company, but wards it off in every possible way. Should he do otherwise he would be justly regarded as a thief or a robber. Mutual benefit is conferred, and is intended to be conferred, by the insurer and the insured. In all cases where superior judgment or knowledge is beneficial to individuals or to mankind reward may justly be claimed, as when, for instance, a geologist points out a gold mine. But the desire to obtain money by the mere guessing the result of a chance, or the forejudging an event the knowing of which is up beneficial to any one, is iniquitous.

What some would call chance was appealed to by the use of the lot as mentioned in the Scriptures, but for purposes wholly different from those of gaming. The appeal to the lot was either to avoid a choice by men, as in the division of Canaan among the tribes of Israel, or to discover the divine will where human wisdom was inadequate to decide an important question, as whether Joseph or Matthias should fill the apostleship made vacant by the death of Judas.

But whoever seeks or desires to obtain the property of another by the fictitious and iniquitous arbitrament of mere chance, without giving an equivalent therefor, is guilty of that covetousness which the Scriptures declare to be idolatry. And, whoever, upon any pretense, practices or encourages such raffles, lotteries or other games of chance as proceed on this principle, violates a commandment of the decalogue, sets an example ruinous to public morals, contravenes the primal law of God that "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," and, even though the object be to obtain money for charity, culpably departs from that beautiful precept of the New Testament: "He that giveth, let him do it with simplicity."

W. L. G. HUNNICUTT.

P. S. Since writing the above we have enjoyed the pleasure, through the favor of a friend, of reading Bishop Taylor's elaborate discussion of the question under consideration. With a profusion of learning he illustrates the historical and other features of the subject, argues very plausibly in favor of the innocence of games of chance for amusement, but demonstrates that gaming for money is, to use his own very forcible expression, "a diabolical art."

W. L. G. H.

She asked him if her new dress wasn't as sweet as a spring rose. And the brute said it was, even to the minor attraction of still having a little due on it.

Discipline.

MR. EDITOR: As church discipline is of great importance to the success of the gospel, perhaps it would not be amiss to agitate its importance in your extensively circulated paper.

1. Church discipline is necessary. No organization, even of human origin, can hope to live longer than to disgrace itself by disorder if there are not some wise rules which shall command the respect and obedience of every individual composing that organization. But as "order is Heaven's first law," and as the church is of God, we should naturally expect some wise legislation, which has for its end perfect *order*, which gives the fairest opportunity to every individual to learn and exercise, unmolested, the purest morality and highest piety. It should be fixed in every mind that the church claims this right to *order* not only from necessity, but from God; and it being from God, is divine, and must ever be inviolate; and consequently render it impossible to clash with individual rights.

2. In the exercise of this divine right to *order* the church, as the Lamb's bride, and as a pious and wise mother, must *demand* an outward conformity to all precepts of morality and piety. If this be done, as the eyes of the church militant can penetrate no further than actions or outward conduct, she must be content. She can suspect no one's morality or piety; but the moment that disorder appears she must lift up her instructive, corrective and warning voice against it, and persevere until the evil is corrected or removed, and order restored. This *must* be done at all hazards, and at once. The outward life is the body of the spiritual, and must be kept sound and healthy. The death of the former is an evidence of the departure of the latter. In this state of probation, where the Bible exists, it is a simple absurdity to suppose that full and sufficient morality and piety exist without their appropriate forms. It is true that morality and piety may exist in a degree, as in first principles, but not without some form of expression. The child never has the strength of manhood.

3. But it will be said that much of disorder is harmless, as it results from ignorance. To this it may be replied that if the church has a divine right to order, no disorder can be harmless, since it encroaches upon a sacred right. But, again, is it not one part of discipline to instruct and correct? And is not this the proper time for the church, as the mother, to discharge her sacred duty? Who else will do it? The church claims to speak the sentiments of Christ and of the Bible in reference to duty, and if she does not she ought not to be heard. But this ought to be considered before joining.

But if it is her duty to instruct and correct, nothing should deter her from duty. What excuse shall the church render for allowing her members to remain in ignorance, and perpetuate a disorder that invades her right and frustrates all her plans? When will the light dispel the darkness if it is not applied? Is it not the business of the ministry to teach and correct in the voice of the Scriptures; and if they interpret them aright and the church should see that they do—what can she premise herself in tolerating a habitual neglect of receive her instructions? Has she given up the reins of authority in despair of ever maintaining order? If she contemplate her own imperfection, need this make her doubtful of duty that is plain, and thus remove the right to demand order? Is she certain of nothing in regard to duty? But I imagine I hear many suppressed voices saying: "I don't like that word authority which you so often repeat." It sounds like you think the church has the right to force people into measures that she should drive us into religion. We are not to be forced." Church authority means no such thing. It forces no one to be moral or pious, but demands order of all who remain within her pale. If a member desires to be immoral and impious in the church, and thus go to the place of endless torment, the church could wish otherwise; but if he can be hypocritical enough to maintain order, she can but say of the tares: "Let them alone," etc. Christ will say in that day, "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting punishment"—the reward for your immorality and impiety.

The church militant does not claim the right to force to piety, but to order or out of her pale. Is any one so stupid as not to see that the church, in her attempt to preserve order that piety may exist, only requires of her members to perform their obligations? Can there be any force in this? The church is too wise to assume the attitude of a tyrant, but as a firm, yet tender and pious parent. But will any one complain if she demand order, or that all obligations be fulfilled? Mark such. This complaining is a sure evidence of our renewed heart. These are such as would seize the reins of authority and drive out the mother. "This is the heir. Come, let us kill him, and let us seize on his inheritance."

The performance of obligations may always be voluntary and consistent with liberty of choice. Surely every Christian will choose to do right and to be pious, and especially that which they and the church have already determined to be right, and thereto have pledged themselves. The General Rules of our church are good and strictly scriptural, and, if respected and obeyed, order will be maintained and the highest piety attained. The church degrades herself by keeping such in her communion as willfully, habitually violate them, and cast a scornful look at them, as if they were void of wisdom or prudence.

If they really do not know better, the church stands charged with a criminal neglect of her children.

JOHN W. ELLISON.

The Pope, says the *Christian Intelligencer*, will not permit any irreverent jesting about relics; and in this he is wise after the wisdom of the world, since it were an easy transition from joking at their expense to joking at the expense of the papacy itself, together with its briefs and bulls and syllabuses. In illustration of the Pope's intolerance of this sort of thing, *Evangelical Christendom* gives an account of a curious case which recently came before the Inquisition at Rome. It seems that the Bishop of Cracow, Monsignor Galeski who, by the way, strenuously opposed the bull of papal infallibility, while showing the Archduke Charles Louis, when on a visit to Cracow, the relics contained in the cathedral of that city, laughingly remarked, as he exhibited the relics of the cross: "To believe its authenticity we would need to presuppose another miracle like that of the loaves, as all the bits of wood said to be taken from the original one would make a cross as high as the cathedral of Cracow." The archduke, shocked at such sacrilegious levity in the mouth of a bishop, replied: "But have you no papal brief accrediting its authenticity?" "Briefs and bulls in abundance," answered the Bishop, "but your grace must remember that in those days the Popes were not infallible." The Pope is reputed to be fond of jokes, but this one was not at all to his taste, and when Monsignor Galeski came to Rome recently, seeking advancement to another bishoptic, he met with a cold reception, and was plainly told that he must first make good his cause before the Holy Office. He accordingly thought it most expedient to take his departure, leaving his vicar behind to answer for him. The probability is that he will wait some time before he gets the bishopric that he solicited.

GERMANY.—*The Old Catholics.*—The Dusseldorf correspondent of the London *Guardian* writes under date of the twelfth of January:

"Very slowly, and only by virtue of its spiritual character, and its work of amendment and concord, has Old Catholicism made its way into Prussia; doubtless its roots are securely planted in consequence. In Baden, on the other hand, where the influence of Wessenberg and Hirscher is still felt, and where the State has consistently protected the reformers, Old Catholicism has made great progress in the past year. Whole parishes have embraced it, and churches and their endowments have fallen in for its use. If the movement continues to spread on a similar scale, we may yet see a National Catholic Church in Baden, and an Old Catholic Archbishop of Freiburg. In Bavaria we can only say that the movement maintains itself—it does not lose ground, but does not gain. Even in the Palatinate, the most successful mission in the early days of the reform, it seems to be at a standstill. It is left to fight its own battles with the Ultramontane power, and this is too deeply rooted in Bavaria to be overcome in a day. The State looks on, content to curb or resist, where it can, the open attacks of the ecclesiastic bishops, but lending no hand to Old Catholicism."

USING THE SAME TOWEL.—Health follows neatness, and disease the departure from it. The use of the same towel by many, common in a public place, though more allowable than the use of the same toothbrush, is, nevertheless, a not much healthier practice.

A prominent oculist says that the contagious Egyptian or granular inflammation of the eyes is spreading rapidly throughout the country, and adds:

"I have in many, and I may say in the majority of cases, been able to trace the disease to the use of the so-called rolling towels. Such towels are generally found in our country hotels and the sleeping apartments of the working classes, and, being thus used by nearly every one, are made the carriers of one of the most dangerous, and, as regards its symptoms, most troublesome diseases of the eye.

"I therefore would strongly recommend that the use of the rolling towel be abolished; for thereby we will discard one of the great instruments for the spread of such a dangerous disease of the eye, by which thousands of workingmen are annually deprived of their means of support."

Peace does not dwell in outward things, but within the soul. We may preserve it in the midst of the bitterest pain, if our will remain firm and submissive. Peace in this life springs from acquiescence even in disagreeable things, not in an exemption from suffering.—*Fenelon.*

OBITUARIES.

"TELL HER THAT I AM GONE TO HEAVEN."

These words were uttered by my sister, JULIA E. PARKER, just before she started to the glory land. She was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, when quite young, at old Providence church, Haywood county, Tenn., and was a consistent member to the day of her death. She was a Methodist after the old style—did not like anything that looked like a departure from what she considered the old landmarks of Methodism. During the greater part of her life she was a regular attendant at class meeting, prayer meeting and the public ministration of the word. During the last twelve or fifteen years of her life my home was her home, where she led a retired life, seldom leaving home except to go to church.

For several years before her death she suffered more or less from what finally proved to be cancer, and for the last three or four weeks her sufferings were beyond description; but she bore them all with Christian fortitude. When she was assured that the end was near she said: "I shall soon be free from all sorrow—I shall soon be in heaven;" and after requesting that Rev. S. A. H. Jones, of the Mississippi Conference, should preach her funeral sermon from Second Corinthians iv. 17, and sing that beautiful chorus, beginning, "O come, angel bands," she said, "Write to Mollie B. Freeman, of Haywood county, Tenn., and tell her I am gone to heaven," and in a few hours she fell asleep in Jesus. Thus passed away one who had been a Christian and a Methodist for nearly half a century. Her remains sleep in the old church-yard at Rocky Spring, Miss. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

D. A. J. PARKER.

ROCKY SPRING, Miss., March 30, 1876.

DR. THOMAS F. HORTON was born June 17, 1808, near Auburn, Ala. While at Emory and Henry College as a student he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church on probation, and on the ninth of the following month felt that his sins were forgiven. His language at this time was: "I realize the forgiveness of my sins." Oh, what a glorious realization! On the fifteenth of the following May he was received into full connection with the church, in which he lived in faithfulness until March 22, 1876, when he passed away to the church triumphant. Dr. Horton had been for many years a citizen of Natchez City, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for some years the worthy and high-toned superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with the church, which was much attached to the children, who loved him very much. He was a praying man, now that his work is done and his warfare over, he is happy forever. During the last year of his life he looked very ill, but not so much so as to cause his friends to think that he was really in the least danger. But the Master knew when the heart-throbs which sooner or later come to all must cease, and when his stewardship was to be given up. He was married to Mrs. Sue Grubb, of Natchez City, October 15, 1862, with whom he lived in pure and undisturbed happiness till the hour when he closed his eyes on earthly things. We would not murmur now, but feel constrained to say that a good man has fallen. A new home has been made for us in heaven. May his sorrowing and faithful wife and boy find consolation, blessed comfort, from the thought that his pure spirit rests in heaven and awaits their coming; and may they at last find his spirit in that "clime of the sun." He had only one year ago entered upon the practice of dentistry. But life's short day is over. He could not stay, but we can go to him. May the blessed Lord afford us comfort to the sad ones.

R. D. NORSWORTHY, Pastor.

DIED, in Red River parish, La., February 13, 1876, MRS. ADDIE MEYER STAYTON, wife of J. W. Stayton, Georgia was her native home. It was there, on the ninteenth day of July, 1850, that her beautiful life began. At an early day her father came to Louisiana, and chose his home on the banks of Red river. Here Addie's life was spent, passing from childhood into maidenhood as one continued sunny scene, until she was just merging into womanhood, when the destroyer came and in one short year she was robbed of father, mother and loving sister. She was married to John W. Stayton, July 22, 1871. In her husband she found a warm, sympathizing heart to solace her, and a strong, manly arm to comfort and support her. She thanked God that she was again cheerful, and she moved out in the midst of many friends, seeking to make all happy and to beautify her own hearthstone. But he had prepared for her a bright celestial home, adorned with the sparkling gems of paradise, and now he sent again the messenger, accompanied by a host of winged seraphs, to bear her spirit, with the newborn babe, into the portals of eternal bliss. She passed away triumphantly, exhorting all to meet her in that happy home beyond the skies. Thus another pure, sweet spirit flower has been transplanted from earth to bloom in the purer atmosphere of heaven. To the now broken-hearted young husband and to the lonely orphan sister we would say: Look to Heaven for comfort. She is there awaiting you.

M. W. P.

PETER B. COOK was born in Newberry district, S. C., December 13, 1828, was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in September, 1844, at old Hopson camp ground, Yazoo county, Miss., under the ministry of Rev. P. M. Goodwyn; was married October 30, 1851, to the above-named county, to Miss M. S. Davis, and died March 14, 1876, in Yazoo City, Miss., where he had lived during almost all the years of his married life. Bro. Cook was for many years a good and useful steward and trustee in the church. He died in these official stations. He was a druggist, and by this business sustained in comfort and furnished with educational advantages a large and increasing family. He leaves a stricken widow, who lovingly mourns his loss to her and hers. He left eight children, four daughters and four sons, his eldest, a son just entering manhood, having preceded him one year and one day. He was highly respected in the community in which he lived, and much loved in the church of which he was a useful member for so long a time. Before he died and during his last illness (consumption) he was often visited by the writer, and once or twice he expressed himself as ready and willing to die. He is, doubtless in the better world, and after a life of struggle and toil and suffering he rests from his labors. May his children look to that better land with desire and purpose to meet him there. May they honor his God and their God, and at the last they may be one family in heaven as they have been one on earth.

R. D. NORSWORTHY, Pastor.

JUDGE J. J. SLOCUM died at the residence of his brother, S. E. Slocum, in Washington parish, La., on the twenty-seventh of January, 1876. The following will show the esteem in which he was held by the community in which he lived:

At a meeting of Silver Creek Grange, No. 32, Patrons of Husbandry, at their regular hall, February 26, A. D. 1876, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, Death, with his relentless hand, has invaded our grange and, taken from us our beloved brother and past lecturer, Bro. J. Slocum, a worthy member of Silver Creek Grange, No. 32, Patrons of Husbandry, therefore,

Resolved, That we meditate with sad hearts upon this dispensation of an all-wise Providence, right in all his ways and just in all his acts, and that we bow in meek submission and mourn our irreparable loss.

Resolved, That in him the Patrons of Husbandry have lost a zealous advocate, the grange a worthy member, and the community a good, useful and charitable citizen, and his brothers and sisters an affectionate and devoted brother.

Resolved, That his memory shall live in our hearts, and that we tender our heartfelt sympathies and tenderest condolence to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our grange and a copy be tendered to his family.

A true copy.

S. W. BICKHAM, Secretary.

We clip the following notice of a good man from the Nashville *Christian Advocate*. It was written by Bishop Wightman, who was for years a citizen of New Orleans, and for exemplary member of Felicity Street church. We knew him and first esteemed and loved him.

WILLIAM LAWSON BUTLER was born in Logan county, Tenn., October 25, 1800, near Cedarwood Station, Miss., February, 1876. Within these dates is comprised a brief and useful life, and a preparation for eternity. He was a Christian and a Methodist when I first met him, nearly thirty years ago, and his love and spirit were always the pleasing theme of his conversation. Under his pastor, Thomas C. Potter, who was for many years in succession Presiding Elder of the districts on the part of New Orleans, in important annual meetings, handling largely public funds, and upon the change of districts under a change of administration, when Bro. Potter's books were handed over and his accounts settled, he was ready when the heart-throbs which sooner or later come to all, to give an account of his stewardship. His days were spent in usefulness, and his years were spent to usefulness, and he retires. This world would be a better world, a heaven and a new earth if all who were like the dear friend whose death we mourn.

MRS. ELIZABETH C. CANTEY, whose maiden name was Bembow, was born March 25, 1798, in Sumter district, S. C., was married to William Canty, nephew of Gen. Canty, of revolutionary memory, in May, 1815, and died March 19, 1876, being nearly sixty years of age. She moved to Alabama in 1832, and in 1834, being left a widow, settled in Montgomery county, where by industry and economy she raised and educated her children. Her death occurred in Ramah, Montgomery county, Ala. She became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in early life. Her illness was short, not exceeding a week. Though the bridegroom came at midnight, he found her ready. After her husband's death she lived with two daughters, with whom she lived, and for all who trust in him.

H. M. P.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, God, in His wise providence, has seen fit to remove from us Bro. WILLIAM A. BEERS, one of the members of Pearlington circuit; and

Resolved, That we, the members of Conference assembled, tender our sympathy and condolence to the friends and relatives at this bereavement, which is our loss and gain.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, and to the New Orleans Christian Advocate for publication.

JOHN POTTER,
JOSEPH A. [illegible],
JAMES M. [illegible],
Committee.

W. W. HEIDELBERG, Chairman.

BRO. H. M. MILLER departed this life, in great peace, on the twenty-[illegible] 1876, at the ripe old age of [illegible] years. He had been a professor of religion and member of the Methodist Church over forty years. He was an ardent lover of the church, loved to have the preacher in his home, and until disease prostrated him he kept a family altar, at which he offered daily sacrifices. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss. The Lord temper the wind to the shorn lamb, and unto [illegible] will he guide in judgment, and for all who trust in him.

G. M.

IN God's good and wise dispensation, FRANCIS M. HOLLIDAY, son of F. M. and M. S. Holliday, passed into the company of Jesus, his saints and the angels in heaven. He was born in Louisiana, Feliciana, La., 1808. He removed with his family to Mississippi, near Crystal Springs, in 1838, with whom he resided until his death. He died on the eighth of March, 1876, after an illness of thirty-two days, of typhoid fever. Although young, he was a man of affectionate to all, especially to his mother. He leaves many friends to mourn after him. We sincerely sympathize with the mother and sisters.

TINIE C. FRANCIS.

The word "deputation" is said to have been defined by Mr. Gladstone as "a noun of multitude, meaning many, but not signifying much."

A sound head, a simple heart, a spirit dependent on Christ, suffice to conduct us in every variety of circumstances.

Every day is a little life.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1876.

AFTER SILENCE.

BY FRANK H. CONVERSE.

All soul-out of our lives has fled,
But the echoes linger as sad refrains
As we kiss the lips of the voiceless dead,
While their hearts in our own have lain.

We know—but how can we say it or sing?—
That ne'er was love was never so pure and strong
As the hour when a hush on the sounding string
Makes silence where was a joy's song.

Never again," is we say. But hark!
Out of the silence and hush and calm,
Strikes a chord through the shadows dark
Bringing the notes of a prayerful psalm!

So the Master touches life's clouds at will:
He shows how sweet are its gladsome days
Sometimes by hushed for psalms of praise,
But by chords.

Has Man Degenerated?

Why should he have degenerated? It would almost seem as if the old theory, long since rejected by students of the debilitating effect of civilization had retained a secret hold of men's hearts—as if they really believed, as Tennyson implies, that progress benefitted the brain at the expense of the body; that the "Christian child" had given up the privileges of being "iron-sinewed and supple-jointed," which "the lazy barbarian" had once enjoyed. There never was a delusion with less evidence to support it, except a permanent impression among mankind, which is often the result, not of accumulated experience, but of our ever-renewing discontent with the actual state of things. There is not the slightest evidence anywhere that man was ever bigger, stronger, fairer or more enduring, under the most favorable conditions of food and climate, than he is now. As to bigness, the evidence is positive. Modern Egyptians are as big as the mummies who were conquerors in their day, and modern Englishmen are bigger, for there are not a thousand coats of armor in existence which an Englishman could put on. Very few moderns can use ancient swords, because the hilts are too small for their hands. Endless wealth and skill were expended in stocking gladiators, and there is no evidence that a man, or a woman was as big or as strong as now.

No skeleton, no statue, no picture, perhaps that ever, in general was bigger. The Jews of to-day are as large as they were in Egypt, or later. The people of the Roujanga wear all the bearing and more than the size of the Roman soldiery. No fact is recorded as usual with Greek athletes which English heroboats could not perform now. There is no half-savage tribe which ranked for Athenians or Yorkshiremen could beat at single. No race exists of which a Greek or Roman would similarly trained would beat an Englishman or German or Russian regiment of equal numbers. Nothing is recorded of our forefathers here in England which Englishmen could not do, except it be some kind of archery, which were the result of long training of the eye, continued for generations. The most vigorous and luxuriant family that ever existed, the European royal family is physically as big, as healthy as powerful as any people of whom we have any account that science can accept. Thiers' Frenchman is as Cæsar's Gaul in all bodily conditions, and with an increased power of keeping alive, which may partly owing to improved conditions of living, but is probably owing to more developed vitality. There is no evidence that even the weaker races are feebler than they were after their first acclimation. The Bengalee, was what we know twelve hundred years ago, and the Chinaman was represented just as he is now before the birth of Christ. The race ever multiplied like the Anglo-Saxon, which has no advantage of climate, and till lately, no particular advantage of food. Physical civilization depends upon physical conditions, and why should a race, fed, clothed, better clothed and better housed than it ever was before, degenerate? Because it eats corn instead of berries? Compare the Californian and the Digger Indian, whether it wears clothes? The wearing of clothes, if burdensome, which the experience of army doctors in India say is the best costume for marching is excessively doubtful, they do bring unanimously that breeches, as suffer from various veins, as a wearing trousers do not—must degrade as a permanent physical thing. You carry weight with your legs. Because they keep indoors and pamper English professionals, with Spanish savages, living in ideally the same climate, but living outdoors. The conditions of civilization not only do not prohibit Caesars who would have outwalked, outswam or strangled any gladiator that Cæsarism ever rongamed about, but they enable him to live to seventy instead of dying at forty-five a thousand years ago, he often was early a slave bred for the arena, as I have done.

But races have degenerated in what we may call the physiological sense—the aptitudes unquestionably, or at least having the fear of the future before our eyes, we will not believe that the Greek kept to be the rivaling the Spartan in courage, or the Athenian defended Rhartpore to be more famous than the men who were overwhelmed with Porus; but of physical energy, without change of food or climate, we can find no authentic instance. The illusion is a mere result of discontent, and of inability to see through the mist in which time softly shrouds them. That gunpowder, even under the best conditions, advances very little strength to the cartridge is true, but it ought to be remembered that these conditions are amongst the most powerful of the old improving forces—the survival of the fittest. Where an advance is perceptible in physical power, and we question whether the Greek swimmer would have crossed the Dover to Calais; just as strongly we question whether the ancient Greek ever possessed a horse which would have achieved a place at Epsom. Why should men grow feeble in civilization any more than horses? *London Spectator.*

Judaism and Christianity

What is the distinguishing character of Hebrew literature, which separates it by so broad a line of demarkation from that of every ancient people? Undoubtedly the sentiment of *erotic devotion* which pervades it. Their poets never represent the Deity as an impassive principle—a mere organizing intellect removed at infinite distance from human hopes and fears. He is for them a Being of like passion with themselves, requiring heart for heart, and capable of inspiring affection, because capable of feeling and returning it. Awful, indeed, are the thunders of his utterance, and the clouds that surround his dwelling-place; very terrible is the vengeance he executes on the nations that forget him; but to his chosen people, and especially to the men "after his own heart," whom he anoints from the midst of them, his "still, small voice" speaks in sympathy and loving kindness. Every Hebrew, while his breast glowed with patriotic enthusiasm at those promises, which he shared as one of the favored race, had a yet, deeper source of emotion, from which gushed perpetually the aspirations of prayer and thanksgiving. He might consider himself alone in the presence of his God—the single being to whom a great revelation had been made, and over whose head "an exceeding weight of glory" was suspended. His personal welfare was infinitely concerned with every event that had taken place in the miraculous order of Providence. For him the rocks of Horeb had trembled, and the waters of the Red sea were parted in their course. The sword given on Sinai with such solemn pomp of ministration was given to his own individual soul, and brought him into immediate communion with his Creator. That awful Being could never be put away from him. He was about his path and about his bed, and knew all his thoughts long before. Yet this tremendous, inclosing presence was a presence of love. It was a manifold, everlasting manifestation of the deep, seeking—as desire for human affection. Such belief, while it enlisted every noble and self-forgetful side of piety, had a direct tendency to excite the best passions of our nature. Love is not long asked in vain from generous dispositions.

A Being, never absent, but standing beside the life of each man with ever-watchful tenderness, and loving, though invisible, in every blessing that befell them from youth to age, became finally the object of their warmest affections. The belief in him could not exist without producing, as a necessary effect, that powerful impression of passionate individual attachment which, in the Hebrew authors, always magnifies with and vivifies their faith in the Invisible. All the books in the Old Testament are breathed upon by this breath of life. Especially is it to be found in that beautiful collection, entitled the Psalms of David, which remains, after some thousand years, perhaps the most perfect form in which the religious sentiment of man has been embodied.

But what is true of Judaism is yet more true of Christianity—"*quanto per hunc, quam per patriarchas?*" In addition to all the characters of Hebrew monotheism, there exists in the doctrine of the cross a regular and inexhaustible treasure for the affectionate feelings. The idea of the *Qualtheos*, God-man, the God whose goings forth have been from everlasting, yet visible to men for their redemption as an earthly temporal creature, living, acting and suffering among themselves, their which is more important, transferring to the unseen place of his spirit, it is still the same humanity, he were on earth, so that the lapse of generations can in no way affect the [illegible] purity [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible] thought that [illegible]

[illegible] which alone was wanting to move the world. There was solved at once the great problem which so long had distressed the teachers of mankind, how to make virtue the object of passion, and to secure at once the warmest enthusiasm of the heart, with the clearest perception of right and wrong in the understanding. The character of the blessed Founder of our faith became an abstract of morality to determine the judgment, while at the same time it remained pure and holy to love. The written word and established church prevented its degeneration into ungoverned mysticism, but the predominant principle of vital religion always remained that of self-sacrifice to the Savior. Not only the higher divisions of moral duties, but the simple, primary impulses of benevolence, were subordinated to this new, absorbing passion. The world was loved "not first alone." The brethren were members of his mystical body. All the other bonds that had held down the spirit of the universe to our narrow round of earthly life, in comparison with the golden chain of suffering and sacrifice, which at once riveted the heart of man to One who, like himself, was acquainted with grief. Pain is the deepest thing we have in our nature, and since, through pain Christ always reveals more holy and love than any other, it [illegible]

The Gospel Good News

The entirety of the gospel is only good news; there is not one word of bad news, not one line, not one syllable of it. Little, but only glad tidings, sweet and good news to the heart of the worst of sinners. Beloved, there is nothing in all the gospel but only glad news, as that the poor shall have salvation by Christ, that the broken-hearted should be healed, that the captives should be delivered, that the blind should receive their sight, that they who were bruised should be set at liberty, that they who were slaves should have the year of jubilee, the acceptable year of the Lord. There is not one tittle in all this but only good news.

The gospel holds forth to poor sinners that there is a love, an eternal love, an infinite love, in God's breast to them. A man might think that God would hate such an one as I am; and reason would think that love should proceed from something amiable in the object, some beauty or bounty; but God sees me to be wicked and sinful, and, therefore, reason would think that God must damn me, world without end. The gospel comes to such a sinner, and tells him the case is otherwise. It is not so, poor sinful man or woman; and though God hates sin above all things in heaven or hell, yet God loved thee, knowing what thou wert. God hath an infinite, special love to thy poor soul, yet hates thy sin: "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son." There was a love in God, out of which he gave his Son, Jesus Christ, to die for us. This, the gospel and the Spirit of God in it, reveals to the poor soul: "When I was an enemy to God, he was my friend; when I hated him, he loved me; nay, before I was, God had thoughts of an infinite, eternal love to me."

The gospel holds forth to a sinner that, as God had an infinite love to him, so it was not a cold love that ended in nothing; but out of this love God would send his Son, Jesus Christ, into the world to save sinners. This is one of the main principles of the gospel: that the Father, out of his love, sent his own Son, the image of his person, the Son of his love and delight, into this world to lay down his life for sinners.

It holds out to us that, as the Father, out of his love, sent the Son, Jesus Christ, actually and really, to come into the world and took our nature upon him, soul and body, and the infirmities of both, and sanctified our nature that he took, and in that nature became our surety, a public person for us, an advocate, a second Adam. All these good news to poor sinners, every part of them.

Then the gospel tells you that Jesus Christ, as he died for our sins, so he rose again for our justification, whereby poor sinners are assured that they are justified and freed from all their sins, and whereby they shall arise to glory hereafter. Every little circumstance is glad tidings to poor sinners.

Then the gospel tells you that after his resurrection he conversed with his disciples, giving them instructions how they should order the churches of God, and preach the gospel to the end of the world; that he went and into heaven, and as soon as he came there sent the Holy Spirit to assist them as to himself, to be our infallible guide, to make known the heart of Christ to us, to lead us into all truth, and comfort us in all distresses; that when he went up to heaven he made way for poor sinners to come there, and that there he intercedes for us, and supports us and pities us, who are in the flesh as he once was; that in due time he will come again to fetch us to heaven as he went, and bring a crown with him, and sit down all his people's enemies, and give them the same glory that he hath. The gospel tells you, moreover, that all this love and grace and mercy and salvation, by Jesus Christ, here and in heaven, is made sure to us, by an everlasting covenant, sure and perfect in every point. Put all together, and from the first to the last you shall not find in the ministry of the gospel, if it be truly and soundly opened, any syllable but what is wholesome and comfortable, and sweet and glad tidings to the worst sinners.—*Whitefield's Sermons, p. 1845.*

BRIGATE YORKSHIRE.—Theer wor once a mon at Guiseley gat intiv his head at he wor just cut aht for a preycher, so he went to see a Methody parson, an' asst him if he couldn't get him a job as a "local" somewhear; he wor sewer if they'd nobbut give him a reight chonce he could convert sinners wholesale. Well, after a good deal o' bother t' parson gat a vacant pooapit for him i' some ahtside country place, an' theer one fine Sunda mornin' in t' autumn, wiv reight wood suited wi hyzen, up intiv t' pooapit he mahntid, like one at wor used to't, an' all went on quietly till it come time for him to begin his sarmon, an theer wor a reight good congregation listen to what he had to say.

"Nah, my friends," he began in a stammerin' sort of way, "t' text ya this: 'I am t' best o' t' world.'" He then waited a bit, an' all t' congregation t' pooapit top, bottom an' middle gat on a bit farther. "Firstly my friends," he says, "firstly? Aw! I mean I' best o' t' world," an' then he com' to another full stop, and thought t' pooapit began a bit. "Yes," he went on again, "in t' first place I am t' best o' t' world," but he couldn't get a word further, do what he would.

At last however, theer wor an owd woman amongst congregation sang aht:

"I tell the what it is, lad, if tha'rt t' best o' t' world, tha's sadly wants smuttin."

An' poor mason hookt it aht o' t' chapel as if he'd been fetten wi' a mad dog. He wor never known to enter a poopit at after.—Ow.

The bill conferring on Queen Victoria the title of "Empress of India" passed its third reading in the British House of Commons, by the twenty-third, by 200 for, and 144 against. The bill met with strong opposition in Parliament, and is said to be distasteful to the larger portion of the people of England. A movement is made to induce the Queen to decline accepting the title.

Issy Harris was not the sort of man to be fooled by a girl. He was engaged to be married. When he learned that his intended had thrown him over he waited calmly until her wedding-day, and when his turn came to congratulate her on her happiness he put a bullet in her head. She is still living, and he is in jail. This occurred at St. Marys, Mo.

A Armagan find fault in any direction he is pleased to look for it."

Religious Intelligence.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Texas has increased, in the last five years, from 41 ministers to 66, from 70 to 112 churches, and from 1,994 to 4,298 members.

—The South Carolina Conference of the Church South, at its late session, adopted resolutions looking to the preparation and publication of the history of Methodism in that State.

—Austria is progressing in the way of religious liberty. The minister of public worship has authorized the formation of two Protestant parishes in the Tyrol, where there has been none hitherto.

—Last year's circulation of the Bible in Spain amounted to over 50,000 copies. In Portugal, too, the sales amounted to over 8,000 copies. In Lisbon there are several congregations of Bible-reading Romanists.

—According to the *Almanach de Gotha*, there are in France 35,000,000 Catholics, 600,000 Protestants, 49,000 Jews, of whom half are in the department of the Seine, 3,071 Mohammedans, Buddhists, etc., and finally 82,000 Frenchmen who announce themselves as recognizing no religion.

—There are 223 Protestant Sunday schools in Baltimore, with 4,783 officers and teachers, and 41,000 scholars. There are also 11,000 children in the Roman Catholic schools. Ten Protestant schools were organized during the year. In the whole State of Maryland 100,000 children attend Sunday schools, and 80,000 do not.

—Self-support advances in the churches in India. Besides the 21 of more American ministers who are supported by the Europeans and East Indians, among whom they chiefly labor, there are in Rohilcund 6 native preachers wholly supported by the native Christians, to whom the minister, and others partially supported.

—The Methodists have in North India 118 Sunday schools, with 853 officers and teachers, and 7,111 scholars. The figures show a gain of more than 1,500 scholars over last year, and of nineteen per cent. in two years. Bareilly, in South India, has 1,150 scholars, making in all 2,261 scholars. Many conversions in these days have taken place among the Telugus.

—Dr. Maylest, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, stationed at Liverpool, recently stated that arrangements had been completed for the proposed union of the United Presbyterian Church with the English Presbyterian Church. A gentleman, it was further stated, was prepared to give on the day of the union £10,000 to start with. [illegible]

—An important proclamation has been issued by the Foreign Office at Pekin, China, explanatory of the status of Christians as established by the treaties with foreign powers. It provides: 1. That converts to Christianity [illegible] 2. That Christians [illegible] theatrical exhibitions, etc., [illegible] Christians who refuse to pay their contributions are not to be molested. 3. The right of foreigners to lease houses and chapels in the cities and villages is not to be questioned. 4. Christians are to be treated with propriety. 5. The term "barbarian" cannot lawfully be applied to foreigners. 6. It is perfectly legal for foreigners to live inland in the departments, districts, cities and villages, and they must not be annoyed.

—ENGLISH CATHOLICS.—It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the activity of the Roman Catholic religion in England, its Catholic population does not greatly exceed [illegible] There are a bishop in England and Wales, a cardinal archbishop, [illegible] archbishops, [illegible] bishops, [illegible] priests in the diocese of [illegible] There are [illegible] churches and chapels, an increase during the year of [illegible] There are [illegible] monastic communities in England and Wales. In Ireland there are 4 provinces, with 4 archbishops, [illegible] bishops, a guardian, and [illegible] monasteries. According to the London [illegible] the Roman Catholic population of Ireland is now [illegible] which is [illegible] than [illegible] in the United States. [illegible] Irish [illegible] parts that there are 30 Roman Catholic peers, 7 Roman Catholic members of the Privy Council, and 37 Catholic members of the House of Commons.

The China Inland mission [illegible] to be the pioneers of the [illegible] stations in the interior of China. It commenced work in the city of Ningpo, then moved to Hang-Chau, the capital of the province. From that point missionary operations were extended to the chief cities of the best districts into which the province was divided. From these cities again the work was extended, through native agency, to many of the prefectural and country towns as could be occupied. Having made this beginning in the province of [illegible] missions were extended to the adjacent provinces. As soon as the agents of other societies follow, the Inland mission will endeavor to go forward into the more distant regions beyond. These missionaries are chosen from the ordinary denominations, liberty allowed to carry out their individual views of church government in the congregations which they organize. The field of operations is so large that no danger is apprehended from the clashing of denominational views. There are now 11 missionaries and their wives engaged in the work. These have gathered [illegible] native assistants, some of whom are left in hand to [illegible] charge of the congregations while the European missionaries move into new fields. There are nine interior provinces of China which have [illegible] a single Protestant missionary, although about 400 Catholic priests are laboring in them. Into these provinces the Inland mission is pressing to send 18 missionaries (two to each province). The work is supported very much like that of George Muller, of Bristol—by unsolicited offerings.

Our Young People.

THE SNOW BIRDS

BY M. E. ATKINSON.

[illegible]

From Our Little Friends.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am always so glad when the time comes to get your paper, and I always look for the children's Corner the first thing. I did today when I found I was very much pleased to see the story Grandpa Goodale has been writing promising us, and I have found out as last "How Barney Milked the Boys' Nest," as Barney explained it.

Well, I must tell you who I am and where I live, and all about our Sabbath school. I am a little boy thirteen years old. I live not far from the Texas Pacific railroad. We have a very interesting Sabbath school and are going to have a May party. We had a very nice Christmas tree. I wish I could tell you all about our county, but I must not be too lengthy in my first letter.

I see some of the children have been writing about their missionary box, but I believe I will have a missionary box instead. I am very anxious to see how Miss Sadie and Mr. Dowling come out, but am still more anxious to hear another story from Grandpa Goodale, for I do wish Tom would stop his wicked Kindself.

My little sister wrote to you about four months ago, and she was very much pleased to see her published, for would not think you published children's letters sure enough, but thought you just wrote little letters yourself. I will now, but you [illegible] I hope to be able to send you a subscriber soon. With my best wishes for your future welfare I will sign myself

Your little reader and friend,

FRANK STUPSON.

That is right! Get a subscriber for the ADVOCATE, and let all our little readers see how many new subscribers they can get up. ED.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: We are two little girls and read the stories in the Child's Paper, so many little [illegible] letters we would write too. We [illegible] write very well for us, you must excuse the mistakes. Our [illegible] is Mr. Cobb. He [illegible] us, and we all like him very much. We were very glad to hear "How Barney Milked the Boys' Nest." If you [illegible] think this is too long please publish it.

Your little friends,

[illegible]

Three Cents' Worth of Conscience.

"I was sad I to the water the other morning," I began, at once [illegible] "that boy a asked for peaches, and I want you to pay them." "They are sent to [illegible] home."

On getting home I found [illegible] had [illegible] peaches [illegible] He said they had, and that he paid the boy who brought them [illegible] the other shilling. "For eight peaches?" [illegible]

"Now boys, as sure I told you the truth, I [illegible] for the basket of peaches, and I wished him to pay for them. When I engaged the peaches [illegible] shillings I asked the man if he delivered them free of charge, and he answered he did. [illegible] on purpose for my friends. When I came home I inquired of [illegible] if they had been sent. Yes, they had." Well, what was very much, the boy said they were six shillings and sixpence. I took the basket in to empty it, and when I handed him his change he gave me back three cents, and said, "Three cents, will do."

"Henry, a penny for the other three cents for your sight, do you?" I said to him. "Does not the man who sent you here with the peaches pay you?"

"Yes," he says, "he gave me a tizzie," [illegible] answered, "but I like to get a little more when I can."

I then said to him: "The boy who brought a basket of peaches here the other day asked a shilling more than the price I supposed the man asked.

"Yes, sir," I said, "but I engaged them for six pence, and I knew that the man of whom I bought them was not a man who [illegible] two prices. I am afraid the boy that brought them added the other shilling for himself, and [illegible]

"Oh, that is too much," answered the boy, feeling, undoubtedly, very honest. "I won't take but three cents."

Ah! dear children, that boy's conscience had evidently been struggling all the way up the street; nor did its voice cease even after he had silenced it, and boldly demanded six shillings and sixpence for the peaches, instead of six shillings. How loudly it must have rebuked him while John went in to get the money! And yet he made a bargain with his conscience for three cents.

"Be honest, be honest!" said conscience.

"Your master pays you a fair price for your work. Be content always with a fair price, and never obtain a penny dishonestly."

"Other boys charge extra for their errands, and make a good deal in that way," said George to himself. "Why should not I?" No one will be any the wiser for it."

"Have a conscience of your own, George," answered the monitor without ever use another boy's. Every one must bear his own burden of good or bad deeds at the last judgment."

"Sixpence is a very little for Judge Parker to pay for his peaches. He is a rich man; but a sixpence is of some importance to a poor boy like me," argued George.

"Sixpence is a small sum in the hand," said conscience, "but a dishonest sixpence is a hundred pound weight upon the soul."

"What a fool I am," said George, "to hesitate about taking a few pennies when I get a chance. I shall never be a rich man at this rate."

But conscience will not let him rest here, but pleads and pleads for honesty and truth. George feels now ashamed to deliver the sixpence, and, as conscience still pleads, he tries to quiet it for a season by returning the three cents, and laughs at the "goose of a waiter," as he called him, forgetting him have it at all, when he first [illegible] he intended keeping it himself.

Children, George found it hard to obtain dishonestly the first cent; but it will be easier for him the next time, and the next for, when the first temptation is not strongly resisted, the conscience becomes less earnest, and its voice less distinct.

Beware of the first wrong step. When the temptation comes lift up the prayer, "Lord, help me!" and the great Helper of prayer will give you strength to resist and keep you in the right way.—*The Sparrow.*

The Horse That Wore a Hat.

BY MARY ELLEN.

Old Ned, the white horse, walked into the stable one evening last summer with his head held very erect, and, without even saying "How are you?" to his two friends, Fred and Ted, who had got home before him, began munching away at his supper.

"Well, old fellow," said Fred, the black horse, at last, "what's the matter with you?"

"Old fellow!" repeated Ned with an angry snort, "don't call me 'old fellow' again, if you please. I'm Mr. Edward after this. I wore a hat to-day."

"And what of that?" asked Ted, the brown horse.

"Why, don't you know, stupid," said Ned, tossing his mane, "that, as a general thing, only men wear hats." And if a horse is considered worthy to wear one it certainly must be because he is a very extraordinary horse; in fact as good as a man. So don't be quite as familiar with me as you have been. Mr. Edward after to-day, if you please."

The black and the brown burst into a horse-laugh.

"It is you who are stupid, *Mr. Edward*," said Fred; "that hat was only to protect your brain from the sun."

"Yes, indeed I, *Mr. Edward*," added Ted, "it's not until the summer is over, and you'll see how long your silly head will be covered."

"Another word, and I'll kick you both," said poor old Ned.

So Fred and Ted said no more, but they laughed and laughed until the big watch dog woke up and, cocked [illegible]

I WANT IT. "I want it!"

"You shan't have it."

"I want it, and will [illegible]

"I want it myself, and I am going to keep it."

That's the way the trouble generally begins. It is in a mildway tiff, and even tolerably pleasant; no swearing nor biting nor pounding nor scratching, nor saying very ugly words, nor doubling up of little fists.

"I want it" has caused more quarrels than almost anything else in the world. Often a quarrel has begun with a very little want, almost as small as a child's doll. One side wanted it as much as the other side did. The question got to be who was the strongest. It generally turned out that the strongest wanted it the most, and got it if it was worth having. If what was wanted turned out not to be worth having, the strong one would generally let the little one have it.

To fight for a lofty principle is noble. To quarrel and snatch, and try to get every good thing that we see belonging to other people, is not lovely.

If you want people to love you and treat you kindly, begin early to treat others kindly also.

WAYS IN THE BIBLE. In old times people called a pearl a "margarite." In an old Bible I once read about the "pearl of great price," but it was called a "precious margaret." I read this to a little girl named Margaret, and she was very happy to find her name in the Bible. All the Marys and Marthas and Ruths and Abigails and Graces and Charitys can find their names in the Bible, you know.

My name is not in the Bible. I wish it were. But there is a better place than the Bible in which to have your name written. It is the Lamb's Book of Life. You may read about it in the Revelation.—*Stripes of Gold.*

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1876.

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ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

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AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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The Danger Line.

Long and careful observation tells us that when the Mississippi river reaches a certain stage there is danger. It has been found that when the water rises to a noted point the levees are almost sure to give way, and there is very probability of serious inundations and widespread damage. People living in the valley of the Mississippi are reasonably filled with grave apprehension when it is announced that the rising waters have touched the danger line. It is to them a warning to redouble their efforts to resist the encroaching flood.

There are other danger lines than this which marks the perils from the resistless volume of a mighty river. When young people have nearly reached their majority, have enjoyed the privileges of religious training and instruction, and have not chosen the service of God, there is reason to fear that they will never become Christians. They have reached a critical period in their history, where it is exceeding perilous to trifle with religious convictions and to resist the Holy Spirit. The character is formed in youth, and if, in our tenderer years, we do not yield to the invitations of the gospel, there is but faint prospect of future repentance. All along, from ten years to twenty, the voice of conscience is strong, and the Spirit strives with peculiar power. It is the choicest and brightest period of our probation, when the fewest hinderances and the greatest helps are present, and when the home and the church are most powerful in their influence. Habits of vice and unbelief are not yet confirmed, contact with the world has not hardened the soul, and the great and absorbing battle of life does not so possess and tax the faculties as to exclude serious religious thought. God is to be remembered in our youth, and he is to be sought early, because there is peril in delay. The line of danger, of supreme danger, is at hand, and the salvation of the soul depends upon the improvement of the hour.

There is a danger line in the career of young men when they leave the restraints and associations of home, when they first grapple with the problems of business, and when they are thrown upon their own resources to win their bread and to take position in society. Even with the safeguards of religion it is a severe test and strain to the character. There is strong passion, high ambition, and every allurement to vice and dishonesty. It is a critical time with the young man, and the danger lies in his surrendering to the powers of evil, and of gradually breaking away from the church and religion of his fathers. With him the flood is at the danger line until he settles down into the habits and duties of an active religious life, and firmly roots himself in the principles of industry, sobriety and integrity. If young manhood passes the ordeal firmly and without damage the subsequent course of safety and honor is pretty well assured. The first years in business and in association are the trying ones with young men. Character and success are both at stake, and a false step may lead to consequences which shall spread as a blight over the whole after experience.

There is a point in the history of every drunkard which may be described as the danger line. It is perilous to taste the mocker. Some stop before they are ruined. A few use the beverage moderately always. But, as a rule, the moderate drinker, if he continues the habit for years, becomes a drunkard. We can call to mind several who were moderate drinkers for years, and who, in their old age, are rarely sober. There are others in the prime of life who are at the critical period where confirmed drunkenness is nearly reached. They are on the danger line. The flood has been rising slowly but surely, and they are now liable to be overwhelmed and swallowed up. We meet men almost every day who are at the danger line. The step is still steady, habits of active business are maintained; they are as yet successful in affairs, but the face is flushed, the breath is laden with the odor of whisky, and there is an unnatural excitement which betrays the unhealthy stimulant. These men cannot go further and be safe. We feel like shouting to them, and to their wives and friends—all alike unconscious of the threatened flood—"At the danger line!" May God have mercy upon the thousands who have touched this point, so near to that of utter and hopeless ruin. Nothing can avert the catastrophe but a determined and complete renunciation of the cup.

Christian experience has its danger lines. With young converts it is very much as it is with young trees just planted. We cannot tell at first whether they are going to live and grow, or whether they will dry up and die. If they grow off vigorously, it is well, but the danger is that they will not become well and deeply rooted from the start. If young converts do not at once begin to work, to pray and speak in the social meetings, and to take an active part in the church, they will be sapless and fruitless while they remain, and will soon be dropped from the roll. When old members remove to other communities, and do not bind in their church letters, when they affect the back pews in the church, grow careless about family prayer, and rarely find time to attend a prayer meeting; and when they become liberal in their notions of doctrine, and in their views of popular amusements, they are at the danger line. The defenses against sin and worldliness are crumbling and melting away, and the hope of these souls is almost gone. Many Christians in these and other ways of backsliding have reached the danger line. Will they heed the warning?

Death is the flood that bears us all away at last. We see old and gray-haired people every day who are not prepared to meet God. Their days can be but few. They are at the danger line of life. In the order of nature, not many sands remain. What are they to do in the swellings of Jordan? They have thrown away the opportunities of youth, they have withheld their prime from the service of Christ, and now, in the sere and yellow leaf, they have no hope of a better resurrection. Salvation is barely possible, and mercy counts the few remaining hours. It is the last chance left to the sinner, and the flood is for a moment held back. The young die, and the middle-aged. We know not how near they may be to this danger line; but in reference to the aged sinner there can be no doubt. There is but a step between him and death. As angels see him, as infinite compassion regards him, as the telegrams from earth are recorded in eternity, he is at the danger line—that line which, if passed, leaves no hope to the impenitent soul.

Letters to a Young Preacher.

MY DEAR NEPHEW: You say I am quite severe on bearded *young* preachers, and the older ones are guilty of the same thing, and if it is wrong in one class it ought to be wrong in the other. But you must remember I do not object to the wearing of a beard, but to the *manner* of wearing it. The older preachers do not wear the mustache *alone*, but always in connection with the rest; and to this I offer no objection, *Except when the mouth is covered.* *Then* it is abominably indecent; for no one has a right to sit at my table and nauseate my family with the disgusting sight of soup clotted in his mustache, and milk and coffee dripping from it. Nor has he a right, by licking gruff with his tongue, like a cow in her stall, or sucking it in with his lips, like a pig at his trough, to make sights and sounds unsuitable to the refinements of a gentleman's dining-room. Nor has he any more right to defile the wine of the sacrament by dipping his filthy beard into it than by dipping his dirty fingers into it. In administering the Lord's Supper this upper lip tolly has forced me more than once to change the cups, for mere cleanliness' and decency's sake. During the reign of any fashion whether coat-tails are cut *shadbelly* or sack, long tail or short, whether beard is cultivated on all the field or only in patches—there is always margin enough between slovenliness and foppishness for piety to express itself in a style at once pure and inoffensive. See that no man despise *you* and your ministry for a want of common sense in this matter.

The next thing I wish to speak of is the *manner in which you talk with preachers.* Conversation with them is a great privilege and a great pleasure—perhaps the greatest pleasure we have in social life. But just because this is so we are liable to abuse it, and run into vice. You can talk more freely with the brethren than with any other class, but you must guard this freedom or it will expand into licentiousness. Of course you will never, anywhere, in any company, under any circumstances, indulge in obscene words. I trust you are too much of a *gentleman* for *that* degradation; and hope that your *religious* instincts are true and prompt enough to cause you to avoid the company of a foul-mouthed man as you would the presence of satan himself. Nor will you make, nor hear others make, statements that involve a charge against the moral or ministerial character of a brother, unless you intend to bring it to the notice of that brother, or lay it before Conference. Tittle-tattle of this kind you will perhaps hear quite often. But duty is plain, and unless you do your duty in one of the above ways you become a *slanderer*, for all *such small talk is of the nature of slander.* The *special* point, however, to which I wish to call your attention is this: Never speak in dispraise of the work and sermons of other men, *nor in praise of your own.* You will be tempted on this point on account of your collegiate training, and because of the encomiums passed upon you when you were admitted to Conference. The way the P. E.'s and the D. D.'s have petted you college boys for the last few years is well-nigh enough to turn all your heads into gas-bags. Bishop, this young man has a very fine mind, is thoroughly educated, was distinguished in his class, graduated with honor, writes well, speaks well, will be a tower of strength. All he wants is time and opportunity. *Will go anywhere.* One is reminded of young mothers whose little ones are each the prettiest, smartest and sweetest that ever appeared in babydom, ancient or modern, and is confidently expected to be president, a governor, a congressman, a doctor of medicine or something else glorious. Flattered from the start, they very soon come to think of themselves more highly than they ought to think; but somehow or other, when the chance of illustrating these splendid talents is given, we do not hear of them at all. They frequently turn out to be far inferior to their more obscure cousins and neighbors. Just so with the young preachers. For years and years we have been hearing of a race of giants, and, when these young men have stepped into the arena, have watched with anxious solicitude to see the exhibition of amazing strength and prowess; but, alas, have watched in vain. For many whom we expected, from the prophesies, to realize in themselves these gigantic dignities have proven to be only pigmies, and very small ones at that. The *colossuses* have grown smaller by degrees and beautifully less, until at last they have disappeared at the vanishing point of utter littleness. Much of this has come, no doubt, from the fulsome praise of "the fathers." Unless *the fathers* are in a kind of chronic dotage, I cannot see why they do so, for only harm comes from such flattery. I thought, my dear boy, that *your* head was slightly swelled after Conference. Hope I was mistaken. Vanity is the besetting sin of the clergy, and whenever a minister of them get together it is nearly certain to show itself either in boastful commendation of their own performances or in disadvantaging criticisms upon the work of others. Old preachers are not entirely free from this, and young ones are far more guilty. But it *ought not to be so*, because a genuine gospel sermon is not, like a lecture or speech, the sole product of the *human* intellect. It contains, as *essential* to it, a *divine* element, the Holy Ghost himself being an intelligent agent both in its conception and delivery. In preaching a man is, by no means, as hard-shellism teaches, a mere passive instrument, like Balaam's ass, whose mouth was divinely filled; but he is a conscious agent, striving to know and proclaim God's will. And yet without the co-operative presence of the Holy Ghost he is nothing more than sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. A sermon, therefore, is the *joint production* of the spirit of man and the Spirit of God; and hence, when preached, God as really and truly delivers himself upon the congregation as the preacher does. This is as clearly a fact of personal consciousness and observation as it is a doctrine of the Bible. Moreover, this principle of divine and human co-operation is true of every form of Christian work—preaching, praying, singing, giving, working, etc. Then how dare a man so intimately associated with his Master, in such conscious relationship of personal sympathy, of reciprocal love and confidence, of mutually complemental effort, boast of his own doings?—tell how splendidly *he* preached, how eloquently *he* prayed, how *he* made the people cry, how they praised and feasted him, and made him presents, and paid him up, and want him back, and asked for him? Is this not a vanity that not only ignores the agency of God in his own work, but actually denies him his place and honor and rights by daringly arrogating all to self? Does not such flippant boasting degrade the holy office of preaching to the level of public lecturing or acting? And yet, sad to say, you will hear much of such vain and foolish conversation. "Where, then, is boasting? It is excluded. By what law? Of works? Nay, but by the law of faith." Yes, the law of faith—the life of Christ in the soul shuts out all such "superfinity of naughtiness." Abstain from it as you would from death, for it will surely end in death.

Affectionately,

YOUR UNCLE JOHN.

Letter from China.

Sister S. B. Thomas, to whom the following letter is addressed, has kindly furnished it to us for publication. It will be read with interest and with profit.

MY DEAR SISTER THOMAS: By the last mail a letter was received from you to Bayoung, which she will answer herself very soon. I have not written you since she joined the church and made an open profession of religion. She has made rapid improvement in her studies, and is very earnest in everything she undertakes. We look forward to the time when she will become an active worker for the Lord among the poor, degraded women of China. We can only look to our schools for women to engage in this work. We cannot find them among the people; if so, it is but seldom the case. The girls from the schools established by the different missions are prepared for the work of teaching when they leave the schools, and in many cases, personally known to us, they become most efficient workers. Our trust is in the Lord, the God of Israel. He worked wonders for his people in ages past, and he is working in a wonderful manner in this great stronghold of satan. At our prayer meeting of missionaries this afternoon we had an account given us, by a dear missionary brother who has been laboring for years on the Island of Formosa, of the blessed work of grace now going on in that island. His account of it made our hearts burn within us, and with our whole soul we give all the glory to God. Hundreds are reading the blessed word of God with great delight and joy. The humble peasants, who would never learn the Chinese character, have learned to read the Roman letter, and are now able to read the Bible in the Roman letter. The missionary is able to go from house to house, teaching the people to read the Scriptures, and the joy of the people seems unbounded. I have not been an advocate for teaching the Roman letter except in our schools; but now I am determined, if the Lord gives me grace and strength, to teach it everywhere, and give the Scriptures to the people in a character which they can read and understand. That has been a great drawback to us in China. The great mass of the people cannot read, and will never learn their own characters on account of the great difficulty attending it; whereas they can learn the Roman letter in a few weeks or months, and can with a little effort soon be able to read any part of the Bible. With the blessing of God upon our efforts, great good will be done. Pray for us, my dear sister, and I pray the Lord to pour out a rich blessing upon you, and make your last days days of joy and true happiness in the Lord. We have been greatly cheered from time to time by your kind and welcome letters, and if we are not spared to see you on this earth, we shall hope, through grace, to meet in the heavenly land. Letters from dear friends in America have of late gladdened our hearts, and we are assured of their prayers and good wishes.

Now I must close for the present, and with an earnest request for your sincere prayers for this work in China, I remain

Yours in Christ,

J. W. LAMBUTH.

The *Congregationalist* has reason to believe that more revivals are now in progress than for a long time.

Expository Preaching.

This style of preaching is becoming more and more common. The word of God as the sword of the Spirit is the true weapon. Dr. Taylor, in his seventh lecture at Yale Divinity School, speaks as follows of the advantages of the expository method:

As to the advantages of this method: 1. It brings both preacher and hearer into direct contact with the mind of the Spirit and of God. This should be the minister's great aim, and, thus speaking, he will speak as one having authority. Whatever his other powers, he must clothe himself with his peculiar power—*the word of God behind him.* Thus only can he make man feel that it is *God* with whom they have to do. 2. It secures variety in the ministrations of the preacher. It will prevent the setting forth of favorite themes only. It will secure that variety in unity which is the charm of the Bible. Thus Romans, Galatians and James present us each a different feature of justification.

The neglect of expository preaching may explain in part short pastorates. The merely topical preacher wears himself out in drawing too exclusively from his own resources. Let him take a look at the Bible, or the discourses of Jesus, or the meditations of David. 3. The preacher will thus be compelled to treat subjects from which he would otherwise have shrunk, but which need setting forth if he would declare the whole counsel of God. By the expository method he can touch every class of men, and every man, too, without seeming to have gone purposely out of his way to do so. He will be led to preach on *every* great theme—not his favorite ones only—and to give each truth its own proportion. Thus, too, such valuable books as Deuteronomy and Nehemiah would no longer be neglected. 4. The promotion of biblical intelligence among our people will be another advantage. Right here the knowledge of many church-goers is seriously limited; and in these days of the rapid increase of new books we need more and more to exalt the Bible, the fountain of all truth, whose instructions give strength and stability to character. 5. A final advantage is that in the process of preparing his expository discourses the preacher will acquire a great store of materials which he can use on other occasions, and will have constantly suggested to him fresh subjects for topical sermons. This I have found true in an eminent degree in my own experience.

Education as Capital.

Chancellor Haven, writing in the *Methodist* about boys and the record of college graduates, says:

"The Wesleyan University alumni record has a brief history of all the alumni of that college from its foundation in 1833 to 1874, of whom more than one thousand were alive at the date of publication, and of them only fourteen were classified 'superannuated,' or for other reasons out of employment."

I have been connected with three universities sixteen years of my life, and have seen about eight hundred young men graduate from college, and do not know now of five out of the whole number, alive and well, who are not making a comfortable living. Of them I do not know of one who "feeds on unbuttered crusts," or who is in a condition fairly described by that figure of speech. Nearly all the penny-liners whom I have seen, doomed to earn a scanty subsistence by the lowest kind of literary work—if long persisted in—were not college graduates, but men who, without education, had simply picked up just about enough practical ability with the pen to do that and nothing more.

I have known many college graduates to begin with such work, but never one, unless he was intemperate, long to remain in it. I have known a large number to enter into business of various kinds, some starting at the bottom—mechanical, mercantile, agricultural—but never one who did not find his education profitable to him, in the lowest practical money-getting sense of the word.

I am aware that there are some rich men's sons in our large cities sent to college rather than choosing a course of thorough study, who dally about home after graduation, and fail to accomplish much for a long time, but always, I believe, simply from the want of sufficient motive power to go to work; and, I am constrained to believe, usually doing much better than those same men could have been induced to do without an education.

The fact is, education is capital, and the best kind of capital in this country. To test the question, depend on no man's opinion, not even on mine, but consult the records of the alumni of any one of our colleges, and abide by the actual facts.

Rev. G. H. Wells, writing to the *Southern Christian Advocate*, March 31, concerning the union revival meetings recently held in Charleston, S. C., says:

"I have no doubt this good work will go on in each charge, and great results will yet follow. All the churches participating in the work have been greatly blessed. At Trinity we have secured twenty-seven by profession; and our membership is revived, greatly encouraged, and working with a new spirit of consecration to God. To me personally it has been a period of great labor, but also of unspeakable joy. I can only say, with the psalmist: 'Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless his holy name.'

Pray for us in this dear old city, that while we suffer many things, and endure great poverty and trial, we may be strengthened, settled, perfected, and many children be brought to his eternal glory.

Flattery is like base coin—it impoverishes him who receives it.

Dr. Pierce's Ninety-Second Birthday.

On Friday, March 24, says Dr. Kennedy, editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, the venerable Dr. Pierce completed his ninety-first and entered upon his ninety-second year. In accordance with family usage, long observed, the anniversary was celebrated by a gathering of the dear "old doctor's" descendants, who spent the day in joyous reunion, and feasted together at a sumptuous board. Accepting a kind invitation to join the family on this interesting occasion, we boarded the Macon and Augusta train at half-past five A. M., and in a few hours, through the courtesy of the gentlemanly conductor, we were dropped at the gate of "Sunshine," the happy, hospitable home of Bishop Pierce, and his son-in-law, Bro. Turner. The genial smile and hearty hand-shake of the Bishop greeted us as we stepped from the train, and we were conducted immediately to his father's chamber. Having passed a restless night, and being sadly prostrated by a most exhausting cough, his appearance gave painful emphasis to the feebly uttered remark: "I am very near heaven." Though we had several times been with Dr. Pierce when extremely ill, we never saw him when he seemed so near his end as on this morning, and we could not dismiss grave apprehensions that the worn veteran might close his long pilgrimage on this anniversary of its beginning. With that wonderful power of recuperation, however, which has so often restored him to comparative health from the very grave's mouth, his system responded promptly to the tonic influence of the society of friends and loved ones, and before the company dispersed he was comfortable, cheerful, and talked with considerable ease, to the edification and delight of all who stood at his bedside. In almost any other case it would be utterly unreasonable to indulge an expectation of further service from one so aged and prostrate; but in the light of Dr. Pierce's unique history we do not regard it an irrational hope that he may reach Baltimore in May, and, if not stand, in place, as our leading messenger to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* of April 7 announces a change of proprietors, the paper having been purchased by several responsible and well-known laymen of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Rev. Samuel K. Cox, D. D., has been called to the editorial chair, and Dr. Poisal has consented to continue his services as agent and editorial correspondent. We heartily welcome Dr. Cox to the brotherhood of the quill, and trust that he may find his labors agreeable and abundantly useful.

We give a paragraph from the new editor's salutatory:

Esteeming the power of the press as second only to that of the pulpit, we shall enter upon the duties assigned us with the profoundest conviction of their grave responsibility, and depending upon divine guidance and aid in their faithful performance. We trust that at no time shall we be betrayed into any utterance foreign either to the spirit or genius of our holy Christianity. Toward our brethren of other denominations we shall seek to manifest a large and liberal charity, and to maintain the *entente cordiale* among our confreres of the press.

A HIDDEN THING TO LIGHT.—A correspondent of *Zion's Herald*, Boston, the organ of New England Methodism, says the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, writes, as known whereof he affirms, about a certain "secret council" at Round Lake. It seems there was hugging in public and plotting in private. The letter throws light in a dark place. It says:

"At the Round Lake camp meeting last summer a secret council was held, composed of the leading men of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, the Zion Church and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, then present at the camp meeting, for consultation on the question of Methodist unity. They even went further, and proposed the forming of a union commission to take charge of the financial affairs of the new church."

We see from a late number of the Albany *Register*, Albany, Ore., that the ladies of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Albany, Ore., recently gave an entertainment by which sufficient funds were raised to pay off the church debt. The same paper informs us that the pastor, Rev. T. B. White, is engaged in a protracted meeting. God bless our friends in Albany, Ore., and the pastor and his family especially.

It is with great sorrow that we are called to record the death of Edward McGehee Burruss, only son of the well-known and esteemed Christian gentleman, John W. Burruss, of Woodville, Miss., who died several years ago. Edward McGehee Burruss died at the Cliftwood plantation, parish of West Feliciana, on Sunday, April 2, 1876, aged thirty-three years.

Rev. Christian Keener and his bride spent the past week in our city, on a visit to his old home and father's house. We congratulate them on their happy and auspicious union.

The Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States will be held in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, commencing May 17. The delegates will number about five hundred clergymen.

TO

The Property Owners and Citizens

OF

THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In a very few days we shall be called upon, in accordance with law, to vote for or against a proposition to assess the property of this parish one-half of one per cent. per annum for four years, to aid in the construction of the New Orleans Pacific Railway, a great enterprise now being rapidly pushed forward from Shreveport on Red river to the northern part of the state.

This road, when completed, it is undisputed, will restore to our city a very large proportion, if not all of the lucrative trade which has been diverted into other and alien channels; will stay the ominously downward tendency of real estate of the parish, now almost without saleable or reimprovable value; will ensure a return of profitable business to our merchants, traders and manufacturers; will furnish remunerative employment to thousands of educated young men, who are now languishing in enforced idleness and undeserved poverty, and will double the present rates of wages almost by skilled and unskilled workmen, by [illegible] of every description, longshoremen, draymen, day laborers, and the many other classes of workmen, unclassified, who get their bread in the multifarious occupations of society.

It is upon them, if it appears to us which we, suffering and despondent people, are called upon to give or to ask ourselves, is just that we shall consent to assess ourselves half of one per centum per annum for four years, with every reasonable prospect of the flattering results described, if we refuse so to do, with the moral certainty of witnessing a permanent loss of [illegible] far greater depreciation of our property, more ruinous diminution of our wealth, and ultimate depopulation of the city.

[illegible] the only question to be that really is presented to the people presented. It is not whether the citizens of Caddo can pay the [illegible] per cent. per annum for four years and if they will receive stock in the road, [illegible] control of it, or not; whether it will, or will not, pay a satisfactory return on the money; or whether any other [illegible] could be made. It is not whether the [illegible] is a good or a bad investment. It is simply whether the citizens of this parish will consent to assess themselves in the trifling sum of one-half of one per cent. per annum for four years, in order to secure the construction of a railroad which will restore to our city and to our parish the trade which has been diverted from us, and which will enable us to compete successfully with other cities for the trade of the country which is naturally tributary to us.

Shall we do this? Shall we consent to assess ourselves in the trifling sum of one-half of one per cent. per annum for four years, in order to secure the construction of the New Orleans Pacific Railway, which will restore to our city the trade which has been diverted from us, and which will enable us to compete successfully with other cities for the trade of the country which is naturally tributary to us?

Farm, Garden and Household.

Thoughts for the Month.

COTTON-PLANTING.

Late-planted cotton grows off better than early-planted, but in localities where the seasons are short it is important to plant early, to secure maturing of the crop. In such cases the plant may be pushed off by supplying it with easily-assimilated food, immediately within reach, as by soaking seed in stable-manure water and rolling in plaster, or rolling in ammoniated fertilizers, or applying small quantities of these say fifty pounds in the drill with the seed. The non-ammoniated dissolved bones or acid phosphates must not be used for this purpose, as they will injure the seed. Cotton should be planted very shallow—*one inch* is ample depth. But, dry weather prevailing, it may not come up if the seeds are so near the surface.

LATE CORN.

As soon as cotton is planted, bottom corn should be put in, if the land is dry enough. Last year we adopted the plan of planting a rather narrow bottom in *checks*, running the rows *diagonally* across in both directions, and were much pleased. The rows were of good length, that the *edges* could be plowed much better, and the hoe work was greatly reduced. By running the rows up the slopes on each side more or less dirt was washed down, and the bare places filled up. It facilitated also the planting of peas, which were dropped between the hills of corn in the water-furrow of the second plowing, and were thus readily covered by the next plowing.

UPLAND RICE

should be planted this month to get it out of the way of the May birds, and to insure sufficient length of season for maturity. Highland rice is liable to be *cheated* by dry weather, and fortunately, unlike corn, it will wait, if given an early start and it is very apt to get through.

SWEET POTATOES

Be sure to have slips ready by the first of May, watering the beds freely if necessary, and covering them during cold nights.

GROUND PEAS AND CHUFAS

should be planted this month. For the former select land that will not crust readily, that the young fruit may find no difficulty in penetrating the soil; if it does not it will perish. Manure as for cotton. Chufas will grow on any kind of soil—a moderately sandy one seems to suit them best. Plant in rows two and a half feet apart, and make hills one foot apart in the drill.

The chufa is not a grass proper, but grows under similar conditions, and ought to have the same kind of manuring—that is, one in which the ammoniacal element predominates. Cotton seed would doubtless be excellent. We have had very numerous applications for chufas this season, from parties desirous of planting them; and we hope some of our readers will make it a point to raise a lot for sale, and advertise them next fall. All the friends of hog-raising ought to encourage their cultivation.

MILLET AND FRILLED CORN

should be planted the latter part of the month—it may be done later, but the early crops are the surest. It is useless to plant these crops on any but excessively rich land. If a piece of good land is plowed and harrowed about the first of May, so as to kill the spring weeds, crab grass, will usually come up very thick, and yield an abundant crop of first quality hay, *without the cost of seed*. The hay is easily cured, very nutritious, and highly relished by stock. It is strange our farmers do not utilize this plant more extensively. It might be well to try the plan of sowing cow-peas to come up with the grass—the two combined would make still better hay.—*Southern Cultivator.*

MANURE FOR GRASS.—No crop gets less attention than grass. If manured at all, it is only incidentally with some other crop—rarely by itself alone. Corn, wheat and barley get the manure, and when seeded the young clover takes what is left. After this, if the field be pastured, the droppings of animals left in lumps over the field are all that the lands get till plowed again. This is considered improving the soil—and it is. No matter how much manured, clover is a benefit, and, whatever else he may do, the farmer who sows and grows clover is making his farm better. What, then, might not the result be if the same care were taken of the clover field as of other crops? It does not need cultivating; the long, deep reaching roots mellow and pulverize the soil as nothing else can. If the clover grows thriftily, the top acts as a mulch, shading the ground and keeping it moist. A crop of two tons or more of clover, which, plowed under or cut for hay, can hardly fail to leave the soil better than it was before. It should be the farmer's aim to grow the largest possible crops of clover. A slight dressing of gypsum—one hundred pounds per acre in early spring—often produces wonderful results. But if a farmer has to use well-rotted manure the scrapings of barnyards, &c., the time to apply it. Clover is often injured by the frost and thaws getting under it, and a very slight covering of manure will afford a great deal of protection. Rich earth from the corners of the fences is well worth drawing a short distance to young clover, provided the ground is hard and firm. If the field is not to be mowed next season, coarse manure can be used.—*Country Gentleman.*

SWEET OIL FOR THE BITE OF POISON.—A farmer writes: "It is now over twenty years since I heard that sweet oil would cure the bite of a rattlesnake, not knowing that it would cure other kinds of poison. Practice and experience have taught me that it will cure poisons of any kind, both on man and beast. The patient must take a spoonful of it internally, and bathe the wound for a cure. To cure a horse, it takes eight times as much as for a man. One of the most extreme cases of snake-bites occurred eleven years ago. It had been of thirty days' standing, and the patient had been given up by his physician. I gave him a spoonful of the oil, which effected a cure. It will cure bloat in cattle caused by fresh clover. It will cure the sting of bees, spiders or other insects, and persons who have been poisoned by a slow, running vine called ivy."

TO CHECK THE BORER.—Scoop out the ground, funnel-shape, some three or four inches from the base of the tree, to the depth of the first surface root, and clear out all gummy ooze with a knife, and kill borers in sight, and then fill the space you have dug out with coarse, dry salt—rock salt, if possible, or that from refuse fish brine is good and cheap. The weather will dissolve this gradually, and what is made liquid thereby will enter worm-holes in sufficient quantity to "salt out" the borers without injury to the tree, which takes its nourishment at the extremity of its rootlets and far away from the trunk—where the salt is.—*Rural World.*

The commissioners of the Centennial assume that 700 head of cattle will cover all desirable entries, and apportion stalls upon that basis—270 to Shorthorns, 110 to Channel Islands, 70 to Devons, 90 to Holsteins, 70 to Ayrshires, and 70 to other pure breeds. Dwight and fat cattle to be admitted irrespective of breed.

"What is the interior of Africa principally used for?" asked a teacher of a pupil. "For purposes of exploration," was the reply.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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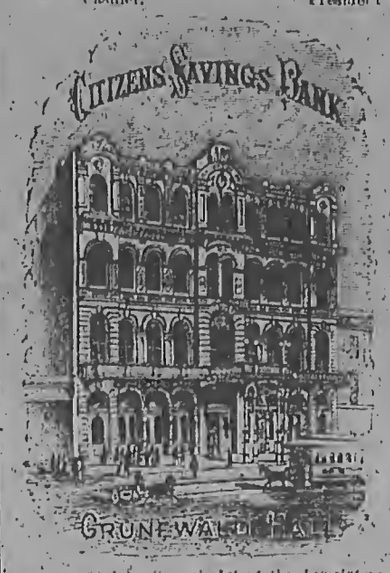

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Importer of and dealer in Plumbing and Fitting materials, Bath Tubs, Pumps, House Fittings, etc. Paints mixed ready for use. For the New Beauty, Elevated Open Range, and Hearth and Home Cooking Stove.

Scientific.

—While excavating for the foundation of some new buildings in The Verulam road, St. Alban's, London, the workmen engaged have dug up a number of ancient urns, two of which have, with care, been tolerably preserved. The best specimen is made of common clay, and is 7¼ inches in height, and 8 inches in diameter. The contents of the urn were fragments of bone, and one human patella of the right knee. Another urn, of a light-colored clay, was found to contain fragments of a human skull, as far as could be ascertained, together with fragments of clay glass and a small iron nail. An English journal says the balance of evidence is in favor of their being British, in which case the date of their construction must be before A. D. 449.

—Prof. Lielegg gives some details of the method by which damasked metal plates are manufactured. From forty to forty thin sheets of gold, silver, copper, and different alloys, are placed one upon another, in a certain order, and welded together at the edges, so that the whole forms a single thick plate. By the aid of lines of different forms, conical or semi-conical, the plate is then pierced with holes, the sides of which appear, in consequence of the difference in the colors of the sheets, formed of circles, triangles, squares or hexagons. The plate is then submitted alternately to hammering and rolling, until it becomes very fine and the holes have completely disappeared. The concentric figures are thus stretched at the same time that their parallelism is preserved, and the result is an almost innumerable quantity of straight, broken and oblique lines, which do not cross one another, and are distinguished by a variety of colors—a variety which may be still further increased by dipping in certain acids.

—From time to time we have taken note of discoveries of plants in China and Japan that seem to have counterpart in some of our own species. A recent observation of this kind refers to *Strathiopteris Japonica*, which is closely allied to our well-known fern, *Strathiopteris Germanica*. It is worthy of remark that where this correspondence exists the species as represented here are not very numerous; as, for instance, Staphyllea, Magnolia, Liriodendron, Cynanchum, Alnus, and so forth. There is no doubt some important meaning to these facts, that is waiting to be worked out. Some paleontologists contend that, if the bottom of the Pacific ocean could be searched, many a "link" at present missing would doubtless be found. If it were known to be a fact that the Pacific ocean was formed by a tremendous subsidence of the land, within a comparatively recent period, then we could imagine that some of the great centers of plant growth had been swept away, and that a few families that had extended some individuals to a considerable distance from the center of the circle—that is, Asia and America—were thus able to continue a representation, though the great bulk were swept away. But this is, of course, mere supposition and not science.

—The question of a preservative cheaper and at the same time more serviceable than alcohol, is a very practical one. Prof. Verrill has made numerous experiments in years past, and this summer, in connection with Prof. Rice, has made numerous experiments with various chemical preparations, with two main objects in view: first, to improve the method of preserving specimens for museum purposes or to devise new methods; and, second, to ascertain the best means of killing, in an expanded state, species that ordinarily contract badly when put directly into alcohol. Numerous and beautiful preparations of sea anemones and medusæ in a state of nearly complete expansion were made by slowly adding a saturated solution of picric acid to a small quantity of sea-water, in which they had been allowed to stand. "When fairly dead they were transferred to a pure saturated solution of the acid, and allowed to remain from one to three hours, according to size, etc. They were then preserved in alcohol of about sixty to seventy per cent., for permanent preservation. The alcohol should be renewed after a day or two, and this should be repeated until the water is all absorbed from the specimen." Hydroid polyps and jelly fishes can be beautifully preserved by placing them alive in the acid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Take Pleasure in Announcing
THAT I AM NOW OPENING THE
LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE
STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Gent.'s Furnishing Goods
Ever before offered in this market.
It is unnecessary to supply a want long felt by Merchants who are in the habit of ordering their goods in New York, by keeping constantly on hand a
Full Supply of Domestic
and other goods at NEW YORK PRICES FOR CASH. Buyers can get their goods home within from twenty-four hours, thereby saving from ten to twenty days' time.
All orders will receive same date as received, and the goods guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect.
Very respectfully,
SAMUEL E. ROYD,
105 and 107 Gravier and 12 Common Sts.
Sold only for CASH as low as in any market in the country.

PRAYER AND ITS
REMARKABLE ANSWERS
A GRAND BOOK FOR AGENTS.
One Agent writes "Took 40 orders in 3 days." Another orders 100 books, taken in 4 weeks time. Another says "I have had selling I ever canvassed for." Rev. E. P. Goodwin, says "I know of nothing on the subject of prayer which is better adapted to meet the practical wants of the people." For territory and terms address HUBBARD BROS. PUB. CO., 720 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ATTENTION!
M. ANDRIEU,
No. 139 DUMAINE STREET, 139
Manufacturer-Made Shoes at $3.50 a Pair.
Custom-made Boots and Shoes of all kinds and styles, made of the very best material and workmanship, and at less prices than any other store in the city. Keeps all kinds for Gent.'s, Boys', Ladies' and Children's wear.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LUCIUS BUSH, of Lafourche. JOHN B. LEVERT, of Iberville.
BUSH & LEVERT,
COTTON & SUGAR FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
31 PERDIDO ST., NEW ORLEANS.

MARTIN WEYDIG,
No. 170 POYDRAS ST., NEW ORLEANS,
MANUFACTURER OF
SADDLES, HARNESS AND HOSE.
Firemen's and Military Equipments made to order. Dealers in all kinds of Leather and Rubber Hose. Leather and Rubber Pipes, Suctions and Fire Buckets, Horse Sheets and Blankets, Lap Dusters, Buggy Robes, Fly Nets and Whips, and all kinds of Saddlery Hardware. Country orders promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

R. BRODERICK,
CISTERN MAKER,
Nos. 132, 134 AND 136 JULIA ST.,
Between Camp and Magazine, New Orleans.
Constantly on hand an assortment of Cisterns. Second-hand Cisterns constantly on hand. All orders promptly attended to.

COAL.....COAL.
H. & C. TYLER,
9.....CARONDELET ST.....9
will sell Pittsburg, Anthracite and Cannel COAL, in quantities to suit customers, at the lowest market rates.
H. & C. TYLER.

CHEAP AND CHOICE FAMILY GROCERY.
D. MORIARTY,
Nos. 249, 251, 253 and 255 Poydras St.,
Head of Poydras Market.
A constant supply of Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries. Puget Green and Black Teas a specialty. Goods delivered free of charge, and satisfaction in quality and price guaranteed.

ANDREW J. AIKEN, JOHN W. WATT.
AIKEN & WATT,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
16 Union Street, New Orleans, La.
Special attention given to orders for the purchase of all descriptions of Produce, Agricultural Implements and Plantation Supplies.

NEW LEATHER STORE.
A. F. RICAU,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
French and American Calf, Kip, Morocco and Sheep Skins,
Shoe Findings, &c.
36 CHARTRES ST., NEW ORLEANS.
Country orders promptly attended to.

WILLIAM VELDEN,
DEALER IN
WOOD, COAL AND ICE,
Corner Philip and Prytania Streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Men and Boys kept on hire free of charge.

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,
OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND PRICES,
At Low Figures for Cash.
Country Merchants and Planters will do well to examine stock before purchasing elsewhere.
H. MUMME,
No. 91 Magazine Street, and
No. 64 Dryades street.

JOHN A. CAIRNS,
GENERAL ENGRAVER,
101 CANAL STREET.....101
Wedding and Visiting Cards boards engraved and printed.
Special attention given to Crests, Monograms, etc., etc. Jewelry and Silverware marked artistically.

ADOLPHE J. LEROY,
BOOK-BINDER, RULER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
92 Camp Street, 92
(Over James A. Gresham's) New Orleans.
Music Books and Periodicals bound in any desired style.

F. B. HARDON,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
Nos. 27 and 29 Chartres Street,
Bet. Canal and Custom-house,
NEW ORLEANS.

MRS. FRICKE & WILLIAMS (over Bradyshaw & Adams) wish to inform the community that they are in constant receipt of the LATEST FASHIONS. Their style and fit cannot be excelled, and their punctuality can be testified by their customers. Ladies would do well to call early with their Holiday Dresses in order to have ample time to display their taste in pearl gray, something elegant and tasty. Prices always moderate.
MRS. FRICKE & WILLIAMS.

WILLIAM EBERT,
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
And General Housesmith.
Iron Railings, Tomb Railings, Fences and Verandas of all kinds made to order, also Iron Shutters, Doors, Window and Door Gratings.
129 and 131 Magazine St., Cor. Girod.
Box 21 Mechanics' Exchange.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,
COR. CANAL AND ROYAL STS.,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS
AND SILVERWARE.
Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner. Goods sent C. O. D. and returnable if not suitable. Everything guaranteed to be as represented.

D. H. WALLACE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
70 Carondelet St. 70
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Will give special attention to the sale of Cotton and other Produce, and will fill all orders for goods of every description at lowest cash prices.

JOS. H. WOLFE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
59 CARONDELET ST., 59
NEW ORLEANS.
Liberal cash advances made on shipments of Cotton.

KIRSHEDT & RIENVENU,
MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
HEAD STONES, TABLETS, MANTELS CEMETERY RAILINGS,
And all Kinds of Marble Work
124 CAMP STREET 120
New Orleans, Louisiana.

THE DOMESTIC
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.
WILCOX & GIBBS' celebrated Twisted Loop-Stitch Sewing Machine, always ready and in order Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines.
M. S. HEDRICK,
83 Chartres street, New Orleans.

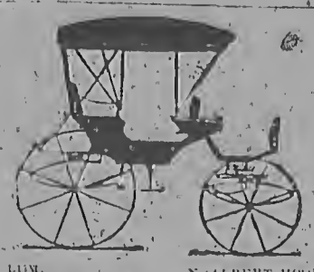
COAL.....COAL.....COAL.
B. D. WOOD & BROS.,
106 Common St., opposite City Hotel.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of COAL. Pittsburg Coal delivered by boat-load or less on the coast, and shipped in casks or in bulk at lowest market rates. City trade supplied.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CRESCENT MACHINE
AND BLACKSMITH SHOP,
Corner of Foucher and St. Joseph Sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
JOHN BLACKADIER, Iron Turner, Planer and Screw Cutter, constructs new Machinery, and gives personal attention to repairs on Machinery of every description. Prices to suit the times.

E. RATELLE,
DEALER IN CARPETINGS,
608 MAGAZINE STREET.....608
Bet. St. Andrew and Josephine, New Orleans.
Floor Oil Cloths, China Matting, Window Shades, Tidies and Piano Covers, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Marseilles, Table and Enameled Oil Cloths, Bordings, Plus, Gimps, Glasses, Hair Cloth, Bed Ticking and Sprigs, etc.

MISSISSIPPI SHIP TIMBER, LUMBER AND WOOD YARD, foot of Lyon street, and foot of Dufossat street, Sixth District, New Orleans' limits. No. 154 Schoolcraft, between Laharpe Valliere and Bordeaux streets. L. CARIO, Superintendent. Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Cypress and Pine Mast Sticks and Spars of all sizes and lengths. Square Walnut, Oak, Ash, Pine, etc., also all kinds of Lumber, Cypress Shingles, Staves, Barrel Headings, Pickets, Clapboards, Firewood, etc., by wholesale and retail. Bills sawed to order in Pine or Cypress. Direct communications to Box 259, New Orleans Postoffice, or Box No. 22, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange.



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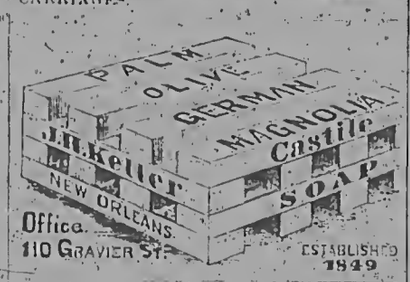
J. A. LUM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC.,
162 Gravier and 13 Union Street.
A SPECIALTY MADE OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.



FELIX LEGENDRE.
LANGE & LEGENDRE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Office and Warehouse: 17 TOULOUSE STREET
New Orleans, La.
Refer to Schmidt & Argote, Wholesale Grocers, New Orleans; Hines, Dunn & Co., President Levee Steam Cotton Press, New Orleans; Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans; Germania National Bank, New Orleans; Bank of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.; Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.; Bank of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.; Hon. Felix Legendre, St. James; Felix E. Pochelu, St. James.

JOHN L. ADAMS. JAY L. ADAMS. WM. H. BENSON.
JOHN L. ADAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS, LARD, OIL, ETC.
Nos. 43, 45 and 47 Peters Street,
(Formerly New Levee street.) New Orleans.

LOUISIANA STEAM SASH, BLIND
—AND—
DOOR FACTORY.
ROBERTS & CO., PROPRIETORS
391, 393, 395 and 397 Gravier Street,
Country orders solicited. New Orleans.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. CHAS. E. KELLS & DR. H. VIET,
DENTISTS,
12A PAUPHINE STREET 12
First door from Canal, New Orleans.
Teeth extracted without pain, under the influence of Nitrous Oxide Gas.
Artificial Teeth inserted.

A. L. TUCKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Late of Franklin, St. Mary Parish, La.)
160 COMMON STREET, 160
Up Stairs, New Orleans.

REMOVAL.—ACARD. Dr. Holmes gives notice to his patrons and the public generally that he has removed his office from No. 7 Carondelet street to No. 11 CARONDELET street, where he has been successful for the past eight years in the treatment of all diseases of the mouth and teeth. Dr. Holmes has been a resident of New Orleans for the past thirty years, and has the confidence of the community at large. His professional services may be relied upon that no pains will be spared in order to give the best satisfaction. Dr. Holmes is always to be found at his office.
J. B. WALKER, D. D. S.

JAMES W. BARNUM,
SURGEON DENTIST,
508 MAGAZINE STREET 508
Near the Market.
NEW ORLEANS.

DR. C. J. BICKHAM,
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE
619 Magazine St., Corner of Jackson,
NEW ORLEANS.
Office Hours—Eight to three, A. M. and three to five P. M.

DR. J. J. LYONS,
NO. 219 CARONDELET STREET
Between Julia and St. Joseph,
New Orleans, La.

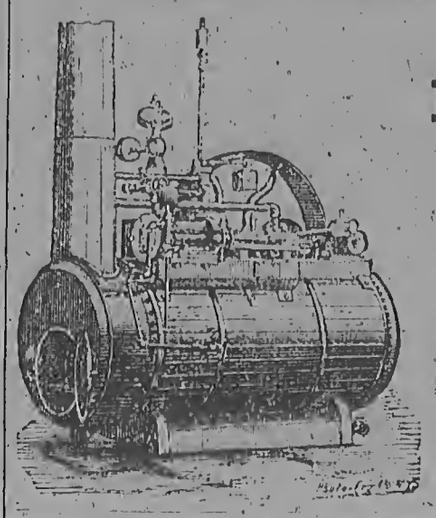
K. F. MERRICK. formerly Chief Justice Louisiana. O. W. RACE. W. R. FOSTER.
MERRICK, RACE & FOSTER,
ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS
AND SOLICITORS,
Corner of Camp Street and Commercial Place,
NEW ORLEANS.

"IRON-CLAD PAINT."

WE MANUFACTURE under Green's Patents, from the purest and hardest Iron Ores, such as are used in furnaces for making Pig Iron. It is Fire, Water and Weather-Proof. The best, most economical and durable Paint known for ROOFING, IRON WORK, OUT-BUILDINGS, FENCES, BRICK WALLS, etc. Agents wanted. Send for circular and price list.
EMPIRE IRON-CLAD PAINT CO.,
70 W. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FIRWEIN is the name of a new remedy mentioned in the *Journal of Materia Medica* for January as particularly valuable in Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all affections of the throat and lungs; those of public speakers, and gives several cases of cure.

MISCELLANEOUS.



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Portable Engines.
5 TO 15 HORSE POWER.
B. J. WEST,
SOLE AGENT,
115 and 117 Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST, ETC.

MOURNING GOODS.
WE CLAIM THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO OUR
LARGE STOCK OF BLACK GOODS,
WHICH IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY ARTICLE.
PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE ABOVE.
D. H. HOLMES,
153 Canal and 15 Bourbon Streets, New Orleans, La.

PHILIP WERLEIN,
NOS. 78, 80, 82 AND 84 BAUDIN ST., NEW ORLEANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC, ETC.
The best PIANOS AND ORGANS, such as the Chickering Pianos, Mason & Hamlin Organs, Estey Pianos and Organs, Woodward Pianos and Organs, Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos, Mathushek Pianos, Bradbury Pianos, Decker Bros. Pianos, Sterling Pianos, Kimball Pianos, Wheelock Pianos, Fischer Pianos, Guild, Church & Co. Pianos, Estey & Co. Pianos, Cabinet Organs, Parlor Organs, Church Organs, Chapel Organs, Reed Organs, Pipe Organs, Violins, Violincellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionets, Cornets, Trombones, Accordeons, Harmonicas, Drums, Tambourines, Triangles, Cymbals, Sheet Music, Music Books, Strings, Etc., Etc., at the lowest prices in the South. No trashy pianos or organs kept. Every instrument sold carefully warranted to be as represented, and to give satisfaction.

MISFIT CARPETS.
Good Second-Hand and Misfit English Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Etc., very cheap at the Old Place.
112 FULTON STREET, N. Y.
SIDE ENTRANCE OPPOSITE FULTON STREET PRAYER MEETING.
Goods Sent to Any Part of the United States Free of Charge.
SEND FOR A PRICE LIST.

French Millinery and Berlin Zephyr Worsted.
MME. ROSA REYNOIR,
No. 9 CHARTRES STREET, NEAR CANAL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
IS NOW OPENING a fine assortment of the latest and most fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Shapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Velvets, Silks, Crapes, Laces, Ornaments, Etc., Etc., which she is receiving direct from the most Fashionable Houses in Paris and New York, and is offering at the Lowest Prices. MME. R. R. would call the attention of ladies to her assortment of Ladies' Hats, Misses' Hats, Children's Hats, Infants' Caps, Etc., which she is offering at prices that defy competition. MME. R. R. would also call the attention of ladies to her stock of Zephyr Worsted, which she is selling at 50 cents per ounce, and warranted to be the best in the market. MME. R. R. would call the attention of ladies to her stock of Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Crapes, Laces, Ornaments, Etc.,

New Orleans Markets.

OFFICE OF THE
New Orleans, Tuesday, April 11, 1876.

COTTON.—During the past week the daily condition of our market, New York and Liverpool was as follows:

Wednesday.—Our market, irregular; sales, 2,400 bales. New York, dull; sales, 639 bales. Liverpool, tending down; sales, 8,000 bales.

Thursday.—Our market, firm; sales, 7,500 bales. New York, firm; sales, 796 bales. Liverpool, quiet; sales, 8,000 bales.

Friday.—Our market, owing to rain, but little done; sales, 1,000 bales. New York, steady; sales, 1,082 bales. Liverpool, dull; sales, 6,000 bales.

Saturday.—Our market, quiet; sales, 3,600 bales. New York, quiet; sales, 291 bales. Liverpool, tending down; sales, 5,000 bales.

Monday.—Our market, demand fair; sales, 3,850 bales. New York, quiet; middling, 13¼c. Liverpool, decline of 1-16d.; dull and easier; sales, 7,000 bales.

Tuesday.—Our market, demand fair; sales, 4,000 bales; at the close demand fell off. New York, quiet; middling, 13 7-16c. Liverpool, heavy; middling, 6¾d.; sales, 5,000 bales.

Estimated stock on hand to be disposed of, about 126,500 bales, some of which is not being offered, and some not yet sampled. World's cotton supply, April 7, 2,959,917 bales, against 2,877,308 bales same date last year.

DAILY OFFICIAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	8	9	10	11	12	13
Thursday	8	9	10	11	12	13
Friday	8	9	10	11	12	13
Saturday	8	9	10	11	12	13
Monday	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tuesday	8	9	10	11	12	14

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Flour—Middling.

	Middle.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	12	12	12
Thursday	12	12	12
Friday	12	12	12
Saturday	12	12	12
Monday	12	12	12
Tuesday	12	12	12

The receipts proper at this port since the first of September, exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, are 1,319,558 bales, against 1,358,875 bales to the same date last year, and the increase in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest mail dates, as compared with last year, is 616,969 bales. The increase by the reports per telegraph, is 618,701—3,885,597, against 3,266,896. In the exports from the United States to foreign countries, as compared with the same date last year, there is an increase of 146,125 bales to Great Britain, of 87,502 to France, and of 286,740 to other foreign ports.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875, bales .....
Arrived past three days .....
Arrived previously .....
For additional bales for past three months from city gin-ning, to send cotton at mar-ket, smaller bales made at ... Epics from larger, and loose ... from presses .....

Exported past three days .....
Exported previously .....
Consumed at Lafayette Avenue & Carondelet .....
Burned .....

Stock on hand and on shipboard .....

The crop of sugar and molasses is well nigh in, and the demand is almost confined to our grocery trade, who buy according to daily demand. We notice that our sugar sheds are well patronized. We quote market dull for sugar: Inferior 5 7/16c., good common 7 to 7¼c., fair 7½ 7¾c., prime 7¾c., choice 8¼c., yellow clarified 9 9¼c., white clarified 9¾ 10c. Market dull for molasses at 32c. for centrifugals; reboiled plantation 48c.

POULTRY.—Western-grown chickens sell at $7@7.50, young $3@4.50, ducks $3@4.50, geese $6@8, turkeys $1@1.50 ₰ dozen.

EGGS.—The market is bare and there is a good inquiry for them. Western would command 18@19c., Louisiana 20c. ₰ dozen.

ESCULENTS AND GREEN VEGETABLES.—The supply of potatoes and onions is large and the demand remains limited; prices are easier for buyers. Apples are scarce. No demand for sour krout and plenty on hand. Good demand for cabbages. Potatoes—Russetts, Early Rose and Peerless are selling at 50 75c., according to quality, Peerlesslows $1@1.10. Onions—Choice red $1.00@1.25, choice yellow and silver-skin $1.50@1.75. Choice apples $5@5.50 ₰ bbl. Sour krout is quoted nominally $2.50@3 ₰ bbl. Cabbages sell at $5@6 ₰ bbl.

MONETARY.

The banks are well supplied with greenbacks, and no difficulty is found by first-class houses obtaining all the discounts asked for; but dealers are quite cautious, and refuse proffered loans for want of confidence in the profitableness of investments. All paper, 9@10 per cent.; gilt-edged, 8 per cent. per annum.

Gold opened on Tuesday at 113¾@114 against 113 at New York, and after a limited business closed at the opening rate in both markets.

No sales of silver have been reported. American half dollars are now quoted at 102@103 currency, and Mexican dollars at 90 gold.

REPORT OF STATE OF THE RIVER AT SEVERAL IMPORTANT POINTS.

	Low Water.	Feet in Channel.	Change in 24 hours.
Pittsburg			
Lodiey			
Nashville			
Chunks			
St. Louis			
Cairo			
Memphis			
Vicksburg			
New Orleans			

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11, 1876.

Texas beeves, choice, ₰ head .....
Texas beeves, first quality, ₰ head .....
Texas cattle, second quality, ₰ head .....
Texas cattle, third quality, ₰ head .....
Western beeves, ₰ head .....
Sheep, first quality, ₰ head .....
Sheep, second quality, ₰ head .....
Milch cows, choice, ₰ head .....
Milch cows, ₰ head .....
Calves, ₰ head .....
Veal, ₰ head .....

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers, ₰ doz.	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps, ₰ doz.	3 00	4 00
Cultivators, Hiam, and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	30 00	35 00
Shovels and spades, ₰ doz.	6 00	14 00
Axes, ₰ doz.	9 00	15 00
Shovel plows, ₰ doz.	3 00	5 50
Hall do., with cutters, ₰ doz.	9 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow, ₰ doz.	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's, ₰ doz.	120 00	425 00
R. J. West's corn mill, ₰ doz.	200 00	— —
Thibaud's corn and pea planter, ₰ doz.	45 00	— —
Cotton planter, ₰ doz.	45 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse, ₰ doz.	85 00	75,00
Wagon, four-horse, ₰ doz.	160 00	145 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein, ₰ doz.	85 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse, ₰ doz.	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon, ₰ doz.	— —	200 00
Ox wagon, ₰ doz.	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete, ₰ doz.	115 00	— —
Cane cart, ₰ doz.	110 00	145 00
Tongue cart, complete, ₰ doz.	— —	120 00
Plantation cart, ₰ doz.	— —	85 00
Bagasse cart, ₰ doz.	65 00	75,00
Iron, ₰ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	5
Sheet	4½	5
Nail rods	8	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₰ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	11 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₰ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₰ M feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 6
Shingles, ₰ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionably higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₰ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 16 to 18 by 20	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₰ lb.	9	10
Paris Green, ₰ lb.	— —	60
Pat. Dryer, ₰ lb.	12	14
Whiting, ₰ lb.	— —	3½
Putty, in bladders, ₰ lb.	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₰ gal.	— —	70

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₰ lb.:		
Western, choice	— —	— —
Goshen, gilt-edge	45	50
Coffee, ₰ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18	19
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21	22
Java, choice	30	31
Candles, ₰ lb.:		
Star, sheeting brands	— —	17½
Chocolate, ₰ lb.:		
Cocoa	20	21
Sweet	35	37
Canned Fruits, ₰ doz.		
Peaches, Strawberries, Pineapples	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₰ bbl.		
Best K D	2 00	2 00
Cheese, ₰ lb.:		
Western factory	13	14
N. Y. cream and Edam dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits, ₰ kit	— —	3 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits, ₰ kit	— —	3 00
Mackerel, in barrels	— —	15
Flour, ₰ bbl.:		
Superfine	— —	6 25
XX	7 50	8 00
XXX	8 00	8 25
Choice XXX	8 50	9 00
Choice family	9 00	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₰ lb.	10	10
Dried peaches, ₰ lb.	9½	10
Raisins, ₰ quarter box	— —	1 50
Raisins, ₰ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₰ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₰ bunch	1 00	1 00
Crackers, ₰ lb.:		
Soda	— —	8
Butter	— —	8
Sugar	— —	8
Assorted	9	12
Oil:		
Coal oil, cans, best	24	26
Lard oil, barrels, best	80	90
Lard oil, barrels, No. 1	75	85
Lard oil, parcels, best	1 00	1 10
Molasses, in barrels:		
Refined	40	45
Syrup, open kettle	55	60
Syrup, strip	50	55
Half barrels, 10 gallons	— —	— —
Rice, ₰ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	6½
Ordinary	— —	7
Fair	— —	7½
Prime to choice	— —	8
Soap, in boxes, ₰ lb.:		
Family	7	8
Castile	12	14
Starch, ₰ lb.	— —	8
Salt, ₰ sack		
Table	1 90	1 95
Coarse	1 60	1 65
Sugar, in boxes, ₰ lb.:		
Loaf	— —	— —
Crushed	— —	— —
Powdered	— —	— —
Extra C	— —	— —
Yellow C	— —	— —
White coffee A	— —	— —
Granulated	— —	— —
Spices, ₰ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	15
Pepper	— —	25
Cloves	— —	40
Cinnamon	— —	40
Tea, ₰ lb.:		
Black, fair to good	50	1 00
Green, fair to prime	50	1 00
Tobacco, ₰ lb.		
Common, to medium	40	50
Fine, to choice	60	1 00
Cavendish, 1 lb cakes	50	60
Cavendish, ½ lb cakes	55	65

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₰ bushel		
Yellow	— —	— —
White	— —	— —
Oats, ₰ bushel	50	55
St. Louis or Galena	— —	— —
Black seed	— —	— —
Red Rust proof	— —	— —
Bran, choice, ₰ 100 lbs	— —	— —
Hay, ₰ 100		
Prime timothy	90 00	95 00
Choice mixed	80 00	85 00
Cotton Seed Meal	30 00	32 00
Cow Peas, ₰ bushel	1 25	1 40
Corn and oats	1 00	1 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon,		
Long sides	— —	— —
Shoulders	— —	— —
Sides, clear rib	— —	— —
Sides, clear	— —	— —
Plain sugar cured	— —	— —
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl.	20 00	21 00
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders	— —	— —
Hams	— —	— —
Clear sides	— —	— —
Rib sides	— —	— —
Lard, ₰ lb.		
Tierces	— —	— —
Cans	— —	— —

BAGGING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
Jute, ₰ yard	— —	11
Hemp, ₰ yard	— —	13
Twine, ₰ lb.	— —	— —

WOODENWARE AND CORDAGE.

Buckets, ₰ doz.		
Painted two-hoop	— —	— —
Cedar brass hoop	4 00	— —
Tubs, ₰ set		
Painted, three hoop	— —	— —
Cedar, brass hoop	— —	— —
Brooms, ₰ doz.		
Common	— —	— —
Choice	— —	— —
Rope, ₰ lb.		
Manilla, No. 1	— —	12
Cotton	— —	— —
Sisal	— —	— —

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₰ lb.		
Sole, hemlock	— —	— —
Sole, oak	— —	— —
Harness	— —	45
Calf skins, French	75 00	75 00
Texas rough, ₰ lb.	24	26
Fertilizers, ₰ ton		
Stevens's raw bone superphosphate	— —	— —
Stevens's dissolved bone	— —	— —
Cotton Seed		
In bulk	— —	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₰ yard		
Sea Island, 36 inch	— —	— —
Sea Island, 40 inch	— —	— —
Bleached Domestic, ₰ yard		
Cambric finish	— —	— —
Fine Heavy	— —	— —
Calico, ₰ yard		
Common, printed	— —	— —
Fancy, Victoria & Hall	— —	— —
Ticking, ₰ yard		
Common	— —	— —
Fancy	— —	— —
Osnaburgs, ₰ yard		
Common	— —	— —
Fancy	— —	— —
Stripes, ₰ yard		
Checks, ₰ yard		
Denims, ₰ yard		

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Full line of goods, ₰ pair	40	12 00
Common calf boots, ₰ pair	— —	3 00
Fine calf boots, ₰ pair	— —	5 00
Fine calf brogans, ₰ pair	2 50	3 00
Common brogans, ₰ pair	1 50	2 00

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Religious Notices.

THE District Conference for Brandon district, Mississippi Conference, will convene at Newton station, Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, on Thursday, June 29, and will include the first Sunday in July. Bishop Paine will preside.

The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Robert S. Woodward, of Brandon station.

Pastors will please inform themselves fully as to the condition of their charges, so as to be able to answer the questions indicated in chapter 2, section 3, page 51 of the Discipline.

We would kindly urge upon all ministers and delegates, the importance of attending this Conference. WM. H. LAIR, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—The Mobile District Conference will convene at Milton, Fla., on Friday May 26, at nine o'clock A. M. The district stewards will meet at the same time and place.

Preachers in charge will please read section 3, Discipline, page 49, and be ready to report as therein required. To the seventh division of this section we beg to give special prominence.

S. H. COX, P. E.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MOBILE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Franklinton	Apr. 1, 2
St. Paul	8, 9
Whistler	15, 16
Grand Bay and St. Elmo	22, 23
Mount Pleasant at Hollow Creek	29, 30
Pollard and Blackwater, at Juniper Grove	May 6, 7
St. Francis street and City mission	13, 14
Pensacola	20, 21
Warrington, at 7 o'clock P. M.	21, 22
Milton and Yellow River mission	27, 28
St. Stephen's and Deer Park	June 3, 4
Eastern Shore, at Sidneys	10, 11
Citronelle, at Mount Vernon	17, 18
Bladon, at Bladon Springs	24, 25

S. H. COX, P. E.

PRATTVILLE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Prattville station	Apr. 1, 2
Autaugaville circuit, at Bay Creek	15, 16
Lowndesboro circuit, at Circus	22, 23
Pleasant Hill circuit, at Farmersville	May 6, 7
Mowbery circuit, at Tomkinsville	13, 14
Marion station	20, 21
Newberry circuit, at Church	27, 28
Summerville and East Selma	June 3, 4
Cherokee circuit, at Pine Level	10, 11
Sparta circuit, at Concord	17, 18
Randolph circuit, at New Prospect	24, 25
New Providence and Scarborough, at Pleasant Grove	July 1, 2

A. A. BOWDEN, P. E.

MARIANA DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Quincy circuit, at Clay Bank	Mar. 25, 26
Bethlehem circuit, at Asbury	Apr. 1, 2
Newton circuit, at Newton	8, 9
Big Creek circuit, at Pleasant Grove	15, 16
Marianna station	22, 23
Carrabelle mission, at Carrabelle	May 6, 7
Tennessee River circuit, at Mount Zion	13, 14
Holmes Valley circuit, at Moss Hill	20, 21
Chipley mission, at Bethel	27, 28
Florida District Conference	June 10, 11

RUSSEL D. MOORE, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

SUMMIT DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Magnolia and Osyka	Apr. 1, 2
Summit, at Mount Hebron	8, 9
Osyka circuit, at Water Holes	15, 16
Franklinton, at Hamilton	22, 23
Hazlehurst, at Hazlehurst	May 6, 7
Natchez City, at Orphanage	13, 14
Natchez, at Port of Ar	20, 21
Roxie circuit, at Mount Ar	27, 28
Meadville	June 3, 4
Amite circuit, at Bethel	10, 11
Fort Vine	17, 18
East Bayou, at Mount Bethel	July 1, 2

WOODVILLE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Woodville	Apr. 1, 2
Centreville	8, 9
Wilkinson circuit, at Macedonia	15, 16
Bayou Sara, at New Hope	May 6, 7
Laurel Hill, at Pleasant Chapel	13, 14
Fort Adams, at Bethel	20, 21
Red River	27, 28

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

BUDDE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Franklin	Apr. 1, 2
Rayville	8, 9
Monroe	15, 16
Oak Ridge	22, 23
Winnsboro	May 6, 7
Delhi	13, 14
Bayou Sara, at New Hope	20, 21
Port Hudson	27, 28
Jackson	June 3, 4
Louisiana	10, 11
Woodville	17, 18
Pine Grove	July 1, 2

W. CARTER, P. E.

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$1 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.
6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.
10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.
18 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.
4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.
1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.
1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.
1 00 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.
1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.
1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.
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The new postal law permits parcels weighing four pounds or less to be sent by mail, at the rate of one cent an ounce, so that parties ordering less than $10 worth can have their purchases sent to them through their postoffices at a very slight expense. Parties sending to us for samples should be careful to write their names and address as plainly as possible, and where they desire packages sent by mail they should make provision for the postage, unless the order exceeds $10, when it will be forwarded at our cost. **The Postage on Parcels must be Prepaid.**

Goods sent **C. O. D.** to all points where the **Express Company or Packets have Agents.**

As a Matter of Accommodation we will purchase articles outside of our line, which are confined to **Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,** but we do not pay the freight thereon unless the order for **Dry Goods** exceeds $10. For instance: If a party orders a piece of cotton, $6, and a hat, $5, the order would not be entitled to have the freight paid by us; but if the order was for a piece of cotton, a dress pattern, $5, and a hat, or any other article not in our line, $10, the freight would be prepaid on the whole. We make no charges for purchasing articles to a limited extent, and always do the best we can for our patrons.

Articles not corresponding to order can be **Returned at our Expense.**

Should we not be able to fill the order the money will be **Returned at our Expense.**

We make no charge for **Cases, Baling, Strapping, Drayage or Insurance.**

Orders should be addressed to the firm to insure prompt attention.

The personal attention of one of the partners given to country orders.

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TWENTY YEARS,

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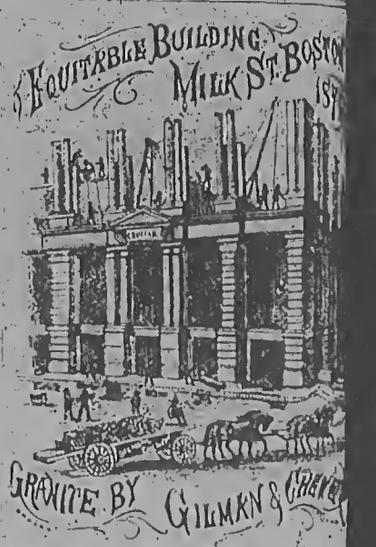

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PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1876. NO. 16.

SABBATH MORNING.

BY REV. J. B. TOWNE, D. D.

Holy, holy, holy morn!
When creation first was born—
When the Earth from chaos sprang—
When the Star of Morning sang,
And the finished temple stood
Beautiful, for all was good
Man, in innocence arrayed,
Then his simple worship paid;
Praise was then his whole employ—
All his notes were notes of joy.

Holy, holy, holy morn!
Lo! a new creation born!
Christ hath burst Death's iron bars
Shout again, ye Morning Stars!
Peace on earth, good will to men—
Strike, ye Angel harps again!
Man redeemed!—his ransom paid!
Christ has full atonement made!
Let the charms of the skies
Hail the day that saw him rise!
Let the Earth, from labor free,
Keep the holy Jubilee!

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Judge ..., of the United States Circuit ... at Baltimore, sustained the demurrer in the cases under the enforcement act. The demurrer took ground that the enforcement act ... neither appropriate legislation ... constitutional. The court stated ... the demurrer was sustained in ... sequence of the recent decisions ... the Supreme Court in the Grant ... case, and ordered the prisoner under indictment—fifty-eight in ... ber—to be released. Similar ... is expected to be taken by all ... courts wherein the enforcement ... are pending. This was done ... consultation with high authorities here.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Both of ...wart's establishments will remain ... until Saturday, except for ... ing and necessary book-keeping ...poses. Business will be resumed ... Saturday, as usual, under the ...rm of Judge Hilton and Mr. ...ey. Judge Hilton remarked that ... were seven thousand persons ... the pay-roll of the firm, and that ...dden stoppage of such a business ...ld be a great calamity.

...Y. Stout, Shoe and Leather ..., gave $80,000 to Washington ...versity, Georgetown.

...TRO, Ill., April 12.—The peach ... of southern Illinois, if no more ...y frosts occur, will be a decided ...ss. Only a small portion of ... have suffered thus far. The ...y red are all destroyed, but the ...r varieties are uninjured. The ...t prospects are poor, but on the ...ng and timber lands the crops ... be as good as usual.

...MPHIS, April 13.—A gentleman ... Bolivar county, Miss., reports ...ee levee broke on Monday night last ...t of Duck Ridge Landing, and ...h he left the crevasse was two ...dred yards wide and washing at ... ends.

...is will overflow the country be...en Lake Bolivar and the river ...luding Catfish Point, William ...on's country, and the upper end of ...hington county.

When this gentleman left a crevasse was expected at Utopia.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Great crowds ...ected at an early hour in the ...hborhood of the late A. T. Stewart's house, to witness the funeral ...ession. All along Fifth avenue ...tators were stationed in windows ... on the steps of houses. The vast ...mbiage were orderly and subdued. A small police force in front ...e residence of the deceased kept ... the crowd, and only allowed ...e to enter the dwelling who were ...ished with tickets of admission. ...e funeral procession started from ...Stewart's house about 11:30 A. ... The body lay in state all the ...ning, and was visited by fully ... thousand people. It was sup...ed on a bed of flowers nearly two ... high. Other floral decorations ... superb, and could hardly be ex...ded in magnificence. The coffin ...s covered by black velvet, and ... the inscription on a plate of ... gold, with gold handles, and ...y gold fringe three inches deep ...round it. The casket was lined ... white silk, and the body was ...ed in a suit of black cloth. ...al gifts were presented by Mrs. ... Dix, Robert W. Stewart and ...rs.

...shop Potter and Rev. Dr. S. H. ... read a brief funeral service at ...use before the body left. After ...ervice the employees were al...d to enter and take the last look ...e deceased. They passed at the ... of about forty-five to the minute, ... at this pace it took nearly an ... and a half to get through. The ... was then lifted, and the pro...on moved down Fifth avenue to ...h street, and across the latter ...oughfare to the church. The ...ge numbered two hundred cars, ... and extended a long distance. ...e preparations at the church had ...commenced early in the morn... The floral tributes there were ...ificent. The catafalque was at ...wer end of the main aisle, and ...ted of a mass of flowers. Large ...ds of ticket-holders outside the ...h, clamoring for admission, re...d the utmost efforts of a strong ... force to restrain them. Dele...ns were present at the church ... the Merchants' National Bank ...nion League Club, ...

...rteen ushers were in attend...all of whom had been detailed ... the clerks employed by Mr. ...art in his Tenth street store, ... the funeral services at the ...h the body was committed to ...ault.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The will of ... Stewart, filed in the surrogate's ... this afternoon, bequeaths his ...rty and estate to his wife, Cor... M. Stewart, and her heirs for... and appoints Judge Henry Hil... to act in behalf of the estate and in managing his affairs. As a mark of regard, Mr. Stewart bequeaths to Mr. Hilton the sum of $1,000,000. He appoints his wife, Judge Hilton and William Libbey his executors. The subscribing witnesses to the will are William P. Smith, William H. White and E. B. Marcy, M. D. The will bears the date of March 27, 1873. He directs his executors to pay out the following gifts as legacies:

To George B. Butler $20,000, to John M. Hopkins $10,000, to A. K. P. Cooper $10,000, to Edwin J. Denning $10,000, to John Green $10,000, George H. Higgins $10,000, to Henry H. Rice $5,000, John Debrot $5,000, to Robert Prather Roe $5,000, Hugh Connor $5,000, Dodge $5,000, William Armstrong $5,000, William P. Smith $5,000, to Sarah and Rebecca Morrow $12,000 annuity in quarterly installments during their joint lives, and also the house No. 30 East Thirty-Ninth street, and the furniture therein; to Ellen B. Hilton $5,000. In a codicil he makes the following bequests to be paid from his estate: To Charles P. Clinch, Anna Clinch, Julia Clinch, Emma Clinch, Sarah Smith and her daughter, Cornelia S. Smith, $10,000 each; and to Anna, Emma and Julia Clinch the house and lot No. 115 East Thirty-Fifth street, and the furniture therein. To all employes who have been in his service over twenty years he leaves $1,000 each, and to those over ten years $500 each.

He hopes that his plans for the welfare of his fellow-men will be faithfully carried out by his executors.

A letter appended to Mr. Stewart's will, dated March 29, 1873, and addressed to his wife, contains the following in regard to his intended public charities: "It has been and is my intention to make provision for various public charities, but as any scheme of the kind I propose will need considerable thought and elaboration, and have made my will with the codicils in their present shape, to guard against any contingency, knowing I may rely on your supplying all deficiencies on my part, I hope and trust my life may be spared, so that I may complete the various plans for the welfare of our fellow-beings which I have already initiated; but, should it be ruled otherwise, I must depend upon you, with such aid as you may call about you, to carry out what I have begun. Our friend Judge Hilton will, I know, give you any assistance in his power, and to him I refer you for a general understanding of the various methods and plans which I have at times, with him, considered and discussed."

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Babcock was indicted to-day, with Harrington and others, for complicity in the safe burglary conspiracy. The affair occasions great excitement among the District ring.

NEW YORK, April 16.—His majesty, Dom Pedro, of Brazil, accompanied by the Empress and suite, attended divine service at St. Patrick's cathedral this morning. The Emperor and Empress were given seats in the sanctuary within the railing. Solemn high mass was celebrated, and Vicar General Quinnan, on behalf of Cardinal McCloskey, who is sick, welcomed their majesties to this country, and congratulated them on their prosperous voyage. He prayed that the remainder of their journey would be equally auspicious and happy. Large crowds assembled both inside and outside of the church to catch a glimpse of the imperial visitors. After church they were driven through Central Park.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The President signed the silver bill to-day. Many letters with money have been received at the treasury, to be exchanged for silver. It is not generally known that silver will be given only for fractional currency, not for legal tenders or national bank notes.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—A letter from Bolivar county, Miss., says the levee broke in front of Col. Wade's plantation on Friday evening, about a mile below Duck Ridge crevasse. The water gushed through with frightful velocity, and it was with difficulty Mrs. Wade and her daughter were rescued. The whole of this alluvial region is being submerged.

MCCOMB CITY, Miss., April 17.—At 1:30 yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the foundry of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad, spreading and consuming the tin and boiler shops. The blacksmith, machine and pattern shops were on fire; also the round-house. By the very utmost exertions of the employees and a fire engine the buildings were saved.

GALVESTON, April 17. A Galveston *News* special from Brownsville, dated the sixteenth, says a government force occupied Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, and demanded of Gov. Corales whether he pronounced for Diaz. Corales is at San Fernando, together with the State Legislature. Gen. Escobedo reached Monterey yesterday with six hundred government cavalry.

The revolutionists are exacting forced loans from the merchants at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. Consular officers are understood to be endeavoring to obtain military assistance to resist it.

Diaz seized several hundred stand of arms in Matamoras yesterday.

FOREIGN.

RIO JANEIRO, April 11. Yellow fever is raging with unusual violence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13.—The Levant *Herald* reports the plague increasing at Bagdad, where, on March 26, thirty new cases and ten deaths were reported.

LONDON, April 14. The striking colliers in South Yorkshire and Derbyshire now number thirty thousand.

Weather fair, but still cold. The recent snow was the heaviest of the winter, and in some parts of the country the heaviest in many years.

Fellow-Citizens:

The undersigned, who have hitherto been and are now acting as directors of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company, would respectfully invite your attention to the following explanation and appeal:

We accepted the places we fill, and elected of our number the necessary officers to discharge all needful duties, without any immediate benefit or hope of future reward, beyond what all believe every citizen will derive, viz.: his just proportion of the returned prosperity we sanguinely anticipate to follow the completion of the railroad. Circumstances, however, have compelled us to deviate from our original plan for construction of the road, and, instead, to rely upon the public spirit, the self-denial and the patriotism of our fellow-citizens to impose a burden upon themselves slight as compared with the magnificent returns they may expect when this great work shall have been accomplished, when it will be forever owned here, and built and equipped without a dollar of debt on it.

Now we hold there is little or no difference of opinion among our fellow-citizens as to the necessity of a road to draw hither, at the earliest possible moment, the immense trade now diverted from us, which, in one product alone, is, we believe, correctly set down at seven hundred thousand bales of cotton a year, which at reasonable valuation exceeds $30,000,000; and as there is universal unanimity among our diversified population on the subject of a road, it appears to us that every objection to an enterprise so vital to our commercial salvation will disappear if the following suggestion meets the approval of our fellow-citizens and is acted upon:

We propose that the various public bodies representing the commerce, the mechanical arts and the other industrial interests of the city shall select representatives to visit the New Orleans Pacific railway, inspect the works in every part so far as it has gone, and on their return choose two suitable accountants to examine the books and vouchers of the company, and make a minute report of the same for the satisfaction of every one.

The Cotton Exchange, Merchants' Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, Clearinghouse, Board of Underwriters, Mechanics' Association, Laborers' Association, Stevedores', Longshoremen's and Clerks' Associations, in fact representative men of every organization for the commercial and industrial development and advancement of our city should, in our opinion, come forward at this critical juncture in her affairs and lend their influence in carrying out the suggestion we make in order to satisfy all parties whether or not this great public work of our people is being carried out in accordance with their wishes, and for the best good of all parties who have the welfare of this great city deeply at heart.

If the voluntary or involuntary subscribers to this great public work should, after a more thorough examination of the affairs of the company by the committee chosen, decide that any change in the board of direction would be advisable for the public interest, there is not one among our number that will not cheerfully step aside, resigning our charge into other hands.

Our sole aim is to connect New Orleans with a region capable of furnishing to it, immediately or in the early future, an immense reciprocal trade, without which we are firmly persuaded our great city will continue to lose its wealth, its importance, its prestige, and, above all, its reputation, of inestimable value and consideration.

There should be but one rivalry in this community: that of each endeavoring to outdo the other in resolute and enlightened exertions for the promotion of public and social interests, and in this spirit we make this appeal.

JULIUS WEIS,
ALCIDE MOUTON,
ADOLPH SCHREIBER,
J. H. KENNARD,
W. B. SCHMIDT,
LOUIS SCHNEIDER,
CYRUS BUSSEY,
EMORY CLAPP,
GEORGE JONAS,
J. A. GARDNER,
E. L. RANLETT,
H. KENNEDY,
E. B. WHEELOCK.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1876.

An improvement, says the *Churchman*, has been introduced into bookbinding, which will be welcomed by the clergy and Sunday school superintendents who are forced to witness the rapid destruction of Sunday school hymnals, text books and library books by careless scholars. By this new process books are sewed with wire, so that it is almost impossible to tear them apart. The Riverside Press has secured one of the costly machines for this work, and the first book to which the process has been applied is the Rev. C. L. Hatfield's "Sunday School Hymnal and Service Book."

As though there were not Smiths enough already, they have started a "Smith Manufacturing Company" in Connecticut.

Letter from Bishop Wightman.

KEY WEST.

Since my visit to this island, four years ago, there has been considerable improvement in many respects. New houses have been erected, among them a large and handsome public school building; new streets have been opened; shops have multiplied; the second Methodist church has been finished inside, and newly painted outside, and makes a very neat appearance; the parsonage of the First church has been enlarged; the merry voices of children are heard in the streets in the afternoon, and their kites are flying on all the highways. The population is set down in round numbers at 11,000, of which 4,000 are whites, 4,500 are Cubans, white and colored, and the residue American and Bahama colored. A large business is done in the manufacture of Cuba tobacco into cigars. Quite a fleet of small schooners find employment in the sponge business and in fishing.

On Wednesday night I attended the regular weekly service of the Methodist Cubans. It is held in Bro. Fulwood's church. Fifty odd persons were in attendance. The meeting was opened by a young Cuban brother, an exhorter—Henriquez Someillan—who read a chapter of the New Testament in Spanish, gave out a Spanish hymn, which was well sung, the organ leading, and then a prayer in the same language. A short address followed, and then another, quite animated, by a young brother, Aurelio Silvera. The pastor of the church then introduced me to the audience, and requested "el Obispo" to say a few words—which he did. Someillan interpreting. How I wished I was mistress of the sonorous Spanish tongue for an occasion so deeply interesting to me! Bro. Fulwood followed, and the meeting was closed with another hymn in Spanish, and the benediction in English.

I witnessed a very solemn and impressive baptismal service in the same church some days after. Bro. Fulwood has so far acquired a knowledge of Spanish that he can read readily the baptismal, marriage and burial services from our Spanish Book of Discipline. He married a Cuban couple while I was on the island, but I did not witness the ceremony. He is called upon very often for offices of this sort. Here were developments within a year or two of profound import. Forty or fifty of this West India population, some of them persons of culture and elegant manners, brought into the fellowship of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—refugees from their native soil, coming in contact for the first time with a Protestant civilization, breaking away from the superstitions, throwing off the control, and defying the magisterial authority of the Roman religion; best of all, seeking and finding in Christ pardon, peace, the witness of God's Spirit, and the answer of a good conscience within. Sister C. Valdez was the first to join the Methodist Church. I never looked at her placid, intellectual face without emotion. She cannot speak English, is a somewhat elderly lady, of respectable connections in Havana, and has been here a year or two. She was a sincere religionist according to the rites and beliefs of the Roman Catholic Church, in which she was for many years striving to find settled peace of mind. Here was very much Martin Luther's case over again: "I knew God only as a judge and an avenger; and when the name of Jesus was mentioned I did not think of one whose attractive loveliness should draw me to him, but of one from whose presence I should flee, and from whose omniscient eye I should try to escape. I dreaded the very name of Christ. In all my religion, there was a background of terror." But, as in his case, so in hers—justification came by simple faith, without any sacerdotal offices, and the joy of a conscious salvation filled her heart. She has found, what she never knew before, full satisfaction to all the longings and questionings of a sincere soul inquiring after truth.

I was much interested also in the case of Aurelio Silvera Cordova, the young brother who took part in the Cuban prayer meeting. He is a fine-looking young man, about twenty-one years of age. He was a student in the Royal University of Havana, and had taken his degrees in some of the departments charged with sympathy for the rebellion. Mr. Silvera found it necessary to leave Havana. He came to Key West, where he was soon after joined by his father, a gentleman of handsome property and respectable standing in the legal profession. Aurelio was brought to Christ as a personal Savior probably through the instrumentality of Diez, a saintly man, who acted as a colporteur for a few months last year, and died greatly lamented. He joined our communion, and is now a licensed exhorter. He is a fluent speaker, with graceful gesticulation, warmth, tenderness and impressiveness in his public addresses. His father and mother have both joined the church with him. Aurelio is a hard student, and if he lives and continues faithful will be apt to make his mark upon the future Protestantism of his native island.

We have another quite promising young man, a licensed exhorter—Henriquez Someillan. He is about the same age as Silvera, speaks English fluently, and has had the advantages of some years or two of instruction in one of our Southern schools. His father was arrested and sent to Spain, and afterward liberated, and now lives at Key West. Someillan joined the Methodist Church last year, and has been studying theology with Silvera, under the instruction of Bro. Fulwood. He has fine capabilities of usefulness, and certainly a very inviting field of opportunities.

After a careful consultation with Bro. Fulwood I heartily sanctioned the plan of establishing a mission school for the Cuban population, and had the pleasure of inaugurating the enterprise on Washington's birthday. We place at the head of this Miss Annis Pyfrom, a lady of admirable qualifications. Her family were Wesleyan Methodists on one of the Bahama group of islands, and she was reared from childhood in the "nurture of the Lord." They have been living in Key West for some years. Miss Pyfrom speaks the Spanish language fluently, has fine cultivation and excellent administrative ability, and has long desired to devote herself to some such field of usefulness. She will be assisted by Aurelio Silvera in the higher departments, and by Sister Valdez in the lower. Arrangements are made for instruction in instrumental music, if there is a demand for this. A hall has been rented in a central part of the town, and seats and desks furnished for fifty pupils. With devout prayer, and some half dozen brief addresses, the enterprise was started. Quarterly reports of its condition and progress will be made to the Foreign Board of Missions. We need very much a house of worship for the Cuban population. If God furnishes the preachers, may not the Mission Board, aided by the church, furnish the means for its early erection?

It is fortunate for us that we have as superintendent of this mission, which aims at far-reaching ends, a man so suitable as Bro. Fulwood—with large views, great industry and strong influence. In a few months more he will be master of the Spanish language. I suppose I may affirm that he has the respect and confidence of the whole Cuban population on the island. He is the right man in the right place. His devoted wife and accomplished daughter give him valuable aid in his important work. In this house I saw the only "surprise and donation visit" I ever witnessed. At the close of the Cuban prayer meeting to which I have referred, while standing in the drawing-room of the parsonage conversing with some friends, I was quite astonished at seeing a man enter, rolling a flour barrel, at that time of night, into a parlor. Immediately behind him came a boy with a large basket filled with sundry articles for the table. Then another and another; and then I caught the meaning of the thing. It was as great a surprise to the pastor as to myself, and I had to make a little speech of thanks for him to the kind friends who had done the thing so very handsomely.

The second charge, Spark's chapel, is under the pastoral care of Bro. Johnson, and is doing well. Both of the brethren stationed at Key West had the yellow fever last year, and have nothing more to apprehend on that account. If this communication were not already too long, I should like very much to say something about the flourishing Sunday schools connected with these two charges, particularly that of the first charge, which is under the superintendency of Dr. Murray, the exercises of which I had the pleasure of witnessing. It was striking to see the large church filled to the very doors with a throng of children, all apparently interested in the exercises of the occasion in the hands of teachers working with good will and steady devotion for the flock—the whole movement directed and controlled by a superintendent who is evidently master of the situation, a fine man, honored and loved by the whole school. May he long flourish, and the Sunday school with him!

WM. M. WIGHTMAN.

From the Work.

BLACK CREEK MISSION.—*Mr. Editor:* I read in the ADVOCATE of April 6 a communication from Bro. E. H. Yelverton, setting forth that in the above-named mission they are without representation by the ministry. This mission was left out by the last Conference, and no instruction was given to me or the preacher in charge what to do with the appointments. I, however, put as many as possible in the Enon circuit. But this arrangement has been a failure, and now some other plan must be adopted. I write this as an advertisement, to all who feel interested, to meet me at the quarterly meeting at Augusta, and let us see if something cannot be done that will be effectual. Surely no blame must attach to myself, for I had no instruction, and not a single official member was present at the first quarterly meeting for Enon circuit. Their absence, in the main, was owing to want of information as to the time, and so the best was done that could be under the circumstances.

THOMAS PRICE.

YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* Our first quarterly meeting for Yazoo City commenced with preaching at eleven A. M. on Saturday, March 4, 1876. Rev. William B. Hines, presiding elder, was at his post. Our first Quarterly Conference was a fine success—the best, it was thought, ever held during my pastorate here, and this is my third year. Everything was done right and up to time. Everybody was pleased, of course, with such a state of affairs. Pastor and presiding elder have been paid up to date. Did you ever hear the like? Bro. Hines remained a week, preaching and visiting, and as a result the meeting continuing three weeks—three were converted, many made happy, and the church greatly strengthened and revived. It was a precious visitation to us all. Our church is prospering. Peace reigns in our borders, and we trust many will yet be saved this year. We are praying, and humbly trusting and *expecting* a mighty refreshing from the presence of the Lord. How glorious it was, and refreshing, to see souls converted in our midst! To God be all the praise.

R. D. NORSWORTHY,
Pastor.

Seashore Camp Ground.

MR. EDITOR: The camp meeting on the Seashore Camp Ground will commence on Wednesday, the second day of August, 1876, and will continue from eight to ten days.

The trustees had a pleasant meeting on the camp ground on the twelfth of April, as advertised, and met those gentlemen and ladies from this city, Mobile and the villages along the gulf coast who came to examine the grounds and select lots for building. Several lots were assigned to various parties who intend to commence building at an early date. The prospect is that the number of private tents erected this year will be greatly larger than in any preceding year. The grounds are being put in an improved condition for the present, and having regard to the demands of the future.

The keeper, Mr. James Tharp, resides upon the grounds, and in the absence of the trustees will represent them, and attend to parties visiting the grounds, and point out to them the lots unoccupied and most desirable for building. Arrangements have been made with Dr. Griffin, of Moss Point, to furnish at most reasonable prices, and deliver on the grounds, all the lumber that may be required for building purposes.

TRUSTEE.

Periodicals.

—Mrs. Charles Barnard, author of the article in Scribner's Monthly upon the Philadelphia Home Association, recently published, and entitled "A Hundred Thousand Homes," will begin a series of articles upon commercial and industrial co-operation in the United States and Great Britain in the May number of this magazine. For this purpose he will be sent by the publishers to England and Scotland to make an exhaustive examination of the subject in all its branches.

—The Methodist Companion is the title of a neat little sheet published weekly at Wilmington, Del., Rev. A. T. Scott, editor and publisher. It sets forth its mission to be: "An earnest promoter of holiness, and a bond of union between the various branches of the Methodist Church."

—The Iron Preacher is the title of a new religious weekly published in New Orleans and edited by William E. Hall. It is the organ of the Christian or Campbellite Church. It is a very handsome eight-page sheet. Price, $2 a year, in advance.

The Jetties.

FORT EADS, April 14, 1876.

MR. W. R. BARBE, President Engineer, South Pass Jetty Works, New Orleans:

DEAR SIR: Mr. Corthell made careful soundings through the jetties to-day, placing buoys on the bar crest. Least depth found was fully 15 feet; 22 feet channel now extends down to station 90, or one and three-quarter miles, and within about a half mile of deep sea. In this half mile we have several hundred feet in which the depth is 22 feet. At one locality half way down the jetties we find 22 feet, and for several hundred feet near it the depth ranges from 20 to 21 feet. The channel is quite straight nearly all the way, and is evidently locating itself centrally between the jetties.

JAMES B. EADS.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE MINUTES. *A Correction.*—There should be in the statistics from Dayton circuit: "For domestic missions, $21." Fault not the secretary's, but mine in failing to report to him, as to the treasurer of the Board of Missions, where the circuit has due credit.

A. J. BRIGGS.

The Christian Ad[illegible]

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1876.

O CITY OF THE JASPER WALL.

O city of the jasper wall
And of the pearly gate
For those around thy storms of fire
Our weary spirit wait
We long to walk thy streets of gold
No more to feel the blight
We linger at the portal
We sigh to enter in at thy shrine
The temple of the Lord
O home of love and light
Where faith and fear and doubt are not
Of every land the sole resort
When shall we there find peace and rest

O city where they need no sun
Nor moon nor starry light
Could we but enter in thy gates
How bright the mansions are
How soon on the shore
How strong
Pull for the heavenly
Our triples here to row
O city of love
Where faith doth
Of every land the
When shall we there find peace and rest

O city where the
Still bids
Well may we
The holy
And most we
Nor
Until our Father
And gives the
Where
Where faith
Of every
When shall we there find peace and rest

What Our General Conference Should Have Done.

BY REV. [illegible] CLARK.

MR. EDITOR: In the NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE I observed certain criticisms of my position on fraternal relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church. These criticisms were by one signing himself [illegible] and Bro. C. W. Miller. I did feel, at the time, greatly moved to reply to these brethren. But a sober second thought determined me to let their ridicule pass unnoticed; for I am no match for them in such controversy. To them I yield the palm, or decline the contest.

But in one thing I will yield to neither of these champions of the quill: In loyalty to the Methodist Episcopal Church South I claim to be their peer, and will yield to them—no, not an inch. True loyalty to our church, in all I said and wrote, was my guiding star—one star is enough—*three stars* so blind by excess of light that a *rush*-light proves no better guide. And this loyalty, perhaps, will be attested when many wavering who are now so *blaming*. Pardon the word, for Bro. Miller has facetiously compared me to a *sheep*. Perhaps I am; and this is the reason, with like facetiousness, I would remark, why so many sheep-killing curs are barking at my heels. These dear brethren will bear with me a little in my folly, as I have borne with them in theirs.

Now, it is true, I have differed with many of my brethren as to the best policy touching fraternal relations. But to them I have accorded all good fidelity. In differing with them I have neither assailed nor ridiculed them; nor will I do so now. The policy I advised was with an eye single to the good of our church and the best interests of the Redeemer's kingdom. In all our controversy of late, with the Methodist Episcopal Church, it has been the prayer and longing of my heart that *that* church get no advantage over us. Especially I would have it gain no advantage over us in meekness, in a readiness to forgive, and in the mind and temper of Christ. Because in all this controversy I am and have been fully persuaded that the church which most nearly exhibits these things will most truly reflect the spirit of Christ, and bear the closer resemblance to his image.

Hence at our late General Conference the following, in substance, is the action I advised, which I offer as my answer to those who, in your columns, have assailed me. What follows if I could have been heard I would have had adopted, as a substitute for both reports before the Conference. The events which have since occurred, and those which are likely to occur, will in due time demonstrate its folly or wisdom. 'Tis no treason, I trust, to differ with the Conference on a question of policy. The humblest member of the church, without being called *upon out*, is entitled to express his honest convictions, even though they conflict with the hard and the tripod. I would have had some action as follows:

1. *Whereas*, The General Conference of 1844 authorized the Annual Conferences in the slaveholding States to unite in a distinct ecclesiastical connection," provided said Annual Conferences should so determine;

2. *And whereas*, The said Annual Conferences elected to form themselves into "a distinct ecclesiastical connection," and for this purpose sent chosen delegates to a convention, at Louisville, Ky., in 1845, when and where the said delegates did "solemnly declare the jurisdiction hitherto exercised over the Annual Conferences, represented in the convention, by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church entirely dissolved," and then and there did organize themselves into "a distinct ecclesiastical connection," under the name and style of *The Methodist Episcopal Church South*;

3. *And whereas*, The Methodist Episcopal Church South, thus organized, at its first General Conference, at Petersburg, Va., in 1846, appointed and sent the Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce, as its fraternal messenger, to convey its Christian regards and salutations to the Methodist Episcopal Church at its next ensuing General Conference;

4. *And whereas*, The said fraternal messenger, the Rev. Dr. Pierce, in a communication to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1848, declared his presence and authority to convey to said General Conference the Christian regards and salutations of the Methodist Episcopal Church South;

5. *And whereas*, The said fraternal messenger was refused a hearing by the said General Conference in 1848;

6. *And whereas*, The fraternal messenger above mentioned, after having been refused a hearing, declared, in writing to said General Conference that hereafter all overtures for fraternal relations must come first from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that if ever the Methodist Episcopal Church should at any time make the offer of fraternal relations, the Church South would cordially entertain the proposition, such proposition being based on the plan of 1844;

7. *And whereas*, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at St. Louis, in 1850, resolved "steadfastly to adhere to the above ground taken in the last communication of Dr. L. Pierce to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Pittsburg, in May, 1848;"

8. *And whereas*, The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at St. Louis, in 1850, in answer to Bishops James and Simpson, who were commissioned by the Episcopal College of the Methodist Episcopal Church to suggest a union of the two churches, declared that the establishment of fraternal feelings and relations between the two churches was the first thing to be considered, and that they could not go back upon the words of their rejected delegate;

9. *And whereas*, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Memphis, in 1870, in response to Bishop James and Dr. Snow, Bishop Harris—who, acting under authority of a commission appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1868, suggested the propriety of union between the two churches, and the appointment of a commission to confer with that of the Methodist Episcopal Church—*Resolved*, That the action of the Southern Bishops, at St. Louis, in response to the message from the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had the full indorsement and accurately defined the position of the church in reference to fraternal overtures from the Methodist Episcopal Church;

10. *But whereas*, After many long years of non-recognition of the Methodist Episcopal Church South by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and without any profit, meanwhile, of fraternal relations by the latter to the former, the Episcopal College of the Methodist Episcopal Church commissioned Bishops James and Simpson to bear the fraternal greetings of said Episcopal College to the Episcopal College of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at St. Louis, in 1850, when and where Bishops James and Simpson, acting as chief pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and representing their colleagues in the episcopate, formally and officially recognized *the Bishops* of the Methodist Episcopal Church South as the Bishops of a distinct, separate, and independent church, and suggested a reunion of the two churches;

11. *And whereas*, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1866, appointed a commission "to treat with a similar commission from any other Methodist Church that may desire union;" and whereas, The said commission sent Bishop James and the Rev. Dr. now Bishop Harris to attend the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Memphis, in 1870, and suggest the propriety of union between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the said commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church acting under the authority of its General Conference formally and officially thereby, through its accredited agents, recognizing the distinct, separate and independent existence of *the General Conference* of the Methodist Episcopal Church South;

12. *And whereas*, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Brooklyn, in 1872, recognizing the Methodist Episcopal Church South and its people "as a portion of the great Christian and Methodist family," and with the express desire "to promote good will and Christian fraternity" between the two churches, and "to avoid all unfriendly rivalries between them," resolved to send "a delegation, consisting of two ministers and one layman, to convey fraternal greetings to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at its next ensuing session;"

13. *And whereas*, The fraternal messengers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed under the above action of the General Conference of 1872—the Rev. Drs. Albert S. Hunt and Charles H. Fowler, and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk—have, in the most able, courteous and Christian manner, conveyed to this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, assembled at Louisville, Ky., this —— day of May, 1874, the fraternal greetings of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the said General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church thereby most formally and officially recognizing the distinct, separate and independent existence of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and its General Conference; therefore, be it hereby

14. *Resolved*, That this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, assembled at Louisville, Ky., this —— day of May, 1874, hails with deepest joy the above recited acts of the College of Bishops, of the General Conferences and of the fraternal messengers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and accept them as a formal, official and genuine recognition of the distinct, separate and independent existence of the Methodist Episcopal Church South as one of the equal branches of the great Methodist family.

15. *Resolved*, That this General Conference shall with equal joy the overtures for fraternal relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church, so beautifully, graciously and touchingly conveyed to us by its distinguished messengers, Drs. Hunt and Fowler, and Gen. Fisk.

16. *Resolved*, That this General Conference authorize our Bishops to appoint a delegation, consisting of two preachers and one layman, to convey our fraternal greetings to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its next ensuing session.

17. *Resolved*, That this General Conference authorize the Bishops to appoint a commission, consisting of three preachers and two laymen, to meet a similar commission to be appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to adjust all differences between the two churches, to agree on terms of formal fraternity, and to report the acts of said joint commission to our next General Conference for its adoption or rejection.

The above, in my humble judgment, ought to have been the action of our General Conference. If it had been, the following things might be confidently affirmed:

1. Nothing is therein stated but facts which no one questions.

2. No inferences or arguments are drawn from these facts. It is the inferences and arguments, on both sides, which occasion differences of opinion, and elicit unprofitable and hurtful discussion.

3. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church must accept our acknowledgment of its recognition of us as a distinct, separate and independent church, or, going back upon its laurels, declare that no such recognition was intended.

4. If the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church reaffirm its recognition of us, we ought to be satisfied. It is enough for us to know that our right to "a distinct ecclesiastical connection" is fully recognized, and will be forever recognized by that church. The General Conference of 1845, whatever its opinion of the plan of 1844, we believe, ought to have acknowledged our existence as a separate and independent church. We have ever lamented that it did not so acknowledge us; and, from our standpoint, shall ever believe that a great blunder was then committed. *But the three hundred from it. Enough, ate. Thanks be to God, has come.* If, then, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1876 reaffirm what we call formal and official acts of recognition—whatever its opinions may be of the acts of 1844 and 1845—let us receive it in good faith. Let us not, as a condition precedent to fraternal relations, demand the repeal of the legislation of 1845. It is neither necessary to the recognition of our just claims as an independent church, nor to the security of our rights of property. Requiring the Methodist Episcopal Church to repeal the act of 1845 before we will accept its recognition, in 1876, is as if the American colonies, when their independence was acknowledged by the mother country, had refused to accept it until the acts which brought on the struggle were repealed. Recognition in both cases is a virtual and practical repeal of all former legislation. It has all the effect of such repeal, and much more. A mere repeal is not an acknowledgment of independence; recognition places the party, whose independence is acknowledged, far above all the acts of the body from which it separated. They cannot any more affect it one way or the other. And this is true by whatever name—call it constitutional, revolutionary, or whatever you please—the right be called which the party separating claimed for itself. The one party may call it by one name; the other may call it by another. An agreement about the name is as impossible as it is unnecessary. Hence formal recognition in 1876 gives to us every needed guarantee and security, whether the past be repealed or not. And as to any conflicting rights of property or territory respectively claimed by the equally independent and sovereign high contracting parties, they can be determined by a joint commission, and be forever settled by the General Conferences of the two churches. But if the Methodist Episcopal Church, without stultification—without the sacrifice of principle—can also repeal the legislation of 1845, I am persuaded that *too* will be done. If this cannot be, then our Northern brethren ought not to be required to stultify themselves.

5. By stating facts alone—omitting all mere inferences and arguments from them—many criminations and recriminations would have been avoided. We would have been free, meanwhile, to practice fraternity, to cultivate Christian fellowship, and to have our hearts and minds, on both sides, in a state of receptivity for the abode of fraternal forbearance, confidence and love.

6. By this course likewise, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in May next, would present to our fraternal messengers a warmer side, and the joint commissioners, if they meet, be the more ready to make those mutual concessions so essential to a lasting peace.

7. Whatever the result, the Methodist Episcopal Church, even if so disposed, could gain no advantage over us.

8. If terms dishonorable to us should be agreed upon by our own commission—a thing hardly possible—our next General Conference affords the amplest security.

9. This action would have made our General Conference a unit—a thing to us of paramount importance. It is a platform on which all our border men can stand, while it gives the amplest protection to the most extreme.

10. It would have avoided those very dangers against which I wished to guard—dangers which Bro. Miller now sees, and which, in the Nashville *Advocate*, he has so truthfully and graphically depicted.

The outline, the sum and substance of the policy above indicated I gave, at our General Conference, to several of our brethren, and especially to our venerable father, in Israel, the Rev. Dr. Pierce. On this subject, with "the old man eloquent," who was added to the committee on fraternal relations, but who, as he told me then and has told me since, was never consulted by it, I conversed freely and repeatedly. May God spare him to attend the approaching General Conference, at Baltimore! May the glorious triumph foreshadowed at Louisville, when he received the *amende honorable*, so gracefully given by the visiting fraternal messengers, crown him at Baltimore, amid the tears and shouts and hallelujahs of a multitude jubilant over the return of white robed peace to our distracted Zion.

MACON, GA., MARCH 11, 1876.

OBITUARIES.

BRO. WILLIAM R. WHITE was born in Florence, Ala., March 7, 1841. In 1845 his father moved to Washington, Ark., and in 1848 he removed to Camden, in the same State. He was educated at Mount Lebanon University, Bienville parish, La., an institution under the fostering care of the Baptist Church. Soon after the war he was admitted to the bar at Tuskaloosa, Ala., but did not enter immediately upon the practice of the profession. At Bolivar, Tenn., he was married to Miss Minnie F. Hardy, December 18, 1865; and in 1868 they moved to St. Louis, where he suffered deeply from an attack of pneumonia. Thought brought up, by a kind Providence, from the gate of death, that slow and lingering disease consumption had already begun its ravages, to avert the first indications of which he traveled southward, taking his abode first at Camden, Ark.; from thence he removed to Louisiana, living successively at New Iberia, Rayshear city and Franklin, where his earthly career terminated, March 20, 1876, in the thirty-third year of his age.

At the beginning of the war, while yet at Mount Lebanon University, he volunteered in a company organized at that place, but it soon disbanded. He joined another at Mandeville, but it also disbanded. From there he went to Camden, Ark., and joined the first regiment of infantry enlisted and sent to the seat of war, and of which regiment he became the adjutant. After remaining few months in Virginia the regiment was re-ordered to the West, and took an active part in the campaign under Gen. Sidney Johnson, to connection with his regiment he was in the battles of Shiloh, Farmington, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Ringgold Gap, Missionary Ridge, Gilgatt Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Cobb's Mill, Spring Hill, and Franklin—twelve in all. He was wounded at Murfreesboro, Cobb's Mill and Franklin. At the close of the war he was with his regiment in North Carolina, where it was surrendered. Thus, through a long and bloody war, he endured faithfully the hardships, the sufferings and the dangers incident to the life of the soldier, and with honor, at the close of it, he laid down his arms, never again to enter the field of conflict.

At fourteen years of age he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which he lived an acceptable member until the close of life. Thus early in life he entered his Master's service, and with the fullest consciousness of his responsibility. He loved God, and walked in his "commandments and ordinances blameless." He had an unquestioning faith in the wisdom and mercy of God—a faith which attained its fullness, and waited for the promise which should afterward be revealed in Christ. During his last illness he was patient and resigned, for he endured as seeing him who is invisible. Approaching him an hour before he died, I asked him if he knew me. He told me he did, and out of a heart overflowing with the love of God he said: "I die in peace—I die happy. Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff comfort me." Though he had braved death in defense of his home and his rights, now he braved it for the last time, and for an unfading crown. His exit from earth was calm as a May morning attended by the radiance of the blazing sun.

He leaves a mourning widow and two bright little girls behind to weep over his loss. But in their bereavement God will be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless.

J. E. SCRUGGS.

BRO. JAMES P. PACEY died, at his residence in Butler county, Ala., on Wednesday evening, February 16, 1876. He was born in Georgia, January 17, 1817; moved, with his father to Barbour county, Ala., in 1834, and was married to Miss Mary N. Middlebrooks, January 2, 1840. Bro. Pacey, during which former period of his life, was not a religious man, though a believer in religion and always provided a way for his wife to be a member of the church, to attend. Last summer, during a protracted meeting held at Oak Grove church, his neighborhood where he lived, he became very much interested on the subject of his soul's salvation, and was a regular attendant upon the meeting, and was first at the altar whenever penitents were called for. During the meeting, however, he was not converted, for the impressions made upon his mind did not leave him, and on the first Sunday in September last he went to church for the purpose of joining, but while there was suddenly taken so ill that he was compelled to return to his home and take his bed, from which he never rose again. His sufferings were of a peculiar kind, and I think they were as great as I have ever known of causing him to be almost all the time in exercising pain. During his illness he often spoke with regret at not having joined the church during the summer, and said that, just as soon as he was able, he intended to do so immediately. The first of this year he began to grow worse, and at my first appointment after Conference he sent for me to come and see him, which I did the Wednesday following, and by this request preached at his house and took him into the church. During the conversation which I had with him he said that he was hopeful that God had pardoned his sins, and that he was determined from then on to lead a new life. After that time I never saw him until I was told that he seemed a changed man. Bro. Pacey was an honest man in all his dealings with his fellowmen. He was an affectionate husband and a consistent father. He leaves a wife and three children, besides a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

E. W. SOLOMON.

OUR SAINTED sister, NADDA S. MAGEE, wife of Hon. William Magee, is no more. The deceased was born in Canton, Ga., September 10, 1841. Her maiden name was Collins. She was baptized by Rev. H. J. Harris, in Uniform county, when four years old, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the fall of 1856, at a camp meeting held at Tugsaw camp ground, in Pike county, and was converted at the following year at the same place. She was happily married to Hon. William Magee, in October, 1858, and died on Sunday, March 5, 1876. She was an affectionate mother, and leaves six children to mourn her loss, one an infant. In the position of wife, mother and neighbor she was all that could be wished. Her sorrowing and aged husband, to whom she was a helpmeet, said to the writer, the day we laid her in the grave: "I do not see how I could bear the affliction, but I was not for it thought that she is at rest, and that we will meet her on, never to part."

It was our pleasure to be with her much during her illness, and always found her calm. Though her affections were severe, she bore them with patience, and murmured not at the dispensation of God. May God comfort the bereaved husband, children and aged mother in this their severe affliction. May they follow Christ as she did, that their end may be as peaceful as hers. She has fought the good fight, she has run the race, and now enters into joy.

ELLIS T. DAVIS.

DIED, of consumption, March 4, 1876, on Silver Creek circuit, Mississippi Conference, Sister ELIZA H., aged SIXTY-five years, six months and eight days. Sister H. was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for forty-one years, during which time she deported herself as a professor of Christianity do. She was acquainted to her bed for seven months before her death, but never was known to murmur in the least at the providences of God, notwithstanding her sufferings were very great.

Religion was the all-absorbing theme with her, and on one occasion, while I was singing "Hosts of the Soul," she burst forth in shouts of praise to God with as much freedom as the water brook gushes from its fountain head. When I sang, "Oh, how sweet it will be," etc., as though transported within the "beautiful land," she said: "Yes, how sweet." And, oh! if such is the power of a glance of heavenly ray, what must be the realization of an entrance into the "bright celestial city?" On one occasion, in speaking of her situation, she said: "It is strange to me why God lets me stay here when I can't do anything for him or the church;" and being told that we could suffer for Jesus, as well as work for him, she said: "Yes, that's it."

Sister Blasch was an example indeed of the Christian life. She spoke not only confidently but exultingly of her prospects of "eternal happiness," saying: "I am waiting for Jesus to come for me." Her last hours, though suffering intensely, were spent in honoring Jesus. The last words she was heard to say were: "I wish I could tell you how good Jesus is to me." "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." G. W. BROWN.

AFTER months of suffering and waiting the pure spirit was released. MARY ADAMS quietly and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus on the eighth of December, 1875, at the home of her parents, in Harrison county, Miss. Ever a dutiful and loving daughter, an affectionate sister, and a true and faithful friend, Mary was beloved by all who knew her. Endowed with an intellect above the ordinarily, and a mind cultivated with a high unassuming and refined, she was calculated to do much good in the community in which she lived, and elsewhere.

For several years previous to her death she was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and endeavored to lead a devoted and earnest life of a Christian. A little over a year before her death she was bereft of her only sister, and in that final she was sustained, and bore the loss with fortitude and Christian resignation. It was then, in her letters to the writer, that her faith was made manifest. From that time until her death she seemed to have one purpose, and that was the better land, heaven. On her death-bed she was calm, and comforted by the same grace which upheld her in all her trials, and as she was weeping friends that all was well, and passed away without a murmur. A void has been made in the hearts of those who knew her, and in the home of her now bereaved parents there is a void which can be filled only by a reunion in the world of light, where we shall meet our loved ones and their departing angels.

L. WARREN.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed by the Quarterly Conference of Boyd circuit, Louisville Conference, convened at Boyd, March 6, 1876:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the mysterious developments of his providence, to remove from our midst our beloved brethren, Rev. WILLIAM and WALTER T. P. ANDERSON, the former November 4, 1875, the latter February 7, 1876, therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of the Father, who is too wise to err and too good to do wrong, we deeply deplore our loss as a church, and the church and the ministry have sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of the preamble and resolutions be furnished their families, and a copy for the files of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

T. H. MCCLEARY, P. C.

T. B. ROSE, Secretary.

MRS. OLIVIA BROWN was born in Claiborne county, Miss., January 1, 1818; was married in Yazoo county, and died in Yazoo City, March 16, 1876. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of the above-named place, from 1854. She was baptized and joined the church by the writer. She often consulted me one year before her death, expressed herself as trusting in Jesus for salvation, and died in hope of heaven. She told her friends and relatives not to weep for her. Her disease was pulmonary consumption. She lingered and suffered much, visited and talked and prayed with us during her illness, and, now that she has passed the Jordan of death, we believe that she rests in peace. Her funeral sermon was performed in the church, and I preached to a large company of her friends and neighbors. She leaves one little boy. May God protect and bring him to his mother's gentle embrace at last. With the afflicted loved ones we tenderly sympathize, and in their sorrow point them to Jesus, their precious, eternal friend.

A. D. NORSWORTHY, P. C.

The *Scotsman* announces that Thomas Steele Livingstone, the last son of the famous African traveler, died on the fifteenth of March, at Alexandria, whither he went about three years ago for the benefit of his health, the precariousness of which prevented him from prosecuting his medical studies in Edinburg University. Dr. Livingstone's surviving son is resident, as a medical practitioner, at Trinidad.

Oh, what a blessing is Sunday interposed between the wave of worldly business like the divine law of the Israelites through Jordan. There is nothing in which I would advise you to be more strictly conscientious than in keeping the Sabbath holy. I can truly declare that to me the Sabbath has been invaluable. WILBERFORCE.

Christ has, in spite of all the things in human life, verily and indeed come into the world to save sinful. The world, not yet saved from its sin, knows, nevertheless, of his coming. When that faith shall pass away, then indeed will all be lost.

Some persons pass their wretched days like so many swine—they never look up to heaven till God lays them on their backs.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1876.

GERTIE.

BY ONYX.

There was a little flower; it grew
In shyness and silence;
From vulgar gaze concealed from view,
Its beauty all its own.

And yet its breath was not unspent;
The bee its fragrance knew,
For in its simple bower it lent
A sweet charm ever new.

The stranger passed to kiss its brow,
The sad heart felt its thrill;
Its very modesty somehow
Helped it a sphere to fill.

And when at last its blossoms rare
By the rude storm were strewn,
It spread its sweetness on the air,
Nor thought it died too soon.

The flower no more its fragrance sweet
Could cherish or retain;
But age it left its seed to entreat,
Wherein had softly lain,
To right some human hearts to look above,
To life's duty, and to know God's love.

The Scientific Insect.

The atheist, or scientific atheist, is very fond of talking of the vast extent of the cosmos; he very confidently compares his own views in respect with what he deems the vicious narrowness; but as related to the whole, of which he so presumptuously judges, what is the mighty difference between his knowledge of the universe, and that of the most ignorant religionist of ancient or modern times? We speaky of space, comparatively. Franklin's ephemeron, drawing his inferences as to all surrounding being from the vernal or autumnal changes of the leaf on which he sits, would present the most apt illustration of folly. Or we may imagine the insect in the great Haarlem organ. He may be a most scientific one, endowed with a vision surpassing all the powers of the microscope. There is nothing in his mind's eye at war with the supposition of his having a most mathematical one, which nature, or the collocation of the atoms, or some nice adjustment in the correlation of his forces, may have bountifully given to him. There he sits, with the materials for a Mechanique Celeste in the smaller that La Place possessed for the wider system. He can see on the study of strings and keys, and the most minute adaptations of the mighty instrument, so that his single eye of vision can take in almost infinite sinful part. He sees the valves open and shut; he guesses, for an inch or two, the words which these effects seem to spell; he begins to classify them, to talk of laws, thus turning phenomena into forces, and identifying mere sequences with the cause causes. His induction may rise to the conception of mightier pipes, more distant keys, of deeper valves, hidden strings. But he never in any way gets out of the machine. It is through, as far as he can see, and even for the sake of adjudication for the sake of evolution. But what is all this about? Darkness as Tyndall occasionally confesses, he may have his hour of sickness. Now and then his cerebral organization may become strangely obsessed with the idea of something touching the machinery, or that implies a spirit in the wheels—a living or breathing in the pipes. Although gone at the sense-cause-thing he can explain. There comes a faint consciousness of some vibration, a tremor in the vast surrounding darkness. It startles him with the idea of something greater than he. It may be the hope of a grandening, or a sense of danger filling with alarm. There is some thing serious in the machine than he imagined. Is it a dream, a vision that he is dreaming, it may awake from which he shall awake to higher consciousness? There come, as from a far distance, faint sound of a mighty music, of glorious anthem rolling above. Or he may arise in his insect soul, or some way be given to it, the idea of a higher world, a more real world, which this intricate valvular apparatus may be subservient, and from which it derives all its value. But Wilson dismisses as utterly unintelligible. He returns again to "common sense" to confidence in his eyes, his groping touch. "The things that are seen"—they are the realities, after all. "The things unseen"—all that is supposed they belong to the world of forms which experimental science the only science can never reach.

Such a illustration is a fair one. From science alone it is impossible to determine whether this physical apparatus to which we are introduced, and which we are evolved, and which our dissolving individuality is to be resolved again, is really nothing to order or disorder, or to all anything we might indulge fancy in calling *bodies* or *things* of being. The very terms point to something out of the physical, the physical something which transcends nature, but can never be defined by it.

Such a comparison is unimpeachable as long as we take for its basis the conceivable ratio between the sensuously known and the intelligiknown. To vary the illustration, however, let us suppose an almost invisible insect crawling upon the dome of St. Peter's. He possesses the use of vision keener than the man. His microscopic eye does not see chasms and roughnesses and inequalities, which may disappear to it survey made from a greater standpoint; but what does it think of the purpose for which the vast structure was reared? Does it tell him of its transcending spiritual significance? Or, if he should the thought to what might be termed, in strictness, the more proper, scientific field, what does it think even of the space or material direction of this seeming progression, or whether he is moving on a line ascending or descending, convex or concave, or whether, taken as a whole, it may be called plane or curved, or at what rate the vast area, to which his vision can draw no tangential line, may be changing its mighty curvature.—*From Prof. Taylor Lewis' Vedder Lectures.*

Christopher North.

No need of the creative faculty or the essayist's pen to sketch the outer man of the redoubtable Christopher North. Has he not sketched himself a hundred times in his books? Nay, does he not limn his own portraiture, unconsciously yet none the less delightfully, in every line of them? We can see the well-knit yet bulky frame, the long hair curling down the neck of Ajax—no love-locks for lady's chamber, but playthings for wind and water on his wild moorland excursions; yet hyacinthine withal, as befitted the friend of the Muses, the favored son of Apollo. We seem to hear the cheery voice, now toned in unison to some grand simile of Homer, now singing some native lay of tragic love, and then again raised till the welkin rings as he shouts to his henchman Hamish to gaff the salmon that he is leading downward to the one rocky ledge where alone the feat would be possible. Yet whether on his loved carpet of heather, or in the lecture-room, or the reviewer's study, it is always the same great heart beating kindly to the universe, sympathizing with every form of good, and assimilating beauty from all that is exalted in nature or history or man's life—a soul fired with the true enthusiasm of humanity, reflecting all that is pure and noble and of fair report about it, as the summer sea catches the tints of heaven in its bosom. But we have now to do with Wilson merely as an angler; and, to dwell first upon the practical side of angling, never was more consummate artist than he in choice of flies, and ability to send thirty yards of silk and hair across a roaring stream, so that the line should light on the very spot behind the big bowlder where lurks the salmon. His eagerness for sport, too, was unbounded; his appetite for fresh air, exercise, and wading, regardless of cramp or rheumatism, insatiable. No moorland with its thick crop of heather, no rugged mountain of granite, swathed in mists and dripping down to bogs which would swallow up an army, deterred his venturous steps when grouse were to be shot or trout taken. His mind was well stored with philosophy and poetry, and he was never weary of debating on both with more of enthusiasm, perhaps, than of sound critical judgment, but still with a sufficiency of learning, a mind of humor, and a love of his own country's literature in particular, which made him a delightful companion by loch or river. Ettrick Hogg, he the philosopher of angling, Wilson is as indubitably its poet. Let him once close his hand on the butt of the lithy rod, and what charming chapsodies on nature, what touching reminiscences of youth does he not pour forth. Who can forget the inimitable progress of the angler, from the unsuccessful child at the brookside with crooked pin and cotton line, through the boy catching his first trout, to manhood's struggles with a forty-pound salmon, which he traces so eloquently that we feel the whole reeling wherein lies the true poetry of the craft. Angling, he shows us, binds together every age of human life, with a chain of sympathetic memories, when a man is once smitten with enthusiasm for it. As Wilson wanders on from pool to pool, here extracting a grilse from "Bluidy Breeks," there a sea-trout "Gurly," but ever attended by a supreme love for nature, we are insensibly reminded of a brother poet's picture of one who

> Nothing is too prosaic for him to
> glorify. The salmon-fly, dressed like
> Iris, has often been celebrated in
> song; who but Christopher North
> could wax poetic over a fishing-rod?
> *Baker's Monthly.*

The Horse-Bit.

The question of the bit, and of the hand that rules the bit, underlies the consideration of the whole subject of man's dominion over the horse. The intelligence of mankind has hitherto invented but two principal forms of bit: the snaffle, the simple piece of iron which lies across the mouth, subject to endless modifications—such as being twisted, jointed, and so forth; the curb bit is an adaptation of the lever, and the lengthening of the check pieces allows a very powerful pressure to be exercised upon the jaw of the horse. The snaffle is, so to say, a natural bit, and the curb is an artificial one. The snaffle was used by our ancestors and by the ancient Greeks; the curb is an Asiatic invention, and was probably brought into Europe with the Moors. In the famous mosaic found at Pompeii, representing, as is supposed, a battle between the Greeks and Persians, and which, at any rate, is the picture of a battle between the Europeans and Asiatics, the Eastern horsemen ride with curbs, and the Europeans with snaffles.

The difference in the bit modifies the whole style of riding; and as there are two sorts of bits, so there are two styles or schools of horsemanship, which may be called the Eastern and the Western styles. The type of Eastern is best seen in the modern Bedouin Arab, with his short stirrups, peaked saddle and cavesse bit; and the Western type in its simplest form is beautifully exemplified in the Elgin marbles, where naked men bestride bareback-ed horses. To ride after this fashion is an athletic exercise; the strength of the man is set against the strength of the horse, with little advantage to aid. The rider restrains the horse's impetuosity by the sheer force of his arm, and he maintains a seat on his back by exercising the muscles of his legs. It is the exaltation of athletics and of horses; but it is clear that the balanced seat of the Arab, and the more complete command over his horse which follows from the great security of his seat, would make him infinitely more formidable in war than the European, in spite of the superior size and strength of the latter. History teaches us how the cavalry of the Saracens—small men on small horses—rode down the Christian horsemen till they learned to ride with the bits and saddles and lances of the Moslem cavalry. The invention of the curb bit necessitated the stirrup, for a man sitting upon a barebacked horse is forced to bear, at times, more or less heavily upon the bridle; and if, so riding, he were using a curb bit, and he were to lean any part of his body upon it, his horse would stop, or he would rear, or would flinch. The ancient Greeks and Romans are believed not to have known the use of the stirrups. They are, indeed, said not to have been discovered till the fifth century of our era. This, if it is true, would only apply to Europe. In the East they were used many centuries before. The earliest representation of one I know is the above-mentioned mosaic, where the horse of a dismounted trooper in Oriental costume is drawn with clearly indicated stirrups; the Greek horsemen in the mosaic are without them.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

Thoughts About Preaching.

Feel that this sermon may be your last.

It is not enough that the preacher knows how to lead—he must know how to fire.

A sermon without a personal application is like a letter without an address.

Let every minister, while he is preaching, remember that God marks one of his hearers.

"Vigorous consecutive teaching of leading truths" is one of Dr. Hall's recipes for making a "sustained pastorate successful."

Dr. Parmons says: "Style should be like glass—perfectly transparent and very little cash."

He who can always find the word which is appropriate and adequate to his emotions is not the man whose emotions are deepest.

Some one compares a text to a "gate opening into the Lord's garden," and says that many ministers, instead of unlatching the gate and leading their hearers to pluck the fruit and flowers, content themselves by getting upon it and swinging to and fro.

"To how many people did your pastor preach last Sabbath?" asked an emulating Christian of his neighbor. "Well, I should say about six." "Six? What do you mean? What went wrong?" "Oh, nothing went wrong but the sermon; it went over the heads of nearly all, though I think about a half dozen caught some of it."

It is said of Dr. McAuslane, of Boston, that he always, on a Saturday morning, divides his sermon into two parts—one for the little ones, and the other for the adults in the congregation." Ministers who thus recognize the presence of children in their congregations have little cause of complaint that children do not attend the services they lead.

Mr. Moody's success in Great Britain began with a prayer meeting, at which only four persons were present.

When all is over, and our feet will run no more, all our hands are helpless, and we have scarcely strength to murmur a last prayer, then we shall see that, instead of needing a larger field, we have left untilled many corners of our own, and that none of it is fit for our Master's eye were it not for the softening shadows of the cross.

Dr. Hawes used to say that his style of preaching was molded by the criticisms of Dr. Emmons on a single sermon. Dr. Hawes read a paper to his tutor exuberant with rhetoric; "Joel," said the sage, "I kept school once. When I whipped the boys I always stripped the leaves off the rod"—drawing an imaginary rod through his fingers.

The Rev. Rowland Hill used to like Dr. Ryland's advice to his young ordinandi: "Mind, no sermon is of any value, or likely to be useful, which has not the three R's in it:

"Ruin by the fall.

"Redemption by Christ.

"Regeneration by the Holy Spirit."

The discourses of our blessed Saviour, when on earth, were personal in their character, such as:

"Ye are the salt of the earth."

"Ye are the light of the world."

"If thou bring thy gift to the altar."

"If thy right eye offend thee," etc.

"Unless ye repent," etc.

Any number of quotations could be made, showing the direct, earnest and personal manner in which the Lord Jesus addressed his hearers.

Mrs. Hannah Stover, of Bowdoinham, Me., says the Aroostook *Times*, has just claim to be the heroine of the Centennial year. She was born in Harpswell on the fourth of July, 1776, at nearly the same hour when the great bell was ringing out the glad news of the declaration from the old hall in Philadelphia. The old lady is in good health, and hopes to celebrate her own and the nation's hundredth birthday in July next. St. John sends greeting and good wishes to Mrs. Hannah Stover.

A collection is being made by the Smithsonian Institution to illustrate at the Centennial Exhibition the animal kingdom in the United States. This collection will embrace specimens of the animals of the United States which are hunted or collected for economical purposes; the products derived from the various species; also the apparatus or devices employed by hunters, trappers, sportsmen and others.

The Centennial Lake is now in process of excavation in the grounds north of Machinery Hall, West Philadelphia. It will occupy about six acres, its bottom will be fitted with clay, and its sides with pebbles. On its surface will float a few Italian gondolas, and besides these it will also be stocked with fish. A number of swans will beautify its surface.

It is an ill battle where the devil carries the colors.

Religious Intelligence.

—An address of thanks to Dr. Von Dollinger, for his efforts in behalf of the unity between the Greek Church, the Old Catholics and the Church of England, is being circulated for signature in Europe and America.

—At Istanos, an out-station of Broosa, there is such an awakening among the Greeks as has never been known before in the Turkish empire. During the week of prayer there was an attendance of about four hundred at each service.

—The total number of regular Baptist churches in the United States is 21,255; ordained ministers, 13,117. Additions during 1875: By baptism, 87,874; by letter, 32,515; by experience, 4,631; by restoration, 8,056. Diminutions: By death, 12,765; by letter, 31,517; by exclusion, 17,561; by erasures, 3,719. Total membership, 1,815,300.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.—In his *Allgemeine Missions Zeitschrift* for November Dr. Grundemann gives the total number of converts from heathenism connected with Protestant missions, in 1873, at 1,537,27[illegible] as follows: German and Swiss missions have 127,414; British, 1,116,227; American, 183,571; Dutch 87,226; French, 11,000; Scandinavian, 8,830 converts. Assuming an average increase of one-tenth in two years which is not extravagant, the total present number would be 1,691,001.

—The *Congregational Quarterly* for January gives the statistics of the Congregational churches in the United States as follows: The number of churches is 3,435; church members, 338,313, a net increase over last year of 7,922; number of Sunday school scholars, 401,878, a net increase of 16,501. The benevolent contributions amounted to $1,241,011, a net increase of $52,876. The increase in membership is larger than in either of the preceding five years. Sixty-nine ministers died during the year. The number of "installed" pastors has diminished; the number of "acting" pastors has increased.

—The *Congregationalist* furnishes us two items of American Board news: "The Rev. H. H. Jessup, of the Syrian mission, Presbyterian, writes of the out-coming of an entire town of five hundred inhabitants, six miles from Beirut, from Maronite darkness to Protestantism. A chapel and schoolhouse have been hired, and a native preacher and teacher established there. A great proportion of the people attend the services held by the missionaries. Some of the young men have established a club to put a stop to lying, each member pledging himself to speak the truth. There is room even in Christian America for many such clubs."

"A weekly bulletin of Constantinople news, to the American Board is one of the signals of the cord which binds the missionaries in the region tributary to that city to their friends at home in a quick and living interest. Under date of February 2 came these items: "The Rev. Sanford Richardson, of Broosa, has been ordered by the Governor of Broosa to withdraw his helper from Soloz, on the ground that his religious belief is disagreeable to the people. Mr. Maynard, the United States minister, called the matter to the notice of the minister of foreign affairs, and received his promise of protection for the man." The Constantinople Home School has opened in the new building."

ROMANISM IN CANADA.—Father Chiniquy has sent the names of 450 converts from Romanism to Protestantism to the editor of the Montreal *Witness* since the first of January. In his letter he says: "Ah! let the children of God, bless the name of Jesus to-day; let all their tongues praise him for his marvelous deeds of mercy. Since the first of January to this day 15 days the mighty but still more merciful hand of the Redeemer has broken the chains of not less than 150, including the family of Baron Le Mejayer captives, who twenty days ago were the slaves of the anti-Christ. Oh! what a glorious thing! More than 100 of my dear countrymen who have washed their robes in the blood of the Lamb, and who have been made free within twenty days! I send you to-day their names. And what is more glorious is that this is, I hope, by the great mercy of God, only the beginning of a work which is suspected, neither by the Protestants nor by the Romanists. Yes, it is only the beginning of a work, the good results of which are incalculable for my dear Canada."

The Christian Intelligencer furnishes us with a detailed account of the last year's work of the Waldensian Church in Italy. From this statement it is evident that the missions in various parts of the country, and the old "valley" churches in Piedmont, are becoming more and more welded together into one organization of progressive and evangelical spirit. Nothing has helped so much in this direction as the revival services held during the autumn by the missionaries in the old valley parishes. Large congregations greeted them everywhere, and the representatives of the new work and of the old work learned to know each other as never before. The congregations throughout Italy have now been marked off into five districts, under the names of Piedmont, Lombardy, Tuscany, Rome, Naples and Sicily. In Sicily the work seems especially flourishing, and numbers are converts from Romanism. It is encouraging to note that progress is being made in what is so hard for Italians to learn—the habit of giving for the support of the ordinances of the church. The Waldensian Church has now, outside of the valleys, 10 settled congregations. There are 24 ordained ministers, 31 assistants in preaching, 33 teachers and 5 colporteurs. The number of communicants is 2,119; of newly-admitted members, 125; of candidates for membership, 308. In the 30 day schools there are 2,000 pupils, and in the 39 Sunday schools 1,400 children.—*Independent.*

Our Young People.

LOST BOOK-LEAVES.

Sixty little maidens
Coming through the door,
Pushing, crowding, muddling
A tremendous roar.
Why don't they keep quiet?
Can't you mind the rules?
Bless me, this is pleasant,
Teaching public schools!

Sixty little pilgrims
On the road to fortune!
How they fall to reach it,
Who will be to blame?
High and lowly stations
Blinded, every feature
On the common level
Here are brought together.

Dirty little faces,
Loving little hearts,
Eyes brimful of mischief,
Skilled in all its arts,
That's a precious darling,
Whom up-stairs I adore!
May I pass the water?
Please—may I go out?

Boots and shoes are squalling,
Slates and books are rattling
And in the corner yonder
Two pugilists are battling
Others cutting didoes—
What a combination!
Now under we grow cheerful
From sad lassitude.

The Praying Soldier Boy.

MR. EDITOR: There was in the late war a regiment noted for its great wickedness. From the general in command down to the common soldier, all seemed to be careless of their souls. At one time they had established themselves in winter quarters, and had arranged a hospital for the sick, of whom there were very many; some were dying, and among these was one man who was conscious of his condition, the doctor having told him that he could live but a little while longer. The poor fellow then begged the doctor to pray for him, but he refused, saying: "I can't pray; I never prayed in my life; but if there is a man in this camp who can pray, I will find him for you." So he hurried off, and, meeting the general himself, said: "General, there is a dying man in the hospital who wants some one to pray for him." "Well," said the general, "I can't pray; I never offered a prayer in my life; but I will see if there is a man in all this camp who can pray." He then had the whole army called into ranks, and there they stood, men of all ages—fathers, sons, brothers. The general then addressed them, saying: "There is a dying man in the hospital who wants some one to pray for him. If there is a man in these lines who can pray, let him step three paces in front." And children, what do you think? There stepped out from among them all a boy sixteen years of age! The astonished general said: "Can you pray?" "Yes, sir," answered the boy. "Did you ever pray?" "Yes, sir." "Do you feel that you can pray for this sick man now?" "Yes, sir." "Well, we will go with you," said the general; so he and all the men who dared to go went into the hospital to hear the boy pray for the dying man. The little soldier got down on his knees by the bedside, and as he prayed the dying man shouted with joy, the general and all his soldiers were touched and astonished, and the general said: "If I had a thousand such soldiers as this one I would not fear the whole world." So you see that in all this large army there was but one who was truly brave and wise, and he was a mere child. H. W. H.

From Our Little Friends.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: As I have read so many interesting letters from little children, I thought I would write you one also. Papa takes the ADVOCATE, and many others around our neighborhood, and I think it a very interesting paper. We have a very nice Sabbath School, and a great many attend; but I do not attend regularly on account of living so far from town. I am going to every-day school also. E. H. Cleland is my teacher. He is a Presbyterian preacher, and preaches for us every second and third Sabbath. We have another preacher also—Bro. Alexander. He has been preaching for us going on two years, and I think the people are very well pleased with him. I will close before I worry you too much. If you deem it necessary to publish this, I will promise to write more next time.

From your little friend,

CARRIE TRAVIS.

Peg and the Hare.

One hot summer day, when Mrs. Jones had been washing all the morning and dinner-time had come, she called Peggie, who had been rather more troublesome than common, and said to her: "Now, child, I can't do with you in the house any more till tea-time; so take your dinner and run out into the wood at the back of the house, and do not come back till I ring the little bell out of the kitchen door for you. There's only some hasty pudding for your dinner, Peg, for mother hasn't had time to make her little girl anything else to-day."

So saying, Mrs. Jones took a saucepan off the fire, poured some pudding into a large earthenware basin to cool it the quicker, added a spoonful of sugar, and handed the basin to Peggie. The child took it sullenly, and without thanking her mother. She was not in a good temper that morning, and was vexed at not receiving more attention. However, she dared not disobey; so out of the house she went and into the little copse. There she sat down, setting her basin before her in the grass. Suddenly there was a rustling in the bushes, and in a moment or two out sprang a great hare, and, quite as much surprised to see Peg as she was to see him, he remained sitting on his hind legs, and staring at her with all his might.

"Well, you are a rude thing!" said Peggie at last, glad to find fault with some one. "What did you come for? I didn't invite you to dinner."

The hare smiled. "What a droll little girl you are!" said he. "No, you did not ask me to dinner, and I am afraid I startled you somewhat; but I hope you do not mind my coming; you look rather dull, and what may do you good."

"Rather dull?" repeated Peg crossly; "so would you be if you ever had a washing day, when your mother was so busy with soap and water that she couldn't do anything for you. I would change with you in a minute, Mr. Hare, *that* I would; for your brown coat never wants putting in the tub, and you must be very happy, always doing what you like, and never having any troubles."

"I do not think you would change with me if you knew everything," said the hare rather mournfully. "You do not know how near starving I am sometimes, or how frightened I get when men, with guns, or with horses and dogs, come after me. You cannot tell how unhappy I am when a ferret or a fox kills my poor little children, or when my mate gets caught in a snare."

"Dear me!" said Peg, "I didn't think anything could be worse than washing days; but I had rather have them twice a week, and hasty pudding all the time, than have your troubles and dangers. Come a little nearer, Mr. Hare, and take some of my dinner; I dare say you are hungry."

Thus invited, the hare approached, and the two friends greatly enjoyed their meal, over which they chattered to their hearts' content.

The hare, of course, knew nothing about returning thanks for his dinner; so as soon as he had finished he said good by, and hopped off; but Peg, as she laid her spoon in the empty bowl, reverently bent her head and said: "Please, God, thank you for my dinner, and I am so glad I am not a hare; and I will try to be good on washing days."

Now whether all this really happened, or whether Peg fell asleep unawares, and dreamed it soon after she entered the copse, I leave you to judge. But it does not much matter if, in conclusion, you will just let me whisper a word or two in your ears.

I wonder, dear little friends, if your all have not some days when, from one reason or another, it is very hard to be good and contented? If so, let me tell you what will help you. Compare your lot with that of those around you, the poor, the sick, the forsaken, and then ask God for grace to be satisfied with the lot which he has seen best to give you.—*Child's Companion.*

A PLEASANT STORY.—The following admirable little story is published on trustworthy authority. A little boy, eleven years of age, residing in a small village in Bohemia, wrote, without the knowledge of his parents, to the Emperor of Austria, a letter, of which the following is a translation: "Mr. Emperor, at Vienna I should like to become a priest or a teacher. My father is a poor weaver, and has no money. Have the kindness, Mr. Emperor, to send me some money, that I may learn to be a priest or a teacher, just as you wish. I salute you, the Mrs. Emperor, and the children. Signed Josef Kenmesch." This letter duly reached the private secretary, and was forwarded to the Emperor in Hungary. The innocent style of it found instant favor, and shortly afterward the burgomaster of the village in which the lad resided received an official telegram to inquire and report on the case. All turned out satisfactorily, and the school inspector of the neighboring town of Zwittau was instructed to give the boy board and lodging, and every needful facility for his education, so little Joseph's ambition, thanks to imperial kindness, is likely to be satisfied.—*Golden Gate.*

LITTLE WILLIE.—One Sunday afternoon I undertook to tell my nephew, Willie a bright, affectionate little fellow, only two years old something about the goodness of God in giving him food and clothes, and a dear mamma to take care of him. He sat on a low stool at my feet, bending slightly forward, his elbows on his knees, and chin resting on his plump, baby hands, while his eyes were fixed intently on my face.

As I told him how God loved him all the time, and how he was always watching over him, the sweetest expression I ever saw came into his eyes, and, jumping up from where he sat, he raised his dimpled face toward heaven, saying impulsively, in his baby fashion: "I stan's up and tisses Dod!"

LITTLE SHUTTING DOORS.—Boys and girls will always show to strangers whether they are well bred and polite or not by the manner in which they open and shut a door. If they open it in a hurry and in a rush, or if they neglect to shut it, or shut it carelessly or with a slam, they show that they are not well behaved or polite. You should always open and close doors gently and carefully. The proverb says: "Actions speak more loudly than words."

The French do not bury in single graves, like their English brethren. They buy or hire a plot of ground four or five or nine or ten feet square, if they are rich, and there dig one grave deep enough for all the family. Over this is built a little house in stone—a chapel in the sides of which are written the names of the dead below.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Address, on all matters of business, Rev R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Important.

The publisher has recently sent out lists of the ADVOCATE accounts to the preachers. We need not say to the brethren that it is a matter of urgency to the paper that collections be made and remitted with as much promptitude as possible. Our church papers in these times are sailing close to the wind, and it is only with care and vigilance that they can be kept agoing. Our subscribers and agents have done pretty well thus far. Will they suffer this word of exhortation, in which we urge them to continue in well-doing, and to send new subscribers, while they collect and remit with all practicable diligence. At $2 a year, postage paid, we must have a large list of paying subscribers and a liberal advertising patronage in order to keep out of debt.

The Spiritual Resurrection.

There has been of late much preaching and meditation on the resurrection. It is a topic that should not be dismissed with the Easter Sunday. The resurrection was the constant and habitual subject of apostolical preaching. Jesus and the resurrection were set forth on all occasions and at all times. Christ's resurrection was the greatest fact of all—the crowning miracle of the gospel. No fact is better attested, none so overwhelmingly demonstrated. It is the great seal of redemption by Jesus Christ, and confirms and establishes the claims of Christ as the Son of God and the Savior of the world. So certainly does Christ's resurrection assure our own that Paul affirms: "But if there be no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen." The literal resurrection of the body is one of the clearest and most prominent doctrines of the gospel.

But, while this is so, it is profitable to dwell upon that spiritual experience which the literal resurrection illustrates. As to believers this is the first resurrection—a resurrection to spiritual life, which goes before and assures the glorious resurrection of the body. "But if the Spirit of him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up Christ from the dead shall also quicken your mortal bodies by his Spirit that dwelleth in you." To know the power of Christ's resurrection is to have personal experience of the indwelling Spirit of God; and to be raised from the death of sin to the life of righteousness. Believing souls are quickened together with Christ, and are raised up together, and made "to sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus." Christians are exhorted: "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God."

The hopes and consolations inspired by the doctrine of the resurrection of the body depend upon this resurrection of soul. The soul must be raised by grace before the body shall be raised in glory. For the sinner there will be a resurrection of damnation, of shame and everlasting contempt. Only those who have part in the first—the spiritual resurrection—will be raised in honor at the last day. "If by any means," says Paul, "I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead." It was the resurrection to life that he was concerned about. For this he counted all things but loss, and suffered the loss of all things.

The main thing was, to know Christ, to be found in him, and to know the power of Christ's resurrection in his heart. The earnest assurance is in this divine and spiritual quickening. The character changed, the affections purified, the whole inward man transformed, are the present conditions without which the "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens," cannot be ours. The felt assurance of sins forgiven, of a purified heart, and of being in Christ by faith, will alone enable us to make the personal appropriation: "But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Death of a Rich Man.

The death of A. T. Stewart takes away another of the three richest men in the United States. William B. Astor inherited millions, and his vast fortune grew by careful management without any active enterprise in business on his part. Stewart began comparatively poor in New York, in 1823, and was steadily successful and prosperous until the end. His wealth is estimated at something over fifty millions. This was the result of an active business career of fifty years. Vanderbilt has also made his own fortune—supposed to be seventy-five millions.

The success of Mr. Stewart was not due to good luck or to chance, but rather to business capacity. It does not appear that he was a speculator in stocks, nor was he a reckless Wall street operator. He made his money by legitimate trade and by judicious investments, and we have never heard of his being charged with a dishonorable or dishonest act. He was in active business to the end of his life, selling millions worth of goods annually, managing his enormous real estate investments, and giving personal attention to the details. His capacity for work and for details was something almost incredible. He certainly had a genius for trade, and was most exceptionally endowed for commercial and mercantile pursuits.

We cannot but respect such eminent ability, and, in a measure, we admire it. The mind that could build up such a colossal business and fortune, and administer all with ease and sagacity, was of no ordinary caliber. Genius in literature, statesmanship and in war awakens more enthusiasm, but this is the most rare and extraordinary. The number of those who are pre-eminent in the attainment of wealth in business is astonishingly small. This kind of talent is as seldom found as that which shines unrivaled in the domain of art. The elder Astor, Stewart and Vanderbilt stand alone in the list of New York millionaires who have got high up into the millions by their own energy and capacity, and have kept this eminence. It is well, perhaps, that it is so, and that the gifts necessary to the amassing of riches are sparingly bestowed. The concentration of wealth beyond a certain measure tends to impoverish the masses, and to close the doors of advancement to those who are at the bottom of the ladder. In this country, where there are no rights of primogeniture, the death of the rich man usually leads to the division and distribution of the gathered wealth, and the evil of endlessly accumulating estates is thus averted. If Mr. Stewart could have lived a hundred years longer, with powers unimpaired, he might have owned the most of New York city, and by his wealth largely controlled the affairs of the nation. It is fortunate for society that few men have the capacity to accumulate and keep large wealth, and that they must let go the purse-strings at the end of their allotted years.

We do not know that Mr. Stewart had any definite object in amassing riches beyond the mere addition to be accounted rich, and the gratification which he felt in the acquisition and control of his enormous resources. There is benevolence and public spirit in some of his investments. He built and owned Garden City, on Long Island, where people of moderate means were furnished with pleasant homes at a moderate rental, and the immense hotel in New York for working women which he had nearly completed was designed for the welfare of a large and worthy class. Both of these enterprises were in the line of benevolence, but they were also intended as safe and paying investments. He gave something to charitable objects, probably, and has done something to cause his name to be remembered as the benefactor of the poor. Sometimes he gave in a princely way, as when he sent a ship load of provisions to famine-stricken Ireland, and when he contributed $50,000 to the sufferers by the Chicago fire. For education and religion, so far as we are informed, he has done nothing whatever. God gave him the talent he had for money-making, a kind Providence shone upon him during a long period, he was permitted to reach the full measure of human life, and he died in the harness of successful business, and has left seventy-five or eighty millions behind him.

His life-work was to accumulate this fortune. Incidentally he employed thousands of people, payed heavily in taxes and customs toward the support of government, and did much to develop and improve the city of New York and its surroundings—an honorable merchant, a good citizen, an upright man. But what account will he have to render for the trust which God committed to him? He was just to his numerous employees, and has not forgotten them in his will. While his estate is bequeathed to his wife, there is mention of certain plans of benevolence which he had failed to carry out, and which are commended to his wife to be consummated by her. What these were we do not know, but we trust that they were such as became a man of the almost boundless wealth which Mr. Stewart possessed.

Letters to a Young Preacher.

MY DEAR NEPHEW: When the last letter closed I was speaking of the sin and folly of boasting about one's own sermons, the sin appearing from the operation of the "law of faith." As this boastfulness is a *mortal sin*—utterly destructive to all true spiritual life—you cannot be too cautiously guarded as to its approaches. But it frequently expresses itself in other ways just as damaging to personal piety and the general cause, and just as offensive to good taste. I refer now to newspaper and verbal reports of the *condition of the work*. Two brethren meet. A. says to B.: "Well, Bro. B., how are you getting on in your work?" "Pretty well *now*; but I have had a hard time since Conference. When I took hold everything was torn all to pieces. You know Bro. C. was not much of a preacher, and no discipline at all. He just let things go on loosely, until the whole church became thoroughly disorganized, or nearly so. I tell you I have had a *mighty* hard time. Finances run down; no class meetings, no prayer meetings; but very few come to church; people unacquainted with each other. I was cast down, but not destroyed." So I went to work, stirred around, and manipulated the place the best I could. Got up a choir and a mite party, and things are looking much better. Finances have improved, and the people are coming out better, because they know one another. Expect to have a revival in July. Want you to come over, and bring your biggest sermons and do your best preaching. We will stay at my room at Bro. D.'s, and have a good time." Well the protracted meeting is held, and pretty soon we hear from it through the ADVOCATE. The report states how long the meeting lasted, how large the congregations were, how many joined, and how many were baptized; gratefully acknowledges obligations to Bro. A., who preached with *great power*; to the presiding elder, who, in passing through, passed and preached *twice* with his *usual ability*, and to a local brother for *valuable* services, and closes with the time-honored quotation: "The Lord hath done great things for us Lalien, whereof we are glad." Now if you will analyze that report right closely you will see that really very little is set down to the credit of the Lord, and really a great deal is set down to the credit of Bro. A.'s eloquence, and to the pastor's own *skillful manipulation* of the congregations and circumstances. This method of boasting is traditional—"venerable, come down to us from a former generation"—but not entirely out of vogue yet.

Some men take a different way, regarding this stereotyped report as too stale and old to agree with their own reputation for culture and originality and freshness. They prefer to tell the tale themselves of their heroic sufferings and herculean labors; to the congregations they served, at the end of the year, or at the close of their whole time of service. And they generally rehearse it in somewhat of dramatic style, and with somewhat of dramatic effect. The report embraces the number baptized, married, received, dismissed and buried; the number of pastoral visits made, the number of miles walked in making them and may be the quantity and cost of the shoe leather worn out in their peregrinations; the number of sermons preached, class meetings attended, love-feasts and prayer meetings held, and *sometimes* how much it cost out of their own pockets, above what the church has paid, to do this enormous work; and *also* the number of pages of books and church papers they have read, and *occasionally* the number of articles their own pens have contributed to the same. The people go away from church amazed at the grandeur of the hero that is among them, and saying: "What a prodigious worker! How *self-denying* a soul! How *humble* and *devout* a spirit!" One thing, however, you should not fail to observe, which is this: The reports *do not tell* the number of days they *fasted*, nor the number of times they prayed in secret, nor the number of dollars the right hand gave away, without letting the left hand know it. Why this omission, I cannot see; for if a man keeps a book of accounts he certainly, in all fairness, ought to set down his *liabilities* as well as his *assets*; and if an *exhibit* is made, common honesty demands a sight of the *debit* as well as of the *credit* side of the account. But, no; somehow or other, so far as I know, they never charge anything against themselves—never tell how many sermons they have preached without the helping presence of the Holy Ghost, how many prayers they have offered in the same way, how many pastoral visits they have spoiled by social chit-chat, or political partisan vituperation, nor how much money they have saved and laid up since they "forsook lands and houses for the gospel's sake," and began the self-sacrificing work of an itinerant. These men, to hear them tell it, always find the church in a very bad condition, and always leave it in a very good one. Their predecessors, by shameless indifference, or gross neglect, or hungling ignorance, made a very hard place for them; but by industry and skill they have removed all old difficulties, so that their successors will have a most happy and prosperous time. But my own observation is that they leave matters in no better condition than they found them—sometimes actually worse off. When *egotism* is transferred to the religious consciousness it becomes *pharisaism*; and I am afraid that in these cases the transfer has taken place, though will not say *positively* it is so. But, my dear nephew, whether it is simple, contemptible egotism, or old-fashioned, hateful pharisaism, I feel bound, in the beginning of your ministerial life, most solemnly and earnestly to warn you against such conduct.

You will be required by the Discipline to make reports enough—too many, I fear—twelve to the Church Conference; four to the Quarterly Conference, one to the District Conference, one to the Annual Conference, where also you and your work will be reported upon by the presiding elder, who, if true to the traditional character of his office, will be sure to give you your full measure of praise. If the nineteen public reports required by law, during the year, of yourself and your work are not enough to satisfy your egotism, then it must be boundless; and you had better go at once upon the boards of the theater, where, without the slightest suspicion of pharisaism, your vanity may have the largest liberty of display. If you are not forced, like St. Paul, to vindicate the divineness of your call by an appeal to your personal history, or unless there is some very singular phase of spiritual life, or some uncommon and specially marked operation of the Holy Ghost, the knowledge of which will, in your godly judgment, redound to the edification and comfort of the church at large, there will be no necessity for these lengthy verbal and newspaper reports. "Make full proof of your ministry," and say, I am "an unprofitable servant"—when you say anything at all.

Affectionately,

YOUR UNCLE JOHN.

William Winans Clarke died at Vicksburg, Miss., on the eleventh instant. The remains were brought to this city, and the funeral took place on Friday afternoon, March 11, from the Felicity Street church, where a large company assembled to pay the last tribute of affection to the memory of this estimable young man. His childhood and youth were spent in connection with this church and Sunday school; it was the church of his honored father, Judge J. C. Clarke, who died in 1855, and of his venerable mother, who still lives in Brooklyn, N. Y., and it was meet that the service should be at the place hallowed by so many sacred and precious associations. Willie was named for the venerated Dr. William Winans. He died in early manhood, aged thirty-three, and in the assured hope of a glorious resurrection. Rev. Dr. Watkins, the long-time friend of his parents, was with him in his last days, and we are informed that the closing hours were marked by great peace and joy. One of the hymns sung at his bedside, "I would not live alway," was, in accordance with his own request, sung at the funeral service.

The postoffice address of Rev. H. H. Montgomery is Hazlehurst, Miss.

Our Doctrines and Methods.

We make the following extract from Bishop McTyeire's account of the North Carolina Centennial, as published in the *Western Methodist*:

The *North American Review* for January, in its leading Centennial article, says of Methodism in the United States: "The rise of this great and influential body must be viewed as the most signal religious fact which the past century presents." One hundred years ago it hardly existed—only 25 preachers, 11 circuits and 4,921 members. Now the statistics show, of all its branches in the United States, 20,453 traveling preachers, 21,381 local preachers and 3,173,229 members.

The Baptists come next—they began under Roger Williams, 1639, a hundred and thirty-five years before us—and now number 13,351 ordained ministers and 1,761,710 members.

The Presbyterians organized their first presbytery in 1701, and now number 5,790 ministers and 613,398 members.

The Protestant Episcopal Church may be said to have been here, under legal patronage and protection, in advance of them all, and now numbers 3,140 ministers and 273,092 members.

The census of the United States for 1870 presents these figures:

	Church edifices.	Val. church property.
Methodists	21,326	$ 8,871,121
Baptists	12,982	11,067,198
Presbyterians	7,961	14,255,253
Protestant Episcopal	3,661	9,371,440
Roman Catholic	3,806	20,355,700

A noteworthy fact is the position of Congregationalism—seventh on the list. At the end of the Revolution its position was in front. It was strong in its clergy and its institutions. Its ministers had taken the popular side in the war; whereas, in this respect, Methodists were unfortunate, all their first missionaries from England, except Asbury, having quit the country, and left an ill odor for their American brethren to overcome.

To say nothing of the Arminian scheme of doctrine, Methodism made good use of what was called a "lay ministry." Thankfully accepting educated men and turning them to account in her ministry, Methodism—taught of God and consenting to follow his leading—accepted the service of men of religious experience and Christian zeal and sound sense, even though not technically educated, and sent them forth to preach the gospel to perishing multitudes. A hundred years ago Connecticut—a stronghold of Congregationalism—enacted a law that no person should be recognized as a minister of the gospel unless he were a graduate of Harvard or Yale, or of some other accredited college. Congregationalism consented. The Baptists were wiser. They favored education in the ministry, and have done much to promote it; but at the same time, like the Methodists, got vast advantage by laborers who did not answer to the arbitrary standard of the Connecticut "blue law." Though congregational in polity, and Calvinistic in doctrine, the Baptists have thus left the Congregationalists pent up in New England.

In North Carolina the Presbyterians were well established, at the end of the Revolution, among the best population in the world—the Scotch-Irish. They extended from Orange county to Mecklenburg—quite across the State, along a line of settlements higher up than Salisbury. Adhering to the "blue law" above quoted, that excellent body of Christ's people are here still, mainly in the regions then occupied; while the Methodists, who entered the State half a century later, have long since compassed it with churches and pastors, and have societies and Sunday schools in twenty counties of North Carolina where organized Presbyterianism has no existence.

There must be something but only in the Arminian interpretation of the gospel, but in the Methodist way of propagandism.

Our itinerant ministry was just in time to follow up the itinerant civilization of this country—to keep up with it, and to save it from infidelity and heathenism.

As for what was called "lay preaching," see the methods of Methodism, to reach and save the masses, at last prevailing. What are Moody and Sankey, or Whittle and Bliss, but local preachers?—or, if you please, "lay preachers?" Their sermons and songs remind us of what our pioneer preachers lived and died at. The inquiry meetings that follow direct appeals to the conscience of the multitude—and all; to Methodists they are not new, and we rejoice to see them at length accepted by churches heretofore "straitened in their own bowels."

It may be inferred what points were stressed—the cardinal doctrines of justification, sanctification, and witness of the Spirit—the cardinal polities of connectionalism, conservatism and itinerancy. These were elaborated and illustrated not seldom by the biographical sketches from time to time furnished. The *spirit-uality* of Methodism was insisted on. It addresses the understanding, and the conscience likewise. The mind is recognized, and the emotions are not cashiered. The heart is greater than the mere intellect. If this theory occasionally leads to tears or shouts in the congregation, and it should be, "very tempestuous round about"—even so let it be. "To spread scriptural holiness" was the original objective point. Intent on this, Methodism was regardless of ecclesiastical organization for a time, and the outward form was at length evolved from this purpose and life. That form is adapted to that end—revivalism is its normal condition.

A grand entertainment is to be given by the Ladies' Bethel Association of New Orleans, at Grunewald Hall, on Friday evening, April 21, 1876. We have been favored with complimentary tickets. The object is a worthy one, and we trust the entertainment may turn out pleasantly and profitably.

Their Tactics.

The General Conference of the Northern Methodist Church meets in Baltimore in May. The question of fraternity will have full consideration. It does not require a hundred eyes to discern the maneuvering now begun all along the line. The tuning-fork has been struck, and their papers are humming the same note. Even the conservative *Methodist*, of New York, has announced "fraternity impossible" on the ground taken by our General Conference and advocated by our papers, with a minor exception.

We must ignore the Plan of Separation, and then they will fall upon our necks. The plan protects our property and vindicates our reputations. Without it we are unarmed, and Southern Methodism is the "great secession." When Northern Methodism tried to break through the plan the courts ordered them out.

In some quarters there are threats of coercion. They propose to win our affections, like the Romans the Sabine wives, by force. The present Supreme Court, "organized to convict," is held over us in terror. But there are bribes for us just peeping out from behind fraternal coat-tails—"disputed church property." Give up the plan and all will be harmony. So said the wolves to the sheep: "Send away your mastiffs; *they* are all the trouble."

The Northern Methodists are coming on an "unrestricted" and "unqualified" party to create a diversion. They are reckoning wrongfully. Noise is not numbers. One gun-shot hen on a stake rail will deafen the tread of many oxen turning the rows.

It is natural for certain persons restless as a magnet in a nail factory and light as cider down; to whirl with every gust. They are ever in a fraternal fidget. They live in a mirage of the millennium.

There is a coarser class burning with the rude ambition of the colored captains of the corn-pile. They are eager for noisy eminence and leadership of loud chorus.

Then there is the Geyser that must have vent for periodic swash of sympathy. It's his forte and her forte to gush. These people have no following beyond the hysterical, the chimerical and the Vigars of Bray. Joab took Abner aside to speak quietly to him. David's opinion of "unrestricted fraternity," with an old-turned and wily slogan: "Died Abner as the fool dieth." *Richmond Christian Advocate.*

A New Church Register.

R. J. Harp has laid on our table a new Church Register prepared and published by him, and for sale at the Depository, 110 and 112 Camp street, New Orleans. It is a complete Church Register, historical, statistical, comprising a general index; an alphabetical register of church members; register of official members, of baptisms, marriages and deaths; register of Annual, Quarterly and Church Conferences; tables for church collections; and an annual summary of the yearly work and condition of the charge. The volume contains 113 pages of the best quality of record paper, 10½ inches in size, and is very handsomely ruled and headed. From a careful examination of this work we cannot think of anything desirable in a church record that is not provided for. The tables for church collections and annual summary are very well arranged, and a new and most commendable feature. A record kept according to this plan will be complete, and the arrangement is so admirable that it can be kept with comparative ease to the pastor. A few blank pages are left at the end for insertion of obituaries, historical notes, and other matters of interest in the current history and affairs of the church. Every pastoral charge should have a register of this sort. To procure one will be money well spent. This register is substantially and handsomely bound in cloth, with morocco back and corners. Price $5, by mail or express.

The *Christian Observer*, of Louisville, Ky., appears this week as a neat and pastoral pamphlet of eight folio pages. The *Observer*, so far as is known to us, is the first religious weekly that has tried to combine the advantages of the large page and the pasted sheet. The improvement in its form is the publishers assure us the precursor of others for which arrangements are being made. The *Observer* is among the best of our exchanges.

Bishop Keavanaugh for a time had thought that he would be able to extend his visit to this coast until next fall, but recently he is advised that urgent business in the East will require his attention soon. He proposes to spend Sunday, the twenty-third instant, in San Francisco, and take his departure for home on the twenty-fourth.—*Pacific Methodist, April 7.*

It will be seen by reference to a notice on the eighth page that the Crystal Springs camp meeting, Mississippi, is appointed to begin on the second of August.

Our venerable brother, David Ayers, requests us to state that his address for the present is Ocean Springs, Miss.

Rev. J. W. Dickey, preacher in charge of Aldngdon circuit, Holston Conference, is dead.

A PULPIT VICE.—The New York *Tribune* is generally charitable in its judgment of preachers. It refers to what it regards a vice in many modern preachers in the following terms:

Striving to say smart things in epigrammatic form is a vice of many modern preachers which brings much riddle on the pulpit, and with the unthinking some contumely on religion. Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, is afflicted with this habit. Dr. Fulton, of the same city, is another offender. Mr. Moody occasionally falls into the error, but less frequently than one would naturally expect from his peculiar position and constant strain. Dr. Hepworth lately talked about seeing the autographs (or was it monograms?) of Moody and Sankey on the souls of certain converts who had united with his church. And now Dr. Deems tells from the pulpit that it is his habit to pray on the first day of each month for all of his flock whose names begin with A, on the second day for those who begin to spell their names with B, and so on until the alphabet and calendar are simultaneously exhausted. It is no-touchy to attribute this spreading vice to the example of Mr. Beecher, who in the pulpit is often guilty of expressions which create laughter. But his imitators ought not to forget that Mr. Beecher's "Beecherisms," as they have come to be called, have thought and power and often rich poetry in them, and that, however grotesque, they are tilted with a truth and human nature which the simplest person in his audience at once recognizes and feels.

We were agreeably surprised on Saturday last, says the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* of April 15, to receive a visit from our esteemed and venerable brother, Rev. Dr. Sargent. It will be gratifying to his many friends to know that his health has greatly improved. He is one of the few revered men who still linger among us, specimens of the glorious type of Methodism, whose presence, we trust, will never die out among us. May a kind Providence deal gently with the declining days of one whose life has been so fraught with useful labors to the church.

Clarence Clayton writes in ask that became of his poem, 'Waste basket, Paper mill.' Some of it may be in the sheet which he is now perusing. It was too rich to go all in one paper, so we distributed it.

Love not the world, for it is a moth to a Christian's life.

MARRIED.

FITZPATRICK—CARLETON.—At the residence of Mrs. Maria Carleton, March 15, 1876, by Rev. S. [illegible], Capt. John V. Fitzpatrick to Miss Liz. Carleton, all of this city.

SHERLOCK—CHILDERS.—At the residence of the bride, April 2, 1876, by Rev. A. J. Jones, Jr., James Sherlock to Mrs. Childers, all of Webster Parish, La.

RAMSAY—CHADWICK.—April 6, 1876, at the residence of Mr. William Chadwick, in Sumter county, by Rev. C. B. Galloway, Mr. J. Milton Ramsay, of Sumter county, to Mrs. Mary E. Chadwick, of Noxubee county, Miss.

KENYAND—CAMERON.—On the twenty-second of February, 1876, at the residence of the bride's father, in Crenshaw county, Ala., by W. M. Jones, Mr. W. L. Kirkland, of Pike county, Ala., to Miss Martha C. Cameron.

Publisher's Department.

AT FIFTEEN CENTS AND SAVE US $1,200.

The publication price of the ADVOCATE is $2 per annum—not $1.75, $1.50 or $1.25. At these reduced rates it costs us, including postage, fifteen cents, some twenty cents, the way we have to assess them, they are passing, when we transmit them, they are passing the expenses. We cannot afford to do this at present rates, as we do when sent to ministers or ministers' widows, and pay the price of publishing.

Each subscriber's bills should not be more than two months, while he is, if we lose fifteen cents by the subscription, 1,000 months to over *Twenty Thousand Dollars* in the new postal law we properly the postage of subscribers, during one year, eighteen. We have paid out *One Thousand Dollars* [illegible] expenses for this year of bills, and the trifling expenses [illegible] subscribers, we hope they will send the full amount of bills. When our agents send what they collect, without receiving commissions, we expect them to pay their expenses.

SORE WASH AND EYE LOTION.—In another will be found an advertisement of Owen's Sore Wash and Eye Lotion, with testimonials of Dr. Hussey, the inventor, the Natchez City Hospital physician. Those articles are on sale at the drug store of L. L. Lyons. We know nothing personally of these remedies, but all we have heard is favorable.

INDIAN TURNIP PECTORAL BALM.—We call attention to the advertisement of this to Indian compound by Dr. Bellew. H. Lapeyre, chemist. Mr. Lapeyre is a reputable standing, and well known as a druggist. Those who know him well have placed the skill as a pharmaceutist.

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES.—Those in need of anything in the line of fancy and staple groceries should call at the store of Mr. John S. Twomey, corner of Magazine and Philip streets. He has a very tempting assortment of luxuries as well as staple articles of good quality, at reasonable prices. We take pleasure in directing attention to his card in another column.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—Mr. R. Ringrose, at 172 Camp street, has a second to none of new and elegant furniture, as well as a great deal of second hand furniture of all kinds, put in thorough repair, for sale at low prices. He has an extensive jobber and dealer, and is also engaged in repairing and moving furniture.

FANCY DRY GOODS.—The Jackson House, corner of St. Ann and Chartres streets, is a corner displaying a most attractive appearance of dry goods. In fact this store is the most fashionable and offers the greatest variety of any in the city, where it is located, and it is easily surpassed anywhere.

EXTRA OLIVE SOAP.—The soaps of Procter & Gamble have attained a high reputation. They are well known all over the country for their superior qualities. We invite attention to the card of O. A. French, general agent, 30 Camp street.

DRY GOODS.—Our readers in the city should read carefully the advertisement, in another column, of Hasselmann & Adams, as they are offering special inducements to country buyers.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For Two Weeks Ending April 15, 1876.

A—I. C. Andrew, American News Company, American Oliograph Company, American Lead Pencil Company, Edwin Alden, N. W. Ayer & Son, American Sunday School Union.

B—Boorum & Pease two letters, A. Blumer 50 cents, J. M. Barbee, C. D. Bistamente, Baker & Sperry, Miss Mary T. Brown $1, Barnes & Wilkinson, W. F. Bickalew, William J. Brown, H. P. Bowen $2.50, W. W. Babel, E. G. Bloker, Bigbow & Main, Brewer & Tibeston, W. F. Beers $1, W. H. Bidwell, D. C. Byrne.

C—S. Conle, Robert Carter & Bros. two letters, Mrs. H. D. Corden, T. H. Holland 50 cents, Mrs. Rebecca Carter $1, Cassell, Potter & Galpin two letters, Mrs. Laura A. Gilbert, John Church & Co. two letters, W. H. Cassell $2.50, Mrs. A. D. Carpenter, 25 cents, W. P. H. Connerly $9, J. H. Cassity.

D—Daniel Dennett, Joel T. Dickes two letters $12.04, M. Dufhose, R. G. Dun & Co., Rollin T. Davis, T. A. Davis $6.80, Charles P. Dillingham, Donaldson & Co., G. W. Davidson $2, Daughtry & Smythe two letters $30, Oliver Ditson & Co., J. W. Duncan, Eugene Duchamp $26.15, A. B. Dullo, Jr. $2, William K. Douglas $20.85, W. A. Dreddy, W. A. Dixon.

E—Esterbrook Steel Pen Company.

F—J. P. Ford & Co. two letters, H. B. Frazee, E. E. Frederick $15.25, F. M. Featherstone $15.55, E. N. Freshman two letters, William Flint $2, John J. Ferguson, James R. Fowler.

G—H. D. Doyle, Ed. T. Goodwin $8.15, Malcolm M. Graham $2, Auguste Gogin, Thomas E. Goode.

H—Joseph J. Hills, M. E. Harville $2, W. L. C. Hannbert $4.70, W. S. Hall & Co., William S. Harrison, Noel R. Hunter 5 cents, P. S. Hurel on $2.50, I. Kemper Hall, S. W. Hardgrove $5, Harper & Bros., D. T. Hunter, W. W. Hooper $9, M. J. Hays & Co.

I—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

J—E. T. Jaggy, R. J. Jodie, H. F. Johnson, Jaynes & Peters, R. E. Jones $6.

K—W. F. Kennon $4.50, D. A. Kilbee $20, Samuel J. Kennard, B. T. Kavanaugh.

L—M. H. Lowery, P. B. Lee, J. B. Lippincott & Co., two letters, John Lask $1.50, Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, Henry Landenheyer, L. H. Levisee $5.25.

M—Emile Morel, Morgan Envelope Company, J. E. Mason two letters, John S. Moore $12.5, W. H. Markle $1.45, W. Hargrove Morris, McFarland & Vernon, W. H. McFarland $10.25, C. Merriam, W. J. Mercer $9.35, W. Judges McLean, J. McDonald.

N—A. P. Nicholson, J. P. Nolan, Del. Newsman three letters, E. C. Newman $1.75, R. G. Nasworthy $1.75, Preston Nash.

O—James Driscoll two letters.

P—John Pyles, F. M. Parker, J. T. Pratt & Co., Potter, Ainsworth & Co., Edward Pollock & Co., Reporter Printing Co., Parmele, Hughes & Co., R. Sperry & Co., Parmele, Hughes & Co.

R—Lee H. Randall, A. H. Rollins two letters, Reynolds, Richardson & Co., John D. Reed, Lewis A. Reed $2, J. B. Randall, J. J. Roberts, Thomas Reed & Co., George Routledge & Sons, John B. Rankin, Reed & Lathrop, Charles M. Reed.

S—Mrs. E. A. Sigler, J. W. Sandall $2.50, John E. Smith, Jr., H. Singleton two letters, Mrs. E. A. Sigler, Jr., Sumner & Co., two letters, Mrs. A. Sigler, J. W. Sandall $2.50, John E. Smith, Jr., H. Singleton two letters, Mrs. E. A. Sigler, Jr., Sumner & Co., two letters, H. Simmons, F. H. Shaw, Lewis & Co., two letters, H. Simmons, F. H. Shaw, J. W. Sterling, Adolphe Seiter, J. W. Sandall $2.50, Edward Sandford, J. B. Stanford, P. Stringer, C. W. Sanders, J. J. Singleton, B. B. Smith, Simpson & Co., Mrs. E. A. Sigler $1, J. L. Sage, Jr.

T—Memphis Trade Company, John Tolley, Jr., Travis, Edward Todd & Co.

W—R. H. Wilkes $12.50, H. O. Wagle two, J. M. Wren, W. H. Watkins $2.50, Wilkes, Wood & Co., John Wood $2.50, W. H. Woodruff, Wood & Brooks, Little Hyde, Wood & Bro., J. A. Watkins, Bell, Wagle, Wood & Hughes & Co.

Y—Mrs. Harriet W. Young, N. E. Fy, [illegible].

A—F. A. Soule, American News Company, Appleton & Co., Stanley Anderson, David Ayres, N. W. Ayer & Son, Thomas W. Adams, [illegible] Wade, Amos Brown, Ralph Ingersoll.

B—Reed, Lucas Burdon, J. M. Brown, George W. Brown, Bonnin & Morris, Baker, Lawrence & Co., John Babcock, J. A. Bingham, W. J. Bentley, C. W. Harper, Robert Barrington, L. W. Burgess, Robert Benton, Mrs. Lucy Banks, Rev. Hiram Bishop Daniel, Beattie & Bradford, H. N. Bullock, Barnes & Wilkinson, J. B. Bradshaw, Miss Essie Pitt Kavell, Rev. Elias Ricks, Mrs. Anna Butler.

C—Davis Pierson & Co., Hubbell & Co., Lamborn, Johnson & Co., M. A. Cande, J. L. Clark, J. B. Cossitt, Mrs. Cassie, L. Mc. Jones, Wyeth & Brother, M. M. Carmichael, Cassel, Petter & Galpin, Cooper & Conklin & Co., Converse & Co., [illegible] & Allswith.

D—A. S. Pierson, Allen & Co., Mead & Co., Wilson Del Avery, John W. Dewey & Co., Walter P. Dow, Thomas H. Davis, Overbeck, Schulz & Co., D. F. Day, Dingee & Conard, Dodge & Stanton, Day & Davis, R. R. Davis, two letters, J. P. Dow, J. G. W. Drake & Co.

E—Davey & Emerson, L. C. Eyster & Co., Mrs. E. H. Edwards, L. D. Embrookle, H. Ernest, Stebbins & Steel Pen Company, A. G. Ellard, Ed. Eyre & Spottiswood, John D. Emack.

F—Wilson Fink, Lamson, Tournes & M. Frank, Jr., Francis D. N. Frost & Co., A. K. Fleming, H. H. Fagley, E. N. Freshman, J. L. Enfield, Jesse Lanier & Co., W. Finley, Field & Lindsey.

G—Asbel Green & Son, John C. Graham & Co., Gilbert & Bro., H. M. Gates, S. A. C. Gillespie & Co., H. H. Graham & Co., J. P. Gegenheimer, James R. Hadaway & Co., A. Gaito, Jr.

H—William B. Hanes & Co., L. B. Harris, A. M. Harlow, R. S. Holcombe, Charles L. Harriss, Harper & Bros. two letters, Mrs. A. D. Holland, J. P. Herring, Hyde & Co., B. Howard, E. Heppenstall, Louis Hoffman, Charles Hutchins, H. P. Howell & Co., Atlanta Hardware.

I—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., R. S. Ide, [illegible] & Johnson, A. M. Jones $10, Mrs. A. R. Jaynes $2, Jack & Pierson $2.50, Benjamin Jones $2, Jaquish, Kay & Co.

K—Jackson's Sons, Hood & De La Rosa.

L—C. H. Laughlin, G. R. Lynch, W. S. Leake, Mrs. L. A. Larkin $2, C. M. Leibold two letters, agents, Edgar M. Lovell & Co., C. B. Lester, George M. Vaughan, Morgan & Dupuy.

M—J. H. Moore, F. M. Martin & Co., Jaime McCutchon, H. T. Mayo, Thomas K. Medd, P. A. Malloy, two cents, R. W. Millsaps, S. P. Mc. Hughes & Co., E. E. Phillips & Co., James Paul, J. M. Patton, D. A. Perryman, L. F. Pierce, L. C. Parrish.

R—W. F. Richard, Jr., Beckman & Gaylord two letters, G. W. A. Rolfe, Page & Co., W. C. Rigaly, Five Bells Lynch Rees, Sayre & George, P. Richardson, H. B. Robinson, H. J. M. Reiss $2.50, A. A. Robinson.

S—S. Schuyler, Van Gronau & Co., H. D. Singleton, J. L. Skipper two letters, $1.15, Samuel S. Shattuck, W. L. Sidley, Jones & E. Scarlett, $2.50, L. C. Slaughter $1.50, A. Hall Stigler, Mrs. C. B. Shields, Stevens, Fay & Swazey, George Schatzel, Joseph P. Seales, A. P. Sage $1, R. W. Sweeny, F. K. Swann.

T—W. B. Taylor, T. M. Taylor, David Tice, T. C. Tibbs.

W—World Publishing Company, N. B. Warren, C. C. Watkins $1, J. C. Wilkins, A. H. Wagner, L. S. West $2, Edward Wadsworth, D. M. Ward, Jaynes M. Wigginton, Wadsworth & Graham, F. J. Worthy, John Williams, A. R. Whitfield, John F. Wynn, W. W. Watt, A. Marshall, Texas.

Foit China or glassware go to Noyes & Collier's, China Palace, on Canal street.

STAPLE and fancy dry goods for sale at Levy Bros.', 856 Magazine street.

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE.—*Brown's Bronchial Troches* are invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, etc.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 18 Camp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best-selected stock in the South; and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit our line of

LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as moderate as can be found in any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
18 Camp street, under City Hotel.
New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE
ON
MOST LIBERAL TERMS,
A
SURVEYOR'S TRANSIT,
A SPLENDID INSTRUMENT, GOOD AS NEW.
LIST PRICE, $200.
APPLY TO
ROBERT J. HARP,
110 AND 112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

THE Premium Engraving, The Three Graces, advertised in another column, is one of extraordinary size, and in its execution nothing has been sacrificed or slighted. It portrays the three Christian graces, Faith, Hope and Charity, represented in the forms of three female figures, to produce the highest type of loveliness in pure womanhood. Each figure is more than one third the size of the original, and is a most desirable ornament for any Christian family.

IF THE functions of the liver are not kept in a healthy condition the whole body is affected. The whole system sympathizes with the disordered organ. If the complaints are more common than any other disease, and to remove the influence of malaria from the system nothing will impart such vigor to the whole system as

The leading physicians prescribe

PIERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel,
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

SORE EYES — A Cure Guaranteed.
DISEASES — Pamphlet plates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON PACKING COMPANY,
CHICAGO.
HERMETICALLY SEALED.
COOKED MEATS.

CORNED BEEF.

We have a choice lot of Corned Beef, put up in one pound cans, and guarantee it to be equal to the best Corned Beef ever put up in this country. Compare it with the best you can get, and if you do not find it as represented, return it to your grocer and get your money back. Ask for the DOLPHIN BRAND, and see that you get it. Every can is warranted.

SUGAR CURED HAM.

Our celebrated "Star Brand" Hams have been for years the standard of excellence. Our new packing of SUGAR CURED SMOKED HAM is equal to the best we have ever put up, and we guarantee it to keep sweet in any climate. Ask your grocer for the STAR BRAND HAMS, and see that the MEAT IS NEITHER RED NOR WHITE. We also put up the celebrated DOLPHIN BRAND CHIPPED BEEF, which is unsurpassed. Ask your grocer for it, and take no other.

BEEF TONGUE.

We are now putting up Beef Tongue in one pound cans, and guarantee it to be equal to the best Ox Tongue ever put up in this country. Compare it with the best you can get, and if you do not find it as represented, return it to your grocer and get your money back. Ask for the DOLPHIN BRAND, and see that you get it. Every can is warranted.

FRESH BEEF.

We have a choice lot of Fresh Beef, put up in one pound cans, hermetically sealed, for the Spring trade. Ask your grocer for it.

SMITH BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 83, 85, 87 AND 89 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

JUST ISSUED.
OUR NEW
CHURCH RECORD.

THE most complete Historical and Statistical RECORD ever issued, containing Church Index, Alphabetical Register for Church Members, Register of Marriages, Register of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, Register of Annual Quarterly and Church Conferences, Pastoral Charges, Annual Statistics, and Annual Summary of the Year's Work and Condition of the Church.

The largest Church Record about, 48 pages size 10 by 15 inches, printed on fine paper, and elegantly bound, with Gilt edges. Price only $6.50 each.

ADDRESS
ROBT. J. HARP, Agent,
NOS. 110 AND 112 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

JACKSON STORE,
CORNER ST. ANN AND CHARTRES STS.
NEW ORLEANS.
ALL KINDS OF
FOREIGN, DOMESTIC AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
Linens, Silks, Embroideries, Hosiery, Etc.

Always on hand a fine stock of Matting, Rugs, Carpets etc. Depot of GENUINE SPEAKMAN OSTRICH feathers sold cheap.

WM. B. RINGROSE,
No. 172 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
DEALER IN
New & Second-Hand Furniture.

Furniture bought, sold and exchanged. Now occupies the large and spacious store, 172 Camp St., between Carondelet and Julia, just above St. Patrick's Church, for the purpose of taking Furniture on storage at the lowest rates. Jobbing, repairing and moving promptly attended to.

GLASS STAINERS
CUTTERS, AND EMBOSSERS.
CHURCH WINDOWS A SPECIALTY.
Estimates and Samples on application.
WM. COULTER & SON.
102 & 104 E. 2d St., CINCINNATI, O.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Premium Worth $30 in Gold.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!
GRAND PREMIUM GIFT

Of the Finest and Largest Engraving ever offered, given to each and every Subscriber to this Paper. A grand opportunity! Read!

The National Art Co. [illegible] the publishers of this paper the grandest ART PREMIUM ever selected [illegible] to ever be produced, being in size 22x28 inches [illegible] worthy of a place in every household in the land.

THE THREE GRACES.

It portrays [illegible] FAITH, HOPE and CHARITY [illegible] of the Three Graces [illegible] Each figure is [illegible] equal to life. [illegible] SALE AT $1.00. [illegible] Three Graces [illegible] Parlor, Library, Bed-room, Hall, Church, School, Lodge Room, Office, Store, Saloon, Hotel, Restaurant, Picture Gallery, Studio, Photograph Gallery, Parsonage, Sunday School Room, Public Institution, Asylum, Hospital, Prison, Reformatory, Depot, Steamboat, Ship, Bank, Counting Room, Factory, Work Shop, Barber Shop, Engine House, Armory, Gymnasium, Billiard Room, Bar Room, Drug Store, Grocery, Dry Goods Store, Fancy Goods Store, Jewelry Store, Boot and Shoe Store, Clothing Store, Hat Store, Millinery Store, Tailor Shop, Shoe Shop, Printing Office, Publication Office, Editorial Room, Reading Room, Society Room, Lecture Room, Court Room, Council Chamber, Committee Room, Meeting House, Chapel, Tabernacle, Temple, Synagogue, Cathedral, Conservatory, Green House, Flower Garden, Arbor, Summer House, Pavilion, Rotunda, Vestibule, Entrance Hall, Corridor, Gallery, Stairway, Landing, Elevator, Dumb Waiter, Fire Escape, Balcony, Veranda, Porch, Portico, Colonnade, Arcade, Piazza, Terrace, Platform, Steps, Pedestal, Column, Pilaster, Arch, Dome, Cupola, Tower, Spire, Steeple, Belfry, Chimney, Flue, Ventilator, Roof, Gable, Gutter, Cornice, Frieze, Architrave, Capital, Base, Foundation, Cellar, Vault, Basement, Sub-Basement, Attic, Garret, Loft, Wall, Partition, Floor, Ceiling, Window, Door, Transom, Sash, Shutter, Blind, Curtain, Lace, Drapery, Cornice, Gilt, Frame, Mirror, Picture, Engraving, Lithograph, Chromo, Oleograph, Photograph, Ambrotype, Daguerreotype, Tintype, Carte de Visite, Stereoscope, Stereoscopic Slide, Magic Lantern, Magic Lantern Slide, Dissolving Views, Kaleidoscope, Phenakistoscope, Zoetrope, Praxinoscope, Thaumatrope, Chromatrope, Diorama, Panorama, Cosmorama, Myriorama, Mechanical Toy, Puzzle, Game, Chess, Checkers, Backgammon, Dominoes, Cards, Dice, Dice Box, Billiard Table, Billiard Balls, Billiard Cues, Billiard Rack, Billiard Chalk, Billiard Cue Tip, Billiard Marker, Billiard Scorer, Billiard Player, Billiard Spectator

Farm, Garden and Household.

Bad Cooking a Social Curse.

"The day perhaps will come when even the daughters of the rich will not think it beneath their dignity to learn how to make bread and pastry, how to roast a joint or cook a potato." Now, it would seem that this was not a very extended nor difficult amount of culinary knowledge to be required of a young woman who is ready to venture upon the sea of matrimony, but it will be considered quite large enough to begin with if we compare the houses in which we get a potato or a light piece of bread with the number of households in the community. It may be set down at once that you cannot get a well-cooked potato in any hotel. The servants in the houses where people would like to live well, and know good cooking when they see it, are, in nine cases out of ten, under no genuine discipline. The woman of the house does not know or does not care. A well-cooked potato, put on the table and eaten just at the proper time—and it does not exceed three minutes—is something which many men, whose butcher bill amounts to hundreds a year, know nothing of.

It is something which is quite important to understand, and yet which many people never learn, that a good meal depends upon good cooking, and not upon cost. The joint or the steak which it is impossible to cook so as to be tender to-day, will, in a few days, be in perfection; a broiled steak or chicken is as rare as chamberlers in Pawtucket. Ninety-nine one-hundredths of the cooks, hired or wed, fry everything—which is simply to say that they spoil it. One would think it impossible to injure sweet corn, and yet it is quite easy to allow it to remain in the water long enough to lose a great share of its sweetness. There is not only economy but ease in good cooking. For the ordinary male person, a few things made palatable suffice. The wife who knows how to cater to one or two whims in eating, and how to roast and boil, and devil a lot of cold meat and make good bread, may defy all rivals, whether of animated or inanimated attractiveness. It might be worth while perhaps to inquire how it happens that the girls can master music and languages, and all sorts of accomplishments, but are unable to bake or brew, or boil an Irish potato.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Value of Humus as a Renovator of Poor Soils.—We have recently been experimenting by way of renovating plots of impoverished ground which have been plowed and sowed, and the light crops removed for more than one hundred years past, without one pound of fertilizing material being returned as an equivalent for the crops removed. After sowing the seed of red clover and several sorts of grass seed in mellow plots of such ground for a number of times without success, we have abandoned all efforts toward producing red clover or grass until the mellow seed-bed can be supplied with sufficient humus to promote the growth of such small plants as red clover and timothy grass; soon after they appear above ground. The seed would germinate readily, and the young clover and tine grass would appear as thick as the plants could stand. But as soon as the limited quantity of plant-food in the kernels was exhausted, growth ceased, and the young plants withered and died, solely for want of the small allowance of pabulum which the spreading roots derive from humus. Commercial fertilizers of several sorts and in generous abundance were employed to supply the demands of the growing grass and young clover; yet the grass and clover both failed utterly, except now and then a lonely spear, until humus was supplied to the soil.

After the ground was plowed about four to five inches in depth, four bushels of Indian corn and two bushels of oats were sown per acre and harrowed in. When the corn had grown about one and a half feet in height, all crop ceased for lack of nourishment. The light crop was then turned under. In autumn two bushels of rye per acre were sowed and harrowed in. As soon as the rye had headed, the next season, the crop was plowed under, and four pecks of Pedigree per acre were sowed and harrowed in. In seeding, one bowl of the grain was scattered at the distance of every other furrow and covered with the plow as the last was being plowed. As soon as the blades appeared that corn was plowed under. These three crops of green manure plowed under, with shallow harrow slips, furnished an abundance to promote the luxuriant growth of young clover and grass, which these plants hitherto had never failed to show.—*Practical Farmer.*

Underdraining.—Quite a number in the upper part of this county [illegible] six years that have been in use from the last 70th of [illegible]. Yield, first year, two ladies, [illegible] eight-six bales; fourteen hundredths and fifty pounds seed cotton per acre, accurately weighed. The land is tolerably level, of a color that is [illegible] rather waxy. It has had each year from twelve to eighteen two-horse loads of stable manure applied to the poorer spots; and, excepting 1873 and 1874, the remainder of the field has been treated with commercial fertilizers, at the rate of three, four and sometimes five dollars' worth per acre. There has been yearly a gradual increase in the yield, last year the greatest of all, though not accounted a good year for cotton in this region. Year before last, after paying for fertilizers, ginning, bagging, ties, transportation to market and cost of selling, there was left to the farmer something over [illegible] per bale, and last year, despite [illegible] price, about $[illegible].

These facts don't chime with the poverty theory about which some are so clamorous. They show, too, what for the improvement of that kind of land there is nothing like King Cotton, as much as he has been abused.

On the same little farm, wheat, oats, corn, clover and millet have been grown; and every acre cultivated is more productive now than it was ten years ago; but the increased productiveness of those fields has been far behind that of the cotton land. Commercial fertilizers have not yet paid near so well on anything else. Perhaps I should except clover. Last spring I sowed on a clover patch plaster and Soluble Pacific, leaving a rod or more space between them. The effect of the plaster is only perceivable—not more than ten per cent. The Soluble Pacific increased the yield at least one hundred per cent.—*Correspondent of Southern Home.*

The *Southern Rural* says: "Where meats smoking is practiced on a large scale, a house adapted for the purpose should be erected. A very good substitute is obtained by means of an empty sugar hogshead. In the inside bottom fix a sufficient number of hooks to suspend the hams. Get a quantity of sawdust—oak is best—lay it on the ground in a circular form, so that it may be covered by the hogshead. Turn up the hogshead, so that the mouth is on the ground. Hang up the hams on the hooks, set fire to the sawdust, and, if a little draft of air is required, prop up the side of the hogshead about an inch with a small stone. The sawdust will smolder, and the hams may be used as soon as smoked." This method has been followed in Pennsylvania for more than half a century, and answers very well when the hams are few in number.—*Guantanamo Telegraph.*

The Tomato.—A dry, rather poor soil is best for tomatoes. This will check luxuriance and throw them into fruitfulness, and as soon as the plants are heavy-laden with fruit they can be helped to grow it of good size and rich color by the use of liquid manure-water or dressings of solid dung, as mulchings. Neither must the plants be allowed to flag for want of water nor suffer for lack of food. A heavy crop of fruit in different stages of growth proves a great strain on their strength and resources, and they must be supplied with abundance of food and water.—*New York World.*

To Cook Beets.—The true way to cook a beet is to bake, not boil it. Thus treated, and sliced either in vinegar or in butter, it is exceedingly palatable and nutritious. Boiling extracts the most valuable part of this vegetable.

Mamma—"Do you know it is very rude to say 'shut up?'" Little girl—"Is it *very* rude, ma? I think I can be much ruder than that."

Miscellaneous.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Louisiana Savings Bank

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

At the Close of Business, March 21, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts ..... $[illegible]
Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages 210,857 11
Real estate 20,000 00
Safe Deposit Vaults ..... [illegible]
Expenses and Taxes paid ..... [illegible]
Due from State Banks and Bankers ..... [illegible]
Banking exchange ..... [illegible]
Furniture, fixtures and safes ..... [illegible]
Cash on hand ..... 12,125 91—1[illegible]

Total ..... $[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in ..... [illegible]
Capital stock sold ..... [illegible]
Surplus fund ..... [illegible]
Other undivided profits ..... [illegible]
Deposits subject to check ..... [illegible]
Due to State Banks and Bankers ..... [illegible]
Dividends unpaid ..... [illegible]
Interest, Savings Deposits ..... [illegible]

Total ..... $[illegible]

I, [illegible], President of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible] WALTON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of March, 1876.

[illegible] WAREHAM, Notary Public.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible] CONNERY, FREDERICK WING,
J. H. KELLER, W. H. THOMAS,
W. B. SCHAFFER, A. JACKSON,
L. P. PALMER.

This Company [illegible] safes at rates of $10 per annum. The Savings Department [illegible] interest quarterly to Depositors.

Small deposits received and $1 per week collected at depositor's residence.

JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 3,

MME. MARIE QUENTIN,

[illegible] FASHIONABLE MILLINER

[illegible]

EXPOSITION

[illegible] PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS [illegible] MILLINERY [illegible] at No. 320, MAGAZINE STREET.

RANDOLPH & BUNNICK,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 60 MAGAZINE STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible] of Cotton, Sugar, Molasses and all kinds of country produce solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments. Orders to purchase promptly executed.

J. A. LACROIX,

AGENT FOR CLOTHING,

Pontchartrain Cheap Store,

[illegible] FRANKLIN and VICTORY STREETS,

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Always on hand a full assortment of first class goods at prices which defy competition. Orders [illegible] My Motto: Quick Sales and Small Profits.

J. H. MEHAFFEY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, and dealer in Shingles, Lime, Hair, Lumber and Country Produce. Special attention given to filling orders and forwarding goods for Merchants and Planters through the South and West. Cooperage materials furnished at the lowest cash prices. Levee, Dumaine and Market streets, First District, New Orleans, La. Liberal advances made upon consignments of Cotton, Sugar, Molasses and Produce.

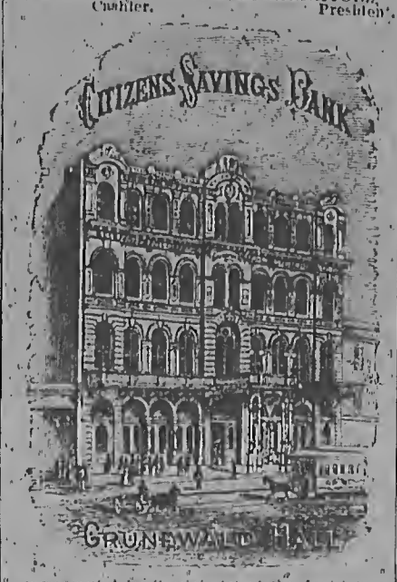
Savings Banks.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

(A BANK FOR SMALL SAVINGS.)

Grunewald Hall, New Orleans, La.

M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.



Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK.

SIX PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST paid on deposits.

Money may be withdrawn on any business day without notice.

Special advantages offered to Trustees, Guardians, Executors, leaving of large trust funds, also Societies, Lodges, Granges etc.

Charter, By-Laws and Regulations, together with all information, furnished on application by letter or in person.

NEW ORLEANS

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

[illegible] CANAL STREET [illegible]

Incorporated March 15, 1855.

OFFICERS.

DAVID F. HOLBART, President.
Chas. A. CLAMS, First Vice President.
THOS. ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice Pres't.
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President.
CHARLES KELSHAW, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Dr. W. Newton Mercer, David Brainard,
A. L. Gerard, Jno. C. Gallien,
George Jones, Carl Koch,
Thos. A. Adams, Christian Schmidt,
Thos. Allen Clarke, Samuel Jamison,
Chas. J. Leeds, Rufus Lipsey.

Six Per Cent. Interest on deposits.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

57 Camp Street.

CAPITAL ..... $[illegible]

[illegible] PALMER, President.
JAS. JAMES, Vice Pres't.

TRUSTEES.

[illegible] CONNERY, FREDK. WING,
J. H. KELLER, W. H. THOMAS,
W. B. SCHAFFER, A. JACKSON,
L. P. PALMER.

This Company [illegible] safes at rates of $10 per annum. The Savings Department [illegible] interest quarterly to Depositors.

Small deposits received and $1 per week collected at depositor's residence.

JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN KENZ,

MANUFACTURER OF

Screwed and Sewed Boots and Shoes

NOS. 18 AND 20 ROYAL ST.,

Opposite the New Hall of the Mechanics' Institute,

Between Canal and Custom House streets,

NEW ORLEANS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

378 ..... MAGAZINE STREET 57

Opposite the Magazine street Market,

(South of the Lafayette Square,) New Orleans.

This is the greatest Bankrupt Shoe House in the South, where Boots, Shoes and Rubbers can be purchased at HALF THEIR VALUE, cheaper than ever heard of. Avoid all that is said or represented and come to the Bankrupt Store, as that is the cheapest and best place to purchase Boots, Shoes and Rubbers in the South.

Parties at a distance from New Orleans can take their own measure and purchase their Boots or Shoes by mail with the same advantage of cost and of Measure as though present in person.

We guarantee to execute the orders of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers at the very lowest prices. All work warranted to be of the best manufacture.

LOUIS GUILLOTEL, Agent.

RICE BROS. & CO.,

89 AND 91 CAMP ..... NEW ORLEANS

[illegible] AND [illegible] IN

HARDWARE,

NAILS AND IRON,

Tinners' Stock and Tools.

AND [illegible] NOTIONS, SCALES AND [illegible]

[illegible] AGENTS FOR

The Charter Oak Stoves.

AGENTS WANTED.

CENTENNIAL MEDALLIONS,

Now Ready.

SOLID SILVER OR GOLD,

Presenting [illegible] Design to Relief.

Every Medal [illegible] Trade Dollar, [illegible] Dollar, [illegible] and sells at sight.

[illegible] Medal [illegible] Washington [illegible] Centennial Exhibition [illegible] Washington Memorial Hall, Valley Forge, Pa. [illegible] Centennial Hall, Main Building, and the grand depot [illegible] the starting of the Centennial Express [illegible] Independence, coloring of [illegible] Medal [illegible] Send for [illegible] Agents Outfit [illegible] Agents [illegible] Medal [illegible] Agents [illegible] Medal [illegible] Agents [illegible] Medal

Scientific.

—The London *Lancet* directs attention to the great value of chloride of lead as a deodorizer. It is prepared by dissolving half a drachm of nitrate of lead in a pint or more of boiling water, and pouring the solution into a bucket of water in which two drachms of chloride of sodium have been dissolved. When the sediment has subsided, the clear supernatant fluid is a saturated solution of chloride of lead. A cloth dipped in this solution, and hung up in a room, will instantly sweeten a fetid atmosphere; or, if the solution be thrown down a sink, water closet or drain, or over a mass of dung or refuse, a like result will ensue.

—Rev. Gen. Meares Drought writes to the London *Times* from Ireland: "For three years I have lived in a town, and during that time my sitting-room has been free from flies—three or four walking about my breakfast table—while all my neighbors' rooms were crowded. I often congratulated myself on my escape, but never knew the reason of it until a few days ago. I then had occasion to move my things to another house, remaining on for two days longer. Among other things moved were two boxes of geraniums and coleoptera, which always stood in my windows, the windows being always open to the full extent, top and bottom. The boxes were not gone half an hour before my room was as full of flies as those around me, and I am now writing at my breakfast table with twelve dead bodies in the slop basin, and everything on the table crowding with fresh arrivals. This, to me, is a new discovery, and perhaps it may serve to encourage others in that which is always a source of pleasure, and now proves also to be a source of comfort—window gardening."

—In a communication to the French Academy of Sciences M. Bergeret points out the influence of the sulphates in the production of goiter. He states that before the year 1835 all the inhabitants of Saxony in the Vosges were either goitrous or cretins. They then drank water derived from a bank of gypsum, which on analysis was found to furnish one gramme of sulphate of lime per liter, besides the sulphate of magnesia. But in 1835 the potable water was derived from a spot situated far above the bank of plaster; and since then, according to M. Bergeret, goiter has both diminished, the children are no longer subject to it, and before long the disease will probably have disappeared. He also makes the somewhat singular statement that, under the conditions of excessive work, a man has circulating in his blood an abnormal amount of sulphates, absolutely the same as if he had drunk waters loaded with gypsum; in support of which statement he cites various experiments, which appear to leave no doubt as to its correctness.

A MARVELOUS RESUSCITATION.—Most of our readers will be aware that seeds such as those found in the mummy cases of the Pyramids, which have lain for long periods of years in a desiccated state, will germinate when placed amid their natural earth. Professor Von Heldreich, of Athens, has recently met with an analogous instance of long-delayed germination, in the seeds of a species of poppy, *Fumaria*, which are proved to have been in a dormant or potential state for fifteen hundred years. The "slag" or refuse metal from the silver mines of Laurium, being again examined and turned over, for the purpose of having the lead they still contain extracted, the seeds, which were deeply buried and imbedded among the accumulated slag, are now springing into life and vitality on being restored to the genial influences of their native light and air. The age of the accumulated slags has been variously stated at fifteen hundred years, but this long age may be exceeded in the parts of the mass. The germs or eggs of animal life also appear to exist, in some cases, in a dormant state for considerable periods. The *Rotifer* or minute animalcules inhabiting our pools may themselves, and their adult forms, be dried up by the sun from their waters, and be blown about as mere dust-specks, and may revive and return to perfect vitality on being moistened with water. These facts increase the puzzling nature of the physiologist's question: What is life?"

"Best men are moulded out of faults."—*Shakespeare.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Take Pleasure in Announcing

THAT I AM NOW OPENING THE

LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Notions and Gent.'s Furnishing Goods

Ever before offered in this market

Especially to supply a want long felt by Merchants coming in the habit of ordering their goods in New York, by keeping constantly on hand a

Full Supply of Domestic

Other goods at NEW YORK PRICES FOR CASH. Buyers can get their goods home within twenty-four hours, thereby saving them twenty days' time.

Orders will receive immediate and careful attention, and the goods guaranteed to be satisfactory every respect.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL L. BOYD,

No. 100 Gravier and 92 Common Sts.

Goods sold for CASH as low as in any market in the country.

PRAYER AND ITS REMARKABLE ANSWERS

A GRAND BOOK FOR AGENTS.

Circulars sent free. Book Dealers in Cities and Towns can get Books, taken in a week. Date. Another book, by Rev. T. C. Upham, is now ready, which is better adapted to meet the wants of the people. For terms, and large address, address HOME PUB. CO., 139 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ATTENTION!

M. ANDRIEU,

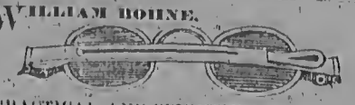
No. 129 CHARTRES STREET, ... 129

Unsurpassed Shoes at $3.50 a Pair.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes of all kinds and styles, of the very best material and workmanship, at less prices than any other store in the city. Keeps all kinds for Gent.'s, Boys', Ladies' and Children's wear.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM BOHNE,



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No. 1 Carondelet Street,

Near corner of Canal, New Orleans, La.

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COTTON & SUGAR FACTORS,

And General Commission Merchants,

31 PERDIDO ST., NEW ORLEANS.

MARTIN WEYDIG,

No. 170 POYDRAS ST., NEW ORLEANS,

MANUFACTURER OF

SADDLES, HARNESS AND HOSE.

Firemen's and Military Equipments made to order. Dealer in all kinds of Leather and Rubber Hose, Leather and Rubber Pipes, Sprinkers and Fire Buckets, Horse Sheets and Blankets, Lap Dusters, Buggy Robes, Fly Nets and Whips, and all kinds of Saddlery Hardware. Country orders promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

COAL.....COAL.

H. & C. TYLER,

9.....CARONDELET ST.....9

will sell Pittsburg, Anthracite and Cannel COAL, in quantities to suit customers, at the lowest market rates.

H. & C. TYLER.

CHEAP AND CHOICE FAMILY GROCERY.

D. MORARTY,

Nos. 249, 251, 253 and 255 Poydras St.,

Head of Poydras Market.

A constant supply of fresh, Staple and Fancy Groceries. Pure Green and Black Teas a specialty. Goods delivered free of charge, and satisfaction in quality and price guaranteed.

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AIKEN & WATT,

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Special attention given to orders for the purchase of all descriptions of Produce, Agricultural Implements and Plantation Supplies.

NEW LEATHER STORE,

A. E. RICAU,

Importer and Dealer in

French and American Calf, Kip, Morocco and Sheep Skins,

Lining Findings, etc.

36 CHARTRES ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Country orders filled with great care.

WILLIAM VELDEN,

DEALER IN

WOOD, COAL AND ICE,

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Mess and Fish Kept on Ice for Preservation.

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,

OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND PRICES,

At Low Figures for Cash.

Country Merchants and Planters will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

H. MUMME,

No. 30 Magazine street, and No. 44 Dryades street.

JOHN A. CAIRNS,

GENERAL ENGRAVER,

101..... CANAL STREET 101

Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved and printed.

Special attention given to Crests, Monograms, etc., etc. Jewelry and Silverware marked artistically.

ADOLPHE J. LEROY,

BOOK BINDER, RULER

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

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(Over James A. Gresham's, New Orleans.

Music Books and Periodicals bound in any desired style.

F. R. HARDON,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

Nos. 27 and 29 Chartres Street,

(Between Canal and Bienville),

NEW ORLEANS.

MRS. FRICKE & WILLIAMS (over Bradenhorst & Johnson) wish to inform the community that they are in constant receipt of the LATEST FASHIONS. Their Style and fit cannot be rivaled, and their punctuality can be best tested by their cost sizes. Ladies would do well to call early with their Holiday Dresses in order to have ample time to display their skill in producing something elegant and tasty. Prices always reasonable.

MRS. FRICKE & WILLIAMS.

WILLIAM EBERT,

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

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Iron Railings, Tomb Railings, Fences and Verandas of all kinds made to order. Also Iron Shutters, Doors, Window and Door gratings.

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Mechanics' Exchange.

A. H. GRISWOLD & CO.,

COR. CANAL AND ROYAL STS.,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS

AND SILVERWARE.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the most thorough manner. Goods sent C. O. D. and satisfaction guaranteed. Every thing guaranteed to be as represented.

D. H. WALLACE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Will give special attention to the sale of Cotton and other Produce, and will fill all orders for goods of every description at lowest cash prices.

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

59 CARONDELET ST. 59

NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal cash advances made on shipments of Cotton.

KIRSHEDT & BIENVENT,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS CEMETERY RAILINGS,

And all Kinds of Marble Work

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New Orleans, Louisiana.

THE DOMESTIC

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE

WILL LAST A LIFE TIME.

WILCOX & GIBBS' celebrated Twisted Loop-Stitch Sewing Machine, always ready and in order. Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines.

M. S. HERRICK,

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COAL.....COAL.....COAL.

B. D. WOOD & BROS.,

106 Common St., opposite City Hotel,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of COAL. Pittsburg Coal delivered by boat-load or less on the coast, and shipped in casks or in bulk at lowest market rates. City trade supplied.

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A full assortment of Paints, Oil, Oakum, Hemp and Manilla Rope. Keeps a complete assortment of French and Catalonia Wines, Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli, etc.

CRESCENT MACHINE

AND BLACKSMITH SHOP,

Corner of Foucher and St. Joseph Sts.,

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JOHN BLACKADDER, Iron Turner, Planer and Screw Cutter, constructs new Machinery, and gives personal attention to repairs on Machinery of every description. Prices to suit the times.

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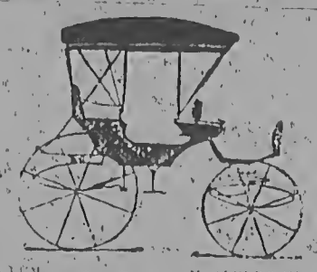
609..... MAGAZINE STREET 609

Bet. St. Andrew and Josephine, New Orleans.

Floor Oil Cloths, China Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Carriage, Table and Enameled Oil Cloths, Burlaps, Pins, Gimps, Tassels, Hair Cloth, Bed Ticking and Springs, etc.

MISSISSIPPI SHIP TIMBER, LUMBER AND WHITE YARD, foot of Lyon street, and foot of Dufossat street, Sixth District, New Orleans. Office, No. 141 Tchoupitoulas, between Valence and Bordeaux streets. L. MARIOS, Agent. Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Cypress and Pine Mast Sticks and Sparsest all sizes and lengths, Square Walnut, Oak, Ash, Pine, etc.; also all kinds of Lumber, Cypress Shingles, Staves, Barrel Headings, Pickets, Clapboards, Firewood, etc., by wholesale and retail. Mills sawed to order in Pine or Cypress. Forest communications to Box 2269, New Orleans Postoffice, or Box No. 22, Merchants' and Dealers' Exchange.



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CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC.

162 Gravier and 13 Union Street,

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FLORIAN LANGE. FELIX LEGENDRE.

LANGE & LEGENDRE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Office and Warehouse: 17 TOULOUSE STREET,

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Agents for Schlegel & Ziegler Wholesale Grocers, New Orleans. Allen Dennis, President Lower Stehli Cotton Press. John Cassard, Vice President Germania National Bank. Pike, Brother & Co., Bankers, Natchitoches. Master of Peoples Bank, Emile Legendre, St. James. Felix E. Pedesclaux, St. James.

JOHN L. ADAMS. DAVID L. ADAMS. WM. H. BENNETT.

JOHN L. ADAMS & CO.,

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PROVISIONS, LARD, OIL, ETC.

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(Formerly New Levee Street), New Orleans.

LOUISIANA STEAM SASH, BLIND

—AND—

DOOR FACTORY,

ROBERTS & CO., PROPRIETORS

301, 303, 305, and 307 Gravier Street,

Cash by orders solicited. New Orleans.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. CHAS. E. KELLY & DR. E. VIET,

DENTISTS,

12 DAUPHINE STREET. 12

First door from Canal, New Orleans.

Teeth extracted, filled and inserted on the most approved principles. Charges moderate. Established since 1849.

A. L. TICKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Late of Franklin, St. Mary Parish, La.)

160..... COMMON STREET 160

(Upstairs.) New Orleans.

REMOVAL. ALVARO Jaramillo, M. D., has removed his office and residence to No. 9 Napoleon Ave., between DAUPHINE and DERBIGNY streets, corner of Bienville and Basin streets. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 2 P. M.

JAMES W. BARNES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

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Near the Market.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DR. C. J. BICKHAM,

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE,

609 Magazine St., Corner of Jackson,

NEW ORLEANS.

Office Hours: Eight to nine A. M. and Half-past 1 to half-past 3 P. M.

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Between Julia and St. Joseph.

New Orleans, La.

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AND SOLICITORS,

Corner of Camp Street and Commercial Place,

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BATHS! BATHS!

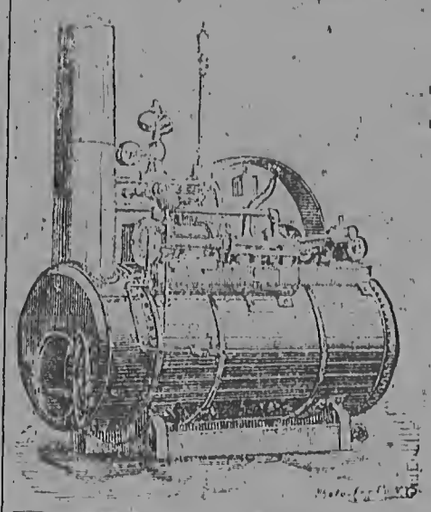
NO. 102 CONTI STREET.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. For ladies, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. For gentlemen, from 12 M. to 6 P. M. Sulphur and Fresh Water Baths at all hours every day. Polite and special attention to guests.

A. KLOUK.

FIRWEIN is the name of a new remedy mentioned in the *Journal de Medecin Medecine* for January as particularly valuable in Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all affections of the throat and lungs; those of public speakers, and gives several cases of cure.

MISCELLANEOUS.



PAYNE'S

Portable Engines.

5 TO 15 HORSE POWER.

B. J. WEST,

SOLE AGENT,

115 and 117 Magazine Street,

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SEND FOR PRICE LIST, ETC.

MOURNING GOODS.

WE CLAIM THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO OUR

LARGE STOCK OF BLACK GOODS,

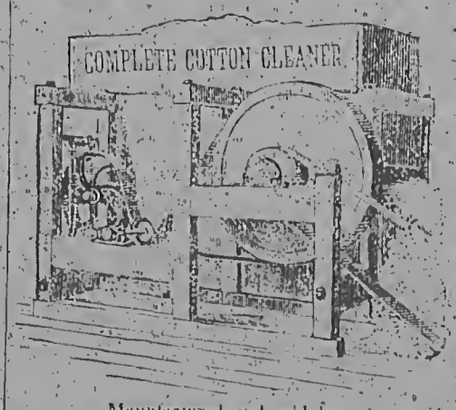
WHICH IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY ARTICLE.

PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE ABOVE.

D. H. HOLMES,

135 Canal and 13 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, La.

C. C. C.



The Complete Cotton Cleaner and New Valuable and Money-making Machine for every Cotton-producing country—thoroughly removes all Dust, Dirt, Sand and light Trash from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grades.

"No gin house should be without one of these 'cleaners'. It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days' work."

Manufactured and sold by

Allison Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.

Send for Circulars and Price list.

FRIERSON & CO., Agents, 77 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

PHILIP WERLEIN,

Nos. 78, 80, 82 and 86 Bayonne St., New Orleans.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC, ETC.

The best PIANOS and ORGANS, such as the [illegible]

The Largest Stock in the South. No trashy, unreliable Pianos sold. Every instrument Sold is fully warranted to be as represented, and to give satisfaction.

French Millinery and Berlin Zephyr Worsted.

MME. ROSA REYNOIR,

No. 9 CHARTRES STREET, NEAR CANAL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

IS NOW OPENING a full line of the above goods, of the latest importations, at Spring and Summer Prices. N. B.—Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. All orders attended to with promptness and dispatch. Mourning Millinery a specialty.

MAX. ALEX. SMITH, President.

DANIEL PENNELL, General Manager.

SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY

120 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.

We are Agents for the sale of Lands of the following Railroads in Louisiana and Mississippi, and will be pleased to correspond with Parties desiring to purchase Lands in these States. Maps, Pamphlets, Reports, etc., furnished on application.

Louisiana Railroads.

Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad.

Vicksburg & Shreveport Railroad.

Mississippi Railroads.

Mississippi Central Railroad.

Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad.

Mississippi & Alabama Railroad.

Mississippi & Chattanooga

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, April 18, 1876.

Our city trade has been more active the past week, owing to the presence of our friends from the country. We notice several of our leading dry goods, grocery, hardware and crockery establishments doing quite a lively business, notwithstanding the cry of the croakers, who seem never to tire of talking about the downfall of New Orleans. The fact is, we are no worse off than the cities of the West, North or East, for there the merchants complain of slack times also; and were rates of freight lower up our streams the trade would speedily return to us from those sections now going to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville, for our market is the cheapest for breadstuffs, provisions, dry goods, etc.

COTTON.—The cotton market for the past week has shown no animation. The daily sales exhibit a steady, legitimate demand. The speculative feature was not so manifest as a few weeks since. Several factors call the movement sluggish, while the Exchange reports it steady. Sales for the week, 64,800 bales, being nearly the amount cleared; and receipts, 14,072 bales. We refer our readers to the following table for fluctuations of prices:

DAILY OFFICIAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	9	9	10¼	11	12¼	13
Thursday	9	9	10¼	11	12¼	13
Friday	9	9	10¼	11	12¼	13
Saturday	9	9	10¼	11	12¼	13
Monday	9	9	10¼	11	12¼	13
Tuesday	9	9	10¼	11	12¼	13

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Cents—Middling.

	Mobile	Montgomery	Macon
Wednesday	12	12	12
Thursday	12	12	12
Friday	12	12	12
Saturday	12	12	12
Monday	12	12	12
Tuesday	12	12	12

The New York market likewise has shown but little life. Sales not large for spots, while in futures we notice considerable doing.

In Liverpool the week's sales foot up 43,000 bales, against 61,000 bales to same date last year. Week's receipts, 91,000 bales, of which some 62,000 bales were American. Middling Orleans quoted at 6¾d., while last year, on the same date, it brought 8d.

COTTON STATEMENT [illegible].

Amount on hand Sept. 1, '75	bales
Received from that date to April 11, 1876	
Received during past week	14,072
Amount of [illegible]	
Total	
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to April 11, 1876	
Exported last week	
Consumed by factory and others	
Stock on hand and amount not counted	
Estimated stock on shipboard	
Aggregate [illegible]	
Stock at all the United States ports	
Receipts at all the ports	
Receipts this year to date	
Increase at all the ports	

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Market quiet and steady. Demand good for local and Western trade. Stock in first hands quite reduced, and receipts light, although now and then a boat lands a fair cargo. We quote sugar: Inferior 6c., good common 7c., fully fair 7½c., choice 8½c., centrifugals 7½@8½c., yellow clarified 9@9½c., white clarified 10½@10½c. Molasses: Inferior fermenting 20@25c., common fermenting 25@30c., centrifugals 30@40c., choice fermenting 50c.

HIDES.—Have declined a little—some say 1c., ¼ lb.—and market languid. Country dry-salted 10c., and half price for damaged. Deer skins 20c. ₱ lb. for large and heavy cuts. Beaver and otter $1.50@$1.60.

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, $16@$17 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and pecks, and 25 inches in diameter, $15@$16 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 34 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₱ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $5@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.

Cotton wood.—For large sound logs, $2 25@$2 50 ₱ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2 25@$2 75 ₱ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2.50 ₱ cord.

Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to cords.

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

MONETARY.

Bankers and capitalists report money plenty. First-class commercial paper scarce, and readily taken at 8 per cent. per annum; transactions somewhat larger this week than last. First-class mortgage paper can be placed at 9@10 per cent. per annum. Second-class commercial and mortgage paper remains unsalable except at high figures.

The sales at the Stock Exchange disclose no unusual movement in the stock of any of our local corporations. We quote Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company, $20.75 per share, Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company, $70 per share, New Orleans Insurance Company, $31 per share, Louisiana Savings Bank, $16 per share, Citizen's Savings Bank, $115 per share.

REPORT OF STATE OF THE RIVER AT SEVERAL IMPORTANT POINTS.

Louisville	
Omaha	
St. Louis	
Cairo	
Memphis	
Vicksburg	
New Orleans	

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$1 00	—
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 75
Cultivators, Illam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	10 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	7	11 00
Axes	9 00	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do. with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double shovel plow	5 00	7 —
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
T. F. West's corn mill	—	—
Leonard's seed and pea planter	75 00	—
Cotton feed for	15 00	—
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thimble skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	—	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	—
Cane cart	100 00	115 00
Bengine cart, complete	—	120 00
Plantation cart	—	55 00
Buggies, all	65 00	75 00
Iron:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	5
Sheet	4½	5
Nail rods	—	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks:		
Lake	10 50	11 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	45 00
Lime:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Calcined	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	15 —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	11 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	12 —	14 00
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles	2	3 50
Nails, best brands	3 50	4 —
Shingle Nails, proportionately lower		
Glass, box of eight:		
French, 8 by 10	3	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 18	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 16 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best	9	11
Paris Green,	15	—
Pat. Dryer,	12	14
Whiting,	1	1½
Putty, in bladder	2	2½
Linseed Oil,	80	85

GROCERIES.

Butter:		
Western, choice	25	30
Dairy, do.	30	35
Coffee,		
Rio, fair	15	@ 16
Rio, prime	20	21
Java, choice	30	32
Candles,		
Star, best brands	13	14
Chocolate,		
Cocoa	25	30
Sweet	30	35
Canned Fruits,		
Pacific Strawberries, 2 lb	2 25	2 50
Cocoa Meal,		
Baker's	2 75	3 —
Cheese,		
Western factory	11	12
N. Y. cream or Limburger	14	15
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	1 00	1 25
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	8 00	9 00
Sardines, quarter box	15	20
Flour,		
Superfine	4 50	5 00
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	5 00	5 50
Choice XXX	5 50	6 00
Choice family	6 00	6 50
Fruits:		
Dried apples	10	10½
Dried peaches	15	15
Raisins, layers, per box	3	3 50
Raisins, 5 pound box	—	3 50
Raisins, white, per box	—	3 50
Bananas, per doz	1 50	2 —
Crackers,		
Soda	—	11
Butter	—	11
Sugar	—	11
Gingersnaps	—	12
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	35	40
Kerosene, in cans	30	35
Coal oil, in bbls, best	25	30
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	—	45
Fair	—	50
Prime to choice	—	60
Sugar-house and Reboiled syrups	—	60
Rice, Louisiana		
No. 1	—	6½
Ordinary	—	6
Fair	—	6½
Prime to choice	—	7
Soap,		
Kirkpatrick's	—	7½
Other brands	—	7
Starch,		
Pearl	7	8
Salt,		
Fine	1 00	1 10
Coarse	1 00	1 05
Sugar,		
Cuba		
Refining		
Choice		
Yellow clarified		
White clarified		
Crushed		
Powdered		
Spices,		
Allspice		18
Pepper		20
Cloves		50
Cinnamon		50
Tea,		
Black, oolong		1 00
Green, imperial		1 25
Tobacco, manufactured		
Chewing, common	35	40
Chewing, fair	40	50
Chewing, choice	50	60
Smoking	40	60

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn,		
Yellow, mixed	65	70
White, choice	70	75
Oats,		
Southern & Western	45	50
Black seed	—	45
Red rust proof		50
Bran,		
Hay,		
Prime timothy		
Cotton Seed Meal		
Cow Peas,		
Calcined clay		

PROVISIONS.

Bacon:		
Breakfast	11	15
Shoulders		10
Sides, boxed	—	11
Sides, loose	11	11
Hams, sugar cured	11	14
Hess Pork,		
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders		10
Hams		12
Clear sides		11
Long sides		11
Lard,		
Tierces		11
Kegs		12

BAGGING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
Jute	10½	11
Ties, Arrow		
Twine, hemp		14

WOODENWARE AND CORDAGE.

Buckets,		
Painted 2-hoop	—	1 75
Coopered 3-hoop	4 00	4 50
Tubs, Chest		
Painted, 3-hoop	—	2 50
Cedar, 3-hoop	—	3 00
Brooms,		
Parlor	2 00	3 00
Common	1 50	2 00
Rope,		
Manilla plow lines	—	14
Cotton		12
Sisal		11

SUNDRIES.

Leather,		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	30	35
Harness	35	45
Calfskins, splitters	20 00	25 00
Upper, rough, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stern's raw bone superphosph	65 00	—
Stern's ground bone	45 00	—
Cotton Seed:		
Delivered	12 00	—

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard		
Standard brands	—	8
Sheeting brands, 4-4		9
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard		
Cotton brands		11
Linen brands, 4-4	15	18
Calico, ₱ yard		
Common brands		7
Standard Cheviot & Hamburg	8	9
Ticking, ₱ yard		
Common brands	9	10
Good	11	12
Osnaburgs:		
Light	11	12
Heavy	12	13
Stripes	10	11
Checks,	11	12
Denims,	12	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots for men, hand made, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common hand made, ₱ doz		30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Calf, for brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	18 00
Ladies' [illegible]	9 00	12 00

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Religious Notices.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS CAMP MEETING.—This meeting is appointed to begin on Wednesday before the first Sunday in August (which is the second day of August) and to continue till Thursday, August 10. Preachers and people are cordially invited to attend.

H. H. MONTGOMERY, P. E.

THE District Conference for Brandon district, Mississippi Conference, will convene at Nowlin's station, Yazoo River and Meridian railroad, on Thursday, June 29, and will include the first Sunday in July. Bishop Paine will preside.

The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. H. Davis, Woodward or Hamilton station.

Pastors will please inform themselves fully as to the condition of their charges, so as to be able to answer the questions directed in chapter 2, section 3, page 61 of the Discipline.

We extend a cordial invitation to all ministers and delegates the privilege of attending this Conference.

WILLIS H. LEE, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—The Monroe District Conference will convene at Milton, Fla., on Friday, May 26, at nine o'clock A. M. The district stewards will meet at the same time and place.

Preachers in charge will please read section 3, Discipline, page 11, and be ready to report as therein required. To the seventh days on of this session we desire to give special prominence.

S. HILTON, P. E.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MONTGOMERY DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Tuskegee	Apr. 9
Auburn	15, 16
Opelika	22, 23
Montgomery	29, 30
Loachapoka, at Rocky Mount	May 6, 7
Crawford circuit, at Crawford	13, 14
Tallassee circuit, at Dowling chapel	20, 21
Tuskegee circuit, at Cross Plains	27, 28
Hurtsville circuit, at Andrew's chapel	June 3, 4
Wetumpka	10, 11
Hillabee circuit, at Providence	17, 18
Summerfield, at Legg's Hall	24, 25
Notasulga	July 1, 2

S. H. LOVE, P. E.

MOBILE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Pollard and Blackwater, at Dunlap's Gin	May 6, 7
St. Francisville and Gravmission	13, 14
Pensacola	20, 21
Warrington, at 7 o'clock P. M.	27, 28
Milton and Bagdad, at Bagdad	28, 29
St. Stephen's, at Deer Park	June 3, 4
Eastern Shore at Sidney's	10, 11
Citronelle, at Mount Vernon	17, 18
Blakely, at Blakely Springs	24, 25

S. H. LOVE, P. E.

PRATTVILLE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Prattville	Apr. 8, 9
Autauga circuit, at Dry Creek	15, 16
Lowndesboro circuit, at Union	22, 23
Pleasant Hill circuit, at Farmersville	May 6, 7
Mountain circuit, at Temple Gate	13, 14
Marion station	20, 21
Newbern circuit, at Union	27, 28
Summerfield, at East Selma	June 3, 4
Clanton circuit, at Pine Level	10, 11
Sylacauga circuit, at Coloma	17, 18
Talladega circuit, at New Prospect	24, 25
New Providence and Salem circuits, at [illegible]	July 1, 2

A. J. BIGGS, P. E.

MARIANNA DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Bank Head circuit, at Clay Bank	Mar. 25, 26
Bethel circuit, at Asbury	Apr. 1, 2
Newton circuit, at Newton	8, 9
Big Creek circuit, at Pleasant Grove	15, 16
Marianna station	22, 23
Forest Corbin mission, at Corbin Gap	May 6, 7
Geneva circuit, at Bethesda	13, 14
Cypress Grove circuit, at Mount Zion	20, 21
Hodges, Vaughn circuit, at Moss Hill	27, 28
Jackson mission, at Bethel	June 3, 4
Cottondale circuit, at Grafton	10, 11

MINOR D. MOORE, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

SUMMIT DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Magnolia, at Salem	Apr. 8, 9
Summit, at Mt. Calvary	15, 16
Clifton Grove, at Walker Rhodes	22, 23
Franklinton, at Franklinton	29, 30
Covington, at Covington	May 6, 7
Hammond, at Rheinzey	13, 14
Amite City, at Greensburg	20, 21
St. Helena and Pine Ridge	27, 28
Bogue Chitto, at Johnson	June 3, 4
Meadville	10, 11
Amite at Salem	17, 18
Port Vincent	24, 25
Lake Baton Rouge, at Bethel	July 1, 2

JAMES A. GRIFFITH, P. E.

WOODVILLE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Woodville station	Apr. 8, 9
Clinton station	15, 16
Wilkinson circuit, at Macedonia	22, 23
Bayou Sara, at New Hope	May 6, 7
Jackson, at Parkin's chapel	13, 14
Pine Grove, at Oak Grove	20, 21
Bunkie	27, 28

T. F. FORSYTH, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

SHREVEPORT DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Shreveport	Apr. 22, 23
Caddo circuit, at Bayou Bower	29, 30
Benton, at Benton	May 6, 7
Mount Lebanon, at Mount Zion	13, 14
Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	20, 21
Many station	27, 28
Natchitoches station (Wednesday)	31
Natchitoches circuit, at Pine Grove	June 3, 4
Webster, at Mount Zion	10, 11
Springville, at Coushatta	17, 18
South Bossier, at Bellevue	24, 25
North Bossier, at Red River church	July 1, 2

The District Conference will be held at Red River church, embracing June 1 and 2 commencing 11 o'clock A. M.

SOL. L. DAVIS, P. E.

DELHI DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Lake Providence	Apr. 1, 2
Trenton	8, 9
Bastrop	15, 16
Monroe	22, 23
Oak Ridge	29, 30
Whitesboro	May 6, 7
Delhi	13, 14
Bayville	20, 21
Floyd	27, 28
Tensas	June 3, 4
Waterproof	10, 11
Providence	17, 18

C. W. CARTER, P. E.

NEW ORLEANS DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

St. Charles avenue (quarterly Conference, Wednesday)	Apr. 5
Morris street	11
Algiers	12
Baton Rouge	22, 23
Plaquemine	29, 30
Lafayette	May 6, 7
Carondelet st., Tuesday, at 7:30	9
Felicity street	10
Louisiana avenue	14

The District Conference will meet at Carondelet street church, May 12, 13 and 14. We do not wish to say so much in relation to this as to our spiritual progress, and the best methods of working our charge.

J. E. WOOD, P. E.

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6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

18 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain Belleek (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 121 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates,	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes,

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24 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, knowing 14 pieces, comprising every thing for Slop Jar and Foot Tub.

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1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

Pair per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

$3 50 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.

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Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice) 100 pieces, $30.

Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices and everything else required for housekeeping, of any style at prices within the reach of every one.

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Mail	5:00 P. M.
ARRIVE.	
Express	11:30 P. M.
Mail	12:15 A. M.
Accommodation on Monday	10:40 A. M.

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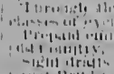

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and where we are favored with orders that exceed $50 the **Freight Thereon will be Prepaid at our Expense.** Where the order exceeds $20 **we will Pay the Cost** of sending the money to us, whether by **Express Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft** or otherwise.

The new postal law permits parcels weighing four pounds or less to be sent by mail, at the rate of one cent an ounce, so that parties ordering less than $10 worth can have their purchases sent to them through their postoffices at a very slight expense. Parties sending to us for samples should be careful to write their names and addresses as plainly as possible, and where they desire packages sent by mail they should make provision for the postage, unless the order exceeds $1, when it will be forwarded at our cost. **The Postage on Parcels must be Prepaid.**

Goods sent **C. O. D.** to all points where the **Express Company or Packets have Agents.**

As a Matter of Accommodation we will purchase articles outside of our line, which are required for **Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,** but we do not pay the freight thereon unless the order for **Dry Goods** exceeds $50. For instance: If a party orders a piece of cotton, $6, and a hat, $3, the order would not be entitled to have the freight paid by us; but if the order was for a piece of cotton, a dress pattern, $5, and a hat, or any other article not in our line, $10, the freight would be prepaid on the whole. We make no charges for purchasing articles to a limited extent, and always do the best we can for our patrons.

Articles not corresponding to order can be **Returned at our Expense.**

Should we not be able to fill the order the money will be **Returned at our Expense.**

We make no charge for **Cases, Baling, Strapping, Drayage or Insurance.**

Orders should be addressed to the firm to insure prompt attention.

The personal attention of one of the partners given to country orders.

We have been in the business more than

TWENTY YEARS,

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The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876. NO. 17.

THE OLD STONE MASON.

BY FREDERICK LOCKER.

A showery day in early spring—
An old man and a child
Are seated near a scaffolding
Where marble blocks are piled.

His clothes are stained by age and soil,
As hers by rain and sun;
He looks as if his days of toil
Were very nearly done.

To eat his dinner he had sought
A staircase grand and vast,
And here the dutiful child had brought
His scanty noon repast.

A worn out workman nodding old,
A blooming child of light,
The stately palace steps—all made
A most pathetic sight.

I had sought shelter from the storm,
And saw this lowly pair,
But none could see the Shining Form
That watched beside them there.

—*Cornhill Magazine.*

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Celestial news per steamer Crocus: Centennial exhibits continue to arrive from various parts of China. Two formidable insurrections are disturbing the peace of China.

The prime minister of Japan is preparing to visit Europe and America.

Two hundred houses were recently fired in Yeddo.

An unknown disease, which kills almost immediately, has depopulated several villages near Soochow.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Henry C. Bowen has withdrawn from the Congregational Union. He states that he is heartily in sympathy with Drs. Storrs and Biddington, and his reasons for withdrawing are similar to theirs.

HOUSTON, TEX., April 18.—The fourth Texas State Fair commences on the Fair Grounds, in this city, May 2—and continues five days. Great preparations have been made.

RIO GRANDE CITY, April 19, 3 P. M.—Mier was taken yesterday, at one P. M., by Naranjo and Vara with four hundred and fifty men. All the Lomitose officials and employees have gone to Guerrero. The citizens made no resistance; the revolutionists entering without opposition. Naranjo is expected at Camargo this evening.

Large forces of government troops are on the way to the Rio Grande, and some hard fighting may be looked for within a few days.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., April 19.—Prof. Watson reports the discovery, on the night of the sixteenth instant, in constellation Virgo, of a new planet hitherto unknown.

QUINCY, ILL., April 19.—The levee south of this city has broken. A large portion of bottom lands are flooded on the Illinois side, opposite Hannibal. Houses and farms are washed off.

NEW YORK, April 19.—This was the last day of the great revival. $50,000 have been collected, but $75,000 are still needed.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Ex-Attorney General Williams, examined by the House Committee, on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, testified to the payment to John J. Davenport, formerly United States commissioner, in New York, out of the secret service fund, of $30,000 for election purposes.

Upon being pressed Judge Williams acknowledged that the money was paid by direct order of the President.

The naval and postoffice appropriation bills are completed, with a reduction of $8,000,000 in the two.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—One hundred and fifty frame cottages on the Methodist camp meeting grounds at Tarentum burned. The cottages were generally of four or five rooms, and of neat architecture. The fire will prove a disastrous one, and may seriously interfere with the arrangements for the national camp meeting which was announced to be held on the grounds in August. The loss is about $50,000.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 20.—The Levant *Herald* of April 12, published at Constantinople, says that at Hillah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 60 miles south of Bagdad, from March 28 to 31 inclusive, there were 66 new cases of plague and 42 deaths; at Bagdad there were, from March 28 to April 1, 70 new cases and 75 deaths. The plague has now crossed to the left bank of the River Tigris, which had previously escaped it.

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Berlin says the maintenance of complete agreement between three Northern powers is affirmed. From all quarters, moreover, it has been decided not to take any further steps in the Eastern question without a previous understanding among themselves and with the other guaranteeing powers.

The Prince of Wales sailed yesterday from Gibraltar for Cadiz. He will visit Madrid and Seville before going to Lisbon.

HAVANA, April 22.—Mexican dates to the thirteenth are received. The revolution in Jalisco has made little progress. The government troops have been generally successful.

Roseardo Marquez has been taken prisoner, and was being tried by courtmartial.

The pronunciados occupied the entire State of Moorales.

The revolution in Sonora and Sinaloa continued. In the interior States revolutionary movements were of no consequence. Gen. Escobedo is raising troops in San Luis Potosi.

Lerdo was pressing men into service, which caused much ill feeling. The seat of war was in the States of Oaxaca and Puebla. Gens. Alatorre and Rocella had retired to Tehuacan.

Gen. Alatorre was unsuccessful in his efforts to take the city of Oaxaca, having met with a reverse. He abandoned his wounded on his retreat. It was supposed he was awaiting reinforcements. It was rumored he had tendered his resignation.

Gen. Loaiza, at the head of one thousand five hundred troops, had occupied Chalchicuautla, in the State of Puebla, the rebels flying.

The revolutionists had reoccupied Jalapa. The rebels had again cut the railway between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, and trains were only running to Puebla. Gen. Figuera, at the head of a body of revolutionists, has destroyed the railway at Orizaba and Paso del Macho, demanding $25,000 from the directors. The State of Chiapas was in a state of siege.

SAN SEBASTIAN, April 22.—The Junta of Guipuzcoa held a very stormy sitting yesterday, which terminated in the refusal of the deputies for San Sebastian to further participate in the debate.

The inhabitants and many deputies declare if the fueros are in any way curtailed the Basque provinces will seize the first favorable opportunity of definitely separating from Spain and proclaiming their independence, under foreign protection.

LONDON, April 21.—A telegram, dated April 22, from the Barbadoes Defense Association, in Barbadoes, to the West India committee, says that riots have occurred throughout the island; plantations and houses have been sacked, animals destroyed, and an enormous destruction of property taken place.

Over forty rioters have been shot. The troops are actively employed. The city of Bridgetown is threatened, business suspended, and families are seeking the shipping for safety. The rioters say they have the Governor's sanction for their actions. The immediate recall of the Governor, John Pope Hennessy, C. M. G., is requisite to save the colony.

MATAMORAS, April 21.—Yesterday Gen. Diaz paraded the National Guard, about eight hundred strong, and presented them with battle-flags. After making a stirring speech he requested all who would volunteer to march to the interior to step to the front. Only one officer and two men came forward. The whole regiment was then ordered to their barracks and disarmed. This morning the rumor prevails that the revolutionists were badly defeated near Monterey, and the whole cavalry force left the city hastily in that direction. Diaz remains and is conscripting Mexicans to increase his force.

From the Work.

PAULDING, MISS.—*Mr. Editor:* Through God's goodness I reached here, on the thirteenth of January. The house which had been rented for us was not furnished, but we were conducted to the residence of Bro. W. M. Brame and lady, where we found everything that was necessary to make us comfortable. On the evening of the fourteenth we went into our house. The next morning a bill of groceries was placed within our reach, which made us feel at home. In addition to this, a nicely-dressed fat turkey was sent to us by our good Bro. Brame. I found we had no house of worship of our own. The church was burned several years ago. I commenced, a few weeks ago, with a subscription list, to see if we could not rebuild. I got $450 in this little town and community. I appealed for help from other places. The following is a list of those who responded, and the amounts given: Enterprise, $28.50; Meridian, $5.50; Jackson, Miss., $62.75; Hazlehurst, $2.50; Brandon, $7.25. Of the amount I received from Jackson, Bro. William L. Nugent gave me $50. Other brethren to whom I appealed have made me no reply. I have a promise from Brandon of more—from a noble firm of Methodists. I look for it, knowing it will come when they can spare it. The lumber for our church is being sawed, and by the last quarterly meeting we expect to present a nice little church.

The congregations all around the work are good and attentive. They are paying up the assessments at nearly all the churches. A steward announced to his congregation, last Sunday, that he wanted a certain portion of their assessment, and soon had the money. So you see how we do business. Yours fraternally,

D. P. BRADFORD.

APRIL 11, 1876.

JACKSON, MISS.—*Mr. Editor:* We are now closing the third week of a very interesting and profitable meeting. Several conversions, and up to date ten accessions to the church. One venerable man of sixty-nine years has been happily converted to God. Bros. Hines, Woodward and J. B. K. Smith rendered valuable assistance.

CHAS. B. GALLOWAY.

APRIL 22, 1876.

"What does 'Good Friday' mean?" asked one school boy of another. "You had better go home and read your 'Robinson Crusoe,'" was the withering reply.

Letter from California.

MR. EDITOR: The past winter has been an extraordinarily wet one. I suppose no less than forty inches of rain has fallen in this place since the first of November, while I notice that in at least one place in California it has exceeded eighty inches. It is an old saying at home, "More rain, more grass," that is good for California, since the most important crops are hay and grain. As a rule, the wetter the winter the more abundant the crops. I trust it will prove true this year. But the rains are over at last, and we have been having most delightful weather for two or three weeks past. After this time we expect but little rain—only a shower occasionally during April and May, after which it will cease altogether until fall. Now is the time for one to visit California to fall in love with it. Everything—save the rocks—is beautifully green. Pasturage is excellent. Clover and wild grasses of all kinds are abundant. California, I admit, is a great and lovely country, but I must say that in many respects it has been overrated. The soil is good, but not so good as some people would lead us to believe. While at home I have read articles from this State in which it was claimed that the soil produced from forty to sixty or more bushels of wheat to the acre, the climate a perpetual spring, etc. The truth is that while those large crops may occasionally be produced on certain lands, I am confident the average field of wheat throughout the State will not exceed fifteen bushels per acre. The climate in this part of the State is certainly delightful—only a little disagreeable during the rainy season. But in the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin it is considerably warmer during the summer season than at the South. Fever and ague abound. Again, immigrants are urged to come here for "cheap homes" "plenty of railroad and government land unoccupied." I suppose it would be a hard matter, in this part of the State, to find a quarter section of land (government) on which a man could support a family. There is scarcely an opening in the mountains where some one has not settled. I learn that there is considerable land on the San Joaquin, and about Tulare Lake, not taken up, but it is in a section where they have but little rain, and is worthless unless it can be irrigated. The most of the best lands was long since taken up by grants. It ranges in price, valley lands from $10 per acre upward; mountain, for stock ranges, from $8 up. But little of it will pay interest on the investment. If you ask: "Where is *the* country?" I refer you to the Southern States. It is very true that since the war our people have been much discontented. The war swept their property from them; those who were formerly their slaves were made their rulers. Hence they have been ready to find fault with everything—soil and climate not excepted. No portion of the United States, of any size, can compete with the Southern States in climate. Certainly none can produce so great a variety of crops. True, California may claim to do it, and as a State it may. Here we raise one thing in one part of the State, something else in another; in one part potatoes do well, in another part wheat, and so on. *There* you can raise corn, cotton, sugar, molasses, rice, peas, potatoes, tobacco, small grain, fruits, vegetables, etc., all on the same farm. Your soil is certainly as good as the average. Any soil will wear out, here or elsewhere, unless fertilizers are resorted to. Let the people of the South be contented. If you have a home, keep it; establish manufactories, be independent. I prophesy that in twenty years from to-day the South will be recognized as the choice part of the United States. Do not understand that I am dissatisfied with California. I am not, by any means. My Master has work for me to do, and by his grace I expect to do it.

I was kept awake, a few nights since, by dancing, across the way, by some of the members of that dancing church which I spoke of in my last, in company with others. Festivals and fairs are frequent. They are to have a grand fair next week, which, I learn, is to break up with a dance. In fact they have been known to hurry through prayer meeting to go to a dance. I think the suggestion of a member to a certain church below, that they had better put the pews on rollers, so that after preaching they could roll the seats out and have a dance, would apply to them if it would to any one. A few days ago one of our members was accosted by a saloon-keeper, who, he says, "requested me to take a chance in a raffle for a picture he held in his hand. I stopped a moment to look at the picture, and he urged me to take a chance, saying he had gambled for Christ's sake until midnight a few nights before."

The people are beginning to be aroused here on the Chinese question. If they continue to pour in as they have they will soon take the country. Give me the negro in preference every time. Let Southern people be contented with the negro, and call not for the Chinaman. Our government is doing very wrong to encourage Chinese immigration. Meetings are being held in various parts of this State protesting against it.

I started in with three appointments. I now have seven, which extend over an area of about six hundred square miles; still giving half my time to Cloverdale. The four additional appointments are in tolerably thickly-settled neighborhoods, where they were entirely without preaching. In one of these I asked a man if there were any church members in the community. He replied by saying he would be ashamed to own that he lived in a neighborhood where there were no church members. But I have since learned that there is not a church member in the district, though there are over fifty children within the school ages. As a rule the people all through this country are intelligent, no matter how far back in the mountains you get. There is a great work to be done here by our church. We only need money and men.

The public schools are a success, and are open from six to ten months in the year. The average salary of teachers is about $80 per month. Teachers undergo a very severe examination before they are granted certificates. They have had quite a time in one district, within the bounds of my circuit, with a negro. He persists in a determination to send his child to school. The whites are unwilling to send with him. They have made various propositions, such as putting him in a separate room, teaching him at different hours. He refuses to compromise—wants his child to sit with the whites and recite in the same classes. I am fearful he will break up the school entirely. Last year the trustees employed a teacher at $70 per month expressly to teach him. He went one day. Unless the trustees establish separate schools for them they are compelled to admit them in the same schools with the whites.

But my letter has already grown too long. So adieu.

Yours truly,

W. P. ANDREWS.

CLOVERDALE, April 5, 1876.

P. S.—My friends will please consider themselves addressed in these letters, from all of whom I would be glad to receive letters.

W. P. A.

Conference Claimants.

MR. EDITOR: Please give place to a few words to the members and pastors of the Mississippi Conference with reference to the collection for Conference claimants. And, first, I will remind our dear brethren, lay and ministerial, that the *whole amount* raised in the bounds of the Mississippi Conference last year, for this purpose, was $1,658.60. The number of superannuates is eleven, and the others who are rightfully claimants twenty-two, making in all thirty-three who are justly claimants upon every Methodist in the bounds of the Conference. Much is written, and properly so, on the duty of giving and collecting for missions, foreign and domestic, but very little about this important matter of caring for the worn-out veterans of the cross, and the loved ones of deceased brethren once the standard-bearers of the truth in our ranks. Let us wake up all over the connection on this vital point. Our church promises this claim, and the pastors are charged with its collection. If we present the claim, properly represented, the people will respond. What is $1,658.60 among so many claimants? We have assessed by the joint board of finance for this purpose, this year, $2,500. Shall we get it? Rather, shall we not *double* it? What say my brethren in the ministry? Commence at once, keep it up all the year, preach to the people, tell them the nature of the claim and the necessities of the claimants, and if you do you will be surprised at your success. No pastor ought to feel that he has done his *whole* pastoral duty until he has collected every dollar assessed to his charge. Many will contribute privately, if called upon and suitable explanations given. Let us all get the burden of this work on our hearts, and it will be sure to succeed. Methodism means success. Its machinery is all right only let us work it. Brethren, ask the people to read this appeal in behalf of a dear and important interest of the church. *Let us be just.* R. D. NORSWORTHY.

YAZOO CITY, MISS., April 5, 1876.

Dom Pedro In New York.

The Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro De Alcantara, and the Empress, says the New York *Observer* of April 20, arrived on Saturday afternoon, and without ceremony proceeded to their quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Emperor commenced at once his tour of sight-seeing, going to one of the theaters in the evening, having a serenade at eleven o'clock; at twelve o'clock he visited the *Herald* establishment to witness the stereotyping and putting to press of a daily paper. His Sabbath was a medley, secular and religious. Early in the morning he drove to the Central Park, and inspected the reservoir and other Croton works; then went to St. Patrick's cathedral, where he was addressed during the services by the vicar general; in the evening, with his suite, he attended the Moody and Sankey services at the Hippodrome, where he was apparently one of the most deeply interested auditors; at the close of the service, late in the evening, he visited the News Boys' Lodging-House, where he was received by the president of the Children's Aid Society, William A. Booth, Esq.; the boys sang several hymns, and the Emperor inspected the whole building, dormitories and all; thence he went to a station of the fire department, and witnessed the sounding of an alarm and instant preparation for a fire; and he closed his round by visiting a police station.

On Monday morning the Emperor left his hotel at seven o'clock to visit the wharves, which he did without being recognized. In the course of the day he visited the Normal College, some of the public schools, St. Luke's and Bellevue Hospitals, and in the evening left for San Francisco by the Erie road, in a Pullman hotel car which was engaged for the whole excursion. The Empress remains in the city until his return in time for the opening of the Centennial Exhibition.

The Emperor is a man of great intelligence, highly educated, and a liberal ruler. He is a Roman Catholic, but his Romanism sits rather loosely on him, as may be inferred from his Sunday evening attendance upon the preaching of Mr. Moody. His empire is in much the same attitude toward the Pope as the kingdom of Italy, and he is quite as independent as Victor Emanuel.

Card of Thanks.

To the generous ladies who so kindly interested themselves, and labored with so much zeal and spirit in getting up and carrying on the Centennial Bazar, in aid of the Seashore Camp Ground, the trustees desire to record their grateful acknowledgments and return their sincere thanks. They have pleasure to report net proceeds of the entertainment, after all expenses paid, of over $600.

W. H. FOSTER, Prest.

PHILIP HALLARAN, Sec.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 1876.

Mr. Gladstone's question concerning the compatibility of an acceptance of papal infallibility with fidelity to the civil government receives some light from the following, taken from an Italian Ultramontane journal:

"It is allowed to take the customary oath to support the State; but there is no need of accompanying the oath with an expressed restriction. It suffices that that restriction be made beforehand to the church. One taking an office under the government ought to declare before the church that in taking the oath he intends to preserve all his liberty of conscience for the cases where the civil functions assumed should be in opposition to the ecclesiastical laws."

Dr. Prime, editor of the New York *Observer*, received from a correspondent this request:

"*To Inquirer:*—Please give us a common-sense letter on the second coming of Christ."

To which he replies: "I do not know a word about it except what is in the Bible, and that you can read and understand as well as I can. If I get any new light on the subject I will write immediately, but whether it be a 'common-sense letter' or not I will leave you to judge."

The thirty-fifth annual Council of the Diocese of Louisiana assembled at the Church of the Annunciation, corner of Race and Camp streets, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth of April, the Right Rev. Dr. Wilmer, Bishop of the diocese, presiding.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT AND A MUSICAL FEAST.—The Messrs. Chickering, of Boston and New York, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, have generously presented to the Vanderbilt University one of their magnificent grand square pianos. It came through Mr. Dorman, of the Music Emporium, Nashville, who complemented it by adding a stool and cover. The occasion was made memorable by a grand concert at the Vanderbilt, April 11, when the chapel was crowded with the lovers of music. Mrs. Blandner, organist of McKendree church, and teacher at Dr. Ward's Seminary, prepared a *recherche* programme of classical music, which won golden opinions from our most fastidious critics, while we of the lower sort only wondered how the fingers and the voice could go through all its mysteries. No one so vividly recalls to us the bird-like tones of Jenny Lind as Mrs. Craig, whose marvelous modulation transcends that of the Swedish Nightingale, in the estimation of those who have heard them both. The McKendree choir rendered valuable aid in sweetly discoursing some sacred pieces for the special delectation of Bishops Wightman and McTyeire, the editor, and others of the same sort, who were present, and greatly enjoyed the dulcet entertainment. The exercises closed with the doxology in Old Hundred, and the benediction by Bishop Wightman.

ARRIVAL OF REV. DR. RIGG.—Rev. James H. Rigg, D. D., president of the Wesleyan Training Educational Institution at Westminster, England, and one of the fraternal delegates appointed by the British Wesleyan Conference to the forthcoming General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, says the New York *Christian Advocate* of April 20, arrived by the Celtic, of the White Star line, on Sunday last. On Monday he made a brief visit to the book-room, and to the Preachers' Meeting, where he was most cordially greeted by Bishop Janes, the various General Conference officers at our publishing headquarters, and by a large number of ministers. Dr. Rigg seemed in good health after his long voyage, and gracefully and appreciatively responded to the many hearty, personal welcomes which he received.

The *Congregationalist* advises people to commit the following to memory:

"Brother Jonathan commenced business in 1776, with thirteen States and 875,025 square miles of territory, which was occupied by about 3,000,000 of civilized human beings. He has now a family of 43,000,000, who occupy thirty-seven States and nine Territories, which embrace over 3,000,000 of square miles. He has 65,000 miles of railroads, more than sufficient to reach twice and a half round the globe. The value of his annual agricultural production is $2,500,000,000, and his gold mines are capable of producing $70,000,000 a year. He has more than 1,000 cotton factories, 780 daily newspapers, 4,500 weeklies and 625 monthly publications. He has also many other things too numerous and too notorious to mention."

A dispatch from Rome, of the seventeenth, says: Negotiations between Spain and the Vatican have been suspended. The Spanish government has announced that it will accept the concordat of 1857, except the clause decreeing religious unity. Spain will await fresh proposals from the Vatican before resuming negotiations. It is announced that the Pope has written an autograph letter to King Alfonso, reminding him of his promises to maintain religious unity and the concordat. The Pope encouraged the Carlists in their revolt, hoping to make Don Carlos a tool. He ought to eat his fruit now without complaining, even though it be bitter.—*New York Observer.*

William Cullen Bryant, Theodore D. Woolsey, Alexander H. Bullock, Horace White and Carl Schurz, men of national reputation, have joined in an invitation to citizens who love country rather than party, purity of administration rather than transient political success, to meet in New York city on the fifteenth of May, in a free conference, "to consider what may be done to prevent the national election of the Centennial year from becoming a mere choice of evils, and to secure the election of men to the highest offices of the republic whose character and ability will satisfy the exigencies of our present situation and protect the honor of the American name."

The Bavarian *Pfalzer Zeitung* says that the Bavarian minister of war has been stringently admonished from Berlin to discontinue the exemptions from the conscription hitherto accorded to priests and theological students. The *Zeitung* says that at the next conscription a fully ordained Capuchin priest and a number of students will be required to serve.

Since the beginning of this year the German empire has a uniform currency, and the medley of pistoles, ducats, gulders, krentzers, groschen, and the hundred other coins that formerly were such a vexation to travelers, have all disappeared from circulation.

It is no great misfortune to oblige ungrateful people, but an insupportable one to be forced to be under obligations to a scoundrel.—*Bailey.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876.

FOR THE ADVOCATE
DAISIES

BY REV. PRESTON NASH ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

We gave a crazy baby sister grave,
Neath tall chestnuts where the
When the sky was
And the
We watched
Lying still
Not a word spoke we
A
There's
Came
Over our
To the
We'd
Have
But we
The
And

My Defense.

MR. EDITOR: In the *Alabama Baptist*, of the sixteenth of March I see an article written by one of its associate editors, in which he says: "The circuit preacher of Butler is on the war-path." As I am the preacher to whom he alludes, will you allow me to make my defense through the ADVOCATE? After disclaiming any attempt "to get up a controversy anywhere," and making some other observations, he says: "It seems that the points of unhappiness with our Butler county circuit rider are two: first, we alluded to the decline of infant baptism in this country; whereas the circuit preacher says 'that in one small circuit in Alabama there were over three hundred infants baptized last Conference-year.' Inasmuch as calling statements in question is the order with this preacher, we shall take the liberty of disputing the above. When he proves his statement we will then be time enough for some brother now in there to explain for us."

We shall neither explain nor attempt to prove the above statement which he makes for us. We simply deny it. We made no such statement. But we do not propose to allow him to escape with the acknowledgment that he simply "alluded to the decline of infant baptism in this country." In his centennial *explosion* at "Ebenezer church, in Butler county," his effort was to unchurch all Christians not of his *sect*, and among other historical absurdities he said, in substance, "that all other denominations were rapidly becoming Baptists." To prove this statement he asserted that "infant baptism was *dead* as a regular church ordinance—practiced only by *sects or individuals privately*." We shall hold him to this statement—he cannot escape. If he denies it he raises the question of veracity between himself and the most intelligent men of this community. If he acknowledges having made the statement he antagonizes facts, for two lengthes out of thirteen of Methodism, to say nothing of other pedobaptist denominations, baptized about eighty thousand infants last year *in this country*. If, however, this *negative averment* is correct in saying that only a "few individuals baptize their children," then pedobaptist principles prevail to a much greater extent *in this country* than we supposed.

Again, he says: "His second ground of murmuring is found in an allusion which we made to the progress of Baptist principles in exalting the word of God to a position of complete authoritativeness; that, instead now of placing a Discipline in the hands of the young Christian, they are more disposed to give him a New Testament. For this the circuit preacher asked the congregation to pray 'God to paralyze all such tongues.' We have just this to say of this prayer: The man who is so stupid as to believe that the "circuit preacher" or any other Methodist could desire the literal and physical paralysis of any man's tongue has our fullest consent to enjoy his opinion.

But to his "*allusion*." As a second argument to prove that "all denominations were becoming Baptists," he stated that the "former practice of pastors was to give each member a Discipline on his reception into the church, but now the practice is to give him a New Testament." He cannot deny these statements, nor can he explain them. They are several intelligent, reliable and responsible gentlemen in the community who will be qualified to his having made them substantially as we have stated them above.

A preacher of that church, living near us, defended them with vehemence in conversation with a lady of this community on the evening of the day they were made. One of their female members—and, so far as we know or believe, the most intelligent member of their church here—defended these statements, asserting that giving the Discipline to members on their reception into the church was the practice of Methodist preachers under her own observation in the State of Mississippi.

On the day after we exposed this Ebenezer *deliverance* one of their deacons said to one of the "circuit rider's" stewards that he "thought at the time that Bro. Renfroe's remarks about infant baptism and the Methodist Discipline were unealled for." In fact no one thought of denying these *things* until after this "*Arabbesque circuit rider* exposed them.

For taking the liberty to call in question his wild statements, he seeks to intimidate by making the most bombastic threats that we have read for a long while. He tells Methodists to "lie low and keep dark;" that they have a "record which will not do for exhibition;" that they have a "revolutionary history," and that they "must not make too much noise," lest they "attract his fire." He tells them that he is "perfectly willing to shell the woods in that direction." Well, if he has no better gun than the one he *flashed* down here, he will do Methodists no harm. Not even the "woods" would take "fire" from his "shell." "*Much water*" would quench all the *fire* in him. We will say for his *benefit*, and *information* too, that Methodist principles have been *picked* at by such *nibblers* for more than a hundred years, and still the Methodist Church moves on in her grand march to victory, bidding defiance to all the "shell" and all the "fire" of such men, and to-day numbers three million two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and sixty-six communicants *in this country*.

He gravely charges the Methodist people, through the "circuit rider," of the "attempt," in former times, "to silence the tongues of Baptists by putting them in jail, by chaining them to the whipping post, and in some instances did absolutely cut out their tongues." If this was written by a man of information, his manifest intention was to strengthen the prejudices of his people, and stir up in them the worst passions of human nature. What a wonderful talent all his sort" have of *sniffing* their people into tears over the imaginary persecutions of Baptists! It would make his head ache to point to the time and place when and where Methodists inflicted punishment upon Baptists by either of the above modes of torture. That Baptists have suffered persecution no one denies: but that they have suffered persecution only in common with other Protestants no man of information will affirm. Smitchered for something better to write, he brings up the old fowl story, the application of which is about this: "Circuit preacher, you must hush, absolutely you must hush, or we can never make the people believe that ours is the only church that God will recognize." If you will not heed this *respectful* advice, I must say to you, sir, that I have scared your people into the wisdom of silence everywhere else." If this article is a good exhibit of his wisdom and talent, the alarm should be in another direction, and he seems himself to take it, for he immediately turns the "circuit rider" over to "a certain *Skinner* at Pineapple," either to *skin* or *tan* his *hide*. Well, we know but little of his "*Skinner*." We regard him as a Christian gentleman, and for that reason we believe that he will have enough to do to look after his own business. We suppose, however, that the *editor* might be induced to come down and hold while his "*Skinner*" *skins*. We now have the facts before the public, and shall take no further notice of this article, nor any other that its author may write.

NEIL GILLIS.

PLEASANT HOME, BUTLER CO., ALA.,
April 11, 1876.

Systematic Theology,

OR: THEOLOGICAL CATENA DE TWENTY SIX LINKS.

MR. EDITOR: There are many persons who rend the Bible and form their opinions from isolated passages, without any reference whatever to the connection such opinions or doctrines may have with the general teaching of the Holy Scriptures. Such persons are liable to fall into gross errors. There evidently is a *unity* in the doctrines taught in the word of God; consequently, when a doctrine is not fully specified, it may be inferred from the attributes of God, and other doctrines clearly taught. As far as my judgment goes, being guided by the teaching of the Holy Scriptures and aided by the standard works of our church, I cannot find a flaw or break in the links of the following catena:

1. That there is a God.—Gen. i, 1; Ps. xix, 1-3; Rom. i, 20.

2. That God is perfect in goodness, justice, holiness and truth.—Luke xviii, 19; Deut. xxxii, 4; Isa. xliii, 15; Ex. xxxiv, 6.

3. That God is impartial.—Second Sam. xiv, 14; Eze. xviii, 32; Second Peter iii, 9.

4. That God cannot will an unholy act.—Rom. xii, 2.

5. That whatever God decreed was in accordance with his will—Isa. x, 22, 23.

6. That God never decreed that a certain portion of the human family should live and die in sin. If he had thus decreed, the sinner would have to suffer forever for having complied with the will of God.—Matt. xxviii, 14; John vi, 40; Mark iii, 35.

7. That the unchangeable purpose or decree of God is that all who repent, believe and endure to the end shall be saved.—Matt. x, 22, xxiv, 13.

8. That the Old and New Testament Scriptures were given by the inspiration of God.—Job xxxii, 8.

9. That man was made a holy being.—Gen. i, 27, v, 1.

10. That God gave man the capacity of willing and choosing.—Jos. xxiv, 15; First Cor. vii, 37.

11. That it was by his own free will and choice that he disobeyed God.—Gen. ii, 16, 17; Jer. ii, 13.

12. That man has the power, by the grace of God, to choose the good, and reject the evil.—Jos. xxiv, 15.

13. That Christ possessed a human soul and body.—Luke i, 31-35; Isa. liii, 10.

14. That the fullness of the godhead was inseparably united to that human soul and body.—Isa. ix, 6; Col. ii, 9.

15. That Christ in that two-fold nature acted and spoke as a servant sent.—John v, 30-36.

16. That Christ acted and spoke as simply a man.—Mark xiii, 32; Matt. xxi, 18; John iv, 6, v, 9, xi, 35.

17. That Christ spoke and acted as a God.—Luke vii, 48; John xi, 43.

18. That the benefits of the mission of Christ extended to all who suffered by the fall of Adam.—Rom. v, 18; First John ii, 2; First Tim. ii, 4.

19. That Christ was touched with the *feelings of our infirmities*.—Matt. viii, 17; Heb. v, 2.

20. That Christ did not design to sport with the feelings of the human family when he invited all to come to him and be saved.—Matt. xi, 28; Rev. xxii, 7.

21. That man has the power, through the already imparted grace of God, to obey his calls.—Tit. ii, 11; Deut. ii, 26, 27; Josh. xxiv, 24.

22. That all the calls of God may be rendered effectual by being obeyed.—Jos. xxiv, 19, 20; Jer. xxvi, 13; Heb. xi, 8.

23. That God will irresistibly convict the sinner, but will never irresistibly convert him.—John i, 11, 12, iii, 18-21, v, 40.

24. That a distinction should be made between belief founded on testimony and saving faith. Belief does not extend beyond an assent of the mind to a given proposition. Faith is an active, moving principle of the mind, in which the head, the heart and all the affections are concerned. The devil believes and trembles; so does the sinner; but faith enables a man to rejoice. Faith looks into futurity.—Heb. xi.

25. That all men have the power, by that grace which hath appeared unto all men, to repent, exercise faith and obtain pardon.—Tit. ii, 11-13; Rom. v, 15.

26. That election to eternal life is conditional, and that man must be a co-worker with God in order to make his election sure.—Second Peter i, 10, 11.

This catena has many other links; but the twenty-six links here noticed are all long and strong. It is a chain that cannot be broken; and, if thoroughly studied by every theological student, there will be but little danger of running into the extremes of Calvinism, or the meshes of Unitarianism, Sociuianism or Universalism.

W. SHILLMAN.

EXCELSIOR, MISS., March 8, 1876.

Duties of the Pastor.

MR. EDITOR: There are perhaps no duties more important or more difficult to perform properly than those of the pastor. His mission is one that has for its object the salvation of souls and the glory of the Creator; and his duties are difficult on account of man's carnal nature, and the power that satan has over the minds and hearts of men.

But it is to be feared that there are some pastors who do not have a proper sense of the difficulties, importance and responsibilities of their office. The most important duty of a preacher is to preach the gospel, and to urge upon men the importance of an immediate acceptance of its offers of salvation; and he should strive to do this well; not to use the figures of rhetoric and the graces of oratory only, and to please his hearers by his eloquence, but to present in a clear, forcible manner the truths of the gospel, to preach a present salvation by "repentance toward God and faith toward the Lord Jesus Christ." It is to be lamented that some are not thus pointed and zealous, but seem to attach more importance to the manner in which those truths are delivered, and of the words employed to express them, than of the truths themselves. And it is a sad fact that there are many "fine sermons" that have in them but little about Christ and his redeeming work; and there are many "fine preachers" who have but few seals to their ministry. The preacher should preach as if the salvation of souls depended on it, and earnestly strive to lead sinners to Christ, and not to show himself learned, eloquent or great. But while preaching is the most important of the preacher's duties, there are many others of great importance, and which, if neglected, hinder his usefulness. It is made his duty to "visit from house to house, to associate with his people at their homes, to learn their spiritual condition, to strengthen and encourage such as are weak and wavering, to cheer the despondling, to stir up the lukewarm and backslidden to a sense of their duties, and rouse them to an active discharge of those duties." He should pray with them at their homes, and endeavor to get his feelings in sympathy with theirs, and thus inspire a feeling of unity in religious thoughts, interests and duties.

Another duty is to "diligently instruct the children in every place," to catechise them in regard to their knowledge of the truths of the Bible, to ascertain if they have correct views of the nature and importance of religion, and, by a kind, gentle deportment toward them, win their confidence and love. One of the surest means of reaching a parent's heart is to win the love of the children; and if the family like the preacher around the fireside, they will be apt to attend and like his preaching. But there are too many preachers who neglect these duties, who do not visit their people, who neglect the Sunday school, the class meeting, the prayer meeting and love-feast, and it is to be feared that many of them are not as spiritual as they should be, who do not enjoy or preach "Christian perfection." Brethren of the ministry, let us study to show ourselves workmen approved of the Lord, and strive to win souls to Christ, and advance the interests of his kingdom.

J. J. NIXON.

Vanderbilt University.

MR. EDITOR: How would you like to hear from Vanderbilt? Every member of our church has an interest here, and they should feel interested. I know you are anxious for its prosperity and proud of its prospects. There have been some in our church who have questioned the good results of such an institution as this. I am not an advocate of theological training unless it is accompanied with *pentecostal* "training." A young preacher of the Holston Quarterly Conference asked a preacher what course must he take in order to prepare himself for the ministry. The reply was to go first "through a course of the Holy Ghost." Rev. H. H. Montgomery, writing to me, says: "I hope all the young preachers of the Vanderbilt will be burning lights, with much heat, in the church. Let every one seek earnestly for the *anointing* from the Holy Ghost, so that all their learning may be as blazing torches and heated furnaces. Then they will be a power for good in the church—like polished shafts in the quiver of Jehovah."

Dr. Summers has about forty-three preachers taking his lectures. Of course we all cannot help loving the doctor for the great interest he takes in us. Before the lecture, generally, the doctor will give out a hymn, and after singing it may be he then will tell us of the importance of keeping the heart right. Mr. Editor, do you think there is a great chance of *formalism* under these circumstances? The doctor is now in the heart of Christian "theology." His lectures are impressive, deep and masterly. Dr. Shipp is in the right place. His classical education, his sociable nature and his devotion to the cause of Christ make all love him. Dr. Granbery, too, is the "right man in the right place." His Virginian disposition, his long experience in the ministry, and his extensive learning, with piety, make him beloved. Dr. Summers teaches us how to defend our articles of religion; Dr. Shipp how to interpret the word of God, and Dr. Granbery impresses on us our fearful responsibilities.

The commencement will be on the twenty-first of June. We will be glad to have you come up then, and if you come be sure to visit Wesley Hall and see twenty-seven preachers living in brotherly love. As we thank God that peace is in our land, and the centennial year finds us enjoying national freedom, we should send up praise to our Father that we have a Vanderbilt to welcome the next century of our freedom. Your brother in Christ,

INMAN W. COOPER.

WESLEY HALL, April 17, 1876.

A Hindostan work on music says that music is the painfully-acquired art of speaking loudly in a shrill voice.

OBITUARIES.

MR. EDITOR: It becomes my painful duty to record the death of another good man who has fallen in the midst of life and usefulness. At ten o'clock on Sabbath morning, March 5, Bro. THOMAS J. MOORE, of DeSoto parish, La., departed this life in full hope of that which is to come. He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South from the days of his youth, and had served it for many years as steward and Sunday school superintendent. He was richly endowed by nature with vocal musical talents, which he had cultivated to a high degree of perfection. During the last several years of his life he was devoted especially to the interests and labors of his Sunday school at Bethel, in his own neighborhood. Here he had the most interesting Sunday school that I ever saw in a country place. It numbered about ninety scholars, whom he kept supplied, by his personal efforts, with Sunday school literature. He had so perfectly instructed the young people to sing that it was absolutely charming to be at his school and hear them. A few months before his death he had obtained Moody and Sankey's hymns and music; and, oh! how thrilling it was to hear him sing some of those famous pieces! I can but feel sad and sick at heart when I know that I shall hear his voice no more. Last spring he had a picnic for the children of his school, and Thomas Armstrong, president of Mansfield Female College, who is his cousin, delivered an address to the children. That day, while Bro. Moore led the children in song, whom he had so thoroughly trained for the occasion, we imagined that nothing earthly could afford him such delight. A heart and voice so long attuned to heavenly themes on earth can find no difficulty in the heavenly world, to join in the song of the redeemed unto him who loved us and washed us in his own blood," etc. He leaves a wife and children, and a whole community to mourn his loss.

J. P.

JOSIAH BLACKWELL was born in Marlboro district, S. C., May 31st, 1793; emigrated to Wayne county, Miss., in the year 1816, and died November 9, 1875. Bro. Blackwell was attacked with a cancer on the face, which gave him excessive great pain; and as his days passed by this affliction were more severe, until he was confined to his house and bed. Before his death he was helpless that he had to be moved by the assistance of those who attended his sick-bed, and as the disease increased in its rapidity his sufferings were greater and greater still; he was always cheerful, and never murmured against the will of God. He ever displayed the Christian graces of submission and patience in every high suffering into the glory of his Maker. He added not affliction to his own burden, but to that of his friends and relatives who were around him by their complaint, but rather upheld and comforted, and that were about us both, at times, by the sweet consolations of the Spirit, and the delightful companionship of his Savior, encouraging and strengthening all by exhorting them to be ready to meet death in peace. It was interesting and profitable to all to see The gracious work of sweet adhesion, as displayed so gloriously in the case of Bro. Blackwell. Religion never was seen to better advantage than in his case, and none could fail to see that in him "patience had its perfect work." Bro. Blackwell was also among the oldest Masons in the county, and was buried with all the Masonic honors. May the God of all peace be with and perfect in acquaintance, and bless all who are left to mourn his loss.

J. P.

DIED, in Hale county, Ala., May 10, 1875, SARAH DEAN, in the twenty-second year of her age. She professed religion when fourteen years old, and joined the Methodist Church at Liberty, Harrison circuit, as soon as she reached the proper age. She was a consistent member of that church until her death. Her disease lasted sixteen days, and seemed to be conscious from the beginning that she would die, as expressed herself, and did. She did not wish to get well. While suffering with a pain in the head she said: "When I am dead my little head will ache any more." To the bereaved parents we would say: "Grieve not. The Good Shepherd has taken the gentle lambkin to the eternal fold, where you may join her, and feed forever on the green pastures of love."

BENJAMIN S. RAYNER.

MRS. TYRTHIA T. T. PERRY, wife of Rev. Dow Perry, died at the house of her son, Rev. O. S. Perry, in Tallassee, Ala., March 29, 1876. She was the daughter of Rev. Turner and Martha Flint; was born in Jasper county, Ga., July 3, 1811; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1831, was married to Rev. Dow Perry in 1834, and was buried at Mellonough, Ga., in 1838.

Modest and retiring in disposition, she was to be well known to be appreciated. She may be truly said that as an earnest sincere Christian, a kind, affectionate and devoted wife, a friend and obliging neighbor, she had few equals, and no superiors that could be reasonably expected. In all the relations of life she was good or the best that circumstances allowed. Indeed, I might say of her as was said of Dorcas, she was full of good works and almsdeeds which she did. She suggested the sixth verse of the 90th hymn, and requested that the 3d, 4th and 5th verses of the 91st hymn, in the Methodist Hymn Book, be sung on the occasion. The sermon was preached by her pastor, Rev. E. W. Sikes, to a large and grieved husband and nine surviving children, from her absence from that church where she was the center and delight of so many hearts. [illegible]

ON MONDAY, the third of April, a large number of friends and relatives of [illegible] G. Culliver, in Cedar Point, [illegible] by the last tribute to the memory of MARTHA C. CULLIVER, wife of Mr. Culliver. She was born in [illegible] county, Ga., November 24, 18[illegible]. Cedar Parish, La., April 2, 1876. For [illegible] Disciple Illness and great suffering, she endured with Christian fortitude. [illegible] the fall of 1873 she was converted, and soon afterward joined the Methodist Church, in which she lived and died. During her last illness her husband conversed with her frequently on the subject of her future home. She had no fears. Her peace was made with God, and she felt that [illegible] was. The family graveyard belonging to [illegible] G. Culliver contains more than [illegible] dead; however, the other dead of the [illegible] family, she was not to rest. Before she was laid to rest the Lord and Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was sustained by [illegible] who knew her was to be found in the house of mourning, and wept and said: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth," after a wedded life of [illegible] years. If there was no hope beyond the grave, such solitude and [illegible] spots

AVA CURTIS DAY, son of Zadock and Jane M. Day, was born February [illegible] near Petersburg, Williamsboro, and on the twenty-seventh of July, 1875, gathered of the flock.

He was good natured, especially to his parents and sisters, and the [illegible] child of his intelligent father, who [illegible] him something over a year, to another [illegible] death, he walked. That of [illegible] was a remarkable [illegible] being in full [illegible] of her predictions. A short while [illegible] his father's death, when only about [illegible] years, he told his mother, in a [illegible] to himself, that he and his father [illegible] the Lord had recently joined the [illegible] church, and for the [illegible] had memorized a verse as his [illegible] little talking God, instead of at the [illegible] school, he would so soon be called upon [illegible] depend for a seat in heaven.

There is one more vacant chair around [illegible] family board, but one more seat filled [illegible] one less child on earth, but one more [illegible] in heaven. Sorrow on earth, joy in heaven.

A. M. WATSON.

ALICE GENEVRA, eldest daughter of Nancy E. and George L. Barfield, was born April 10, 1873, and died March 24, 1876. Her short life was spent in Newton county, Miss. Little Alice was sweet, gentle, obedient; and very intelligent for one so young. Her sickness lasted sixteen days, and she seemed to be conscious from the beginning that she would die, as expressed herself, and did. She did not wish to get well. While suffering with a pain in the head she said: "When I am dead my little head will ache any more." To the bereaved parents we would say: "Grieve not. The Good Shepherd has taken the gentle lambkin to the eternal fold, where you may join her, and feed forever on the green pastures of love."

BENJAMIN S. RAYNER.

Whenever you perceive that you have a disrelish for spiritual food, for prayer, and for reading and pondering God's word—be alarmed, your spiritual life is in danger.

It is not until we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dross we have in our composition.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876.

HOME.

The following beautiful lines were written by ...es Montgomery, the well-known Ayrshire ... The poet, whose smaller pieces are consid... nearly equal to those of Moore, was born at ... in 1771.

... left hand, of every land the pride,
...ved by Heaven o'er all the world beside,
...ere brighter suns dispense serener light,
...d milder moons empurpurise the night;
...d of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,
...atured age, and love-exalted youth,

...wandering mariner, whose eye explores
...ward the last isles, the most enchanting shores,
...ere not a realm's abominations fair,
...re hides the spirit of a purer air;
...ere clime the images of his soul,
...ed by remembrance, trembles in that pole
...n this land of Heaven's peculiar grace,
...ll image of your one's noblest race,
...re is a spot of earth supremely blest,
...dear, sweet spot dear all the rest,
...re inspiration's hymn, it exists aloud,
...sword and scepter, pageantry and pride,
...ile in his softened looks benignly blend
...ave, the son, the husband, brother, friend.

...woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife,
...with fresh flowers the narrow way of life!
...e fear heaven of her delightful eye
...angel guards of love and grace lie;
...d her knees domestic duties meet,
...d fireside pleasures gambol at her feet.

...e shall that hand, that spot of earth be found?
...thou a man?—a patriot?—look around;
...tong shall find, howbeit thy footsteps roam,
...land thy country, and that spot thy home.

Chamber's Journal.

Children of the Clouds.

...of these imperishable clouds rain
...the first-born child; it may be
...ded that it is, too, the favorite
...nson of vapor. But, notwith-
...nding its eminent position in the
...ily, it cannot be said to be alto-
...ther a credit to its relations. Rain
...nconstestably possessed of some
...st remarkable capacities—its tal-
...ts are brilliant, its influence is
...rmous; but the value and the
...ty of its qualities are inestimably
...inished by the capriciousness,
...willfulness and the disorder with
...ich it employs them. Of course
...has the excuse of having been
...ominably brought up, like all its
...nded, and of never having had
...dvantage of good examples at
...me, for neither weather nor vapor
...clouds set their younger rela-
...s a pattern of steadiness, of regu-
...ty of regularity of conduct. But,
...ever may be to blame, the fact
...s that the merits and defects
...rain are so intermingled that it is
...times very difficult to distin-
...sh them from each other. Open-
...ded, generosity and niggardly
...tice; the gentlest and tenderest
...sses and the fiercest blasts of
...per; the most dashing and im-
...uous public speaking, and the
...st and most painful silence, are
...ixed up together in this richly
...owed but wildly wayward nature.
...g is the second of the children
...clouds—so, at least, we may fairly
...ppose; for, though the succes-
...e of birth of the offspring of the
...s have not been regularly in-
...ed in the family Bible of nature,
...ally does book extremely proba-
...that fog came upon the earth
...diately after rain. Indeed
...e wise men who cabalistic
...een preceded rain, and that
...sequently entitled to the
... and privileges of the first-
... But, whether that be true or
...s natural to us people of the
...eenth century to place fog on a
...h for, whatever may have been
...e rank formerly, it is certainly,
...r time, a vastly less important
...ge than rain. The aspects
...e two brothers are so different
...the hypothesis of their possibly
...g twins is altogether inadmissi-
...scarcely any family likeness
...be discerned between them—
...a child dissolved in falling
...r; fog is the cloud itself come
...n upon the ground; it is, like
..., composed of water globules,
...those globules have not thirst.
...the characters of the two kins-
...are as unlike as their external
...rance. Rain is a spendthrift
...rests about his substance in
...y direction; fog is a miser who
...s together all he has. Rain is
...ddly in motion; fog is always
...ent and lazy. Rain is active,
...and noisy; fog is stagnant,
...y and silent. Fog is inanimate
...s of his brother gets into his
...as much as possible, and spends
...y fallaciously to prove that, as
...common mother, cloud, can de-
...o earth entire in the shape of
...ground son, it is altogether needless
...her to tumble down there in
...s under the name of the elder
...Unfortunately, however, the
...pressions of fog, it is of no
...of use to us, while its liquid
...ve is indispensable. It seems,
...ed, to know this, for it likes
...ecially to stop in inaccessible
...s on mountain-tops or out at sea,
...scarcely any one can look at
... it were ashamed of its condi-
... It is true that it does visit us
...sionally on dry land, but, in a
...y, hesitating sort of way, and it
...y presumes to show itself among
...broad daylight. Most of the
...r members of the family of
...dy—with all their faults—have
...redeeming qualities; but fog is
...lessly objectionable; it is ugly,
...ss, stupid and dirty.

...e third child is a daughter. She
...in the winter mir in the white
... that was given to her at her
..., and, though she is now as old
...he north wind, she has never
...ged her robe. Cold, still, spot-
... and majestic, she seems alto-
...r out of place amidst her coarse
...ions; they are a disorderly popu-
... she is a stately queen. Silent,
..., and so white that her very
...e means purity, she stands above
... Pallas Athene of weather.
...movements are soundless; she
...es all around her; she effaces
...thing she touches; all signs of
...re hidden beneath the noiseless
...she spreads. Immaculate, irre-
...ble and eternal, she possesses an
...lness and a grandeur which are
...al.

...ere ends the list of the offspring
...ond. Dew is her little brother,
...er child; for, like her, he issues
...t from their common mother—
...ly while vapor suspended in the
...sphere. He is consequently,
... as he is, the uncle of rain, fog,
... and hail. He has the merit of being the one single member of the entire family whose manners are always perfect; he is a charming, laughing, bright-eyed little fellow—a blithe and sparkling morning visitor, who opens the day for us with smiles. He, like his superb niece, snow, has a name which we have adopted as an emblem; as she is purity, so he is freshness; and well indeed does he symbolize that word—for what else is fresh like dew? This baby boy of vapor is the great jeweler of nature; it is he who sprinkles her with flashing gems; it is his bright handiwork which makes the leaves and grass-blades glisten in the early sun; his workmanship is indeed so brilliant that we almost doubt its origin, and have some difficulty in believing that he is really of the same rough race as weather and its brood. But the proof thereof is close at hand—he can freeze, he can become hoarfrost; and then, alas! when his drops have turned into crystals, he thaws, and disappears in dirty water, as is the habit of his lineage. Poor, little, charming dew! He does deserve a better genealogy.—*Blackwood.*

A Honeycomb for Christ.

Jesus Christ had arisen from the dead. His heart had begun again to beat after cessation. He came up among his disciples. Something must be offered him to eat. What was it to be? The land was wealthy in honey. The travelers to this day tell us that that country is all a-hum with bees. The honey is to be found in the rock, and sometimes dropping from the tree-branches. There is an instance in olden times where Jonathan dipped his rod into a pool of this liquid, gathered upon the ground, amid the forests of Ephraim. We are told, in the last chapter of Luke, that they brought a honeycomb to Jesus. He ate it. It must have been refreshing to him after the abstinence of the grave. Is there nothing for us to bring to Jesus that will be pleasant to his taste? Were the disciples the only men who could gratify Jesus? Is the honey all gone? Will Christ accept nothing from his people now? Is it to be all *taking* on our part, without any *giving* in return for what we take?

We have a better intimation to give. Jesus says in the canticles to the church: "Thy lips drop as with the honeycomb." Jesus will accept that which we bring to him. There is as much honey now for Christ as there was in the time of the disciples. We may bring to him the *honeycomb of prayer.* It is very sweet to the Savior's taste. We are apt to think only of our end of the prayer—of the blessing that comes to us, instead of the blessing that goes to Christ. Prayer is not only an advantage to us, but it is an advantage to Jesus. Does it bring comfort to our souls—it takes joy to his. Is there not extreme satisfaction in this to every Christian man and woman? After we have so maltreated Jesus by our wanderings, after we have so often broken his heart, is it not a joyful consideration to know that we may come and give him a positive exhilaration? Is all for us and nothing for Christ? If he breaks bread for the five thousand in the wilderness, shall not my Lord eat of the same loaves? If he turns water into wine, shall he have nothing of the beverage? Ayé. He says that when the banquet is spread it shall not only be a satisfaction to us, but it shall be a satisfaction to him. We are promised that not only we shall sup with him, but that he will sup with us; he sitting down beside us in our prayer, comfort coming to our souls, positive joy and satisfaction going to his. If we make an investment we expect a revenue from it. If the Lord Jesus Christ has given to the world pardon, peace, righteousness and salvation, shall he get nothing in return? An earnest Christian service is very sweet to the taste of Christ. Every kind word uttered, every noble deed done, traverses the heart of the Lord Jesus Christ with a supreme satisfaction. He looks out upon the earnest, humble, honest, faithful, loving Christian, and derives from his conversation and conduct joy unspeakable, and full of glory. When we remember what a hard time Jesus had on earth—how he was hounded from place to place; what pain struck through his head and his heart; how he was assailed by human venom and infernal strategy; how he went from pain to pain, from groan to groan, from darkness to darkness—shall it not become satisfaction to us that we may bring joy to his soul by an earnest Christian behavior? The field opens before us as Christian men. There never was so much to do for Christ as there is now. He sends forth his men into the highways and the hedges. A glorious banquet has been spread. He tells you and me to go out and invite the people to come to it. O that now we might bring the honeycomb of a grateful service; that every day and night of our lives might be an exhibition of the goodness and mercy of God; that we might go everywhere telling what God has achieved for our souls!

We are glad to know that though our work on earth is so imperfect, and the joy we bring to the heart of Christ is so limited, we shall at last render a glorious service. When they shall come from the east and from the west, from the north and from the south, a great multitude that no man can number, standing around about the throne, there will be a circle of martyrs and apostles, a circle of all the redeemed, a circle of the loved ones who have died in Jesus! O that will be the anthem of the redeemed! That will be the Sabbath of the ages, and the trees of the heavenly wood, like the forests of Ephraim, shall drop with honey, and Jesus, like Jonathan of old, may dip his scepter into it.—*Christian at Work.*

You need not tell all the truth, unless to those who have a right to know all. But let all you tell be the truth.

Every healthy mind is a true Alexander or Sesostris, building a universal monarchy.

Anecdote of Dr. Fisk.

Forty years ago the Calvinistic divines of New England were shy about asking Arminian preachers into their pulpits. They used, however, to invite Dr. Fisk to lecture on temperance. On one occasion the doctor went to fulfill an appointment of this kind in a rural town of staid old Connecticut, in the vicinity of Hartford, where the congregation had been accustomed to the ministrations of one man for the best part of half a century, and who thought their minister the chief light of the century. The doctor, just then inaugurated as president of the new University of Middletown, was the guest of the good parson on Saturday night, and the arrangement was for him to lecture on the absorbing topic of those days—temperance—in the afternoon, at the Baptist church, and in the evening at the Congregational. Meanwhile nothing was said as to how he should occupy the usual hour of service on Sunday morning. The settled preacher was charmed with his Methodist guest, his polished manners, his intelligence, and ready power of conversation on all possible topics. They conversed together on Saturday evening, and Sunday morning till the bells rung at the old orthodox hair, half-past ten, for church. Still nothing had been said to Dr. Fisk about preaching. At bell-toll they started together for the "meeting-house." As they entered the portal the preacher was called aside by one of his deacons, and, after a hurried consultation with a few of the chief men, returned to Dr. Fisk and said:

"I am sorry, sir, I did not last evening ask you to preach to-day. My deacons say the people are anxious to hear you."

"I can preach if you desire it," said the doctor in reply.

"But you have no sermon with you."

"We Methodist preachers usually carry our sermons in our heads."

"Well, sir, if you *can* preach on such short notice, and would not deem such an invitation discourteous, it would oblige us very much."

"I can try," said Fisk.

And try he did, and preach he did; one of his most eloquent discourses, and wound up with a peroration that dissolved the whole audience in tears. Turning suddenly round as he ended, he asked the preacher to close the services. Tears were running down the good man's cheeks, and, with convulsive voice and sobs and gestures, he burst out:

"O no, sir! no, sir, I can't, please, sir, please excuse me. You close."

After prayer he announced that Dr. Fisk would lecture on temperance in the Baptist church in the afternoon, and deliver the same lecture in his church in the evening. Still wedded to the idea that the doctor had a manuscript prepared for the occasion, whereas the gentle, full-charged orator spoke for an hour and a half in the afternoon, and as long in the evening, without repeating himself, or tiring the hundreds that hung breathlessly upon his strung thoughts and mellifluous periods.—*Dr. Hyde, in Ladies' Repository.*

Good Men.

As every man's life is a plan of God, so every man is an instrument of God. His moral issues are chiefly beyond this world. The place for which God created a given man may be in readiness for him. The door which opens upon it may be ajar, already "on golden hinges turning." Bells "beyond the stars heard" may be calling him. Combinations of instrumental forces in the great system of co-working with God may be summoning him with a concentration of converging yet hidden reasons, of which we can only say that they are the mind of God. Their utterance through the flat of death is the voice of God. God wants this man just there, just now. Nobody else can be his substitute. Eternal purposes have fashioned the man for the place, and the place for the man, with eternal patience; and have marked on the dial, which is never set back, the hour and the minute at which the interests of the universe and God's own strategy require that the two should come together.

A mechanician constructs a certain axle, tempered and burnished, to fit the hub of a certain wheel, which again he fashions as elaborately to fit the axle, so that comprascope detects no flaws; and now nothing can take the place of either but itself, and each is labor lost without the other. True, they are only an axle and a wheel, each a single one, a minute one, a fragile one; not costly in material, nor remarkable in structure; but in the absence of either the chronometer which should decide the arrival of England's fleet at Trafalgar must hang motionless.

Every good man is such a fragmentary and related instrument in the hands of God. He is never for an hour an isolated thing. He belongs to a system of things in which everything is dovetailed to another thing. Yet no two are duplicates. Nothing can ever be spared from it. The system has no holidays. Through man's most dreamless slumbers it moves on, without waiting for delinquents. When and how and where his shadowy life here shall lead him up to the eternal service may be a circumstance in the infinite convolutions which it will not do to postpone or to antedate by a hair's breadth of time.

A good man may go from earth to heaven to take a place which archangels cannot fill, simply because angelic mind has not been created, nor instructed, nor disciplined for that place; and the place has not grown out of the contingencies of angelic service. Angels may "leap upon their harps" in waiting for the coming man.

A HINT TO MOTHERS.—In getting up a suit of clothes for a boy, if you wish to make his trowsers last, finish the coat first.

To confide too much is to put your lemons into another man's squeezer.

Religious Intelligence.

—A short time ago the Empress of Japan opened a normal school for girls with an appropriate address.

—Australian Methodism, although but a quarter of a century old, numbers 30,000 members, and 328,000 attendants upon its public services.

—A new and promising mission has just been commenced by the Methodist New Connection in the southeast part of Chihli, in the district of Yang-Hsin, about thirty miles from Chu-chia, China.

—The Fingoes, a tribe in Native Kaffraria, have been so impressed with the value of the industrial school of the Scotch Free Church at Lovedale that they have subscribed £7,500 for a similar institution among themselves. Friends in Scotland added an equal amount, and Dr. Stewart has gone into the Trans-Kei territory to begin the work.

—The American Bible Society, at its meeting March 2, received encouraging reports from its work of distribution in Russia, France, Mexico, Italy, Turkey and India. $50,000 were appropriated to its foreign work. 6,600 Books for home fields, and 2,000 for foreign circulation were given. $50,495 were received in February, and 47,623 copies of the Scriptures issued.

—The ladies of the Baptist mission to the Chinese in Portland, Ore., report, as the result of the year's successful work, the conversion of fourteen Chinese youths, one of whom is preparing for the ministry; an increasing moral and civilizing influence over forty other pupils in their schools, the majority of whom have renounced idol worship, and a strong impression on the Chinese population of the superiority of Christian customs.

—The new Anglican church at Cairo, Egypt, was recently consecrated by the Bishop of Jerusalem. It is not forty years since Christians in Cairo were obliged to live in designated quarters and conform to certain burdensome rules, while they were liable, as they walked the streets, to be treated with the utmost scorn, and to suffer all manner of indignities. Surely the world is becoming more liberal, and growing wiser as it grows older.

—The statistics of the Wesleyan Methodists in Germany, for the year ending December 31, 1875, are as follows: Chapels, halls and other preaching places, 208—increase in the year, 13; preachers including those on trials and agents, 29—increase, 3; local preachers and exhorters, 88—increase, 4; Sunday schools, 31—increase, 10; Sunday school teachers, 142—increase, 2?; Sunday school scholars, 2,371—increase, 81; full and accredited members not including those on trial, 2,341—increase, 241; hearers, 6,901—increase, 774. The Wesleyan stations are, nearly all in Wurtemberg—Vienna in Austria, and Augsburg, in Bavaria, being the principal ones outside of Wurtemberg.

ITALY.—An Italian correspondent of *Le Semeur Christianisme* writes: "I had the pleasure of visiting Naples, where, hitherto so excellent a work has been done by the schools presided over by a large unsectarian committee. The Rev. Mr. Gray, who has lately been settled in the Scotch Church in Naples, was able to remove a heavy deficit which oppressed the work last spring, and will take the active place which Mr. Buscarlet used to occupy on the committee. All the different branches of native mission work will shortly be represented in the capital of the South. The Rev. Mr. Jones, in the Wesleyan interest, has built up a strong cause. I had the pleasure of worshiping in his splendid new church, in the very center of Neapolitan bustle and stir, and of hearing therein the eloquent monk Ruggieati, the Gavazzi of southern Italy. Like Gavazzi, he is a large-hearted and patriotic man, and so has incurred the accusation of preaching politics; but on the best authority, I was assured that he was an earnest preacher of the cross. I am told that Ruggieati's influence on the educated classes of Naples, particularly the young men, is great and wholesome, and that his week evening lectures and discussions are thronged."

—The *Missionary Magazine* contains an account of the Baptist movement in Sweden. It is furnished by Rev. A. Wiberg, formerly a minister of the Lutheran Church, but since 1854 the leader of the Swedish Baptists. It appears from this sketch that the Baptists of America have contributed nothing to the work except money and moral influence. Under the direction first of the Publication Society, and now of the Missionary Union, only Swedes have labored for the evangelization of their countrymen, and the whole movement has a thoroughly native character. A delegation of English Baptists who attended the second general conference of their Swedish brethren, in 1858, spoke of the assembly as composed of young, energetic, well-informed and good-tempered men—men clear and sharp in their distinguishing views, both of dissent and baptism; ready to labor for God and to suffer; accustomed to act together, and impressing their visitors with the conviction that for the Swedish Baptists there was a future full of promise. Many revivals have marked the preaching of these men, and have extended their beneficial influence into the State church. Free use has been made of the printing press, and the lead has been taken in the Sunday school movement. At the close of 1871 there was a membership of 10,160, organized into 225 churches, with 67 places of worship and 141 pastors. For the supply of the smaller preaching stations, 17 missionary societies supported 90 preachers in whole or in part, at a cost of $5,336. Severe persecutions have been endured in the way of fines, imprisonment and bentings; nor has full liberty yet been accorded to the young church. The parish rector can still forbid a Baptist to preach within his parish, the marriages of Baptists are illegal, and their funerals must be conducted by State-church ministers.

Our Young People.

THE SPARROWS' MAY DAY.

BY ALFRED NELSON.

Said Mr. Sparrow to his wife,
One morning in the early spring,
"Dear Mrs. S., upon my life,
I've come across the grandest thing

"A brand new house, with ridges to boot,
A mansard roof, and all complete;
We'll take a floor to-day, my dear,
And you must keep it nice and clear.

"The situation 'tip-top'—
None better where one can hop,
And quite within the reach of all
The window sills where the crumbs fall.

"So off they flew in haste to see
The grand new house, and, dear me!
Didn't they chatter in and out!
Sparrows knowing what they were about!

Good Mrs. S. with straw in mouth,
Picked out a room that faced the south;
For very prudently thought she
The sun will warm both nice and free.

But Mr. Sparrow did declare
The sun would surely scorch her there;
And as the flight was very high,
The little ones would fall and die.

At last they settled with each other
The first floor front to be the best;
And now they did begin anew
To build a cozy little nest.

Then both flew up, they both flew down,
With straw and rags and bits of lace;
They were the busiest birds
And each day long as busy as bees.

At last the nest was all complete.
And Mr. Sparrow says to me,
And keeps on the look-out so sharply that
Then Mrs. S. flies up with pride

And when the little ones appear,
Won't Mr. Sparrow sleep and eat,
And say to Mrs. S., My dear,
Our brand-new house is just the thing.

From Our Little Friends.

LOUISIANA, WEST FELICIANA, April 15, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I have been thinking a long time of writing to you. I am a little boy ten years old. I live in Liberty. I am attending school. Papa is the minister in charge here of the Amite circuit this year, and Mr. D. W. McLean is sent here to assist him. Papa is away most all the time on the work. We have a flourishing Sabbath school; we have forty scholars. I have two little sisters who go with me to Sunday school. How I love to read your paper, especially the Child's Corner. I do wish Grandpa Goodale would give us some more of his stories. I think he must be a very good old man. I am afraid you will not like so long a letter. I will close.

Your true friend,

STEPHEN RAINEY.

Ting-Shen, the Rice Merchant.

Opposite to the chapel in Hong-kong there is a rice shop kept by a man called Isaac Ting-Shen. Like all the other Chinese, he was very anxious to be rich; and to that purpose tried to deceive every person that bought from him, and to cheat those who sold rice to him. He thought there was no harm in this, because it was his business, and every other merchant did the same. He used to go to the heathen temples and burn gilt paper and incense to the gods, presenting tea and fruits at their shrines, not so much to be pardoned for his sins as to get them to help him to cheat more, and to cause more people to come to buy rice from him.

One day he was standing leaning at the door of his shop, counting how much money he had, and thinking how he could cheat the next person that came to his shop. He saw a number of persons going into the chapel opposite, and afterward coming out again. He asked what kind of a place it was, and, being told that it was a place of worship that the barbarians built, he thought he would like to go in and see what kind of idols were in it, and what kind of offerings were laid on the altars.

At last he resolved, and ventured in; but he was astonished. He looked round; he could see no images at all, no candles burning, no offerings, no incense; but there he saw a barbarian, speaking to the people out of a high place, the pulpit; so he listened to hear what he was saying. He was telling the people about Jesus Christ; that God was a holy God who must punish sin; that he looks into the heart and writes down every bad thought; that he listens to everything that we say, and writes down every lie; that he sees all we do, and writes down our sins in his book to judge us at the last day.

Ting-Shen started when he heard this, and said to himself: "This is like thunder piercing my ears! Painful! lamentable!"

He listened again, and he heard the teacher tell of the love of God that sent his own dear Son to die for sinners, that all might come to him and be saved. He invited every Chinaman to come and give himself to Jesus—to repent of his sin, and to live a new life of holiness to God. Poor Ting-Shen left the chapel amazed and confounded. The keeper of the chapel, called Asun, observed his distress, and spoke words of comfort to him; but Ting-Shen replied: "I seem as if I were awakening up from a dream; like from drunkenness, at last coming to reason again."

The rice merchant became a regular hearer in the chapel, and listened attentively to the preached word of God; and in the evenings he would go over to Asun, the keeper of the chapel, and sit conversing with him on the way of salvation. All the Chinese believe Englishmen to be barbarians, and far below themselves in learning and philosophy. Ting-Shen, however, thought that, although the English were not learned, they at least knew the true God better than the Chinese. One day that Asun invited him to go to the mission-house he gladly accompanied him to the college; but what was his astonishment to see the library filled with large books concerning religion and science, such as the Chinese knew nothing about! He saw hundreds of volumes filled with the writings of men who learned the doctrine of the true God; he was filled with joy, and astonishment. "Behold!" said he to himself, "these are no barbarians; their book-shelves are full of classical books, and I perceive that the meaning of the sacred book (the Bible) is this: most important thing—the salvation of man's soul."

Ting-Shen was now resolved to offer himself to the missionaries as a convert. He therefore wrote a letter to them, telling them that he was formerly wickedness itself; that he believed now in Jesus Christ as his Savior; that he now prayed morning and evening that God would take away all his past sin and wickedness, and, being penitent, he would not dare to commit his former transgressions. He was kindly received by the missionaries, who rejoiced over the repenting sinner. For four months he attended the Bible class for instruction, and being examined twice as to his faith and knowledge, and his reasons for becoming a Christian, he was baptized along with another Chinese, named Kwan-Sang.

At first he wished to give up his business as rice-merchant, because, he said, "I cannot continue to buy and sell rice without lying and trying to cheat." When he went to buy rice he thought he must always say it was very bad, and when he was selling it thought he must tell the people that it was very good. But the missionaries told him that he did not need to do so; for when he was buying good rice he might say: "That may be very good rice, but I will give you no more for it than what I told you, and if you do not give it to me at that price I will go to some other person and buy from them;" and then, when he was selling rice, by could tell the people the price that he could take, without telling them any lies. Besides all this, when the people knew he would not tell lies to them, they would rather come to him than to any other who would try to cheat them if he could. Ting-Shen said he would try their plan; and I believe he has found it more profitable in the end to be honest, and have a good character, than to cheat and have a bad character.

Ting-Shen was baptized on the twenty-second of August, 1874, and on the second Sunday thereafter he partook of the Holy communion with the other Chinese converts.—*Correspondent.*

A Shot at a Tiger.

Hunters in India judge of the proximity of tigers by the actions of the monkeys which inhabit the same jungle, and when they find these creatures on the ground they are generally off their guard, supposing no tiger to be near. An Englishman tells how he was surprised once from trusting too much to this sign, but fortunately killed his enemy very dead, indeed.

One day in the Betul country, in 1855, after hunting long in the heat of a May day for a couple of tigers, who remarks were plentiful all about, we came up to a small pool of water at the head of a ravine, and saw the last chance of dividing them vanish, as I thought, when a troop of monkeys were found quietly sitting in the rocks and drinking in the water.

I was carelessly descending to look for prints, with my rifle reversed over my shoulder, and another step or two would have brought me to the bottom of the ravine, when the monkeys scented, with a shriek, up the bank, and the head and shoulders of a tiger appeared from behind a bowlder, and stared at me across the short interval.

I was meditating whether to fire or retreat, when almost from below my feet the other tiger bounded out with a terrific roar, and they both made off down the ravine. I was too much astonished to obtain a speedy shot, and I was by that time, too well acquainted with tiger-shooting to risk an uncertain one, so they escaped for the time.

I quickly regained my elephant, which was standing above, and followed them up. It was exceedingly hot, and we had not gone more than a couple of hundred yards when I saw one of the tigers crouched under a bush on the bank of the ravine. I got a steady shot from the howdah, and fired a three-ounce shell at his broad forehead at about thirty yards.

No result. It was most curious, and I paused to look; but never a motion of the tiger acknowledged the shot. I then went around a quarter of a circle, but still the tiger remained motionless, looking intently in the same direction.

I clutched up rifle in full cock, growing more and more amazed, but the tiger never moved. Could he be dead? I went round to his rear, and approached close up from that direction. He never stirred. Then I made the elephant kick him, and he fell over. He was stone dead—converted without the movement of a hair into a statue of himself by the bursting of a large shell in his brain. It had struck him full in the center of the forehead.—*Youth's Companion.*

A PLEA FOR NOISE. "Oh, Johnny!" cried a nervous mother, "do have some pity on my poor head! Can't you play without shouting so?"

Poor Johnny drew up the tape reins with which he was driving two chairs tandem, and called out in a loud, hoarse whisper: "Get up Whoa?" But at length, finding little pleasure in this suppressed amusement, he threw down his reins, and, laying his hand on his breast, said, with a long breath: "Oh, mother, it's full of noise *in here*, and it hurts me so to keep it in! Don't all little boys make a noise when they play?"

"Yes, Johnny, I believe they all do," replied the lady.

"Oh, then, mother dear," cried Johnny in winning tone, "please to let me be a little boy!"

We will join poor Johnny heartily in this petition. Please, mothers, let your sons be little boys while they may. Time is bringing on apace life's toils and cares. Let them have a free and happy childhood, that when your heads are low in the grave they may point back to those days and say: "We were happy children, for there was always sunshine where our mother was."

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876.

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AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Their Portion In Due Season.

The faithful and wise steward, for one thing, must be a full man himself, "to give them their portion of meat in due season." In order that he may feed the flock of God he must know what gospel meat is, and where it is to be had. He is a purveyor of food for the soul, and he must abound in resources, and in tact and discrimination in their distribution. He can do nothing well in this line unless he has fed his own heart, and has a taste that has tried and appreciated the savor of every part of the provided store.

And yet it will not do for him to minister simply to his own frames and moods, thereby in a very obvious manner preaching himself. There is a constant tendency to give to others only that for which we are ourselves hungering. The peculiarities of our own temperament, the conflicts, the depressions or the exaltations of our own inward exercises, become the staple of our teaching. This, in a certain measure, is almost inevitable, and, if properly tempered, is a source of profit and strength to the hearer. But it may be carried too far, and result in a very partial and inadequate presentation of the truth. Preachers sometimes fall into a drift of topics which have kindled their own enthusiasm, and absorbed their thought to the exclusion of every other aspect of the divine teaching. They run into hobbies, and become one-sided, and fail in that wholesome variety which is needful to the spiritual growth and health.

Self thus often stands in the way of giving the people their portion. The preacher's thought must not be altogether upon his own tastes and needs, but he must study the condition and wants of those whom it is his business to feed. He must get out of himself, and often as far away as possible from what is most tempting and appetizing to himself, in order that his flock may be furnished with their portion. There is an evil and criminal way of preaching self in the place of Christ—the self of vanity, pride, covetousness, and ambition—but this measurement and selection of gospel food exclusively by the standard of their own present necessities and desires is the weakness of good and spiritually-minded men.

What do the people require at this time? This should be the determining principle. There are various classes, as the young and the old, careless persons, penitent seekers, and young and growing Christians. To give them their portion, in due season, something to meet the wants of all and to save all, should be the aim. The sermon that is most convenient for the preacher, and that is most in accord with his own state of mind, may not be that which the congregation is in a condition to hear with the greatest profit. To reach the best results there must be preparation for the immediate occasion, there must be flexibility in the method and application, and wanderings and digressions to meet the wants of exceptional cases. There are those who need strong meat, and who can neither thrive nor be satisfied without it; while there are others who must be fed with milk adapted to babes in Christ.

Congregations whose spiritual feeding has been through the same pastor for a number of years will reflect with tolerable justice the character of their religious food. Whether they have been fed on gruel, thin soups, confectionery, or nourishing and wholesome diet, will appear with equal clearness. There is something due to the people—the Lord's household and the appointed ruler is guilty of unfaithfulness and of robbery if he withholds their portion. The preaching, to meet the divine requirement, must be full, discriminating, timely. The approved steward is both faithful and wise—full and provident in resources, and wise in their distribution. He does not shun to declare the whole counsel of God, while he is careful that each warning and reproof shall be suited to the occasion, and to the character of those to whom it is directed.

A hinderance is often noted in the people themselves. Paul never did finish his discourse about Melchisedek probably, although he returns to the subject again. "Of whom," he says, "we have many things to say, and hard to be understood, seeing ye are dull of hearing." The disciples often tried the Master's patience by their unbelief and dullness, and it is ever more or less true of the unconverted that "this people's heart is waxed gross and their ears are dull of hearing, and their eyes they have closed." There is this difficulty in giving the household their portion in due season. But it is sometimes increased by the very effort to overcome it. The sauce and the condiments are often more than the gospel meat; and by ministering to a fickle and unspiritual taste a morbid religious appetite becomes the established condition. The Galatians had become bewitched by false and unwise teachers, and many a congregation now is affected much in the same way by the manner in which they are taught. They are afflicted with an almost incurable disorder that leads to the rejection of sound doctrine. They have been ruined by a false style of preaching. In the attempt to make the gospel attractive and palatable the truth has been emasculated, and so diluted and perverted that it has lost its power to save.

Much directness of address must be used in order that each may receive his portion. If the preacher were showering gold pieces upon his audience every one would contend for his share, and pocket the whole if he could. But where only the word of God is dispensed the reverse of this is seen. Every one is anxious that his neighbor should gather the most of it, and he forgets himself in his concern for the spiritual welfare of others. The sermon should be almost as direct and personal as the address on a postal card, and the internal marks should be such that it cannot easily fail to reach its intended destination. As Joseph sent messes to each of his brethren, so the preacher will often do with reference to those whom, as the flock of God, he is sent to feed. The marvelous facility which hearers have in throwing off the message and applying it to others can be overcome only by a close personal appeal to each man's conscience.

The Savior's most solemn and emphatic warning is to the steward—to the servant who dispenses, rather than to the household who are to receive, the gospel provisions. We once heard a venerable Bishop say to a conference of preachers: "You preach to others, but who shall preach to you?" It was to Peter and his fellows that Christ addressed his words of admonition: "Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning." It was for them, as wise and faithful stewards over the Lord's household, "to give them their portion of meat in due season." The benediction upon the faithful and wise preacher is: "Blessed is that servant whom the Lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing."

A Religious Incident Worth Relating.

MR. EDITOR: Last night I attended Mr. Hammond's "overflow" meeting—one of them. Although there were several ministers present, the meeting was conducted by Gen. Crittenden, a well-known lawyer of this city, who was converted at the revival here two weeks ago. A good deal of the time last night was devoted to the relation of conversion and experience of new converts. One of the persons brought forward for this purpose by Gen. Crittenden was a gentlemanly-looking man of thirty-five, evidently a man of culture, and a good speaker—spoke with much feeling, and affected the large congregation profoundly.

It seems there is in the city a *Philosophical Club*, otherwise an infidel club. He had long been a member. Went to the revival meeting to study human nature and influence, and to strengthen his philosophy. Understood "religion" very well, but here was an opportunity to sound it deeper. One evening, at the "inquiry" part, a little girl of thirteen or fourteen spoke to him about his soul, etc. She seemed to know him; said his philosophy would not stand the test. Spoke to him again the next night, and warned him against his "philosophy;" spoke of Jesus as the only true philosophy; said she was a minister's daughter, but did not learn her name. He was struck with her unaffected sweetness, simplicity and innocence, but hoped she would not trouble him more. Stayed away some on her account, but every time he went that girl found him out, and would persuade him against his philosophy. Her appeals were accompanied by the Spirit of God. He was convicted, discarded his "philosophy," embraced Christ, and now stands here, before hundreds who know him, a saved man; never knew what true happiness and true manhood were before, etc.

While this man was speaking, perhaps twenty minutes, I noticed that the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, a Lutheran minister of the city, who sat in the pulpit behind him, seemed most unusually affected. I was near enough to notice him carefully. As the man stopped and was about to sit down, Dr. Sunderland stepped forward, and, detaining him, said: "Now let me tell the rest of this story;" and, both standing, related as follows:

He had never seen this gentleman before, but knew of the existence of the Philosophical Club. A week or ten days ago his little daughter Hattie, or whatever her name was, spoke to him about a gentleman at the meeting, whom she called her philosopher; said he was a member of the Philosophical Club; she felt an interest in his behalf; had spoken to him, and she seemed affected; wanted her father to see and talk with him; described his person; said she knew who he was; and on a number of different occasions she spoke of the matter at home, always calling him her philosopher, or her penitent philosopher, and was anxious for him (Dr. Sunderland) to find him out. He wanted to do so, but the little girl could not see him when there was opportunity. And this very morning, at the breakfast table, she spoke of her penitent philosopher; knew he was or would be converted, etc.

The rest of the incident is not easily written—at least I do not know how to write it. There the two men stood—had never seen each other before—strangely introduced—the remarkable ageney of the little girl—the daughter of the one, and the angel-leader of the other. The effect already produced on the congregation by the converted man, and now this remarkable coincidence, made the entire scene truly affecting.

R. ABBEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1876.

Death of Hon. Trusten Polk.

Rev. J. W. Cunningham, writing from St. Louis, April 17, says:

"The death of the Hon. Trusten Polk occurred at his residence, in this city, on Saturday night, the fifteenth instant. He awoke with violent coughing, and died in two hours. He had been engaged in writing till eleven o'clock, and had slept half an hour. Gov. Polk was a graduate of Yale College; came here in young manhood from Delaware; early became a member of the Methodist Church, and has ever been a most devoted Methodist and Christian. He was a successful lawyer, was Governor of Missouri, and a member of the United States Senate, from which he retired to espouse the cause of the South in 1861; was in the service of the Confederate States till the close of the war, and since then has been engaged in the practice of his profession here.

"He has been a lay delegate to every session of the St. Louis Conference, and a member of the two General Conferences since lay delegation was adopted. His house has been a home for our Bishops in their visits to St. Louis. It is the common sentiment here that his death is the heaviest bereavement that has ever befallen our church in St. Louis. His funeral service will occur on Wednesday afternoon, at the Centenary church, with which he has been so many years connected, and I venture to say there will be one of the largest assemblages present ever seen at a funeral in St. Louis. He leaves a wife, three married and one single daughters, who will have the cordial sympathy of the multitude who mourn his death."

The *Journal of Agriculture*, in an excellent sketch of Mr. Polk, says:

"He commenced life with rare advantage of intellectual and moral culture and social connection. He was descended from one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Delaware, his native State, and had received a university education. He emigrated West in 1835, and located in this city and State when society was in a formative state and position, and success was open to competing of honorable ambition and personal merit. To those advantages were added the force of character and admirable habits of industry, method, promptness and exactness in attention to business, and courteous as well as dignified bearing in the intercourse of public and private life. Gov. Polk was also well and widely known in this city and throughout the country, in his relation to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as eminently a Christian man. From his childhood, in all periods and all stations of life, he avowed his Christian profession, and adorned it by a godly life. He was one of the most prominent members of the church to which he belonged, and has uniformly been honored with distinguished positions, and has served zealously and efficiently in its local and general councils. At the time of his death he was a member of a commission appointed to treat with a similar commission to be appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, with a view to adjust the controversies between these two great divisions of Methodism, and restore friendly intercourse between them. Gov. Polk leaves a widow, the daughter of Mr. Curtis Skinner, to whom he was married in 1837. A son died in infancy; of other children, three daughters are married and one remains single. The funeral obsequies took place on the nineteenth, and were an occasion of much interest. The members of the bar and prominent citizens were in attendance in vast numbers."

Brazil Mission.

Our missionary to Brazil, Rev. J. J. Ransom, has reached that country, and writes an interesting letter to Dr. Kelley, dated near Santa Barbara, February 16, 1876. We give the letter in part:

The Methodist Episcopal Church has no missionaries in Brazil, nor has there ever been a Methodist missionary here, except Kidder, who wrote one or two books about the country. The Northern Presbyterian Church has nine missionaries and six native preachers in the empire, three of whom are in Rio. They have more than six hundred members in the empire, nearly one-fifth of whom are in Rio. The English embassy has a chaplain who acts as missionary in Rio—of course he is paid by the English government. Passing lightly over the beautiful city, and its far more beautiful bay, I merely mention these missionary items.

I visited Campinas and the Mission College of our Southern Presbyterian brethren, Morton & Lane, located at that place. The college is perhaps the most elegant building in Campinas, a town of some twenty thousand inhabitants. It is of brick, while most of the Brazilian houses are of dirt. The college and grounds have so far cost the church about $30,000, and if it is completed this amount will probably be swelled to some $75,000 or $90,000. There are connected with the school three regularly ordained ministers, Messrs. Morton, Lane and Boyle, and also one Mr. Dabney, a graduate of Randolph Macon, of the class of 1873; I who will return to the States to complete his theological course and be ordained. These men are doing a great work, and much praise is due the unmarried ladies connected with the school, as well as the families of the missionaries. There are in the college about one hundred pupils at present.

From Bro. Newman I received a most cordial Christian greeting, as well as from his family. I find that Bro. Newman has failed to obtain the American school by which I expected to sustain myself—an American emigrant has forestalled me. However, I regret this very little, as I am fully convinced that a residence among Americans is by no means desirable for one learning Portuguese. The two branches of the Presbyterian Church have occupied all the towns in this province at which I would care to locate for founding the mission, with one exception. Piracicaba, of which Bro. Newman wrote, is the only important place in the province where there is no missionary located. Piracicaba will never be a center of influence for the empire, but its geographical location insures its rank among the towns of the province. It has more than eleven thousand inhabitants within the corporate limits, with extensive suburbs. I propose (*D. v.*) to go there next week. A prominent lawyer of the place has written Bro. Newman urging him to establish a school there. My plan is to go to Piracicaba, secure board in some educated Brazilian family, and, as soon as I am able, open a school for Brazilians. I make no doubt that I shall be able to support myself from the start, if not by teaching, by manual labor, while studying Portuguese.

I should prefer to begin in a larger place than Piracicaba but for the reasons detailed. It might be well if I could visit some of the more important towns of the South. Port Alegre is farther south a large town—the largest in the southern part of the empire—and has no missionary, and is on virgin soil in a province destitute of missionaries. Sooner or later we *must* have a mission in Rio. But here is an open door and a call—things a Methodist loves by tradition; and so, on the whole, I suppose I had best begin at Piracicaba. When our school is once started Bro. Newman will move to Piracicaba, and we shall have Miss Annie Newman in the school. She speaks Portuguese well, and can teach all that girls are usually taught in this country. But we shall need some ladies of attainments like Miss Henderson, who was at Campinas until she returned to the States with a shattered constitution. Look out for these persons now, as well as for male assistants, that they may be ready when needed, for we will certainly need them.

Miss Annie Newman is translating Bishop McTyeire's catechism, a task for which I suppose she is fully competent. How about publication? The work will be accomplished in two or three months.

Dr. Taylor on Reading the Scriptures.

NINTH LECTURE AT YALE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Preaching is as much an act of worship as are prayer and praise. The fact that God prepares preachers and hearers to meet each other should inspire in both a devouter sense of reverence toward God in delivering and listening to a discourse. Now the sermon and service act and react on each other. The earnest prayer and inspiring hymn animate a minister for his sermon; and an impressive sermon produces a hush of reverence in the closing prayer, and an enthusiasm of heart and soul in the closing hymn.

The first indispensable qualification for the leading of public worship is *a filial heart*. The true worshiper is he that worships the Father. It is significant that the simple, comprehensive prayer which Jesus taught his disciples begins in the words: "Our Father!" Christ thus sets definitely before us what God is to us before we present our petitions, and it is important that we realize the full meaning of these words. I think much of the lifelessness and artificialness of our public devotions result from the fact that we have not received "the spirit of adoption." The spirit of adoption and of supplication are one. All unnatural and unreal formalism will be impossible when we realize the meaning of "the glorious liberty of the sons of God." In our praise, too, our songs cannot be vapid and uninteresting when we recognize God as our Father. Above all things else we need a fresh baptism with "the spirit of adoption".

As to the reading of God's word, the day has gone by when the public reading of the Bible can be regarded as a work of supererogation. The example of Jesus is the highest possible warrant for bringing it into the foremost place in the sanctuary. This exercise should produce in us such reverence that as we read the people will be hushed into attentiveness and listen, not as unto us, but as unto God.

Be careful always to select such a passage as is adapted to public reading. Have in mind, too, the circumstances of your people, and the subject of your sermon. A rich treasury of comforting and sustaining sayings are the Psalms and four gospels, and the experiences of the apostles. What, too, in your own devotional reading has been helpful to you, you will find helpful to others. Neither overlook the practical nor doctrinal portions of the Bible. Religion is a creed and a life, as well as an emotion. At one time we may set forth the doctrine of the incarnation by reading the first chapters of John; at another that of the atonement by reading the third chapter of Romans. Now we may read the Law, and now the Sermon on the Mount. Do not leave your selection of passages to the mood of the moment, or the hap-hazard of the morning. Give doctrine, reproof, correction and instruction due attention, and therefore lay all parts of the Bible under tribute. Explore its unfrequented portions, where are found some of its richest lessons.

Circumstances must guide us as to the length of selections; only do not let them be too brief. Many pastors deal homœopathically with the Scriptures. This is wrong. While reading, moreover, give your whole attention to it: Forget, for the time, both sermon and prayer, or your reading will be lifeless and perfunctory. So read as to stir up your people to search the Scriptures. Endeavor to indicate the meaning by your mode of reading. Good reading is good interpretation. A minister's reading, indeed, quickly reveals whether he be a reverent student of the Bible and a careful exegete. A passage cannot be read well till it has been studied well. Extempore preaching may do for some; extempore reading for nobody. Careful preparation may make this exercise as effective for conversion and edification as any sermon.

Ought the reader to indulge in running comments? Much depends on the qualifications of the minister and the character of the congregation. The success of many here is not to be envied; that of others is due to a peculiar aptitude, without which it had best not be attempted. The inability of some congregations, however, to give their attention long to one subject will justify pithy comments; only do not mix them up in discriminately with the reading. Let the Scripture stand out distinctly in its own unapproachable sublimity. Comments of real worth will result only from such careful preparation as you give your sermon.

Finally, encourage your people to have the Bible in their hands, that they may follow you. In America the Bible is a stranger in the sanctuary. This is a serious evil which should be remedied. The Bible must be in the pew if it is to keep its place in the pulpit.

TIME OF SEASHORE CAMP MEETING.—By a notice on the eighth page it will be seen that the time, as finally determined upon, for the opening of the Seashore camp meeting is Thursday, July 13, and not August 2, as published last week. Remember the time is July 13; and let our friends from far and near make arrangements accordingly. The trustees, after due conference and careful consideration, have reached the conclusion that the nineteenth of July will most nearly meet the convenience of the people and preachers generally.

A convention of the Protestant foreign missionaries in China is to be held at Shanghai, May 10.

How They Live.

The New York *Methodist* has a friend who wishes to know how the evangelists get along. Here is what the *Methodist* says:

A Western friend writes that he has become interested in the circumstances of Messrs. Moody and Sankey: He repeatedly reads and is incessantly told that these men "work for nothing and find themselves." He encounters a sharp-pointed inference that everybody should go and do likewise, especially ministers. He is not very reverent, for he is a little stirred, and wants to know "if Mr. Moody takes in washing and Mr. Sankey runs a sewing machine." Who pays Mr. Moody's board, and whether he boards in the ordinary way, or is miraculously fed. "Do his clothes wear out, as mine do?" says that inquisitive friend; "and if they do wear out, how does he get new clothes?" After all this and much more, our friend hints that, being a poor minister, he wants to understand this thing, so that he may do right hereafter. Hitherto he has eaten food and worn out clothing, but will stop if that is wrong." He has "let people pay him a small salary; never found it necessary to limit their payments; and, having no goods, stocks, farms, etc." Emma thinks, feels constrained to quit preaching or be paid for preaching. "Is this right?" "How did Mr. Moody become able," he goes on, "to do this thing? I once paid him $5 for helping me at a pinch (and his help was cheap enough), but in those days he was a good deal such a mercenary element as I am. Did the Lord set him up for life in England?" He adds: "There is no use in keeping back the facts. Tell us the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth on this subject." No doubt a good deal of nonsense has been uttered about a very plain matter. Moody and Sankey receive, we believe, a regular weekly allowance sufficient for their modest support and that of their families. We do not know how much they receive; and we do not believe our friend really wants to know. They did not amass a fortune in England, and we are assured on good authority that they refuse to take more than a modest support now. We believe, however, that good and not evil would follow the publishing at the end of the Lord's-throne greetings a detailed statement of expenses, including the amount paid to the evangelists.

In trying to avoid the appearance of making money in saving souls these excellent brethren have gone to the other extreme, and laid burdens on poor men faithfully preaching the gospel at cost, and just much below cost as they possibly can. The committee are probably largely responsible for the popular delusion our correspondent is combating, that something can come of nothing, that it is a sin to pay money for pastoral services, and that if the evangelists cost nothing people ought not to pay for less useful preaching. It is very plain that men who devote their time and strength to preaching must either live upon the fruits of their previous industry or be supported by the public, and we are not aware that preaching has ever been considered a special privilege of the rich.

Bishop Lane, of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, says in the *Western Methodist* of April 22, called to see us on Monday last. A welcome visit of a good man it was. The Bishop had just held the Memphis District Conference. He reported the work in his charge, and throughout the church, in a promising condition. We inquired of the Bishop as to the union of the several branches of colored Methodists, and in reply he expressed a willingness to see the union on a proper basis, but he did not believe in working directly for it; preferred attending to his own appointed, regular duties as the best way of promoting union, or whatever other result may be in the order of Providence. The spirit of Christ in the branches is better than union without that spirit, and at the same time will promote union, if that be God's will.

Sunday School Anniversary.

The thirtieth anniversary of the New Orleans District Sabbath School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will be held in Carondelet Street church on Sunday, the fourteenth day of May, 1876, with songs, speeches and exercises by the children, commencing at four o'clock P. M.

On Sunday, the seventh day of May, at the same hour and place the schools will all meet for practice together of their songs; and on Saturday, the thirteenth of May, at the same place and hour, they will meet for rehearsal of their songs, pieces and exercises.

W. H. FISTER, President.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21, 1876.

Rev. Baxter Clegg, writing from Waterproof, April 19, says: "The country is doomed to an overflow. How long it may last or how deep is not now to be known. From a break in the levee on Sunday, at high times, the river fell one and one-half inches here yesterday. Cisterns, tanks and overflows are trying the faith, hope and charity of the Waterproof people."

The Bishops' meeting is to be held in Nashville on Wednesday, May 3; the Book Committee, May 4; and the Board of Missions, May 5, 6. All who expect to attend those meetings will inform the Rev. W. M. Green, secretary of the Preachers' Meeting, Nashville, that homes may be provided for them.

Books and Periodicals.

THE MARINER'S PROGRESS, OR CAPT. CHRISTIAN'S VOYAGE IN THE GOOD SHIP "GREAD TIDINGS" TO THE PROMISED LAND. By Duncan Macgregor. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. 1876.

An allegorical dream, somewhat after the manner of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. The author has evidently drawn largely from the immortal work of the Bedford dreamer, and adapted the materials to the conditions of a voyage. The conception is pretty well carried out, and the similitude rather happily and ingeniously sustained throughout. So far as we have examined, doctrine and experience are in accord with Scripture, and the book is calculated to interest and instruct the juvenile reader. It is a 12mo of 370 pages, handsomely bound. For sale by R. J. Harp, Southern Methodist Depository, 110 and 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT. By George Bancroft. In six volumes. Author's Last Thoroughly Revised Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1876.

Not long since we gave a somewhat extended notice of this centenary edition of Bancroft's great historical work. Volume 2 embraces the colonial history from 1660 to 1748, and contains 508 12mo pages. The unequaled facilities possessed by Mr. Bancroft in the preparation of these volumes, and the many years of labor and research which he has bestowed upon them, together with the delightful and attractive style in which they are written, have caused this great work to be universally regarded both in Europe and America, as the best history of this country yet produced, and as a standard authority. The remaining four volumes will be issued at intervals of one month. Price, $2.25 a volume. For sale by R. J. Harp, Depository, 110 and 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

LITTLE FRIENDS AT GLENWOOD. By Mrs. H. Mathews. New York: Robert Carter & Bros., 1876.

The author has attained an envied reputation as a writer of stories for the young. This work appears to be equal to her best. It is lively and picturesque, and wholesome in its moral lessons. A good book for the children. For sale by R. J. Harp, Depository, 110 and 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

A FORTHCOMING Book by Dr. Haygood.—We learn with very sincere satisfaction that Dr. A. G. Haygood, the recent Sunday school secretary of our church, and now the popular president of Emory College, has prepared a volume—now in press, and to be issued in a few weeks—that treats of the spiritual culture of children, and the relation of parents, teachers and Sunday school teachers to this work. The introduction is written by the venerable Dr. Lovick Pierce. The book will be 12mo, about 300 pages, gotten up in the best style, and bearing the title: Our Children: 1. The Family. 2. The Sunday School. We await with interest the appearance of this important contribution to the literature of the church.—*Southern Christian Advocate, April* 19.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of the Living Age for the weeks ending April 15 and 22 contain: The Jewess, Woman, by Constance de Rothschild; What she came Through, parts 1 and 2, by Sarah Tytler; The Myth of Demeter and Persephone, part 2, by Walter H. Pater; The Life and Labors of Francis Deak, 1803-1876, by Karl Blind; The Fair of St. Jacqueme, by the author of "Patty;" A Glimpse of the Koren, by C. A. G. Oldridge; Servia, from the *British Quarterly Review*; Some Aspects of Friendship, *Blackwood*; Principal Shairon Spiritual Evolution, *Spectator*; The Hurricanes, *Spectator*; The Bobby, a Sketch in Paris, *Blackwood*; Humor, *Cornhill*; Heslop Island, *Saturday Review*; Art Needlework, *Pall Mall Gazette*; and other valuable articles, together with choice poetry and miscellany.

The Record of the Year is the title of a large monthly magazine published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. Frank Moore, Editor. The May number has: The Moody and Sankey Revivalists; The Babcock Trial; Bagge Tinkham's Visit to Lord Byron; Life and Labors of Homer Bushnell; Death of John Forster, the Historian; Polygamy in Utah—How and What It Is; Trumbull's Sunday Pilgrim's Progress, and other articles in great number and variety. The price of this magazine is $3 per annum.

The St. Nicholas for May is even more varied and sprightly than usual. The articles and illustrations all make the young folks crazy with delight. In the table of contents are: The Cat and the Countess, Animated Shot-Guns, Windsor Castle, The Boy Emigrants, A Peep at Old Lombardy.

Scribner's Monthly for May has: Portraiture of William Penn, The Late Pocahontas, Bowdoin College, The DeFoe Family in America, Staring With the Eyes, John Gutenberg, Revolutionary Letters, and other articles. The number is handsomely illustrated.

—The Aldine, part 8, has been received. The illustrations are: Spring Violets; The Day is Done; The Bishop, Grand Menon Island; The Bon Homme Richard and Serapis; Scenery in the Thuringian Saale; The Rettenbach Alp, near Ischil, Austria.

—The Galaxy for May has: Players and Play-Goers Twenty-Five Years Ago, A Plea for a Patriot, War Memories, Aztec Mythology, The Pursuit of the Dollar, Phenomena of Sleep, Seeking a Lost Art, and other articles.

—"Flags of All Nations Grand March" is the title of a piece of music published by W. H. Boner & Co., Philadelphia.

—We have received the catalogue of Wesleyan University, 1875-6.

MARRIED.

HUTCHINSON—BRIDGES.—At the residence of the bride's father, in St. Helena parish, La., April 12, by Rev. G. B. Taylor, Miss Sallie W. Hutchinson to Mr. J. E. W. Bridges.

SUMMER—BENNETT.—At the residence of the bride's brother, Dr. William Bennett, in Rankin county, Miss., April 20, 1876, by Rev. Levin Miller, Prof. A. L. Summer, principal of Piperville Male and Female High School, Harperville, Miss., to Miss Flora A. Bennett.

Publisher's Department.

PAY FIFTEEN CENTS AND SAVE $1,200.

The subscription price of the Advocate is *Two Dollars* per annum, but $1.75 will be taken. A few subscribers deduct fifteen cents; one to pay for postage, and some twenty-five cents for expense of remitting. We wish to assure them that they are taking no money to pay their expenses. We cannot afford to take the risk of remittances, as we do, when sent in money orders or registered letters, and pay the expense of remitting.

To each subscriber this should not be more than fifteen cents, which is less, if we take fifteen cents from each subscription, it amounts to over *Two Thousand Dollars* per year, which expenses for postage. In view of this and the trifling expense to subscribers, we hope they will send the full subscription price. When our agents remit what they have collected, without receiving the commission, we cannot expect them to pay the expense.

THE QUICKEST TIME ON RECORD.—The Pan-Handle and Pennsylvania railroad route to New York, Philadelphia and the Centennial grounds has a national reputation, as it has many accommodations and advantages not possessed by other roads. The route is laid with steel rails and the track well ballasted from Jersey City, Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati, the tracks are stone ballasted and steel railed, and the night and day coaches for convenience and comfort cannot be surpassed. Tourists throughout, who have crossed the Alleghany mountains by the Pan-Handle route, publish to the world that there is nothing equaled by the Alps in Europe, and that the comfort is not surpassed in any respect by the English roads in regard to speed, for it is a speed track route. For full particulars of this central line apply to Gen. W. M. Wadleton, Cincinnati, Ohio, most direct to the East and West.

CABINS AND LUMBER.—Those who wish to observe economy in building or improving their property will consult their own interest by seeking the mechanical advice of W. W. Carre, Esq., who has brought the price of material and work, especially in cheap cabins, to the very lowest rate. These cabins are a great convenience to planters who wish to get hands sufficiently supplied with carpenters, as the cabin can be put up ready constructed, except the simple work of putting together, as marked, by following the directions. This can be easily done on any plantation. We invite attention to his advertisement to another column.

NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—As will be seen by the advertisement of the above named company, the regular trains are now running over the New Orleans, Metairie Cemetery and Lake road, leaving the Metairie Ridge and lake every half hour from 5 A. M., the last train leaving the cemetery at 7 P. M. The New Orleans cities will receive a full dummy, to which the cars will be taken from the City Station, running through to the lake without change making trips every half hour. Fare to the lake ten cents. This will open a most convenient, expeditious and pleasant line of connection with Lake Pontchartrain.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Lyons Fertilizer, familiar to every planter. Steam saw mill and miller in our country. The fertility it will keep in evidence fifty years, as the enterprises of the city and country have been much indebted for the efficiency with which it has furnished and repaired machinery in every department of work; besides which there has always been expressed sympathy and liberality toward southern enterprise.

SHAKSPEARE IRON WORKS.—The above named iron works of Messrs. Shakspeare, Smith & Co., located on Girod street, between Baronne and Dryades, is well known to all who have work to do with machinery in this city. They have the requisition of doing work well and with dispatch, and, as will be seen by their advertisement elsewhere, they are prepared to do any kind of work that is likely to be wanted in this country, or that can be done anywhere else.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Charles D. Lallande, Esq., 38 Tchoupitoulas street, is one of the largest importers and dealers in foreign and domestic hardware in the city. The house has been long established, is well stocked, and the proprietor has abundant means to avail himself of the advantages of the trade. We invite a new century of those interested in the purchase of hardware to his stand in our columns.

WE CALL the attention of our friends to Rogers' Nitrate of Magnesia. It corrects acidity, and prevents bilious and malarial fevers incident to this climate, and is a cooling aperient during the heated period. See advertisement.

BRASELMAN & ADAMS.—Send in your orders from the country for dry goods. The above firm will fill them with dispatch, and at reasonable prices. Read their advertisement.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending April 22, 1876.

A.—David Ayers, H F Alexander, W T Ashford $3.15, J M Agee, C G Andrews $4, Edwin Alden, Phillip Allen, American Oliograph Company.

B.—A S Harris & Co, Baker & Sperry $23.81, William W Babington, H M Blocker, J E Bradley, S H Bradley & Son $5, William H Brownlow, Thos W Brown, Barnes & Wilkinson, Thomas C Barron, W E Ballard $2, T P Bradford, John C C Black $2, George W Brown, J W Bryant $10, J H Barbee & Co.

C.—H C Carter, J W Cunningham, J Custer, Miss Maria L Cook, H H Caldwell, J M Curtis, Mansassah Cady, W K Chapman, Mrs A J Carpenter 25 cents, Mrs Terzah Cooper, A W Campbell $10, John Church & Co, Owen Coward, J S Clower, Catching & Ainsworth $30.

D.—P L Dallas $2.50, Walter P Dickerson $5.25, W J Delaney $8, J J Davis $1.50, W D Dominick $5, James L Dwyer, C H Dixon & Co, H B Dawner, Amos Davis $1.25, Jno T Davis $5.00, Rufus T Davis $5, H P Dixon $5, M DeBose.

E.—W Y Edwards $23, John Everett, S H Enochs $5, H Einstine & Co $2.25.

F.—E N Freshman & Bros two letters, J E Foust $2, A J Ford $3, John S Frazier two letters $3, F E Frederick.

G.—Charles B Galloway $6.50, C E Gillespie, C A Grove two letters, M F Gonzales, John A Green $1.85, Ed T Gallagher $5.72, David Grimes.

H.—Hitchcock & Weldon, Mrs E Hamilton, J W Hearne $2, J Henderson, L Hughes, R S Holcombe, F G Hewitt, Belle H Harris, Charles L Harris, A G Haygood, H D Howell $4, Charles Hutchings $1, H H Horton $13.50, T H Hollingsworth $20, D H Harris.

I.—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

J.—H F Johnson.

K.—I C Kitchel $5.50, J J Killcrease $6, H H Knight, D C Kelly, L Kuffskey $2, Mrs Mary Kay $1.25.

L.—Thomas A Lodge, J W H & R W Leigh, J M Langston $2, Marcus H Looney, P H Lightfoot, George Elynch, W J Lee $6.75, R M Latham.

M.—Morgan Express Company, M W Marshall, Moseley & Co, W W Morland, J P Mixon, B A Morris, Will Moore, P B Mecomy $2, Jesse Magee, Tommie R McDonald $5 cents, J D Magruder $3 cents, J W Modlock $1 and no M.

N.—J F Newcomb, two letters, J D Norris, 2 Nos. Sons & Co, R D Norsworthy.

O.—James O'Rourke, Thomas Vance.

P.—Walter Persons, L P Phelps & Co, George Pierce, Geiger & Pierce $2.50, Andrew F Parker $2.50, Andrew F Parker & Bro $2, Geo A Parker & Co $5, Mrs R E Perry $2.

R.—Wm Ross & Bro, A J Reed & Co, two letters, Crowe & Rush, Rivers & Bro, Rivers & Bro, Agents Regis & Sons, Pacific Railway Report, Peyton & Reynolds & Co.

S.—W Sanford, J Shaver, S S Stafford, H B Sweeney & Co, St Louis Advertising and Publishing Company, Mrs Agnes Stevens, George H Stebbins, Sarah F Scales $10, J H Shell, J H Stockwell & Co, Miss Jennie Smith, H R Sanborn two letters, J M Simpson, Mrs Sarah E Smith, St Louis & Co $1.50, H Shoninger & Co, J L Sheldon & Co $1.50, A P Sage, A Smith & Co, Stockwell & Co, W H Smith, Wm Sanders.

T.—W H Thompson, James A Tapp & Co, M L Thomas, A H Taylor & Co, T M Tatum $10.

U.—H H Upham, Mrs Sarah E Upham, Mrs Frederick Pfister for Mrs Upham $2.50.

W.—J M Ward & Co, Wm Weems, Jerome H Wade, H J Wright, A B Ward, M H Wells, Watson, Hunter & Co, E F White $2, W H Watkins.

Y.—John S Yarborough, S S Yancey.

MESSRS. VANDUZEN & TIFT, proprietors of the Southwestern Railroad Depot, have the pleasure to announce to the public that they have added to their establishment a first class restaurant, where all the substantials of the season can be had at all hours during the day. Their bill of fare will be supplied with the choicest delicacies of the market, and will be served in the most tasteful manner. Their bar will be supplied with the choicest brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Their restaurant is under the management of Mr. Thomas Hall, late of the Commercial Hotel, Vicksburg, Miss., and Mr. Hall's reputation as a caterer to the public is a guarantee that the meals served at the restaurant will be of the best. Messrs. Vanduzen & Tift propose to show that Depot No. 6 of the Jackson Railroad is second to none.

CROOKED MEATS.—Our attention has been directed to the superior excellency of the corned beef, sugar cured ham, beef tongue and fresh beef, put up by the Wilson Packing Company, of Chicago. This company has opened Messrs. Smith Bros. & Co., Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Poydras street, as their agents in this city, and we predict for them a very large trade. The products of this company certainly are to be commended for their purity and excellence. Let those who are in want of any of the articles named call on Messrs. Smith Bros. & Co. and take a look at the premises.

Visitors to the city would do well to visit Noyes & Offer's new warerooms for China, Glassware, See advertisement.

For fancy goods go to Levy Bros', 81 Magazine street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 15 Camp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best-assorted stock in the South, and in proportion of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit our line of

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as low as can be had in any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
15 Camp street, under City Hotel,
New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS,

SURVEYOR'S TRANSIT.

A SPLENDID INSTRUMENT, GOOD AS NEW.

LIST PRICE ..... $200.

INQUIRE OF

ROBERT J. HART,

110 AND 112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

PIERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 12 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel.

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. Work equal to Garis, sell at one-third and mark it in plain figures. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

"I WISH I WAS DEAD" is an expression not unfrequently used by the dyspeptic and sufferer from Liver Disease; the depressed spirits and the mind for anything and at times crying fills to despair. Be of good cheer; there is life and health in you yet. Take *Simmons Liver Regulator*. It regulates the liver, dispels debility and energy and restores health.

PUBLIC speakers and singers will find *Brown's Bronchial Troches* beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds *the Troches* are effectual.

For Chills Fever, Ague and Weakness *Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef* in pint bottles best or equal. It quickens the blood and invigorates the whole system. Sold by all druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Buffalo Lithia Waters.

REMARKABLE relief of GRAVEL, and still more remarkable relief of DYSPEPSIA of thirty years' standing. A person who for five years lived upon Crackers and Tea, eats Bacon, Cabbage and Turnips.

Case of Capt. James Covington, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Halifax county, Va.:

MT. LAUREL, HALIFAX CO., VA.,
February 9, 1876.

COL. T. F. HOOKE—*Dear Sir:* Some eighteen months ago I was attacked by a very painful affection of the bladder. Under the treatment of two physicians of high standing I grew steadily worse, until my sufferings were beyond description, and I was compelled to resort to morphia almost constantly for relief. I was unable to give any attention to my business, and had despaired of relief from any source, when in September last I was advised to try The Buffalo Lithia Water.

Though within less than a day's ride of the Springs, *my condition was such* that I was unable to get to them, and consequently sent for the Water and used it at home. At or about it for a few days, I was so far relieved that I could do without the morphia, and continued to improve for some six weeks, when I had an attack of gravel calculus, from which I was relieved by the discharge of a large gravel, since which I have discharged three smaller ones, with but slight pain. I am now able to ride on horseback or to walk at pleasure, and I am now attending regularly to my business affairs.

I had been for thirty years a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for the last fifteen years had been throwing myself a-water from my stomach.

For five years I had not been able to eat Animal or Vegetable food of any description, and during that period lived upon Crackers and Milk, and other similar articles. And using the Waters for gravel I was relieved of Dyspepsia.

I myself, Rachel Covington, Families and Acquaintance that I write, without exception, testify to the water as being No. 1, and believe all that is said in its favor.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES COVINGTON.

Mr. Covington's case is under slight change in the following statement since the first publication. It is but one of many similar cases relieved by the Waters. They are for sale in the cities of our country, half gallon bottles at $5 per case in advance. The Springs remain under my address.

THOS. F. HOOKE, Proprietor,
Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

LOUISIANA! IT IS.

231 PAGES.

Its Topography and Valuable Resources.

BY DANIEL DENNETT.

PRICE 50 CENTS. POSTAGE 12 CENTS.

LIBERAL REDUCTION TO DEALERS.

10,000 Copies Just Published—3,000 Copies Sold.

The Editor of New Orleans says he feels in this book as if "going to church."

Opinions of New Orleans Booksellers.

It is a book which has long been wanted, and of which a dozen orders for copies in Baltimore have been sent to me.—[Publisher.

CLARK & REEVES, Booksellers,
Opposite the Custom-house.

During my long experience as a bookseller in this city I have had thousands of applications for such a work as Mr. Dennett's LOUISIANA, and it is pleasant to me to find that it has been called for. It is a work of great merit, and will be very popular in the City and country. Its true character were so well known and appreciated by the public that the present edition of 3,000 copies is nearly exhausted.—[Publisher.

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Exchange Place,
Branch, 143 Poydras street.

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92 Camp and 124 Carondelet street.

Dealers in the city and country can obtain supplies of the above books at the Wholesale establishment of ROBERT J. HART, 110 and 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

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AND

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FOR THE LAKE!

OFFICE OF THE
NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD CO.,
No. 121 Carondelet St., New Orleans, April 21, 1876.

FOR THE LAKE.—A line of cars leaves the New Orleans and Metairie Cemeteries and Lake Railroad will be in running on

SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

Cars will run every half hour from Metairie Ridge and the Lake, LEAVING HALF HOUR before each A. M. trip and following the Lake at half past 5 P. M. Fare from the City Station to the Lakes, TEN CENTS.

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CARRE'S CABINS, LUMBER, ETC.—Latrobe, Dodd and Barrow's cabins have been added to the long list of cheap cabins, and we have no hesitation in saying that they are the best and cheapest we have seen. Not regarding Prices as Low as Mr. Carre's we dislike to say a word of comparison, and with recently established prices in connection with our Plant, Saw Mills, we can furnish at short notice anything from a cabin to a house.

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and all kinds of FRESH FISH. For sale at moderate prices at the Stalls of

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CUTTERS AND EMBOSSERS.
CHURCH WINDOWS A SPECIALTY
Estimates and samples on application.
WM. COULTER & SON.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON PACKING COMPANY,

CHICAGO.

HERMETICALLY SEALED.

COOKED MEATS.

CORNED BEEF.

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We take special pride in offering this article to the trade; it is the "Creme de la Creme" of all our goods. Nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the trade that can compare with it in excellence. It surprises ourselves, and is entirely free from the Rosin of the TETON'S, which is really nothing but Corned Beef. Try a case, and recommend it in the highest terms to your trade. The goods warrant it.

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This article is excellent for Pot Pies, Stews, Mince Pies and Smoked Beef, and is a necessary for Bakeries or the Tea Table.

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A compound for children of tender age. Highly recommended by the Medical Officers and Directors of the Maternity and Infant Hospitals of London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg and New York.

All Druggists are happy to learn of a reduction both in price of Nestle's Milk Food to 50 cents per can.

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IF YOU FEEL DULL, DROWSY, DEBILITATED, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator.

ASK the recovered dyspeptic, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they received health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking **Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.**

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated Matthews, 1872—"I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than the more active remedies." 5plc.

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Duplace's Indian Turnip Pectoral Balm

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Combining collateral action with the most palatable flavors. GIVE IT A TRIAL.

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THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Crockery, China, Glassware

PLATED WARE, CUTLERY

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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Look at our prices and judge for yourselves:

Real French China DINNER SETS, comprising 117 pieces, for	$30 00
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Fine Glass GOBLETS at 75 cents per dozen. The Best SILVER PLATED WARE in the country, and at the Lowest Prices. Also the best CUTLERY made and at very Low Prices. Our TIN KITCHEN SETS are only $3. Every variety of Tinand Wooden Ware can be found at our immense store. All goods are carefully packed.

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Between Bienville and Customhouse, one block North of Canal street,

where he will, as heretofore, continue his well-known business of importation of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, DISTILLERS', DYERS' AND TANNERS' MATERIALS, ETC. 5p

LADIES' HAIR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is now established in his new quarters, the most elegant of their kind in the South, and, having just received the latest styles by FANCY AND JEWELRY GOODS, hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public. He also manufactures all kinds of HUMAN HAIR GOODS, Braids, Switches, Curls, etc. All kinds of Hair Work repaired. Also a Ladies' and Children's Hair Dressing, Curling and Cutting Saloon.

Parties from the country or Jerseys will save money by calling at either of his stores.

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FOR Coughs, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Complaints—product of our Swamps—is the most effective Remedy that has ever appeared. Contains NO POISON, and is *Allegheny*. The proofs are overwhelming, and daily increasing. Nearly ELEVEN PAGES of names of HOME REFERENCES at the Depot, 106 CAMP STREET, New Orleans. Life Tonic infallible for Chills, Swamp Fever, etc. Sold by Country Merchants and Druggists. 5p

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Every description of Cemetery and Building work executed in the best manner. 5p

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Liberal discount to the trade. Call and see them.

E. C. PALMER & CO.,
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WOOD ..... COAL ..... LUMBER.

NO. 351 DRYADES STREET, between Clio and Erato streets. Best quality of Oak, Ash and Pine. Sewed and split Wood at lowest rates. Pittsburg and Anthracite Coal and Charcoal at the lowest market prices. Also agent for Ahlis Mills. Lumber sawed to order at the shortest notice. Orders left at my office, 351 Dryades street, or at 22 Calliope street, will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SAM. SMITH.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Hints on Coffee.

Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, who occupies the chair of botany in Yale College, in the course of a lecture on coffee, brought out the following points:

Coffee, as it comes to us, is commonly called the seeds of the coffee tree, and for common usage this statement is sufficiently correct. But it has long been known to botanists that a grain of coffee is really something more than a seed. It is really a seed enwrapped in a horny portion of the fruit, and is therefore more strictly analogous to a peach pit, which is the stony inner portion of the fruit with the seed contained in it. The tree is not large, generally from six to ten feet high in cultivation, but, when allowed to grow freely, perhaps, three times that size. The leaves are of good size, handsome, polished and evergreen, not very unlike orange leaves. They grow in pairs on the slender, straight branches. The flowers are little clusters of fragrant, white stars, and it is said that in a coffee plantation, there is no time when some flowers cannot be seen. The flowers are succeeded by green berries, which ripen to a beautiful red, and look not unlike rather small cherries, except that they are closely clustered along the branches.

In 1875 the whole production of coffee in the world was estimated at 715,000,000 pounds, of which Brazil furnished 400,000,000, Java 150,000,000 Ceylon and San Domingo each 40,000,000 Cuba and Porto Rico 25,000,000, Venezuela and Sumatra as much, and all other countries, including Arabia, Costa Rica, Jamaica etc., only 14,000,000. From these figures it will be seen that only one man in three drinks Java coffee, and probably only one in one hundred gets any Mocha, and yet you will find it difficult to buy a pound of coffee in this city to-morrow which the dealer will call Rio. It is all called Mocha or Java, or possibly Maracaibo.

By far the greatest part of the coffee used in the United States is Brazilian or Rio coffee. Indeed Brazil produces more coffee than all the rest of the world put together. There are marked differences in the appearance of some of these coffees, as well as considerable difference in flavor. Taking three of the best known kinds, for example,—Rio, Mocha and Java—we notice that the grains of Java are larger than either of the others, and of a slight yellowish-brown color. Rio coffee has rather large grains, then Mocha, and the color is usually considerably darker and somewhat more inclined to greenish.

In flavor Java is more mellow than either of the others, and Mocha is richer and spicier than Rio, while Rio is the strongest of the three, and, indeed, is perhaps the strongest of all coffees. It is true of a coffee that the fewer broken and discolored grains in it the better the coffee, and no cup of coffee can be really excellent unless all imperfect grains are removed before the coffee is roasted.

The best coffee here obtainable is an equal mixture of Java and which is called Mocha. As the grains of one are much larger than that of the other, they should be roasted separately, but ground together.

The common cheap ground coffees contain usually a little coffee, and here the bulk is supplied mostly with either peas or rye. Chicory is too high-priced to be used to any great extent, and the people who think that if their coffee is not really pure, it contains only a little chicory, are probably drinking peas and rye, made dark and bitter with burned sugar. The higher sounding the title of the coffee the poorer the quality, as a general thing.

Camellias.—The camellia is one of the most admired exotics in our conservatories, and when we read that in its native countries, China and Japan, it forms a good-sized tree, and is often planted in long rows along the borders of highways, the imagination is at once at the conception of these elegant avenues at the season of bloom. To think of camellias as large as maples, and covered with red or white flowers of peerless beauty! But a late writer ruthlessly dispels the enchanting vision. "Lovely as the flowers of the camellia are singly," she says, "the tree itself in full bloom is by no means an attractive sight. A camellia tree with one thousand flowers on it might be supposed, with its compact growth and its shiny leaves of high green, to be an exquisitely beautiful object, but it is nothing of the sort. The flowers, as they begin to fade, get to be a dingy brown, and hang a long time on the tree, and a camellia tree in full bloom is by far the largest proportion of its flowers withered and ugly. As a flowering shrub the camellia is not comparable to the poinsetta, with its mass of intense scarlet bloom, looking like a richly-colored silken drapery hung on the branches of the tree, or to the white datura. A datura shrub in full bloom, with its thousands of pendant fluted bells reflected in a pool of water, is a thing not soon to be forgotten."

Cutting Corn Fodder.—A method of curing partly dried corn fodder is to cut it with a fodder cutter into chaff, and mix it with straw cut in the same manner, then pack it away in a mow, tramping it down closely. A little salt is scattered among the layers as they are packed in. When this put up fermentation takes place, and a gentle heat is produced, which improves the straw, making the whole equal and even in flavor, so that it is readily eaten by cattle or horses. Those who have the material might usefully prepare a quantity of fodder in this way as an experiment. *American Agriculturist.*

Paint the Floor.—Nearly all earth colors should be used in painting floors, and the rapid wearing off of a coating of oil paint on a floor is a sure indication that white lead has been mixed with the paint. This is generally the case, since it causes the paint to cover better and spread easier. Even the employment of a varnish that has been boiled with litharge should be avoided, and one boiled with borate of manganese preferred. It is also very important that the first coating should be perfectly dry before a second is laid on.

Silent Men.—Washington never made a speech. In the zenith of his fame, he once attempted it, failed, and gave it up confused and abashed. Throughout the Constitution of the United States the labor was almost wholly performed in Committee of the Whole, of which George Washington was the chairman, for he made only two speeches during the convention, which were of a very few words each. The convention, however, acknowledged the master spirit, and historians affirm that, had it not been for his personal popularity, and the thirty words of his first speech, pronouncing it the best that could be united upon, the constitution would have been rejected by the people. Thomas Jefferson never made a speech. He couldn't do it. Napoleon, whose executive ability is almost without a parallel, said that his greatest trouble was in finding men of deeds rather than words.

Miscellaneous.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

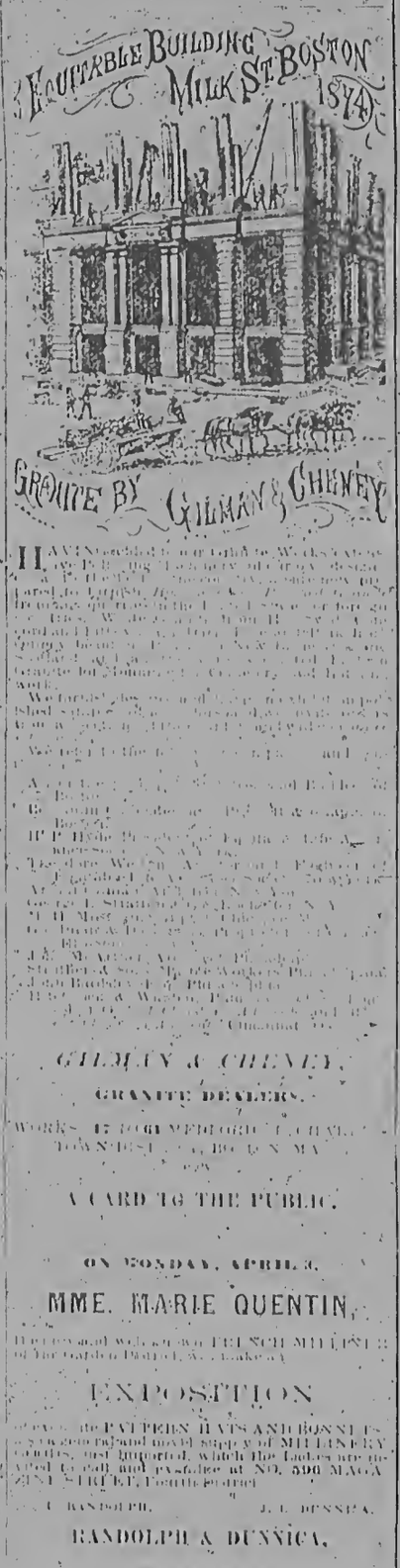
Louisiana Savings Bank

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

At the Close of Business, March 24, 1876.



HAVING established our Granite Works at Westerly, R. I., we are now prepared to furnish Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Posts, Curbing, Coping, Vaults, Steps, Platforms, Sills, Lintels, Caps, Sills, Trimmings, Columns, Pedestals, Obelisks, Statuary, Ornamental Work, Etc., Etc., of the best Quality of Granite, at the lowest prices. Our facilities for procuring the best stock and employing the most skilled workmen are unsurpassed. Work delivered in any part of the United States. Correspondence solicited. Estimates furnished. Designs submitted. Contracts taken. Work executed promptly and satisfactorily.

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A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 3,

MME. MARIE QUENTIN,

Direct from Paris, will open the FRENCH MILLINERY of her Garden District, N. Y. Establishment

EXPOSITION

of the PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS and a very full and choice supply of MILLINERY GOODS, just imported, which the Ladies are invited to call and examine at NO. 590 MAGAZINE STREET, Fourth District.

C. RANDOLPH. J. L. DUNNICA.

RANDOLPH & DUNNICA,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 60 MAGAZINE STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

Consignments of Cotton, Sugar, Molasses and all kinds of Produce solicited. Special attention to the Buying of Cash Supplies for the Country.

J. H. BEHAN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in Staves, Dressed Lime, Lumber and Coopers' materials. Special attention given to filling orders and forwarding goods for Sugar Planters and Planters throughout the South and West. Coopers' materials furnished at the lowest cash prices to Sugar Planters. Office, 52 UNION STREET. Lumber Yard, cor. Levee and Market streets, Post District, New Orleans. La. Liberal advances made upon consignment of Staves, Lumber and Western Produce.

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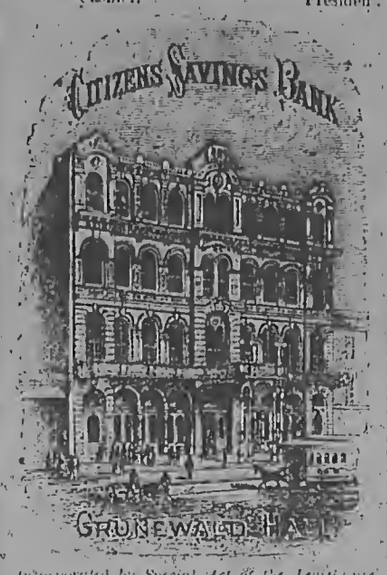
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

(A BANK FOR SMALL SAVINGS.)

Grunewald Hall, New Orleans, La.

M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.



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DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

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AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

51 Camp Street.

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JAMES WALTON, Cashier.

Miscellaneous.

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MANUFACTURER OF

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GREAT REDUCTION

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BOOTS AND SHOES

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Opposite the Magazine Street Market,

And at the Lady's Book, New Orleans.

The Cheapest and Best Boot and Shoe House in the City. Here Boots and Shoes can be purchased at THE LOWEST PRICES for the next Thirty Days. Those wishing to avail themselves of the Great Bargains now offered will please call at once. Remember the place, 378 MAGAZINE STREET, opposite the Magazine Street Market.

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Place of value, sentiment or artistic Designs in Relief.

These Medallions are larger than a Silver Trade dollar, being 1½ inches in diameter, handsomely gilt up and oval in shape. We are furnishing Steel Engravings of Washington, Lafayette, Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Sheridan, Hancock, Logan, Thomas, Farragut, Porter, Schofield, Hooker, Howard, Custer, Reynolds, Hayes, Wheeler, Garfield

Scientific.

The third portion of M. Th. von Heuglin's "*Reisen nach dem Nordlichen Eismeer*," etc., consists of a compilation to the fauna, flora and geology. The greater part of this division of the work is occupied with a systematic account of the avifauna of Spitzbergen. The ornithological part includes a good deal of very acute and critical bibliography, which the labors of various previous writers on this special subject had discussed; an extended synonymy of the fifty species observed, with special reference to works bearing directly upon the subject in hand; and much descriptive and miscellaneous matter. In this department of science Heuglin has steadily improved since the publication, a few years ago, of his papers on African birds, which excited no little adverse criticism. In the present instance he has had time thoroughly to digest his observations, and the article may be considered as the final sum of the numerous papers on this subject he has already presented to different scientific periodicals. Martens, Phipps, Parry, Keilhau, Torell, Malmgren and Newton are the principal authors whose earlier labors are detailed and discussed.

For many years past the pear in the United States has been subject to an attack known as fire-blight. Even in the midst of health have branches, die suddenly during the summer season—at least it appears so to the observer—who does not know of anything wrong till he sees the younger green leaves become withered as if the branch had been cut from its parent tree. Many leading horticulturists have supposed the contagion due to the attack of a species of fungus, which, germinating on the bark, finally girdled it, and in this way caused death; but this view is rather speculative and derived more from analogy, the unknown, than assumed from the known. Dr. Addison Hyatt, the pharmacist of the microscopical section of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, has carefully examined fresh specimens, and feels positively that fire-blight is the work of a fungus. He says it originates first on the outside of the bark, causing at once changes in the cells. These gradually rupture, and are filled with dark pigment grains or spores, which characterize the contagion. It also and rapidly destroys, forming a complete circle round the limb. From the cambium layer the fungus travels by this to all parts of the system, destroying all as it goes, and these become those little black pellicles or pellicle spores, the germs of the fungus, cannot be examined from a single observation. The plant is extremely small, therefore only being revealed under a hundred diameters, although the cells subjected to examination were so thin that daylight could be seen into every cell. This sets the cause of the pear fire-blight at rest. Whether there is any predisposing cause for this fungoid development remains to be found out.

A recent school examination when the question was asked: "Who was the founder of the division of Poland into empires after the death of Alexander?" And a girl promptly answered: "Bismarck."

An old record book of a Connecticut church, dated 1787, says this: "For making a noise in church, Ann Bolton, spinster, is to sit two days in the poor pew, and pay a fine of five shillings."

"Professor, looking at his watch—We have a few minutes, I should like to have any one ask questions, if disposed.—Student: What is it, please?"

Somewhat is right and not to do wanton outrage.—*Confucius*.

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All goods at NEW YORK PRICES FOR CASH and get them goods home within twenty-four hours, thereby saving from one to sixty days' time.

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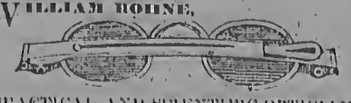

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Iron Railings, Tomb Railings, Fences and Verandas of all kinds made to order. Iron Shutters, Doors, Window and Roof Gratings.

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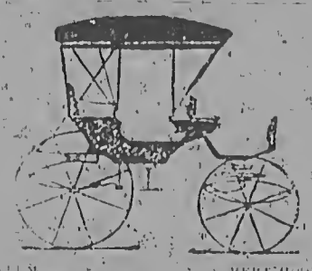

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DIBWEIN is the name of a new remedy mentioned in the *Journal of Materia Medica* for January as particularly valuable in Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Throat and lungs; those of public speakers, and gives several cases of cure.

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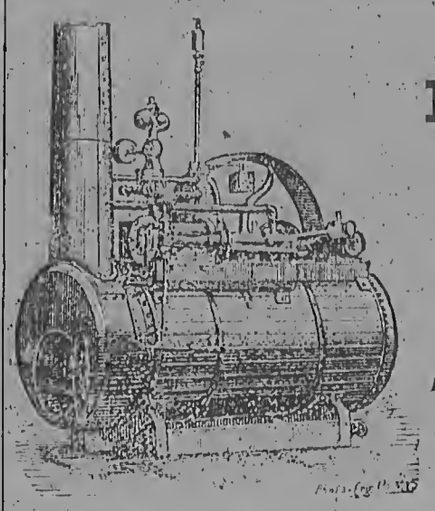

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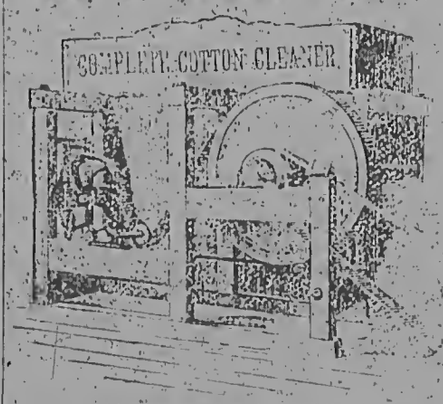

The Complete Cotton Cleaner, a New, Valuable and Money-making Machine. Cleans Cotton perfectly clean, thoroughly removes all Trash, Dirt, Sand and Light Trash from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grade.

No gin house should be without one of these celebrated machines. It is light, simple and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occupying little room. Increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days work.

Manufactured and sold by

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Send for Circulars and Price list.

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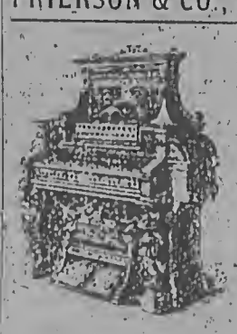

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GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS of every variety and of best importation. A complete assortment of all kinds, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Flasks and everything needed by Hunters will be sold at the lowest cash prices. All the celebrated Dead Shot Gunpowder, Shot, Fuse, Shells, Caps, Hammers, etc., of the best quality, at the right and regular.

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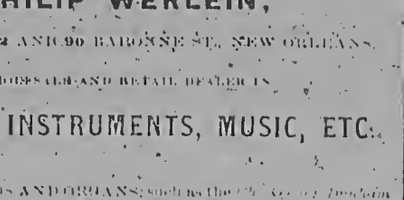
SEVEN INCHES LONG.



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Long Range Breech Loading

Practice Pistol & Targets.

Carries a 6 inch ball with great accuracy to a point-blank range of 100 yards. Ejector, Rebounding Hammer, Target Sights, Improved Stock. Can be taken to pieces in a moment, and put together again. Send for circular. Liberal discount to the trade.

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Magical Puzzle Box.

Thousands of Magical Engravings of this Wonder in Box.

Endless entertainment for the children. Sent to any address, with full directions, for receipt of 75 cents.

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BAND BOXES, with address, three in nest, round and square, shipped free of all charges except freight for $1.15 per dozen, on receipt of Post-office Order. Paper Boxes of every description.

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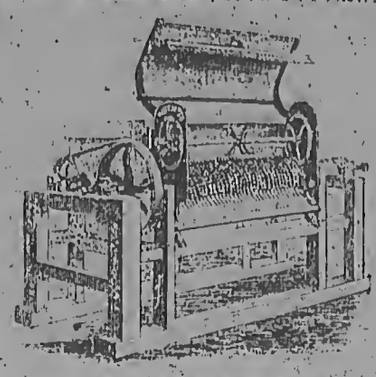
"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.

PATENTED JULY 15, 1873.

Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction in the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head fastens the lint and carries the fibre to the cleaner with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time with a given steam or animal power than any other gin. The seed being ginned very close. The length of the staple is increased, producing cotton of this description of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the gin before the bales are sold. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

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SEND FOR CIRCULARS. COMPARE OUR PRICES.

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MILL STONES, IRONS & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

MAKE FLOUR CORN SAW MILLS AND COTTON PRESSES

HARBIN'S COMBINED

COTTON & CORN PLANTERS,

WITH THOMAS' IMPROVEMENTS.

To be had separately or in combination from the following well-known houses:

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NED D. WEIMORE, 146 Gravier street.
W. L. CHASE & CO., 81 Chartres street.
C. F. CHITTENDEN, Gravier and 36 to 45 Charles st.

These are guaranteed to do better work than any Seed Planters by Contract only.

ABRAM THOMAS,

P. O. Box 2253, New Orleans, La.

FOR TABLE, for STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, SAW & FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS, MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns, SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS, ALSO OF THE VARIOUS DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use. Address, POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, MD. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

MACHINERY.

IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING.

HANGERS, PULLEYS, COUPLINGS, LETTING OFF. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and prices sent.

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y., manufacture a superior quality of Bells for Churches, Academies, Farms, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, etc. Warranted satisfactory. Catalogue sent free. No agencies established.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM GREGG. MRS. ADA GREGG

Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,

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Next door to New Orleans Savings Institution

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A large acquaintance with the various kinds of

SEWING MACHINES

has induced us to make a specialty in this line. First-class Machines of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Under-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $30. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones.

Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on month to month payments in the country to parties giving references.

MRS. ADA GREGG

respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adornment or domestic goods for ladies and children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies' and Children's wear manufactured in the latest style, under her own supervision.

N. B. All inquiries relative to articles mentioned or unmentioned will be answered free of charge.

Second-hand Machines, in good order, at half price. The best Needles for all Machines.

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Send for catalogue and circulars.

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Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Sugar Hogsheads, Molasses Barrels, and all other articles in his line, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, April 25, 1876.

MONETARY.

The transactions over bank counters, as well as on the streets, have been larger this week than last, but rates are unchanged.

The assistant United States treasurer has, we learn, been exchanging silver for fractional currency. We hear that change is already becoming scarce, owing, as is supposed, to the shiny pieces being laid away for worse days.

Gold is bought mainly for custom-house purposes, and fluctuates but little. Exchange quotations are 113¾ @ 114.

There is no material change in the prices of stocks or bonds. Stock market quiet.

COTTON.

During Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the market was steady but quiet. On Saturday the New York market declined ⅛c., and ours also. On Monday a still further decline of ⅛c., and again to-day quotations are reduced ⅛c. The demand is fair. Brokers find it difficult to obtain even-running lists. Our tabular statement gives variations of prices from day to day.

Week's sales here, 16,350. Week's sales in New York, 5,710; middling at 13⅛c. Week's sales in Liverpool, 38,000; middling at 6d.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	7¼	8	10¼	11¼	13¼	13¾
Thursday	7¼	8	10¼	11¼	13¼	13¾
Friday	7¼	8	10¼	11¼	13¼	13¾
Saturday	7¼	8¼	10¼	11¼	13¼	13¾
Monday	7¼	8¼	10¼	11¼	13¼	13¾
Tuesday	7¼	8¼	9¼	11¼	13¼	13¾

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
	Mobile Commercial.		
Wednesday	12¾	13¼	13¾
Thursday	12¾	13¼	13¾
Friday	12¾		13¾
Saturday	12¾	13¼	13¾
Monday	12¾	13¼	13¾
Tuesday	12¾	13¼	13¾

COTTON STATEMENT TO APRIL 25.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875	bales 9,000
Received from that date to April 15, 1876	1,447,000
Received during past week	34,000
Amount of bales from city gins and pickeries	16,000
Total	1,716,000
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to April 15, 1876	1,246,000
Exported past week	43,000
Consumed by factory and burned	411,000
Stock on hand and amount not cleared	18,000
Estimated stock on shipboard	9,000
Amount remaining unsold about	427,000
Stock at all the United States ports	517,000
Receipts at all the ports	5,000
Receipts last year to date	3,258,000
Increase at all the ports	615,000

SUGAR.—Very little remaining in factors' hands, although quite a quantity appears in the sheds. We are told that there are only some 2,500 or 3,000 hhds. yet to come. We quote fair 8c., fully fair 8⅛c., prime 8⅝@9c., yellow clarified 9⅛@9¼c., white 10⅛@10¾c. Market firm.

MOLASSES.—Steady, with a light stock. Centrifugals 28@35c., fair 38@41c., prime 42@45c., strictly prime 46@48c., choice 49@50c.

RICE.—Small stock, and trade is active at firmer prices. Louisiana No. 2 is quoted at 3c., common to ordinary 4@5c., fair to good fair 5¼@6c., prime 6¼@6⅝c., ₱ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY PRODUCTS.

	From	To
Eggs, ₱ doz:		
Creole, good demand	—	18
Attakapas, demand fair	—	14
Western and country	15	16
Chickens, ₱ doz:		
Creole, grown	$1 00	$2 50
Creole, half grown	2 00	3 50
Good fat country chickens being 5 to 50c. per dozen less than Creole.		
Wool, ₱ lb:		
Burry	10	15
Free of burrs	18	25
Beeswax, ₱ lb	27	30
Hides, ₱ lb:		
Green salted	6	7½
Dry	9	11½
Deerskins	27	28

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, $6@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and peeks, and 25 inches in diameter, $7@$10 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 34 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₱ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $5@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood—For large sound logs, $2 25@$3 ₱ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2.25@$2 75 ₱ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2.50 ₱ cord.

(Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to cords.)

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice corn-fed beeves are in demand at 4@5c. ₱ lb. gross.

Fat grass fed beef cattle sell readily at $25@$35 ₱ head. Poor cattle dull at $12@$20 ₱ head.

Fat calves, up to year olds, $7@$12 ₱ head. Poor ones very dull at $5@$5 ₱ head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3@$5 ₱ head. Pourones unsalable.

Hogs, corn-fed, at 5@6c. ₱ lb. gross. Mast-fed dull at 3@4c. ₱ lb. gross.

Milch cows sell according to quantity of milk given. Choice fancy milkers, giving 4 to 5 gallons per day, $80@$100 ₱ head. Fair milkers, say giving from 1½ to 3 gallons per day, $30@$50 ₱ head. Common stock very hard to sell at $18@$25 ₱ head.

REPORT OF STATE OF THE RIVER AT SEVERAL IMPORTANT POINTS.

	Above low water mark. Feet. Inches.	Below high water mark. Feet. Inches.
Pittsburg	5	7
Louisville	9	0
Omaha	9	4
St. Louis	23	7
Cairo	30	5
Memphis	21	10
Vicksburg	43	3

New Orleans, 3 feet 4 inches below high water of 1874.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.		
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, plain, and shovel tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	2 35	14 00
Axes	2 50	12 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
B. J. West's corn mill	300 00	— —
Tennard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	125 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	125 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb:		
Swedes, assorted	5	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7½
Nail rods	5	10
Castings, American	4½	5½
BUILDING MATERIAL.		
Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	11 00
English fire	45 00	45 00
Lime, ₱ bbl:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantlings	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 25	— —
Proportionate prices for lesser sizes	— —	— —
Lather	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	3 00	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 18	4 25	4 75
French, 14 by 16 to 16 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, keg, ₱ lb	8	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb	12	16
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gal	— —	70
GROCERIES.		
Butter, ₱ lb:		
Western factory	24	30
Cooked, choice	45	47
Coffee, ₱ lb:		
Rio fair	18½	19½
Rio good	20	21
Rio prime	23	24
Java, common to	—	34
Candles, ₱ lb		17½
Chocolate, ₱ lb:		
Cocoa	38	40
Sweet	38	40
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz:		
Peaches, yellow cling and pears	2 00	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl:		
Best, ₱ lb	2 50	3 00
Cheese, ₱ lb:		
Western factory	14	14½
N. Y. cream and English dairy	20	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	—	20 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	—	5 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	—	15
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	— —	6 25
XX	6 50	7 00
XXX	6 00	6 75
Choice XXX	6 50	7 25
Choice family	7 00	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	10	12½
Raisins, quarter boxes	— —	1 50
Raisins, half boxes	— —	2 75
Raisins, whole box	— —	5 50
Raisins, clusters	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingerbread	9	12½
Oils:		
Coal, in cans, best	24	26
Illuminating, in cans	—	50
Coal, in barrels, best	17	19
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Centrifugals	— —	40
Cuba	— —	45
Prime to choice	50	55
Golden and 1 quart drips	75	80
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
No. 2	— —	3½
Ordinary	— —	4½
Fair	— —	5
Prime to choice	6½	7
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb:		
Kenner's magnolia	— —	7
Kohler's olive	— —	9½
Starch, ₱ lb	— —	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 20	1 25
Coarse	1 00	1 00
Sugar, in bbls:		
Fair	— —	7½
Prime	8	8½
Choice	— —	9
Yellow clarified	9	9½
White clarified	10	10½
Crushed	11	11½
Powdered	11	11½
Spices, ₱ lb:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	40
Cinnamon	— —	55
Tea, ₱ lb:		
Black Oolong	— —	1 00
Green imperial	— —	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	60	65
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	80	1 00
GRAIN AND FEED.		
Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	68	70
White, choice	63	65
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis bl. Galena	41	42
Black seed	— —	37
Red rust proof	— —	37
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	80	85
Hay, ₱ cwt:		
Prime timothy	2 00	2 00
Ordinary	1 80	2 00
Cotton Seed Meal	28 00	30 00
Cow Peas ₱ bushel	1 75	2 00
Carolina clay	2 00	2 25
PROVISIONS.		
Bacon, ₱ lb:		
Breakfast	14	14
Shoulders	9	10
Sides, clear rib	12	12½
Sides, clear	13½	13½
Hams, sugar-cured	14	14
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	23 25	24 00
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders	9	9½
Hams	— —	16
Clear ribsides	12	13
Clear sides	— —	— —
Lard, ₱ lb:		
Choice in kegs	— —	15
Choice, in barrels	— —	14
BALING STUFFS.		
Bagging:		
Jute	13½	14
Ties, Arrow	— —	4
Twine, hemp	— —	15½
WOODENWARE AND CORDAGE.		
Buckets, ₱ dozen:		
Painted, two hoop	— —	1 75
Cedar, brass hoop	4 50	5 25
Tubs, ₱ nest		
Painted, 8 in nest	— —	2 50
Cedar, 10 in nest	— —	3 00
Brooms, ₱ doz:		
Common	2 00	3 00
Choice	3 50	4 75
Rope, ₱ lb:		
Manilla for plow lines	— —	15
Cotton	— —	17
Sisal	— —	10½
SUNDRIES.		
Leather, ₱ lb:		
Sole, hemlock	22	25
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	40	45
Calfskins, ₱ dozen	20 00	25 00
Upper, rough, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stern's raw-bone superphosph	65 00	— —
Stern's fine ground-bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —
DRY GOODS.		
Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands	— —	8
Standard brands, 4/4	— —	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands	— —	9½
Choice brands, 4/4	10½	11½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	— —	4½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	8	9
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	13½
Good	15	22
Osnaburgs:		
Light indigo	11½	12
Stripes	10	11
Checks	11	12
Denims	12	26
BOOTS AND SHOES.		
Hatchelnr mud boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Bachelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	16 50
Russetts' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

Special Notices.

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Religious Notices.

SEASHORE CAMP MEETING.—A camp meeting will be held, commencing on Thursday, July 6, and continuing from eight to ten days, on Seashore Camp Ground, situated and fronting on the Gulf of Mexico, one mile west of Bay St. Louis, midway between the cities of New Orleans and Mobile, and only distant a few hundred feet from the railroad.

W. H. FOSTER,
President Board of Trustees.
P. BATTAILLE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS CAMP MEETING.—The friends of the cause propose to begin on Wednesday before the first Sunday in August (which is the second day of August), and to continue till Thursday, August 10. Preachers and people are earnestly invited to attend.

R. H. McSPEDON, P. E.

THE District Conference for Brandon district, Mississippi Conference, will convene at Newchester, on Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, on Thursday, June 29, and will include the first Sunday in July, if possible.

The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Robert S. Woodward, of Brandon station.

Pastors will please inform themselves fully as to the conduct of their charges, so as to be able to answer the questions indicated in chapter 2, section 3, page 31 of the Discipline.

We would kindly urge upon all ministers and delegates the importance of attending this Conference.

WILL. H. LEWIS, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—The Mobile District Conference will convene at Milton, Florida, May 24, at nine o'clock, A. M. The district stewards will meet at the same time and place.

Preachers in charge will please read section 3, Disciplne, page 40, and be ready to report as therein required. To the several divisions of this section we hope to give special prominence.

S. H. COX, P. E.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.

Fort Deposit	June 10, 11
Rutledge	17, 18
Evergreen	24, 25
Goodwater mission	27
Georgiana	July 1, 2
Rose Hill mission	— —
Union Springs	8, 9
Troy (the District Conference)	12-16
Greenville station	22, 23
Union circuit	29, 30
Pine Level	Aug. 5, 6
Rocky Mount	12, 13
Greenville circuit	19, 20

S. P. RICHARDSON, P. E.

MONTGOMERY DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Tuskegee	Apr. 8, 9
Auburn	15, 16
Opelika	22, 23
Montgomery	29, 30
Loachapoka, at Rocky Mount	May 6, 7
Crawford circuit, at Crawford	13, 14
Tallassee circuit, at Tallitha chapel	20, 21
Tuskegee circuit, at Creek Stand	27, 28
Horis Bee circuit, at Andrew chapel	June 3, 4
Wetumpka	10, 11
Elmore circuit, at Pleasant Grove	17, 18
Sardis circuit, at Chapel Hill	24, 25
Notasulga circuit, at Staples	July 1, 2

M. S. ANDREWS, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

OPELOUSAS DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Grand Chenere	Apr. 24, 25
Dry Creek	May 6, 7
Abbeville	13, 14
New Iberia	27, 28
Belleview	June 3, 4
Franklin	10, 11
Morgan City	July 22, 23
Waxia	29, 30
Thibodeaux	Aug. 5, 6
Opelousas	12, 13

J. E. COOK, P. E.

SHREVEPORT DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Shreveport	Apr. 22, 23
Caddo circuit, at Bethel	29, 30
DeSoto, at Keachi	May 6, 7
Mooringsport, at Mount Zion	13, 14
Mansfield (Thursday and Wednesday)	18, 17
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	20, 21
Amacoco, at Pine Island	27, 28
Natchitoches station (Wednesday)	31
Natchitoches circuit, at Pine Grove	June 3, 4
Webster, at Mount Zion	10, 11
Springville, at Castalia	17, 18
Minden, at Bellevieu	24, 25
North Bossier, at Red River church	July 1, 2

The District Conference will be held at Red River church, embracing July 1 and 2 commencing Thursday before.

JOEL T. DAVIS, P. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE most complete Historical and Statistical REGISTER ever issued, comprising a General Index; Alphabetical Register for Church Members, Register of Official Members, of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths; Register of Annual, Quarterly and Church Conferences; Tables for Church Collections; and an Annual Summary of the Yearly Work, and Condition of the Church.

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$3 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 121 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates,	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

$5 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

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$1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

$1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

$1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

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ARRIVE.	
Express	11.20 P. M.
Mail	12.20 A. M.
Accommodation (on Monday)	10.20 A. M.

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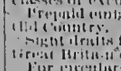

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The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1876. NO. 18.

GREEN GRASS UNDER THE SNOW.

BY MRS. ANNIE A. PRESTON.

The work of the sun is slow,
But as sure as heaven we know;
So we'll not forget,
When the skies are wet,
There's green grass under the snow.

When the winds of winter blow,
Wailing like voices of woe,
There are April showers,
And buds and flowers,
And green grass under the snow.

We find that it's ever so
In this life's uneven flow;
We've only to wait,
In the face of fate,
For the green grass under the snow.

Springfield Republican.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *World* says that during the past three days Com. Vanderbilt has undergone careful examination, and it has been discovered that his physical condition is rapidly going to pieces. He suffers from a complication of diseases. Besides hemorrhoides, he has a disease of the bladder and hernia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—The *World* says the firm of Kilbourne & Watts have decided, it is understood, to address a letter to the Speaker of the House, announcing a willingness to submit all testimony in their possession, including their books and papers, relating to the real estate pool, to the committee examining that subject also, on Tuesday, if not to-morrow.

The resolution of Mr. Tarbox, to investigate the Union Pacific scandal, with which Mr. Blaine's name has been connected, will be adopted.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States will assemble in this city, at the Academy of Music, to-morrow morning, and with two or three exceptions all the Bishops are present, and a large majority of the delegates. Bishops Andrews, Simpson, Scott, Foster and Peck preached in the different churches to-day.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 30.—Snow has fallen here most of the time for the past three hours. Wind north; mercury 32.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Mr. Faulkner, chairman pro tem. of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, learns that a meeting of the British cabinet, on Saturday, determined to adhere to their former decision, and not deliver Winslow without the guarantees requested. Winslow will be unconditionally discharged to-morrow. When his release becomes officially known, Mr. Fish will communicate all correspondence on the subject to the House. It will lead to measures having in view the repeal of the extraditional clause of the Ashburton treaty.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—The seventeenth delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled this morning at the Academy of Music, and was called to order at nine o'clock by Bishop Janes.

Bishops Simpson, Scott, Ames, Newman, Harris, Foster, Haven, Merrill and Peck occupied seats on the platform, and the auditorium was filled with delegates.

After the reading of passages of Scripture, singing of hymns and prayer, Bishop Janes stated that he held in his hand the roll of delegates to the Conference prepared by George W. Woodruff, secretary of the last General Conference.

Woodruff proceeded to call the roll of delegates, at the conclusion of which Bishop Janes announced a quorum present. On motion of Mr. Newman, of Washington city, the Conference proceeded to elect a secretary.

In the address of welcome the committee state that on the twenty-first day of the present month one hundred years will have elapsed since the first Annual Conference assembled in this city. Here also, in 1784, Methodism in America assumed its separate and independent existence as a church, settled its standards of faith, determined on the form of government, and organized a method of working.

It is thirty-six years this day since the General Conference last assembled here, although up to that time more than one-half of all the General Conferences had held their sessions in Baltimore.

After a second ballot George W. Woodruff was declared elected secretary.

Rev. C. Pashing was chosen assistant secretary. Bishop Andrews read the address prepared in pursuance of a resolution, adopted at the last General Conference in 1872, that the Board of Bishops prepare a commemorative address and present it to this Conference on the first day of its session, to be immediately published to the church, with such recommendations from this General Conference as will enlist all our people in cheerful devout observance of those special thanksgiving services which shall be the most appropriate and fervent expression of gratitude to almighty God, of faith in Jesus Christ, the Savior and ruler of the world, of love for our country, and loyalty to the free institutions which are based upon the immortal Declaration of Independence.

ATLANTA, May 1.—The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States met here to-day. Six Bishops and two hundred and fifty delegates present. The Conference will be in session two weeks.

FOREIGN

LONDON, April 26.—The bill removing the electoral disabilities of women failed in the House of Commons by a vote of 230 to 152.

The Ragusa correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs, from the thirteenth to eighteenth instant, that Mukhtar Pasha lost 1,800 men, killed, wounded and sick. The insurgent chief, Vesica, writes that 300 Turks have been decapitated, and 50 insurgents killed and wounded.

Eight corpses have been removed from the ruins of the Theatre des Arts, at Rouen. About ninety-five persons were in the theater when the fire broke out, but the exact number of victims is unknown.

PARIS, April 26.—The grand operatic festival organized by the Franco-American Union, to raise funds for the erection of a statue of Liberty in New York harbor, was held last night. The exterior and stage of the Opera House were decorated with American flags. The audience was a brilliant one, consisting of many distinguished persons and the elite of Parisian society. Among those present was Minister Washburne, members of the legation, Ex-President Thiers, Messrs. Washington, Oscar de Lafayette, Rochambeau and de Tocqueville. The American colony was very fully represented.

LONDON, April 27.—The double turret ship Invincible was successfully launched, and was christened by the Princess Louise. The *Times* says the Invincible is the most tremendous defensive and offensive instrument of war yet created.

The plague in Mesopotamia is increasing. At Hillah, from April 1 to 7, 114 persons were attacked, and 56 died. At Bagdad, from April 2 to 7, 256 were attacked, 169 dying.

Some cases occurred in the military hospital and garrison.

The Colonial Bank has the following from Barbadoes: Forty persons have been killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners taken. Rioting is suspended, but the position is threatening. Confidence in the government is entirely gone.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, royal assent to the royal titles bill was announced. The announcement was received with silence.

PARIS, April 28.—The agitation in favor of amnesty is growing so great that the government contemplates repressive measures.

ROME, April 28.—The representatives of some of the great powers were recently in conference with some influential cardinals, with the views of ascertaining the best means of bringing to an end the conflicts between the various States and the Church. The cardinals unanimously declared that peace was impossible unless the spiritual independence of the church was acknowledged. The alliance and agreement between Church and State was regulated by the concordat, without either party being made subordinate.

MADRID, April 28.—Two thousand soldiers have just sailed for Cuba. More will follow soon.

BERLIN, April 28.—The Imperial Court of Discipline, at Potsdam, has sentenced Count Von Arnim to a formal dismissal from the public service and the payment of the costs of the proceedings.

LONDON, April 28.—The *Gazette* to-day contains the proclamation of the assumption of the title of Empress of India.

From the Work.

ZION CHURCH, JACKSON COUNTY, MISS., *Mr. Editor:* Old Zion church is in the midst of a glorious revival, such as has not been known here for years. You will rejoice with us to know of an outpouring of the Holy Spirit such as fell upon the people on the day of Pentecost. The results of the revival are as happy as Christian hearts could wish. The whole community are on their knees, crying: "Men and brethren, what must we do to be saved?" The flame is spreading, and has reached the neighboring churches. The pastor, Bro. Campbell, is untiring in his efforts, and, together with the members, has resolved to wave the banner of Jesus Christ in the breeze until every man, woman and child in this community is brought to the feet of our blessed Redeemer, and landed safe within the pale of his visible church. May the grace of God carry us successfully through the work to its end and perfection, and at last give us all a crown of life everlasting? Our meeting has been going on about ten days. There have been about thirty accessions and twenty-five conversions. Young and old, and many hardened sinners, are coming into the church; and still they come. We ask an interest in your prayers, and in those of all Christians. May God add his blessing to the work! Will write you further at the close of the meeting.

Your brother in Christ,

A. MCGREGOR.

APRIL 29, 1876.

A letter from Mexico states that the Church of Jesus in that republic has chosen for its Bishops Rev. Prudencio G. Hernandez and Rev. Henry C. Riley, who will be consecrated by Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Riley began work as a missionary in Mexico in 1869. Soon after the Church of Jesus was organized, and it now has about sixty congregations, with several schools, an orphanage and a printing press.

The Gospel of Numbers.

NUMBER X.

An interval of several weeks has been allowed since the publication of No. 9. We have paused for two reasons—first, a hope that we should get more *data* from other Conferences; second, we waited for corrections or criticisms. But little more *data* has reached us; what has been received will be found in the table at the close of this number. Only the printed minutes of the Illinois and Virginia Conferences have been added to those before in hand. In a note of correction from Shreveport, Bro. Goodwyn points out a wide mistake in the column representing the generosity of his people. Either the pen of the writer or a mistake of the printer removed the division point so as to make what should have been $11 only $1. Other facts were added in the note, the result of which will appear in the table in this number. Dr. Wilson, of Bowling Green, in whose judgment we greatly confide, offers, in a private note, some criticisms which have great weight. It is doubted whether the doctor, after twenty years of pastoral life, may not modify the idea that large churches, with a few very rich members, can be expected to surpass in averages small churches composed of no very rich men and few who are positively dependent on the church. We repeat what we said in our last number. Every congregation has its own peculiarities known best to their own pastor; yet pastors who have revolved largely on the wheel learn that there is, after all, less substantial difference than the people imagine. Numbers cannot in spiritual interests tell the whole truth, yet they have a profound significance when prayerfully studied. But we allow the doctor to speak for himself, reminding him that no doctrine is more fallacious than that which looks to men of unusual wealth for the chief support of church enterprises. First, this would deprive the poor of his privilege of giving, which is, after all, the highest blessing to be had from the exercise of this grace. Secondly, as men become conspicuous for wealth the appeals to their generosity multiply usually in tenfold proportion to their means. Hence the comparatively obscure, honest, hard working, self-denying, Christian on whom the church must largely depend.

"BOWLING GREEN, KY., April 23, 1876.

"DEAR DOCTOR: Figures are said not to lie, but as used they in some times make a very erroneous impression. Such is the case, I think, in the chapter from the Gospel of Numbers in last week's *Advocate*. The missionary assessment for Bowling Green station for the past Conference year, which was paid in full, was $100. This was one-fourth of the assessment upon any one of the largest churches in Louisville. Now our church here is a poor one. Some single members in Louisville are worth almost as much as our whole church. The average per member of contribution, then, is a most unfair test unless you *have* and *use* knowledge of the financial ability in each case. Again, in your column showing by the figures the zeal of the pastor, great injustice is doubtless done, in many cases; I know there was in my own. The proper use of numbers in this case would be to compare the charge now with itself in former years, and see whether the pastor was educating his people and developing their Christian liberality. Now, as to Bowling Green station, the numbers as you use them make the pastor rank quite low in missionary zeal. Apply the proper test as above, and what do we find? The statistics show that the average per member for contributions in general has been largely increased. As for missions, the report to Conference in 1871 was $60. In 1872 the present pastor reported $81; in 1873, $120; in 1874, $181. This year, judging from its work so far, our Sunday School Missionary Society will pay at least $100. Now this steady increase, notwithstanding a steadily growing stringency in the times, is a much better test of the pastor's zeal, in my opinion, than the one you apply. Yours truly,

J. G. WILSON."

Dr. Myers, pastor of Trinity, Savannah, South Georgia Conference, points out an error in the figures which we used as indexes of the "generosity of his people," and also the "zeal of the pastor." We are glad to give him the benefit in the table this week. A private note from Dr. Myers impresses us with a deep conviction that Trinity has abounded in the Macedonian grace. We feel the full force of Dr. Myers' article in the *Southern Christian Advocate* criticising the incompleteness of our *data* in estimating the generosity of the people. The only reason we have to offer for not taking in the items he mentions is that many of the reports, which we obtained with great difficulty, were deficient in these items—some in one, some in another. As the items which were used were explicitly stated, it was thought that the reader could make allowance for other regular church contributions. Where extra contributions have been raised for church-building, etc., we have generally observed that the generosity of the people has been quickened rather than decreased toward regular church expenses.

For fear the reader of No. 9 may not remember the explanation of the plan of the table given therein, it is again stated: The measure of the generosity of the people is sought in the average per member of salaries paid pastor and presiding elder. The want of the same rule in reporting parsonages leaves here a margin for error. The zeal of pastors is sought in the average paid for missions.

Conference.	Charge.	Pastor.	No. of members.	Measure of the generosity of the people.	Measure of the zeal of the pastor.
South Georgia	Trinity, Savannah	E. H. Myers	121	$7 12	$47 36
Illinois	Lewistown	R. F. Hays	90	1 02	4 92
Illinois	Jacksonville	C. C. Mathew	89	11	8 53
Virginia	Trinity, Richmond	A. C. Bledsoe	94	36	5 81
Virginia	Broad Street, Richmond	J. C. Granberry	221	1 23	11 16
Virginia	Court Street, Lynchburg	W. E. Judkins	388	1 16	5 92
Virginia	Washington St., Petersburg	Wallace Duncan	532	1 02	4 80
Virginia	Market Street, Petersburg	R. N. Siedd	323	1 32	7 82
Kentucky	Shreveport	A. E. Goodwyn	158	1 43	14 74

At the request of quite a number of brethren, who have written us on the subject, a final number will be sent out soon, containing results in missionary fields.

D. C. KELLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

The Emperor at Moody's Services.

At the evening service at the Hippodrome Mr. Moody's text was: "What shall I do with Jesus, which is called Christ?" At Mr. Moody's right hand sat Dom Pedro and his suite, Mr. Christian Tomsen, and a number of other gentlemen. The Emperor had a small umbrella between his knees, on the top of which swung his high silk hat. He paid the closest attention to Mr. Sankey's singing, shaking his head in approval, and when "The Ninety-and-Nine" was sung he held a hymn book in his hand and traced the words as Mr. Sankey sang them.

Mr. Moody, after giving out his text, said: "I do not care so much about the sermon if I could impress the text upon your hearts. I do not care what denomination a man may belong to, nor would I go across the street to change his denomination, but I would go around the world to bring one single soul to Jesus." The Emperor shook his head and muttered: "Yes." "Men mean to decide some day what they will do with Christ, but worldly interest stands in the way. If it were not for this lack of decision hundreds of young men in this city would be Christians." As the speaker became excited, large drops of perspiration stood upon the Emperor's forehead, and he leaned forward on the edge of his chair, endeavoring to catch every word, not once removing his eyes from Mr. Moody's face. Mr. Moody spoke with unusual distinctness. "If you wish true liberty and peace," he said, "accept Christ and you will enjoy it." "Very true," said Dom Pedro, turning to his secretary.) "A kingdom will not buy Christ, or a place in heaven beside him. Even a great Emperor cannot save his soul with all his wealth and power unless he bows himself at Christ's feet and accepts of him." The Emperor bowed his head, and, turning to his secretary, bade him pay particular attention to Mr. Moody's remarks. At the conclusion of the services, which was very effective, the Emperor shook hands with Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey, and a place being cleared through the crowd by the police, the royal party passed out the Twenty-Seventh street door, entered their carriage, and were driven away.

New York World.

"Do I look like an octagon?" asked Mrs. Partington, as she sat at breakfast at the Grand Central, Oakland, with the *Chronicle* before her, and George, the beaming and genial exponent of gastronomic science, pouring her Mocha. "Do I look like an octagon?" placing her finger smilingly on the paragraph fixing her age at seventy-seven. "An octagon, indeed!" she continued, not severely, a smile wreathing her lips as the odor of the coffee exhaled, and her spectacles were dewy with the rising vapor from her cup. "They will, perhaps, make me a centarbus next, and the relief of antipathy; but this is the year for such, and perhaps I should be grateful for it, as age is honorable, and I might find a place at the great national imposition. Yet it is best not to assume years, any more than virtues; and I shall be content if I am never older than I am now. The coffee is very fragrant, George," and as she spoke she gazed into the cup, seeing therein her good looks reflected which sixty years had not impaired, while George beamed down upon her with radiant satisfaction.

Letter from Bishop Marvin.

MARIANA DISTRICT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR: The District Conference of the Marianna district, Alabama Conference, was held at Marianna, Fla., beginning April 21. There was a fair attendance of laymen, and the occasion was one of considerable interest. Some of the members came on foot a distance of fifteen, and two a distance of over *twenty* miles.

The various interests of the work were under discussion, and the state of the church pretty fully represented. Upon the whole, the outlook is encouraging. So I think. There is some improvement in most respects, and so long as there is *improvement* there is hope and assurance of the future.

In Sunday school work, there is, upon the whole, as much advance as could be expected under the circumstances. There are not many towns in the district. Indeed much of it is thinly populated, being just in the condition least favorable to such work. In many neighborhoods it is impossible to find a man for superintendent who is really competent; or teachers who are prepared for efficient service. The preachers are pressing this matter and getting schools established wherever it is at all practicable. In several places the Sunday school literature of our church is used in the schools. But in a large part of the district there is such want of mail facilities as to make it difficult to introduce any periodical literature. Yet those neighborhoods are the very ones where our Sunday school papers would do the most good. Where reading matter is more abundant it is less prized.

A large proportion of the farming population are in embarrassed circumstances. Many are very poor. It is not uncommon to see small plantations, mere patches, cultivated with one ox. I met on the road a large number of carts drawn by a single ox in shafts. Many small farmers have no horse, nor mule. From what I hear, it is the rule rather than the exception that the planters, large and small, have their wagons, teams, farming implements and next crop mortgaged to the merchants for this year's supplies. This is habitually the case from year to year. The average planter is a year behind. This is a dreadful state of things. The man who buys on long credit pays enormous prices, and then interest on the account besides. He pays, in the long run, perhaps double the amount to the merchant that he would if he paid the cash. Thus he is ground to the earth. The planters who keep out of debt are making money. The others are becoming more and more hopelessly involved.

If I had the ear of the young men of this country I would say one word, so far as the affairs of this world are concerned. That word would be: *Keep out of debt—Keep out of debt*—KEEP OUT OF DEBT. Wear patches on your clothes seven deep, if need be, but *keep out of debt*. Live on corn bread and water, if worst comes to worst, but *keep out of debt*. *Work and keep out of debt*. Any man who will do this will do well in this country. It is an easy country to make a living in with industry, economy and cash payments.

I have just read a part of this communication to a friend who is familiar with the business of the country. He says that I have put it mild when I say the man who buys on credit pays double. The rate charged, he thinks, will amount to three or four hundred per cent. per annum. O! my friends, keep out of debt.

About the finances there was a good deal of discussion. The prospect is as good, at least, perhaps better than in former years. But—Why should this ugly disjunctive be forever in requisition when church finances are under discussion? It is ever so. How long will this continue?

The disjunctive in the Mariana district introduces the sad fact that in many—indeed most—of the charges little or nothing is paid on the preachers' salaries until the end of the year. What is the preacher to do the first ten months of the year? Why, starve, or, *what is worse*—go in debt.

Yes, my deliberate advice to the preachers is to *starve*; if going in debt is the alternative. I have known so many preachers wrecked in reputation and damaged in character by going in debt that I have almost concluded that it is better to die young and with a conscience void of offense.

It was stated that the money from the cotton crop is afloat in the country until May, and that it would be as easy, if the people were only in the way of it, to pay the preacher at the beginning of the year as at the close. From May until the crop comes in there is no money; so that what is done must be done at the close of the ecclesiastical year, unless it is done at the beginning of it. In this Conference the ecclesiastical and calendar year are nearly coincident, the session being in December.

There are many noble laymen in the district who are striving to do their whole duty. There are some stewards who pay out of their pockets whatever the deficiency may be. After paying a large assessment they prefer to foot the bill rather than keep dinging, dinging at others about it. This is noble, but it would be much, *much* better if they would work up the membership at large to do their duty in this matter.

Bro. Moore has entered upon the duties of the presiding eldership with the spirit. The circumstances of his appointment to this district were a little peculiar. I fixed upon him for the place with a confidence that has not been disappointed. He is looking after all the interests of the church. He has studied the Discipline in the duties of his office. He never hurries through the business of a Quarterly Conference, but makes it the occasion of a thorough investigation of the affairs of the circuits. I am well assured that the work will improve under his administration. My only apprehension is that he will allow himself to be too much troubled when improvement does not keep pace with the ardor of his hopes.

The preachers are generally at work with good heart and hope. We had a class meeting in connection with the Conference, which I felt to be a profitable occasion.

It would do you good to see the horses that some of the brethren ride. Those that I saw were decidedly above the average of the present day. Bro. Green and Bro. Hasty have horses that are worthy of the best days of the itineracy. They know how to select a horse and how to keep him. They have too much sense to allow themselves to be traded out of a first-rate horse.

With Bro. E. Dowling I came, in his buggy, drawn by the faithful mule Raleigh, to Ozark, preaching at Greenwood and Newton on the way. At Ozark I ordained a deacon and an elder, preached at eleven o'clock, and started at half-past two for this place, to take the train at 11.40. After a drive of thirty-six miles, when within a mile of the depot, I had the mortification to hear the train rattling away. At midnight we drew up our jaded team in front of the hotel. Here I am for twenty-four hours. The brethren welcome me, and I am to preach to-night.

E. M. MARVIN.

MARIANNA, ALA., April 27, 1876.

Sunday School Anniversary.

The thirtieth anniversary of the New Orleans District Sabbath School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will be held in Carondelet Street church on Sunday, the fourteenth day of May, 1876, with songs, speeches and exercises by the children, commencing at four o'clock P. M.

On Sunday, the seventh day of May, at the same hour and place, the schools will all meet for practice together of their songs; and on Saturday, the thirteenth of May, at the same place and hour, they will meet for rehearsal of their songs, pieces and exercises.

W. H. FOSTER,
President.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1876.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church meets, May 18, in Dr. Talmage's church, Brooklyn, N. Y. About five hundred delegates are expected. The Southern General Assembly meets in Savannah on the same day.

Mr. Moody, it is announced, will begin revival services in Augusta, Ga., May 1, to continue one week. The Charleston, S. C., Young Men's Christian Association have invited him to visit that city.

Mr. A. V. Stout, a Methodist layman of New York city, has given $10,000 each to Wesleyan University at Middletown, and Drew Theological Seminary, to endow the president's chair in each institution.

In this simple fact, that we cannot accurately foresee the future, lies a refuge from despair.—*Lewes.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1876.

Revival in Washington.

Mr. Editor: I have just returned from Hammond's Market-House meeting. The part of the house occupied is two hundred and fifty feet long by one hundred and twenty-five wide. By seven o'clock the place was well filled—one part crowded; and by half-past seven, the appointed hour, it was densely crowded, nine-tenths of the people standing, with probably a thousand outside in a pretty convenient place to hear. I estimate the number at about eight or nine thousand. One-half were non-church-going people. The market men, mostly butchers—for most of the others live in the country—fitted up the place, platform, lights, etc., at an expense, I suppose, of not less than $100 or $200 for this one meeting.

Now how is this? And how is it when taken in connection with another fact: that for two months past and more, every night, without intermission, and sometimes in bad weather, the largest churches in the city could not hold the people, and frequently not one-half or two-thirds of them, and at the day-meetings, held every day, the largest churches were generally well filled and frequently crowded? Hammond does all the preaching—if it can be called preaching.

I have attended a good many of these meetings. They generally hold two and a half hours. Frequently he has two meetings in the day, at different churches, besides the one at night. A half hour or so of each service is what he calls a praise meeting. This is a sort of mammoth love-feast or class meeting. At these I have heard several hundred young converts relate their experience. A number of them are men of culture and standing, lawyers' students, and men in office, but mostly they are persons in humbler positions; frequently whole households—father, mother and several children.

Without touching details, I will say that in such revival meetings as I have seen heretofore I have not seen generally, uniformly, better or more satisfactory exhibitions of sound revival among Christian people, or sound conversion among the newly-enlisted. The experience among converted drunkards is remarkable. And while the religious staple is the same we always see at our lively camp meetings, the mode of operation, verbiage and general outward manifestations very different from what I have been accustomed to. The general expression of vital, felt experience in grace and divine love among preachers, Christians and converts, I have not seen excelled in former revivals.

Up to yesterday the converts are numbered at about eighteen hundred. They claim to have a correct list of the names. It is the greatest revival I ever saw. But I note that I never before saw a general revival among so large a population as is here. This whole city is awakened as it never was before. So everybody says.

And so I again suggest the significant inquiry: How is this? One would suppose Mr. Hammond was a very great preacher—a man of profound thought and attractive eloquence. He is very far from being either. As pulpit ability, preaching talent or sermonizing performance are generally estimated, it is but a simple truth to say that in my judgment he would not compare favorably with our moderate circuit preachers. And as to those counted our best preachers, say one-fourth or one-third in number of the preachers of the Mississippi Conference, he would rate very far below them. In this estimate I conform as nearly as I can to the common drift of opinion among us.

Mr. Hammond is a well-educated man, and has for many years preached among the best classes of society, in the cities of this country and England and Scotland. He has traveled considerably here, in Europe and the East, and is familiar with ministers, churches and leading men in those countries. He has not failed to draw large audiences in many of the cities of this country, from Boston to Texas and California, and also in the Old World. I state this partly from private information from a distance.

His entire curriculum of eloquence is of a very moderate type; reading pretty voice good, but badly handled, often dropping into a low, whining, inelegant tone; gesticulation fair generally, but often offensively dramatic. His matter contains nothing of profundity in either theology, doctrine, ecclesiastical views or forcible illustration. He *takes* a text, and that is the last of it—sometimes half a dozen. He is pious, zealous, earnest, and remarkably simple and familiar in his manners; never off his guard, and yet never keeping any guard over his address and conduct. His forms of service have no form at all, and sometimes not much apparent comeliness, though always spiritual and to the point—to some religious point.

I make this descriptive outline and suggestive printing, not by any means from any considerations personal to Mr. Hammond, but for a very different reason, viz.: to call the earnest attention of the church, preachers and people, for the good of the church and the cause of Christ, to the question repeated above: How is this? Where lies the force, the power, the moving leverage producing such results from such causes? The man who can solve that question satisfactorily, and give to the solution a practical application, will have done something for his race.

I have studied this thing as well as I could to see *what* power it is this man exerts so forcibly. The power uniformly exerted in the pulpit he does not possess. Certainly he does not put it forth. A well-informed gentleman said the other day that Hammond had produced more religious result here in a little over sixty days than all the one hundred city preachers combined had produced in the past year, if not in several past years. Now is that secret not worth looking into?

I think the power lies in a strongly-willed, drilled, disciplined determination to *not* preach, *nor try to* preach, a "good sermon," as they are commonly estimated and called. But, on the contrary, to stubbornly refrain from everything of the sort. He does all, the time what I never saw any other man do—stand before a large congregation of highly-enlightened people, and preach and pray and sing, in his varied, heterogeneous kind of way, with simplicity of words and manner as perfectly simple and familiar as if sitting in the most social conversation with a few girls and boys. He never rises above that. His whole preaching—if it may be called preaching—is an almost monotonous repetition of the simplest and most juvenile exhortation you ever heard. "Jesus died for you. Jesus shed his blood for you. He came to save you. He loves you. Won't you love him? Won't you come and give your heart to him? Won't you have your Savior? Quit your sins, young man, and come to Christ. O you proud, and drunkards and harlots, come and save your souls," etc., to the bottom of the page. This comprises one-half; the other half is the relation of a conversion here, there and yonder; what this one said and did, and how another became a Christian, etc. Generally these are not striking, mostly commonplace—but always serious and to the point.

This preaching draws the crowds in teeming thousands, and produces conversion among all classes, high and low, as I have not seen "good" preaching do. The truth is, brethren, the people are tired, tired of elegant, sermon-making preaching. They are hungry for the gospel—the simple, every-day, unadorned gospel. They want a gospel *not* with enticing words of man's wisdom.

I go to church—ours or any other—and I see the same ritualistic forms—the same forms, same measure, same mode, same good behavior, same doctrine, and oftentimes the same profundity and the same eloquence. And then I see the same genteel going home, just as they came, and the same commendation: "Wasn't it fine?" I hear a Bishop preach; and then again I hear him preach the very same sermon, word for word, illustration for illustration. Such preaching is fine, grand, elegant, and it is justly admired. I listen to a sermon that would do credit to the first logicians or orators of any age and country, and admire it hugely, and go away with the sad conviction that nine-tenths of the congregation have heard *no preaching at all*.

I think it is a serious question whether we had not better all quit preaching, or trying to preach, *to intelligent people*.

R. Ambry.

The Relation of Our Children to the Church.

Mr. Editor: Bro. Hall represents me as saying that we are as wicked in infancy as it is possible for us to be in manhood and the practice of sin. I do not see how he could place such a construction on my words, when the very *next* sentence to the one he quotes is given as an explanation of it, and then follow illustrations and arguments to show that from this germ state of depravity, which is so perfect as not to be added to by a personal transgression, we are developed into a greater personal wickedness in heart and practice.

The entire quotation is as follows: "We do by nature possess the germ of depravity to such a degree that it cannot be added to by any act of personal transgression. By this we would not be understood as saying that all the external fruits of an internal state of the heart are cogent in early child-life; but that the indwelling depravity is perfect, in the first-life existence, and works outwardly in heart and practice, as capacity of mind and scope of influence expand." Then follows the illustration of the "whole soul" to show that this germ state of depravity, unrestrained by preventing grace, as designed, should be brought to bear upon them through the church and religious parents, will develope so as to fill the increased capacities of a developed heart and mind. Then, to prevent the mistake he makes, I added these words: "So the infant lies upon its mother's bosom a perfect synonym of innocent purity; but permit its nature to develop without any moral restraint, and we too soon see the outcroppings of a perfect depravity." So much, then, for what he said against *this* part of my "fearful error."

But after much arguing to show that men "waxed worse and worse" in personal wickedness—a fact not denied, but taught by me—he asks: "What is this but an increase of depravity?" It is nothing more than the development of the germ state of depravity, so as to fill and control the developed capacities of the mind and heart. Would Bro. Hall say the development of the thistle seed into a true bearing thistle was an adding to its nature? or that it was the nature of the seed developed through the capacity of the tree?

Bro. Hall says: "I know of no such stereotyped, uniform, invariable depravity as is here presented;" and after stating that he believes the degree of our depravity to be as variably as the moral and religious status of different persons, asks: "Will it do to say that the heathen savage, say of India or Africa, presents no darker type of sensual, debased nature than the man of Christendom?" Need we measure this argument to find upon what he makes the degree of one's depravity depend? According to his argument the degree of our depravity is made to depend on the mere accidents of birth—that is to say, because a man is born a heathen he is more depraved than if born a Christian. But how is this theory sustained by him? Solely on the grounds that a savage presents a "darker type of sensual, debased nature than the man *of* Christendom." Then I should like to hear his explanation of the reason why some children of the same parentage present a "darker type of sensual, debased nature" than others born under the same roof and in the same religious community. Would he say that it was because the parents were more wicked, "savage," or like an "Indian" or African," at the birth of one than of another? He cannot deny that such a state of facts does often exist in the very best regulated households. Neither can he follow his own theory and give any other reasons for this state of things. If his theory of total depravity be true, then would I discard the doctrine as a mere pathopeia.

But let us examine the Scriptures on this point. David was born in Christendom, and yet he says: "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me." While in Ephesians, second chapter, Paul tells those who were then converted that they "were *dead* in trespasses and in sins," and that they "were by *nature* the children of wrath, even as *others*," while Christ said: "That which is born of the flesh is flesh." Yet Bro. Hall says he believes in a variable depravity. Will he be so kind as to tell where to find his doctrine in the word of God? He says phrenology teaches as much. Perhaps so. I know nothing of the teachings of phrenology. Yet if it antagonizes the Bible I advise him not to trust it as his guide in faith.

J. M. Weems.

Paul Not a Baptist Preacher.

The Apostle Paul was one of the most remarkable men the world has seen, and has written more extensively, in the elucidation of the plan of salvation, than any other. His conversion was a remarkable demonstration of the truth of Christianity, because he had no motives to deceive; all his worldly interests were with the Jews; he was popular with their officials; the road to influence, wealth and distinction was altogether on that side. He could not have been deceived; it was at midday, when a light shined about him, and he heard the voice of Jesus speaking to him. He was blind three days, and Ananias was directed, in a vision, to go to the place where he had been led; and, laying his hands on him, there fell from his eyes scales, and he received sight, and straightway commenced preaching Christ to the people. His change was instantaneous, thorough and indubitable; nothing short of divine power could have accomplished it. He lived at the time of the advent of Christ; he had talents to have discovered a deception in the claims of Christ, and was surrounded by multitudes who had seen him, heard his teachings and witnessed his miracles. How could such a man be deceived or a deceiver? He was well acquainted with the prophecies and the characteristics of the promised Messiah; and, further, the works that he performed himself, the success that attended his ministry, all tended to confirm and establish the truth in his mind.

This great and inspired teacher says: "I thank God that I baptized none of you but Crispus and Gaius; lest any should say that I had baptized in mine own name. And I baptized also the household of Stephanas; besides, I know not whether I baptized any other. For Christ sent me not to baptize, but to preach the gospel; not with wisdom of words, lest the cross of Christ should be made of none effect."—First Corinthians xiv, 17. Now we hesitate not to say that there is no Baptist preacher in the world who would have made such an assertion; for they make baptism by immersion their chief glorying, and unchurch and unchristianize all the Christian world who have not been immersed by a Baptist preacher.

Luke and Peter also were evidently not Baptist preachers, because Luke says that Jesus, after his resurrection, commanded the disciples not to depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the Father; "which," saith he, "ye have heard of me. For John truly baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence."—Acts i, 4, 5. This promise was fulfilled on the day of Pentecost, viz.: "And when the day of Pentecost was fully come they were all with one accord in one place; and suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a rushing, mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting. And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost," etc. When they were all amazed, and some, mocking, accused them of being full of new wine, Peter addressed them and said: "These are not drunken, as ye suppose, seeing it is but the third hour of the day; but this is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel, And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams, and on my servants and on my handmaidens I will pour out of my Spirit, and they shall prophesy," etc.—Acts ii, 15-18. Here we see that Luke, Peter, and even Jesus, indorse pouring as baptism, and show that the same term is used for baptism and pouring, which no Baptist could be induced to do.

Your correspondent would not by any means dispute the claims of the Baptists to the Christian character, for we regard them as a pious, orthodox people in all that constitutes the vitality of religion; and we have no doubt that their church contains many of the brightest examples of purity and devotedness to Christ. All we ask is that they would permit us to have some humble seat in the church of Christ, and to share with them the great salvation purchased by Jesus for his believing children, even though it be to occupy the most inferior position among the glorified saints in heaven.

Peroratus.

Columbus, April 8, 1876.

Be not a coward who leaves the near duty that is as cruel to grasp as a nettle, and flies to gather the far-off duty that will flaunt in men's eyes like a sunflower.

Where the Swallows Go in Winter.

Our readers are familiar with the fact that during midsummer the sun does not set in Lapland, but remains in sight above the horizon; also, during the shortest days of winter, for two months the sun is not visible. Night, however, does not constantly endure during the winter, as at midday a little glimmering light breaks forth, and continues about two hours. By the assistance of this light, and the reflection from the snow which covers the whole land, the Laplanders go to the chase or fish. Although the ice at this season is six to eight feet thick, they make large holes in it, at stated distances, and push, by means of a pole, their nets from aperture to aperture, and draw them out when filled with fish. "What is most surprising," we quote from our chronicler, Regnard, "is that they often catch swallows in their nets, which hold by means of their claws to some small pieces of wood. The swallows appear dead when they come out of the water, having no symptoms of life; but when they are placed near the fire, and begin to feel the heat, they recover a little, then clap their wings, and begin to fly as they do in summer."

Another curious statement about the disappearance of swallows in winter is made by Regnard, which we give here because it is also the belief, as we have been told by Mr. R. A. Proctor, the astronomer, of the country folk in England. Regnard says he was surprised at meeting with so many swallows in this northern latitude, and having asked the country people who conducted his party what became of them in winter, and whether they migrated to warm regions, he was assured that they formed platoons, and buried themselves in the slime which is at the bottom of the lakes, and that they await in this place the return of the sun to his former vigor, when he pierces to the bottom of these marshes, and gives them again that life which the cold had deprived them of.—*Home and School.*

OBITUARIES.

Delilah McDaniel was born in Davidson county, Tenn., April 27, 1807. Her parents, Jehu and Margret Harris, moved to Washington county, Ala., they a part of Mississippi Territory, and settled in the vicinity of St. Stephen. February 20, 1822, she was married to Henry McDaniel, of North Carolina, who survives her; professed faith in Christ and united with the Methodist Church in Dec. 1824, under the joint ministry of John A. Cotton and A. A. Dickenson. About 1835 she removed with her husband to Sumter county, Ala., recently purchased from the Choctaw Indians, and were among the first settlers of Sumter county, and, we may say, of the county. Their names were the first enrolled on the record of the Methodist church in that village—Bro. Wiley Thomas, preacher in charge. She died March 10, 1876, aged sixty-eight years, ten months and fifteen days.

Too much cannot be said in praise of this sainted lady. In her were blended all the components of a noble nature. She was diligent, the "salt of the earth," a "light" in the world. From youth she experienced marked religious tenderness. Her conversion was clear and scriptural. Experimentally she understood the apostle's language: "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God." With Job she could say: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." She grew in grace from the hour of her espousal to Christ, ever giving heed to the divine injunction: "Leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection." A deep and abiding interest she felt in the prosperity and spread of the Redeemer's kingdom. From the closing adage of her heart went forth continuously the prayer: "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven."

In all relations Sister McDaniel carried the aroma of a devoted and sanctified life. The principles of vital godliness directed her in all the sphere of her action. Of clear practical judgment, she was a solid adviser and comfort to her esteemed companion. The words of the wise man can be truthfully quoted: "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil." As a mother she was watchful and kind, tender and faithful. "Her children arise up and call her blessed; and her husband also, and he praiseth her." A good Samaritan was she. She sought the needy, that she might give relief. She stretched out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy." All took knowledge that she walked with God. Her love, faith, meekness, gentleness and long suffering marked her unmistakably "born from above;" a child of the royal household. A life so devout, so beautiful, must needs terminate in grand triumph; and so it did with this "mother in Israel." Her sun went down amid golden glories, throwing back flood tides of light upon a darkened world. Twelve months prior to her demise she had a severe stroke of paralysis. Being of vigorous constitution, in a few months she so far convalesced as to be able, in a measure, to attend to her domestic affairs. From this attack, all the while she suffered much, yet, without a single murmur or complaint. She was impressed that her end was near, and spoke most serenely of her last approaching release from earth. For her death had no terrors. On the second of March, 1876, she had a second stroke, which in eight days resulted in death. To the last her mind was clear and active, and she bore constant testimony to the faith of the gospel, of her comfort and peace even in death's icy embrace, and assured all that she would soon be at rest in the city that hath foundation. Her last moments were most solemn and impressive. Earth rapidly receding, heaven in view, her spirit, on wings angelic, poised for its farewell flight. She improves the lingering moments to give parting counsel to loved ones. To him with whom she had been wedded nearly fifty years she said: "I hate to leave you." After a moment of silence and prayer she remarked: "I can leave you now. Try to have more patience." To her only living daughter: "Raise your child aright." To mother: "Think more of heavenly things." To a son in Texas she sent these words: "Tell Asbury to meet me in heaven. Tell him he was the burden of my thoughts; for him I have offered a thousand prayers." Turning to her daughter, Mrs. Wilson, she said: "You must pray now for Asbury in my stead." Thus passed away this sainted woman. "I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors."

C. B. DuBose.

Mrs. Nancy Settoon died on Friday, the twenty-first of April. She was born near Tangipahoa on January 6, 1798. Her maiden name was Knight. In 1818 she was married to Mr. Marion Sims, and lived in Alabama, near the Black Warrior, in which she was left a widow and returned to Louisiana. In 1828 she was again married, to Mr. Saul Settoon, and for some time lived in St. Helena parish. In 1841 he was accidentally shot. Since then, for the last thirty-five years, she has resided in Carrollton. Her circumstances have always been very slender; she owned, however, a little house, and by her industry and needle supported herself, raised and educated three orphans, and had always something for the needy and the house of God. She was converted when ten years of age, and for sixty-five years lived a consistent Christian. Full of the spirit of love, she visited the sick, delighted in the preaching of the word, and often shouted in love-feast and at class meeting; and she upheld her minister by her cheerful and fervent piety. For a long time she had looked forward to her death as an hour of supremest joy, when she would be introduced to the glorious company around Christ, and see again the many friends who had preceded her. "In this world," she said, "as life advances we cease to live for ourselves—the heart is taken up with the welfare and care of others." As death approached, she lost none of her buoyant cheerfulness, but for weeks together her greatest delight was in hearing the songs of Zion through life her peace and cheerfulness flowed steadily on through sickness, weariness of age, disease, and the very steps of death. She was singularly free from all the petty fears of life, unstartled by the times of peace or war, living always in the bread alone. Every preacher who came to Carrollton, he must live or die, delighted with wonder she would converse with and ever estimate what this noble woman accomplished for God's people by prayer, how much she hastened the coming and increased the glory of her Lord's kingdom. Enoch was translated but she, after walking long and closely with God by the route of her Lord's footsteps, her spirit has gone beyond the stars and spaces infinite, to the place where he dwells. She rests from her labors, and the very thought of her is bracing.

J. C. Keener.

Thomas Jackson Tindall was born on the twenty-eighth of November, 1812, in Warren county, Miss., and died in Franklin parish, La., on the sixteenth of August, 1875.

By moving to this State in the year 1[illegible] and spent the remainder of his life in the neighborhood, of the town of Winnsboro, Franklin parish, La., at which place, some years ago, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was married to Miss Nancy Ann Ivey, on the twenty-seventh of April, 1837, with whom he lived in the enjoyment of domestic happiness until separated by death, the latter a consistent religious life, but during the last years of his sojourn upon earth he was wholly devoted to God. He was a meek and humble Christian. In this world he was content to "sit down in the lowest room," and with patience await the time for the Master of the feast to say to him: "Friend, come up higher." His ethereal soul was limited to such an extent as to deprive him of the privilege of reading the word of God, a privilege highly esteemed by many of the sanctified children of God. On this account, however, he did not excuse himself from holding family worship; and after the reading of a portion of God's word by a Christian wife and world, with his family around him, and bended knees present themselves at a throne of grace for a father's blessing.

He was deprived of the power of speech before he was fully conscious that he was on the brink of the river. A few days before his death, when he was approaching the opposite shore, he bid his wife a silent adieu with the smile of hope upon his face, as if to say: "All is well."

A. M. Wynn.

Died, at her father's residence, Mobile, Ala., Sarah M. Whiting. She was born July 9, 1858, was married July 15, 1875, and died July 19, 1875, aged thirty years and ten days.

Sarah Margaret was the affectionate daughter of Rev. James H. Allen. She attached herself to the church in early life, and soon after embraced religion, living a consistent Christian during life. She lingered with the fatal disease of consumption for about four months, during which time she was confined entirely to her room and bed; although suffering much with pain of body she was never heard to complain, but was wholly resigned to the will of God. The lamp of piety was always trimmed and burning. She embraced every opportunity to attend the worship of God; was an excellent singer, and quite able in prayer. She was the kind mother of two interesting little daughters, whom she delighted to train up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

On Sunday, the eleventh, being nine days before her departure, she conversed freely with her friends about the welfare of her soul, requesting all to meet her in heaven. Being asked by one of them if she felt willing to go, she replied: "O yes." Raising her hand heavenward, with a smile of joy she said: "Angels are around my bed, waiting to bear my spirit home."

On the morning of her departure, her speech almost gone, she was not able to talk much above a whisper; but she continued giving evidence of her victory.

A Friend.

Milton, the glory of British literature, received £10 at two different payments for the copyright of "Paradise Lost," yet Mr. Hayley, author of a treatise on the genius of Milton, after having disposed of all the first impression, sold the copyright to a bookseller for two hundred guineas.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1876.

THE SHORE OF ETERNITY.

Alone! to land upon that shore;
To begin alone to live for evermore,
To love no one beneath
The manners or the speech
Of that new life, or put us at no ease—
O mind we might die to pairs or companies!

Alone! the land we trust soon that shore,
The faithful one whom we have trusted more,
Our pals and all ours,
Those we have trusted those—
In whom we longed most to our earthly strife—
O we shall trust him more in that new life!

So not alone we land upon that shore;
We'll be as though we had been there before;
We shall meet more we know
Than we can meet below,
And find our rest like some returning dove,
And be at home at once with our Eternal Love.

Faber.

Some Remarkable Feats of Sleep-Walkers.

A man dreamed that he saw a child fall into a river. He got up, threw himself again on his bed as if in the act of swimming, seized hold of a bundle of clothing at the corner of the bed, treated it as if it were the drowning child, held it with one hand while seeming to swim with the other, and put it down as if safely landed on the river-side. He began shivering, and teeth-chattering, and said out audibly: "It is freezing cold! Let me drink a little brandy;" and finally returned to bed again. A young military officer in the citadel of Breisteid was seen by his brother officers to rise from his bed in his sleep, go to a window, open it, clamber to a roof by the aid of the window-cord, seize hold of a magpie's nest with its young, descend to the room, wrap the young birds in a cloak, and go to bed again. Porati, an Italian apothecary, had a pupil named Castelli, who was much accustomed to somnambulistic influence. More than once the young man was seen to rise from his bed while asleep, go down to the shop, and serve out medicine to imaginary customers. Muratori relates that Giovanni Battista Negretti, servant to the Marchese Luigi Sale, was subject to somnambulistic attacks during which he performed the duties of the day in a way at once amusing and surprising. One evening, while sleeping on a bench in the kitchen, he rose suddenly, began talking about and talking, went into the dining-room, laid the cloth and other apparatus for dinner, and stood with a plate in his hand as if behind his master after waiting some time, and the imaginary dinner ended, he put away everything, locked the sideboard, went to his master's bed-room, warmed the bed, locked up the house, and finally retired to his own bed—his eyes closed all the time. On another evening he rose up asleep, got his own supper ready, ate it, went and drew some wine, and drank. It was observed on these occasions that he made much use of his arms, feeling his way rather than seeing. A bell-ringer one night rose up in his sleep, and, as if *his companions* were with him, appeared to go up into the belfry; after going out of the room and in again he imitated the movements of a bell-ringer. A man who ate and drank occasionally while in a somnambulistic sleep evidently did not know the taste of what he was taking, but persons who watched him might change his food or drink without his perceiving it. One night he rose from bed, dressed, went to a *cabaret* or small wine shop, asked for wine, received water, and drank it without noticing the difference. A young soldier, interested one evening by a discussion or reading with his comrades of a military combat, partook of supper, went to bed, and soon to sleep; in the night he rose, with eyes open, but asleep, and imitated with his arms a vigorous defense, rushed out of doors, and returned in profuse perspiration. Weinholt notices the case of a musical student, who would often rise in his sleep, go into the study, place a sheet of music in proper position on the piano-forte, and play the piece correctly. Once his friends purposely turned the music upside down, but he detected and rectified it. On another occasion he found a string out of tune, opened the instrument, tuned the string, and went on with his playing. A stone mason, working for a master in Kent, was told by him to go the next morning to a neighboring church-yard and measure the quantity of work done on a wall. He went to bed at his usual hour. Waking in the night, he was astonished to find himself dressed, in the open air, and in the dark. The church clock struck two, and then he knew he was in the church-yard. When the gleam of summer daylight came, he found that he had measured the wall accurately with a measuring rod, and properly entered the item in a book. This case is a very remarkable one, for the man "caught himself in the act" of somnambulistic walking, and was as much surprised at it as any looker-on would have been. Gassendi notices the case of a man who rose in the night, dressed while asleep, went down to the cellar, drew wine from a cask, walked back, undressed, went to bed again, and knew nothing about it in the morning. Once, when he did this, he woke in the cellar, and found more difficulty in retracing his steps in the dark than he had when asleep.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Dr. Chalmers.

This mighty man was ordained minister of Kilmany, in Fife, May, 1803, and here he devoted himself diligently to his work. But up to this period, and some years beyond, he was utterly ignorant of the evangelical doctrines of the gospel, and was by reading Mr. Wilberforce's "Practical View of Christianity" that he was led out of the cold region of religious form into the sunshine of the divine love, by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Of this book he writes: "As I got on in reading it I felt myself on the eve of a great revolution in all my notions about Christianity. I am now February, 1820 most thoroughly of opinion, and it is an opinion founded on experience, that on the system of 'Do this and live,' no peace, and even no true and worthy obedience, can ever be attained. It is: 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.'"

The result of this change is stated thus: "Restored once more to the enjoyment of robust health, and with a mind once more at ease, and in the possession of firm and settled views, Mr. Chalmers resumed his labors at Kilmany, and for the first time began in earnest to preach the gospel. The effect was soon visible, the church became crowded, and the fame of the preacher's new-born fervor and eloquence brought weekly accessions to the congregation from the neighboring parishes. 'Dundee, Edinburg and Glasgow lent their several contingents to the wrapt and excited auditory.'"

The eighteenth of May, 1843, a day ever memorable in the annals of the Scottish Kirk, was appointed for the opening of the Assembly. The galleries were crowded by an expectant multitury in the church of St. Andrew's. The Lord High Commissioner, the Marquis of Bute, proceeded from the palace of Holyrood with regal pomp, and, heralded by the sound of martial music, took his seat on the throne of majesty.

The leaders of the movement began to enter the sacred edifice, and as there appeared conspicuous in their midst the fine intellectual face and massive form of Chalmers, followed by Welsh, Candlish, and other worthies, the church rang with the shouts of the multitude. The plan of proceeding was fully arranged by previous concert, and the members advanced gravely and silently to their seats.

Dr. Welsh, the moderator of the previous year, according to usual custom, took the chair, and, having constituted the meeting by prayer, rose amid death-like stillness—himself pale and agitated with the emotions of the hour—and proceeded to read a protest signed by all the ministers and elders of his party. This done, he quitted his place with great solemnity of manner, and, hat in hand, with a firm and decided step moved toward the door. At first a loud cheer burst from the gallery, but as instantaneously a silence deep as death followed. The first to tread in the steps of the moderator was Thomas Chalmers, venerable from his years, and illustrious from his talents, loved for his amiability as much as he was respected for his powers, and revered for his piety. Tears visibly chased each other down the furrowed cheeks of the great, good man as he made the hard sacrifice of position and association for conscience' sake. It must have been a heart sterner than his to have gone forth unmoved from the walls that had so often echoed to his lofty eloquence, and, at one blow, severed himself from a church in whose bosom he had been reared, and to whose service his manhood had been given. He left behind him imperishable memories, and carried to other scenes and new fields of labor his purity of principles and his unsullied honor.

Four abreast, there followed him through the streets of Edinburg a third of the ministers of the Scottish Kirk, and they the very *elite* of its clergy in respect of ability, learning, piety and public spirit. A vast crowd welcomed them without, and the houses they passed were filled from basement to roof with citizens, who loudly cheered the seceders, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs as in the enthusiasm of a public triumph. So they proceeded on their way to a hall in Cannon Mills, where other ministers, not members of the Assembly, and a crowded audience were awaiting their arrival. Amid the acclamations of three thousand persons, Chalmers was chosen the first moderator of "The Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland."

Married Politeness.

"Will you?" asked a pleasant voice.
And the husband answered:
"Yes, my dear, with pleasure."

It was quietly but heartily said; the tone, the manner, the look, were perfectly natural and very affectionate. We thought: How pleasant that courteous reply! How gratifying must it be to the wife! Many husbands of ten years' experience are ready enough with the courtesies of politeness to the young ladies of their acquaintance, while they speak with abruptness to the wife, and do many rude little things without considering them worth an apology. The stranger, whom they may have seen but yesterday, is listened to with deference, nay, although the subject may not be of the pleasantest nature, with a ready smile; while the poor wife, if she refutes a domestic grievance, is snubbed or listened to with ill-concealed impatience. O how wrong this is—all wrong.

Does she urge some request—

"Oh! don't bother me," cries her gracious lord and master. Does she ask for necessary funds for Susy's shoes or Tommy's hat—

"Seems to me you're always wanting money!" Is the handsome retort. Is any little extra demanded by his masculine appetite, it is ordered, not requested:

"Look here, I want you to do so and so—just see that it's done;" and off marches Mr. Boor, with a bow and a smile of gentlemanly polish for every casual acquaintance he may chance to recognize.

When we meet with such thoughtlessness and rudeness our thoughts revert to the kind voice and gentle manner of the friend who said: "Yes, my dear, with pleasure." "I beg your pardon" comes as readily to his lips, when by my little accident he has disconcerted her, as it would in the presence of the most fastidious stickler for etiquette. This is because he is a thorough gentleman, who thinks his wife in all things entitled to precedence. He loves her best. Why should he hesitate to show it? not in sickly, maudlin attentions, but in preferring her pleasure, and honoring her in public as well as in private. He knows her worth. Why should he hesitate to attest it? "And her husband he praised her," saith holy writ; not by fulsome adulation, not by pushing her charms into notice, but by speaking, as an opportunity occurs, in a manly way of her virtues.

Though words seem little things, and slight attentions almost valueless, yet depend upon it they keep the flame bright, especially if they are natural. The children grow up in a better moral atmosphere, and learn to respect their parents as they see them respecting each other. Many a boy takes advantage of the mother he loves, because he sees often the rudeness of his father. Insensibly he gathers to his bosom the same habits, and the thoughts and feelings they engender, and in his turn becomes the petty tyrant. Only his mother? Why should he thank her? Father never does. Thus the home becomes the seat of disorder and unhappiness. Only for strangers are kind words expressed, and hypocrites go out from the hearthstone fully prepared to render justice, benevolence and politeness to any one and every one but those who have the justest claims. Ah! give us the kind glance, the happy homestead, the smiling wife and courteous children of the friend who said so pleasantly: "Yes, my dear, with pleasure."

Canon Liddon.

Canon Liddon, if inferior to the Bishop of Peterborough as an orator, has been pronounced by Dean Stanley, a most competent judge, "the greatest preacher of the age." His sermons are less than an hour long, and oftentimes exceed an hour in their delivery. An eminent Nonconformist preacher writes that on one occasion he listened to Dr. Liddon "with unabated interest for an hour and twenty minutes." His sermons are not merely hortatory, though he is a splendid declaimer, but are marvels of compression and condensation, notwithstanding their length, and they are so attractive that he invariably draws immense audiences. The announcement that he is to preach anywhere in the kingdom is one that always widely excites curiosity and interest, and long before the hour of service commences the cathedral or church is sure to be packed. In instances where the admission has been by ticket, the tickets have been disposed of days before, and hardly any amount of interest is sufficient to obtain one. Canon Liddon's audiences are usually largely made up of clergymen, including the most eminent of the clergy and prelates. They also attract men who are eminent in politics, literature, science and art, while the people are always present in thousands. When about to preach he makes his way with a quiet, rapid tread to the pulpit, while an indefinable thrill of emotion—a contagion belonging to the hour and the scene—is felt by the vast audience. With a natural, earnest gesture he at once buries his face in his hands to pray. When he faces you you are impressed with his striking and somewhat monastic appearance, and by his remarkable likeness to St. Augustine in Ary Scheffer's celebrated picture of Augustine and Monica. The impression deepens, if you ever have been a student of Augustine, as you follow the chain of his discourse. You might fancy there was a monk before you, and the impression is helped by the rapid and almost imperceptible act of adoration with which Dr. Liddon accompanies every mention of the Name. It is stated in high authority that this great preacher has spent years in studying preaching as it is practiced on the Continent, and has formed himself on the best models in France and Italy, with the greatest of which he need not shrink from comparison. He reproduces what is best in the most celebrated Catholic orators; disregarding mere externals, and appealing to the deepest sense of humanity—the passion, the tragedy, the will and the emotions of men. Almost in his first sentence you see the essential character of his oratory. His manuscript is by his side, but he is liberated from his chains; he almost knows it by heart, and he declaims it in a way that is as grand as it is peculiar.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A MARVELOUS CLOCK.—A marvelous piece of mechanism has just been exhibited in Paris. It is an eight-day clock, which chimes the quarters, plays sixteen tunes, playing three tunes every twelve hours, or at any intervals required. The hands go round as follows: One once a minute, one once an hour, one once a week, one once a month, one once a year. It shows the moon's age, the rising and setting of the sun, the time of high and low water, half ebb and half flood, and there is a curious contrivance to represent the water, which rises and falls, lifting some ships at high-water tide as if they were in motion, and, as it recedes, leaving them high and dry on the sands. The clock shows the hour of the day, the day of the week, the day of the month, the month of the year, and in the day of the month provision is made for the long and the short months. It shows the signs of the zodiac; it strikes or not, and chimes or not, as may be desired; and it has an equation table, showing the difference between the clock and the sun for every day in the year.

Two sons of Erin, shoveling dirt on a hot day, stopped to rest, and exchanged views on the labor question. "Pat, this is mighty hard work we're at." "It is, indade, Jimmy; but what kind of work is it you'd like if ye could get it?" "Well," said the other, leading reflectively upon his shovel and wiping the perspiration with the back of his hand, "for a nice, aisy, clane business, I think I would like to be a bishop."

Miss Cort, a lady who resided in the suburbs of Liverpool, has just died, leaving a large sum of money to the Liverpool charities. The total amount bequeathed is £25,500, and the money is divided among twenty-four of the charities of the town.

The key to the penitentiary—Whis-*key.*

Religious Intelligence.

—The Rev. G. T. Perks, M. A. (Wesleyan Methodist,) has lately visited a number of the South African mission stations, and has been enthusiastically received. Arrangements are progressing with a view to establishing the colonial churches on a self-supporting basis at as early a date as possible. Mr. Perks will not return to England for several months.

—The Austrian Parliament has rejected a bill providing for the recognition of the Old Catholics by the State, and an Austrian paper makes the following sensible reflections: "The way for the State to follow in this affair is very simple. Those who do not wish to submit to the commandments of the Roman Catholic Church, of which the Pope is the head, are free to leave it."

—The Waldenslans have now nearly as many communicants outside of the valleys as in them. It is therefore probable that a general assembly will be formed for all the Presbyterians in Italy, with two inferior synodical church courts—one for the mountains and one for the plains. Thus the Waldenses, divested of all remaining exclusiveness, will be a national church for all Italy.

—Some time ago we noticed the project for founding two missionary bishopries in southern India. We now learn from *Evangelical Christendom* that the arrangements to this end have been completed. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will provide sufficient income for Rev. Dr. Caldwell, its eminent missionary, and the Church Missionary Society has done the same for its veteran laborer, Rev. Dr. Sargent. The two bishops, both liberal-minded men, will preside over a native church of 30,000 members, with 31 native clergymen. This large Christian community has already become to a considerable degree self-supporting, and under such able episcopal supervision the work will proceed still more rapidly.

—The *Bengal Magazine*, edited by a native Christian, recently gave a rather pungent reply to a criticism by a member of the Brahmo Somaj to the effect that Christian missions in Bengal were a failure. The writer first corrects the Brahmo's statistics. There were in Bengal in 1871 15,078 native Christians, of whom 13,225 were communicants. These are the numerical result of about 60 years of labor. Indeed most of the converts have been gathered during the last 30 or 40 years. Then the writer turns to the statistics of the Brahmo Somaj, which since the days of its founder, Rajah Ram Mahun Raya, has also had an existence of about 60 years. The Somaj gives no statistics; but the government census has enumerated the members of this society. Making liberal allowances for errors, it may be reckoned that there are 500 Brahmos in Bengal. If, then, the Christian missions of the last 60 years have been a failure, Brahmoism, numerically considered, is a failure 25 times over.

—The *Missionary Herald* contains letters from several of the missionaries of the American Board in Japan reporting the progress of their work. As our readers may know, the four cities of Kobe, Hiogo, Osaka and Kiyoto are very near each other, Kobe and Hiogo are on the west side of the Gulf of Osaka. The city of Osaka is on both sides of the River Yodagawa, which flows into the gulf a few miles below the town. The passage by water from Kobe to Osaka is reckoned at fifteen miles, and the gulf and river are filled with little steamers and sailing craft. Kiyoto (Miako on the maps) is thirty miles north of Osaka. A railroad is nearly finished, which will make the ride from Kiyoto to Osaka one hour, and to Kobe two hours. In Kobe, which is one of the treaty ports, with as yet a small population, the American Board has its best Japanese congregation, consisting of twenty-three communicants. The Sabbath audiences are large and very attentive, and places in the neighborhood offer encouraging openings for the missionaries; the lady assistants, and the native helpers. Hiogo, which is but a mile away from the foreign concession Kobe, is a very conservative town. The people have no liking for foreigners, and the city opens very slowly to missionary labor. Still a beginning has been made. Recently a native physician, who attends the gospel services, threw his idol into the sea, and will probably soon confess Christ, with his family. Osaka is the chief commercial city of Japan, with a population of at least half a million. Here the mission church recently received six new members. One of them is a Samurai of high rank, who has already borne good fruit as a Christian worker. Not long ago, when on a journey south, he took with him tracts and books, and told his relatives and friends of the new way. Two or three of those added to the church at the same time with himself are the fruit of his labor. He is one of the best Sabbath school teachers, and has already begun a course of promising usefulness as a preacher. In Kiyoto, which is a little larger than Osaka, the position of affairs is very interesting. It is the Buddhist stronghold in Japan, and the American Board, through the efforts of Mr. Neesima, are making it one of their chief stations. Mr. Neesima, by the assistance of the Japanese minister of education, with whom he became acquainted in America, has secured five and a half acres of land in the northern part of the city for mission premises. A school has been opened and several of the missionary families have moved to the city. This has alarmed the Buddhists. They are now endeavoring, with costly presents, to persuade the Governor to forbid the reading of the Bible in the school. Hitherto it has been read only in private houses. At latest advices the Buddhist influence was gaining ground in the battle. The Governor has grown very cold toward his blind counselor, Yamamoto, since the latter has become an ardent Christian. The Bible will, however, win the day.—*Independent.*

Foolish fear doubles danger.

Our Young People.

THE FLOWER GIRL.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

O my little sea-side girl,
What is in your basket growing?
Rock-weeds and bright grass,
With the slow tide ebbing, leaving
Scarlet and marsh rosemary
All along the wet stone creeping
Sea-work, beach-peas, jingled pod,
Out of nooks and corners peeping.

Dusky little prairie girl,
What's in bloom among your grasses?
Purple beauties, painted cups,
Blushing where the South wind passes,
Bells of rose-pink centaury,
Compass-flowers to northward turning,
Larkspur, orange-gold primrose,
Leagues of lilies flame-red burning.

O my little mountain girl,
Have you anything to gather
White enough to match you?
Not afraid of wind or weather
Sweet brier, leading mother-vine,
Light the lady-fern hides under,
Harebell, violets white and blue,
Whirling sweeter flowers I wonder.

O my little four-year-three,
Don't lay your pretty posies
Scattered, round to die so free,
Pressing grasses, mountain roses—
Only a few of steel and moss,
Come and bend your bright heads now
Through all your life-sons are
Your three human flowers are dearer.

From Our Little Friends.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: We are two little girls, and, like many others, we love to read the stories in the Child's Corner. As there are so many little girls and boys who write to you, we thought that we would try and write too. We have preaching every Sabbath. Mr. Hasty was our preacher last year. We all thought a great deal of him, and hope that he has a good circuit this year. Our preacher this year is Mr. Tilley. We all like him very much. We have a good Sabbath school. We like to go very much. Our teacher is Mrs. McTyeire. We think a great deal of her—she is so kind to us. If you do not think this too long, please publish it.

From your little friends,

WILLIE BRANNON, age 8.
ELLA STREET.

Gilbert Stuart's Later Life.

In 1793 Stuart returned to America, and for a few months remained in New York, painting the portraits of the most famous men and women of the time. He then went to Philadelphia, then the capital of the new republic, "his highest ambition in life," as he declared, "being to paint the face of Washington." There is a story of his first introduction to the Father of his Country, significant of the character of the two men. Stuart's natural ease of manner for self-conceit, as we may choose to think it, had often carried him unabashed into the presence of royalty in Europe. The man of genius, he declared, honored kings by his notice. But when Secretary Dandridge brought him into the little parlor where Washington awaited him he utterly lost his self-possession, and stood awed and dumb for several minutes. The President talked to him quietly until he recovered himself. There must have been some fine quality in Stuart himself thus to appreciate the majesty of simple truth.

The painter lived in Germantown, a quiet little suburb of Philadelphia, to which the yellow fever that year had driven President Washington and the officers of State. He turned an ivy-grown stable or barn in a field near his house into a studio, and there he executed the truest and greatest work of his life, the head of Washington, working at it with a patient and anxious zeal. Something of the sincerity of his sitter seems to have communicated itself, for the moment, to the mighty artist; and Stuart's fascination conquered even the grave and impassive Washington. After his own portrait was finished, we are told in the legends of the village that he and Lady Washington would often stroll across the fields and sit for hours in the stable studio talking to the painter as he worked. The portrait of Washington, in fact, was not finished at all; when the head was done Stuart declared he would never touch it again, and never did, although he finished inferior copies made from it, sold them, and squabbled about the selling. This one great picture was bought by the Boston Athenæum, to which it now belongs. It gives us, perhaps, our only true knowledge of the appearance of Washington, if we except the bust made by Houdin, who came from France for the express purpose of modeling it for the State of Virginia.

There are told in Germantown many stories of Stuart—of the great men, and the stately, beautiful women, who came to him to be painted and one likes to believe that in those first days of the republic all the men were great and all the women fair; of his skill, his expansion, his mad fury when angered, his generosity when pleased; at work this morning with Thomas Jefferson as his charmed, attentive listener; this afternoon kicking a coat of beef back to his butcher's in a tempest of fury; followed by the shouting, delighted boys of the village.

His record after this date is briefly told. He went to Washington, then to Boston, and there died, the first portrait painter in the country, after an old age beset by disease, debt and drink.

No boy ever set out on the journey of life with a larger capital of health, winning manner, friendships or natural ability; no man ever brought that journey to a sadder end of disappointment and loss.—*Rebecca Harding Davis, in St. Nicholas.*

The Two Enemies.

There was once a little boy who had everything his heart could desire—a large house, a beautiful garden, a pony and a dog, and many playthings. He had an indulgent mother and two nurses, and they all tried to please him. If he asked for sweetmeats they were given him; if he wished for coffee and cake for breakfast, instead of bread and milk, for had them. In the winter he did not walk out when it was too cold, nor in the summer when it was too hot; and yet in the evening he would look as tired as if he had broken stones all day.

When he was twelve years old his mother grew alarmed, for every day he seemed to have a new form of illness. She took him to the cleverest doctors, but the medicines were of no use, for he threw them into the corner, as he had his lesson book and his slate.

At length his mother took him to a very clever physician in a neighboring town. The physician quickly found out what ailed the little boy, and he promised to send a prescription that would cure him. The next morning this letter came:

"*Dear Sir:* You have two poisonous serpents within you that are consuming your vital powers daily and hourly. I cannot cure you unless you come and live an hour's distance from my house. Every morning before breakfast you must walk to my house; and then I will give you a powder, which, with a lotion in the afternoon, will kill the serpents. But the powder will be of no avail unless you go to school two hours after it; and the lotion will require a long walk before taking it. If you do not take my medicines you will not hear the birds sing next spring."

The mother of the little boy and the nurses were very angry, but the physician said that if they would not follow the prescription they might go to another doctor.

Then the mother took her sick little boy to some lodgings an hour's distance from the physician's house. The first morning the little fellow could scarcely creep along. The mother and the two nurses drove in a carriage behind him, to pick him up if he should grow too tired.

"The cruel physician!" said the nurses.

The next morning the boy was very tired, but the third and fourth days he could not help listening to the cuckoo, and thinking the air very sweet and balmy; and the fifth day he even relished the bread and milk in which the powder was mixed.

Thus for six weeks he walked, and went to school every day; his cheeks grew rosy, and his eyes bright, and he no longer pushed his bread and milk away, and he slept soundly all through the night. His mother was going to take him home, but the physician said:

"The serpents may be killed, but they may have left young ones. Unless you give him bread and milk for breakfast, and send him to school, and give him no sweetmeats, they will grow within him and kill him."

The mother gave the physician a large fee, and took her little boy home. But when he was grown up and had become a tall, strong man, he called on the physician to thank him for his prescription, for he had learned the names of the two poisonous serpents; they were Laziness and Greediness.—*The Prize.*

HOW SOME SHIPS ARE SCRUBBED.—It seems that in several places in the world there are volcanoes under the sea. Such volcanoes, of course, do not send up volumes of flame and smoke. Instead, they pour forth streams of sulphurous acid vapor that mingle with the sea-water. Some of these volcanoes are situated in bays where ships can safely ride at anchor.

As is well known, the bottoms of many ships are protected by a covering of copper. This copper, after a time, becomes corroded by the action of the sea-water; a sort of green mucilaginous forms, sea-mosses begin to grow, and even small sea animals like the barnacles, build their shell-houses upon it. Of course all these things roughen the ship's bottom and as the vessel gathers more and more it sails very much slower by reason of the great accumulation. Then, if she happen to be anywhere in the neighborhood of one of these submerged volcanoes, the captain sails her thither to be scoured.

This scouring process does not require hands or machinery of any sort. All that is necessary is that the ship should lie quietly at anchor where the sulphurous acid vapor, mingling with the sea-water, can gently wash her sides and bottom. In a few days or weeks, as the case may be, not a weed, not a barnacle, not a bit of the dark green mold remains, and the ship can sail off again, her copper bottom as clean and bright as when it was first put on.

I've heard boys say, speaking of this same thing, they read about it in a book called Cosmos, written by one Humboldt. Some of you may like to look into it.—*St. Nicholas.*

HOW TO GET TO HEAVEN.—A little boy was walking in the fields with his mother one day. He looked up to the sky and said: "O mother, heaven is so far off, I'm afraid I shall never get there."

"My dear," said his mother, "heaven must come to us before we can go to it."

He didn't understand what she meant. Then she told him what Jesus said when he was on earth. These were his words: "If a man love me . . . my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." Jesus is willing to come into your heart. He is standing and knocking for you to let him in. And when he comes in he brings heaven with him. He will make a heaven in your heart if you will let him come and dwell there; but if we don't let him come and dwell in our hearts here he won't let us go and dwell with him hereafter, Heaven must come to us before we can go to heaven.

He who has made the acquisition of a judicious and sympathizing friend may be said to have doubled his mental resources.—*Robert Hall.*

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1876.

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ROBT. J. HARP, Publisher.

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Agents—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Important.

The publisher has recently sent out lists of the Advocate accounts to the preachers. We need not say to the brethren that it is a matter of urgency to the paper that collections be made and remitted with as much promptitude as possible. Our church papers in these times are sailing close to the wind, and it is only with care and vigilance that they can be kept agoing. Our subscribers and agents have done pretty well thus far. Will they suffer this word of exhortation, in which we urge them to continue in well-doing, and to send new subscribers, while they collect and remit with all practicable diligence? At $2 a year, postage paid, we must have a large list of paying subscribers and a liberal advertising patronage in order to keep out of debt.

Meeting of Publishing Committee.

The Publishing Committee of the New Orleans Christian Advocate will hold its annual meeting at the Seashore Camp Ground, July 20, 1876.

The Blessed Dead.

Nothing but a voice from heaven could assure us of the happiness of the dead. To be blessed is to be. Annihilation would be the negation of everything. Positive blessedness can be affirmed only of those who exist. The Bible is our assurance of immortality. Reason may have something to say in agreement and confirmation, but it cannot certify and assure. John on Patmos heard a voice from heaven—the voice that all may hear in the gospel—making sure of the great fact.

The condition of the blessedness is that the dead have died in the Lord. Death overtook them when they were in Christ. Not when they were in sin, not when they were in unbelief and indifferent to the claims and service of the Son of God, but when they were in Christ by faith, endued with his Spirit, and united to him by a supreme love. As they lived, so they died, in the Lord. The blessedness of death depends upon this. Whether they died in good society, in the respect and esteem of the world, or even in the church, are circumstances not alluded to. The capital thing, the material consideration, the only matter worth mentioning, was that they died in the Lord. Death comes to young people and to the aged, to the rich and the poor, but the only concern we need feel about them is: What were their relations to Christ? If in him at death, it is well with them. Not only is it well, but better than if they were still in this world of toil and trial.

One reason given by the Spirit is that the dead in Christ rest from their labors. Rest is the promise to the penitent in this life especially rest and peace to them that believe. But labor and faith go hand in hand. The greater the rest of soul from sin and doubt and fear, the more devoted and energetic are the toils of the child of God. The rest of heaven is from the weariness, the cross-bearing, the sacrifices of labor for Christ. Besides the inference that those who die in the Lord have had experience of trouble and sorrow, there is this also: that they have been busy in the Lord's vineyard. They have labored, and the rest is rest from their labors. The blessed dead have not been slothful servants—idlers in the gospel field. They have not drifted easily along while the call to work has sounded loudly in their ears. They have taken their part in the enterprises of religion, in the support of missions, in seeking out the poor, in the endeavor to save the world. If a man is in Christ he will labor for Christ, and if he dies in the Lord his is the blessedness of resting from his earthly labor. Those who are doing nothing, and yet professing to be the Lord's, living to themselves while expecting to share in the final rest of God's people, can find little comfort in the voice that cries from heaven, and in the Spirit's testimony: "That they may rest from their labors."

An element, or at least a circumstance, in the joy of the blessed dead is that "their works do follow them." The reward of them certainly goes with them, the consciousness of having done what they could made the dying pillow softer, and it will be something to think of even in heaven. And, besides, a life of Christian labor, apparently broken off, goes on in its influences. Rich men before they die sometimes arrange that their business shall continue. It was doubtless Mr. Stewart's wish that the name and style of the great firm of which he was the head should be perpetuated, and that the vast operations of the house should move on as if he were alive. The continuance of a Christian's labors are better assured and far more lasting. His labors not only follow him to heaven, but they continue to exert an influence on earth. There are those who claim to be in Christ who will have a small following, if we may judge by the meagerness of their good works. Men are not justified by their works in the sense of pardon, neither are these the ground of their final salvation, but it is nevertheless affirmed of the blessed dead that their works do follow them. Such works as are possible, of course. Exceptional cases—such as death-bed repentance and conversion where works of benevolence and piety are out of the question—are not perhaps contemplated. Then there is a wide difference in opportunity, in talent and other things; but in some degree there are fruits manifest in the believer's life, good works flow from faith and love, and these works follow him—they are neither lost to himself nor to the world which he leaves behind him.

About Several Things.

—This week the Bishops meet in Nashville to review episcopal decisions, to overlook the entire field of our church work, and to arrange the episcopal districts for the coming year. The Book Committee and the Board of Missions also hold their annual meetings. The most important interests of our church are to be considered, and we trust that those who have them in charge will take time for mature deliberation, and for the most careful and thorough examination. Instead of four days, it might be well to devote a whole week or more of working-time to the matters which are to be arranged. There should, at least, be no hurry, as the great enterprises of the church depend for their success upon the policy, plans and methods that may be adopted.

—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just opened in Baltimore. We sustain no relations to the denomination which this body represents, but the similarity of our doctrines and polity give to our people a certain interest in the proceedings. Several important organic changes will probably be agitated, such as the modification of the presiding eldership and the episcopacy, but we judge that in the final result things will be left very much as they are. In reference to the fraternity question, for ourselves, we feel very little interest in it beyond the maintenance of our own honor and consistency as a church. If the Methodist Episcopal Church cannot meet us on the ground which we have always occupied since 1818, then let the subject be dropped, and let the matter rest. If a formal settlement of pending difficulties cannot be made, the next best thing is to have no adjustment whatever. Courtesies have been already exchanged, and these may be continued, or suspended, as individuals or Conferences may feel inclined.

—As the time for the meeting of the national conventions approaches, the claims and prospects of the men whose names are likely to be before them are being discussed with increasing earnestness. And yet the most astute can hardly venture to predict who the candidates for the presidency will be. Grant is, of course, no longer thought of, and Grantism, as represented by such men as Morton and Conkling, is regarded with aversion by the most reputable Republicans. The Democratic convention meets later than the other, and the prospects of any one man are as yet not very prominent. The effect of the investigations and disclosures of corruption in government officials will probably be to compel both parties to put forward men who have a clear record, and whose names are above reproach.

—The grand Centennial Exhibition will be opened and inaugurated next week. It may prove a fine thing for Philadelphia, especially at such a time as this, when business is depressed and trade almost stagnant. Patriotism is expected to pay, and our impoverished Southern people will probably spend thousands on the railroads and hotels of the North. We would not discourage those who are bent upon a trip to the Centennial. But those who undertake it will have trouble in the flesh. Even with reduced railroad fare it will be expensive, owing to the exorbitant charges which are likely to be encountered at the hotels and in other ways. And, then the crush and hubbub, and general discomfort and annoyances of rushing throngs and crowds, are to be taken into the account. There will be things worth seeing, and things which we may not be able to see anywhere else, but those who go will have to pay roundly for the sight. Of the patriotism that there may be in the Centennial Exhibition we make but little account. In view of all the circumstances, we would not glory over much for the present. Our national manners, morals and political principles need mending sadly. It would be better to wait another hundred years before we indulge in much national self-glorification. By that time the results of our experiment in government, and of our boasted civil liberty, will be more accurately ascertained. The anticipated happy effect of the Centennial in promoting confidence and brotherly love between the North and South, we trust, may be realized. Exactly how we do not see, but still if the people of the sections are thrown together pell-mell, lodged in the same hotels, eat at the same tables, and together gather around the same objects, they may, perforce, understand each other better. A little honesty, fairness and justice in the political treatment of the South would, however, go farther than a thousand centennials toward healing the wounds of sectional strife.

—The majority of our readers are country folk, and it is for their behoof chiefly that we clip the best things we can find. For thorough, appreciative readers, commend us to the country people. They have a fresh eye for good things, and a wholesome appetite for choice morsels of literature and religion. We mean no unjust reflection upon our urban (and we might write it our urbane) citizens, but they are apt to be sated with excitements, and already full of news and of current affairs before the Advocate reaches them. Then, again, they are weary in the toils of trade, and in the struggle for bread, and can hardly undertake a column and a quarter editorial. We know where the most of our readers are, and, as the sultry May opens upon us, we are thinking of them as field and garden, orchard and flowers occupy their thoughts. Those who have homes in the country, and ground whereon to raise their bread, ought to be content. In the city we meet with respectable people every day out of employment, out of bread, and burdened with suffering families. A cabin in the country, a patch and a mule, would be a boon to them. Our country friends have their troubles—churches and schools are not always near, and rains and overflow, drouth and worms, come to baffle and disappoint; but, on the whole, they are better off than city people who have if bare subsistence, and certainly better off than thousands who have no roof of their own and no certain dwelling-place. Be content, plant corn, raise potatoes, take care of the pigs and calves, make what cotton is practicable, pray, read the Advocate, and keep out of debt.

—Our friends in city and country are asking about the times—when are they to see better. Perhaps never, except as we make better times for ourselves. Make all your plans and calculations upon the basis of hard times. The jetties may succeed, and the Texas railroad may be built, and the season may be propitious, and cotton may bring a better price. But who can tell? We may have to fight it out on this line, or a worse. It is well to be hopeful. Christians should be cheerful and rejoice in the Lord always. But there is not likely to be any sudden springing up of general prosperity. We must make the times good for ourselves by accepting the present as the average, and by shaping our plans and business accordingly. The South is the garden spot of America, and is suffering no more than other sections. Let our people stay where they are, and; determined, energetic and economical, they can build up their fortunes and make a living here better than anywhere else.

Secret Disciples.

Perhaps the Lord's public call to an open, courageous discipleship originated in a tendency toward secrecy created by the large number who sought to hide convictions they could not resist.

The persons who betrayed such culpable timidity belonged to the more influential classes, as appears from the character of Joseph, reputed to be a rich man, and well known to Pilate, and Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews. Their ascertained motive for concealment was fear—fear of public opinion, and of the power of the synagogue; but fear would have been impotent against thorough conviction. Evidently their faith did not go as far as those who openly followed Christ.

Compared with each other, the characteristic of a secret disciple is *reserve*, and the cause of reserve insufficient faith.

This description will fit a great many people who have not the plea attributed to the secret disciples of an earlier period. Public opinion is not now in the way of an open profession, nor are there any courts with power to punish the boldest confessor. Still there are disciples here and there who betray as noticeable reserve in their manners and conversation as those reported by the evangelists; and, for the advantage of a scriptural designation, may be classed as secret disciples.

Their reserve hinders their acceptance by Christ, who will not tolerate a partial following, and hinders their profiting by Christianity; their belief commits them to Christ. Their lack of faith disqualifies them for hearty, influential co-operation in the work. They believe too much ever to become satisfied with less than Christ offers; they yet hesitate to abandon themselves to the risks of the cause. What they perceive they believe, and say, with Nicodemus: "No man can do the works thou doest except God be with him."

What they know of it they like with strong feelings, and with Joseph would find courage of sentiment to ask for the dead body of Christ to give it decent burial. They are converted to the belief of Christianity, but not altogether—to the devotions of religion with some lingering misgiving; to the hopes of the gospel with some qualifying doubt.

But one thing embarrasses them—a lawless turn in their imagination. As far as they can see around, Christ is all right and safe as a leader; but there is a great beyond, which the imagination alone, of all the faculties, can reach; and there the trouble is located. In supreme control of mind and space, the imagination toys with a question of doubt. What if Christ is powerless there? If unknown there? What if there comes up a time, or there be a place, where he cannot protect such absolute faith in himself as he requires?—"Trust me all, or trust me not at all."

If the imagination is not converted, the converted reason and affection will contrive to conceal their bent and wait.

The triumph and ecstasy of faith are most conspicuous when the apostles open the gates of heaven, and, pointing to him who is there named Alpha and Omega, show that at every point of the circle, from beginning to end, Christ is there, and all-powerful.

"A faith in which the imagination believes, and questions not, consists with an open, active, joyous following of Christ." Double U.

Bishop Kavanaugh, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, writes to the book agent, from Petahuma, April 11, informing him that he cannot, as he purposed, be present at the Bishops' meeting, May 3. He has been prevailed upon to remain awhile longer in California to attend District Conferences. He has been in labors most abundant, and has proved a great blessing to the church in that region. But we are sorry that we shall not see him in May. He expects, however, to return in the last week of June. We pray God that he may be preserved in life and limb in his extensive toils and travels, and bring him back to us safe and sound. By the way, the venerable Bishop is in our debt. We hope he will soon send us more of his interesting communications from that wonderful region.

St. Paul's Station, Mobile, Ala. Rev. P. A. Peterson, pastor, writing May 1, says: "We have just closed a series of meetings at St. Paul's. Through the outpouring of the Spirit some forty or fifty were soundly converted. Many more have been revived and comforted. Thirty-two have been added to the church up to the present. Rejoice with us, for the Lord has greatly blessed us."

Washington's Teeth.

Irenæus, in the New York *Observer*, has this and much more about the artificial teeth which the Father of our Country endured:

At what period in his eventful life our great Washington first lost his old teeth and got these new ones does not appear in any biographies in my possession. But it was not until the year before his death that Washington addressed to Mr. Greenwood, a dentist of New York, the following letter, in which the defects of the work are set forth, and improvements suggested with that accurate detail and perspicuity which distinguish the writings of this wonderful man:

Philadelphia, 12th Dec., 1798.

Sir: Your letter of the eighth came safe, and, as I am hurrying in order to leave this city to-morrow, I must be short.

The principal thing you will have to attend to, in the alteration you are about to make, is to let the upper bar fall back from the lower one, whether the teeth are quite straight, or inclining a little in, or a little rounding outward, this is immaterial; for I find it is the bars alone, both above and below, that gives the lips the pouting and, swelling appearance—of consequence, if this can be remedied, all will be well.

I send you the old bars, which you returned to me with the new set, because you have desired. But they may be destroyed, or anything else done with them you please, for you will find that I have been obliged to file them away so much above, to remedy the evil I have been complaining of, as to render them useless, perhaps, to receive new teeth. But of this you are better able to judge than I am. If you can fix the teeth not on the new bars which you have on the old bars which you will receive with this letter, I should prefer it, because the latter are easy in the mouth; and you will perceive, moreover, that when the edges of the upper and lower teeth are put together, that the upper falls back into the mouth, which they ought to do, or it will have the effect of forcing the lip out just under the nose.

I shall only repeat again that I feel much obliged by your extreme willingness and readiness to accommodate me, and that I am, sir,

Your obed't servant,
Go. Washington.

Mr. Jno. Greenwood.

The letter was written to John Greenwood, of New York, who had a younger brother, William Pitt Greenwood, in Boston, both skilled in the practice of dentistry as then understood.

"The 'bar' referred to took the place of what is now the plate, and was made of ivory carved to an approximate adaptation to the gum, and the teeth were fastened by rivets to the bar. At that time neither the principle of complete support by atmospheric pressure nor by springs was well understood, and the support of an artificial set in the mouth depended somewhat on training of the facial muscles.

"The bulk on the thickness of the bar, together with the action of the muscles in keeping it in place, was apt to give a puffed or 'pouting' expression of the face, or some part of it. This in the case under consideration, was principally evident about the upper lip, as seen in Stuart's portrait of Washington, painted about 1796, while the subject had the set of teeth, the bar of which he had, being at a distance from the dentist, modified so much with his own hands, to obtain comfort, and, if possible, to correct the objectionable expression mentioned.

"The suggestion in regard to the 'falling back' of the upper teeth, though probably not anatomically correct, even at his age, was evidently made with reference to the same point, as an additional aid in diminishing the pouting expression of the upper lip, and in producing the original symmetry of the face which we find in Houdon's bust, made in 1785, and which is also seen in Peale's portraits.

Jacob L. Williams."

Observe that Washington specifies the pouting expression as the result of these badly-fitting teeth. And, to look at them, the wonder is that any man ever held them in his mouth five minutes. The teeth are bits of bone, scarcely trying to look like teeth, attached to gold plate with strips riveted across to strengthen the teeth in place; while coiled wire at the end of the jaws makes a spring, and assists in opening and closing the machine. They are as near to the perfect work of our day in this line as the old windmill telegraph to a Morse instrument. The Baltimore Dental College has obtained possession of them, and Drs. J. Allen & Son, of this city, preparing a case of their workmanship for exhibition at the Centennial in Philadelphia, have secured the loan of them to put into the foreground of their magnificent display, that the present generation may see what the Father of his Country endured in the times that tried men's souls. He must have been a man of exemplary patience and fortitude to have borne with these things in his mouth. As to eating with them, or talking with them in, it would seem impossible; but it is probable they answered the purpose very well, for it is not always the handsomest-looking machine that does the best work.

May we not ask, says the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, that all the brethren will aid in increasing the circulation of the *Advocate*? We do not know how a Methodist gets on without a church paper. Now that the work of God is going on with unusual power all over the world, how can Christians consent to live in ignorance of the great religious movements of the day? We hope to have a handsome increase this spring from all our charges. It would be a benefit to all our new members if they could be induced to take the church paper. Let us have good lists from the new members.

Boned Preaching.

Under this heading the *Christian Intelligencer* says:

For some years past it has been a discouraging characteristic that large audiences have been drawn together and held by a style of preaching that disparaged and oftentimes ridiculed evangelical truth. A great congregation and a popular speaker have too frequently been equivalent to reckless teaching and reckless hearing. The masses have been told that theology is a skeleton, and should be buried out of sight with other skeletons. Distinct and definite statements, especially those that relate to man's guilt and danger, to the wrath of God and the necessity of fleeing from it, have been stigmatized as dry bones. That incorrigible jester, Sydney Smith, told an old lady, who asked him how he managed to keep cool during the very hot weather, that he took off his flesh and sat in his bones. These preachers reverse this method. They take out their bones and sit in their flesh. And what a mess they make of theology. What a flabby pulp is their sermonizing. Their discourse has no organization. "A very eloquent talker indeed," said Hazlitt of a certain person, "if you let him start with no premises and come to no conclusion." The remark was untrue of the distinguished man respecting whom the acrid Hazlitt said it, but it is strictly true of certain pulpiteers who, during the last decade, have been styled by the newspapers the greatest preachers of the age. Some of these sermons have been published, and constitute several volumes. He who should sit down and endeavor to deduce from them a series of truths for the guidance of man in his search for salvation would be greatly perplexed. Orthodoxy upon one page is contradicted by heresy on the next. The reader is told in one breath that he must seek salvation, and in the next that he is already safe enough. Regeneration is now the work of God, and now man's self-improvement." From the mass of self-contradictions, however, the hearer is certain to derive the impression that the looser statement is the better of the two. The orthodoxy is, after all, merely a rope thrown for the whale to play with while the harpoon is being aimed at his vitals. In this way the popular audience has been wheedled into belief and reception of deadly error under the guise of evangelical religion, and from a preacher of evangelical connections. From the pulpit and through the press this kind of religious teaching has spread through society, and has seriously weakened the religious faith of the masses.

There are indications now of a change for the better. We think that the worst has been seen, and that the tide has turned. The so-called liberal religion begins to be looked at suspiciously. Many see that loose theory is likely to end in loose practice, lax theology in lax morality. The common sense of men cannot be abused too long. The popular audience, after a time, becomes weary of self-contradictions, and desires to be fed, as St. Paul fed his audiences, "with knowledge and understanding." May we not expect that as the masses are now ready to go, day after day of the secular week, to hear the plain and unadorned but thoroughly earnest and pungent statement of evangelical truth, from men who believe what they say, so they will continue to like this style, and that the period of *boned preaching* for the masses is over and gone?

Founder's Day.—Mr. Vanderbilt was born May 27, 1794. His birthday is to be observed as a perpetual holiday by the officers and students of the Vanderbilt University. To add interest to the occasion a prize for oratory, called the Founder's Prize, has been established, and for which there will be four competitors elected annually by the literary societies—two from the dialectic and two from the philosophic. Other exercises will be ordered by the faculty. On the approaching twenty-seventh of May two addresses will be delivered—one by the president of the board of trust, and one by the chancellor of the university.

New Orleans District Conference.—The Conference will meet in the Carondelet Street church on Thursday night, May 11, at half-past seven o'clock. The subsequent hours of meeting will be determined by the Conference. On Friday night, at half-past seven o'clock, there will be a district love-feast. The Sunday-school anniversary will be held on Sunday, May 14, at four o'clock P. M., at the Carondelet Street church.

J. B. Walker, P. E.

Rev. John A. Miller, presiding elder of the Homer district, Louisiana Conference, writing April 17, says: "I have just closed my first round of quarterly meetings. Notwithstanding the heavy rains, high waters and bad weather generally, we were able to get to every quarterly meeting, and the Lord gave us some good, refreshing seasons. The preachers on the Homer district are doing a good work. God grant that success may crown their efforts!"

Rev. A. J. Briggs, writing from Summerfield, April 24, says: "Bro. Shores, our pastor here, is walking on the high places. He is in the midst of a gracious revival. Sinners are being converted and taking refuge in the church of Christ."

Correct This Time.—The Shiloh Camp Meeting begins on Wednesday (not Thursday,) July 19. We gave the right date but wrong day last week. Wednesday, July 19, is the time.

The postoffice address of Rev. T. Daves is Keachie, La.

Manufacturing Stigmata.

Our readers are familiar, says the New York *Observer*, with the repeated attempts of Roman Catholic priests and bishops of Europe to impose upon the superstition of the faithful in order to obtain money for the church or personal uses. A favorite method is to persuade some fanatic devotee to have the marks of our Savior's passion impressed, by a surgical operation, upon her hands and feet, under the pretense that the marks were miraculously made. The thing has been attempted in this country. The following account of the exposure of such a case in Germany is taken from the *British Medical Journal* of the twelfth ultimo. This journal is a leading medical authority, and is wholly scientific in character. The exposure is made in the interest of science, and we copy it in the interest of religion.

"On January 11 the case of Miss Ernestine Hanser came on before the Civil Court of Breisach, Grand Duchy of Baden. Miss Hauser had stated to her parents and her physician that several priests had induced her to wear a tight rope around the loins as a sure means of pleasing the Deity. When on the brink of the grave from this constant torture, the attempt was made to cut her feet and produce stigmata. The skin became filled with blood owing to the pressure exercised by the rope, this bleeding, according to medical opinion, would be sure to produce profuse bleeding. One of the two priests concerned in this affair, and mentioned by the young lady in her confession, brought an action for libel against the physician who had published the story. The action, however, was withdrawn previous to trial. A little later the other priest induced the girl for telling the physician falsehoods at his expense. The case was lately tried, and, ending in the acquittal of the young lady, virtually amounts to a judicial corroboration of the alleged attempt to produce another case like Lateau. During the trial counsel for the crown expressed regret that the priests could not be prosecuted without the consent of the young lady, which she had refused to give."

The same journal states that "Louise Lateau is announced to be dying of all the phenomena of ecstasy, a victim of a speculation on the supernatural and the superstitious."

Periodicals.

Wide Awake for May is the most wide-awake of any of the current periodicals. It is splendidly illustrated, and full of good things. Our only objection to this publication is that our boys are always asking if it has come; and when they get it they do not sleep till it is read through.

Lippincott's Magazine for May has The Century, continued; Glimpses of Constantinople; Berlin and Vienna; An Old House and Its Owners; Letters from South Africa; The Life of George Ticknor, and other articles.

The Atlantic Monthly for May has: The Khedive and His Court, The Madness of George the Third, Political Fashions, After the Battle of the Wilderness, Literary Aspects of the Romantic School, and other articles.

Golden Hours and Ladies' Repository for May have been received. Nelson & Phillips, New York, and Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati, Publishers.

We have received from the publisher, F. W. Helmick, Cincinnati, a song and music: "That Banner Six Hundred Years Old."

Morton's Monthly Home and School for May has been received, a good number of a valuable periodical.

The Southern Musical Journal for April has been received. It is published at Savannah, Ga.

The Sanitarian for May is an excellent number of this valuable periodical.

KNOW WHERE HE IS GOING.—Philip Henry, the father of the celebrated commentator, sought the hand of the only daughter and heiress of Mr. Matthews, in marriage, an objection was made by her father, who admitted that he was a gentleman, a scholar and an excellent preacher; but he was a stranger, and "they did not even know where he came from." "True," said the daughter, "but I have well weighed the excellent qualities and graces of the stranger. I know where he is going, and I shall like to go with him," and she walked life's pilgrimage together. How honored would that pleasant father have been could he have foreseen that his daughter would be the mother of Matthew Henry! Oh, how different would be the world's estimate of men if they were valued less by their origin, and more by their destiny! There is one pride of family highly commendable; there is another pride of family heaven-contemptible.

The collections at the Moody and Sankey meetings in New York last week amounted to $160,000. Mr. Moody said that if they could collect $200 a gentleman had volunteered to subscribe $50,000. It is intended to turn all the money over to the Young Men's Christian Association to pay a debt of $150,000 on their building, and the other $100,000 is wanted for keeping up revival meetings and building branches of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city.

At the closing meeting held by Moody and Sankey in New York on April 19, $143,000 was subscribed for the Young Men's Christian Association of that city.

MARRIED.

RHODES—HEARNE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, February 23, 1876, by Rev. Robert Randle, Mr. Edgar Rhodes to Miss Clara E. Hearne, all of Caddo parish, La.

TEAT IVEY.—At the residence of the bride's father, April 16, 1876, by Rev. Robert Randle, Mr. H. T. Teat to Miss Laura A. Ivey, all of Caddo parish, La.

DAVISON STALLWORTH.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the fifth of April, 1876, by Rev. J. L. Skipper, Dr. S. D. Davison, of Reagan, Falls county, Tex., to Miss Kate B. Stallworth, of Pineville, Monroe county, Ala.

ABERNETHY-FOSTER.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. E. Johnson, on the nineteenth of April, 1876, by Rev. J. L. Skipper, Rev. T. Y. Abernethy, of the Alabama Conference, to Mrs. L. J. Foster, of Monroe county, Ala.

SULLIVAN—JOHNSON.—April 19, 1876, by Rev. T. E. Scurlock, Mr. M. P. Sullivan to Miss Bettie L. Johnson, all of Franklin, La.

MEQUET-COLLINS.—April 25, 1876, by Rev. J. E. Scurlock, Mr. Alfred Mequet to Miss Alice E. Collins, all of Franklin, La.

JORDAN OSWALD.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in the city of Natchez, Miss., on the twenty seventh of April, A. D. 1876, by Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, Mr. Isaac Izard Jordan, of London, and Miss Louisa M. Oswald.

Precious as are doctrines, it is a solecism to say that abstract truth feeds the soul. That is the mind's food, as ill adapted to the soul as bread and meat. The soul needs God, and can feast alone on a personal Savior. Take away the person of Christ from the doctrines, and they are as pitiless as stones. Even a golden goblet will not satisfy thirst. It is the water it bears. Doctrines are but water-bearers, useless when emptied of Christ.

Toleration is a word that should not be spoken among Christians; for toleration is a very proud, intolerant word.—*Haubner.*

The average American is five feet nine inches in height, and his wife five feet two

Publisher's Department.

PAY FIFTEEN CENTS AND SAVE US $1,200.

The subscription price of the ADVOCATE is *Two Dollars* per annum—not $1.75, $1.50 or $1.25. A few subscribers deduct fifteen cents, subtract fifty cents, and some twenty-five cents, for expense of remitting. We wish to assure them they are making *our money to pay their expenses.* We cannot afford to take the risk of remittances, as we do when sent in money orders or registered letters, and pay the expense of remittance.

To each subscriber this should not be more than fifteen cents, while to us it we lose fifteen cents by each subscriber, it amounts to over *Twelve Hundred Dollars.*

Under the new postal law we prepay the postage for all subscribers. During one year, ending this day, we have paid out *one Thousand and Seventy-nine Dollars and Twenty-three cents* expense for postage. In view of this, and the trifling expense to each subscriber, we hope they will send the full amount due us. When our agents remit what they have collected, without receiving commissions, we cannot expect them to pay the expense.

SALES OF SEWING MACHINES.—In our advertising columns will be found the comparative sales of fifteen sewing machines manufacturing sewing machines in the United States during the year 1875. It will be found by these figures that the Singer machine has largely exceeded the sales of any other. We think the company fortunate in the selection of such a one for their office. Those who visit their depot at 91 Canal street will find Mr. Randle well adapted to the post, and if this agent a gentleman as they will not fail to be a pleasure to deal with.

MENS FURNISHING GOODS.—There is no better place to buy mens furnishing goods than the establishment of B. T. Walshe, Esq., 10 Canal street. No one knows better what is needed, or how to procure it, than Mr. Walshe, and we know of no, clever or more honorable gentleman than he is. We take pleasure in recommending him, for we feel sure that those who call at our recommendation will have to be disappointed.

WE NOTICE that there has recently been an election of trustees for the New Orleans Savings Institution to fill vacancies caused by the death of Dr. Mercer and L. E. Generes, Esq. Among other names of well-known gentlemen we find that of our friend, Col. E. A. Palfrey, president of the Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company, and A. Moulton, Esq., agent Cromwell line of steamers.

SAIL AND AWNING-MAKER.—Camp meeting tents, sails, awnings, tarpaulins and flags can be obtained at short notice, well made and of good material, from H. Cassidy, 85 Camp street. Those who want tents for the field, for railroad surveying or for other purposes will do well to correspond with Mr. Cassidy. He has the best of material and good workmen.

THE Crystal Palace of Messrs. Navra & Offner, 120 Canal street, is very attractive. Their stock of glassware and china is not only extensive, but beautiful, and charmingly arranged for inspection and effect. They have fresh goods, of late and desirable patterns, and their prices are such as to meet the views of the most economical. Give them a call.

ICE DEPOT.—Families who wish to make satisfactory arrangements for ice during the summer are referred to the advertisement of the ice depot of Mr. William Myers, at 138 Harmony street. Mr. Myers is prepared to supply either wholesale or retail purchasers. He gives assurances of promptness and good weight.

THE ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Elsewhere will be seen the card of the Orleans Railroad Company. This line affords a pleasant route to the Fair Grounds and Bayou St. John. For some time past we have taken this route to the bayou or Fair Grounds in preference to any other.

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES.—Pipe attention of our readers is directed to the card of Thomas Owen in our advertising columns. Mr. Owen has a well assorted supply of choice articles in his line, and we think he understands how to lay in stock for the advantage of his customers. Try him.

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY.—A large number of persons bear testimony to the value of the New Louisiana Remedy, compounded at 103 Camp street, and sold by country merchants and druggists.

BLOOD PURIFIER.—Elsewhere will be found the advertisement of Barnett's Iodo-Sarza, kept by Messrs. Frederickson & Harte, druggists, 130 Canal street, who are the sole agents for the South.

THE REAL CENTENNIAL ROUTE.—Those who contemplate a trip to the Centennial or to the East should read the card in our advertising columns, setting forth the advantages of the Pan-Handle route.

ONE of the most attractive of the Canal street stores is Navra & Offner's China and glassware establishment.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending April 29, 1876.

A—A J Armstrong, Edwin Alden $5, T Y Abernethy $3, C O Andrews.

B—John H Barrett & Co, R H Bennett $2, Jane J Brydie, J A Babb, W P B Bann, T P Bradford, Boogman & Pense, W P Bell, W E Ballard $12 35, Baker & Sperry, F T Brandon $3 50, J B Brooks.

C—Oehling & Ainsworth, J W Copeland, J M Curtis two letters, S H Cox two letters $1, Robert Carter & Bros, J T Cunningham, W N Childress, J R Crowder $1, James T Crawford, Thomas P Curry, A S Chew $2, William C Conant, C A Cook & Co, C D Cecil $1 50, A J Coleman $5.

D—G W Drake, W H Dixon, Donaldson & Co, W John McLarey $8 50, Charles T Dillingham, W H Dunbar, J J Davis $2, R A Davis $12, W P Dickerson $5 15, R H Downer, Andrew Dare $1 00.

E—E Ernenbrecks, Thomas H Emerson & Bro.

F—Charles F Fiehl, E N Freshman, Patrick Farrell, James M Franklin.

G—E F Gates, Thomas F Goode, C A Gride, Daniel R Gumby, H Gwinner & Bro, A E Goodwyn, John Gibson, J W Graham $2 50, James A Godfrey $5.

H—Harrison, Brailford & Co, Hecht Bros, W F Harden, J T Herrington, J W Hamilton, D Hayes $8 35, P Howard $3 00, J W Haskew, D H Hayes, W J C Humphrey.

I—R S 1850 $3.

J—Alexa Johnson, I G John, H F Johnson.

K—Theodore Eskelly two letters $4, L Kehne, Louis W Kolliskey.

L—J J Latham, George S Lewis $2 00, Henry Lindenmyer, C H Laughton $5, F Leypoldt, C M Liddell, R F Learned, Thomas J Loader, Dallas Lyseo.

M—Irwin Miller two letters $15 00, Mooney & Co $27 50, H E McKay $8 50, E H Myers, L R Mason, John H Malone $8, R A McNeilly, J E Mason, Thomas L Mellen, H H Montgomery 75 cents, Miss Sallie H McKay, Morgan Envelope Company, W Grant M Moody $2.

N—Spiff & Co, R D Norsworthy, W F Norton, Joseph D Newsom.

O—W D Owens $4 05.

P—Pugh, Young & Co, Payne, Hobbs & Co, G B Penn, John Pitman, James F Park, George W Pryor $270, William Pyne $1 55, J Payne Robert Parvin, J W Powell & Co, Porter & Combs.

R—A H Redford, about four letters, F T Hawson $5, Gustave Roth, Lewis A Reed, J W Robb $4, L Randall, Robinson & Co, Philip Rogers, A H Rose 50 cents, W B Rose, Benjamin J Robinson.

S—Ed Selchow & Co, O W Sworford $5, E Steiger, J F Scurlock, Joseph Smith, F N Soper & Co, A Swetting, W M Steckley, T W Stephens, C P Spackhouse, H W South $2 50, H J Smith & Co $25, R T Story, H B Shilleton, Georges Schifeld, B B Schuster 50 cents, R A Sibley.

T—G A Tebo $5, E H Taylor, E B Treat & Co, C Turning $5, L Travis $2.

U—Thomas J Upton $15 25.

W—Russell W Winchell two letters, T L Williams $2 50, Mrs M C Waters $10, W J Williams $5, Thomas S West $10 50, J M Ward two letters, D L Wright, E B Wilkerson, W H Wheeler, J H Wilcox & Co, H A Williams $2 50, W C Watts & Co, John Williams, Hugh Wallace.

Y—J W Young.

WE CALL attention to the card of J. H. Mehaffey, general commission merchant, at 22 Union street. Mr. Mehaffey deals also in staves, timber, lumber and coopers' materials, and offers special inducements to Sugar planters in the purchase of these articles. Those of our friends who may need anything in his line will consult their own interests by communicating with him.

DRESS GOODS, hosiery, corsets, ribbons, cassimeres, etc., for sale at Levy Bros.'

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 18 Camp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best-selected stock in the South and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit our line of

LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as moderate as can be found in any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
18 Camp street, under City Hotel
New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE
ON
MOST LIBERAL TERMS,
A
SURVEYOR'S TRANSIT,
AS PERFECT INSTRUMENT, AND AS NEW.
LIST PRICE ..... $200.
INQUIRE AT
ROBERT J. HART,
110 AND 112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.—We desire to pay a just and well-deserved tribute to that which was esteemed one of the most valuable inventions (*Dr. Le's Electro Chemo-Vitalic Belt*) ever discovered in the application of electricity to diseases of the human body. Paralysis, rheumatism, Bailiac pleurisies, whose fame and great attainments have won him high honors in every country, was the inventor of this simple yet wonderful instrument, which, placed about the human body, brings the unknown power of electricity unsuspected now as generated and created curative agents to battle with the most obstinate diseases, to restore enfeebled health and regenerate the whole system. Every improvement on the Pulvermacher Belt is the study today to refresh you and comfort in wearing the cream, covered; as it is with the leather, and we recommend to those afflicted with chronic or nervous diseases to the surest and speedy remedy to be found. The office for the Pacific Belt Company [sole] Union square, New York. *Eclectic Medical and Surgical Journal, March, N. Y.*

SYMPTOMS.—Slight pain in the side the skin and eyes assume a dark yellow color, digestion is impaired, an unpleasant sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach is experienced, the bowels are irregular, the coated tongue, the memory weakened, sometimes a slight cough coldness of the hands and feet, sometimes loss of appetite, and at others unnatural craving for food, dizziness of the head, depressed spirits, feeling of uncertainty, of having left something undone but can't tell what it is. Take *Simmons' Liver Regulator* it will remove all unpleasant feelings and make you well.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—Sudden changes often create the sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections. Take at once *Dr. Wm. Scott's Pine Balsam*, for the cold, cough or irritation at the throat is ever so slight.

DR. W. E. SCOTT, president of the College of Physicians, Montreal, writes: "I have recommended *Lactopeptine Extract of Beef and Bone Tonic* as the best preparation used for Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Fever, Ague, etc." Sold by all druggists.

PIERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel.
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good goods*, sell at *one price* and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MENEELY & COMPANY,
Bell Founders, West Troy, New York.
FIFTY years established. CHURCH BELLS and CHIMES; ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Real Centennial Route!
PAN-HANDLE
AND
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
The Only Line Running Passenger Coaches on to the Grounds of
FAIRMOUNT PARK, at Philadelphia.

MANY HOURS QUICKER than any other route, it being the shortest, and not requiring excessive speed to reach the Centennial Grounds, where the new and handsome Hotels are erected, within ten minutes' walk of the MAIN CENTENNIAL BUILDING. The Pennsylvania Railroad cars stop directly in front of these magnificent and palatial Hotels—a great advantage to visitors who desire to visit the entire NATIONAL JUBILEE.

Three Daily Express Trains from Cincinnati, making close connection, without a single wait or lay-over, with all trains from *New Orleans and the South*. By this route, it must be recollected that from New Orleans, via Louisville, the time between New Orleans and New York is only *Seventy-two Hours and Eleven Minutes*. But one change from New Orleans to New York or Philadelphia, and no change from Cincinnati.

Steel Rails and *Stone Ballast* the entire route, with double and treble tracks, and the best system of railroad telegraphing in the country—which insures perfect safety. The Scenery along the line of the route is historical—combining nature with art, and forming a perfect panorama of the country—blending, as it does, hill and dale, mountains and valley, waterfalls and cascades, mountain rivers and dumb log cabins; in fact, as the European tourists say: "It is the Alpine country of America." All the principal manufacturing towns and State capitals (Columbus, Harrisburg and Trenton) are along this great thoroughfare.

No Other Route Offers Equal Facilities. The traveler, by this route, can breakfast in the Mississippi valley, dine at the capital of Pennsylvania, and take supper at New York. This is wonderful, even in this age of rapid progress; but the PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE is equal to the occasion, as every traveler who knows the difference in routes will soon state.

For full particulars call at the Railroad offices, corner Camp and Common streets, New Orleans.

SIDNEY R. JONES,
General S. W. Agent, Cincinnati.
W. L. CARRIES,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.
W. M. WALLENSTEIN,
General Southern Agent, New Orleans.

Men's Furnishing Goods
AT
B. T. WALSHE'S,
NO. 10 CANAL STREET.

A new and larger stock of goods was received
LAST MONDAY
than has been offered for years past in New Orleans, and at
MUCH LOWER PRICES!
CALL AND SEE
These New Arrivals.
Everything down to a new Gentlemen's shirt and Furnishing Goods Establishment will be in stock. In fact, all.
Entire Fresh Assortment!
Embracing everything now both in DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN Goods, at very low prices.
B. T. WALSHE,
No. 10 Canal Street, New Orleans.

No. 85 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TRUNKS NEATLY COVERED.

Barnett's Iodo-Sarza!

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER KNOWN, is now introduced for the first time in the South, having already been in use in other parts of the country, where its marvelous properties as an

Anti-Miasmatic and Blood-Purifying Preparation

have been fully established. All troubles, emanating from a complete treatise of the qualities of this WONDERFUL MEDICINE can be had from

FREDERICKSON & HARTE,
Sole Agents for the South,
No. 130 Canal street.

The New Louisiana Remedy

FOR Coughs, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Complaints, pronounced by our townsmen to be the most effective Remedy that has ever appeared. Contains NO POISON, and is *harmless*. The pilots and overworked ministers, and others, use it. Nearly ELEVEN PAGES of names of HOME REFERENCES at the Depot, 106 CAMP STREET, New Orleans. Life Pills infallible for Chills, Swamp Fever, etc. Sold by Country Merchants and Druggists.

THOMAS OWEN,
DEALER IN
Fancy and Staple Groceries,
CHOICE TEAS, ETC.
Cor. Dryades & Thalia Sts., New Orleans.
Goods delivered free of charge.

GARDEN DISTRICT ICE DEPOT.
WILLIAM MYERS,
DEALER IN ICE.
No. 138 Harmony Street,
Opposite the Ninth St. Market, Fourth District.
Families supplied. Wholesale or retail, at short notice.

PICNICS! PICNICS!
ORLEANS RAILROAD CO.
By taking the cars of this company passengers going to the Fair Grounds will be at no additional charges to enjoy a pleasant trip to that fashionable place of amusement.
The cars of the company leave their Station as follows: The first train starts at 9 and the cars via Bayou St. John and Magnolia Gardens will engage passengers at the central gate of the Fair Grounds.

PRAYER AND ITS REMARKABLE ANSWERS
A GRAND BOOK FOR AGENTS.
One Agent writes: "I took 10 orders in 3 days." Another took 100 names, based in 4 weeks time. Another (the best thing I ever canvassed for." Rev. L. P. Gompers, D. D., says: "I know of nothing on the subject of prayer which is better adapted to meet the practical wants of christian people." For territory and terms address ANCHOR PUB. CO., 820 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.—A lady, who had suffered for years from deafness and catarrh, was cured by a simple Indian Remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompt her to send the recipe free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address MRS. M. CLARA A. FIDDETT, Jersey City, N. J.

EPILEPSY OR FITS cured by Dr. Ross' Epileptic Remedies. Trial package free. For circulars, evidence of success, etc., address ROSS BROS., Rockford, Ind.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEWING MACHINE SALES
FOR 1875.

	Machines Sold.
The Singer Manuf'g Co.	249,852
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.	103,740
Remington Sewing Machine Co.	25,110
Howe Machine Co., estimated	25,000
Weed Sewing Machine Co.	21,993
Domestic Sewing Machine Co.	21,432
Grover & Baker S. M. Co. (estimated)	15,000
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.	14,522
American B. H., etc., Sewing Machine Co.	14,406
Gold Medal Sewing Machine Co.	14,322
Wilson Sewing Machine Co.	9,508
Victor Sewing Machine Co.	6,103
Florence Sewing Machine Co.	4,502
J. E. Reynoldoff & Co. (Lamb)	1,417
Secor Sewing Machine Co.	1,347
McKay S. M. Association	191

Thus it will be seen that nearly ONE HALF of all of the Sewing Machines sold in the United States in the year 1875, by the fifteen different companies, were of the SINGER patent, which is sufficient evidence of its superiority over all others.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, and ask for club rates. Address

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,
91 CANAL STREET 91
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

TRY THE
CHOICEST NEW
GOSHEN BUTTER
THIS SIDE OF PHILADELPHIA.
This week's shipment is especially fine.
Extra Selection of "Alderney" Dairy, New York.
ALBERT G. PHELPS, Grocer,
Cor. Prytania and Felicity Sts.

WILSON PACKING COMPANY,
CHICAGO.
HERMETICALLY SEALED
COOKED MEATS.
CORNED BEEF.

We have no comments to make in reference to our corned beef, except to call the attention of the trade to the fact that our Fourteen Pound Cans are warranted perfect, and are comparatively cheaper than the old style package. The popular way of handling this article is for the retail dealer to open the can and cut the meat in quantities to suit his customers.

SUGAR CURED HAM.

To meet a demand from the trade which we have had for over a year, we are now packing SUGAR CURED TOBSMOKED HAM, packed in the same style as our other goods. Successful as we may have been with our Cooked Corn Beef, we have no doubt of having more marked success with this article. The package is sightly, and the MEAT IS SIMPLY PERFECTION. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, and you cannot fail to handle this article profitably.

BEEF TONGUE.

We take special pride in offering this article to the trade; it is the "Creme de la Creme" of all our goods. Nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the trade that can compare with it in excellence. Use first by ourselves, and is entirely free from the ROOT OF THE TONGUE, which is really nothing but Corned Beef. Try a case and be satisfied that it is the highest terms to your trade. The goods warrant it.

FRESH BEEF.

This article is excellent for Pot Pies, Stews, Mince Pies and Sandwiches, and is a delicacy for Lunches or the Tea Table.

We have appointed, as our sole agents for the State of Louisiana,

SMITH BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 83, 85, 87 AND 89 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
DR. C. BEARD,
OCULIST,
11 DAUPHINE STREET 11
NEW ORLEANS.
Office hours from 10 to 4.

JOHN S. TWOMEY,
DEALER IN
Fancy and Staple Groceries,
COR. MAGAZINE AND PHILIPPI STS.
Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
EXTRA OLIVE SOAP.
FULL WEIGHT.
For sale by all Grocers.
A. FRENCH, Agent,
38 Common Street, New Orleans.

LATEST NOVELTY IN
PAPER LAP BOARDS.
SIZE, 24x36. PRICE $1.50.
Liberal discount to the trade. Call and see them.
E. C. PALMER & CO.,
Manufacturers,
83 and 85 Camp Street.

POMPANO! POMPANO!
The undersigned have recently received a fresh lot of
POMPANO,
and all kinds of FRESH FISH. For sale at moderate prices at the stalls of
ENGLAND, TAYLOR & CO.,
French Market.

WOOD. COAL. LEHMER.
NO. 831 DRYADES STREET, between Clio and Erato streets. Best quality of Oak, Ash and Pine Sawed and Split Wood at lowest rates. Pittsburg and Anthracite Coal and Charcoal at the lowest market prices. Also agent for Abita Mills Lumber sawed to order at the shortest notice. Orders left at my office, 831 Dryades street, or at 262 Celicique street, will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. SAM. SMITH.

GLASS STAINERS
CUTTERS AND EMBOSSERS.
CHURCH WINDOWS A SPECIALTY.
Estimates and Samples on application.
WM. COULTER & SON
102 & 104 E. 2d St., CINCINNATI, O.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples, worth $1, free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

MEDICAL.

IF YOU FEEL DULL, DROWSY, DEBILITATED, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking **Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.**

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies." 52pte

The Buffalo Lithia Waters.

REMARKABLE relief of GRAVEL, and still more remarkable relief of DYSPEPSIA of thirty years' standing. A person who for five years lived upon Crackers and Tea, eats Bacon, Cabbage and Turnips.

Case of Capt. James Covington, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Halifax county, Va.:

MT. LAUREL, HALIFAX CO., VA.,
February 9, 1876.

Col. T. F. Goode: *Dear Sir*—Some eighteen months ago I was attacked by a very painful affection of the bladder. Under the treatment of two physicians of high standing I grew steadily worse, until my sufferings were beyond description, and I was compelled to resort to morphia almost constantly for relief. I was unable to give any attention to my business, and had despaired of relief from any source, when in September last I was advised to try the Buffalo Lithia Water.

Though within less than a day's ride of the Springs, my condition was such that I was unable to get to them, and consequently sent for the Waters and used it at home. After using it for a few days I was sorely relieved that I could do without the morphia, and continued to improve for some six weeks, when I had an attack of great violence, from which I was relieved by the discharge of a large gravel, since which I have discharged three smaller ones, with but slight pain. I am now able to ride on horseback or to walk at pleasure, and I am now attending regularly to my business affairs. I had been for thirty years a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for the last fifteen years had been throwing up yellow water from my stomach. For two years I had not been able to eat Animal or Vegetable food of any description, and during that period lived upon Crackers and Tea, and other similar articles. In using the Waters for Gravel I was relieved of Dyspepsia.

I now eat Bacon, Cabbage, Turnips, and anything else that I want, without inconvenience. I used the water of Spring No. 2, and believe it to be all that is claimed for it.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES COVINGTON.

Capt. Covington has made a slight change in the foregoing statement since its first publication. It is but one of many similar cases relieved by those Waters. They are for sale in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles at $5 per case, in advance. The Buffalo pamphlet sent to any address.

THOS. F. GOODE, Proprietor,
Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA PALACE.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Crockery, China, Glassware
PLATED WARE, CUTLERY
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
IN THE SOUTHWEST.
Look at our prices and judge for yourselves:

Real French china DINNER SETS, comprising 107 pieces, for	$20 00
TEA SETS of the second quality, 44 pieces	5 50
Gold Band and Decorated TEA SETS	7 50
English Stone China or Granite DINNER SETS, comprising 121 pieces, for	11 50
TEA SETS of the same quality, 44 pieces	3 75
Stone China CHAMBER SETS only	3 50

Flint Glass GOBLETS at 75 cents per dozen. The best SILVER PLATED WARE in the country, and at the Lowest Prices. Also the best CUTLERY made, and at very Low Prices. Our TEA and TABLE SETS are only $3. Every variety of Tin and Wooden Ware can be found at our Emporium store. All goods are carefully packed.

NAVRA & OFFNER,
[120 Canal St. (Corner Buildings).]
New Orleans.

P. L. CUSACHS
HAS REMOVED HIS
DRUG STORE
TO
37 ..... ROYAL STREET 37
Between Bienville and Customhouse, one block from Canal street,
where he will, as heretofore, continue his well-known business at the important line of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, DISTILLERS' DYERS' AND TANNERS' MATERIALS, ETC.

LADIES' HAIR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is now established in his new quarters, the most elegant of their kind in the South, and, having just received the latest styles in FANCY AND JET GOODS, hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

He also manufactures all kinds of HUMAN HAIR GOODS, Braids, Switches, Curls, etc. All kinds of Hair Work repaired. Also a Ladies' and Children's Hair-Dressing, Curling and Cutting Saloon.

Parties from the country ordering will save money by addressing him at either of his stores.

GEO. T. SCHILLING,
149 Canal Street, and
381 Dryades St., New Orleans.

GEORGE STROUD,
Marble and Granite Works,
Nos. 158, 160, 162 and 164 St. Charles Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Every description of Cemetery and Building work executed in the best manner.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT ABSOLUTELY and SPEEDILY CURED. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 157 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Farm, Garden and Household.

The Use of Oxen in Husbandry.

It occurs to us that, among the many systems now proposed for economizing time, labor and means, one of the most important has been entirely overlooked—the use of oxen in husbandry, as substitutes for horses and mules. This was formerly done, and is now often done in the New England States, where oxen were trained to draw the plow and to make long journeys. When young the animals were taught a quick motion, accustomed to the use of the bit, and shod with cloven shoes.

At first thought our suggestion may seem impracticable, but we think that a little examination of the matter will satisfy our farmer friends that we have very cogent reasons for our suggestions. In the first place, the first cost of maintaining horses upon a farm must be at least twice that necessary to keep enough oxen to do the same amount of labor. Horses are a more precarious property, subject to a greater variety of accidents and diseases, and, when past labor, a heavy loss to their owners. Oxen, on the contrary, increase in value till their ninth or tenth year, and the profit from their labor in the meantime amply repays the farmer for the expense incurred in raising and training them. When no longer capable for labor, instead of being a loss to the owner, by death, they are a profit. If, therefore, an ox, fatted for beef at ten years of age, sells for enough to pay for maintaining him to that age, his labor is a clear profit. There are other important considerations to be thought of in this connection:

1. By increasing the number of cattle, addition is made to the quantity of manure made on the farms of the country.

2. There will be an increase in the quantity of beef, pork, cheese, butter, candles and soap for market, by an increase of the cattle, each additional cow enabling a farmer to raise an additional hog. Soap, that would not rot the clothing so much, would also be obtained, instead of the destructive stuff now sold and largely bought, even by the farmers.

3. There would be more hides to tan, leather would be cheaper, and the farmer indirectly benefited in the decreased price of harness, etc., of all descriptions.

4. Horse stock is now very low in value. A farmer cannot make a stallion of every colt he has, and it does not pay him to maintain him for sale. It hardly pays to raise him for his own use. Oxen, however, are always salable. Every part of them is valuable, and, when not needed on the farm, they can be fattened and sold for beef at any age, from ten up.

Such are the thoughts that suggest themselves to us. We leave the matter for the cogitations of those interested in it, and would like to hear from some of our farmer friends on the subject.—*Abiquis, in Farmers' Home Journal.*

A Certain Cure for Rheumatism.

Judging from his articles in the *Wiener Medizinische Presse*, Dr. Franz Zeller is an enthusiast in the administration of caustic ammonia in rheumatism. For several years he had been a sufferer from severe muscular rheumatism in the right shoulder; he had taken all the anti-rheumatic remedies, with but little alleviation, when he began to reason that in rheumatism, as in gout, there may be a uric acid diathesis; he thought the liquor ammonia, on account of its rapid volitilization, would be the remedy most readily absorbed, and the most prompt in action. In almost the same moment in which he took one drop, diluted with water, he felt a complete relief from his pain, which had lasted for ten hours; he was now able to move freely the arm which, an instant before, he could scarcely bear to have touched. The remedy, he claims, has proved a positive cure in all recent cases of muscular rheumatism which have fallen under his observation; he cites numerous cases in which relief, as instantaneous as his own, was experienced. He also observed its effects in several cases of acute articular rheumatism, in two of which six drops sufficed to subdue the pain and swelling within a period of twenty-four hours. In one case of chronic rheumatism of a finger joint, which had lasted over half a year, the simple administration of the ammonia completely dispelled the inflammation and pain within two days. He then discusses the mode of action of his remedy. "If we consider an excessive acidity as the cause of rheumatism, we can scarcely chain, in the cases in which one drop will instantly relieve the pain in recent rheumatism, that one drop was sufficient to counteract the effects of the excess of uric or according to Fuller lactic acid. Nothing remains, therefore, but for us to seek the source of rheumatism in a morbid nervous activity, induced by disturbances of nutrition, and to believe that the ammonia acts as a nervine directly upon the nerves." After the cure of one attack of rheumatism our object should be to put the patient in such a condition as to prevent the recurrence. This, the writer thinks, can be done by building up the general system, and thus diminishing the nervous excitability. *The Clinic.*

DRYING SWEET CORN.—Mrs. L. L. French, of Richfield Springs, sends us a sample of dried sweet corn, and says that with her mode of drying it she never has any difficulty in keeping it until it is eaten up. The corn sent was very dry, and would, evidently keep an indefinite time. The following is the process of drying: The corn is gathered at the most suitable state for boiling, not too old nor too green; a thin slice is taken off all around the outside of the ears with a sharp knife, taking off as little as possible, yet cutting the top off from every kernel. Then with the back of the knife the ears are scraped, taking out all the inside of the kernels, and leaving the skins and hulls on the cobs. The milky mass is then spread on plates, and dried in a quick oven, but not so hot as to scorch it. After it is nearly dried it is put into thin muslin bags and hung up around the stove until thoroughly dry. In order to keep it over summer it is put into muslin bags, and these are covered with paper, pasted (not tied), so that insects cannot get in.—*Country Gentleman.*

FATTENING HOGS.—In regard to the number of times per day hogs should be fed, when put up for fattening, my experience in the matter is this: When hogs are as old as they should be, after putting them in the pen and feeding them somewhat plentifully for six or eight days, they will then bear full feeding, and they should have all that they can eat, and I care not whether it is given in one feed or in five. But about one day in each week I like to feed a little sparingly, so as to let them get a little hungry. Turning hogs into a corn field I consider a wasteful way of feeding. Still I think I have never seen hogs fatten faster than when they were feeding themselves in this manner. I do not think it best to give full feed to hogs at as early an age as some do. Putting them to pasture and giving them some grain to keep thrifty I regard as the best plan until they are twelve to sixteen months old. By this time they have age and constitution to bear being put up and full-fed. In this way they will take on flesh and fatten very fast. When hogs are penned up to be fattened they frequently fail, I think, to get water enough. It is according to my experience that we have to salt and water our stock fat, as well as to feed them fat.—*Correspondent of Cincinnati Gazette.*

PEAS AS A FARM CROP.—The idea has gotten hold on the public mind that it is a good thing, but a costly one. It is true that, when considered simply as a preparation for wheat, without calculating on any immediate return except through the increase of the wheat crop, the outlay of money and labor might form a considerable item; but I am confident that a return much more immediate, and even, if possible, more valuable, may be realized. If farmers would give one field to the pea, to be drilled in with one hundred pounds of superphosphate to the acre, and, after maturity, fed down upon the ground to hogs, the pork realized would more than pay the entire expense of the pea crop, and leave the land almost if not quite in as good a condition as if the entire crop had been turned under, for everything would be left upon the land, except that carried away in the form of fat. I am satisfied that an acre of good peas will make at least one hundred pounds of pork, which will pay all the expense attending the crop twice over.—*Correspondent of Southern Farmer.*

STEWING DRIED PRUNES.—Wash them thoroughly, and let them soak in a little warm water on the back part of the stove for a few hours; then put them into a preserving kettle, with the same liquor—not pouring off the sediment at the bottom. Add a few sticks of cinnamon. Let them stew slowly for an hour, and then add a pint of good cider to every quart of prunes, and then stew for twenty minutes longer, adding sugar to taste; but only a small supply is needed, unless you want them very sweet. Cooked in this way, they make a delicious pie, and are always an excellent dish for the tea table.—*Daisy Eyebright, in Country Gentleman.*

The Los Angeles (Cal.) *Herald* says that at the present rate of increase it is estimated there will be in four years one million stands of bees in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Bernardino counties, which will produce annually one hundred million pounds of honey, worth $20,000,000, which is more than the value of the sugar and molasses crop of Louisiana, Texas and Florida combined.

ITALIAN BEEFSTEAK.—Score a steak transversely with a sharp knife, cutting it through; lay it in a stewpan with a small piece of butter; season it with pepper and salt, and an onion chopped fine. Let it cook three-quarters of an hour in its own gravy, and serve hot.

PREACHING BEFORE THE LORD MAYOR.—Dr. Harris relates that while Dr. Manton was minister at Covent Garden, he was called on to preach before the Lord Mayor and the companies of the city, at St. Paul's. He studied for the occasion an elaborate discourse, and was heard by the most intelligent part of his congregation with great admiration. But as he was returning home in the evening a poor man pulled the sleeve of his gown, and asked if he was the gentleman who had preached before the Lord Mayor in the morning. On the doctor's replying in the affirmative, the man added: "Sir, I came with the hope of getting some good for my soul, but I was greatly disappointed, for I could not understand a great deal of what you said; you were quite above me." The doctor wept and replied: "Friend, if I did not give *you* a sermon, you have given *me* one; and, by the grace of God, I will never again play the fool in preaching before the Lord Mayor in such a manner."

The general cry is against ingratitude, but surely the complaint is misplaced—it should be against vanity. None but direct villains are capable of willful ingratitude; but almost everybody is capable of thinking the bath done more than another deserves, while the other thinks he hath received less than he deserves.—*Pope.*

It has been found that in nearly every civilized country the tree that bears the most fruit for market is the axle-tree.

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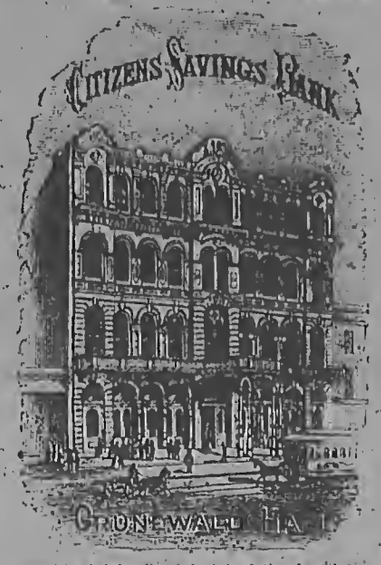

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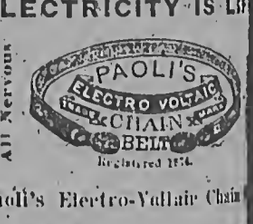

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Scientific.

E MICROSCOPE.—The compound oscope consists of at least two s. These are usually placed one e the other in a tube. Of these s the one that in use is nearest object to be examined is called object glass" or "objective;" the one nearest the eye is called "eye-piece" or "ocular." By arrangement the objective forms agnified picture of the object, this picture is further magnified he ocular. A much greater ifying power by this plan is ned, than with a single lens. ill illustrate with an example. a lens of half an inch focus enables the object to be seen clearly at half an inch from lens. This, we have shown, magnify twenty diameters. Let ocular of the same magnifying r be so placed that the magnified e, formed by the objective, is y seen by it; this will magnify mage thus seen twenty times—is, the picture or image of the formed by the ocular will be y-times twenty, or four hundtimes as large as the object. ere are, however, certain difficulties met with in lenses of high nifying power, arising from the e rounded or curved surfaces of ns. This is overcome, to a large t, in the objective and also in ocular, by using two or three of low magnifying power, but ineed as to produce the same ification as a single lens, and the defects of the single lens. first compound microscope appears to have been invented in 1617, ther an account of an instrument of this kind is published by Dr. at the date named. But so were the difficulties attending instruction of this form of the scope that so late as 1821 M. writes "that opticians regard possible the construction of a compound achromatic microand Dr. Wollaston, one of the skilful men of his day, exat about the same date, the achromatic compound instruwith never rival the single

the magnifying power of lens the number of times an pears larger when viewed lens than when seen with aided eye. The is, perhaps, one which more immediately concerns mankind than magnifying effect of all optical ments, from the simple convex the most powerful microscope. of this obscurity and confusion doubt arises from a neglect proper distinction between and real magnitude. The eye no direct cognizance of the real nitude of objects. It reaches its sions on this point from inferand comparisons, which are attended by calculations not intricate. The proof of this is in the fact that objects that the same visual magnitude not quently differ greatly in real nitude. For example, the sun moon have nearly the same visual parent magnitude, yet the real eter of the sun is more than hundred times that of the moon, diameter of the moon being 2,160, and that of the sun about 0 miles. The magnitude of obs seen with the microscope are nal, not real. The magnifica- an instrument is usually given meters. This is universally ed by microscopists as an exion of the power of an instrument the magnification of an object, as the simplest mode of stating act, ought to cause no confu- Traveling showmen and the rs of cheap magnifying glasses, ever, sometimes practice upon norance of the public by dissing this rule. A microscope example, advertised for "twenty cents that will magnify a *hundred times.*" A small globe of s made by melting the end of ter of this substance in the and two pieces of sheet-lead, responding forth, are perforated hole a little smaller than the e of glass, which is placed on ple in one piece of lead, and the put over it, and the two are ed together with the globe of tween them. By this means nifying power of ten diamay be obtained. But, says the dent, if it magnifies ten times dth, it must also magnify as in length, and, will it not also ify as many times in thickness? erefore gives you its power as ube of its diameter. Many perfall into the error of supposing the excellence of a microscope is ined by its magnifying power. instrument, however, is the which renders the details of an perceptible with the lowest Distinctness of definition, power of rendering all the finements of an object is a quality of far greater ince than mere magnifying . Indeed, without this, simple fying power ceases to be of e since indistinctness in the obseen might lead us into grave as to its real character.—*Northristian Advocate.*

little Idaho three-year-old fell well recently where the water only six inches deep, and remained there some time before he discovered. When he was finally ed his pent-up indignation no bounds. There was crying it, and such a volley of invecupon the heads of neglectful s never before fell from childps. Here is a sample: "You kinefsy in a well wifout nothin like a fo'g? Fy wasan't no fader'n mudder'n doin, I'd do children!"

Scotch preacher being sent to ate one Sabbath at a country , was accommodated at night manse in a very diminutive instead of the usual best bedappropriated to strangers. "Is he bed-room?" he said, startback in amazement. "Deed ir, this is the prophet's chali. e., chamber.) "It maun be e minor prophets, then," was fiet reply.

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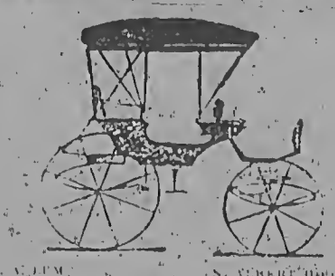

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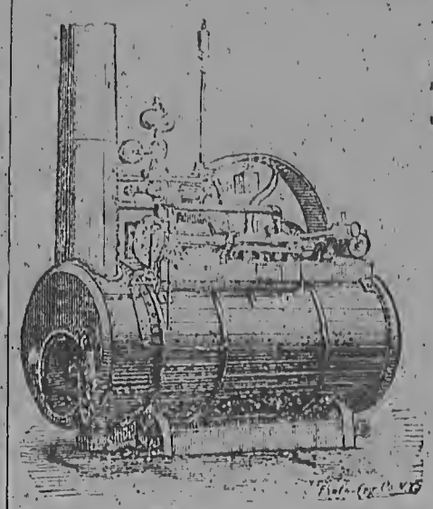

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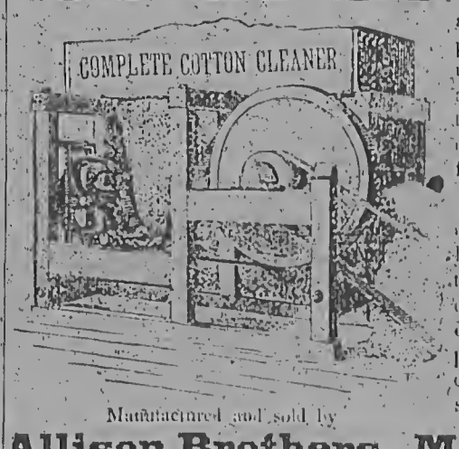

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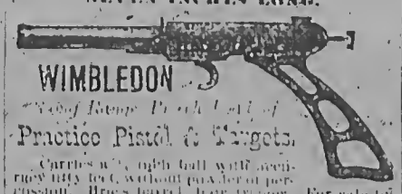

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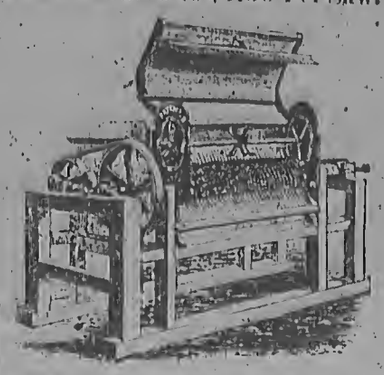

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We are prepared to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Gas-oil Screws, Cane Carriers, Grinding Mills, Grate Bars, Journals, Governors, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat work and every description of Machinery for Sugar Houses, etc.
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IRON AND WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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HANGERS, PULLEYS, COUPLINGS, BELTING, etc. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and price list.
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NEW YORK CITY.

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Established in 1837.
Manufacture and Have for Sale, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings, for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc., Bells, Warranted, Unsurpassed in Tone and Finish, and Prices Low. Send for Circular and Price List.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,
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NEW ORLEANS, LA.
A long acquaintance with the various kinds of
SEWING MACHINES
has induced us to make a specialty in this line. First-class Machines of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Under-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $20. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones. Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments in the country to parties giving references.
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respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adornment or domestic goods for Ladies and Children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies' and Children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.
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Embalming and Disinfecting. Bodies carefully shipped. Carriages and Cabs for hire.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, May 2, 1876.

MONETARY.

The movement in funds, both among bankers, brokers and street lenders, shows an increase in discounts, which is an evidence of confidence in the future; in fact we are no nearer ruined than our Northern and Western friends, and have greater chances of recuperation. Rates of interest unchanged, but firm at 8@9 per cent. per annum for gilt-edged, and 9@10 per cent. for A1 commercial and mortgage paper. Gold, 113@113¼.

There is a better feeling in the stock market, and several descriptions have advanced. Among many sales we notice one of 79 shares of Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company at $93 50, the highest it has ever reached, which shows that the able management of the officers of this well tried company are appreciated. The condition of our banks and insurance companies is a credit to our city.

COTTON.

We make the following extracts from W. C. Watts & Co.'s cotton report of the Liverpool market, dated April 13:

"*The Position, Etc.*—Our market has been depressed this week by the very limited trade demand for cotton on the spot, consequent on the increased quantity being forwarded out of the recent large import, and to the limited business doing in Manchester, in the subsidence of the apprehensions entertained last week of an overflow of the Mississippi rivers; and to increased anxiety growing out of disquieting rumors about the state of political affairs on the Continent. On the other hand, prices have been sustained by a considerable falling off in the receipts at the American ports; by reports of cold, wet and unfavorable weather for planting the new crop; and by the hope that spinners, having reduced their stocks of cotton some 45,000 bales during the past three weeks, will, after the holidays have passed, purchase more freely.

"The stock of cotton held by English spinners we now estimate at 176,000 bales, against 250,000 last year and 216,000 the year before at same date.

"From Bombay we learn that the cholera has broken out in the Dholerah district, and it is reported that the natives have become so alarmed that the crop is likely to be neglected, and much less come forward before the monsoon than heretofore supposed."

Our market has shown great irregularity during the past week. Factors have done all they could to sustain prices, but the dullness of New York and Liverpool compelled them to yield on Saturday to a decline of ⅛c. on all grades except low ordinary. The sales for the week foot up 17,809 bales here, and in New York only 5,115 bales for same time; the market closing quiet at 12 13-16c. for Orleans middling.

The Liverpool market has been quiet and easy, although sales show considerable business doing. The telegraph reports 40,000 bales sold during the week. Middling Orleans, 6¾d., against 5¾d. same date last year.

The following tabular statements show the prices for the past seven days:

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	7¾	8	9	11⅝	12⅛	13
Thursday	7¾	8¼	9⅛	11⅝	12⅛	13⅛
Friday	7¾	8¼	9⅛	11⅝	12⅛	13⅛
Saturday	7¾	8¼	9⅛	11	12	13¼
Monday	7¾	8¼	9⅛	11	12	13¼
Tuesday	7¾	8¼	9⅛	11	12	13¼

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Close—Middlings.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	12	12	12
Thursday	12	12¼	12
Friday	12	12	12
Saturday	12	12	12
Monday	12		12
Tuesday	11¾	11¾	12

COTTON STATEMENT TO MAY 2.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875	bales	9,876
Received from that date to May 2, 1876		1,390,253
Received during past week		8,878
Amount of Gulfings from city ports and speculators	10,447	1,414,509
Total		1,424,387
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to May 2, 1876	1,389,761	
Exported past week	24,814	
Consumed by factory and burned	1,420	1,414,012
Stock on hand and amount not cleared		10,375
Estimated stock on shipboard		3,000
Amount remaining unsold, about		11,375
Stock at all the United States ports		42,000
Receipts at all the ports	30,000	
Receipts last year to date	44,000	
Increase at all the ports	69,000	

SUGAR.—Market very firm; receipts light. We continue quotations of last week, as follows: Fair 8c., fully fair 8½c., prime 8¾@9c., yellow clarified 9@9½c., white 10@10½c. Market firm.

MOLASSES.—With light receipts the market has stiffened. Prices unchanged, as follows: Centrifugals 28@35c., fair 38@40c., prime 42@45c., strictly prime fancy 48c., choice 49@50c.

MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY PRODUCTS.

	From	To
Eggs, ₰ doz		
Creole, good demand	—	—
Alabama demand poor	—	10
Western and country	11	10
Chickens, ₰ doz		
Creole, grown	$1 00	$ —
Creole, half grown	2 00	3 00
Good Louisiana country chickens bring 25 to 50 per dozen less than Creole.		
Wool, ₰ lb.		
Forty	30	35
Fine or merino	1	—
Beeswax, ₰ lb	25	30
Hides, ₰ lb:		
Green salted	7	8
Dry	8	10
Deer skins	25	28

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice corn-fed beeves are in demand at 4½c., ₰ lb. gross.

Fat grass fed beef cattle sell readily at $25@$30 ₰ head. Poor cattle dull at $12@$20 ₰ head.

Fat calves, up to year olds, $7@$12 ₰ head. Poor ones very dull at $5@$6 ₰ head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3@$5 ₰ head. Poor ones unsalable.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$1 00	—
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Plain, and shovel tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Hoes and spades	6 35	11 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	150 00	425 00
B. J. West's corn mill	200 00	—
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	—
Cotton planter	15 00	—
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	135 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	—	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	—
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	—	120 00
Plantation cart	—	55 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₰ lb:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₰ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	11 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₰ bbl:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₰ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	—	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	—	—
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₰ 1,000	—	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 50	—
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	—	—
Glass, ₰ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	—	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 16 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₰ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₰ lb	30	—
Pat. Dryer, ₰ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₰ lb	—	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₰ lb	—	4½
Linseed Oil, ₰ gal	—	70

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₰ lb:		
Western, choice	30	31
Goshen, choice	40	42
Coffee, ₰ lb:		
Rio, fair	18½	19
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	20½	21
Java, choice	—	31
Candles, ₰ lb:		
Star, best brands	—	15½
Chocolate, ₰ lb:		
Cocoa	38	40
Sweet	18	23
Canned Fruits, ₰ doz:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₰ bbl:		
Best, Kyle	2 50	2 65
Cheese, ₰ lb:		
Western factory	14	14½
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in tubs	—	20 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	—	8 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	—	15½
Flour, ₰ bbl:		
Superfine	—	4 25
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 00	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₰ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₰ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₰ quarter box	—	80
Raisins, ₰ half box	—	1 60
Raisins, ₰ whole box	—	2 75
Bananas, ₰ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₰ lb:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingersnaps	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	23	25
Insurance, in cans	—	50
Coal, in barrels, best	17	18
Lard, in barrels best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	—	40
Fair	—	45
Prime to choice	50	55
Golden and Roquet syrups	75	80
Half bbls 5c and kegs 10c more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₰ lb:		
No 2	—	2½
Ordinary	—	4½
Fair	5	5½
Prime to choice	6½	7
Soap, in boxes, ₰ lb:		
Keller's magnolia	—	5
Keller's olive	—	6½
Starch, ₰ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 00	1 05
Sugar, in bbls		
Fair	8¼	8½
Prime	9	9½
Choice	9¼	9¾
Yellow clarified	9¾	10
White clarified	10¼	10½
Crushed	11	11½
Powdered	11½	11¾
Spices, ₰ lb:		
Allspice	—	14
Pepper	—	20
Cloves	—	60
Cinnamon	—	32
Tea, ₰ lb:		
Black Oolong		1 00
Green and imperial		1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₰ lb:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	70	75
Chewing, prime	90	95
Chewing, choice	1 05	1 00
Smoking	90	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₰ bushel		
Yellow, choice	68	70
White, mixed	—	64
Oats, ₰ bushel		
St. Louis to Orleans	45	48
Bran, choice, ₰ 100 lbs	80	90
Hay, ₰ ton:		
Prime timothy	23 00	25 00
Clover	18 00	20 00
Cotton Seed Meal	28 00	30 00
Cow Peas, ₰ bushel	1 60	2 10

PROVISIONS.

Bacon ₰ lbs:		
Breakfast	11	11½
Shoulders	9½	10
Sides, clear rib	12½	12¾
Sides, cover	13½	13¾
Hams, sugar cured	14	14½
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	22 50	23 00
Dry Salted Meats:		
Shoulders	9	9½
Hams	10	10
Clear rib sides	12	12½
Clear sides	—	12½
Lard, ₰ lb:		
Choice, in kegs	—	12
Choice, in tierces	—	11

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	—	10
Jute	—	8
Ties, Arrow, best	—	6
Hoard	—	6½
Twine, hemp	—	15

WOODENWARE AND COOPAGE.

Buckets, ₰ dozen		
Painted, lowcheap	—	1 75
Cedar, brass hoop	4 50	5 25
Tubs, ₰ nest		
Painted, 3 to nest	—	2 50
Cedar, 3 to nest	—	7 00
Brooms, ₰ doz		
Common	2 00	3 00
Choice	3 50	4 75
Rope, ₰ lb:		
Manila, plow lines	—	15
Cotton	—	17
Sisal	—	15

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₰ lb:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	30	34
Calf skins, ₰ dozen	20 00	25 00
Texas, rough, ₰ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₰ ton:		
Stevens's raw bone superphosphate	65 00	—
Stevens's fine ground bone	45 00	—
Cotton Seed:		
100 sacks	12 00	—

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₰ yards:		
Standard brands, 7	—	8
Standard brands, 4-4	—	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₰ yard:		
Choice brands, 7	—	9½
Choice brands, 4-4	10½	11½
Calico, ₰ yard:		
Common brands	—	5½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	8½	9
Ticking, ₰ yard		
Common brands	10	11
Fine	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Light colors	11½	12
Stripes	10	11
Checks	14	18
Denims	12	23

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor mid boots, ₰ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mid boots, ₰ doz	—	30 00
Common brogans, ₰ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₰ doz	15 00	18 50
Russells' brogans, ₰ doz	14 00	19 50

Special Notices.

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THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

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Religious Notices.

MOBILE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—Delegates can buy in Mobile, on the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of May, tickets to Pensacola and return for $7 60; all other stations from Brewton south at the rate of six cents for round-trip tickets to Junction. A boat will be in readiness to take delegates to Milton from Pensacola on the twenty-fifth.

S. H. COX.

SEASHORE CAMP MEETING.—A camp meeting will be held, commencing on Friday, July 14, and continuing from eight to ten days, on the Seashore Camp Ground, situated and fronting directly on the Gulf of Mexico, one mile west of Biloxi, midway between the cities of New Orleans and Mobile, and only distant a few hundred feet from the railroad.

W. H. FOSTER,
President Board of Trustees.

P. HALLEY, Secretary.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS CAMP MEETING.—This meeting is appointed to begin on Wednesday before the first Sunday in August (which is the second day of August) and to continue till Thursday, August 10. Preachers and people are earnestly invited to attend.

H. H. MONTGOMERY, P. E.

THE District Conference for Brandon district, Mississippi Conference, will convene at Newton station, Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, on Thursday, June 29, and will include the first Sunday in July. Bishop Pattie will preside.

The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Robert S. Woodward, of Brandon station.

Pastors will please inform themselves fully as to the condition of their charges, so as to be able to answer the questions published in chapter 2, section 3, page 61 of the Discipline.

We would kindly urge upon all ministers and delegates the importance of attending this Conference.

WILL H. LEITH, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—The Mobile District Conference will convene at Milton, Fla., on Friday, May 26, at nine o'clock A. M. The district stewards will meet at the same time and place.

Preachers in charge will please read section 3, Discipline, page 61, and be ready to report as therein required. To the seventh division of this section we hope to give special prominence.

S. HENNA, P. E.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.

Fort Deposit	June 10, 11
Red Ridge circuit	17, 18
Evergreen	24, 25
Gaylord mission	27
Georgiana	July 1, 2
Rose Hill mission	3
Pulaski Springs	8, 9
Troy (the District Conference)	12 16
Greenville station	22, 23
Union circuit	29, 30
Pine Level	Aug. 5, 6
Rocky Mount	12, 13
Greenville circuit	19, 20.

27 S. P. RICHARDSON, P. E.

MONTGOMERY DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Tuskegee	Apr. 8, 9.
Auburn	15, 16
Opelika	22, 3
Montgomery	29, 30
Loachapoka & Hickory Mount	May 6, 7
Crawford circuit, at Crawford	13, 14
Tallassee circuit, at Tabernacle chapel	20, 21
Tuskegee circuit, at Creek Stand	27, 28
Hurtsville circuit, at Andrew chapel	June 3, 4
Wetumpka	10, 11
Ellmore circuit, at Pleasant Grove	17, 18
Sabine circuit, at Chapel Hill	24, 25
Notasulga Circuit, at Sardis	July 1, 2

29 M. S. ANDREWS, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

HOMER DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Minden, at Flat Lick	Apr. 22, 23
Dodson, at Harmonia chapel	29, 30
Haynesville, at Gray's section House	May 6, 7
Homer, at Tulip	13, 14
Arcadia, at Salem	20, 21
Farmerville, at Farmerville	27, 28
Downsville, at Falkville	June 3, 4
Vernon, at Vernon	10, 11
Sparta, at Castor	24, 25
Lewisville, at Rochester	July 1, 2
Indian Village, at Pleasant Grove	8, 9

JOHN A. MILLER, P. E.

OPELOUSAS DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Grand Chenier	Apr. 29, 30
Dry Creek	May 6, 7
Abbeville	13, 14
New Iberia	20, 21
Bellevieux	June 3, 4
Franklin	10, 11
Morgan City	July 22, 23
Washington	29, 30
Thibodeaux	Aug. 5, 6
Opelousas	12, 13

27 J. E. COOK, P. E.

SHREVEPORT DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Shreveport	Apr. 22, 23
Caddo Circuit, at Belle Bower	29, 30
Mansfield, at Keachie	May 6, 7
Mooringsport, at Mount Zion	13, 14
Minden, at Cedar and Wednesday	16, 17
Pleasant Hill, at Pleasant Hill	20, 21
Amoons, at Pine Island	27, 28
Natchitoches station (Wednesday	31
Natchitoches circuit, at Pine Grove	June 3, 4
Webster, at Mount Zion	10, 11
Springville, at Walnut Hill	17, 18
South Bossier, at Bellevieux	24, 25
North Bossier, at Red River church	July 1, 2

The District Conference will be held at Red River church, embracing July 4 and 2 commencing Thursday before.

30 JOEL T. DAVIS, P. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST ISSUED.

OUR NEW

CHURCH RECORD.

THE most complete Historical and Statistical REGISTER ever issued, comprising a General Index, Alphabetical Register for Church Members, Register of Official Members, of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, Register of Annual, Quarterly and Church Conference Dates, Tables for Church Collections, and an Annual Summary of the Yearly Work, and Condition of the Church.

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Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$1 00 will buy a White Oradite TEA SET of 44 pieces.

6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

15 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerra (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	6 Meat Dishes.

25 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.

1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

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Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice), 100 pieces $20.

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ARRIVE.

Express	11.00 P. M.
Mail	12.15 A. M.
Accommodation (on Monday)	1.30 A. M.

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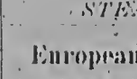

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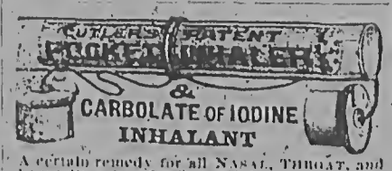

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The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1876. NO. 19.

SPRING.

who from some dreary mountain watches o'er
the dusky deep,
r the coming of the first-God, rising from his
ose the darkness slowly riven, and a line of sil-
very gray,
inter—gleam—then change, and scatter all the
heavens with golden spray;
se the bidden verge of waters, ever murm'ring
through the night,
pre around the dim horizon one great arc of
rifting light—
ilfe and a hundred ensigns, in the orient far
unfurled,
ward comes the central Sovereign, the sustainer
of the world.

throughout the winter weary I have waited
through the night,
d have seen the dead earth tremble into music,
warmth and light;
en the barren hawthorne ridges, brake and
bramble, bush and tree,
and the sunny lanes with verdure, skirt with
living green the lea;
n the furrows of the corn field fringed with
hands of emerald bloom;
the harebell hails a splendor spread cerulean
through the gloom;
the streamlets quiver into motion, into
light,
chards imperfect with blossom, meadows gar-
landed with white.

grume rises from the woodlands, fragrance floats
along the meads;
ar over the dark sings high, the brush a grate-
ful nest prepares—
a voice awakes the heavens, and a bob-o-
Stakes the hills.
to low, delicious breathing each enchanted
valley fills;
es of cloud look southward, waves of gold are
backward blown,
glow hills are lightly falling from an azure-
belted zone;
the flower, Imperial goddess—Spring her vir-
gin triumphs won—
a garden by meet the bridegroom she advances
to the sun.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—On Sun-
day evening the Chinese quarter in
Antioch, near the mouth
the San Joaquin river, was burned.
Chinese had been previously
ered to leave, town by the whites,
most of them obeyed the order.
se who remained, till the fire
ke out were not molested. All
houses were burned except two,
ich were removed this morning.
personal violence was offered the
inese, though the excitement was
at, and a large crowd gathered to
ness the destruction of their habi-
tions.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3.—The Dem-
ats carried the city by four thou-
and majority, and elected eleven of
teen councilmen.
After minor disturbances during
day, a serious fight occurred, last-
twenty minutes. Pistols, bricks
clubs were freely used. One
gro was killed and two probably
rtally wounded.
Many are eight wounded at the
egal Institute, and several whites
blacks were taken to their
mes.

HARTFORD, May 3.—The Connecti-
Legislature organized with H.
Walter as speaker. Gov. Ingers-
was inaugurated with the usual
remonies.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Mexican ad-
vices state that the prisoners in the
fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa, Vera
Cruz, revolted on the night of the
eighth of April. The small
garrison was nearly overpowered,
but the revolt was finally subdued.
The leaders were shot.
All American and other foreign resi-
dents favor the revolution, hoping
that some likely occurrence may re-
sult in annexation to the United
States. They say there are strong
hopes of a dissolution of the govern-
ment. Its best generals are dissatis-
fied. The campaign thus far has
been a failure.
The minister of war blames the
President for meddling with milita-
ry affairs. Money is scarce and
prices of provisions are rising.
President Lerdo is firm—by no
means disposed to decline re-election.
He says that to yield would be to
fall in the constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The Dem-
ocratic State Senate committee is in session
at Sacramento on the Chinese ques-
tion. O'Neil, a policeman, testifies
that selling a Chinese woman for $150,
to dissatisfied with the purchase,
sold. He had been informed
Chinese attended mission schools
learn English, who laughed at the
idea of becoming Christians. A Chi-
nese interpreter testified that two
Chinese were killed for testifying in
court, and a reward was out for the
life of the witness.
District Attorney Jones gave evi-
dence as to how the Chinese com-
mit false felonies, abduct women, and
practice their other practices.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Len
Sam, a Christianized Chinese testi-
fied before the State Senate com-
mittee that it was practically im-
possible to convert a grown China-
man to Christianity, though the ex-
periment was sometimes successful
with boys. He said the condition of
Chinese women was horrible.
They were sold and bought like cat-
tle, tortured, and sometimes
killed while attempting to escape.
Both the whites and Chinese of the
lower class here desire immigration
stopped. The whole thing can be
done in a friendly way. The Chi-
nese government would readily con-
sent, but could not do it themselves.
There are eighteen provinces, and
nearly every province is in rebellion.
Christianity is not advanced by
Chinese immigration; but if stopped
something might be done with those
already here. He corroborated the
evidence of the manner in which se-
cret Chinese tribunals put a price on
the lives of those offending against
their laws.
Matthew Kucker, chief of police,
characterizes the Chinese population,
as almost without exception, as thieves,
liars and perjurers.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The Method-
ist Conference resumed the discus-
sion of the resolution about transfer-
ring the Indian Bureau.
Judge Lawrence, a member of
Congress from Ohio, and a delegate
in the Conference, sketched the his-
tory of the Indian service, and held
that the present policy had put an
end to Indian wars, and elevated
the condition of the Indians. Now
it was proposed by the dominant
party in the House of Representa-
tives to abandon this policy of peace,
civilization and Christianity.
The dominant party in the House
care very little about their civiliza-
tion or Christianity. Neither was
material to its success. If this Gen-
eral Conference, representing a mill-
ion and a half of people, shall send
a committee of five to the Senate, its
voice would be heard and respected,
and the bill would not pass, for there
was some regard for Christianity
and civilization at that end of the
capitol. The President was not a
Methodist himself, but his wife was,
and she could appeal to him in behalf
of the peace policy which he had in-
augurated.
Judge Cooley, of Iowa, and Gen.
Clinton B. Fiske, of the St. Louis
Conference, expressed regret that
political issues or personal references
should have been made, which was
also the unmistakable sentiment of
the Conference. The resolutions
were then referred to a special com-
mittee of five.
Albert S. Hunt submitted the re-
port of a fraternal delegation to the
Conference of the Methodist Church
South, assembled at Louisville in
May, 1874, detailing the events of
their visit and reception by that body
which was of the most kind and
Christian character.
The report concludes: "Thus ter-
minated our services as your repre-
sentatives to the General Conference
of the Methodist Episcopal Church
South. It was our aim to discharge
the high trust committed to us in
truth and in love. There is reason
to anticipate the presence among us
at an early day of distinguished rep-
resentatives of the Methodist Epis-
copal Church South, who have been
appointed to respond to our greeting.
May great grace rest upon each of
them. Especially would we com-
mend to the tender protection of our
heavenly Father the venerable patri-
arch in Mahoffsin, the Rev. Lovick
Pierce, D. D., who is the chairman
of their delegation.
"We hope for the speedy coming
of the time when our intercourse
with this sister church shall be ut-
terly free from unchristian strife;
when the love of him who died for
us, working mightily in all our
hearts, shall prove the solvent of all
our misunderstandings; when, as
the offspring of a common Methodis-
tic parentage, we shall bend all our
energies in our concordant effort to
conquer the world for Christ.

ALBERT S. HUNT,
CHAS. A. FOWLER,
CLINTON B. FISKE."

BALTIMORE, May 6.—In the Meth-
odist Conference the hour for receiv-
ing fraternal messages from the Brit-
ish Wesleyan Conference having ar-
rived, Rev. H. Foss, of New York,
introduced Rev. W. B. Pope, profes-
sor of theology in Didsbury College,
Manchester, England, and Rev. P.
Newman introduced Rev. Jonathan
Harrison Rigg, president of West-
minster Training College, London,
the colleague of Prof. Pope.
The entire Conference rose on the
introduction of the messengers. The
answer of the British Conference of
1875 to the address of the General
Conference held in Brooklyn, in 1872,
was presented by the messengers and
read by the secretary. The answer is
one of cordial, fraternal greeting and
encouragement, succinctly review-
ing the great work of the church, its
steady progress and rapid increase
in both hemispheres.
Prof. Pope then addressed the Con-
ference. His address was able and
eloquent, eliciting frequent outbursts
of applause from the Conference and
vast assembly. Referring to the Cen-
tennial as common to the nation and
Methodism in the United States,
he said: "You and we are alike gen-
erous and Christian enough to rejoice
together in the great event which a
hundred years ago displayed the
hand of Providence in making you
an independent people, great in your-
selves and strong in the prophecy
of larger greatness.
"We know full well that no act of
independence can make you, in the
deepest sense, independent of Eng-
land. We hold you by an indis-
soluble bond; the blood in your
veins beats time to the pulsation of
our hearts, and ours beats time to
yours; but, after all, your Centen-
nial, as has been fully shown, is a
religious festival. At the foot of the
heavenly throne you are bent on
superadding to your national and
civil rejoicing a great tribute to him
who took up your national inde-
pendence into his counsel for the
government of the world.
"May he accept your tribute and
sanctify your national year to the in-
crease of grace in your hearts, house-
holds, ministry and common work."
Rev. Dr. Rigg followed in an in-
teresting and able speech, after
which the Conference adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Advices
from Sydney report a severe earth-
quake on March 20 in South Aus-
tralia and April 11 in New Zealand.
Some buildings were damaged. In
the former, loss of life is reported.

PITTSBURG, May 6.—Don Pedro,
who passed through the city at an
early hour this morning on his way
to the oil regions, returned this after-
noon, arriving here at half-past three,
and after brief visits to Mumelpal
Hall, St. Paul's cathedral, the Weste-
rn Penitentiary, and large iron and
glass manufactories of the south side,
left on the fast line for Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, May 7.—A terrible rain
storm, with a rotating tornado, visit-
ed this city on the south and north
sides, damaged most of the Michigan
Southern depot, unroofed Grace
church, etc. The steeple, one hund-
red and seventy-five feet high, fell.
The choir was practicing, but were
unhurt. Wabash Avenue Methodist
church spire was broken off, and the
County Hospital unroofed. The pa-
tients were safely removed. A mass-
ive fog bell at the Crib and a newly-
erected tower were swept into the
lake. Docks and carriages were
wrecked on the streets. The Palmer
and Gardner houses are said to be
badly damaged. Shipping is much
damaged. The storm lasted but a
few minutes. The loss is estimated
at a quarter of a million.

LEAVENWORTH, May 7.—During
the terrific storm here the carpet
factory, with machinery, valued at
$50,000, was destroyed. The roof of
the Odd Fellows' Hall, the largest
building in the city, was torn off and
the interior ruined. Many houses,
large and small, were unroofed. The
line of the tornado was directly
through the heart of the city, from
west to east.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, May 3.—Congress, by a
vote of 226 to 3, rejected the amend-
ment proposed by moderates against
the religious toleration clause.
The amendment rejected by 226 to
3 was that in favor of religious
unity, favored by Senor Alborez.

ROME, May 5.—King Alfonso has
written another letter, assuring the
Pope that Spain is Catholic; con-
sequently the Catholics need appre-
hend nothing from the application
of the clause in the new constitution
upon religious liberty. Moreover,
the clause in question does not con-
travene the spirit of the concordat of
1851.

HAVANA, May 7.—The English
mail steamer has arrived from Vera
Cruz, bringing advices from the City
of Mexico to April 30. Thirteen
States of the Mexican confederation
are in absolute peace and loyal to the
government. The others are dis-
turbed by scattered bands of revolu-
tionists.
In Vera Cruz, Oaxaca and La
Puebla the situation is desperate.
Large bands also trouble the peace
of Hidalgo, Mexico and Morelia.
Personal hostility to President Lerdo
at the capital is strong. Fifty-two
hundred stand of improved arms
and a good deal of ammunition
from the United States have arrived
at the capital from Vera Cruz.
Congress, by a vote of 35 to 30,
voted to adjourn until one month
after the next presidential inaugura-
tion. Thus granted the President
extraordinary powers for the conduct
of the war, etc.
Diaz has marched into the interior
and is at San Luis Potosi. He estab-
lished a provisional government for
the State of Tamaulipas.
The government is very active,
and is organizing a large force in the
interior under Gen. Escobedo for a
march to the frontier. The campaign
on Oaxaca has apparently been
abandoned. Gens. Ogazon and Ca-
vella are in the State of Vera Cruz,
operating on the line of the railroad.
The bridges which the insurgents
have so far destroyed on the railroads
were built of wood. The great iron
bridges are threatened if the com-
pany attempts to run trains. The
road is now guarded from Vera Cruz
to Orizaba, and travel has been
partially resumed.
Three thousand insurgents have
invaded the State of Hidalgo, and at
last accounts were on the point of
attacking Puebla.
The revolutionists at Mazatlan
have captured two vessels loaded
with ammunition—a heavy loss to
the government. There was a severe
shock of earthquake in Guadalajara
on April 12. A religious riot has
taken place in Queretaro. Bete Max-
well Phillips, of the Presbyterian
mission, was badly wounded.

From the Work.

MR. EDITOR: The Mississippi Con-
ference, which convened in Canton,
December 15, appointed me as a mis-
sionary to a work about twenty-five
or thirty miles from here, lying
partly in Leake and partly in Attala
county. Soon after Conference I re-
paired to the work. I have had large
and attentive audiences at all my
appointments, and the people seem
to be hungry for the bread of life. I
pray that God may visit these peo-
ple, and that not only much good
will be done in the name of Jesus,
but that the desert may be made to
blossom as the rose. I find many
out of the ark of safety—many who
perhaps, like those in St. John's
time, had a name and are dead—
many who are not avowedly for
Christ, and consequently are still
must needs be against him. I find
those who are members of no church,
and yet are very clever citizens;
while there are deists, athrists and
infidels in practice. I have had
many trials and dark moments, but
through them all the Lord has
brought me by his grace. Thank
God, his grace is sufficient for us!
Yours in the lands of the gospel,

JOSEPH Q. HICKS.

CANTON, MISS., May 2, 1876.

The philosophy which a nation re-
ceives rules its religion, poetry, poli-
ties, arts, trades and whole history.

J. S. Patterson, of Erie county,
Ohio, after travelling extensively in
the South, writes as follows to the
Cultivator and Country Gentleman:

Both Georgia and Alabama are ex-
tending inducements to Northern
people to come in with their capital
and energy and locate. But all the
southern portions of these States are
so unlike the North in soil and cli-
mate that Northern people would do
well to study the situation thoroughly
before they invest. People who want
the extreme of mildness in climate
afforded in the United States may go
to Florida. Those will do best in
Florida who have plenty of money.
Oranges are the rage, but it takes a
long time to get oranges, and it costs
immensely to nurse a grove into
bearing. Orange-growing is only an
experiment. Nobody knows for cer-
tain just the kind of soil to plant
them in; and what is unfortunate in
Florida, where the best soil is, it is
unhealthy; and where it is healthy
the soil will not produce anything
without fertilization. This is not
stated in the newspapers as far as I
know, but after more than four hund-
red miles of travel in Florida we con-
cluded that sweet potatoes are the
"chief production"—that is in the
sense of being most easily and most
generally grown. We should not
know how to get a living on Florida
soil—such a living as a Northern
farmer would want. Florida will do
to spend the winter in, if you get in
a healthy place; it may do well for
some to live in; but in either case it
will take money.
I may say in a general way that
the South is no place for a poor man
to move to. The South is full of poor
people now, and it will not help the
matter for more to go there. The
scale of prices for farm labor tells the
story. Ohio, $15 to $20 per month;
Kentucky, $12 to $15; Tennessee, $10
to $12; southern Alabama, $8 to $10;
Florida, $6 to $8. A man who goes
South should go to employ him-
self and others. With $5,000 at com-
mand, if he is careful to find the
right place to invest his money, he
may do well in the middle belt of the
South. He will hardly keep out of
the hands of land agents, of which
the South is full, but he wants to
give his book and should take time
to study the situation well for him-
self.
Let no Northern man be deterred
from going South by the partisan hue
and cry of Southern hate and intoler-
ance toward Yankees. This is one
of the devil's own slanders. Nothing
promises so much immediate aid to
the depressed South as the influx of
Northern energy and Northern capi-
tal. This is perfectly understood and
freely acknowledged. Every intel-
gent person you meet, and all the
leading journals in the South, are
vieing with one another, each in his
special way, to encourage immigra-
tion. They do not want Northern
politicians to come down there and
run their State and municipal gov-
ernments, but they do want work-
ing and business men from the North to
settle among them. All such are sure
of a cordial welcome. I am quite
inclined to think that farmers may
do better to go South than to go West;
hence I send this brief statement,
founded on personal observation. No
one has employed the writer to say
or not to say anything whatever con-
cerning the South or its people, and
he has not the slightest interest ex-
cept that of having the facts known.

This from Dr. Holland, in the May
Scribner, is well and truly said, con-
cerning the influence of the Presi-
dent:

"Now if any man has observed the
influence of the head men of a cor-
poration, he will understand and ap-
preciate what we are about to say in
regard to the influence of a Presi-
dent in molding to himself the men
around him. As is the president of
a railroad, so is every officer and em-
ployé, by rule. The loose or the
sound morals begin at the top, and
run down through the whole. As is
the editor-in-chief of a great news-
paper, so are the subordinates. Men
who stand at the head of great or-
ganizations, or great interests bring
around them naturally men of their
own kind, who take their tone in re-
gard, and their tone in character and
motive, from them. Like master,
like man—an old proverb, based upon
old and mature observation. Now
it is just as impossible to have a high-
toned administration, with a low-
toned President, as it is to have a
high toned household with a traitor
at its head. The thing is unnatural
and impossible. In the next presi-
dential election the people really de-
sire, we believe, to vote for and elect
a gentleman and a statesman—a man
who will associate himself in govern-
ment only with gentlemen and states-
men, and who will send only such to
represent the government abroad.
The political and social tone at Wash-
ington is disgustingly low. It does
not represent the people of America.
It represents the party politicians of
America, and them only. They are
our bane and our disgrace; and if
they are permitted to hold their in-
fluence through another administra-
tion we shall have ourselves to blame."

The government of Madagascar is
compelled by treaty stipulations to
admit French spirits; but since the
Queen renounced idolatry, six years
ago, it levies its duties in kind on
these imports, and then *publicly de-
stroys this tenth part by emptying the
barrels into the ocean.* Here, cer-
tainly, is a conscience that would do
honor to a Christian government
anywhere.—*Methodist.*

The Awakening.

Our columns and those of our
evangelical cotemporaries, says the
Christian Intelligencer, have never
been laden with better tidings from
the churches than during the last
few weeks. The average number of
additions to the fellowship is large,
and they comprise persons of all
ages and conditions, married and
single, parents and children, old,
middle-aged and youth.
"One very suggestive fact is that
the greater number of these revivals
is reported from country and village
churches. A few of the city congre-
gations have been highly favored,
and there have been successful union
services in some great centers. But
we are yet to know how far these
have overflowed into the surround-
ing churches. The results of the
Moody and Sankey meetings in
Philadelphia were much larger than
of those held in Brooklyn. In New
York it is too soon even to estimate
the effect in the local churches, for
this depends much upon the way in
which those great central meetings
are to be followed up by pastoral
care, and by the union meetings at
the Young Men's Christian Associa-
tion Hall and elsewhere. But from
that powerful center there have flowed
forth countless, little streamlets
into the region round about the city
and far beyond. The country dis-
tricts have been free of many of those
diverting indulgences which mock the
name of religion in our American
cities. Attention is there concen-
trated upon religious services, and
there are neither theaters nor opera-
nor concerts, lectures and exhibi-
tions, nor the relentless pressure
of business rivalries and troubles,
against which all city churches wage
an incessant conflict.
Taking the statements which have
been published to this date as fair
indications of the state of religion, it
is probable that the ecclesiastical re-
ports of this spring and summer will
be notable for unusual ingatherings.

JUDGE HILTON.—The *Nation* gives
the following account of Judge Hil-
ton, the man who has suddenly
fallen heir to A. T. Stewart's vast
property: "Judge Hilton's character
as a public benefactor is therefore of
some interest to the public; and it
may be worth while to recall the fact
that some years ago there was living
in this city composed of four gentle-
men—Tweed, Sweeny, Hall and Con-
nolly; that one of these, Peter B.
Sweeny, was put at the head of a
body called the Park Commission,
and that associated with him was
our Judge Hilton. The new board
went to work to benefit the public.
They lopped off and cast away the
boughs from the trees in the park
where they were most necessary;
they allowed quack medicine adver-
tisements to be painted on the rocks,
and, to crap the climax, the old Park
Commission having employed a skill-
ed zoologist by the name of Water-
house Hawkins to restore some fos-
sils of extinct species of animals, they
dismissed Mr. Hawkins, while Judge
Hilton issued an ukase to have the
models carted away and buried, and
to have the molds and sketch-models
destroyed, on the ground that a
naturalist might better employ his
time than in wasting it over dead
animals. In fact they committed
themselves like vandals and public
enemies. We sincerely trust that
Judge Hilton will devote his sud-
denly-acquired wealth to private
enterprise. Prayers against his at-
tempting to do anything for the pub-
lic with it might well be offered up
by the churches."

AN ALARMING PREDICTION.—Prof.
Tice makes a specialty of the weath-
er, and it may embolden the hearts of
umbrella manufacturers to know
that on his authority we are to have
a wet summer. He envelopes in a
wet blanket all the hopes and aspira-
tions of the world for partakers in
centennial festivities by announcing
that arrangements have been com-
pleted for a supply of the heaviest
rains, tornadoes, etc., from the first
of July to the seventh, about the day
when people will have settled back
upon the cares and toils of another
hundred years; after which the
weather is to suddenly clear up, and
the sun, and probably the moon,
will shine. The calm will, however,
be of short duration, for from the
twelfth of July there will be rain,
with severe storms, interspersed with
occasional spells of fine weather, to
the end of the month. The professor
might kindly postpone the stormy
spell until after the fourth. One is
inclined to ask whether his hurri-
canes and tornadoes are advertised
to run strictly on schedule time.—
Our Home Journal.

DEATH OF MR. E. F. SCHMIDT.—
We are pained to chronicle the death
of Mr. E. F. Schmidt, president of
the Howard Association, of New Or-
leans, and for the past forty-four
years a resident of this city.
A native of Stockholm, Sweden,
he came to Louisiana quite young,
and by his intelligence, industry and
strict attention to business he soon
became a favorite among those with
whom he came in contact.
Mr. Schmidt was one of the found-
ers of the Howard Association, of
New Orleans, of which he has been
president for the last ten years. Dur-
ing the epidemic of 1873 he, with
other gentlemen of this city, repaired
to Shreveport, and at the risk of his
own life rendered many loyal noble
services to the poor and suffering
people of that place.—*Picayune.*

The first chiropodist in English
history—William the Corn-curer.

Letter from East Tennessee.

MR. EDITOR: As you have no
regular correspondent from this part
of our widely-extended Zion, per-
haps a few items again for your
columns may not be unacceptable to
the thousands of your readers. I am
glad to be able to state that in this
(the Holston) Conference we are still
making inroads on the great "pow-
ers of darkness" and pushing on the
battle. As evidence of this, I will
here give a short report of one of the
presiding elders, Rev. G. W. Miles,
on the Wytheville district. He says,
under date of April 15: "I have just
completed my second round on the
Wytheville district, and am happy
to report all the preachers of the
district, traveling and local, at their
posts, and laboring with wonderful
results in the interests of the Redeem-
er's kingdom. Never have I witness-
ed grander displays of divine power
in the conversion of sinners. Every
charge in the district shares in this
glorious work. The reports to date
show *fourteen hundred and thirty-
two* conversions in the district since
the fifteenth of November last."
I see that on one small circuit (the
Elk Creek, in Grayson county, Va.,)
served by Rev. S. D. Gaines, they
report over four hundred conversions
in a little more than two months.
In fact a revival spirit seems to be
sweeping over our Conference. But
I am sad to have to report the death
of one of our leading ministers, Rev.
J. W. Dickey, an ex-presiding elder,
and treasurer of our missionary
board, whose presence among us
will be greatly missed. But his exit
was triumphant. We ought to be
thankful that the saying is true:
that Methodist people die well.
Dear doctor, can you not come to
our grand mountain country of east
Tennessee, and spend a few weeks
this summer? In the bounds of my
work (Rutledge circuit) is the cele-
brated Tates' springs, largely attend-
ed every season from all over the
Southern States, and the water of
which is shipped to many places
south, the medical qualities of which
are said to be unsurpassed. Then a
little above us—near Johnson City—
is the Austin spring, and where also
"Austin's Liver Regulator" is man-
ufactured, which is performing some
wonderful cures. Come, doctor, and
we will give you a hearty welcome;
and if you bring Rev. John Mathews
and others with you we will not ob-
ject. As to the healthfulness of our
climate, and the great physical
benefit to be derived, we refer you to
Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall.
The spring with us is late and
backward, but we think we will
have some peaches and an abundant
apple crop, and the wheat prospect
is fine. Praise God, from whom all
blessings flow! Yours,

H. P. WARGIN.

MORRISTOWN, TENN., May 3, 1876.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Many
thanks to Bro. Waugh for his kind
invitation. It is really tempting. It
is aggravating to have such a land
of promise spread out before us, and
at the same time feeling that it can-
not be entered.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT CONFER-
ENCE.—The Conference will meet at
the Carondelet Street church on
Thursday night, May 11, at half-past
seven o'clock. The subsequent hours
of meeting will be determined by the
Conference. On Friday night, at
half-past seven o'clock, there will be
a district love-feast. The Sunday
school anniversary will be held on
Sunday, May 14, at four o'clock P.
M., at the Carondelet Street church.

J. B. WALKER, P. E.

The Hippodrome meetings, says
the *Methodist*, have been of very
great service to personal and practical
religion; not in the usual and ex-
pected way, for there have been few
conversions, but in a quite uncom-
mon and unlooked-for direction. In
short, they have rendered revival
efforts respectable in the eyes of mul-
titudes of city people. That result
may be worth nothing, or it may be
worth a great deal. If the new re-
spect of people who wear good clothes
and are tolerably intelligent pagans
for religion in earnest should be used
by the churches, the well dressed
area heathen of the metropolis might
be brought under Christian influ-
ence; and nothing that can be done
is so well worth doing in New York.
The poor people are mostly Catho-
lics; the classes mostly in need of
religious enlightenment are respecta-
ble people who never go to church,
and are as ignorant of Christianity as
the Digger Indians.

Simkins has found that the pleas-
antest way to take cod-liver oil is to
fatten pigeons with it, and then eat
the pigeons.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1876.

Alabama Conference.

REMINISCENCES.

Having noticed those who are superannuated, attention will be called to the members who were in the Conference twenty-five years ago, and who are now on the effective list.

Anthony S. Dickinson was admitted on trial into the Mississippi Conference in November, 1830, and at the division of that body into the Mississippi and Alabama Conferences he fell into the latter, and at the first session thereof was received into full connection. He has been a member ever since, except one year that he was local; but he located at one session and was readmitted at the next. He is now the only living member who was in it at its organization. Forty-five years, less one that he was local, he has been a traveling preacher. All the time, except two years—one he was supernumerary and the other superannuated—his name stands on the effective list. For a number of years he traversed the large territory of the Conference in serving the church. His first year was on the Chickasawha circuit, in Mississippi—J. A. Cotten in charge. The second was Columbus and Marion—N. Hopkins, preacher in charge. His third was Blount, at that time a heavy, hard work, admirably adapted to test the loyalty of a young itinerant. The fourth year he was on the Escambia mission, on the line of Florida and near the gulf coast—a work to tax the devotion and fidelity of a preacher. Thence on his labors have been in the southern portion of the Conference, extending from the Tombigbee river on the west to near the Chattahoochee on the east, and down into the State of Florida. Seven years of the time he was presiding elder on the Camden and Lowndesboro districts. One year of his ministry he preached to the colored people. By study Bro. Dickinson became well acquainted with the doctrines of the church, and preached them with ability and success. While in the presiding eldership, like some of our eminent masters the Israel used to do, he took occasion to set forth Methodist views of infant baptism, and the mode of that ordinance. The writer was Bro. Dickinson's presiding elder for four years, and appreciates him for his devotion to our theology, and esteems him for long service in the work of the ministry. But few men spend over forty years in the active duties of the itinerancy. Our brother is now filling his fourth year on the Troy circuit. His home is in the bounds of this charge, at Brundidge, Pike county, Ala.

Walter H. McDaniel entered the Alabama Conference in December, 1831, and has been for forty-one years in the traveling connection. The most of the time his name stands among the effective workers. A few years he has held the supernumerary and superannuated relation. His labors have extended very nearly over the whole extent of the Conference territory. Autauga, Blount, Monticello, Pike, Marengo, Marion, Prairie Creek, Calhaba, Cedar Creek, Centenary, Summerfield, Erie, Glenville, Uniontown, Pleasant Hill, Perryville, Randolph, Brush Creek and Clinton circuits, Cedar Bluff, Calhaba and East Selma stations, and Talladega district, have all enjoyed the benefit of his ministerial labors. He also served the colored missionary work in the canebrake country a few years. Bro. McDaniel is a man of superior mental vigor, and had the advantage of collegiate training before entering the ministry, and by extensive and varied reading he soon became a preacher of great strength and power. The doctrines of Wesleyan theology are well understood by him, and he has the courage and manliness to preach them in all his fields of labor. He not only advocates the doctrines embraced and indorsed by him, but feels the force of his ordination vows to "be ready with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to the word of God." Views of the atonement contrary to the Wesleyan teaching thereof are unsparingly rebuked. In his defenses of Methodist theology and polity he frequently becomes aggressive, and makes sad havoc among those whose opinions are antagonistic to the faith he feels himself obligated to maintain and propagate. His polemic power is not of the ordinary kind. Cogent reasoning and sarcasm are used in it vigorously. When errors and false views are swept away he rises to the full necessity of a messenger of the tidings of salvation, and becomes an earnest and eloquent herald of the cross. Many are led to embrace the truth as it is in Jesus, and others are confirmed in the faith. He was a delegate from his Conference to the General Conference which convened in Columbus, Ga., in May, 1854; but while he has the capacity of a counselor and legislator, yet he has been most conspicuous as a field preacher. He, as well as the brother whose sketch precedes this, deserves an honorable place among the "Western cavaliers," who have done such noble service in the army of the Lord Jesus. He is now serving the Clanton circuit his second year. His home is near Randolph, Bibb county, Ala.

J. W. STRATES.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 26, 1876.

Be and Do Something.

"Be still, and know that I am God."—Psalm xlvi. 10.

MR. EDITOR: The caption of this article was suggested to my mind by reading an article in the *Southern Review* relative to Moody and Sankey. One remark of Moody's in his sermon to young men, when in Europe, made a deep impression on my mind: that every Christian should *be and do something*. The remark referred to is what St. Paul said of himself: "This one thing I do, forgetting the things that are behind . . . I press toward the mark."—Philippians iii. 13, 14. A terrible man he was—this man of one thing and one aim, and determined to go on doing it! "To every man his work." "If blessing don't come this week, it will come next; only persevere. Be of good courage; Christ will strengthen your heart." This impression was fixed in my mind by another remark of his: "The men who have been successful are not those who work by fits and starts, for three hundred and sixty-five days in a year. When men are in earnest they can say everything before them."

There is scarcely a grosser mistake among men than is committed by private Christians who think that they are of but little consequence in evangelizing the world. The greatness of this mistake is in proportion to the few in number truly engaged in the service of Christ. Were a large space to be illuminated by small lights, the importance of a single one would be greater and greater as the number became less and less. In the existing state of the world there are immense spaces of darkness, either to continue such, or to receive light from individual Christians, and who are represented by Christ as being the lights of the world. The eternal destiny of millions, who are pressing on to their unchanging doom, depends upon individuals as co-workers with God. All the children of God must put forth their fullest energies in his service before the nations of the earth can be given to Christ for an inheritance, or the millennial glory be ushered in. Suppose each follower of Christ were now to resolve: "I will do all I possibly can, although it may now be the 'eleventh hour,' to advance the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom; I will endeavor to bring as many of my fellow-men to the Savior as I possibly can by my persevering and fervent prayers, and by my utmost efforts in all practical modes of operation"—how soon would there be seen such times as when Wesley and his lay preachers went "out into the hedges and highways" of England. It is sometimes astonishing what one individual can do when he goes forth in the strength of the Lord of hosts. I find in a scrap cut from an old paper an interesting account of what a poor Norwegian farmer accomplished in the advancement of the kingdom of Christ. The account is as follows:

A Norwegian farmer was, at the age of twenty-five (thirty years ago) in the habit of making excursions from his father's dwelling for the purpose of distributing religious tracts, which he had caused to be printed at his own expense, and which he sold or gave away. The effects of his labors were perfectly astonishing, not less than fifty thousand peasants dating the period of their conversion to sound and vital Christianity at the time when they first became known to that remarkable individual. To the sufferings which he had undergone it is most distressing to advert. He endured eleven several imprisonments, one of which lasted for a period of ten years. There is a passage toward the close of his journal, dated in the year 1814, from which it appears that a fine of a thousand rix-dollars was imposed upon him, and that all which he possessed on earth was sold for the liquidation of that debt. He might have escaped it could he have prevailed on himself to petition the King, saying that he was unable to pay the amount; but such was his love of truth that no consideration under heaven could induce him to declare a falsehood; and in consequence he allowed himself to be reduced to the lowest degree of impoverishment. He allowed everything which he possessed, down to the meanest utensil, to be sold, rather than declare that which he knew to be false.

John Wesley said: "Give me thirty men of faith, and I shall storm the citadel of satan and win it for Christ." And whom did he select for his thirty men? Like his Master, he selected laymen, and many of them illiterate; and with such helps he did win. Moody too—as denominated by Bleilsoe, the Maxwell of the present age—is an illiterate layman. Still he is winning his thousands for the kingdom of Christ. It is individual and united effort that Christ demands of his church, and the more persevering and earnest individuals are the more united will the efforts be. Moody is now accomplishing more in bringing about a united effort in evangelizing the world than any other man living. Will not Christians then, go forward in this great work? and, though they may have for a time to row amid troubled waters and contrary winds, Christ will soon come walking over the troubled waters, and command the wind and the waves, and there shall be a heavenly calm in the troubled elements, and a shout of victory raised that will echo to the ends of the earth, and shake the dark domain to its very center. O ye friends of the Savior, friends of dying men, awake! Venture among the ranks of satan's troops. Entice his followers to desert. Tell them that his promises of reward are false—that the wages of sin is death. Tell them how large a bounty, how glorious a reward, Immanuel gives. Point them to the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world, who pardons without fee, and reconstructs without a bribe. Show yourselves men of courage, willing to face the foe, stem the flood, and fight on until victory shall be proclaimed. And if your individual consequence is not magnified in your own eyes, nor in the eyes of the world, heaven at least will rejoice over your labors of love, and hell lose a multitude of demanded victims. Let your language, then, with the poet, be:

"Satan's strongest might I'll withstand,
I'll wage my courage, heart,
I'll bear the fight, endure the pain,
Supported by my word."

W. SPILLMAN.

ENTERPRISE, MISS., April, 1876.

Is the Tithe Law of the Jewish Code Abrogated?

MR. EDITOR: Recently this question has been frequently discussed in church papers, the writers for the most part assuming the negative side of the question. I say *assuming*, because they have failed to establish its validity under the Christian dispensation. The Scripture proofs resorted to utterly fail to prove that the old tithe law is still in force. In the ADVOCATE of March 23 appeared an extract from the *Christian Intelligencer* written by a German with an unpronounceable name. The argument is presented with as much force and plausibility as is possible. After a fair and candid examination of the arguments I feel an assurance that they are inconclusive. The first proof adduced is attempted to be drawn from the fact that Abraham and Jacob gave tithes before the giving of the law, the former on one occasion only, to Melchisedek, the priest of the most high God. The latter promised, under peculiar circumstances, to give to the Lord a tenth of all that God should give him. Hence the conclusion is reached by the writer referred to that the tithe law, being older than the Mosaic code, is a part of the moral code, and in its nature unrepealable. Now I ask: Is this an inevitable conclusion? If so, every other custom or practice which may claim the approbation of God at the time must have a place in the moral code. Circumcision was practiced before the giving of the law. Sacrifices were also offered by the progenitor of the race and his immediate descendants. I know it may be said that these were typical, and received their fulfillment in Christ. So also was the temple, with its services of sacrifices, songs of praise, prayers, etc., and the tithe law was ordained for the purpose of supporting those who were employed constantly in the temple. Now if the temple, with all its sacrifices, appointments and services, was typical and received their fulfillment in Christ, how does it happen that the law enjoining these services is abrogated, while the tithe law, enacted originally to insure the perpetuation of the temple services, is left in full force and virtue? How, in other words, can the whole be repealed without abrogating all its parts? How can the end be repudiated and the means retained? I grant that the same means may be employed for the support of the Christian church that were used in support of the Jewish religion; but I deny any one's right to make such binding without a Scripture warrant. But it is claimed that Christ re-enacted the tithe law when he said to the Pharisees: "Ye tithe mint and anise, and neglect the weightier matters of the law—faith, judgment and mercy. These ought ye to do, and not leave the other undone." If this proves anything, it proves too much. Christ said to his disciples: "The scribes sit in Moses' seat; all, therefore, that they bid you do, that observe; but do ye not after their works." Now if some modern writer should assert that Christ has re-enacted the law of circumcision, and for proof refer to the passage just quoted, we would have an argument of the very same sort, and of equal force to that used for the establishment of the tithe law. The two arguments rest on precisely the same basis. Christ gave his sanction to the practice of tithing; therefore the tithe law is still in force. This is the argument, fairly stated. Christ gave his sanction to the practice of circumcision; therefore the law of circumcision is still in force. I regard all such fallacious modes of reasoning as absolutely pernicious. Our people detect the fallacy, which causes a revulsion and reaction in their benevolent impulses, by which they are fortified against all appeals. If they suspect, or have cause to suspect, that we presume upon their ignorance, and, acting on that presumption, are endeavoring to bind upon their consciences duties not enjoined in the word of God, we lose our hold upon them, and the cause of Christian beneficence suffers in consequence of the unfair and misleading manner in which we have presented it.

In conclusion I say the examples of Abraham and Jacob do not prove the existence of a tithe law in their day; and, if they did, they do not prove that it is still in force. Nor does the language of our Savior prove that the tithe law has been re-enacted. Let those who think so make out the case, free of all embarrassments and absurd consequences, and then I will give up my objections, and join them in enforcing it upon the people.

SIGMA.

Spring.

Thou art the type of heaven,
When the storms of life all past,
And the chains of death all riven,
We live to love at last.

As we look forth in autumn and winter upon the death-like appearance of all things around us, we see in nature no evidence that the faded beauties of summer will ever return again. The grass, flowers and all inanimate things seem to have been struck by the blight of eternal death, save that the voice of experience teaches us that it is a part of the natural order of creation—that a change will come to enliven the face of nature. Spring has returned again to beautify the landscape with robes of fairest verdure. She bears on her light wings balmy breezes, which please our senses with their varied odors. She brings in her train the smiling sunbeam, dancing on the threshold of winter's departing scepter. We love the gentle spring, clothed in her rich garniture of leaves, buds and flowers—the song of birds, the pattering rain-drops, and the soft influences of the glorious sunshine, each with its lesson of love to gladden and sanctify the heart. The birds warble their notes of praise in token of merry, happy hearts. These gay, guiltless worshipers pour strains of sweetest melody to the Author of change and seasons. The blushing flowers, bedecked with the morning dew, sparkle in the sunlight like gems of beauty. In loveliness they bear the palm of all the queenly robes of spring. Spring, with its myriad forms of beauty, speaks eloquently of the resurrection of man. As the withered forms of nature awake to life they speak to us with a voice replete with promise of a future life. We are forcibly reminded of the sublime truth that we have been accustomed to hear: that death is but another name for change or condition. When the cold embrace of death shall have bleached every cheek by its blighting touch, then shall arise hope, with healing in its beams, pointing to an immortal crown, decked with flowers of fadeless hues. Untrammeled by the garments of the flesh, youth shall know no change. Age shall go no longer on trembling, tottering limbs. Disease and suffering shall be blotted from the soul's vocabulary. Clad in the habiliments of righteousness, the visions of the "blest" shall awake to the bright impress of an eternal spring.

R. A. THOMS.

OBITUARIES.

JANE A. A. MOORE was born August 17, 1814, in Lincoln county, N. C. She fell asleep in Jesus March 15, 1876, in Perry county, Ala. In early life she connected herself with the Presbyterian Church, in which she lived a consistent life, though, as it seems, not a professor of religion. She celebrated her marriage to A. A. Moore on November 9, 1843. Soon after they attended the celebrated Rock Springs camp meeting, at which she was converted to God. She then connected herself with the church of her husband—the Southern Methodist. Systematic, energetic, economical, Sister Moore bore herself like a true wife, a true mother. Everything and everybody felt the impress of a hand that worked in silence. She was a genuine type of a genuine woman.

Possessing a sweet modesty and diffidence, she combined with these a deep Christian spirit, which seemed to lend to her life a placid flow, that was undisturbed by the tempests of this existence. Sufferings and her life was checkered with them—did not thwart her trust in God. God was her consolation and help. She was strongly attached to her children. On being asked, a few weeks before her death, if she was ready and resigned to go, she replied: "If it is God's will, I would live for my children; otherwise I await his call." She began to decline about the middle of December last. The spirit of her mind rose with the weakness of her condition. The intense suffering of the body was overmatched by the deep calm of the soul. If any sound were extorted from that heart of suffering it was a song of praise or a prayer of supplication. She had "fought a good fight," she had "kept the faith." She hastened to receive the crown of glory at the hands of her Christian Master. Her deathbed was hallowed by utterances of triumph, whose ringing memory gladdens the heart of a mourning husband, and leaves to her children a heritage more precious than the most precious gifts. On Monday evening before the Wednesday on which she died she bade all farewell, kissed everybody about her bed, and enjoined all to meet her in heaven. She then requested them to sing:

"In a moment make me ready,
Lest I fall a way to sorrow,
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my last in safety there."

On the morrow she remarked: "I thought to have been released by this time." She relied alone on the merits of Jesus Christ. She died in peace, without a groan, without a struggle, on Wednesday evening. Never was triumph more splendid, never was victory more entire. In her upward flight she left a track of glory. May it be a pillar of fire to lead her children, her husband and friends to a kindred glory that knows every "variableness nor shadow of turning."

H. PAXTON.

REV. JESSE GINN died September 29, 1875, in the eighty-seventh year of his age and the forty-fourth of his ministry. He had been for sixty odd years a member of the Methodist Church. He was a faithful local preacher, always ready to do and suffer in the cause of his Master. Toward the end of his life he was quite feeble, and not able to preach; yet to the people with whom he had been associated for the last twenty-five years even his presence was a sermon, and they would often send conveyances for him to their camp and protracted meetings, where they might at least hear him tell of the wondrous dealings of God with him. I am not aware of his having an enemy; indeed to be with him was to feel that you were in the presence of a man of God. He was well known in Attakapas, Claiborne and Jackson parishes, La., where there are many souls to his ministry. I think he was at one time a member of the Mississippi Conference, where he spent a large portion of his life. He was ordained a deacon in 18—, his elder's orders had in some way been lost.

His end was calm and peaceful. In his delirium the cause of his Master was still uppermost in his heart. Among his last thoughts was the danger of the unconverted, and his last audible words were a prayer in their behalf. Thus has passed from among us a man whose life was spent in the service of the church he loved, and the doctrines of which he was ever ready to defend. He delighted to hunt out the poor and lead them to Christ. He had been in this way a blessing to the writer, hunting him up and getting him by go to church. It was at one of his appointments that he first knew God as a sin-pardoning God. His aged companion still lingers on the shore of time. The church where she lives will doubtless take care of her. I hope his Advocate will still be continued to his widow.

I stand some of the older members of the Mississippi Conference with us something concerning his early ministry. He is a precious memory among us.

R. T. PEARSON.

ON Saturday, December 4, 1875, Mrs. ELIZA RIDDLE left earth for heaven, at the advanced age of seventy two years. Fifty-nine years ago she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. In her thirteenth year. Beginning the battle early, she fought to the end. It was a brave, bold fight, and closed with words of victory from her lips.

Forty-nine years in this city as a Methodist having joined when there was only a temporary place for worship, she passed through all the vicissitudes of our own organization, a witness of its reverses and successes.

She was not only a consistent but a devoted Christian woman, never deserting the flag of Christ, never dishonoring it through all the years of her long pilgrimage.

Such a faithful life was worthy the remarkable glory which attended her dying hour. She had sometimes expressed herself as fearing she might not realize the supports and consolations of God in the final hour; but when she entered upon the last day she realized far more than sustaining power—the Savior approached so near and made such revelations of his presence that her chamber seemed the very vestibule of heaven. Those who stood near her and witnessed her rapture, and heard the words of joy from the lips of this pilgrim, can never forget. One of her last expressions—"I am cleansed in the blood of the Lamb"—should sound in our hearts forever. Well and truly did she say: "If any man serve me, him will my Father honor."

JOHN MATHEWS.

DIED, of pneumonia, on the [illegible] of March, 1876, at her residence in [illegible] parish, La., Mrs. ELIZABETH M. GOLDMAN. She was born September 3, 1814, in [illegible] county, Ky.; married February 3, 1834, Mr. G. W. Goldman; and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1854.

Bereavements do come, and the chastened spirits must feel their anguish. The [illegible] loving mother, the cheerful, generous friend has departed, leaving a painful void no sensible object can fill. Grief will force moans and tears; but "we sorrow not as those without hope," for we know where came those graces that so ennobled and beautified the life, and so firmly bound the hearts of children and friends. He who bestowed a mother so worthy, so friend so true, has but recalled his own to himself to rest at home. May all the heart-stricken ones learn to draw comfort from him "who has borne our griefs and carried our sorrows," who is willing to guide to fullness of joy and to an inheritance incorruptible.

B. G.

SISTER SAVANNAH C. THOMAS was born March 8, 1853, and died January [illegible], 1876. She was twice married—first to [illegible] Jackson, who lived but a short time after their marriage. She was married to her bereaved husband, Bro. Alvin Thomas, October 2, 1873. She professed religion and joined the Methodist Church July [illegible], under the ministry of Rev. C. W. [illegible]. She retained a consistent and acceptable membership until the day of her death. Sister Thomas was not very demonstrative in her religious feelings. At church she was [illegible] earnest, quiet but constant in her religious duties. She was [illegible] persistent in duty, and [illegible] would say, in connection with her [illegible] desire for entire sanctification, that she was not willing to suffer reproach for Christ's sake. That we will endeavor to be more faithful in our attendance upon the services of our school, and see that nothing in its interests lags or fails.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family in their loss and bereavement.

Done in behalf of Bethel Sunday-school.

MOUNT OLIVE, LA., April 5, 1876.

DIED, in Pike county, Miss., [illegible] BAXTER CHAPMAN HOLMES, son of John and Sarah E. Yarbrough, and grandson of M. T. L. and Sarah E. Holmes. He was born in Pike county, Miss., July 3, 1873, and died March 11, 1876, aged three years, seven months and nine days. Dear little Baxter, as we called him, was a sprightly child, full of life and vivacity, on the sixth of February, 1875, [illegible] disease, in the eighteenth month of his age. Two children preceded him to the [illegible] several fellow sufferers by the [illegible] and.

D. P. BRAGG.

IN the providence of God, Thomas A. Moore, our beloved and efficient Sunday-school superintendent, has been taken from us. In his death we feel that our loss is great indeed; yet we submit to him who is wise to err and too good to do wrong. As a Sunday-school teacher and superintendent his desire to give some public expression of appreciation of Bro. Moore for the [illegible] faithful services while the [illegible] school during his [illegible] therefore,

Resolved, That we will endeavor to be more faithful in our attendance upon the services of our school, and see that nothing in its interests lags or fails.

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MOUNT OLIVE, LA., April 5, 1876.

GOOD SEED, STRANGELY SOWN. About two years ago a lady, [illegible] strolling along the banks of the Tweed, near her own mansion, [illegible] unlaid or accidentally dropped a new copy of Reid's "Blood of the Martyrs," bearing her name and address. There, among the grass, the flowers and the drifting leaves of autumn, it lay, until a rainy season flooded the river. The uprising waters, surging over the grassy banks, swept it into the current, and carried it downward for many miles. At last it floated toward a mill-dam, which, along with much wreckage brought down by the flood, it became fast in the mill heck. Here it was discovered by a workingman who came [illegible] some distance to the saw mill to procure a load of wood. He took it home and read it, and at once became deeply earnest about his own salvation. After, awhile he gave himself to Christ, and has since endeavored to live as a poor [illegible] washed sinner should do. Some other unconverted persons have also been blessed by reading this precious little volume. In this marvelous manner the Lord was pleased to carry the glad tidings to several careless persons, making the waters the instrument in bearing the saving message.

A schoolmaster said: "I am like a hone—I sharpen a number of blades, but wear myself out in doing it."

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1876.

MORNING LAND.

So near the goal, so near;
The portals open with a sound like song,
The path is lost in brightness, that so long
Wandered amid the shadows. Oh! be strong,
My soul, and do not fear.

Do you too feel the weight
Of mists that blind my eyes—all cold and gray
The fog that settles round my troubled way—
The clouds that settle? But they cannot stay:
Rise up and watch them go.

So near the goal I stand,
My weary heart, thy task is well-nigh done.
See far off the golden, setting sun—
Work well wrought that was so sad begun.
Welcome, O soft, morning land!

The Madness of George the Third.

BY HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.

The discipline of insanity has reformed many rough natures, and quickened many cold hearts that otherwise might have passed as misanthropes in the world. Among these may fairly be classed George the Third. "Few princes," says Lord Brougham, "have been more exemplary in their domestic habits, in the offices of private friendship, and the instant his prerogative was not menaced, or his bigotry interfered with, or his will thwarted, the most tyrannical, the most exhilarating kindness of heart, took possession of his breast and swayed it by turns." His disposition made him unpopular at times, and, but for a correcting providence—the chastisement of this painfully threatening affliction—might have lost him his throne. His own mental distresses made him humble, and kept his heart open to the unfortunate and the poor. Like Titus, he could look upon the dreams of his subjects and say:

"Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel."

The King was first attacked by insanity in 1764, when he was twenty-six years old. It was in the spring. As is usual with the first manifestations of disease of this kind, when constitutional, he soon recovered.

In the latter part of the autumn of 1788 the King appeared to be nervous, restless, unsettled in mind and impulsive. Returning from a long ride on the height October days he visited his apartment in the palace, and, entering his apartment with an anxious, distressed look upon his face, and, flinging himself into a chair, burst into tears, exclaiming: "I am going to be mad, and I am afraid that I might die!"

The apprehension of an attack of insanity is a most terrible thing; "worse than suffering to a sensitive mind and generous heart can ever be all the terrors of a man who is conscious that he is nothing to himself, not as well as losing the power to restrain his intellect. We have read of the poet Cowper's sufferings, imagining in the shadows about Westminster cathedral, while for the space of a year he resorted to seek for God in prayer and in the music of the organ; of Dr. Johnson trembling every day for nearly half a century at the bitterness of the melancholy that subdued in early manhood and returned in old age; of Charles Lamb and his poor insane sister going across the fields to the neighboring asylum, weeping and bitterly wringing their hands, because the distressed girl knew that the season of darkness was coming again; of the prayers of prayer and the softitudes of Christ on the banks of the Ouse, and the concealed anxieties of the overwrought brain of Southey amid the vision of Keswick. The most dangerous and distressing period of mental malady is that when the passions and emotions are partly unbalanced, and the consciousness of self remains, without the power to restrain it.

The King grew worse during the days of talk. On the twenty-fifth of November he was removed to Kew, where he was to experience most unspeakable horrors. Here he grew worse, his disease became violent, and these particulars of his confinement during the dreary months of December and January were given with commendable prudence, and withheld from the public eye.

The King's illness not yielding to the treatment of the court physicians, the Queen and other advisers thought proper to bring to their assistance a physician particularly skilled in diseases of the mind. Therefore there was sent for Dr. Francis Willis, a highly-educated minister, and by some it seemed to possess much natural power in influencing those whose reason was disordered, but who were yet capable of moral restraint. His advice in cases of this nature was sought by people of the highest rank, and he often had thirty patients under his charge. Miss Burney, who has left us many pleasing pictures of the domestic life of George the Third, describes Dr. Willis as a man of a thousand," open-hearted, fearless and high-minded. Soon after his arrival at the palace it was decided that he should have the general management of the King.

The first interview of Dr. Willis with the King was rather odd and surprising. The royal patient, like most insane people, could be very sarcastic, and he turned a sharp battle on his new medical adviser.

"Are you not a clergyman?" asked the King.

"Yes."

"And are you not ashamed to leave your calling and turn doctor?" "Our Savior himself went about doing good."

"Yes," answered the King, "but did not get seven hundred pounds a year for it."

It was decided that the management of the King required seclusion both from his family and from the ministers of State. He was also, when violent, subjected to mechanical restraint.

The King had some calm days in February, and his full recovery came with the singing of birds and the budding of flowers. Summer-time brought again the old tranquillity to the palace. One of the first excursions that the King made after his recovery was to an alms-house, where apartments for the insane were being provided.

The King's third attack of insanity began in February, 1801. He was put under restraint for only about a month, though his complete recovery did not take place till the following summer. Twenty-three years, not unclouded by apprehension, elapsed between the first and the second attack, and thirteen years, shadowed by continual anxiety, between the second and the third.

The recovery of the King from his second attack thrilled the nation with joy and awakened a spirit of loyalty from sea to sea. London, on the night following the day on which the King resumed his functions, was a blaze of light from the palaces of the West End to the humblest huts in the suburbs. But the great illumination was a rising splendor which only had its beginning here; it flashed like a spontaneous fire over all the cities of the realm. Gala days followed gala days; the nights were festive; the release of the King from his mental bondage seemed to lighten all hearts. On the twenty-third of April the royal family went to the old cathedral of St. Paul's in solemn state to return thanks to God. It was an imposing procession. The bells rang out, the boom of the cannon echoed through the mellowing air, and light strains of music arose on every hand. As the King entered the cathedral, between the Bishops of London and Lincoln, the voices of five thousand children burst forth in grand chorus: "God save the King."

At the sound of the jubilant strain the King's emotions overcame him. He covered his face and wept.

"I do now feel that I have been ill," he said to the Bishop of London as soon as he could restrain his tears.

The joy of the nation was sincere. As delightful to the King must have been the days that followed, when he set forth with the Queen and a part of the royal family for a long race to the west of England. The roads were lined with people, and streamed with arches of flowers; girls crowned with wreaths strewed flowers in the streets of the villages through which he passed; bells were ringing, the bands were out, all was activity from London to Weymouth. Wide must have been the contrast between this new regency and good Dr. Willis' strait-jacket.

Weymouth has also associated rare charms for the King. Unvexed by ministerial disputes and the cares of state, free from the last shadow of the clouds that had darkened his mind, with a humble heart, feeling that he was after all, but a mere fondling and among weak and dependent souls, he joined in the pastimes in their sports, he caressed their children, he gave prizes quick to old women, and wholesome counsel to ancestors; and Queen Charlotte, as she walked through the hay fields with the ladies, and was looked to the country people on the sunny waters of Portland Roads. His influence was the pleasantry at this period, and his popularity that he never realized.

The familiarity of notable monarchs with their poorer and meaner subjects has ever been an engaging theme with the historian and the poet. Thus we have the child-charming stories of Henry the Eighth and the Miller of Dee; of King John and the abbot; of Edward the Fourth and the taylor; of Philip the Burgundy and the tinker, which, with some variations, is told in the Induction to Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew. Most few monarchs have so many pleasing anecdotes of this kind been related as about George the Third. This humility was a result of his great afflictions, and a most fortunate one for his popularity, since in the eyes of his people his charity covered a multitude of political errors.

After the first meeting of the storm of affliction upon his own head he had a sensitiveness that would never allow him to witness a scene of suffering without emotion, however humble might be the condition of the sufferer. A volume of anecdotes might be collected to illustrate this gentleness of character when want or woe was presented directly before him. He was walking one day, during the hard winter of 1788, unbending his mind from the cares of State, when he chanced to meet two little boys, who, not knowing whom they were addressing, fell upon their knees in the snow, and, wringing their hands, said:

"Help us! We are hungry; we have nothing to eat."

Their pinched faces were wet with tears.

"Get up," said the King. "Where do you live?"

"Our mother is dead," said one, "and our father has sick, and we have no money, food or fire."

"Come here," said the King, "and I will follow you."

They at last reached a wretched hovel, where the King found the mother dead, having perished for the want of the necessities of life, and the wretched father ready to perish, but still encircling with his bony arm the deceased partner of his woes. The King's eye moistened, and he hurried back to the Queen's lodge and related to the Queen what he had seen. He not only immediately relieved the present necessities of the family but gave orders that the boys should be supported and educated from the royal bounty.

The King surpassed all other monarchs in the whimsical play of "good Harun Alraschid." He loved nothing better than to meet his poorer and meaner subjects incognito, and learn their good opinion of him. He once played the part of Saxon Alfred as well as that of the Persian caliph, and turned a piece of meat in a cottage. When the old woman returned, what was her delight at finding a royal note, with an inclosure. It ran: "Five guineas to buy a jack."

On board the Southampton, a frigate of the olden time, he made himself as jolly as the sailors. One of the tars professed to be a poet, and composed an ode of voluntary laureateship on the occasion, which was sung in the presence of the King. Two of the stanzas run as follows:

"Portland Road,
The King aboard, the King aboard.
Portland Road,
The King aboard;
We weighed and sailed from Portland Road.

"The King, he sat
With a smile on his nose, a smile on his face;
The King, he sat
With a smile on his face
To see the aftergard splice the main brace."

The "splicing of the main brace" here referred to, which greatly pleased his majesty, consisted in serving out an extra dram to the sailors. The words were sung to the music of the bagpipe.

George the Third was fond of children. All crazy people are, in their better moods. Walking one day near Windsor, he met a stable-boy and asked: "Well, boy, what do you do, and what do they pay you?"

"I help in the stable, sir; but they only give me my victuals and clothes."

"Be content," said the King, in a philosophical mood; "I can have nothing more."

Miss Burney, Madame d'Arblay and others have left a few glimpses of the King's life at Kew during his periods of incapacity. These occasional views are often amusing, and it is for this reason that they were not allowed to fade away with the general history of the King's domestic life during those dark periods.

One day Miss Burney was walking in the garden at Kew, when she saw the King, whom she supposed to be very insane, coming toward her. To avoid meeting him she ran off at full speed. But the King was not to be disappointed in his chance of meeting a pretty woman, and so ran after her. The King's attendants were alarmed and ran after him. But the King proved the swiftest runner, and soon caught up with the alarming Queen's maid, and, throwing his arms around her, kissed her. He then informed her that he was as well as ever he had been in his life, and that he wished to talk with her on affairs of State. Miss Burney was at first terribly frightened, but soon gained her self-possession and enjoyed one of the most pleasant interviews with the King that she ever had while in the service of the royal household.

Another time, as the King was breakfasting at Kew, the great security of Ireland, which was then prevailing in England, became the subject of conversation.

"Why do not people plant more beet?" asked the King.

"Upon being told that beet could not be raised from the seed, he scratched still incredulous. He took some bits of beetroot, and went into the garden and planted them. The next morning he went to see if it had sprouted, and declared there were snails. The King then went to Kew, he was elected Queen: "Here she goes, the Queen, Charlotte, and all."

As the last of his fits of madness became more frequent, the twilight shadows began to fall. His sympathies seemed to take a wider range, and his charity was of a more sweet, as the evening of age came on. In 1788 a poor miscreant, named James Margaret Nicholson, attempted to assassinate him as he was in the act of stepping from his carriage. The King, on finding that she was insane, remembered his own frailty, spoke kindly with great pity, and tried to screen the poor creature from punishment. In 1790 John Frith, an assassin, upon attempting the King's life, and another lunatic shot at him in 1800 for which of whom the King was moved to extreme pity when he understood the nature of their malady.

George the Third had fifteen children. His favorite was the Princess Amelia. In her early days she was a lively, light-hearted [illegible] but as she grew older she became affectionate and reflective, yielding to the deeper sentiments of her emotional nature, and making herself the companion of the King in his decline. She once told the experience in life in two rare stanzas, that have been preserved:

[illegible]

[illegible]

In 1810 she was attacked with a lingering and fatal illness. Her sufferings at times were heart-rending to witness, but her singular confidence in God kept her mind serene, and brought the sweetest anticipations of another and a better world. The old King lingered by her bedside, her affectionate watcher and nurse. They talked together daily of Christ, of redemption, and of the joys of heaven. "The only hope of the sinner is in the blood and righteousness of Jesus Christ. Do you feel this hope, my dear child? Does it sustain you?"

"Nothing," says an English clergyman who witnessed these interviews, "can be more striking than the sight of the King, aged and nearly blind, bending over the couch on which the princess lies, and speaking to her of salvation through Christ as a matter far more interesting than the most significant points of royalty."

As she grew weaker he caused the physicians to make a statement of her condition every hour. When he found her sinking the old dejection and gloom began to overcast his mind again. He felt, like Lear, that he had one true heart to love him for himself alone. This love was more precious to him than crowns and thrones. The world offered nothing to him so sweet as her affection. She was his Cordelia. One gloomy day a messenger came to the King's room to announce that Amelia had breathed her last. It was too much for the King; reason began to waver, and soon took its flight. "This was caused by poor Amelia," he was heard saying, as the shadows deepened and the dreary winter of age came stealing on—

"Thought come no more,
Never, never, never, never, never."

This was in 1810. The remaining ten years of his life were passed, with the exception of few brief intervals, in the long night of mindlessness, and the last eight years were still more deeply shadowed by the loss of sight. In May, 1811, he appeared once outside of the castle of Windsor, and henceforth the people saw him no more. Withdrawn from all eyes but those that watched his necessities in silence and in darkness, crownless, throneless, scepterless, there was for him neither sun, moon nor stars, empire, wife nor child. The seasons came and went; the spring-time lighted up the hills and autumn withered the leaves, the summer sunshine dreamed in the flowers and the snows of winter fell; battles were fought; Waterloo changed the front of the political world; Napoleon fell; the nation was filled with festive rejoicings over the battles of Victoria, the Pyrenees and Toulouse—but he was oblivious of all. His sister died, his beloved Queen died, his son, the Duke of Kent, died—but he knew it not. He was often confined in a padded room; his beard grew long; he seemed like a full personification of the character of Lear. Once he was heard repeating to himself the sad lines in Samson Agonistes:

"O dark, dark, dark! amid the blaze of noon,
Irrecoverably dark! Total eclipse,
Without all hope of day!"

Some incidents of this period are very touching. One day, while his attendants were leading him along one of the passages of the castle, he heard some one draw quickly aside.

"Who is there?" asked the King.

He was answered in a well-known voice.

"I am now blind," said the King, "I am very sorry, please your majesty."

"But," continued the King, "I am quite resigned, for what have we to do in this world but to suffer as well as to perform the will of the Almighty?"

He at one time supposed that George the Third was some other person than himself, who was now dead. He professed to feel great respect for the deceased monarch. He was once heard saying: "I must have a few suits of clothes, and I will have them black in memory of George the Third."

In the summer of 1811 he had some lucid intervals. In one of these he was visited by the Queen. On her entering the room she found him singing a hymn, and playing sweetly upon the harpsichord. When he had finished singing he knelt down and prayed. He invoked a blessing upon the Queen, his children and the nation, and concluded with a petition that God would avert his own dreadful calamity if it was the divine will; if not, that he would give him resignation to bear it. One morning he heard the bell tolling at Windsor.

"Who is dead?" he asked.

"Mrs. S——, your majesty."

"Mrs. S——? She was a linen draper. She was a good woman, and brought a cheerful face to the fair of God. She has gone to heaven, and I hope I shall soon follow her."

As the world receded, leaving him nothing but solitude, he fancied that the angels came to visit him and to minister unto him. Old friends long dead came back again; they wandered about his lonely rooms and sat down in the empty chairs. They clustered around him at the time of prayer. His heart was ever turning to the past, to the friends of more than a half century before. The following passage from Lord Eldon's speech upholds the intense spirituality that in his partly lucid intervals was ever present in his mind:

"The King had been allowed to preside over the State council. It was agreed that if any strong feeling of disorder should appear during the sitting, Sir Henry Halford should, on receiving a signal from me, withdraw. I recall him from his seat, and accordingly, when his mind appeared to be addressing itself to the settlement of a past expectation, when he had long survived, Sir Henry observed: 'Your majesty has, I believe, forgotten that' [illegible] he beheld many years ago.

"'True,' replied the King; 'there is a God to answer and to the world in general, let me not to live.'"

Music seemed to collect his thoughts and soothe his feelings, and the piano and harpsichord were his favorite instruments. In 1811 he for the last time made the selection of pieces for a grand sacred concert. It comprised Handel's tuneful passages descriptive of madness and blindness, the lamentation of Jephthah on the loss of his daughter, and the list ended with God Save the King. The performance of the last moistened all eyes, after what had gone before.

Thus passed the last ten years of the monarch's life, in a gradual decline, until an obscurity lighted by occasional gleams of reason and always full of the keenest pathos, until, in 1820, the great bell of St. Paul's announced his final release.

The popularity of George the Third was largely due to his humble piety, and to his familiarity with his poorer and meaner subjects. Each of these characteristics was the result, in a measure, of his mental misfortunes. It was because the King never dared to forget that he was a man that the people always loved to remember that he was a King. *The Theatre.*

It is related of Sydney Smith that once, on entering a drawing-room in a West End mansion, he found it lined with mirrors on all sides. Finding himself reflected in every direction, he said that he "supposed he was at a meeting of the clergy, and there seemed to be a very respectable attendance."

"Now, George, before you go and play," said his mother, "are you quite sure that you know the lesson Prof. Borax gave you to learn?"

"Oh, yes, mamma." "Well, now, tell me what causes heat without light?" "Pickled peppers!"

There are four good mothers who have four bad daughters: Truth hath hatred, prosperity hath pride, security hath peril, and familiarity hath contempt.

Our Young People.

THE WIND.

I glow, I blow,
By sands and snows
I rift the rocks asunder,
I scale the skies,
I beg the life,
And play with flash and peal

The organ's tone
It is mine own,
In all its varied diction
When creasy rest
Receives the chord
I exhaust the benediction.

And I salute
The lover's flute,
To flutter soft caresses
Then mild and meek
I coy his cheek,
And flutter in her tresses.

Where'er I trifle glow
I stir the rose
To sweet perfume and [illegible]
And when the bird
Am I more heard
Than when I listen in the leaves.

I fill the leaves,
I strike the spheres,
And move the mute to [illegible]
The waves I ripple,
Smite the tides,
And wrest new life in the ocean.

How to be Cheery.

I said if there were only a recipe, a sure and certain receipt for making a cheery person, we would all be glad to try it. There is no specific recipe, and perhaps if there were it is not quite certain that we would all try it. It would take time and trouble. Cheeriness cannot be taught, like writing, "in twenty lessons," nor analyzed and classified and set forth in a manual, such as "The Art of Polite Conversation," or "Etiquette Made Easy for Ladies and Gentlemen." It lies so deep that no surface rules of behavior, no observation even so minute of what it is or is not, does or does not do, can ever enable a person to "take it up" and "master" it, like a trade or a study. I believe that it is, in the case, a good gift from God to one's birth, very much dependent on one's body, and a thing to be more profoundly grateful for than all that genius ever accomplished. This is natural, spontaneous, inevitable cheeriness. This, if we were not born with it, we cannot have. But next best to this is deliberate, intended and persistent cheeriness which we can create, can cultivate and can so foster and cherish that after a few years the world will never suspect that it was not a hereditary gift, handed down to us from generations. To do this we have only to watch the cheeriest people we know and follow their example. We shall see, first, that the cheery person never frowns—or, if he minds, never says a word about small worries, vexations, perplexities. Second, that he is certain of sympathy in other people's gladness; he is heartily ready to be glad of every bit of good luck or joy which comes to his fellow-people. Thirdly, he has a keen sense of humor and never lets any droll thing escape him; he thinks it worth while to laugh, and to make everybody about him laugh; at every amusing thing no matter how small, he has the laugh and a good one ready to laugh too, and tries to make everybody share it. Patience, [illegible] hopefulness—these are the three most manifest traits in the cheery person. But there is something else which is more an emotion than a trait, more a state of feeling than a quality of mind. This is lovingness. This is the secret, so far as there is a secret, of real power to influence people, which does not consist in the mirth of the cheery person, which doth good like a medicine.

Someone once asked a group painters, whose pictures were remarkable for their exquisite and beautiful colorings: "Pray, Mr. ——, how do you mix your colors?"

"With brains, sir," growled the painter. His answer spoke a truth. All men [illegible] have the colors he uses, but no one produced the colors he produced."

So I would say of cheerfulness. Patience, sympathy and humor are the colors; but patience may be mere fidgetiness and reticence, sympathy may be wordy and shallow and selfish, and humor may be only a sharp perception of the ridiculous, only when they are mixed with love, three tuneful keys do we have the strong, good cheer of genuine cheery people. *H. H., in S. S. Times.*

The Heathen Boy.

Not many years ago, as a lady was living in the Vergede of her house in Bermuda, a single ray came through the opening in the hedge, which was overgrown with [illegible]

"Does Jesus Christ live here?"

It was a boy about twelve years of age, his hair matted with filth, and bristling in every direction like the quill of a porcupine, and a dirty cloth of cotton was wrapped in a most shrewdly manner around his person. "Does Jesus Christ live here?" he asked, as he leaned up the steps of the verandah.

"What do you want with Jesus Christ?" asked the lady.

"I want to see him and confess to him."

"Why, what have you been doing that you want to confess?"

"Does he love me?" he continued, with great emphasis. "I want to know that. 'Dongo!' Why, I tell lies, I steal, I do everything bad, I am afraid of going to hell, and I want to see Jesus Christ, for I heard one of the Longyees say that he came to save us from hell. Does he live here? Tell me where I can find him?"

"But he does not save people from hell if they continue to do wickedly."

"I want to stop doing wickedly," said the boy; "but I can't; I don't know how to stop. The evil thoughts are in me, and the bad deeds come of evil thoughts. What can I do?"

"Nothing but come to Christ, poor boy, like all the rest of us," the lady softly replied; but she spoke this last in English; so the boy only raised his head with a vacant look.

"You cannot see Jesus Christ now,"

she added, and was answered by a sharp, quick cry of disappointment. "But I am his friend and follower," said the lady, at which the face of the little listener brightened, and she continued: "He has told me in his word to teach all those who wish to escape from hell how to do so."

The joyful eagerness depicted in the boy's countenance was beyond description. "Tell me, O tell me! Only ask your Master to save me, and I will be your servant for life. Do not be angry. I want to be saved. Save me from hell!"

The next day the little boy was introduced to the little bamboo schoolhouse in the character of "the wild Kareen boy;" and such a greedy seeker after truth and holiness had been seldom seen. Every day he came to the white teachers to learn something more concerning the Lord Jesus and the way of salvation; and every day his eagerness increased, and his face gradually lost its indescribable look of stupidity. He was at length baptized, and commemorated the love of that Savior he had so earnestly sought. He lived awhile to testify his sincerity, and then died in joyful hope. He had confessed," and had found a Deliverer from those sins from which he could not free himself. The lady also has since died, and she and the wild Kareen boy have met in the presence of their common Redeemer.—*Moravian.*

The Refiner.

There was once a little piece of gold lying child in the earth. It had lain there so long that it thought it should never be used, and it said to itself: "Why do I lie here? Why am I not picked up that men may see me shine?"

One day a man dug it up and looked at it, and said: "There is some gold in this lump. I must take it to the refiner." When the refiner got it he threw it into a smelting-pot, and heated his fire to melt the gold. As soon as the little piece of gold felt the heat of the fire it began to tremble, and cried: "I wish I had lain quietly in the earth." But the fire grew hotter and hotter, till at last the gold melted, and left all the earth part of the lump by itself.

"Now," said the gold, "my troubles are over; now I shall shine." But its troubles were not over yet. The refiner took it once more, and began to hammer it into some shape. "Alas," said the gold, "what trouble it is to be ill! If I had been dross or common earth I should not have been put to all this pain." "That is true," replied the man; "if you had been dross you would not have had all this pain; but then you would not have become what you are now—a beautiful gold ring."

The piece of gold is a little child, the dross or common earth means the child's faults and weaknesses, and the Refiner—He sends trials and troubles to us to make us good and strong, and to take away our weaknesses and faults. Pain is one of the child's friends. If we bear it patiently these will make us better and gentler. Next time you have to bear pain say to yourself: "Jesus is taking away my faults; I must be patient."—*Words for Children.*

A Children's Parson—Birdie was only four years old, but she had already been taught that God loved her, and always took care of her. One day there was a very heavy thunder storm, and Birdie's sisters and mamma ever had by their sewing, and drew their chairs into the middle of the room, pale and trembling with fear. But Birdie stood, close by the window watching the storm with bright eyes.

"O mamma! aren't that [illegible]" cried, clapping her hands with delight as a vivid flash of lightning burst from the black clouds, and the thunder pealed and rattled over their heads.

"It is God's voice, Birdie," said mamma, and her own voice trembled.

"He talks very loud, don't he, mamma? Suppose it's so deaf Betsey can hear, and the other deaf folks?"

"O Birdie! dear, come straight away from that window," said one of her sisters, whose cheeks were blanched with fear.

"What for?" asked Birdie.

"Oh! because the lightning is so sharp and it thunders so loud."

But Birdie shook her head, and, looking over her shoulder with a happy smile on her face, lisped out: "If it hurted it wouldn't be lovely! 'Tis God makes it lighten, and he'll take care of me. I ain't a bit afraid, to hear God talk, Maizy."—*Sunday School Times.*

"What am I made of?" asked a little girl, fresh from her Sunday school lesson, as she essayed to show all her knowledge to a younger sister. "I don't know," was the honest answer. "What does mamma sweep up from the floor?" was the next speaker's next trial in the Socratic method. "Pins, needles and hairpins," was the prompt but unexpected response.

A Syrian convert to Christianity was urged by his employer to work on Sunday, but he declined. "But," said the master, "does not your Bible say that if a man has an ox or an ass that falls into the pit on the Sabbath day he may pull him out?" "Yes," answered Hayeb, "but if the ass has a habit of falling into the same pit every Sabbath day, then he may, should rather fill up the pit or sell the ass."

The London *Academy* announces that the American Palestine exploration which has charge of the survey of the country lying east of the Jordan has been broken up, and that its chief, Col. Lynch, has returned to New York. A large collection of photographs of portions of the country has been made, and some places heretofore very doubtful as to locality are said to have been identified.

Sands make the mountain, and moments the year.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Address on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Not Coming to the Help of the Lord.

The curse of Meroz was bitter because they came not to the help of the Lord against the mighty. The great conflict is going on now. The Lord is waging war against sin and against the powers of darkness. The agencies of evil were never more active, never more formidable than at this time. It is against the mighty that the forces of Christianity are directed. Not to come to the help of the Lord is to help the cause of his enemies. The sin of not doing, on the part of the professed friends of Christ, may be the greatest of all sins. They are in a position to know their duty, and their indifference and neglect dishearten and weaken the hands of those who are in the midst of the contest. To be mere spectators, where they ought to stand shoulder to shoulder with their hard-pressed brethren, is a crime.

And yet the attitude of thousands who profess to believe the gospel is like that of Meroz. While others, like Zebulon and Naphthali, jeopard "their lives unto death in the high places of the field," they remain, like Reuben, among the sheep folds, or, like Dan, in his ships. Like the inhabitants of Meroz who were content to share in the results without incurring the perils, they feel a certain interest in the progress of the gospel, while they shrink from the labor and sacrifices by which this progress is to be effected. When we count up those in any community or congregation who are at the front in working for Christ, the number is comparatively small. Write down the names of subscribers to a collection for missions, and not one-half of those on the church record will be found among the contributors. Large numbers stand aloof and willingly permit a devoted few to bear the burden, and to sustain the hand-to-hand conflict with sin. Against the blight of ignorance, intemperance, gambling institutions, and other forms of vice and covetousness, the church of God is arrayed, but there are thousands who are idle and unconcerned spectators. Professedly on the Lord's side, they do not come to his help. They leave the battle for others to fight. Well-wishers to the truth, they do nothing for its triumph.

This is a sad loss to Christianity—the not coming to the Lord's help of the vast company who might rapidly turn the tide of battle, and soon fill the earth with millennial peace and glory. If all who name the name of Christ could be brought into the field, with their influence, gifts and possessions, the wilderness and the solitary place would be made glad, and the desert would rejoice and blossom as the rose.

It was for a sin of omission that Deborah calls for a bitter curse upon Meroz. It is a fearful thing to be guilty of *not* doing our duty. Whether it be cowardice, love of ease, or a fancied inability, the sin remains. We have been called to the battle, the trumpet has given no uncertain sound, the hosts of good and evil are marshaled, the conflict rages, the world's salvation is at stake, and bitter is the curse that rests upon any who would shun the burden and peril of the fray.

The curse upon Meroz was denounced after the victory—it is in the song of triumph, and connected with the lofty and jubilant strains which celebrate a decisive victory. Although Israel was delivered, and the Lord's arm had wrought salvation for his people, the guilt of those who did not come to his help was not thereby lessened nor forgotten. Christ's gospel will triumph at last. The unfaithfulness of some may delay the conquest of the earth, and retard the grand consummation, but all enemies will be put under the Savior's feet, and finally vanquished. But those who came not up to the help of the Lord will have no share in the triumph. Their condemnation will be sounded along with the notes of joy which announce and commemorate the final victory of Christ and his gospel.

To the consecrated Christian it is a privilege to be permitted to help in the work of God, and to share in the results. That God should condescend to ask his aid, and to allow him to stand in his army against the mighty, is an honor, and not a hardship. Love makes the duty a pleasure and a constant delight, and gratitude makes it a path of brightness and joy. No real Christian will stand back where work is to be done for Christ. He will not draw back in the time of need, when he is wanted to oppose worldly vices, and to rise up against evil-doers. He will be on the Lord's side, so clearly and decidedly that there will be no question in the minds of any concerning the position that he occupies.

Letters to a Young Preacher.

MY DEAR NEPHEW: The spirit of vanity, which was said to be the besetting sin of the clergy, shows itself in other forms than those of boastfulness. And as preaching is a preacher's principal business, of course these other forms are connected with this main matter. I told you before that a sermon is in some very important respects unlike other public addresses. Consequently, while in some sense it is amenable to the ordinary rules of such addresses, yet it is not, like them, wholly fettered and bound down by those rules.

You must never forget that the Holy Ghost is a factor in the production of a sermon. Now in his action upon the soul or intellect the Holy Ghost is not a *mechanical* power come down *upon* the human spirit, and moving it, as a lever moves a block; or *working with it*, like a lever and a pulley *work together* to move a block. But the Holy Ghost is a *living, dynamic* force, which comes *into* the spirit of man like light and heat into a body of air; or rather the fresh, living blood of a healthy person is infused into the veins of another person, feeble and dying. Thus entering as a principle of life, the divine Spirit never acts contrary to the laws of man's mind, but always in harmony with them, quickening his perceptions, intensifying his sensibilities, vivifying and animating all the faculties and energies of his spiritual nature, refining, purifying and elevating them. Whether the intellect is in the *habit* of thinking in forms grammatical or ungrammatical, and of expressing itself in methods elegant or awkward, it matters not. The accidents of birth, rank, education, neither invite nor repel the Spirit of God. They neither arrest his work in the soul, nor prevent the effect of the combined energy of the workman and his Master upon the congregation of hearers. In his sovereignty he appoints to this office whom he will—sometimes the "weak," sometimes the "wise," but never destroys in that choice the free action of the mental laws of any. He never makes the "weak" a "wise" man, nor the "wise" a "weak" man. He neither adds nor subtracts a power, nor alters the constitutional arrangement of those he finds. Intending to make the most that can be made of his chosen agent, he prescribes as a condition of his co-operation that the man preserve his peculiar spiritual nature entire, and undisturbed in its natural and habitual modes of thought and expression, and submit that nature, thus preserved, to his *inspiration* and *control*.

Some churches, not understanding this matter, refuse to receive and ordain men not educated, as, for instance, your Cousin Theophilus, who, though very deficient in early literary training, can *out-preach* as the phrase goes nine-tenths of their ministers. The reason he can *out-preach* them is that, without knowing it, perhaps, at least in its deepest philosophy by yielding himself to the Holy Ghost, with his peculiarities of mind and heart—with his habits of thought and feeling undisturbed—he embodies in his spiritual life and ministry the very law without which there can be no success. I heard *you* once laugh about the way he "flings his adjectives, verbs and adverbs about;" but you know he can *out-preach* you. This you were just enough to acknowledge, and you thought it was a mystery. But it is no mystery at all. While you are in the pulpit the fear of Blair and Coppee are before your eyes, and you are selecting words and parsing sentences all the time, and are consequently hampered by a consciousness of self. Theophilus, however, never thinking of words, abandons himself to the inspiration of the Spirit of God, and in that act of abandonment conforms to the true condition of divine guidance and illumination. Judged by the rules of the art of public speaking, his discourses are inferior to yours; but judged by the law that governs *preaching*, they are grand and powerful sermons, notwithstanding the grammar is often wrong and the rhetoric at fault.

I have stated the manner of the Spirit's indwelling and the *condition* of his assistance, and brought up the case of Theophilus in order to show you that a *preacher must be natural*. Whether he is educated or not, he *must be himself*, and *nobody else*, or fail of the aid of the Holy Ghost, which is to fail of being a preacher at all of the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. And now, my dear boy, let me say that whoever deliberately purposes to *plagiarize* another man's sermon, in whole or in part, or to *imitate* his tone of voice or manner of gesticulation, by that purpose contravenes this law, and cuts himself off from all divine aid and support. He may read beautiful essays, or declaim fine orations, but *preach the gospel he does not; nor can he* so long as that purpose is unchanged.

I am not now speaking about the crime against the *moral law* involved in plagiarism. Nor am I speaking of the crime of imitating God's servant, which in this case adds to the sin of plagiarism the more awful sin of cowardly surrendering one's manhood, and of putting indelible contempt upon God's embassador by changing that embassador into a miserable ape. But I am speaking of a sin behind these—a sin against the person of the blessed Spirit—of an offense against the law which defines the condition upon which he gives and continues his aid. That condition is that you *be yourself, and submit yourself to him*. If plagiarism and aping did not involve the deepest degradation of your better nature, and were not sins against the moral law, you see there can be no possible place for them so long as the relations of the preacher are properly adjusted to the Holy Ghost. Now, my dear nephew, false views are slowly creeping into our church and ministry on the subject of preaching. A premium is everywhere put upon fine elocution and glittering rhetoric; and you are in danger. But, remember, the moment you buy "five hundred skeletons and sketches," and copy from this or that book, or intone and gesture like this or that famous man, that moment the Holy Ghost leaves you, and you are no longer a gospel preacher. Affectionately yours,

UNCLE JOHN.

Dean Stanley on the Wesleyans.

At the recent unveiling of the monument erected in Westminster Abbey to the Revs. John and Charles Wesley, Dean Stanley said, according to the report of the *Watchman*:

It would have been his desire that such an opportunity should have been marked in a more solemn and emphatic manner than under present circumstances he felt himself equal for. It had been his hope that on that day or on the following Sunday he should have expressed at length the obligation which the Church of England, which England itself, and which the church of Christ owed to the labors of John and Charles Wesley. That was, at the present, for him impossible; he felt that he could not now throw himself into the subject with that wholeness of heart which would be essential to do it justice. On some future occasion, perhaps, they would allow him to take the opportunity—it might be on the occasion of one of the anniversaries connected with the lives of the two brothers—to discharge the duty which it was still his hope and intention to fill. But he would briefly on that occasion say one or two words directly in connection with the erection of that monument. If he remembered rightly, Dr. Johnson's proposal was more modest than that which had actually taken place. On the occasion to which he referred, he thought all Dr. Johnson asked for was a monument of Charles Wesley, as having been connected in his earliest youth with Westminster School, and as one of England's sweet psalmists and poets. But he was met with the remark from himself: "If Charles, why not John?" and accordingly the two brothers were united together, and, if the poet had been somewhat overshadowed by the preacher, he trusted that neither in Westminster Abbey nor elsewhere would any English churchman, or any citizen or any Nonconformist, have cause to complain. As they would presently see, when the monument was uncovered, John Wesley was represented as preaching upon his father's tomb; and he (the dean) had always thought that that was the parable which represented his relation to their own national institutions. He took his stand upon his father's tomb—on the venerable and ancestral traditions of the country and the church. That was the stand from which he addressed the world; it was not from the points of disagreement, but from the points of agreement with them in the Christian religion that he produced those great effects which had never since illed out in English Christendom. It was because of his having been in that age which he was inclined to think had been unduly disparaged—because in the past century he had been the reviver of religious fervor among their churches—that they all felt they owed a debt of gratitude to him, and felt that he deserved to have his monument placed among those of the benefactors of England. Dr. Johnson had referred to those afflictive circumstances which made it impossible for him (the dean) to have spoken at greater length, or to have met them in a more hospitable spirit on that occasion; but he could truly say that one who had departed would indeed have rejoiced—as indeed he trusted she did rejoice—that such a tribute should be paid to the memory of two brothers whom she also with himself was desirous of seeing honored in the proper place. She would have rejoiced with himself that such a body of Wesleyan Methodists should have been brought into such close connection with that venerable building. Even during the suffering of that last illness she rejoiced in anything which removed the heartburnings and misunderstandings between the Church of England and the Wesleyan body. She rejoiced to mention by name those Nonconformist and Wesleyan ministers whom she always welcomed with all courtesy and charity under their roof and within those sacred walls. He must invoke their sympathy, and he would ask their co-operation in carrying on the work which was still left for him to do—the work of promoting charity and good feeling and generous appreciation among the different branches of their divided Christendom. He must entreat them to make allowance in the future for the absence of that which had given promise to all he did. If he might do so, he would conclude with words which were familiar to them all and which were now especially applicable to himself:

My company before is gone,
And I am left alone with thee;
With thee all night I mean to stay,
And wrestle till the break of day.

Victor Hugo's Estimate of Romish Education.

Every American should ponder the truthful, earnest words of the foremost intellect of France, the gifted and eloquent Victor Hugo. The following is an extract from his speech in relation to the effort made, a few years since, by the Romish priests to procure an act of the General Assembly of France, restoring to the clergy the entire instruction and control of the national schools. To understand his position, we would state that before the time of Napoleon Bonaparte every school, even the primaries, was instructed by a priest, and very little was taught in them except the creed and the elements of the papal faith. The Emperor changed the system entirely, and removed every priest from the schools. The Bourbons, at their restoration, restored the priests; but the last revolution set the schools free again. In relation to a renewed effort to bring the schools under subjection to the church, Victor Hugo said to the priests:

"Ah! we know you! We know the clerical party. It is an old party. This it is which has found for the truth those two marvelous supporters, Ignorance and Error! This it is which forbids to science and genius the going beyond the Missal, and which wishes to cloister thought in dogmas. Every step which the intelligence of Europe has taken has been in spite of it. Its history is written in the history of human progress, but it is written on the back of the leaf. It is opposil to it all. This it is, which caused Prinelli to be scourged for having said that the stars would not fall. This it is which put Campanella seven times to the torture for having affirmed that the number of worlds was infinite, and for having caught a glimpse of the secret of creation. This it is which persecuted Harvey for having proved the circulation of the blood. In the name of Jesus it shut up Galileo. In the name of St. Paul it imprisoned Christopher Columbus. To discover a law of the heavens was an impiety. To find a world was a heresy. This it is which anathematized Paschal in the name of religion, Montaigne in the name of morality, Moliere in the name of both morality and religion. For a long time already the human conscience has revolted against you, and now demands of you: What is it you wish of me? For a long time already you have tried to put a gag upon the human intellect. You wish to be the masters of education. And there is not a poet, not an author, not a philosopher, not a thinker, that you accept. All that has been written, found, dreamed, deduced, inspired, imagined, invented by genius, the treasure of civilization, the venerable inheritance of generations, the common patrimony of knowledge, you reject.

"There is a book—a book which is, from one end to the other, an emanation from above—a book which is for the whole world what the Koran is for Islamism, what the Vedas are for India—a book which contains all human wisdom, illuminated by all divine wisdom—a book which the veneration of the people call *the book*—the Bible! Well, your censure has reached even that. I heard of a thing! Popes have proscribed the Bible! How astonishing to wise spirits, how overpowering to simple hearts, to see the finger of Rome placed upon the book of God.

"And you claim the liberty of teaching. Stop; be sincere; let us understand the liberty which you claim. It is the liberty of *not* teaching. You wish us to give you the people to instruct. Very well. Let us see your pupils? Let us see those you have produced! What have you done for Italy? What have you done for Spain? For centuries you have kept in your hands, at your discretion, at your school, these two great nations, illustrious among the illustrious. What have you done for them? I am going to tell you. Thanks to you, Italy, whose name no man who thinks can any longer pronounce without an inexpressible filial emotion; Italy, mother of genius and of nations, which has spread over the universe all the most brilliant marvels of poetry and the arts; Italy, which has taught mankind to read, now knows not how to read! Yes, Italy is, of all the States of Europe, that where the smallest number of natives know how to read.

"Spain, magnificently endowed; Spain, which received from the Romans her first civilization, from the Arabs her second civilization, from Providence, and in spite of you, a world, America; Spain, thanks to you, to your yoke of stupor, which is a yoke of degradation and decay, Spain has lost this secret power, which it had from the Romans; this genius of art, which it had from the Arabs; this world, which it had from God; and in exchange for all that you have made it lose, it has received from you—the Inquisition.

"The Inquisition, which certain men of the party try to-day to re-establish, which has buried on the funeral pile millions of men; the Inquisition, which disinterred the dead to burn them as heretics; which declared the children of heretics, even to the second generation, infamous and incapable of any public honors, excepting only those who shall have denounced their fathers; the Inquisition, which, while I speak, still holds in the papal library the manuscripts of Galileo, sealed under the papal signet? These are your masterpieces."

How to Build.

The Rev. John A. Broaddus, writing from Philadelphia to the *Religious Herald*, speaking of a new church in that city, says:

We wish to express a hearty admiration of the plan on which the church just dedicated is built. It is a semi-circle, or rather a sector somewhat surpassing a semi-circle, with the pulpit in the geometrical center, and the floor gently sloping upward from the pulpit to the circumference. Behind the pulpit is the baptistery, and over this the organ. There is an ample gallery running around the circumference—that is to say, it has the shape of a *Greek theater*, as may be seen in the theater of Dionysus, on the slope of the Acropolis at Athens, or in the ruins of that theater at Ephesus, in which Demetrius and his silversmiths gathered the tumultuous assembly about Paul. Some modern theaters adopt the same shape as best for seeing and hearing, and therefore many excellent people shrink with horror from the idea of building a church in that shape. But because the wise Greeks found that to be the best shape for enabling a large audience to see and hear, since sound naturally rises somewhat, instead of maintaining its force in horizontal lines, must we insist on employing a shape that is less suitable? As well say that because actors pronounce English correctly we should pronounce incorrectly.

Luther Rice once objected to the anxious bench because the "Methodists used it." Afterward, becoming much interested on some occasion, he sagely remarked that he was not prevented from *praying* by the fact that Methodists pray—and made the obvious application. Why should we not "get the best" as to the shape of our large churches? Besides, whence came the shape with which we are all familiar? From the Roman *Basilica* or courthouse. We should be slow to contend that this is a much more sacred precedent than that Greek theater.

We have for some years held these views in theory, and were glad to have an opportunity of seeing a church built on this pattern. The result seems to us admirable. A congregation of fifteen hundred could be addressed without the slightest apparent difficulty in a purely conversational tone, no one of them being more than fifty-five feet, if we remember the figures correctly, from the preacher. In a church of the common shape, and holding so many, some would have been eighty feet distant, if not more. The room also makes a very elegant and pleasing appearance.

The Pay of Preachers.

An unmarried minister, writing to *The Churchman*, says the New York *Observer*, complains that the salary of a married man in the ministry is larger, as a general rule, than that of a single man. This he thinks is wrong. His argument is this:

"It must not be assumed that unmarried men do not need rectories, and that they can as well as not board with some tavern keeper, or almost anywhere. And, moreover, it is a business principle that a man is paid for what he can do, and not because of his personal incumbrances. No mechanic would ask a man to increase his wages on account of the size of his family. No clergyman should parade his family as a part of his eleemosynary stock in trade."

This reads precisely like the talk of a man who has a "living" as a matter of business, and who has for the sake of it gone into the sacred office. He wants so much for so much. He puts it on the same footing with the tradesman who earns his pay by giving his labor. This view is purely mercenary, mercantile and worldly, and omits the only point worth speaking of in the discussion.

If the mechanical or professional principle were introduced, the whole theory of the gospel ministry, as a calling, would be destroyed. It is right that they who preach the gospel should live of the gospel, and the laborer is worthy of his hire. But to teach, as this writer does, that a minister's salary is in any proper sense "pay" for his services is a monstrous perversion of the fact and the principle. Thousands of men spend eight or ten years in study, to be qualified for this work. With such preparation, going into any secular calling, they would expect to make money. Many of them would become rich. They would be paid what they earn, and so acquire wealth. But they become pastors, missionaries perhaps. They are supported by the people to and for whom they minister. They have voluntarily renounced the pursuit of gain and now live to preach; they do not preach to live. Therefore they are willing that their temporal support should be graduated by the circumstances in which they are placed. A man with a large family needs more than a man with no family, and all right-thinking people have regard to his wants. To say that a bachelor earns just as much as John Rogers may be a matter of fact, but it is no fact which has no bearing on the subject, for neither the bachelor nor the man with a wife and nine small children is paid according to what he earns, but solely and entirely on the ground of his wants as one who is not his own, but the Lord's.

The plan proposed by Rev. J. Kern, says the *Western Christian Advocate*, in the article headed "Cheap Papers," on the first page of having a smaller paper made up of selections from a larger one, and issued by the same publishers at a lower price, has been successfully tried by the English Methodists. The London *Watchman* is a large paper issued at three pennies per number, while the *Methodist Recorder* is published in the same office, much smaller in size, and containing the same matter, omitting a part, at one penny per week. The subscribers can take their choice between the one-penny or the three-penny paper. Both papers are first class. There is nothing second-rate in the smaller paper except the size and price. The larger paper is issued on Wednesday, and the smaller on Thursday. This subject is worthy of the consideration of the General Conference.

A Work of Genius.

For several days past there have been crowds of people gathered in front of one of the show-windows on the Depot-story. The object of interest is a large and handsomely-framed design, in paper cutting, by Miss Mary Fechter Wilkinson, and intended for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The entire piece of black paper, on a white ground, and represents Louisiana as a female form holding forth a dove. The dismantled State-house at Baton Rouge, the Mississippi river with steamboats plying on its broad surface, New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain, and above all, the rising sun, are portrayed with wonderful beauty and power. It is, indeed, a rare work of art, entirely unique and original in conception, and executed with surpassing skill. The entire scene is cut from a single piece of black glazed paper, about eighteen inches square, with no guide but the eye, with no pattern-sketch, and with no other instrument than a pair of scissors. The cutting is laid upon heavy white Bristol board, protected by glass, and in a rich and substantial frame about two feet square. The following legend in the ornamental letter explains the picture: "Louisiana sends a dove."

BULLION AS A DOLLAR.—We have seen no silver dollars as yet, but dimes, quarters and halves occasionally flit before our eyes. It is so long since we saw them that they appeared very strange, but if they stay awhile we may get used to them. The jingle and ring of silver brings back the memories of other days. The general impression is that the silver will be hoarded, and that unless Congress hurries up the bill to issue silver dollars there will be a famine of small change soon. The only argument against a specie currency would seem to be that it fosters avarice. Paper may be just as good as silver and gold, but people instinctively cleave to the precious metals. They spend the paper money freely, while they hide away the shining coin. It is an intuition of covetousness, perhaps, and the miser must have the coin to give rest to his worship.

The Northern General Conference is getting under way. Our telegraphic news gives items. There is a strong flavor of political bias already in the body. The Indian policy of the government must be considered. Mr. Grant is a Methodist, and a distinguished layman thinks that things can be managed through her influence. It seems that some people have not had enough of this womanly influence in affairs at Washington. For the credit of the connection, we are glad to see that Gen. Fiske and others denounced this sort of meddling. Our Northern brethren would do well to attend to the business of the church, and leave the government and its treatment of negroes, Indians and Chinese to the powers that be.

Dr. Marshall, of Vicksburg, preached at the Carondelet Street church, of this city, on Sunday last. We are glad to know that he is in fine health, and abundant in labors. He is soon to visit Natchez on a preaching expedition.

Prayer is the opposite of anxious care, because in the prayer man commits the care to God.—*Olshausen.*

Books and Periodicals.

E ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. With ...ies, comments, maps and illustrations. By ...y, Lyman Abbott. A. S. Barnes & Co., New ...ork, Chicago and New Orleans, 1876.

We have noticed Mr. Abbott's ...mmentaries on the Gospels of ...tthew and Mark. With them ... were favorably impressed. This ... the Acts is most satisfactory. ... have had time to examine only ...art, but, so far as our examina... has extended, we have been de...ted. For a popular commentary ...eneral use in families and Sun... schools we know of nothing bet...

The maps and illustrations are ...erally good, and will be specially ...ful to the parent, teacher and ...ng people. The text is in small ... clear type, taking up but little ...e, while the notes are in larger ...e, and very complete. With a ...etter, and numerous supple...ntal notes, and with references in ... text and notes, the work is very ...rly a complete apparatus for the ...y of the sacred Scriptures. This ...ume contains 262 octavo pages, ... is handsomely printed on supe... paper, with flexible cover.

...ITATIONS ON THE ESSENCE OF ...RISTIANITY. By R. Laird Collier, D. D. ...lan: Roberts Bros., 1876.

... these meditations Mr. Collier ...s his views of God, the real ...ist, the known Spirit, the right ...ion, the sure hell, the true heav... Mr. Collier stands in the fid... ...ed ranks of liberalism. A Uni... and Unisersalist, his false and ...lievous notions are dressed in ... most fascinating style. For sale ...yrich, New Orleans.

...TENEAL, CORRECTION OF NA... ...ES OF ACTS OF THE PRINCIPAL FORS... ... Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.

...enty-eight of the most notable ... with the music. Our South... people will not find Dixie in the ...ction, but they will find Ameri... Hymn, Hail, Columbia, My ...try; 'Tis of Thee, Star Spangled ...er and Yankee Doodle. Besides ... American songs, the most cele... of other nations are embraced ... collection, such as: God Save ...Queen, Rule, Britannia, Mar... Watch on the Rhine, St. Pat... Day, Wearing of the Green, ...e's Address, and the national ...ns, and airs of every modern ...try.

CHRISTIAN LIFE. Volume I—...rse, Its Hinderances and Its Helps. Vol... 2—Its Motives, Its Fears and Its ...ty-two lectures. By Thomas Arnold, D. ...ead master of Rugby School, delivered to ...tudents.

Tibbals & Sons, 37 Park Row, ... York, have published an edi... of this most excellent work on ...sociable plan of subscription ...rance of the work, like the ... Library, published in Edin... The English edition of the ...is $3.50. The price of this edi... to subscribers is $1.20, postpaid. ... N. Tibbals & Sons, 37 Park ...

Among Edward Abbott's Para... Histories is one of the Ameri... Revolution. It is a little volume ... pages, has a copious index, ... very convenient for reference; ...tts Bros., publishers, Boston, ...le by Eyrich, New Orleans.

...r June! How the months ... The Sunday School Magazine, ...or, Little People, for June. Dr. ...ingham takes time by the fore... This is well. A good lesson ...nctuality. Young folks, super... dents, teachers, be prompt. Our ...ay school editor is striking a ... key-note. By the way, the ...udget is very good. The edi... taste and labor are manifest ... where. Let all our schools sup... themselves liberally. Nothing ...pay better.

...are's Valley Monthly for April ...esides other articles of interest ...ility: An Open Letter to Presi... Grant; Montana—Its Grandeur ...s Gold; The Value of Scien... Knowledge; The Schoolmaster ...ad; The Wrecks and Construc... of Time; Gen. Felix K. Zollic...

The American Agriculturist for ...s unusually rich in its illustra... and in the great variety of its ...es. To housekeepers and farmi... its periodical is invaluable.

...ecture will be delivered at the ...er Street church on Tuesday ... May 24th, at half-past seven ...ck, by J. B. Walker, D. D., on ... subject of Clothes. Price of ad...ion, twenty-five cents. The pro... of the lecture are to be appro... to the payment of a balance ... the organ. A good object—a ...important subject. Everybody ...d go.

...re is nothing so effectual to ob... grace, to retain grace and to re... grace as always to be found he... God, not overwise, but to fear; ...happy art thou if thy heart be ...nished with three fears—a fear ...ace received, a greater fear for ... lost, and greatest fear to recover ...—*St. Bernard.*

...n can better win success by ... deeds than by the cruel de... ...tion of human life for selfish

Rev. R. C. Oliver writes to the *Southern Christian Advocate*, about the revival at Spartanburg, South Carolina. We rejoice to learn that the students of Wofford are sharing in the outpouring of the Spirit. Bro. Oliver says:

"We have good news to report from Spartanburg station, Rev. J. A. Porter, pastor. Services have been held in the church every night since April 9. Three services on Sabbaths.) The interest has gradually increased from the beginning. Mourners at the altar every call—from ten to twenty. Up to last Sunday I suppose the converts, numbered from twelve to fifteen. Two candidates for membership. Church revived, especially among the young men, some of whom are working nobly for the Master. Among the converts are two young men, the sons of itinerant ministers. Rev. W. W. Duncan has labored with zeal and efficiency throughout—co-operating with Bro. Porter; and no one has manifested a deeper interest in this extra effort to promote the salvation of souls than Dr. Carlisle, president of Wofford College. Could the parents whose sons are at Wofford witness his earnest and continued labors around the altar and elsewhere, I know they would realize how fortunate they are in having placed their sons under his supervision. Dr. Carlisle conducted the exercises last Sunday afternoon. Near the close, those who had experienced pardon or been restored, or who had cause to be thankful for having labored successfully in winning souls to Christ, were requested to make brief statements.

Let God be your companion, your bosom friend, your instructor, your counselor. Take him into the closet with you, into the study, into the shop, into the market-place, into the railway carriage, into the steamboat. When you make feasts and call guests, invite him as one of them. He is always willing to come, and there is no company like him.

The excitement on the Pacific coast about the continued immigrations of Chinese has induced a San Francisco minister to preach a sermon to show that, according to the Scriptures, the Chinese, having been placed by God in China, had no right to come to this country.

The thing which an active mind most needs is a purpose and direction worthy of its activity.—*Bovee.*

Publisher's Department.

PAY FIFTEEN CENTS AND SAVE US $1,200.

The subscription price of the ADVOCATE is $2.00 per annum, and we have a number of subscribers who have fifteen cents, some of them twenty-five cents, and some twenty-five cents for each and every thing. We want to ask them if they are taking the ADVOCATE. We cannot afford to take them at these figures, as we go where we must pay for everything we get, and pay the highest prices for printing. We cannot afford to take them at these figures, as we go where we must pay for everything we get, and pay the highest prices for printing. We cannot afford to take them at these figures, as we go where we must pay for everything we get, and pay the highest prices for printing.

To each subscriber this should not be more than fifteen cents, we hope to see it brought down to each subscriber. Amounts to several hundred dollars.

Under the new postal law we prepay the postage for all subscribers. During the year, and from this day, we have paid out One Thousand Dollars for postage. In view of this and the trifling expense to each subscriber we hope they will send the full amount due us. When our agents report what they have collected, without receiving a dime, we cannot expect them to pay the expense.

A GRATIFYING IMPROVEMENT.

No improvement in the vicinity of Lafayette Square for several years has given more general pleasure than that of Mr. James Hogan, the florist on Camp and Lafayette streets, on the latter of which he has erected a handsome and substantial building, in keeping with the neighborhood. It was recently finished by him. Mr. Hogan is preparing a suitable place for his extensive marble works. The *Picayune* makes the following remarks, which we endorse:

"The corner building has been repaired and painted, new doors and flooring throughout have been furnished, and now it presents a handsome appearance. A high fence runs to the old brick warehouse, which is long enough to afford room for the stone-cutters and artists in Mr. Hogan's employ.

"The ground floor of the former office is large and attractive show-room, where he will display specimens of monumental work, slabs, etc., and the upper room will contain his stock of marble and slate mantels, grates, etc., in which line he has done an extensive trade, and proposes to do more largely in the future.

"Mr. Hogan is well known as a master-workman, skilled and artistic in taste in all matters relating to his branch of business, and he has shown that he will give due attention to every facility for supplying a large and increasing trade, which his enterprise will deserve and he has ever lost sight of in the past. We wish him success, and hope that his many friends will give him a call."

PORTABLE GAS is suitable for lighting school houses, hotels, churches and other public buildings and residences, and brilliant light. For a full description see advertisement headed, "Gas at Living Prices," and for full information write to the Vulcan Gas Company, 106 Camp street. This company have their office in two doors from us. We say the light is beautiful and can testify to the steadiness and brilliancy of light which it makes. We have just been informed that the company have entered into a contract with the city to light the Fifth District Police with their gas.

SPLENDID FURNITURE, at prices in correspondence with the economy forced upon us by the universal depression. HAT Hall, at 106 Camp street, has a stock of most superb furniture, at prices surprisingly low. Now is the time to furnish your houses with articles of taste and elegance. See his advertisement in this week's ADVOCATE.

TRUNKS.—We do not think our readers who are going to travel this summer will find better trunks anywhere than at William Hogan's, 94 and 101 Canal street. Our experience with Mr. Hogan in the shoe and trunk line has been highly satisfactory. See advertisement elsewhere.

THE Phœnix Restaurant at Lake Pontchartrain, we understand, has been thoroughly repaired throughout, and opened in splendid repair. Mr. Miguel, the proprietor, promises to furnish his guests with the very best of everything in the city market.

RICE MILLS.—Let all persons who are interested in the growth or handling of rice call upon or write to Messrs. Jc B. & A. Johnson, at 154, 156 and 158 Magazine street. We invite attention especially to their card in another column.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—We call attention to the advertisement, on this page, of Messrs. Flaspoller & Nelson.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending May 6, 1870.

A—B F Alexander two letters $7.50, John W Adams, Saxon A Anderson, American News Company, C G Andrews $2, J E Andrews $12.55, E A Acriman, W F Alexander, J O Andrew $2, P Allen, Edwin Allen.

B—John C C Black, R H Baker $2, W J Bentley Brewer & Tilsdon, J M Barton $2.50, J M Black $1.35, Barnes & Wilkinson, J G Bardon, B Pollard-Tod, A C Brogan $10.25, Mrs E C Bardsdale $36.55, John H Barrett & Co, William Butler, Baker & Sperry, Mrs E H Boyd $3.10, J H Bratner.

C—John Church & Co two letters, Chambers, Whitmore & Co two letters, Beverly Chevallie, H F Cannap 50 cents, W K Chapman 25 cents, Geo A Crosse, Chambers Bro & Co, E A Clark (for Gates) $12, J H Cassity $5, Nicholas Christino $2, Lyman Carley, Thomas F Collins $1, H H Crawford $2, J L Creevy, William F Conant, Robert Carter & Bro.

D—Charles T Dillingham, Joel T Hayes $17, John Derbois $1, W H Dixon $4.75, Joseph Davis, Oliver Ellison & Co, A S Dickenson, Doty & McFarland, William H Dixon 75 cents, Rollin T Davis.

E—O Eady.

F—E N Freshman, R W Freeman $1.55, D N Foose $8.85, Pat Farrelly, S C Forsaith & Co, Julius Feechheller.

G—H Gwinner & Bro two letters, Charles H Galloway, Thomas Green, H M Gillis, A E Goodwyn $2, Mrs Susan Green.

H—W L C Hunnicutt, A L Harper $21, J W Hearne $1.25, W J Hamilton $100, H J Harding $20.75, M L J Hoover, J D Harper $2.

I—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co, R S Island.

J—H A Jullinson, George Jackson, Mrs L V Jadkins $2, John A B Jones, Ed T Jones, Jackson & Jones.

K—William Kendrick & Son, Kuhn & James, H F Kavanaugh.

L—G R Lyle two letters, L Lobdell, Thomas V Leglyard 10 cents, C A Leglyard, N M Lowry $4, F Laycock, G M Liverman $13, J B Lippincott & Co, Lee, Shepard & Dilingham, L M Lessesum.

M—E McCord, William H Metheny, Morgan Envelope Company, Henry D Moore $25.75, E N Merrill, S C Merchant & Co, R A Morris $2.50, Thomas H McClendon, Mrs M J Gray $2, J M Mason, Lucien Minor 75 cents, J E Mason, J M McKee $10, Miss Mollie Melton 25 cents, A W Mellock $5, George W McMillan $5, Mary A Safford.

N—Thomas Nesbit & Son, two letters, Wesley Nimocks, J P New, Isaac H Nowlin, Joseph Nicholas, A B Nuttall & Co, Joseph H Newman.

O—Johnson & Oliver two letters, Mrs J O'Fallon, Samuel Rodgers & Co.

P—Elias Pairings, Pugh, Wagner Co, Charles A Perce, E Pugh, Samuel L Patterson, Jr, James T Park $2.50, L B Pyle $1.45, A L Phillips, A P Perry, Potter, Wheelwright & Co, W Parris, Peirce & Hamlin.

R—W L Richards, A V Rogers, Christine Rodgers, Hadley, Rodgers & Co, Wm B Rodgers, Rodgers & Co, Wm B Rodgers & Co, F K Richardson, Rodgers & Co, Wm B Rodgers & Co, Wm B Rodgers & Co, Wm B

Farm, Garden and Household.

Growing Rice on Upland.

Let the land be well drained, so that it may be well prepared with the plow. If rice is not planted very early it is best to plant in May, for if planted in April the time of its maturity will be in the driest and warmest time of summer; but if planted the first of March it will mature before that time; if it is planted from the tenth to the twentieth of May its maturity will be in September and the first of October. When the seasons are good and the weather cool I prefer planting old land, unless well drained; in May, for the following reasons: First, the soap water has dried up, and when the time comes to cultivate it the land is in a condition to destroy all weeds and grass.

Let the beds be but little elevated; lay off with a bull-tongue scooter about the size of a man's hand; cover with the same; if any clods are left on the rice, rake off with a hand rake; when the rice is about six inches high, and the weather is dry, run round with six-inch inch Dickson sweep; but if too wet to kill what is plowed up, tear off very shallow with half thimer; then, as soon as the ground is dry enough, scrape off each side with a hoe, pulling off of the rice all weeds and grass except crab grass. As soon as the ground is in good condition, run round again with a Dickson sweep eighteen or twenty inches wide, throwing some dirt against the rice—the dirt and rice will kill the crab grass; after this cultivate as circumstances may suggest.

For lowland rice I prefer what is called flint rice, as it is the hardest rice, and may be cleaned much better than any large, soft rice, as it will not break so badly; but for stock I would as soon have the Cinch or any other hard rice.

After taking off the outside husk the rice is not clean; the grain is covered with a thin, glutinous membrane, that comes off by beating. Three-fourths of a bushel of rice will plant an acre. The rice should be cut when the grains are of a golden yellow. The straw will make, if saved, good feed for mules, horses or cows. If the weather is bad it is best to tie into bundles and hang on poles; but if fair, cut, laying the heads of the rice upon the stubbles, say three or four days, and then up and house.

THRESHING OUT.

Have a close floor; take two saw horses two and a half feet high; put them about three feet apart; take hickory poles about three inches thick, bend the under side at each end, then nail down about two inches apart; let one hand stand on each side and beat on these. One hand can thresh out twenty or twenty-five bushels per day. Wind out the straw that is left in the rice as you do oats; put away very dry, and in the husk it will keep for several years.

I should have mentioned above that your should irrigate, when in your power, after the crop is put in good condition. Good, black swamp land will make, if well cultivated, one hundred bushels of rough rice per acre. Upland rice will do well on almost any good land; is well adapted to pine lands and all sorts hill-sides; if pine lands are well cow penned it will make a very good yield, if the season is favorable.
R. E. Hady, in Southern Planter and Farm.

Angora Goats.

There is a flock of Angora goats in California, owned by the Messrs. Reed, numbering five hundred, for which they paid $22 000. They clip five pounds each, and the last spring clip was sold in New York for $1 50 per pound.

Angora goats are easier kept than sheep, and it provided with shelter they stand the changes of weather better during the winter. They keep in better condition because their food is not exclusively grass, but in a large proportion, twigs and sprouts of trees. They are not so much pestered by dogs, and altogether require hardly any attention. In consideration of these facts our farmers should give the raising of Angora goats more attention. We feel assured that whoever invests and starts properly will be well pleased and be interested.

A good deal of attention, says a Sydney paper, is being given in New Caledonia to the raising of the Angora goat. The hair is said to make a very good "mohair" fabric, but its quality depends very much upon the care of the animals while young. The adults are treated in a similar manner to sheep, and are said to be very hardy, but the young are subject to the diseases of this goat. In early, badly drained pastures they rot, but the hair is better and fetches off very good. The flesh is excellent, and is prized in some parts of Australia to the last mutton. The milk is of good quality, and yields a good supply of butter and cheese. The hair is worth about 6d shearing a pound, and one ram will yield about 100 pounds at each shearing. The best plan is to shear them twice a year as this prevents the hair from falling off and from splitting at each shearing. It is about six inches long. Compared with the Merino sheep the Angora goat seems to have the advantage in the fact that the former produces only three and a half pounds of wool, worth two shillings and six pence per pound, and that six Merinos will eat as much as seven Angoras. These facts are important in view of the extended introduction of the Angora goat to this country.—*St. Louis Herald.*

A Sydney letter says Mr. S. R. Stuttyvant sends to the Field the following description of a tough forest legend: "Some years ago, when making New Zealand my home, I was one day riding through the bush, when I came upon a Maori village. Being anxious to see a native house, I dismounted and entered one. Its occupants were absent, but I found a fire burning in the middle of the floor, and a large pot of water boiling over it. Thinking that the natives would not object to my tasting their food, I looked into the pot, and saw a large piece of pork and a number of potatoes. Being hungry, I helped myself to a potato, and was about to put it in my mouth, when I noticed that it was quite black. Thinking that it was burnt, I threw it away, and took another, which I found in the same condition. Supposing that the pork was in the same state, I cut off a piece, and was about to eat it, when I noticed that it was covered with hair. Thinking that the natives had singed the pig before cooking it, I threw the piece away, and was about to leave the house, when I noticed a native lying in a corner. Thinking that he was asleep, I went up to him, and found that he was dead. I then left the house, and rode away as fast as I could."

THE MUSKMELON WORM.—Its depredations can be greatly checked by keeping the soil perfectly clear and free from grass, and the leaves kept well dusted with powdered lime; also keep the soil, as far as the vines extend, well sprinkled with the lime. In rainy seasons, when the grass cannot be kept down, lime should be used as often as it is washed off by the rains.

I have found the old English system of growing the musk melon the best—that is the ridge system. It can be done much faster than making hills. The ridge, or at least a furrow, is made with a turning plow; in this furrow the manure is spread, and hoed up like cotton or corn. The furrows may be laid off six feet apart, and the seed planted from two to six inches in the center of the ridge. I have succeeded in this way much better than by planting in hills. It is a good plan to put a flat chip or a piece of a broken pane of glass under each melon, and as they advance in size keep them turned over once a day; this should be done without twisting the stem or injuring its growth.

I find lime to be good also for the cabbage worm, and tomatoes will last much longer if the soil and leaves are kept well sprinkled with lime. Thoroughness, and at always resisted by success. A little labor and careful attention in both the propagation of the soil and killing out the grass and weeds, will overcome the various difficulties.—*Judge Peyton, in Our Home Journal and Rural Southland.*

NICE GINGERBREAD.—One quart of New Orleans molasses, one quart of thick milk, two eggs, half pound of butter, two ounce of saleratus, two pounds of flour, plenty of ginger. Mix all together in one soft batter; put in pans. Over-bing too hot. Soon. Ready.—*Kentucky Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 65 Camp Street,
BETWEEN GRAVIER AND NEW ORLEANS.

Barnett's Iodo-Sarza!

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER KNOWN.

Anti-Rheumatic and Blood-Purifying Preparation.

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WILLIAM GIBSON & SONS, Established 1854, Manufacturers of Ecclesiastical, Domestic and Memorial Stained Glass, Mosaic and Encaustic Tiles, Heraldic Painting, Etc. Churches and Dwellings Decorated and Furnished. Designs and Estimates furnished on application. Works, Nos. 1 and 3 Camac and 1 and 3 Commerce streets, and 1 and 3 Hancock street, New York.

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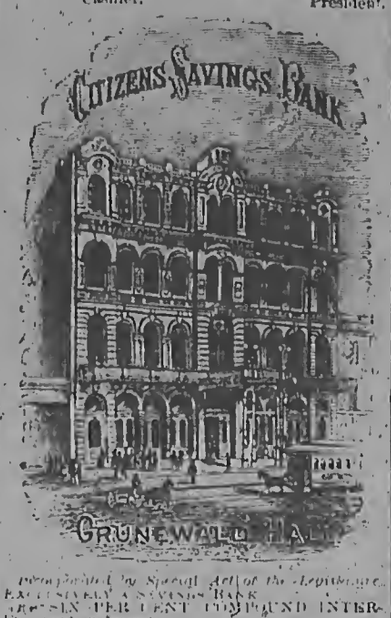

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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MANUFACTURER OF
Screwed and Sewed Boots and Shoes
NOS. 16 AND 20 ROYAL ST.,
Between Restaurant and Gross.
Between Great and Custom House Streets.
NEW ORLEANS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
378 MAGAZINE STREET 378
Opposite the Magazine Street Market.
New Orleans.

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A. BALDWIN, JAS. JACKSON,
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Religious Intelligence.

One of the trustees of Wesleyan versity, whose name has not been e public, has given $25,000 to- d the $500,000 endowment fund hat institution.

The Reformed Episcopal church he Redeemer, in Baltimore, was cated, March 15, by Bishop Cum- s, who was assisted in the service Rev. Mr. Postlethwaite, the pas-

The subscription to the French atholic university at Lille now unts to $500,000. This sum does include the buildings, which presented by a single indi- al.

Dr. Martin, Bishop of Paderborn, to escape imprisonment by the man authorities, fled to Holland, gone to England. He was re- ed by the Dutch government ve that country.

Dr. Gulick says that it is the sionary's wife who does much of work. In his own case he frankly sses that when they reached r field his wife learned the lan- ge first, and held meetings while held the baby.

The American Presbyterian mis- in Upper Egypt, during its ten s of work, has planted ten Chris- churches, with an average of members. These members hold ional meetings for the study of Scriptures on five or six evenings e week, and have thus acquired familiarity with Bible truths.

A new method of quenching to poor is being tried in Philadel- A house has been built on wine street, near Diamond; where day morning breakfasts are given the occupants of the station- es. After the meal suitable re- ous services are held. Between e and four hundred poor persons ve thus brought together every Sun-

The arrangements for the Scot- Established Church missionary dition to Lake Nyassa are being i forward, now that the Free ch expedition has reached its ation. A medical missionary o artisans have been sta- and a boat for the navigation Lake is being built in London. quisite minds are not yet stu-

Rev. Dr. H. M. Field writes from a of the decline of the power of , and says: "If the movement ld continue to increase in the te in the same ratio as in the fifteen years, the whole population of India—more than 200,000,000 ople—would be converted to stianity in the next 200 years. n Buddhism itself he sees noth- e but what appears to him inex- ably repulsive.

HURT, SYRIA.—The Rev. H. H. ng, of the American Presbyte- mission, reports under date of uary 13: "Amid many trying gs in our work there is just now bright spot. A whole town, six s from Beirut, until now living Stygian darkness, has burst its ds and come out Protestant—some hundred souls in all. We have d a chapel and school-house, and a native preacher and teacher e and last Sabbath Bro. Bird ched four times to a great con- se. On my first visit I preached the open air to some three hund- and the second time I preached a housetop to a multitude. Some y of their young men are work- in a silk factory in Beirut, be- ging to a Moslem, and when they him they had become Protest- he said: 'Well done for you. t is something like a religion. be sure and attend to what you in the Bible.'"

In the *Missionary Advocate* we the following instance of the ean the gospel: A missionary he Church of England, about to n home from New Zealand, ered his Maori converts around il a farewell communion service. is surprise, he noticed one man had been kneeling at the com- on rail arise, return to his seat e church, and after awhile come and receive the sacrament. On ing the reason of such con- , the man replied, that he had ossible a man whom he found e the murderer of his father, and e life he had at the time sworn ke. At first he could not bear to ve the sacrament with this cou- ed murderer. On resuming his however, he thought he heard a e say: "By this shall all men w that ye are my disciples: if ye love one to another." While natural feelings still rebelled ust the command, he thought he saw the cross and heard the upon it say: "Father, forgive for they know not what they This overcame him, and he ured and received the communi- with his former enemy.

HE GOSPEL IN ROME.—The site a new chapel in Rome, in which ur Grassi is to preach, was se- d before the Jesuits had time to their eyes or rub their spectac- The price of the freehold was 00. The site is a little nearer to Maria Maggiore than the one on ch the friends had originally fixed hopes, but of which they were rived by Italian duplicity. For property they had engaged to about £7,000; but at the last mo- they were told that they could have it unless they took an pining cafe and other property mounting to nearly £4,000. It is a ly interesting fact that the site ted is in the immediate vicinity the spot where, according to tradi- , stood the house of Pudens, the nd of the Apostle Paul. A monk, stly baptized by Mr. Will, is w teaching the school in Rome, ch has been founded by money ained through Grassi's visit to gland. A thousand copies of the w Testament have been sold in a weeks from the depot in the zza San Lorenzo. These are part the fifty thousand copies lately sented by a friend at Manchester, gland. It is a beautiful little book, is sold for six centimes—a little r one cent.

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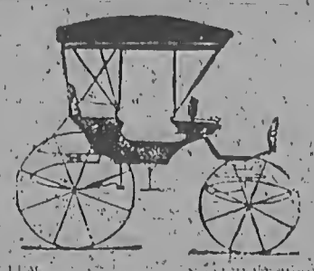

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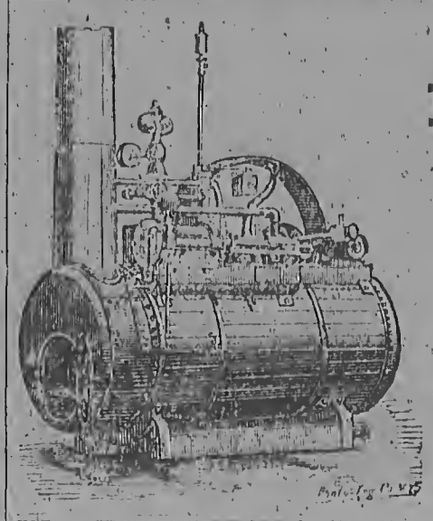

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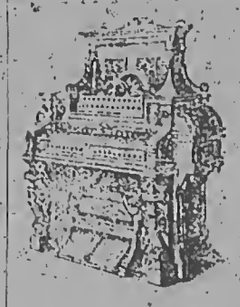

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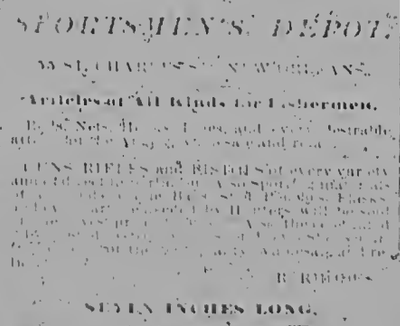

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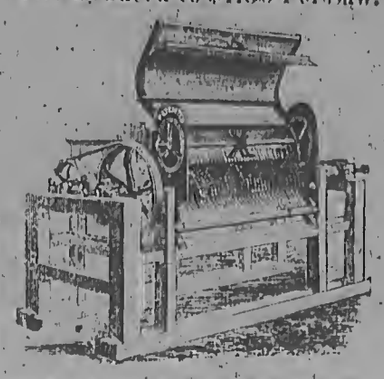

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837

MISCELLANEOUS.
MRS. ADA GREGG
Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,
NO. 151 CANAL STREET,
Next door to New Orleans Savings Institution.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Is now arranging to deal with the various kinds of
SEWING MACHINES.
Has decided to make a specialty in this line, first class Machine of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Under Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $20. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones.
Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments in the country to parties giving references.
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respectfully offers her services in purchasing and shipping to any part of the country personal adornment or domestic goods for Ladies and Children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies and Children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.
N. B.—All inquiries relative to articles wanted, or not enumerated will be answered free of charge.
Second hand Machines in good order, at half price. The best New Orleans Machines.
REFERENCE: J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss.
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Particular Attention Paid to Church Work.
Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.
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WILLIAM F. WALSH,
GENERAL COOPERAGE,
13 NORTH FRONT ST 13
Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Sugar Hogsheads, Molasses Barrels, and all other articles in his line, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, May 9, 1876.

MONETARY.

No change in our money market this week. Discounts needed for legitimate business are easily obtained upon first-class collaterals or by A1 firms. Rates of interest unchanged.

Gold, 113¼@113¾.

Silver, 101@102 for American.

Sales of stocks and bonds not large. Market quiet.

Below we give the movement among our banks, as reported by the manager:

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS,
At the close of business, Friday, May 5, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Specie	$119,02[illegible] 13
Currency	4,88[illegible] 50
Clearinghouse exchanges	9[illegible] 70
Checks on other local banks and bankers	17,0[illegible] 75
Domestic and foreign exchange	3,975,[illegible] 47
Due from distant banks and bankers	417,[illegible] 31
Loans and discounts	9,[illegible]712 64
Other cash assets	4,5[illegible]772 51
Total	$21,246,[illegible] 37

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$[illegible]
Deposits	11,[illegible]
Due distant banks and bankers	1,0[illegible] 43
Other cash liabilities	201,6[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

J. N. MAYNARD, Manager.

The following are the changes during the week ending May 5, as compared with the previous week:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Specie	$ [illegible]	
Currency		[illegible]
Loans		[illegible]
Deposits		[illegible]

COTTON.

The movement in our staple this week results in sales of 14,500 bales. Market generally quiet but steady until to-day (Tuesday), when the reports from abroad being discouraging, and buyers showing a desire to hold off, factors gave way and sales were made at a reduction of ⅛c. Market quiet and irregular.

Sales reported in New York for the week, 7,083 bales. Middling Orleans, 12¼c.

Sales at Liverpool, 38,000 bales. Market dull and irregular.

The following tabular statement shows the prices for the last seven days:

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	7⅝	8⅛	9⅜	11	12	13⅛
Thursday	7⅝	8⅛	9⅜	11	12	13⅛
Friday	7⅝	8⅛	9⅜	11	12	13⅛
Saturday	7⅝	8⅛	9⅜	11	12	13⅛
Monday	7⅝	8⅛	9⅜	11	12	13⅛
Tuesday	7⅝	8⅛	9⅜	10⅞	11⅞	13⅛

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

	Middling.		
	Mobile.	Vicksburg.	Memphis.
Wednesday	11⅛	11⅛	12
Thursday	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞
Friday	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞
Saturday	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞
Monday	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞
Tuesday	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞

COTTON STATEMENT TO MAY 9.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875	bales
Received from that date to May 1, 1876	
Received during past week	
Amount of the above from city ginns and packeries	
Total	
Exported from Sept. 1, 187[illegible] to May 1, 1876	
Exported past week	
Consumed to-day and to date	
Stock on hand and amount not counted	
Estimated stock on shipboard	
Amount remaining unshipped	
Stock at all the United States ports	
Receipts at all the ports	
Receipts in 1 year to date	
Increase at all the ports	

SUGAR.—Market very firm; receipts light. We continue quotations of last week, as follows: Fair 8c, fully fair 8⅛c, prime 8⅝@9c, yellow clarified 9@9½c, white 10@10½c. Market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

	From	To
Dressed hogs		
Orange, fancy demand		
Arkansas, demand fair		
Western, [illegible]		
CHICKENS, per [illegible]		
Choice		
Choice to fancy		
Good to [illegible]		
Inferior to [illegible]		
Wood, per cord		
Hickory		
Hard mixed		
Pine		
Bananas, per bunch		
Baltimore oysters		
Bay oysters		
Shucked		
Lake oysters		
Shucked		
Milk punch		
Oysters		

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 24 inches and upwards in diameter and over [illegible] feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and punks, [illegible] inches in diameter, [illegible] per foot.

Black walnut logs, averaging [illegible] inches in diameter, and of less [illegible] per foot.

White oak logs, of 20 inches and upwards in diameter and over, [illegible] per foot.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, [illegible] per foot.

All bills are to be cut by measurement, and allowance is to be made for [illegible] in measure.

Cotton wood and other [illegible] logs, [illegible] per foot.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, [illegible] per foot.

Sycamore logs, [illegible] per foot.

Logs measuring [illegible] are the standard, and [illegible] reduced to it.

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for the [illegible], both sound and merchantable.

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice cows and heifers are in demand at [illegible] gross.

Fat grass [illegible] cattle sell readily at [illegible] per head. Poor cattle dull at $12@$20 per head.

Fat calves [illegible] yields $7 @$12 per head. Poor calves very dull at $5 per head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3 per head. Poor ones [illegible].

Hogs corn fed at [illegible] gross. Mast fed dull at 3½c.

Milch cows sell according to quality of milk given. Common cows, milkers, giving 2 to 3 gallons per day, $80@$100 per head. Extra milkers, say giving from 3 to 4 gallons per day, $100@$120 per head. Common stock very hard to sell at $18@$25 per head.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$1 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	26 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 [illegible]	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Hall do. with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
R. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Thurman's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	1 50 00
Wagon, two-horse thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	100 00	125 00
Fence cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Barrow cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7
Steel	6	7
Nail rods		10
Castings, American	4	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	15 00	17 00
Country	9 00	13 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 60	1 75
Cement	2 [illegible]	2 75
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ M feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands:		
Small sizes per particular dealer	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 100 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, long 14 to 17 by 20	4 00	4 50
French, 17 by 18 to 17 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	8	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	— —	— —
Pat. Brown, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gal	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights per pair:		
Size [illegible]	No. 1 [illegible]	Other [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sash Doors:		
1 foot 6 wide	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 feet 6 wide	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 feet 6 wide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panel Doors:		
2 feet 6 wide by 6 feet 6 inches high	— —	$3 25
2 feet 8 wide by 6 feet 6 inches high	— —	3 40
3 feet 0 wide by 6 feet 6 inches high	3 75	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb:		
Western, choice	31	31
Fresh, choice	41	42
Coffee, ₱ lb:		
Rio, fair	18½	19½
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	23	24
Java, choice to fine	30	31
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Star, full brands	— —	14½
Chocolate, ₱ lb:		
Cocoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz:		
Peaches, Standard, 2 pounds	[illegible]	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl:		
Bolted, K	2 50	2 65
Cheese, ₱ lb:		
Western factory	[illegible]	11½
Fresh, factory	12	13
Cigars:		
Manufactured, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	24 00
Manufactured, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Clippings, quarter to keg	— —	3 00
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	— —	4 25
XX	4 [illegible]	5 00
XXX	5 [illegible]	5 25
Choice XXX	5 [illegible]	6 50
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Pineapples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	— —	10
Dried apples, ₱ lb	— —	8
Raisins, ₱ box	— —	1 60
Currants, ₱ lb	— —	10
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Coffee, ₱ lb:		
Java	5	6
Laguayra	5	6
Santos	5	9
Other grades	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, straight test	25	35
Lubricating, ₱ gal	35	50
Lard, in barrels, ₱ lb	1 10	1 12½
Molasses, in barrels:		
Open oil	— —	45
Syrup	— —	60
Planters' choice	— —	70
Boiled and [illegible] syrups	— —	80
Diamond [illegible]	— —	1 00
Rice, ₱ lb:		
No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime to choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soap, ₱ box:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's [illegible]	— —	8½
Starch, ₱ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 35	1 40
Coarse	1 00	1 05
Sugar, in bbl:		
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yellow clarified	[illegible]	[illegible]
White clarified	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crushed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Powdered	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spices, ₱ lb:		
Allspice	— —	15
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	40
Cinnamon	— —	40
Tea, ₱ lb:		
Young Hyson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Imperial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, natural leaf, ₱ lb:		
Common to medium	60	80
Good to fine	90	1 10
Shipping	60	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Yellow corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
White corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bran	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timothy hay, choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime to choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dry salt sides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, in barrels	[illegible]	[illegible]

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb:		
Breasts	11	11
Shoulders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clear sides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar cured hams	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canvassed hams	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dry Salt sides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, in barrels	[illegible]	[illegible]

BAGGING, ETC.

Hemp bagging	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jute bagging	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bales, 2 lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twine, ₱ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUNDRIES.

Leather:		
Sole, No. 1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sole, No. 2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harness, ₱ set	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skirting, ₱ side	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton Seed:		
Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bleached Domestics, ₱ yard:		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Osnaburgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stripes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ticks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denims	[illegible]	[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Brogans, men's, per pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brogans, boys'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calf boots, men's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calf boots, boys'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kip boots, men's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kip boots, boys'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ladies' shoes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Children's shoes	[illegible]	[illegible]

Special Notices.

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Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES, By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

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Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957. No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Religious Notices.

MEETING OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.—The Publishing Committee of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will hold its annual meeting at the Seashore Camp Ground, July 20, 1876.

THE Brandon District Conference will convene at Newton, July 20, 1876. Preachers in charge of circuits, stations and missions are requested to [illegible] and to [illegible] the names of lay delegates and local preachers, as well as visitors, who are expected to attend.

J. B. K. SMITH, P. C.

SEASHORE CAMP GROUND.—The trustees will meet on the ground on Thursday, the first day of June, at 10 o'clock. All persons desiring to select lots or [illegible], or seeking information respecting the approaching camp meeting, are invited to be present.

W. H. FOSTER, President.
PHILIP HALLARAN, Secretary.

MOBILE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—Delegates coming to Mobile on the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of May [illegible] to Pollard going and return for [illegible] other stations from Brewton south at the rate of six cents for round-trip ticket. Please [illegible] address to take delegates to Mobile from Pollard on the twenty-fifth.

S. H. COX.

SEASHORE CAMP MEETING.—A camp meeting will be held on the ground on Bay St. Louis, to [illegible] and continuing from eight to ten days, on the Seashore Camp Ground, situated and fronting on the Gulf of Mexico, one mile west of Biloxi, and way between the cities of New Orleans and Mobile, and only distant a few hundred feet from the railroad.

W. H. FOSTER, President Board of Trustees.
P. HALLARAN, Secretary.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS CAMP MEETING.—This meeting is expected to begin on Wednesday before the first Sunday in August, which is the second day of August, and to continue till Thursday, August 10. Preachers and people are cordially invited to attend.

H. HENDRIX, P. C.

THE District Conference for Brandon district, Mississippi Conference, will convene at Newton station, Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, on Thursday, June 29, and will adjourn the first Sunday in July. Bishop Pierce will preside.

The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Robert S. Woodward, of Brandon station.

Pastors will please inform themselves fully as to the condition of their charges, so as to be able to answer the questions indicated in chapter 2, section 1, page 42 of the Discipline.

We would call this [illegible] upon all ministers and delegates the importance of attending this Conference.

WILL H. LEITH, P. C.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—The Mobile District Conference will convene at Milton, Fla., on Friday, May 26, at nine o'clock A. M. The first to [illegible] will meet at the same time and place.

Preachers in charge will please read section 7, [illegible], page 42, and be ready to report as therein required. To the seventh [illegible] of this section we hope to give special prominence.

S. H. COX, P. E.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT. THIRD ROUND.

Bay Depot	June 10, 11
Belvidere circuit	[illegible]
Chandler circuit	[illegible]
Georgia A	July 1, 2
Rose Hill circuit	[illegible]
Pine Apple	[illegible]
Evergreen circuit	[illegible]
Greenville station	[illegible]
Lapworth	[illegible]
Pine Level	Aug. 26, 27
Ryley Mission	[illegible]
Shiloh circuit	[illegible]

S. P. RICHARDSON, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

HOMER DIST. SECOND ROUND.

Minden, at [illegible]	Apr. [illegible]
Logansport, at [illegible]	[illegible]
Hawkins [illegible]	May 6, 7
Sumner at Camps	13, 14
Mansfield at [illegible]	[illegible]
Keachi at [illegible]	[illegible]
Kingston [illegible]	June 3, 4
Shreveport, at [illegible]	10, 11
Coushatta [illegible]	[illegible]
Natchitoches	July 29, 30
Wards	Aug. 5, 6
Cheneyville	[illegible]
Opelousas	12, 13

J. F. [illegible], P. E.

OPELOUSAS DIST. SECOND ROUND.

Opelousas	Apr. [illegible]
Grand Coteau	[illegible]
Washington	May 6, 7
Lafayette	[illegible]
Vermilionville	13, 14
New Iberia	[illegible]
Berwick	[illegible]
Carrollton	June 3, 4
Thibodeaux	10, 11
Madisonville	[illegible]
Ward 8	[illegible]
Algiers	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST ISSUED!

OUR NEW

CHURCH RECORD.

THIS is a complete Historical and Statistical RECORDER, containing [illegible] Blank Pages for Recording Members and Baptisms, Letters, and Deaths. Register of Annual Conferences and Church Officers. Pulpit Service. Church Directory. Sunday School Statistics, and Annual Summary of the Yearly Work, and condition of the Church.

The Register contains also [illegible] pages, size [illegible] by [illegible] inches, of good heavy paper, handsomely bound, and will be supplied to Churches at $5 each.

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NOS. 110 AND 112 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

LIME, SAND, BRICKS, ETC.

Lime, Sugar Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, White and Yellow Sand, Fire Clay, Pavers, Building Bricks, Arch Bricks, English and Firestone Fire Bricks, Large and Small White Shells, Laths, Shingles, Fire Tiles, Sulphur, Tar, Pitch and Rosin at the lowest market rates. For sale by JOHN C. STEWART,
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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

CAREFUL OBSERVERS

IN THE MATTER OF

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS

will find it to their interest to examine

THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

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With more than thirty years' experience in the Crockery trade, we claim a knowledge of the wants of this community second to no one, and can fill them better than any house in the Southwest.

Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$1 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 41 pieces.

6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

15 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain Decorated (imitating, to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.

1 50 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.

75 cents will buy the assortment as BERRY SET, Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.

Plain French China DINNER SETS, first class, [illegible] pieces, $20.

Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extra low prices, and everything else needful for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of everyone.

Due notice will be given of the [illegible] first class, regular goods, of good shapes and styles, and we give the benefit of [illegible] Charges for packing and drayage. Dinner Sets [illegible] Tea Sets, 50 cents.

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The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1876. NO. 20.

WHITTIER'S CENTENNIAL HYMN.

SUNG BY THOMAS' POOLE'S OF EIGHT HUNDRED VOICES AT THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

Our father's God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and thee,
To thank thee for the era done,
And trust thee for the opening one.

Here where of old, by thy design,
The fathers spake that word of thine
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rended bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festal time from all
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the New World greets
The Old World, thronging all its streets,
Until a long all triumphs swim
Be set or toll beneath the sun;
And unto sea-girt man, good will,
Joined, freighted with love's golden fleece,
Send back the Argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met in truce,
For beauty made the bridal use,
We thank thee, while withal we crave
The austere virtues strong to save,
The honor proof to place or gold,
The manhood never bought or sold.

Oh make us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, and justice strong,
A mightier gift of freedom draw
The sweepards of thy righteous law,
Add, cast in some diviner mould,
Let the new cycle shame the old!

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Communication with Europe by the Anglo-American cable is now restored.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The annual meeting of the American Bible Society was held to-day. The receipts from all sources for the year were $727,084; expenditures for the same period were $839 281. During the year 876,770 Bibles were manufactured, and 850,150 distributed, by the Secretary. The society has circulated the Bible in twenty foreign countries during the year, and had it printed in nearly as many languages. The next anniversary was decided to be held, May 16, in Philadelphia. Nine members of the board of managers were elected.

William Varley, known as "Reddy the Blacksmith," died of consumption.

Dr. William W. Hall, of *Hall's Journal of Health*, fell in the street and died in a few minutes, aged sixty-three. Cause of his death unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil, and suite of sixteen persons, left at 9 o'clock this morning for the West, on a special train, by the Philadelphia and Wilmington, Baltimore and Ohio, and Ohio and Mississippi railroads, to St. Louis. Tour agents, who have charge of the traveling arrangements, announce that the imperial party, after visiting Louisville and the Mammoth Cave, will on Thursday next leave for New Orleans by the steamer Grand Republic, and return to Washington by way of Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta and Knoxville. The tour will be completed by visits to Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, the White Mountains, Boston, Saratoga, Albany and New York.

LANCASTER, May 12.—The entire valley of the Connecticut river is a broad sheet of water, from Northumberland to Dalton. Travel is entirely suspended on the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad, between South Lancaster and Groveton Junction, on the Grand Trunk, a distance of twenty miles.

CHARLESTON, May 13.—The question of admission of colored Protestant Episcopal congregations to representation, which had agitated South Carolina dioceses for two or three years past, was settled last night after a warm discussion in the convention by the rejection of the application of St. Mark's church for admission to that body. A majority of the clergy favored the application, which was rejected by a vote of the lay delegates.

WOODVILLE, Miss., May 14.—The negroes are reported gathering in armed bodies in the northwestern portion of the county. The sheriff, with an armed force of whites, has gone to the scene. No returns yet received.

The report of the riot at Laurel Hill is false. Six hundred whites under arms awaiting developments.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, May 9.—From details of the outrage at Salonica, received here, it appears the United States consul interfered for the protection of a Greek girl, who was the innocent cause of the disturbance, and admitted her to the consulate in a carriage. An excited mob thereupon surrounded the consulate, and the Germain and French consuls, who were brothers-in-law, and both related by marriage to the American consul, believing him to be in danger, proceeded to his assistance, and on their way thither were attacked. The Italian consul informed the governor of the state of affairs, and he sent troops to the relief of the American consulate, which was besieged by the rabble.

LONDON, May 11.—An Odessa dispatch represents the Salonica outrage premeditated. All the consuls except the British had warned the governor general that a massacre was intended. A feeling of insecurity prevails among Christians and Europeans in Turkey. A plot was discovered in Constantinople last week, which Dervish Pasha, then minister of war, was the head. He purposed the Sultan that an attack on the palace was premeditated. The Governor of Prolesdo had also stirred the Mohammedan population of that place, but received orders to disarm them on the news of the Salonica outrage.

The Bulgravian insurrection gains ground. The insurgents hold Bellova and a portion of the Roumanian railroad.

The fleet bearing the Prince of Wales and party arrived at Portsmouth this evening. The Prince, accompanied by the Princess and royal children, landed at the dockyard, where a vast assemblage gathered to meet them. Great cheering took place as his royal highness stepped ashore. The mayor of Portsmouth read an address, and a chorus of three hundred ladies and gentlemen sang "Welcome Home."

ATHENS, May 13.—A vessel from Salonica brings news that the American consul was not in Salonica at the time of the murder of the Christians.

The Provincial Council and mob went into the mosque. The governor was present when the consuls were murdered. He merely protested and took the matter lightly. The Turks defiled past the corpses and spit on them. The French consul had thirty-four wounds.

ST. THOMAS, May 13.—Four hundred and fifty arrests have been made in Barbadoes. The prisons are full. Many have taken refuge on vessels. The destruction of property almost equals the provision crop of the island. A renewal of the riots is apprehended. Hayti is perfectly tranquil.

MADRID, May 12.—Congress passed clause eleven of the constitution, providing for religious liberty, by a vote of 220 to 81.

The Centennial.

OPENING OF THE GRAND CEREMONIES—FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE ON THE GROUNDS—THE GATHERING OF DIGNITARIES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—To-day is a legal holiday and all business is suspended. The gates opened at nine o'clock. The sky was cloudless. The foreign commissioners and other distinguished visitors had a special entrance, and were seated without confusion. Fully fifty thousand on the ground.

The ceremonies opened with the airs of allhittions, under direction of Theodore Thomas; prayer by Right Rev. Bishop Simpson; hymn by John Greenleaf Whittier; presentation of buildings to United States Centennial Commission by Centennial Commissioner Sydney Lauier, of Georgia; presentation of the exhibition to The President of the United States by Joseph R. Hawley.

PROCLAMATION OF THE OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876 BY THE PRESIDENT.

"My Countrymen—It has been thought appropriate upon this Centennial occasion to bring together in Philadelphia, for popular inspection, specimens of our attainments in the industrial and fine arts, and in literature, science and philosophy, as well as in the great business of agriculture and commerce. That we may the more thoroughly appreciate the excellencies and deficiencies of our achievements, and also give emphatic expression to our earnest desire to cultivate the friendship of our fellow-members of this great family of nations, the enlightened agricultural, commercial and manufacturing people of the world have been invited to send hither corresponding specimens of their skill, to exhibit on equal terms in friendly competition with our own. To this invitation they have generously responded. For so doing we render them our hearty thanks. The beauty and utility of the contributions will this day be submitted to your inspection by the managers of this exhibition. We all know that a view of specimens of the skill of all nations will afford to you unalloyed pleasure, as well as yield to you a valuable practical knowledge of many of the remarkable results of the wonderful skill existing in enlightened communities. One hundred years ago our country was new and but partially settled. Our necessities have compelled us to chiefly expend our means and time in felling forests, subduing prairies, building dwellings, factories, ships, docks, warehouses, roads, canals, machinery, etc. Most of our schools, churches, libraries and asylums have been established.

"In an hundred years, burdened by these great primal works of necessity which could not be delayed, we yet have done what this exhibition will show in the direction of rivaling older and more advanced nations in law, medicine and theology, in science, literature, philosophy and the fine arts. While proud of what we have done, we regret that we have not done more. Our achievements have been great enough, however, to make it easy for our people to acknowledge superior merit wherever found.

"And now, fellow citizens, I hope a rateful examination of what is about to be exhibited to you will not only inspire you with a profound respect for the skill and taste of your friends from other nations, but also satisfy you with the attainments made by our people during the past one hundred years. I invoke your generous co-operation with the worthy commissioners to secure a brilliant success to this international exhibition, and to make the stay of our foreign visitors, to whom we extend a hearty welcome, both profitable and pleasant to them. I declare the International exhibition now open."

At 11:51 A. M. Dom Pedro was escorted to a seat by Gen. Hawley.

At 10:40 Gen. Phil. Sheridan and wife passed over from the building to the stand in front of Memorial Hall, and during the rendition of national airs, was greeted with great applause. He was closely followed by Hon. James G. Blaine, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and wife.

At 10:55 the President entered through Memorial Hall, and was conducted to a seat on the front of the platform. Gov. Hartranft, Gen. Hawley and Hon. D. J. Morrill occupied seats on his left, while Messrs. John Welsh and Goshorn were on his right.

Fred. Douglass, by some mischance, worked his way through the crowd and was helped over the ropes by officers, and conducted to a seat on the platform. He was greeted with cheers.

At 11:03 the Wagner Centennial Inauguration March was performed by the orchestra, under the direction of Theodore Thomas; at the conclusion of which Bishop Simpson offered a devout prayer, during the rendering of which the majority of the vast assemblage stood with uncovered heads.

THE IMPERIAL VISITORS.

The Empress of Brazil, escorted by Mrs. Gillispie, visited the women's pavilion this evening, and made a tour of all the aisles and passages. There were no formalities attending the visit. Dom Pedro, also visited the pavilion, and gave emphatic approvals of the work there displayed by American workmen.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE EMPEROR START THE BIG MACHINE.

The reception by the President was omitted. He was fatigued. One of the most impressive scenes of today was the President, assisted by his imperial majesty, Dom Pedro, starting the motive power of the hall.

At a given signal from Gen. Hawley, the President and the Emperor each seized a crank, and opening the valves, turned them several times. At once a sound was heard, which gave the people to understand that the engine was about to move. Then the ponderous seventy-jointly wheel began slowly moving, increasing gradually or rapidly until it was traveling at its full speed. Guy Hawley started the hurrah, which was taken up by the surrounding multitude. Deafening cheers traveled through the building, and as all the wheels in the building began moving, the ringing of bells and other demonstrations told to the world that the Centennial Exhibition was fully opened.

THE MILITARY AND CIVIC DISPLAY.

At half-past seven o'clock this morning the different military organizations which were to take part in the parade to the exhibition buildings formed in line on Broad street. The line of march was taken up toward the Centennial grounds at Twenty-Second and Wilmit streets. The cavalcade was joined by President Grant, who rode in a carriage, accompanied by Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania. The President was escorted by the first troop of the Philadelphia City Cavalry. Then followed Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, with his staff and escort, the latter consisting of the Boston Cadets and Boston Lancers. The scene along the route was very animating. As the grounds were approached the enthusiasm of the multitude assembled knew no bounds. The appearance presented by the Boston soldiery was commented on in the most complimentary terms, and they were frequently cheered. When the city troop reached the entrance to the main building they formed in a line, saluting the President and his party who filed into the hall amidst the cheers of the men and waving of handkerchiefs and flags by the ladies. Gov. Rice and his staff were the recipients of a similar compliment, and as the distinguished party passed up the aisle and through to the platform the same enthusiasm was manifested on all sides.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON'S GRAND DINNER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—This evening the President and members of the cabinet commingled in the city dined with Sir Edward Thornton at St. George's Hall.

Sir Edward Thornton, special commissioner from Great Britain to the Centennial Exhibition, gave a grand dinner to-night at St. George's Hall, in this city. There were one hundred and sixty-nine invitations. The room was tastefully decorated. At one end was a full-length portrait of Queen Victoria, on the other side the American and British flags.

The orchestra at the opposite end of the room was profusely decorated with the flags of all nations, those of England and America being gracefully intertwined.

The diplomatic corps was represented by those serving as commissioners from their respective governments, and British Consul Archibald. The President and the more prominent guests, with Sir Edward and Dom Pedro, were at the head of the principal table.

Responding to toasts, the President then thanked Sir Edward for the kind allusion to his countrymen. He knew of no better reply than to ask all to drink the health of her majesty the Queen. This was done while the orchestra played the national air of England.

Thirty thousand persons were at the Centennial Exhibition to-day. Weather dusty.

A ton that should never be watered or adulterated—Charity.

General Conference of the M. E. Church.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—Bishop Peck presided. A. C. George, of New York, presented a preamble commencing:

Whereas, There are a number of distinct bodies of Methodists in the United States, in the Dominion of Canada, in Great Britain and in other countries; *And whereas*, These different Methodist organizations accept the American theology and maintain usages which distinguish them to some extent from every other denomination of Christians; the following is, therefore,

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to appoint a commission of nine persons, consisting of two of their own number, four other ministers and three laymen, who shall take this whole subject into consideration, correspond with the different Methodist bodies in this country and in every other country, and endeavor to arrange for a general council of Methodism, at such time and place as may be judged most advisable, to consider topics relating to the position, work and responsibility of Methodism for the world's evangelization.

Resolved, That such convention is hereby empowered to represent and speak for and in the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, and is directed to make a full report of its proceedings to the General Conference of 1880.

Resolved, That the necessary expenses of such convention be met in the same manner as expenses of the fraternal delegates to the Committee on the State of the Church.

E. M. H. Fleming, of Des Moines, submitted a resolution to inquire into the expediency of dissolving the Washington, Lexington and Delaware Conferences, and to merge them into adjacent Conferences, thus thoroughly abolishing the color line referred to.

The Committee on the State of the Church, for reception of fraternal messengers from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, having come, that most interesting ceremony took place.

With the exception of the upper tier, which was well filled, every part of the Academy was crowded, many standing during the entire proceeding.

The desk in front of the presiding Bishop Jaynes, and all the tables of the secretaries and official reporters, ranged at the front of the platform, were decorated with immense bouquets and wreaths of the rarest flowers. The scene was a happy combination of Christian and floral welcome.

Rev. Dr. Foss, president of Middletown University, and Rev. L. P. Newman, of Washington, formally introduced to Bishop Jaynes and the Conference the fraternal messengers, Rev. J. A. Duncan, D. D., president of the Randolph Macon College, Virginia, and Landon C. Garland, LL. D., chancellor of the Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, Penn.

The messengers, on rising to the platform and bowing their salutation to the Bishop and Conference, were cordially welcomed with prolonged greetings. Bishop Jaynes, on welcoming them, expressed in a most feeling manner the regret of the Bishops and the Conference at the absence of Rev. Dr. L. Pierce, one of the fraternal messengers from the Church South, who had started on his way to the Conference, but was detained by infirmity of age.

The secretary then read the credentials of the messengers from the General Conference of the Church South, in which this Conference was also notified of the appointment of a commission of five persons to consult upon and adjust the legal points at issue between the two churches.

An address to the Bishops and delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in conference assembled, written by the Rev. Dr. L. Pierce, was then read.

After expressing the great pleasure he experienced in his appointment as a fraternal messenger, Dr. Pierce says: "As a regular appointee in this fraternal delegation, I furnish an instance in the history of American Methodism such as I think is likely was never known before, in one sent abroad in any diplomatic ministry, and in the ninety-second year of his age and in the seventy second of his effective ministry."

He then alludes to his having been sent as a like fraternal messenger from the first General Conference South after the division in 1845 to arrange for and settle on a basis of intercommunication, so that the two General Conferences, instead of one, should be all the difference between us; the rejection of that messenger by the General Conference in 1848; to the wintry nights of twenty-one years that followed his rejection, succeeded by the star of hope that appeared in the voluntary visit of Bishop Simpson and Dr. now Bishops Harris to the meeting of our Bishops in St. Louis, in May, 1869.

The address then reviews the progress of Methodism generally, and concludes: "And finally, let us, as two companies of brothers, entrusted with a most precious patrimonial estate to enjoy as trustees, and enlarge and increase as guardians for indefinite posterity, see which of us can so use our portion of this Methodist capital as to make its percentage of income the test of comparative fidelity, and its principles of operation as its founders and its fathers turned it over to us. Let us do this as brethren of one heart and one mind, of one great aim and end, and the future will prove that our division into two General Conference jurisdictions was a benediction, instead of a deprecation.

"We will watch each other only with godly jealousy for a faithful propagation of one undivided Methodism. This, in as far as it can be, is my last will and testament, turning over to my successors my estate in Methodism. Finally, brethren, farewell; be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you.

L. PIERCE, Delegate."

During the reading there were frequent manifestations of sympathy and approval.

Dr. Duncan then made an able address, saluting the Bishops and delegates in the name of his Conference as brethren in Christ Jesus. He was followed by Mr. Garland.

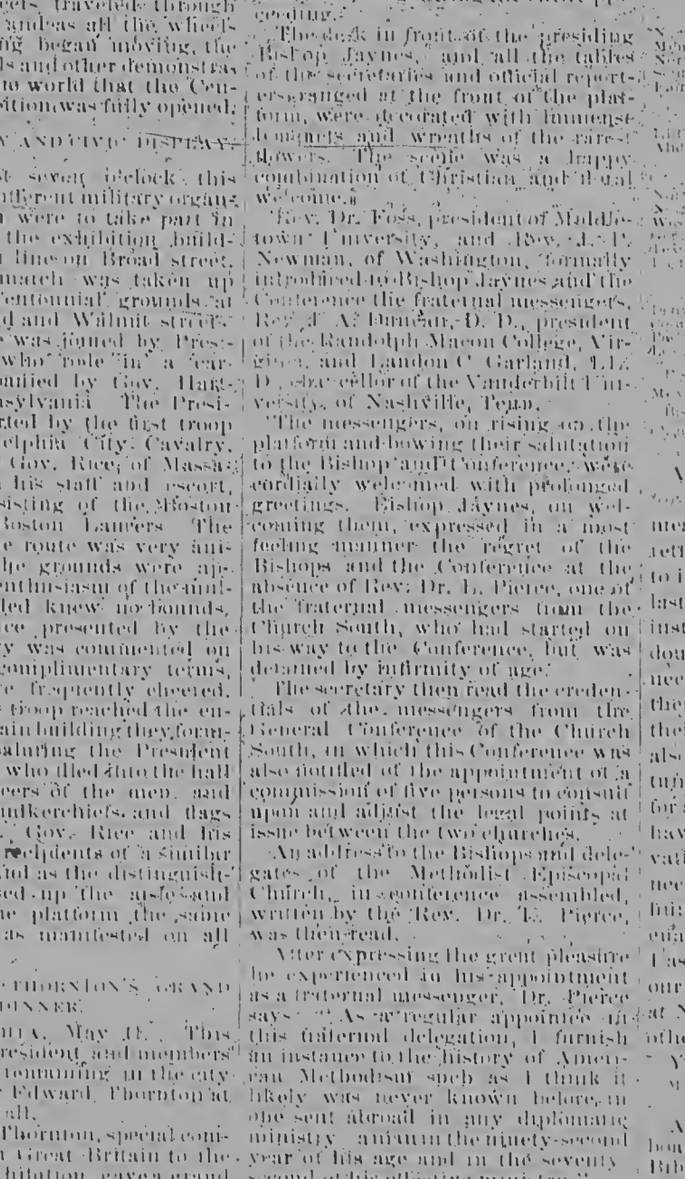
The remarks of both these gentlemen were in the most fraternal spirit, and cordially received.

Resolutions of welcome and regret at the absence of Dr. Pierce were unanimously adopted.

The Conference then rose and sang a verse of the hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds."

The matter of appointing a commission to meet that appointed by the Church South, to adjust the legal points at issue, was referred to a special committee of seven to be appointed.

Plan of Episcopal Visitations for 1876.



A PROVIDENTIAL CALL.—*Mr. Editor*: We have been trying to raise means to build a church at Jeanerette. We succeeded in raising enough to inclose it. We put up the frame last week. On Sabbath, the seventh instant, a tornado blew it down. No doubt a *special providence*, as they needed help anyhow. This gives them an opportunity to increase their efforts. They are doing so. It also gives us the reasonable opportunity to call on a generous public for assistance; and a generous public have another opportunity of cultivating Christian liberality in a truly needy and worthy cause. Three hundred dollars from abroad will enable them to complete the church. I ask assistance of all in the name of our Master. Send remittances to me at New Iberia, by postoffice order, or other safe conveyance.

Yours, B. F. WHITE.

At the last stated meeting of the board of managers of the American Bible Society it was reported that the receipts for March were $36,880.90, and the entire receipts for the year ending March 31 were $27,198. The volumes issued in March were 50,057. The whole number issued during the year from the Bible House, not including those issued in foreign lands, was 681,128.

The Rev. H. E. Johnson, of the Mississippi Conference, has been elected by the Book Committee a member to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. James D. Evans, of the North Georgia Conference. This election will doubtless give satisfaction to the entire connection.

The Irish correspondent of the London *Methodist* is gratified to hear that the English and Irish lawyers selected for legal opinions to whether or by representation could be admitted to the Conferences, consistently with the provisions of the "Pall Deed," have decided in the affirmative.

MISSIONARY MONEY.—All money collected for foreign missions should be sent to A. H. Redford, treasurer, Nashville, Tenn., in postoffice orders, in Eastern exchange, or by express.

From the Work.

SUNDAY SCHOOL, OPELOUSAS, LA.

Mr. Editor: The readers of the ADVOCATE may possibly remember an account of a May festival given last year by the Methodist Sunday school of Opelousas. As I take it for granted that they are interested in the growth and progress of Sunday schools throughout the land, they will be likely, on the return of the festal anniversary of these schools, to ask: "What cheer?"

As far as Opelousas is concerned the question will meet with a satisfactory response. The Sunday school here shows not only a marked increase in numbers since last year, but the recitations, exercises, hymns, etc., on the evening of May 1, filled a programme of unusual interest, and were executed with great ability.

Apart from the grace and ability with which each and all the scholars executed the parts assigned them, there was a general and special interest attached to this Sunday school celebration, which addresses itself to the great, broad spirit of Christianity throughout the world. I mean the loving, reverent zeal, the understanding spirit, which seemed to fill the school as a whole, and give it a clear comprehension of its mission in the future.

When I go to the Sunday schools, and where they are large, attentive, reverent, comprehending the full value of gospel truths, well taught, and disciplined by earnest, pious men and women, I say to myself: "Behold the leaven which in good time will Christianize the most godless community!"

The Opelousas Sunday school is prospering beyond the expectations of its warmest well-wishers. They saw on the evening of May 1 how much its numbers had increased, and they understood the zeal which had allowed no lagging among the teachers during the last year, in spite of many difficulties and discouragements. A contribution taken up at the close of the entertainment will, however, provide the school with the books it so much needs.

This Opelousas Sunday school has been fortunate for many years in having the superintendence of pastors fully impressed with the vital necessity of instructing the young of their flock in the truths of the gospel. From the loved, lamented John Wilkinson to the present minister in charge—Rev. S. H. Schroeder—each and all have taken up the work, and carried it on earnestly and faithfully. The results are day by day becoming more satisfactory. A FRIEND.

SILVER CREEK CIRCUIT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor*: We entered this work as a preacher of the first year, without any experience as pastor. After two months of constant visiting I became very well acquainted with the people, and found them in every way an estimable community, except in a religious point of view. There were fourteen members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. We moved on in the dark, with only the beacons of God's promise, till the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth of March, which was the time of our first Quarterly Conference. During those two days' service there were thirteen admitted into the Methodist Episcopal Church South by baptism and covenant. This cheered our heart, exerting praise to the Giver of all good. We had received six by letter previous to the meeting of the Conference, making a total of nineteen; and still the good work goes on. Two have applied for membership since. Some say they are going to join, while others express themselves as being more thoroughly impressed on the subject of religion than ever before in their lives. Doubtless the Spirit of the Lord is troubling the waters on Silver Creek circuit, and we may expect great things from the Lord here. Our next Quarterly Conference will be held in June, at which time we purpose a series of services, commencing on the second Sabbath, to continue indefinitely.

I remain your brother in Christ's holy gospel,

H. W. BROWN, P. C.

PALMYRA POST OFFICE, Miss., May 4, 1876.

The *Pacific Methodist*, referring to the Santa Rosa District Conference, says: "Among the delegates present was our venerable friend, Judge D. O. Shattuck. His many friends and acquaintances will be pleased to know that he appears to be stronger and more vigorous than at any time in two or three years. He defeated with his old-time clearness and vigor."

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1876.

IN THE GRASS.

BY SIDNEY AND CLIFFORD LANIER.

SOLO.

Sin's rooster's crowed, O de Maister's air,
De sleepin' time is pas',
Wake up dem lazy Baptists.

CHORUS.

Dey's mightily in de grass; grass,
Dey's unfaithly in de grass.

Ole Mahster's blowed de mornin' horn,
He's blowed it powerful bliss;
O Baptis', come, come, hide de corn,
You's mightily in de grass, etc.

De Meth'dis' team's done hitched; O fool,
De day's a-breakin' fas';
Gear up dat lead ole Baptis' mule,
Dey's mightily in de grass, etc.

De workmen's few an' moans 'rous slow,
De cotton's sheddin' fas';
Whoop! look! jes' look at de flaplis' row;
Hit's mightily in de grass, etc.

De jay bird squeel to de mockin' bird: "Stop!
Do'n' gimme one o' yo' sass;
Better sing one song for de flaplis' crop,
Dey's mightily in de grass," etc.

An' de ole crow croak: "Do'n' work, po, no;
But de fiel' lurk says: "Yass, yass."
An' I spec' you mighty glad, you goldenbilish crow,
Dat de flaplisis' in de grass," etc.

Lord, thunder de up to de plowin' fo'arch;
Lord, peerten de hoe'h' fas';
Yea, Lord, bub mussy on de Baptis' patch:
Dey's mightily in de grass, grass,
Dey's mightily in de grass.

Scribner's Magazine.

Discipline

THE PASTOR'S DUTY IN RECEIVING MEMBERS INTO THE CHURCH.

MR. EDITOR: On page 111 of the Discipline we notice the question: "How shall members be received into the church?" Ans.—1. When persons offer themselves for church membership let the preacher in charge inquire into their spiritual condition, and receive them into the church when they have given *satisfactory assurances* of their *desire* to flee from the wrath to come, and to be saved from their sins; and also of the *genuineness* of their *faith*, and of their *willingness* to *keep the rules of the church*;" etc.

We ask: What are "*satisfactory assurances?*" Are there no standard marks which shall stand as *satisfactory evidences*, or is the matter simply arbitrary with the preacher?—thus making as many standards as there are preachers. Read the rules and see. From the rules it will be seen that something more than bare promises are to be the *satisfactory assurances*. There must be "fruits meet for repentance." By the way, I wish it to be noted that the preacher at this point is last sight of as a man, and stands as the church. The church is never loose or careless at this point—her ministers dare not be so. The church militant loves *order*, or at least an outward conformity to *all* the precepts of morality and piety. The church militant has no omniscient eye, and cannot therefore go beyond actions of men. "By their fruits shall ye know them," etc. (Matthew vii, 20, 21,) for "satisfactory assurances." Everybody looks to these as the only "satisfactory assurances." All look to the forms of Christianity, such as are laid down in the Discipline, and there will always be doubt the opposite of satisfaction when the forms or fruits are wanting for Christianity in reality or in the spirit. It does seem to me that the probation system was a great help to the preacher in discharging his responsible duty at this point. It was the main-top by which the whole system was screwed up and held firmly together. The Savior says: "Come ye out from among them, and be ye separate." How shall we appear separate from the world to the human eye or judgment except in the forms of religion? There ought to be the power of religion with the form; but as the church militant only *sees* form, she *must* have that as evidence. God will judge of the power or life. The bloody finger of persecution always points to the visible marks of Christianity for the true followers of Christ. First Peter iv, 17: "For the time is come that judgment must begin at the house of God." If the church tolerates disorder in the beginning, may she not expect to have to continue it ever afterward, or have a difficulty?—contending with immoral and impious members—her dignity brought down very low! All know the trouble of removing bad members in attending to the church formalities of trial. Brethren, pardon me for advising that you guard the entrance into the church. Do not accept less evidence than will give *satisfaction*.

But some one who loves numbers more than piety will object to being so strict. "If you do this you will have no one to join your church." Then let it be so. If a man cannot be a Christian in form, how can he make it appear so by assertions? St. John xiv, 23: "Jesus answered and said unto him, If a man love me he will keep my words," etc. "He that loveth me not keepeth not my sayings," etc. Who will dispute this truth?

But the Discipline says: "And also of the genuineness of their faith, and of their willingness to keep the rules of the church." But we ask: What are the *satisfactory assurances* of the genuineness of their faith? Let us see. The preacher listens to the account given by the convert. Is this conclusive? Does it give satisfaction? It would be supposed that every converted minister could detect the error of the deceived or the hypocrite. And so he can generally; but he is placed in an awkward situation, and so is the convert—the one required to judge without satisfactory evidence, the other expecting to be believed upon his bare statement. No one, it is true, would expect anything but a sincere and true account; but, should he be in error, any preacher would dislike to say so; hence a little time should be given for the convert to prove his faith by his works. The works or form, if the faith be genuine, will not be contrary to faith. Justifying faith would take one into heaven if he were to die directly after believing; but, while time and opportunity are afforded for the manifestation of faith, the evidence must appear, else faith without works is dead, being alone (St. James ii, 17,) and can never be said to be *genuine*. The Bible principle is: If the heart is right the life will be right. The life will appear in some visible form of expression, as indicated by the precept and by the nature of the duty. (See the General Rules, as they branch out into the many commandments in the Bible.) We will admit, if you complain of my placing so much stress on formality, that formality is not religion. It is indeed lamentable when even full formality fails to possess, as it was with the Pharisees; but who ever heard of a real Christian without formality? The formality was not condemned, but the hypocrisy—the want of life in the form. Christ requires the form, and he would never be so inconsistent as to condemn it.

But, again, the preacher is to be satisfied of their *willingness* to *keep* the rules of the church. Do not numbers join the church without ever examining the Discipline? How can any man or woman or child conscientiously answer in the affirmative to the questions on pages 211, 212, 213, 216 and 217 of the Discipline without having read their obligations? If a man expected to keep his promise, would he not hold family worship the first night after his promise? Would he not read the Bible every day? Would he not take the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, etc., as soon as there was an opportunity? Did ever a church member think that his reputation was lost when he failed to pay his portion to the support of the ministry or for charity? Christians, church members, think, *think* where we stand!

JOHN W. ELLISON.

Total Depravity.

MR. EDITOR: I noticed an article in the ADVOCATE of February 24, written by J. W. Hall in reply to some articles written by J. M. Weems, in which he controverts the views of Bro. Weems on depravity. The particular point that he dwells on is this: "We do by nature possess the germ of depravity to such a degree that it cannot be added to by any act of personal transgression." On this he differs from Bro. Weems, and says: "If I understand the purport of this language, it implies that depravity, as existing in the human race, is a fixed state of moral perversion, universal in all persons, and not susceptible of change in any degree by the conduct of any individual. Can this be true?" Is it taught either by nature or revelation? We think not. "I know of no such" stereotyped, uniform, invariable depravity as is presented here."

There has been much controversy relative to total depravity, and much of this has grown out of a misunderstanding of the term. The term depravity is derived from the Latin *pravitas*, and *pravus*, signifying to be put out of its designed order, or the quality of not being straight; and is characterized by being opposed to order and an established system. It is a vicious state, in which all that is holy, just and good is annihilated, and in which the depraved subject loses its proper manner of acting and existing.

The depravity of Adam after the fall, and before the promise of a Savior, was evidently a total depravity—a depravity as deep and dark as it was possible for it to be. In that state every trace of purity and holiness was obliterated. In the fall he lost the power of conforming to the law of God, and also the will. He could not even think a good thought, or perform an act that would have been acceptable in the eyes of God; and if he could have partaken of the tree of life after he fell he would have lived forever a devil incarnate. (See Genesis iii, 22, 23, 24.) Adam, then, could not have added to his depravity, but could have, in consequence of his depravity, become more corrupt. He was *put out of order, crooked*, and could only be *put in order, and made straight*, by the same Almighty power that made him out of the dust of the earth. This same depravity, then, Adam has transmitted to all his posterity; and all that is apparently good in man by nature is by the "grace of God, which hath appeared unto all men," by the promise and gift of Jesus Christ. Consequently, if one man is more *corrupt* than another, it is not because of a greater or less degree of depravity. The totality of depravity, then, consists not in the amount of sins committed, but in a total inability by nature, and independent of the grace of God, to conform to his law, "which is holy, just and good." Hence, then, in speaking of one man being *more depraved* than another, we should use the term *more corrupt*.

W. SPELLMAN.

Jonah a Hardshell.

"The word of the Lord came to Jonah, saying, 'Arise, go to Nineveh, that great city, and cry against it.'" "Lord, I can't go. It is five hundred miles away. There are rugged mountains to climb, rivers without a bridge to cross, a pathless wilderness to go through, robbers and ravenous beasts to encounter. Besides this, Nineveh is a *heathen* city, full of lies and robbery—outside of thy *chosen* land. Lord, it is a *hard* work. What good can I do among the Ninevites? Just let their wickedness come up before thee; thou art a sovereign, and canst manage that without my poor preaching. I'll go down to Tarshish."

He went aboard a vessel, was shipwrecked, and picked up by such a lifeboat as no other man ever rode in—a whale's flukes and fins being to him both oars and rudder. Listen to his prayer as he "cries from the belly of hell;" "I will sacrifice unto thee with the voice of thanksgiving; I will pay that which I have vowed." Is there not a little of the Methodistic ring in these words? Jonah then and there became a *missionary*. That was one step forward.

He went and cried against the wicked city: "Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown." The Ninevites (although not of the elect nation,) "believed, proclaimed a fast, and cried mightily to God." "God saw their *works*: that they turned from their evil ways; and God repented of the evil that he had said he would do to them, and he did it not." It was not enough that the shipwreck should overthrow Jonah's "*faith* and *practice*," making him a missionary; but this act of divine mercy demolished his *doctrine* also. "Lord, didst not thou say, Forty days and Nineveh *shall* be overthrown? Thou hast said, 'It *shall* be done; and now thou sayest it *shall not*. Therefore, Lord, take my life; it is better for me to die than to live."

Jonah's mistake was the same that thousands are making still. The truth is this: when the sinner repents God repents—*i. e.*, the sinner gives up his sins and God gives up his judgments. The moment a man repents the relation of the whole universe toward him is changed. The visitation of God's judgment is therefore contingent upon man's repentance. Jonah might have gone home having performed his work. But "Nineveh *shall* be overthrown, and God can't lie." He clings with tenacity to his *hard* doctrine. As he sat waiting for the earth to open and swallow up sixscore thousand infants, the east wind beat upon him with such vehemence that he left his *hard* doctrine on the hill that overlooks Nineveh. Another step forward! His faith, practice and doctrine are all right now. Jonah wrote the book bearing his name for us before us, in the most glaring colors, his errors, that we might profit by his mistakes.

H. M. MOSS.

Imagination.

What is the imagination? For what was it bestowed on man? These and various other questions are suggested to my mind when I think of this subject. I think it a complex mental faculty, bestowed on us by the benevolent Creator for the purpose of dispelling some of the gloom of our natures. Genius without it may be likened to an immense structure destitute of all architectural beauty. 'Tis true some of us are woefully deficient in this faculty; yet many of our brightest hours are enhanced by the pictures and descriptions of others. Besides, our imaginations are capable of being cultivated. I wonder how large a part of the human race cultivate this talent as they should? I think it the duty of every person to combine the reasoning and imaginative qualities to the best of his ability, and not think it wrong to scatter a few flowers among the truths of life. I have heard it spoken of many preachers and other orators that they made solid intellectual speeches, but so tiresome and uninteresting. Why is this? I think it is because they so entirely dispense with the imagination as if it were useless. They do not exercise it to discriminate between what is interesting to their hearers, and what is otherwise. I find nothing which expresses my views more perfectly than where Upham says that "the debater who combines the highest results of reasoning with the highest results of the imagination throws the light of his own splendid conceptions around the radiance of truth; so that brightness shines in the midst of brightness, like the angel of the apocalypse in the sun." The shock which literature received during the Puritanic period will show the advantage to be had by giving full scope to the imagination. Among all persons of that date only one man showed himself capable of rising above the tendency of the times; and even he believed himself born too late to give full force to his grand intellect. Nevertheless, under all his disadvantages, John Milton left a fame that will never be erased from our memories. Why should not his grand success inspire some of us with the enthusiasm to go forward and do what we can to lessen the shadows of others' lives? Many of our days are "dark and dreary" enough, and we feel justifiable in giving way to circumstances, so that we do not picture the "sunshine behind the clouds," and thereby brighten the lives of others. Of course we all have not the genius of this great man; but we may console ourselves by remembering that we will not be required to give an account of talent which we have not, but our heavenly Father will hold us accountable for that which we have. Let us try to remember this, and

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife.

"Trust no future, however pleasant;
Let the dead past bury its dead;
Act, act in the living present;
Heart within, and God o'erhead.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

ANNIE.

Good-By.

Good-by is a hard word to speak. Some may laugh that it should be; but, then, icy hearts are never kind. It is a word that has choked many an utterance and started many a tear. The hand is clasped, the word is spoken—we part, and are out upon the ocean of Time, to meet again, God only knows when. It may be soon, it may be never. Take care that your parting be not a cold one. It may be the last that you can give. Ere you can meet your friend again death's cold hand may have closed his eyes and closed his lips forever. Ah! he may have died thinking you loved him not. Again, it may be a long separation. Tear not yourself away with careless coldness, that defies all love, but make your last words linger—give the heart its full utterance—and if tears fall, what of it? Tears are not unmanly.

B.

George Washington.

George Washington was a conspicuous and beautiful instance of a man who minded his own business. Suppose that an intelligent person living in one of the European centers of civilization had been asked, about the year 1770, what man then over thirty-seven years of age was most likely to be the typical great and good man of the modern world. Would he have singled out the Virginia militia officer, at that time busying himself with the care of his plantation on the Potomac, and whatever social duties and delights, or whatever politic politics were convenient and appropriate? The strong point about Washington was that the duty or the pleasure, the ceremony or the self-sacrifice that lay in his way, he enjoyed or performed without shirking, and to the very best of his ability. He did not, as a youth, lie awake o'nights wondering "what he would be when he grew up to be a man." When he became a man he showed neither imagination nor genius; but he had one of the traits of genius, namely: concentration. He put his mind upon his present occupation, without looking back or looking ahead. He engineered, fought the Indians, rode horseback, wrote letters, went fox-hunting, attended church, proposed to young women, conducted campaigns, and governed the United States—each at the proper time, and each with sincerity of purpose and assiduity. We do not hear of his swearing often; but when he did, it was thoroughly and effectively done. If he seems not to have been as successful in the matter of matrimonial proposals as in other occupations, we must remember that the centennially revived old wives' tales, of early and inflexible refusals of Washington by the said old wives themselves, must be taken with a few grains of deferential allowance.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

"Spare men," said a stone mason, "become useful citizens, and others become vagabonds—just as same slabs of marble become useful doorsteps and others tombstones."

OBITUARIES.

JOHN L. JONES was a native of Sumner county, Tenn., and born August 10, 1813. In 1829 he was converted at Beech Grove camp meeting, and united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was an active member of said church, in prayer meeting and Sunday school, until he moved to the State of Georgia in 1837. Not finding any organization of that church there, and not feeling that he would make that his permanent home then, he did not connect himself with the church any more till after his removal to Madison county, Miss. At the Annuity camp meeting, in 1855, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and had his name recorded at Camden, where it remained till about three years ago, when it was transferred to Soule chapel. He was elected steward in the spring of 1856, and filled that office, except in 1874, till the day of his death. As a steward he was faithful, punctual and devoted. He had been successful in business, and was liberal in the use of his means for the support of the enterprises of the church. He was a peace-maker, and sought to have all work in harmony. He was not very demonstrative in the exhibitions of his feelings, yet he was uniform in his religious duties. O how he is missed by his church, and in the Quarterly Conference, where his seat was seldom vacant for nearly twenty years! May the Lord let his mantle fall on his son.

It was my privilege to receive him, as a probationer, into the church, and to have many pleasant hours of conversation at his home with him and his devoted Christian wife, who remains yet with us, and from them to receive many kindnesses. He had been in feeble health for years, and often said to his wife: "Let my call come when it may, I am ready—my way is clear." He died suddenly on Monday night, December 20, 1875, at his home in Madison county, Miss.—the night before our Conference closed in Canton. Sister Jones had but just reached home from Canton in time to see him close his eyes and die. May the kind Father give her his sustaining grace, and bring her and her sons to meet him and their Savior in heaven.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

MISS HATTIE B. PHELPS, daughter of Dr. J. C. Phelps, of Salem, Lee county, Ala., was born September 27, 1857, and died April 5, 1876. Possessing a good heart and a fair intellect, she was remarkable for indomitable energy and perseverance—a will to do, a purpose that never wavered, an application that never tired. Appreciating her opportunities, she improved them to the best advantage. Her progress was rapid, and her attainments far superior to those of most persons of her age. Though young in years, her intelligence and real worth commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew her; and had she lived to mature life the high hopes of her parents and friends would doubtless have been realized. About eighteen months ago, feeling the necessity of having faith in Christ she connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, sought and obtained pardon, and henceforth became a decided Christian. Her renunciation of the world was complete, and her consecration entire. Having committed her whole soul, mind and strength to the service of God, she soon found all the ways of religion to be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths to be paths of peace. Ever seeking for more grace, for a nearer approach to the Savior, her faith strengthened and her prospect of heaven grew brighter constantly. She loved the Sunday school, took a deep interest in the church, and was seldom absent from public worship. During the last few months of her life she became more and more spiritual, and made the Bible her almost constant companion. She seemed to have a presentiment of her approaching dissolution, and arranged everything accordingly, talked freely with all, recommended to them the religion of the cross, and requested them to meet her in heaven. Few have lived with a brighter future than hers, and few have died more lamented. Her death was peaceful. Bereaved ones mourn their loss; but faith, strong and sure, views her on high at rest with the saints in light.

JOHN H. LOCKHART.

LAWRENCE P. GRONBERG.

God has taken still another from us, the departed this time being an only son, and but twenty-one and a half years of age. Lawrence P. Gronberg was born in New Orleans September 16, 1854, and died April 18, 1876. Consumption began its work upon him about six months since, though he was not confined to his bed until six weeks previous to his death. He was a kind, warm-hearted, gentle, gentlemanly, good, Christian young man. Reared in the Sabbath school, Lawrence was for many years one of its most efficient librarians. He professed religion and became a member of Morgan Street church October 1, 1869, Rev. T. H. Whitby, pastor. For three or four years previous to his death he was in the employ of the Delta Insurance Company. Attentive to business, and thoroughly competent and trustworthy, he won not only the esteem, but also the affection of his employers. The support of his aged parents, it was hard for him to leave them, yet he was submissive to the will of his heavenly Father. The day before he died, while talking with his mother, he said: "My poor mother, how can I leave you?" and then, embracing her, he said: "God's will be done." In his last hours he saw and spoke to "the loved ones gone before," calling to his angel brother: "Willie, Willie, Willie?" He died in the full assurance of faith and immortal hope, exclaiming: "I am going to Jesus." The Being "who doeth all things well," having taken Lawrence from the fond arms of his parents, will give unto them liberally of his Spirit of consolation and all needful grace. They will be cared for by him of whom it is written, that "he shall give his angels charge over them, to keep them in all their ways." With Lawrence let us say: "God's will be done."

J. T. S.

MRS. SALLIE ALLEN was born in Terrebonne parish, La., May 27, 1847, and on April 7, 1876, in the town of Franklin, La., after three months of severe and painful illness, she entered the gate of death, aged twenty-eight years. While only a few months old her own mother, in the providence of God, was called away from earth, and she is called away from her own little girl five in all—the youngest of whom has not yet passed her first year. Just as they were her example and counsel most she is stricken down by the last enemy.

Sister Allen joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South four years since, but up within a week of her death had not realized that peace which she so earnestly desired. She said: "I pray, but it does not seem to have much effect;" but God heard her prayer and answered it. When told by a friend to put her trust in God, she said: "I have already done that." When it became apparent to her own mind that she was dying, she said: "Tell aunt I am dying for the Lord." The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to her only a few minutes, before she fell asleep in Jesus. Thus with her closing moments she remembered, in this solemn act, the broken body and shed blood of our Lord Jesus Christ.

This is the second time this year that death has visited our church in Franklin, and for the second time their names have to be recorded not as entering it, but as departing from it in peace. While our ranks are being decimated and weakened, the church triumphant is receiving additions to her glorified hosts.

"One by one we cross the river,
One by one we're passing o'er."

J. F. SCRIBNER.

DIED, on Wednesday, April 5, 1876, near Greensburg, La., MRS. NANNIE LINDSEY, consort of Capt. T. D. Lindsey, of Alabama, and daughter of Hon. A. Womack and the late Matilda G. Her illness was of short duration. Her husband and father being absent in New Orleans, a dispatch was sent which brought her husband to her bedside a few short days previous to her death, but in which time there was a lifetime of sorrow, mourning to him, and a world of love, faith to the soaring spirit of the sinking. The stricken father did not reach home after her death, and was denied the privilege of catching the last look of love from his dying child. She was about thirty years of age, and had been a member of the Methodist Church eleven years. Her sad demise threw over the entire community where she resided, and where she was loved and respected, a pall of gloom. The sad effects of which have not yet left the hearts. Her life was characterized as a faithful wife, an affectionate daughter, a devoted sister, a kind mother and a kind friend. Ever cheerful in her temperament, amiable in her disposition, and charitable to the faults and frailties of life, she shone, wherever she went, as one who bore upon her placid brow the stamp of social worth and Christian virtues. She leaves a brother, two sisters and two children to mourn her loss, and longed for the salvation of her father and husband. We would say to the bereaved, Give your hearts to God, that you may be ready to meet the loved one who has gone before, where friends will part no more. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

M. L. J. BOOTH.

MRS. MARTHA GAINEY died, at her residence near Trenton, La., January 23, 1876. She was born in South Carolina February 26, 1801. When quite young she moved to Franklin county, Miss. From thence, in 1837, she moved to Ouachita parish, La., where sleep her ashes in peaceful slumbers.

Sister Gainey was honored with a long life; and, much to her praise, it was a life spent in usefulness, for she visited the sick and poured balmy words of consolation into the hearts of the sorrowing; she was charitable toward the poor, was given to hospitality and greeted God's messengers with words of welcome when they entered her threshold. Her actions proved that she loved "the sanctuary of the Lord," and delighted in the society of his people. For many years she was a victim of that dread disease—consumption. She bore the pangs and confinement of that fell destroyer with Christian humility and resignation; for although disease preyed upon her vitals, and enervated her physically, her watchword was: "Trust him;" and the solace of her declining years: "He doeth all things well."

In the morning of life she sought the guidance of him who leadeth his faithful followers to the portals of peace and happiness; and when the summons came that she must give an account of her stewardship she was ready.

By her upright walk and godly conversation she has left us indubitable evidence that another soldier of the cross has fought the good fight of faith, crossed the turbid waves of life's tempestuous sea, and entered the pearly gates of heaven, to enjoy the blessings that await the faithful. She has bequeathed to her husband, children and friends a rich inheritance of pious precepts and examples.

C. W. HOOK.

DIED, in Covington, La., February 28, 1876, MRS. MYRTIE HENDERSON, in the twenty-seventh year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and four little children to lament her loss.

Sister Babington joined the church about ten years ago. She was married to Mr. M. Magee, September 5, 1867 (whose obituary has already appeared,) and to Mr. William W. Babington June 7, 1875, and in less than one short year the hymeneal chain has been rudely snapped asunder by death. She was constant in her religious duties, and was fully loved by all who knew her. Kind, obliging and cheerful, she had many friends who mourn her early and untimely end.

GEORGE T. VICKERS.

LITTLE EDDY, son of Richard and Hannah L. Welch, was born March 7, 1875, and departed this life January 28, 1876.

We admire commonly those things that are oldest and greatest. Old monuments and high buildings affect us beyond measure. And what is the reason? Because what is of oldest cometh nearest to God in antiquity; and what is greatest cometh nearest his works in spaciousness and magnitude.—*Bishop Corbet.*

The thorn in "sorrow's crown of sorrow" is the memory of sinful deeds.—*Duff Porter.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1876.

BETWEEN THE LIGHTS.

illie pause in life while daylight lingers
Between the sunset and the pale moonrise,
hen daily labor slips from weary fingers,
And soft gray shadows veil the aching eyes.

d perfumed wander back to fields of clover,
Seen in the light of suns that long have set;
Saved ones, whose earthly toil is over,
Draw nearer, as if they lived among us yet.

d voices call me; through the dusk returning
I hear the echoes of departing feet;
nd then I ask, with vain and troubled yearning:
What is the charm that makes old things so sweet!

Just the old joys be evermore withholden?
Even their memory keeps me pure and true;
nd yet from out Jerusalem, the golden,
God speaketh, saying: "I make all things new."

ather," I cry, "the old must still be dearer;
While my love, or give me back the past!
ve me the fair old earth, whose paths are dearer
Than all thy shining streets and mansions vast."

eace, peace!" The Lord of earth and heaven knoweth
The human soul in all its bend and strife;
nt of his throne no stream of Lethe floweth,
But the clear river of eternal life.

e giveth life, aye, life in all its sweetness—
Old loves, old sunny scenes will be restore;
nly the curse of sin, and incompleteness
Shall faint, chine earth and vex thine heart no more.

ere linger in daily work and earnest living,
And faith shall lift thee to his south heights;
hen shall a psalm of gladness and thanksgiving
Fill the calm hour that comes between the lights.

Religion and Theology.

BY PROF. TAYLER LEWIS, LL. D.

t was many years ago, but the
ne is before mine eyes and the
rds ring clear in memory. From
all-surrounding oblivion there
nehow strangely survives, fresh
yesterday, the plain talk of some
y plain, pious people, that drew
attention in earliest childhood.
respect to "culture," they were
, perhaps, much above the Bible-
ght market women to whom
nyan listened, "one sunny day,"
they discoursed, in a style that
ght have astonished Pythagoras,
out the soul, and Christ, and the
glom of heaven. It was years
fore such men as Mr. Emerson or
atthew Arnold were dreamed of.
these plain mothers in Israel the
stminster Catechism was the sum
their theology. The Bible, with
w old books, like the works of
vel, Boston and Hallyburton,
de the catalogue of pretty much
they ever read. Yet it is remem-
red well, that far-off summer after-
on, and the talk of those uncult-
red farmers' wives, over their com-
ting tea. "I hope he is sound,"
d one, speaking of the new minis-
. The scene was not in New Eng-
d; but there was much said, at
t time, about the Unitarian and
initarian controversy. "I hope
is sound in doctrine. Above all
ngs, should a minister be sound
the faith." My childish attention
s drawn to the unusual words.
e mention, too, of the ministry may
ve had an attractive effect; for at
early day there had come to me—
rdly know from what source—a
am of sometime becoming a cler-
man. This was afterward dispelled
some sharp preaching that I
ard, convincing me that I could
take religion as easy," as many
who have little or no difficulty
assuming that awfully sacred of
e of God's embassador to men.
Sound in the faith! I agree with
u," said old Mrs. Jacobs, long since
ad and gone to paradise. "That
all very true. But then there may
a great deal of head light, with but
tle heart-light, or none at all."
ese peculiar terms also helped to
the impression. I have thought
it a great many times. It comes
whenever I meet with a phrase-
gy now often used with an im-
sing air of culture and profundity,
though it covered something far
yond the common thinking of the
dinary religionist. It is the famous
tinction which some of our most
nded thinkers are so fond of mak-
g between "religion and theology."
e question is asked with all due
pect: Have Mr. Emerson or Dr.
olmes or Mr. Parton, or the host of
iters in the *Atlantic Monthly*, or
e Boston Radical Religionists, or
e Rev. O. B. Frothingham, or the
v. Moncure Conway, or the Rev.
ing, or the Rev. Beecher—have
y all, or any of them, really got
eh beyond old Mrs. Jacobs' "head-light, heart-light!" what is
re in all their pretentious phrase-
gy that transcends the meaning
d the power of these plain words
used by the plainest of evangel-
ristians? To the latter class the
ginction has a warm and vivid sig-
icance. In the speech of the others,
as far as they deny any reality
doctrinal statements, the antithe-
of which they are so fond becomes
inkling sound and nothing more.
, too, they say, Christianity is a
meaning always by this some-
ng opposed to dogma, a word to
ich they seem to feel the utmost
lpathy. Two apparent extremes
metimes meet in the use of this
ular phraseology. Dr. Bellows
intains that Christianity has no
changeable doctrine. Anything
igid would have been the death
it. Had it possessed anything
e a fixed creed it would have ended
existence long ago. Thus mys-
al High Churchmen and Roman-
ng believers in development often
k in the same way. Christianity,
y say, is not dogma. It is a life.
ey speak with authority, as though
s life, whether as fact or idea, was
mething peculiarly their own.
ey would represent the old religi-
ism as wholly destitute of any
h transcendental views, or as al-
ys keeping them in the back-
ound, buried under creeds and
mbols.

These advanced thinkers might
e easily gained a better experi-
ce. This new light of theirs might
ve been discovered in many an
-fashioned conference meeting, or
many a Methodist class-room,
ong with a far purer and more
l luster, and, at the same time,
h far more of vital warmth, than
ever exhibited on the pages of the
antic *Monthly*, or in the published
discussions of the "advanced men" who annually send forth their illumination from the city of Boston.

There is other glorious language that may be heard in such humble places and on such occasions. Grander words; in fact, and of grander significance than were ever employed by Matthew Arnold, with all his "culture," and all his "sweetness and light," have been listened to on the camp ground, or at some Baptist immersion scene, or in log school-houses far away on the uncultivated frontier, or among people having little of what some would call refinement or intelligence. They get it from Scripture, it may be said; but they seem to feel it, and to use it understandingly, as though truly "evolved from their own consciousness." There need be no fear of admitting that there may be, at times, something of conventionalism in such usage; but even conventionalisms are evidences of hearty feeling, and hearty intelligence, to which at some period they owe their origin and their tenacity. Listen to these plain men and women when they tell us of things in their experience which would have filled Socrates with awe, and made him think that the "longed-for mediator," the "Glorious Pan," had indeed come down from heaven to earth. Listen to them when they speak of "Christ formed in the soul the hope of glory," of there "being now no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit." "Knowledge shall cease" (to be the great, the crowning human excellency;) "but love never faileth." Have Matthew Arnold or Mr. Emerson, those worshipers of culture, ever come up to this? Have they ever shown any hearty admiration or fondness for such ideas, or for such language, whether as spontaneous or conventional?

> "O Love divine, how sweet thou art!
> When shall I find my willing heart
> All taken up by thee?
> I thirst, I faint, I die to prove
> The greatness of redeeming love,
> The love of Christ to me."

The Rationalist has sometimes much to say of love, if, as a "dogma," he can oppose it to those other "dogmas" of the divine truth and justice. "God is love" is one of his few pet texts, when he can condescend to quote Scripture at all. But imagine, now, these warm, glowing words of Wesley, uttered from some full heart, in such an assembly of "advanced thinkers:" "Redeeming love!" "The greatness of redeeming love!" Or take the Savior's equivalent language: "Loving much, forgiving much." The latter idea, or dogma, unacknowledged—could there be any warmth of reality in the expression of the other?

Yet who that has heard language of this kind, on occasions such as those referred to, can doubt of its coming from the very depths of the soul? Who understood this better, Hawthorne or Banyan? The latter derived it from its source; the former got it second-hand. Hawthorne resembled Scott in his perception of the real greatness of religious dogmas, though, like Miss Eliot, having no love for them. In this religious instinct he greatly excelled the ignorant Dickens, and the callous Thackeray, who does his best to picture as most contemptible and most odious of all the only ones in his vile menagerie of "Vanity Fair," who seem to be seeking, however poorly and haltingly, to make their escape from its foul malaria, and to breathe the atmosphere of a purer religious life. Hawthorne saw how intimately connected were theological ideas with all that is strongest, as well as highest in humanity. He seems to have a consciousness that they formed the most vivid element—the grandest and most available element, in fact—that entered into his powerful paintings of the human soul; and yet even of his treatment must we say: How far is it from a true appreciation of their force, as well as of their sublimity!

There is only one kind of dogma that has ever produced this unearthly, psychological state; and however shapeless and undefined the rudimentary Christian feeling may at first be into this "form" (this *tupos* or type of sound doctrine" will it as surely grow as ever the living plant grew into the form determined for it by its unchanging seminal principle. A true head-light and a true heart-light are reciprocal developments. They will show themselves in spite of all ignorance, as well as of all disguisings and obscurings of culture. The things of which we have been speaking may be expressed in language that would attract the philosophic ear. Dress them up with the "objective" and the "subjective," and even a company of Boston Free Religionists might admire it. In another form this grace-born state of soul might be made the subject of an intellectual rapture, of set forth as a gem from Anselm or Jeremy Taylor. But, after all, and in spite of John Foster's warning against cant, nothing here answers the purpose so well as the plainest Bible language.

It is, indeed, a great question: Who teaches uncultured souls that talk in this transcending way? Religion it certainly is, but only a religion that connects itself with a very peculiar theology. *Independent.*

A Case of Conscience.

A correspondent of the *Christian Intelligencer* writes as follows:

DEAR EDITOR: A good Providence has dealt very kindly with us. All our reasonable wants are gratified. We move in the best circles; have means to support the church liberally, of which we are members; take part in all the benevolent schemes of religion; and enjoy the comfort of relieving the poor of our neighborhood, for which we have their hearty thanks and deference. The children are healthy, very handsomely dressed, partaking of the benefits of refined society, and the advantages of the best education, including music, French, drawing, etc. My "turn-out," too, is highly respectable. You say I ought to be satisfied and happy. But there is a pull-back to my happiness—one or two scruples of conscience. Let me give you a portion of my history and then you will be kind enough to give me the relief I need.

Fifteen years ago I commenced business, and in a few years had accumulated $150,000. It occurred to me that my pecuniary safety required that I should liberally endow my wife, in order that our future should not be darkened by financial disaster. I gave her a house which cost $50,000, and is now worth a great deal more. I also settled upon her $50,000 in United States bonds. With the balance of my fortune I went into enterprises which promised by this time to make me a millionaire. My standing in the community, arising from my known prudence and honesty, led many to commit to my care all they possessed. Many of my transactions were of such a character that I was compelled to borrow largely, and had no difficulty in doing so.

From circumstances beyond my control misfortune has befallen me. I have lost everything. The men to whom I am in debt are chiefly men of small capital, and compelled to the strictest economy. Some of them are ruined by my failure. Widows and orphans are among the sufferers. I have just taken the benefit of the bankrupt law, and thus squared up my business obligations. I am very sorry for my creditors, and would gladly relieve them; but you perceive my utterly helpless condition. I actually have nothing. It is true I and mine are abundantly provided with money and means, which I gave away long ago for this very purpose. It was bread cast upon the waters, and according to the promise, it has come back again. Providence kindly arranged that however much others might suffer by me, I should not suffer by my mistakes or mishaps of my own. The law, too, justifies my wisdom. Business men (whom I don't owe anything) think I have been prudent and even shrewd. A number of my neighbors are in precisely my situation, and they are as happy as larks, and their children dance. But as for myself, I have painful misgivings sometimes. Occasionally I wonder how God views this arrangement—the profits of early business transactions put aside for my benefit, which later creditors cannot touch.

True, I gave the money to my wife; but was it not giving it to myself as well? Suppose a man has no wife—ought not the law allow him to make certain investments in his own name, to be kept sacred against any debts afterward contracted? Some of these questions puzzle me. Will there be any trouble about these things in the great day, or are they to pass as trifles, unworthy of being noticed by the Judge? Can I depend upon the law of the land as acting in such perfect accord with the principles of the divine statute book that my debts will be proved to have been righteously settled? Please make it appear that the bed is long enough for me to stretch myself on, and the covering abundantly wide to go round me.

Thomas Paine.

In the journal of Stephen Grellet, a noted and most worthy minister of the Society of Friends, I find the following record, made in the fall of 1807:

I may not omit recording here the death of Thomas Paine. A few days previous to my leaving Rome on my last religious visit, on hearing he was ill and in a very destitute condition; I went to see him, and found him in a wretched state; for he had been so neglected and forsaken by his pretended friends that the common attentions to a sick man had been withheld from him. The skin of his body was in some places worn off, which greatly increased his sufferings. A nurse was provided for him, and some needful comforts were supplied. He was mostly in a state of stupor, but something that had passed between us had made such an impression upon him that some time after my departure he sent for me, and, on being told I was gone from home, he sent for another Friend. This induced a valuable young Friend (Mary Rascoe,) who had resided in my family and continued at Greenwich during a part of my absence, frequently to go and take him some little refreshment suitable for an invalid. Once when she was there three of his deistical associates came to the door, and in a loud, unfeeling manner, said: "Tom Paine, it is said you are turning Christian; but we hope you will die as you have lived;" and then went away. On which, turning to Mary Rascoe, he said: "You see what miserable comforters they are." Once he asked her if she had ever read any of his writings, and on being told she had read but very little of them, he inquired what she thought of them, adding: "From such a one as you I expect a correct answer."—She told him that when very young his "Age of Reason" was put into her hands, but that the more she read it the more dark and distressed she felt, and she threw the book in the fire. "I wish all had done as you," he replied; "for if the devil has ever had any agency in any work, he has had it in my writing that book." When going to carry him some refreshments she repeatedly heard him uttering the language: "Oh, Lord," "Lord God," or "Lord Jesus have mercy upon me."

Thus the poor infidel, wretched in body and mind, received at the last his only ministrations of comfort from hands prompted by hearts filled with the love of the Lord Jesus, whom he had denied and reviled.

Very truly, etc.,

W. H. LADD.

BROOKLYN, 3d month, 7th day, 1876.

New York Witness.

A Western paper tells of an impecunious tramp thereaway who offered a canceled postage stamp for sale at a high price as a sacred relic, declaring that it was from one of St. Paul's letters to the Corinthians. This is a hard winter, requiring great industry to earn an honest living.

Religious Intelligence.

—There are fifty-four Presbyterian ministers in Brooklyn without charges.

—It is reported that the Ohio Open Communion Baptist Association has increased to 134 churches and 7,000 members.

—A collection was taken up at Calcutta, February 10, toward the building of the new church. The subscriptions footed up 7,521 rupees.

—Mr. Spurgeon's church in London now numbers 4,813 members. During the past year 510 were added, 248 dismissed, and 66 died.

—While Philip Phillips was at Bellary, India, 2,618 rupees ($1,324) were contributed toward a church which is to cost 3,000 rupees. A steady revival was going on at this place.

—The Theological Seminary at Bareilly, India, opened its new term with thirty-seven young men in attendance, eleven of them in the preparatory department. The new building is going up.

—The Presbyterians employ seventeen laborers among the Chinese in California, have mission schools at Sacramento and San Jose, with 167 scholars, and have received thirteen church members during the year.

—The proposition has been made in Canada "that the children of the Sunday schools in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church subscribe to a fund which shall be expended as a memorial of the union of the Presbyterian Churches throughout the Dominion."

—The union between the Reformed Presbyterian Church and the Free Church in Scotland will take place on the twenty-fifth of May. The accession to the strength of the latter church will be 42 congregations, with a membership of some 7,500, and an annual income of about £14,000.

—A Roman Catholic paper of Dublin states that "most of the bishops, in their Lenten pastorals, allude in strong terms to the degrading vice of drunkenness, and some of them make it the principal topic of their discourses. Some of the priests even declared that in future Christian burial would be refused in all cases in which it could not be clearly and unquestionably shown that the excessive use of intoxicating drink had nothing to do with the death of the deceased person."

—Some of the Catholic journals have lately been rejoicing over the decline of Protestantism in Rome, and the proof is that the American Episcopalians, who now worship in a church outside the walls, have offered their property for sale. But they neglect to add the reason of the sale, which is that so much money has been subscribed that a splendid new church is now being built in the Via Nazionale, and was dedicated on or about the twenty-fifth of March. Besides this, the Methodists have recently opened a chapel within the walls, and the Baptists have just purchased another piece of land for the purpose of erecting another Baptist church in Rome. So much for the decline of Protestantism in Rome.

—BUDDHISM IN SIAM.—The last Bangkok *Advertiser* received at this office says that the King of Siam has issued a proclamation indicating the royal pleasure to promote the interests of the Buddhist religion, and has invited a convocation of Buddhist priests to assign to some of their more learned members the preparation of works that will facilitate the acquisition of the Pali language. It is proposed, adds the same paper, to prepare a grammar of the Pali that may be more simple and more easily taught than the present cumbersome and recondite treatise known as the Kamp'ee Mun. If Buddhism has any power to develop a higher morality than at the present exists in Siam, it will be an advantage to bring its tenets within the reach of all classes of the people. The translation of Buddhist books into simple, intelligible Siamese, that all can understand, will tend to show the masses what of good there is in the system.

—MEXICO.—Dr. H. Chauncey Riley, a devoted missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is connected with an organization in Mexico, called the "Church of Jesus," which has at present fifty-seven congregations. He writes respecting that organization as follows: "The feeling that this Church of Jesus is called to carry the pure gospel far and wide among the fifty millions who speak the Spanish language, and that a most solemn responsibility rests upon it, is deeply realized among its ministers. The services of the church are characterized by earnest faith and Christian joy. Its ministers and its people are deeply in earnest, and they are pressing forward in their Christian work with wisdom, power and zeal. They are now admirably organized and united in good faith. This church is clearly and unmistakably the work of Jesus, who has said: 'I will build my church.' May he move the hearts of his people in this Bible land to continue encouraging this precious branch of his church in Mexico."

—The recent mission of the Methodists in the Kumaon district of Northern India seems to be making good progress. Kumaon is surrounded by heathen States, some of which are as yet inaccessible to missionaries; but their people come into this district for the purpose of trade and employment. Most of the sacred places of Hindoolsm are situated at the foot of the Himalayas, and therefore this country is visited by thousands of pilgrims. The mission has, therefore, opportunities of influencing far more than the one million inhabitants of Kumaon. The converts have thus far been chiefly gathered from the Dooms, an aboriginal but Hindoolized tribe, and the day seems near when multitudes of them will come into the church. The people of these hills are more honest and reliable than the Hindoos of the plains. There have been a good many converts and inquirers during the past year, and in thirty-eight schools more than 1,300 children are being taught.

Our Young People.

JOHNNY'S LETTER.

FOR THE "CHILD'S CORNER" OF THE ADVOCATE.

BY JANIE W[illegible].

Dear Silly, I'se two bears ole to day,
An' 'ou dunt dess wot I did say;
Well, I'll dess tell 'ou—'twas Hello'
Drampuin tell me to say so.

I'se two bears old, an' dess as big,
I roos es fas' es any pig;
I times de fence, dem rubs es fas'
To Aunie's 'ouse, den dimb er sas;

'Cause she does make me dess es mad,
An' den you know sometimes I'se bad.
I'se two bears ole, dear Silly Dat—
I feeds myself, an' I'se so fat.

I folds my hip, an' dlakes es gaid,
Affe takes my bed in de odder hand.
Dear Silly, I dun't whe no mo—
I'se seepy, an' to bed mos' do.

Dive diss fur Nanule, den one fur 'ou.
Dood-by, dear Silly, an' Napple doo.

From Our Little Friends.

PORT GIBSON, MISS., April 24, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: When we get your ADVOCATE I take my chair to mamma's side and listen to her read the nice stories in the Child's Corner. I do thank you for taking such interest in children. I and little sister laughed heartily when we heard "How Barney Milked the Bays' Nest." I will be six years old in May. My sister, Helen Haines, was three last January. Our dear papa was a Methodist minister of the Texas Conference. He has been dead over three years, but I still remember how he would take me out to a grove, and lay his hand on my head and teach me to pray. I have five aunts in Texas—my papa's sisters—all good Methodists. We are living in Mississippi, with grandpa. He will soon be seventy-seven years old. He is very kind. Sister is his "pet." I should like much to go to Sabbath school; but, as we have none near, mamma reads the Bible and teaches us about Jesus. I do love to go to church and hear Bro. Campbell preach. We are glad when our presiding elder, Bro. Montgomery, comes around. I am raising chickens to sell, and get money for them and the missionary cause.

I want to say more, but mamma says I must not write as much as I talk. With love and good wishes, I am

Your little friend,

MINNIE CARDEN.

PORT GIBSON, MISS., April 27, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: As I promised to write you a longer letter next time, I will do so, with much pleasure. I was very glad to see my letter published in your delightful paper. I read it with much care, and thanked you with all my heart for printing it. Times are very dull now in our neighborhood. There is no news at all; but I will tell you all that is in my power. We are going to have a May-day celebration on the second of May, and I anticipate a great deal of pleasure. Our Sabbath school is going on as well as ever. We have a very good organ in our church. Our superintendent is H. P. Wells, and we love him very much. We have a temperance society that meets every Tuesday night, and it has done a great deal of good throughout our neighborhood. I will close this uninteresting letter, hoping that you will believe me, as ever,

Your little friend,

CARRIE TRAVIS.

NEWTON, MISS., May 2, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I see so many children writing to you that I must write a few lines; for I reckon you can, with guessing at some words, make out what I write. But I am a little girl, and can't write as well as I can count, figure and play the piano. My mamma teaches me at home. Papa hears my lessons once or twice a day; but he is gone so much that mamma has to teach me. Come to our District Conference, dear editor, and I will play the organ for you. I play all your nice little Sunday school songs out of our little Gem. But I will not trouble you with a long letter. I wish to let you know I can write to you, and grandma, in South Carolina. So good-by for this time.

Your affectionate little friend,

HETTIE SMITH.

(We shall try to attend the District Conference. EDITOR.)

BAY CASTLE, April 25, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: I am nine years old. We have a very good Sunday school and a good preacher. I do not go to school, but I study at home. I have some flowers, which I delight to work among. Pa takes your excellent paper, and I like to read the Young Folks' column. I wonder if you have room for C. A. W.?

He Did It First.

There were once two sheep who lived in a field. One was black and one was white. In the same field lived a horse and a cow. Now the black sheep was not at all good. It cared little where he chose to go the white sheep would go; and what he did the white sheep would do.

So they both did what they ought not. And when the white sheep was asked why he did what he ought not he would say: "The black sheep did it first!" One day a boy went through the field, and did not shut the gate. The black sheep saw it, and ran out of the field with great glee. The white sheep saw it too, and they both went the same way.

But soon they met a large dog, who knew that they ought not to be out in the road. He ran at them and bit them, and tore some wool off their backs. They were glad to run back to the field; and the white sheep was quite ill with fright all the rest of the day.

"But why did you go?" said the old cow. "The black sheep went," said the white one. "He did it first."

Well, the gate was shut; but one day the black sheep found a way out of the field through a hole in the fence. He crept through the gap; and, of course, the white sheep crept through as well. They got out on the moor, and thought it fine fun to be there, with no one in sight.

Soon the black sheep, who was first, came to the edge of a deep pit. He gave a great jump and leaped in.

The white sheep did not stop to think. He gave a great jump and leaped in too. Down, down, down he fell, on a heap of sharp stones. Both he and the black sheep were much hurt. They could not get out, and were forced to lie there in great pain. By and by some men came by, and saw the sheep in the pit. The men got them out, and took them back to the field, and sent for some one to see what could be done for them.

The horse and the cow, in great grief, came and stood by the side of the white sheep as he lay on the grass. They were fond of him in spite of all his faults. "Oh, why!" cried the cow, with tears in her eyes (and the bell that was hung round her neck shook and rang as she leaned over him), "why did you leave the field with the black sheep?"

"He did it first," said the white one in a faint voice.

"Then why did you jump down that steep place? Could you not see that it was a pit?"

"I did not stop to see. He did it first," said the white sheep. Then, with a groan, he went on to ask: "How is the black sheep? Is he here too? And what does the man think who comes to see us?"

"I grieve to say," said the cow, "that he thought you were both too much hurt to live. The poor black sheep has just died, and I fear that you must die too."

"He did it first," said the white sheep. And with those words he died.

Aunt Daisy and the Boy.

Aunt Daisy lived in a little house in the country, with morning-glory vines running up the front porch, and a big apple tree growing by the back door.

Here, too, lived Manly, the Maltese cat, and her cunning, homely black kitten.

It was a very neat little house, with all the window shutters kept closed in the day-time to keep out the flies; the books ranged in rows like soldiers in the book-case; ever so many nice pictures hanging on the walls, and sweet flowers in lovely cups and vases, on brackets in every corner.

There was a place for everything, and everything was in its place.

Even in the small garden the cucumber vines never strayed out of their own bed, and the tomato plants grew just where they were told to; when one day there came to visit Aunt Daisy a boy.

And when that boy went away, a week from the day he came, every shutter in that little house was flung open, and the flies were having a party in the pretty parlor; the books were scattered all over the floor; the vase, with the robin-redbreast painted on it, was smashed; the spring of the summer door was broken; the morning-glory vines were trailing on the ground; the clothes lines were cut in pieces; the biggest bough of the apple tree was splintered, and Manly and her kitten were hidden behind the wood in the wood shed.

"Oh! dear," said Aunt Daisy to Ellen, the maid-servant, as soon as the boy had gone—and she made a wry face as she said it—"I am going to bed. When you have put the place in order, call me. And mind, after this, let in a lion, a tiger—a whole menagerie—but *never* again let in a *boy!*"—*Baldwin's Monthly.*

A little girl "out West" recently wrote a letter to a missionary, telling how a bad hen was reformed, which is very pleasant for its childlike ingenuousness. She wrote to the missionary: "I inclosed I send $2.25 for missionary purposes. You asked me, when you were here, if I would not ask ma to give me a hen, and then save the proceeds from her eggs and chickens during the year for the mission cause. She gave me a hen; but it was the meanest one on the place about setting. She, however, reformed after she joined the missionaries, and set and attended to her chickens better than ever before. She hatched twenty chickens, and raised sixteen, which I sold for $4, and some eggs for twenty-five cents."

Little Johnny wanted to go to church. His mother was afraid he would make a noise, but his father said: "Johnny knows better than to make a noise in church." So he went. He kept very still till the last prayer. By that time he had grown tired of sitting still, and was standing on the pew cushion with his back to the pulpit. When the lady in the next seat bowed her head for prayer Johnny thought she was crying. He leaned over, and said to the lady in a tone that was meant for a whisper, but which was only too plainly heard: "Poor lady! What ee matter? Do oo stummuch ache?"

A witty moralist says that many a man thinks that it is virtue that keeps him from turning rascal, when it is only a full stomach. One should be careful not to mistake potatoes for principles.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Merciful and Faithful.

Such is the character of our great High Priest and Savior. He was made like unto his brethren in all things, to the end "that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people." The rejection of Christ's humanity is an older heresy than the denial of his divinity. His proper and complete humanity is emphasized in Scripture. Otherwise he could not have become our substitute to die for our sins, nor could he have given us the perfect example of a holy life, which he did. But, as our ascended and glorified Lord, he is human still, and has carried with him into the highest heavens the manhood with which he was invested on earth.

It is this conception of him that brings comfort to the devout believer, and that enables him to come with boldness to the throne of grace. Christ is exalted, and reigns as "the first-born among many brethren." There is a tie of blood and of near kinship that unites him to our nature and race. He has had experience of our temptations, sorrows and infirmities, and this is an important qualification for his mediatorial work. "For in that he himself hath suffered, being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted."

Mercy and faithfulness are assured to us by his being made like unto his brethren. He is filled with compassion toward his own kindred. He is in complete sympathy with those who are battling with sin and oppressed with sorrow, because he knows by experience what the conflict is. His forbearance, patience and long-suffering in his dealings with us have their explanation largely in this fact. The quality of mercy in his administration is deepened and intensified by the human nature through which it shines. This gives peculiar pathos and power to his intercessions, and strengthens the arm that holds back the thunderbolt of justice.

Faithfulness also is assured by the Savior's human nature. He is faithful as our Advocate to the interests and welfare of his clients, ever watchful over them, and on the alert to guard and shield from harm. He is faithful in his promises, in his admonitions and warnings, and in his love for souls. It is faithfulness toward God on the one hand, securing the honor and holiness of his government, and perfectly satisfying the divine law; and it is faithfulness toward man on the other hand, securing for him space for repentance, the remission of sins and the grace of salvation.

In our High Priest is this wonderful combination—merciful and faithful. The two qualities exist in perfect harmony. Mercy does not degenerate into license, and the obliteration of all moral distinctions and obligations; and faithfulness does not run into the extreme of legal exaction and severity. Christ is merciful—he is also faithful. There is sympathy with us in our weakness and imperfections and sufferings, condescension to our low and degraded condition, and tenderness in ministering to our frail and dependent state. There is faithfulness in pointing to the attainment of holiness as the goal of salvation, and in insisting upon the obedience of faith and love. The two things are beautifully and perfectly blended in our High Priest. We must not look upon the one as separated from the other. There is sometimes a tendency to look only at the merciful, while we lose sight of the faithful. He was made like unto his brethren that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest. He must be faithful in this great office as well as merciful—faithful to God, to himself, to truth and to us.

One quality is as essential to our comfort as the other. It is mercy and faithfulness, thus conjoined in perfect harmony, that unfolds to our faith a Savior whom we can trust, love and adore. The first-born Son, our Brother, is this Mediator and Redeemer. "Him hath God exalted with his right hand to be a Prince and a Savior, for to give repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of sins." It is a theme for our meditations, something to inspire our songs and to vitalize our prayers. It is a thought to cheer us in our troubles and temptations, and to disarm "the king of terrors," that our great High Priest is merciful and faithful—a Savior adapted by his own humanity to our infirmities and wants.

Doubtful.

Some scrupulous church member wishes for counsel and advice about going to the opera-house to witness a religious opera given in behalf of a Protestant church. Why does our serious inquirer hesitate? If the thing is of doubtful propriety, the safe course is to keep away. By so doing he will save his money and his conscience, and possibly enjoy religion more. It is time to consider a little in regard to these church fairs and entertainments. They are becoming an evil. People will soon reach a point where straightout giving to religious objects will be out of the question. It will come to pass after awhile that our churches will have to depend upon oratorios, operettas and bazars almost entirely.

It is difficult to keep these various devices for raising money within due limits. They are not generally promotive of piety or spirituality, and may lead to tastes frivolous, sensual and worldly, which at length seek gratification in the ball-room and the theater. The tendency and drift is decidedly away from Christ, and injurious to the spiritual work and ends of the church. In the long run we fear the effect will be disastrous to church finances, and that giving from a sense of duty, and from purely benevolent motives, will be the exception. The more we resort to these expedients the less will the grace of giving become. The process is impoverishing in the end.

The object is to obtain money from a class of people who are not open to solicitation in any other way, and who feel little interest in church enterprises. They must be caught with guile, and they must have some show of a return for what they may be induced to spend. But the church people themselves will gradually fall into the same way of thinking as to their own religious contributions, and the measure of their liberality will be lessened by what they can obtain with such facility from a pleasure-loving community. Paul was good at making collections for benevolent objects, but the happy thought of getting up a fair seems never to have occurred to him. Surely the Phœbes and Priscillas and Dorcases of the primitive church were equal to such an undertaking, and the poor saints at Jerusalem were in great straits. There were town halls and theaters in such places as Ephesus and Corinth and Thessalonica, and even heathen authorities might have permitted their use for such a charity. But the simple-minded apostle directed the faithful to lay by on the first day of the week, as the Lord prospered them, and to give liberally and cheerfully. His appeal was direct. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver, and he that soweth liberally shall reap liberally. If there was to be grudging and constraint about it, he intimates that they had better not give at all.

Mr. Moody bears his testimony against church fairs as being in the way of revivals, and as obstructions to spiritual progress. He will not allow his friends in Chicago to build a tabernacle for him in this way. That wonderful collection at the Hippodrome suggests a better way. A revival will ordinarily lead to better financial results than any amount of worldly expedients, and money contributed out and out, from right motives, will be a means of grace and a blessing to the giver.

Is it not time to consider whether these sensational methods of raising funds for church purposes are not being carried too far? Memorial windows and memorial devices generally, and all expedients in the same line, may not be quite as objectionable as the average church fair, but the appeal is not to the conscience, nor altogether to the piety of the giver. There may be a golden mean in these things, and many entertainments are merely pleasant social reunions in themselves, scarcely open to serious objection. But the trouble lies in stopping at the right point, and in avoiding the demoralization to which they seem inevitably to tend. A church, both in its building and its support, should be an exhibition of devotion and generous liberality, a gift to God as a free-will offering, and not the result of arts and persuasives addressed to the love of pleasure and worldly vanity. If this furor for expedients cannot be abated altogether, possibly it may be moderated. So we hope.

Letters to a Young Preacher.

MY DEAR NEPHEW: I made two observations in former letters upon which I wished to put special emphasis, that you might ponder them long and well. One is that the presence of the Holy Ghost is necessary to all preaching, from the conception of a sermon to its delivery. The other is that he acts upon the soul not as a mechanical force, but as a principle of life, never violating the psychological laws of our nature, but always moving in harmony with them; and hence requires, as a condition of co-operation, that *we* observe those laws ourselves—in other words, that we be *natural*. Now I wish to make this further observation, viz.: that this vital contact of man with God, as the branch with the vine, implies not only that man derives his life from God, but also that his life flows back into God—that there is a *mutual interpenetration* of the two spirits—the human and the divine. God dwells in man, and *at the same time* man dwells in God. Humanity never reaches its true peace until it rests in him, nor its true glory until it enshrines him; for until this two-fold indwelling takes place God is to man hardly more than a vague idea—a dreadful conception of embodied omnipotence working without law. But the moment he makes his abode with us, that moment does he become a realized *personal being*, instinct with life and love, omniscient, almighty, forgiving; and this indwelling becomes the supreme fact of man's life. In one lit he finds himself translated from the kingdom of darkness and death to the kingdom of life and light—exalted from the condition of slavery to sin and nature to lordship actually regnant over sin and nature. His relations to all things sensuous and spiritual are changed, and in the change he obtains control of all the conditions of permanent happiness. There is an elevation of motive and aim which nothing can reach—a sustained flow and buoyancy of purified affection which nothing can interrupt. But, further, this supreme fact, this vital interpenetration of his own spirit and the divine Spirit, immeasurably enlarges the area of his consciousness, and thereby immeasurably enlarges also his power to labor and to suffer. His energies become God-like. His life is a kind of divine life, "hid with Christ in God." His consciousness becomes a kind of divine consciousness. Strong in the strength of God, he is mighty to the pulling down of strongholds, and counts not his life dear unto him, for already "he hath eternal life."

I am strongly tempted to digress, just here, in several directions, but refrain, lest speculation should draw me away from my purpose, which is purely practical. I will not attempt to define humanity thus intertwined and interlocked with its Maker—in thought and affection, in purpose and aim—nor say wherein and how far the expressions of the divine Spirit appear *humanized*, and those of the human spirit *deified*, in this wondrous and blessed communion; but will ask you to pause and reflect whether a sublimer elevation of personal character can be reached than that conferred by this association. It resembles somewhat the incarnation of the eternal Son which so amazingly exalted humanity; and yet this is the condition of every believer, whose true glory is just in proportion to the grasp of his own faith and the fullness of the divine presence in him. But, my dear nephew, grand as is this character, there is a new luster added to its glory in the case of that man whom God appoints his own embassador—who is "inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon him this office and ministry;" for St. Paul calls this an "*honor*, which no man taketh upon himself but he that is called of God." The *work* of the ministry clothes the preacher with a dignity independent of that which inheres in his personal character as a believer.

Now the plain question to be put to your common sense is this: Can a man of so much personal and official dignity condescend to any course of social conduct or business dealing such as all good and sensible people agree to despise as pusillanimous and mean. Take a case: Conference is coming on, and the Rev. Mr. Sycophant wants another coat. Well, he goes round to Bro. A.'s store, looks and prices and goes away—a routine which he repeats every few days. At every visit, however, he is careful to tell of the hardships, self-denials and poverty of the ministry, and how society justly requires us to go well dressed, but that clothes will wear out, and the rule of the church is small salaries. What fine worldly prospects some of us forsook, and what large fortunes we could have made and what luxury we would have enjoyed had we not gone into the *regular work*. Praises Bro. A.'s liberality to the church and generosity to the poor. Tells what a nice *Conference dress* Sister B. gave his wife last week, and with how much real pleasure she quoted the text, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," after the present was made, and what a hundred-fold reward awaits all such folks in heaven. All this, or such, is repeated with varying emphasis and tone, as the case demands, until the scene closes; the end of which is that Rev. Mr. Sycophant gets a new coat for only a few obsequious smiles and bows and windy thanks, or at a price much below that justly asked by the merchant. In the same fawning, flattering way, by *begging* and *jewing*, he manages to get books, and to feed and clothe himself, at the cost of a very little *money* paid out, and a very great amount of *contempt* received. "Hinting" is the technical word invented to define this conduct; and *they say* he *hints* in their parlors, on the street, in the market, in the store, and even in the pulpit. How such dignity and pusillanimity can dwell together in the same soul is a problem too subtle for me. I have studied it frequently, but never yet have been able to solve it. My dear nephew, I never want to study it in *your case*; and am sure will never have it to do so long as you do nothing to degrade your own "spiritual worthiness," and "walk worthy of your high vocation."

Affectionately, etc.,

UNCLE JOHN.

Dearer than Life.

"All this time Mr. Wesley and I lay on the floor; he had my great-coat for his pillow, and I had Burkitt's Notes on the New Testament for mine. After being here nearly three weeks, one morning, about three o'clock, Mr. Wesley turned over, and, finding me awake, clapped me on the side, saying: 'Bro. Nelson, let us be of good cheer—I have one whole side yet, for the skin is off but one side.' We usually preached on the commons, going from one common to another, and it was but seldom any one asked us to eat or drink. One day we had been at St. Hilary Downs, where Mr. Wesley preached from Ezekiel's vision of dry bones, and there was a shaking among the people while he preached. As we returned Mr. Wesley stopped his horse to pick the blackberries, saying: 'Bro. Nelson, we ought to be thankful that there are plenty of blackberries, for this is the best country I ever saw to get a stomach, but the worst that I ever saw for getting food. Do the people think we can live by preaching?' I said: 'I know not what they may think; but one asked me to eat something as I came from St. Just, when I ate heartily of barley bread and honey.' He said: 'You are well off; I had a thought of begging a crust of bread of the woman where I met the people at Morvah, but forgot it till I had got some distance from the house.'"

Thus, John Nelson tells us, he and Mr. Wesley fared while preaching the gospel to the people of Cornwall, in England, in 1743. Think of the great apostle of Methodism "sleeping on a floor," the "skin rubbed all his side," "picking blackberries" for food, and "begging a crust of bread," or purposing to do so, but so absorbed in his work as to forget it, in fact! Think of Wesley starving himself to preach the gospel to the destitute of his native land! Meanwhile they are so ignorant and degraded as not to think of offering him such lodging as they could afford, nor necessary food. These, too, are the people who hear the word of God gladly from his lips. Those who rejected the word stoned him, beat him, and imperiled his life on many occasions. But those whose souls he feasted starved his body. Yet he uttered no word of complaint, but cheerfully "endured hardness as a good soldier of Christ." One less constrained by the love of Christ than was he would perhaps be ready to say: "Mr. Wesley was a fanatic; neither duty nor justice could require, and common sense, yea, even self-preservation would forbid that he should thus distress and destroy himself to preach to them (who were not heathen,) while they would not provide for him even the simplest necessaries of life." Yet did not the soldiers on both sides during our late war undergo willingly, and with the applause of their friends, similar hardships and privations to secure those things which perish with their using? Shall Mr. Wesley, then, be thought fanatical or over-zealous because he counted not his life dear unto him in his efforts to rescue souls from the eternal burnings? No doubt some have thought thus of him. But now let lukewarm zeal and puny faith stand reproved and disparaged, and, with the angels, behold the mind which was in Christ Jesus mightily working in Wesley to seek and to save that which was lost! Behold him, at every cost, carrying the unsearchable riches of Christ to the perishing of our race! O that such an estimate of the value of souls might fill many hearts in our day! The world could not long withstand an army of Christians moved by that devotion to duty and that divine compassion for sinners which filled the soul of John Wesley. H.

Uncle John.

An "Itinerant's Wife," writing from Texas, has a word of commendation for our venerable and rather sharp contributor. She writes as follows:

"DEAR UNCLE JOHN: Lately we have been getting the NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE, and enjoy your letters. Now, to prove to you that you are doing *good*, I will state that we live away out in Texas, and keep up an itinerant's home. After my husband had read your article on the mustache question he felt convicted (he having the whole patch well cultivated.) "But," says he, trying to ease his conscience, "well, now if Uncle John lived here, and traveled over these broad prairies where the strong winds defy the use of the umbrella, he would not be so hard on us." But after a good night's rest he was still ill at ease, and I do, sincerely wish you could have seen him next morning, scissors in hand, before the glass, clipping *his great protector*. We have a young preacher who makes his home with us. It is his first year; has been to college, and has, as he thinks, a handsome mustache—nothing more, nothing less. I will tell *you* I believe he is really afraid he is your nephew, and eased his conscience with three clippings; disliked to part with his *new* favorite, but really kept cutting until he got within the range of decency. I like your pieces. Let us hear from you often. These little things help to make up life, and everything should be done "decently and in order."

The New Orleans District Conference began its session on Thursday night, and closed on Saturday night, May 13—the presiding elder, Dr. Walker, presiding. The reports from the several charges were generally favorable as to spirituality and growth. The district love-feast on Friday night was well attended, and an occasion of great interest. The reports indicated that class meetings and love-feasts in our city churches are kept up, and that they are greatly blessed as means of grace. Bishop Keener reached home on Saturday, and was present during the Saturday evening session.

Delegates to the Annual Conference—W. H. Foster, R. W. Knickerbocker, John L. Dunnica, S. K. Russ. *Alternates*—Dr. J. J. Lyons, D. L. Mitchel.

Trustees Seashore Camp Ground—W. H. Foster, J. H. Keller, R. S. Rickey, Phillip Hallarun, G. W. W. Goodwyn, B. O. L. Rayne, William Otis, H. G. Hopper, Dr. Griffin.

One of our oldest and best citizens, J. A. Maybin, Esq., died on the fifteenth instant. Mr. Maybin was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and for many years an active and useful preacher. He preached twice on Sunday, retired to rest on Sunday night somewhat indisposed, and on Monday morning was found dead in his bed. Mr. Maybin was eighty-one years of age, and for sixty years a resident of New Orleans.

Another venerable matriarch of McKendree church, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, has crossed the flood. Mrs. Ann T. Elliston, mother-in-law of the late Dr. A. L. P. Green, died May 3. We had the mournful satisfaction of visiting her during her illness, which we apprehended would result in death. She was suffering great pain from an injury received by a fall from the bedside. But she was ready for her change. A large company attended her funeral at McKendree, May 4, the obsequies being performed by her life-long friend, Bishop Paine, assisted by Dr. Kelley, the pastor, and the editor of this paper.

Bishop Marvin has been designated by the College of Bishops to make an episcopal visit to China, after holding three Conferences on the Pacific coast.

Reverend is not enough even for a Methodist Bishop. So, every now and then, right is prefixed. Sometimes it is the Right Reverend Bishop Paine that marries somebody, officiates at a funeral, or preaches somewhere. It was the Right Reverend Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who made the prayer at the Centennial opening. Probably reporters mean well in this, and adopt the custom of the Anglicans herein. Our English Episcopal friends make much of their title. A mere preacher is reverend, a bishop is right reverend, an archbishop most reverend, a dean is very reverend. In this country we believe the Protestant Episcopal ministry has but the two grades—reverend and right reverend.

We protest against the foisting of this right reverend upon our Methodist Bishops. They do not need any higher title than plain reverend, and neither right, most or very would add to their influence, or secure greater respect with sensible people. How much importance some English churchmen attach to reverend was seen some time ago, when the attempt was made to prevent its inscription on the tombstone of a dissenting minister. Our Bishops are as much Bishops as any in the Episcopal Church; and perhaps more after the scriptural order, and they are worthy of all honor, but they do not need, nor will they accept, any extra title.

In order to guard against all pontifical nonsense and error we should not object to the entire disuse of reverend in connection with the name of ministers. We should not weep over the fact if all the reverends, right, most, very, and the rest, were consigned to everlasting disuse. But, as this is not likely to be for the present, let us assert the *primi inter pares*, by having one simple reverend for all.

Salonica, the city where a Mussulman mob recently murdered the German and French consuls, is the Thessalonica of ancient history, and of the New Testament. It is the same place where Paul preached and planted a Christian church. In 315 before Christ the ancient name Therma was changed by Cassander to Thessalonica, in honor of his wife, the daughter of Philip. Its subsequent history has been notable. Xerxes rested his army here. Under the Roman empire it was the capital of the Illyrian provinces. Cicero took refuge here during his exile. It was captured by the Saracenes in 904, when the population amounted to 220,000. The Normans from Sicily took it in 1185. It was held during the first half of the thirteenth century by Boniface, of Montferrat, and afterward by the Venetians. It fell into the hands of the Turks in 1430. It is at the present day the second city in European Turkey, and has a large population and an extensive commerce. The recent outrage perpetrated by Mohammedan fanaticism may help in connection with the Herzegovinian war to hasten the dismemberment of European Turkey, and to drive the Turks out of Europe altogether.

The thirtieth anniversary of the New Orleans District Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was held at the Candelet Street church on Sunday, May 14, at three o'clock P. M. The spacious house was filled to overflowing, and the exercises very appropriate and entertaining. The singing was in charge of Prof. Beardslee, and was delightful. W. H. Foster, president of the Union, conducted the exercises with as much vigor and interest as at the first anniversary thirty years ago. Among the veteran Sunday school men who participated in the first anniversary we noticed Capt. R. L. Robertson, William G. Sherry, James F. Fowler, and a few others. Perhaps the editor might count himself in also, as in those days (1846) he was a member of Bro. Sherry's Bible class. Our Sunday school work in New Orleans is in a healthful and growing condition, and never more flourishing than at the present time.

Our news columns are unusually full this week. Items *in extenso*, concerning the Centennial opening and the proceedings of the General Conference at Baltimore, will be found in those columns on the first page. Next week we shall publish in full the addresses of our fraternal messengers to the General Conference.

The steamship Hudson, Captain Unger, from New York, drawing fourteen and a half feet, entered the South Pass on Friday, May 12, and came up through the jetties without any detention or trouble. This is regarded as the precursor of the general passage of large ships through the jetty channel.

The Bishops have appointed Gen. Robert B. Vance, of North Carolina, to fill the place of fraternal commissioner made vacant by the death of Gov. Polk.

...eting of Our Missionary Board.

...r. Haygood, writing to the St. ...is *Christian Advocate*, says:

...he board met on Thursday morn... May 5, the president, Dr. T. O. ...mmers, in the chair. Both the ...retaries, Dr. J. McFerrin and Dr. ...C. Kelley, were in position, and ...ly with elaborate and careful re... ...s. So was the treasurer, Dr. A. ... Redford. The committees had ...pared the way for the board by ...eful auditing of accounts, and by ...paring well-digested estimates for ...appropriations to be made by the ...rd. At no annual meeting dur... ... six years have we had such ...r, full, satisfactory presentations ...f the business of the board. The ...retaries did their work well, and ...y deserve the thanks which they ...ived, not in formal resolutions, ...in hearty expressions of satisfac... ...among the members. No doubt ...another year the reports will be ... more satisfactory.

...uring our connection with the ...rd there has been at no annual ...eting so encouraging a state of ...gs as exists at this time. In the ...place, the receipts for foreign ...sions are, if we remember rightly, ...re $12,000 in excess of last year's ...rus. This is, indeed, remarkable ...this hard year—this year of dis... ...pair, scarcity, bankruptcy. ...e figures speak volumes for the ... of the preachers and the liber... ... of the people. Besides this ...ey evidence, there are other ...ns of good. The correspondence ...he secretaries, as we were in... ...ed, reveals a growing interest ...e cause of missions, particularly ...gn missions. There has been a ...deal of earnest preaching, im... ...assioned praying and diligent col... ...ing. We were told that no other ...d of Missions in this country, so ...s heard from, can show any ad... ...e in collections. And we are ... to do better. The mission-tide ...ing. May it swell into a great ..., inundating that it may enrich ...church! The reports from our ...on fields are encouraging. Chi... Brazil, Mexico, the Cuban mis... Key West, Fla.,) our proper ...n fields, as well as the Western, ...erman and the Pacific Confer... show progress that is unmis... ...le. Truly we may thank God. ...ake courage."

The following items are from the ...ville *American* of May 6:

...e Board of Missions of the Meth... Church South, after two days ...ose application, got through ... labors at seven o'clock last ... An assessment of $73,168 for ...n missions, to be paid in quar... installments, was levied. This ... increase of $17,000 over the ...ment of last year. The amounts ...be distributed to the missions as ...ws:

...gent fund	$8,650 00
...n Border	3,000 00
... Mission Conference	6,000 00
...n Mission Conference	10 0.0 00
...ru Conference	4,500 00
...r Conference	3,000 00
...	6,000 00
...cluding Key West	2 000 00
...	5,500 00
...can work—	
...ore and Virginia	1,000 00
...gion	500 00
...ary mission	10,578 00
... Conference	2,500 00
...gdes Conference	4,700 00
...ia	5,000 00
...ials	5,100 00
...	$73,168 00

... Dr. D. C. Kelley was unanim... re-elected assistant mission... ...ecretary.

...was decided to send a Bishop to ... during the summer, the Col... of Bishops to decide as to who ...go.

...was resolved that the assess... on the Annual Conferences ...e ensuing year be $100,000, and ...tributed as last year, viz.:

ASSESSMENTS.

...ERENCE.	AMOUNT.
...ore	$5,625 00
...	6,220 00
...n	1,010 00
... Carolina	5,850 00
... Carolina	2,910 00
... Georgia	5,620 00
... Georgia	4,160 00
...	830 00
...	4,750 00
... Alabama	3,750 00
...	3,330 00
...ppi	3,540 00
...Mississippi	3,340 00
...	5,000 00
...	2,000 00
...ee	6,850 00
...y	4,160 00
...le	5,000 00
...	208 00
...ds	2,080 00
...st Missouri	2,080 00
...	1,250 00
...ck	416 00
...	2,500 00
...	1,250 00
...ivers	1,250 00
...Mission	104 00
...	1,800 00
...exas	1,870 00
...xas	1,460 00
...st Texas	1,560 00
...xas	1,040 00
...	208 00
...cles	104 00
...	625 00
...	1,040 00
... Mission	420.00
...	$100,000 00

...lutions of the Book Committee.

...reas, There is owing to the ...ing House from our travel... ...achers more than *thirty thou... dollars; And whereas*, This ..., if in the hands of our book ... would enable him to liquidate ...dre floating debt, and thus re... ...rause of annoyance and em... ...ment to the House; *And ..., It is important to all the ... concerned that these accounts ...sted and closed without delay;

...re,

...ved, That the Annual Confer... ...e requested to appoint, at ...next sessions, committees of ... than three members, and to ...ze said committees to confer ...ose indebted to the Publish... ...ouse, and effect settlements ...em under advice and instruc... ...om the book agent.

...ved, That the secretary be in... ...d to furnish the Bishops with ...of the foregoing preamble and resolution, and that they be requested to bring the same to the attention of the Annual Conferences for their action.

Resolved, That we are highly gratified to hear of the general approval which has been given to Dr. Cunnyngham in the conduct of our Sunday school department, and the success attending his work; and that we cordially approve the introduction of the international texts into our system of uniform lessons.

Resolved, That after patient and careful inquiry into and consideration of the affairs of the Publishing House for the last twelve months and especially in view of the stagnation in business circles and the financial distress which has prevailed in the country, we cordially approve and commend the policy and management of our interest by our agent, Dr. A. H. Redford.

P. A. PETERSON.
J. S. LITTLOW.

Resolved, That our admiration for the learning, industry and skill of Dr. Thomas O. Summers, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, remains unabated, and we hereby pledge to him our sympathy and support.

THOS. D. FITE.
W. H. MORGAN.

THE BISHOPS.—All the Bishops—except Bishop Kavanaugh, who is in California—says the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, were present at their annual meeting. Besides the special business of their own college, they attended the four meetings of the Board of Missions on Friday and Saturday; also the meeting of the Book Committee. Bishop Paine was to have preached at Elm Street on Sunday morning, but a temporary indisposition kept him from the pulpit, which was well filled by the Rev. F. A. Owen. Bishop Pierce preached during the week at North Edgefield, and on Sunday at Columbia. Bishop Wightman filled the Arlington pulpit on Sunday. Bishop Doggett preached at North Edgefield on Sunday morning, and delivered his Centennial discourse at McKendree in the afternoon. Bishop Marvin preached at the Alex. Green Church on Sunday morning and night. Bishop Keener preached at McKendree and North Nashville on Sunday.

The Bishops, Book Committee, Board of Missions, and Committee on Fraternity, of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, have just held their meetings in Louisville. A member of the Committee on Fraternity informs us that a letter was received from the Bishops of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church, proposing to receive our colored brethren, with all their property, into the bosom of the loving mother, relieving the colored Bishops of episcopal responsibility—in other words, "unfrocking" them, and reducing them to the regular itinerant ranks. We are told that the committee respectfully declined the gracious proposal. Here is fraternity with a witness!

Messrs. Hammond and Bently began their revival services in Baltimore April 22. They expect to remain in that city six weeks. Mr. Hammond stated, as the result of their work in Washington, that two thousand persons had professed conversion in their meetings. The Rev. Mr. Earle was to hold his last meeting in Buffalo April 25. His preaching has been listened to by large crowds, and he has been requested to remain longer in the city. The next place which he will visit will be Ilion. Messrs. Hall and Cree, in their tour of the Southern and Southwestern cities, have reached St. Louis.

Our Morgan Street friends had a lecture on Tuesday night by Dr. Walker, on Clothes—a lecture well reported of by those who heard it. On Tuesday night, May 23, they are to have microscopic views, serious and comic, and on the evening of May 30 there will be a lecture by Rev. Alfred E. Clay on "Roughing It." Refreshments will be provided by the ladies in the basement of the church. We are indebted to the pastor, Rev. J. T. Sawyer, for tickets.

SEASHORE CAMP MEETING.—*To All Parties Interested.*—Don't forget that the trustees meet on the camp ground on Thursday, the first day of June.

The meetings begun by Moody and Sankey in Ireland are still kept up, and increasing earnestness is manifested.

THAT BUTTER.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Albert G. Phelps, grocer, on the corner of Prytania and Felicity streets, for a lot of the finest butter we have ever tasted in this country. Indeed the first taste of it, and before we knew where it came from, made us think of blue grass meadows and Alderney dairies. We could scarcely believe that it could have been transported from the State of New York, and its freshness and flavor so perfectly preserved. Mr. Phelps makes fine butter a specialty, and he has certainly succeeded in getting it here in splendid condition.

FIRE INSURANCE.—In our advertising columns will be found the last statement of the Hibernia Insurance Company. The exhibit certainly shows a healthy condition of the company's affairs, and must be highly satisfactory to the stockholders; and well calculated to strengthen the confidence of policyholders. We think the management of the corporation is in safe hands.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.—Messrs. Levy Bros., at 580 Magazine street, have a most inviting and attractive stock of dry goods, dress goods, hosiery, alpacas, cassimeres, merinoes, and bleached and unbleached cottons. They pay particular attention to alpacas. This is a live and enterprising firm, and they deserve patronage.

RESTAURANT AT THE LAKE END.—Boudro's Restaurant, at the lake end of the Pontchartrain railroad, has always been one of the best places to get finely-cooked fish and satisfactory meals to be found anywhere. We know of no one more thoroughly qualified to give a first-rate dinner than Boudro.

AT NAYRA & OFFNER'S China Palace, on Canal street, all articles of China and glassware can be procured at reasonable prices.

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending May 13, 1876.

A—T Y Abernethy, Edwin Allen $36.75, Philip Allen $1, J W Arendall $2, W B Ashford $2, T G Atwood.

B—George W Brown, Bigbow & Main, George W Brown (of Pearlington) $11.30, D A Beardsley, Mrs C Bunting $22.15, Ritchie J Briggs, H F Bates, Baker & Sperry, Bourum & Pease two letters, J M Baggette, M F Block 30 cents, Mrs E H Baxter, Miss Julia Batt $2, W L Baker $2, J O Braswell $1.10, Robert Bonner, M Birmingham $1, A S Barnes & Co, S M Bradford $6 10, Robert Babington $25.

C—John Church & Co., W A Cook $1, Leander C Calhoun $3, J S Chaver $2, Chamberlin, Whitmore & Co, H Crawford, J G Calloway, A Campbell, G S Chevis, S H Cox, C K Caron, H Dudley Coleman & Bro, Richard M Crowson $4, Baxter Clegg $1, S G Colburn $1.25, M E Compton, J Frank Chambers, Mrs Mollie H Cox.

D—Oliver Ditson & Co $21, C L Dobbs $1.25, W John De Lacey, P M Dangerfield, T H Davis & Co, Charles T Dillingham two letters, Charles A Dewell, J T & John Dowgard $6.50.

E—Thomas H Emerson & Co, John D Emack, Peter J Everette.

F—John L Ferguson, J M Franklin $2.50, E N Freshman & Bros three letters $50.58, E A Flowers $10.15, Charles S Fredricks, D W Furr $2, Patrick Farrelly $1, Lewis R Featherston, B Farquhy $1.

G—Malcom M Graham, J W Good $12, C C Gibson $1.50, H Gwinner & Bro two letters $10.30, J J Gage, James A Gibbs, E C Grail, Mrs Eliza J Hargett, Mrs A E Gray.

H—H J Harding, F W Harper, 75 cents, R J Hammel, A G Haygood, J D Hudson, Mrs Lee Hardeman, R M Houston & Co 25 cents, T J Hunter $2, L M Horton $3, F G Harrell, A M Howard, C S Hurst $5, Thomas Hervey $1.

I—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

J—Henry Jernigan $1.50, J A Johnson $8.25, K A Jones.

K—John G Kramer two letters $10, Abe Katz, Amos Kendall, H F Kavanaugh-Kain & Johns.

L—John H Lockhart, J S Leffingwell $2, H P Lewis $2.50, Elias Langley, W B Lewis $1.10, F Lefpoht, David Livingston, Mrs M W Lynch $2.

M—J McGiverin, Thomas McVay, McFarland & Avery, Morgan Envelope Company, John A Miller, $1.80, Irvin Miller, R J Mallett, David, Merchant, J E Marsh two letters, J W McCann $6.55, William P Mosely, A DeWitt Miller.

N—J Niles & Co, New York Safe Rooting Company, H C Newton $2, S S Norwood, A B Nicholson, Ed F Newman $2, Evan Nicholson, P E Nicholson $1.90.

O—Nat Ogilvie.

P—A H Poindexter & Co, F T Patterson $3, W T Pepper $5, J B Preble & Co, S M Pettengill & Co, D G Pipkin $3.50, T B Peterson & Bros, J A Peterson & Co, Porter $3.50, S M Pettengill & Co Boston $5, T B Phillips $3.50, Levy Pearce, J K P Price, Potter, Ainsworth & Co.

Q—L J Quinn.

R—George P Rowell & Co $1.50, Rowell & Chisman $10.31, John R Randall $2, S S Rickards, S D Read, A H Redford agent, Robinson & Co.

S—Smith, Dixon & Co, Sower, Potts & Co, A J Sutherland $1, George H Stinson $10, Malcolm H Shurlbrough, Charles M Stoll, Miss L A Smith, Green F Scales, James S Sharp $2, H C Smith, J P Sparks, Thomas Stubbs, J F Sperlock, Burton W Stone $2, T B Steel, P J Shiles, C E Shearer, A S Super & Co $10.15, Mrs E Simpson $2, J H Shockley $1, F W Skinner 62 cents, J B K Smith $2.50, J W Shores $1, Green F Scales Jr. $2.50, J H Stone $2, H Stone.

T—Mrs M C Timmis, F H G Taylor.

U—United States Piano Company.

V—F D Van Valkenburg.

W—H H Wright $5.75, W C Watts & Co, J W Ward, John Wanamaker & Co, H R Wood & Co, J M Wade $2 cents, J C Ward, Heir of H Wade $2.50, A A Woodward, T E Williams $1, J M Watson, W L Walker, J S White, C C Weeks $1.50, Rudolph Wolff & Co, B A Wright, C B Williamson $5, A C Wood $6, A B Williford 50 cents, W Wootton $2.

Y—M Yantzkey, A Yarbrough $15, Mrs A Young $2.

PAY FIFTEEN CENTS AND SAVE US $1,200.

The subscription price of the ADVOCATE is *Two Dollars* per annum—not $1.75, $1.85 or $1.85. A few subscribers deduct fifteen cents, some twenty cents, and some twenty-five cents for expense of remitting. We wish to assure them they are taking our *money to pay their agents*. We cannot afford to take the risk of remittances, as we do when sent in money orders or registered letters, and pay the expense of remitting.

To each subscriber this should not be more than fifteen cents, which to us, a few thousand cents by each subscriber, amounts to over *Twelve Hundred Dollars*.

Under the new postal law we prepay the postage for all subscribers. During one year, ending this day, we have paid out *One Thousand and Seventy-nine Dollars* and *Twenty-three cents* expenses for postage. In view of this, and the trifling expense to each subscriber, we hope they will send the full amount due us. When our agents remit what they have collected, without receiving commissions, we cannot expect them to pay the expense.

SURGEON DENTIST.—Dr. John W. Adams, surgeon dentist, at No. 51 Dauphine street, has, in our opinion, but few competitors, if any, who excel him in good and faithful work. The doctor is well posted in all the improvements and discoveries of the profession, and has the credit, from those who know him well, of being a conscientious as well as a safe practitioner. We take pleasure in directing attention to his card in another column. His charges are on the principle of "Live and let live," and many of our country friends who come to the city to have their teeth treated, and suffer from incompetent or unscrupulous men, would do well to take notice.

RAILWAY GUIDES.—Everybody going to the Centennial Exhibition should provide themselves with a railway guide for the journey. The best one to purchase is either the Travelers' Official Guide, containing all the through time tables and list of railway officers, sold at fifty cents per copy, or the pocket edition of the same, called Official Time Tables, price, twenty-five cents. With the last-named they can ascertain the population of all the cities they pass through, and their principal business interests, etc. It also contains a fine lithographic map of Philadelphia, showing the Centennial buildings. Both are issued by the National Railway Publication Company, Philadelphia.

[illegible] Magazine St., Corner of Jackson,

NEW ORLEANS.

Office Hours—Eight to nine A. M. and three to four P. M.

DR. J. J. LYONS,

NO 219 CAMP STREET.

LEVY BROS.' dry goods establishment is at 580 Magazine street.

READ the *Good News* in Ditson & Co.'s advertisement.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A GUARANTEE that any one affected with Constipation or Torpid Liver can be relieved by taking regularly, as directed, *Simmons' Liver Regulator*. It has been known to cure in hundreds of cases, and will do it again.

"As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever used anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced. It seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels. W. J. McELROY,
Macon, Ga."

EXTRACT of report from the celebrated physician, Erasmus Wilson, of London, England: "Several severe cases of Consumption have come under my observation that have been cured by the timely use of *Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Turtle Invigorator*." Sold by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 18 Camp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best-selected stock in the South; and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit our line of

LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as moderate as can be found in any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
18 Camp street, under City Hotel.
New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE
ON
MOST LIBERAL TERMS,
A
SURVEYOR'S TRANSIT,

A SPLENDID INSTRUMENT, GOOD AS NEW.

LIST PRICE.....$200.

INQUIRE OF
ROBERT J. HARP,
110 AND 112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

PIERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel.

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good goods*, sell at *one price*, and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN
EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING
OF
PARASOLS!
THIS DAY,
AT
DANZIGER'S,

203.....CANAL STREET.....203

Betz Burgundy and Rapid Part, and

NOS. 228 AND 230 ROYAL STREET,

Corner St. Philip.

25,000 PARASOLS, bought at a large bankrupt sale in New York, will be sold at less than half of importation cost. All NEW, FRESH GOODS.

We beg to call particular attention to these Parasols and offer:

Children's Percale Parasols at 25 cts.
Children's Silk Parasols, 2 ft. fluted, at 50 cts.
Children's Silk Parasols, silk fluted, with fringe, at 62 cts.
Ladies' Silk Centennial Parasols at 75 cts.
Ladies' Silk Parasols, ruffled, at 90 cts.
Ladies' Summer Parasols, silk fluted, at 62 cts.
Ladies' Black Silk Ruffled Parasols, silk fluted, for mourning and half mourning, at $1.25.
Ladies' extra size Silk Parasols, silk fluted, at $1.50.
Ladies' Tourist Parasols, silk, silk fluted, with, Fern covering, at $2.00. Very stylish and new.
And scores of many other novelties in Parasols, Half Embrellas, etc., all at less than one-half the importer's cost, at

DANZIGER'S,
204 Canal street,
And 228 and 230 Royal street.

"Every Piano in America Should be Graced by a Copy."

$5,000!
—IN GOLD—
WAS PAID BY THE
Women's Centennial Committee
FOR
RICHARD WAGNER'S
Grand CENTENNIAL MARCH.
Now Arranged for Piano by
THEODORE THOMAS.
(Played by his Orchestra nightly.
And Published by
JOHN CHURCH & CO.,
CINCINNATI, O.

Price, $1, on receipt of which it will be sent by mail. For sale by Music dealers everywhere.

H. CASSIDY,
SAIL-MAKER,
AND COTTON DUCK AGENT,
No. 55 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Manufacturer of TENTS, AWNINGS, TARPAULINS, etc. Flags of all Nations on hand.

DR. JOHN W. ADAMS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office and Residence—NO. 51 DAUPHINE ST.,
(Late Greatmon street,) one door from corner of Spain, New Orleans.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of Teeth. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite bases.

BOUDRO'S RESTAURANT,
AT THE LAKE END, PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,
Jary & Hauss, Proprietors.

Has been refitted and refurnished for the season and is now open. No house in the country can excel it for Cookery and Wines. Prices suited to the times.

WANTED.....WANTED.

A SITUATION by a first-class PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Vocal and Instrumental.

REFERENCES. Rev. H. F. Johnson, Whitworth College, Brookhaven, Miss.; Rev. M. H. Wells, Waco, Tex. Address

KELLOGG & CO.,
Lock Box E, Little Rock, Ark.

FAVORITE SONGS

New Collection Items of Sacred Music, by the Pastors, Singing Classes and Congregations. Prof Mehaffy of the Vanderbilt University, says it is the best book of the kind. Price 60cts. by mail. Specimen leaves free. Address R. W. Carroll & Co., Cincinnati, O.

5,000 AGENTS WANTED.—Samples sent free by mail, with terms to clear from $5 to $10 per day. Two entirely new articles, salable as flour. Address H. B. WHITE & CO., Newark, N. J.

WANTED. All persons who have read my double column advertisement in this paper, describing the **Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend**, to send for new terms. 500,000 have been sold. J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa.

$15 to $5! Send for particulars. Catalogue free. E. NASSON & CO., 10 Nassau street, New York.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIBERNIA
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE—NO. 37 CAMP ST.

JOHN HENDERSON, President
P. IRWIN, Vice President.
THOS. F. BLAGG, Secretary.

Earnings	$213,121 60
Losses Paid	74,711 89
Net Profits	68,458 01

At an election held on Monday, the first inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year:

P. Irwin,	John Henderson,
Thomas King,	John G. Ryan,
Thomas Gilmore,	W. J. Castell,
John T. Gibbons	James A. Gardner,
William Hart,	Emile Gauche,
David Jackson,	John H. Burns,
	F. J. Crosquet.

And at a meeting of the Board, held May 8, JOHN HENDERSON, President, P. IRWIN, Vice President, and THOS. F. BLAGG, Secretary, were unanimously re-elected.

The Board declared out of the net profits of the Company for the past twelve months 10 per cent. interest; also 4 per cent. dividend on the paid-up capital, and 25 per cent. dividend on premiums paid by stockholders, making, with the rebate, 40 per cent. on premiums. Said interest and dividends to be placed to the credit of the stock notes.

Interest and dividends on full-paid stock payable in cash at the office of the Company on and after June 15 proximo.

THOS. F. BLAGG, Secretary.
NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1876.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
SABBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOK

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!

Good News is loved by Sabbath School singers, young and old, who are waiting for just such a book. It is edited by R. M. McIntosh, and ten editions exhibit-ed by talented writers and composers.

Both music and words are new, fresh and attractive. Witness:

"Sunny Shore." "To Canaan." "Christ is Here." "Tell Me Again." "The Astray." "Kingdom Coming," and others.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!

Price of Good News 35 cents. Reduction for quantities. Mailed, post free for retail price.

Revised, greatly enlarged and improved new edition of

CARMINA COLLEGENSIA.

This magnificent Book has been revised and improved; the songs of many new colleges added, and, besides being the most complete collection of Students' Songs, embodying those of all the colleges extant, it is one of the most attractive books for use in parties and all informal social gatherings. Price, in Cloth, $1; Gilt, $1.50.

Keep in remembrance Living Waters. The collection is a book for Praise Meetings, etc. Thirty cents.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
BOSTON.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. | J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

WALTHAM ELGIN AND HOWARD WATCHES.
Prices reduced 15 per cent. Gold Cases, having prices of the American Watches, handed free to any address by W. H. WHITE 41 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

SOUTHERN FARMERS DEPOT FOR SUPPLIES
The Cheapest and Best
Farm Machinery,
OF ALL KINDS,
Plows, Seeds, Fertilizers,
Lime, Plaster and Cement.
C. H. STOCKELL & CO.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

WILSON PACKING COMPANY,
CHICAGO.
HERMETICALLY SEALED
COOKED MEATS.

CORNED BEEF.

We have no comments to make in reference to our Corned Beef, except to call the attention of the trade to the fact that our Fourteen-Pound Cans are warranted perfect, and are comparatively cheaper than the old-style package. The popular way of handling this article is for the Retail Dealer to open the Can and cut the meat in quantities to suit his customers.

SUGAR CURED HAM.

To meet a demand from the trade which we have had for over a year, we are now packing SUGAR-CURED, CORN-SMOKED HAM, packed in the same style as our other goods. Successful as we may have been with our Cooked Corn Beef, we have no doubt of having more marked success with this article. The package is sightly, and the MEAT IS SIMPLY PERFECTION. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, and you cannot fail to handle this article *profitably*.

BEEF TONGUE.

We take special pride in offering this article to the trade; it is the "Creme de la Creme" of all our goods. Nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the trade that can compare with it in excellence. It is cured by ourselves, and is entirely free from the BURNT OF THE TONGUE, which is really nothing but Corned Beef. Try a case, and recommend it to the highest terms to your trade. The goods warrant it.

FRESH BEEF.

This article is excellent for Pot Pies, Stews, Mince Pies and Sandwiches, and is a delicacy for Lunches or the Tea Table.

We have appointed, as our sole agents for the State of Louisiana,

SMITH BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 83, 85, 87 AND 89 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS. 5p

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

DR. C. BEARD,
OCULIST,
11.....DAUPHINE STREET.....11
NEW ORLEANS.
Office hours from 10 to 3. 5p

FLASPOLLER & NELSON,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
NOS. 84 & 86 TCHOUPITOULAS ST.,
Cor. Lafayette, New Orleans, La.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1, free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

MEDICAL.

IF YOU FEEL DULL, DROWSY, DEBILITATED, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the intermittal-diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking **Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.**

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 3, 1872: "I cheerfully use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator which gave effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies." 5ptc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA PALACE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Crockery, China, Glassware
PLATED WARE, CUTLERY
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Look at our price and judge for yourselves:

Real French China DINNER SETS, comprising 125 pieces, for	$20 00
TEA SETS of the same quality, 44 pieces	6 50
Gold Band and Decorated TEA SETS	7 50
English Stone China or Granite DINNER SETS, comprising 124 pieces, for	14 50
TEA SETS of the same quality, 44 pieces	3 75
Stone China CHAMBER SETS only	3 50

Flint Glass GOBLETS at 75 cents per dozen. The Best SILVER-PLATED WARE in the country, and at the Lowest Prices. Also the best CUTLERY made, and at very low Prices. Our Tin BEDROOM SETS are only $1. Every variety of Tin and Wooden Ware can be found at our immense store. All goods are carefully packed.

NAVRA & OFFNER,
129 Canal St. (Town Buildings.)
New Orleans.
5p

P. L. CUSACHS
HAS REMOVED HIS
DRUG STORE
TO
37.....ROYAL STREET.....37
Between Iberville and Customhouse, one block from Canal street,
where he will, as heretofore, continue his well-known business of importation of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, DISTILLERS', DYERS' AND TANNERS' MATERIALS, Etc. 5p

LADIES' HAIR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is now established in his new quarters, the most elegant of their kind in the South, and, having just received the latest styles in FANCY AND JET GOODS, hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

He also manufactures all kinds of HUMAN HAIR GOODS, Braids, Switches, Curls, etc. All kinds of Hair Work repaired. Also a Ladies' and Children's Hair-Dressing, Curling and Cutting Saloon.

Parties from the country ordering will save money by addressing him at either of his stores.

GEO. F. SCHILLING,
159 Canal street, and
381 Dryades St., New Orleans.
5p

TRY THE
CHOICEST NEW
GOSHEN BUTTER
THIS SIDE OF PHILADELPHIA.

This week's shipment is especially fine.

Extra Selection of "Alderney" Dairy, New York.

ALBERT G. PHELPS, Grocer,
Cor. Prytania and Felicity Sts.
5p

The New Louisiana Remedy

FOR Coughs, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Complaints—product of our Swamps—is the most effective Remedy that has ever appeared. Contains NO POISON, and *Isobelicious*. The proofs are overwhelming, and *daily* increase! Nearly ELEVEN PAGES of names of HOME REFERENCES at the Depot, 106 CAMP STREET, New Orleans. Life Tonic Infallible for Chills, Swamp Fever, etc. Sold by Country Merchants and Druggists. 5p

THE NEW COFFEE AND TEA STORE
OF THE
FOURTH DISTRICT,
595.....MAGAZINE ST.....595

The finest COFFEES, parched and ground fresh every day by steam, and the choicest IMPORTED TEAS, guaranteed pure, and at twenty per cent. under ruling prices, by

J. T. SHAW, Proprietor.

LATEST NOVELTY IN
PAPER LAP BOARDS.
SIZE, 21x26. PRICE, $1.50.
Liberal discount to the trade. Call and see them.
E. C. PALMER & CO.,
93 and 95 Camp street.
5p

WOOD.....COAL.....LUMBER.

NO. 351 DRYADES STREET, between Clio and Erato streets. Best quality of Oak, Ash and Pine Sawed and Split Wood, at lowest rates. Pittsburg and Anthracite Coal and Charcoal at the lowest market prices. Also agent for Attala Mills. Lumber sawed to order at the shortest notice. Orders left at my office, 351 Dryades street, or at 282 Calliope street, will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. SAM. SMITH.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.—A lady who had suffered for years from Deafness and Catarrh, was cured by a simple Indian Remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompt her to send the recipe free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address MRS. M. CLARA LEGGETT, Jersey City, N. J.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Breeding Turkeys.

The following suggestions by a correspondent of the *American Stock Journal*, upon raising turkeys, may prove beneficial to many of our farmers who are engaged in poultry-raising on a small scale, as turkeys always bring from $3 to $4 each in the fall and winter:

Turkeys kept for breeding stock should not be fed as high as those intended for market, but should be fed well; give shorts mixed with boiled potatoes for morning feed. The feed at night should be oats, buckwheat and corn, but do not feed corn every day. The turkeys should have plenty of cracked bone and oyster shells kept by them. They should be taught to roost under cover, but should run where they please in the day-time. Turkeys do not do well shut up. Begin to slack up the feed of the turkeys when they show an inclination to lay too early. After the turkeys get to laying, feed all they will eat. Teach them to lay under cover. A good way is to shut them into the shed where they roost every forenoon until they get to laying. Nests can be made in flour barrels put on the side, and make a nest in them. After the turkeys get to laying they will rarely ever leave their nest. The eggs should be removed from the nest daily, and the date laid marked on the egg. Then the oldest egg can be set first. The eggs should be kept where they will not chill.

I usually set my eggs under turkeys. If set under hens the young turkeys should be put under turkeys when hatched, for if they run with hens they will stay around the house and will not forage enough. Set the turkey on the ground, or make the nest on damp earth, covered with straw. A turkey will cover from sixteen to twenty eggs, according to size of the turkey. After the turkey has set two weeks sprinkle the eggs two or three times a week when the turkey is off. Sprinkle a little sulphur in the nest to kill lice. See that the turkey comes off regularly, and has plenty to eat. My practice has been to shut the turkey on the nest twenty-four hours before she is expected to hatch. Then she will not leave her nest till the chicks are all out. I coop the old turkeys and let the young ones run until about six weeks old.

If the turkeys do not ramble too much, and can have a dry pasture where there are plenty of insects, it will do to let the old ones have their liberty after the chicks are two weeks old. They must come up every night sure. It will not do to run any risks of loss by vermin.

I feed very often—say every two hours at first. I feed curds and shorts, with a little coarse ground corn meal, at first. After the chickens get older feed boiled potatoes or shorts, and the last feed at night of cracked corn. Keep plenty of fresh water by them, and use the "Douglass Mixture" regularly in the water that the dough is wet up in. I consider it a great help to the successful raising of turkeys, and it costs but little.

After the chicks get out the "red," so called, the danger is past. If nothing troubles them they will be all right. They should have plenty to eat if they do not come up with full crops. Begin to feed boiled potatoes and meal about September, and feed them all they will eat. About the first of November begin to feed more meal and corn. It usually pays to keep the gobbler over until Christmas.

Care should be taken in dressing. It makes a wonderful difference in the price if the turkeys look well. I will not give directions for dressing, as every farmer has his own way. Remember and keep the best for breeders.

A good lot of turkeys will always sell at a good price. It don't pay to raise little runts that will not dress more than six or seven pounds. With good location, good care and good stock, turkey-raising will pay, for you can raise a pound of turkey as cheap as a pound of pork.

BE SUITABLE WITH YOUR CATTLE.—Said a farmer to me last spring: "When we were drawing out manure I let the boys drive to the lot, and I stayed in the yard, because I could put on better loads. And the cows commenced to give more milk right off." Now this man is an active, industrious, intelligent, experienced farmer; and yet, when he is piling manure in the yards, his cows give a perceptible increase in their milk. Why? One of his handsome grade Short Horns that he is so proud of, seeing him around, goes up to him and says, as plain as a cow can say, "Give me a lock of hay," and he gives it to her. Another says, "Mr. Stevens, don't you think that rack wants cleaning out?" and on looking, he finds to his surprise that there is a lot of dirt, and, wet hay seeds and rubbish at the bottom. He scrapes it all out and puts it clean with some straw, and as soon as his load is filled, and while he is waiting for the next wagon, he gets a little feed and puts it in the rack, and the cows eat it and feel grateful. Between the next loads he takes the curry-comb and brush, and gives one of the cows a good cleaning. The other cows come round him, and he has a gentle word and a friendly pat for each of them. He is a good-looking man, and the cows like to look at him. He is a gentleman, and his presence has a soothing effect. They chew the cud of contentment and peace. As he goes past the pump he asks the cows if they want a little fresh water. They had not thought about it, but they drink a little just to please him. And so it goes on all day. No wonder the cows give more milk at night.—*American Agriculturist.*

TO ARRANGE VIOLETS.—Take an ordinary saucer and fill it with fresh-looking moss, such as grows by the roadside, and which has been previously well washed. Build up the moss in the form of a little mound in the saucer, keeping the fresh points of the moss to the front, so as to make it look as fresh and velvet-like as possible. The water should be well pressed out of the moss, but enough moisture should be left in it to keep the flower stems placed in it fresh. Round the edge of the saucer fern fronds should be arranged so as to hide the China, and for this purpose the tips of the common wild fern are best. Take the violet blossoms, make them into bunches—say eight or ten in each bunch—and bind their stems together with a piece of binding wire. Keeping the stems together makes them firm, and renders them capable of being bent into any position required. When a sufficient number of these little bunches have been made they should be dotted over the green ground-work of moss. A few snow-drops, if procurable, placed here and there among the violets, produce a charming effect, and a mixture of white violets add to the appearance. The addition of a few fronds of maiden-hair fern, too, tends to heighten the general effect. The moss should be well damped every morning, and if this be not forgotten the violets will keep fresh and emit their sweet perfume for many days. Some use the leaves of sweet-scented geraniums in place of fern fronds, but the perfume of the geranium quite overpowers that of the violets. Ferns, therefore, are best, and there are few places where a frond or two of them cannot be obtained.—*Floral Decorations for the Dwelling-House.*

FISH AS FOOD.—There is much nourishment in fish—little less than in meat, weight for weight; and in effect it may be more nourishing, considering how, from its softer fiber, fish is more easily digested. Moreover, there is in fish a substance which does not exist in the flesh of land animals, namely: iodin—a substance which may have a beneficial effect on the health, and tend to prevent the production of scrofulous or tubercular disease, the latter in the form of pulmonary consumption, one of the most cruel and fatal with which civilized society is afflicted. Comparative trials have proved that in most fish the proportion of solid matter—that is, the matter that remains after perfect digestion, or the expulsion of the aqueous part—is little inferior to that of the several kinds of meat, game or poultry. If we give attention to classes of people—classes as to the quality of food they principally subsist on—we find that the ichthyophagous class are especially strong, healthy and prolific. In no class do we see larger families, handsomer women, more robust and active men than among fishers, or a greater exemption from the maladies just alluded to.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

POTATOES FROM SEED.—How many years does it take potatoes to mature from the seed? The first year the seeds produce many very small potatoes, which are planted the second year, as other potatoes are. The second crop may be called mature, though it requires a third, and even a fourth to determine their qualities as to size, flavor, etc. The balls are usually kept in a warm room or cellar till toward spring, when they are washed out, dried, and at proper time sowed in drills half an inch deep and treated as other plants. They can be transplanted or left to grow in the original bed. If your seeds were properly kept through the winter there is no reason why they should not grow, unless they were immature when gathered. In attempting to raise seedlings, care must be taken to keep the tubers separate, as hardly two kinds will be alike. If earliness is sought for, take those whose tops die first. Different varieties are produced by shaking the pollen from the flowers of one kind on the pistils of another kind—hybridizing.

A CENTENNIAL CHEESE.—We see it stated, says the *Rural New Yorker*, that an Ohio dairyman proposes making a mammoth cheese for the Centennial Exhibition, which will require one day's milk from 20,000 cows. The proposed weight of this cheese is 25,000 pounds, and a car will be made for it and upon which it will be put to press. This will much surpass the great Canada cheese which was made at the Ingersoll factory. This cheese was six feet ten inches in diameter, three feet high and twenty-one feet in circumference, and weighed 7,000 pounds. It required thirty-five tons of milk to make it, or one milking from 7,000 cows. It was exhibited at the New York State Fair at Saratoga, and was afterward exported to England, and caused a sensation when it passed through the streets of London, and other cities on its way to the place of exhibition.

Rythm, melody, precision and force are, in the words of the orator and poet, necessary to their greatness, but not the tests of their greatness. It is not by the mode of representing and saying, but by what is represented and said, that the respective greatness either of the painter or writer is to be finally determined. The highest thoughts are those which are least dependent on language, and the dignity of any composition and the praise to which it is entitled are in exact proportion to its independency of language or expression.—*Ruskin.*

Fontenelle was very fond of salmon. He was dining out one day in Paris, when a pretentious guest at the table, upon hearing the author ask for a second plateful, exclaimed: "Oh, ho, M. Fontenelle, I didn't know philosophers liked good things so much." "Probably," was the philosophical reply, "the gentleman is under the impression that God made good things only for fools."

A Virginian accidentally stumbled and fell. A lady, thinking to commiserate with the mishap, observed that she regretted his unlucky *faux pas*. "I didn't hurt my forepaws," he replied; "it was my knee."

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I had been for thirty years a great sufferer from dyspepsia, and for the last fifteen years had been throwing up watery water from the stomach.

For five years I had not been able to eat Animal or Vegetable food of any description, and during that period lived upon Crackers and Tea, and other similar articles. In using the Waters for gravel I was relieved of Dyspepsia.

I now eat Bacon, Cabbage, Turnips, and anything else that I want, without inconvenience. I used the water of Spring No. 2, and expect it to be all that is claimed for it.

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A lighthouse of granite has been tructed in England, which is to hipped to Ceylon, and there set It is circular in plan, about a dred feet high, and thirty broad e base; it is built in sixty-four ses, of which the lower fourteen solid. Above these are seven s vaulted and floored with stone.

The committee appointed by the ect de la Seine to superintend the truction of lightning conductors ris has been changed into a permanent one. A sum of £8,000 has appropriated by the Municipal ncil for reconstructing all the ning conductors in Paris, or at all those which may be found tive or inefficient. Until the appointment of the committee lightconductors were constructed by ary blacksmiths, under the superintendence of architects who knew ng of physics. A competitive dication recently took place before a number of competent electors for the construction of all the ning conductors on the Paris cipal monuments.

The London *Lancet* thus comments a notice of the "Report of the Commission on Vivisection:" commission recommends the ment of a law by which animal mentation should be placed the control of the secretary of who should have power to and withdraw licenses; and o unlicensed person should be itted to perform such experi-. The holders of the licenses be bound by certain conditions, ject of which would be to minthe avoidance, or the reduction minimum, of suffering; but the ation of these conditions, in and the necessary modificamust be left to the responsible ter, who will, of course, be d by the opinion of advisers of cent knowledge and experi-

NTS AS SANITARY SCOUTS.—alon journal raises the ques-"How comes it that such a known and sensitive plant as amellia suffers so much in sitting-rooms and windows that have given it up for these purs" and proceeds to answer for : "It is an easy matter to go the plants and to substitute of less value. But might it far wiser to inquire into the of the leaves turning yellow, he buds dropping off, as they ntly do in living-rooms and w gardens? Is it not, in fact, than probable that the causes njure such plants as camellias, injure the human occupants? are the chief causes that turn aves of plants yellow in the rooms, or make their buds They are chiefly these: Gas-dried atmosphere, sudden s and extreme alternations of erature. Are these more salutary s injurious to plant than to They are more mischievous an to plants. The parched atere of our rooms is a constant of irritation to weakly or disungs. It dries up the natural of the body, excites thirst and exhaustion, and perhaps one most grateful and wholesome es that could be effected in our g houses would be the genially some skillful means of our up and fire burnt atmosphere elicate women and children inll day and all night long. The cannot stand it with impunity, r can we."

om advance sheets of the delphia Academy's Proceedings part not yet out) we learn of a important discovery made by Cope of a gigantic fossil bird ig Eocene of New Mexico. If dications afforded by the specie correctly interpreted, this ry introduces to the fauna of America a bird of the struthiclass hitherto unknown and ected as a component of the una of this country, and is only in significance to the ry by Prof. Marsh of a subbirds with true teeth. The ers it tursometatarsus defect to the outer condyle for articuwith the corresponding digit, king also an intermediate porthe shaft. The characters of ximal extremity resemble in joints those seen in the Struthiostriches) and Dinornithidæ of New Zealand;) while those distal extremity, as far as can mined, are like those of the g Cnemis of the Paris lasthe size of the bone indicates a with legs twice as large as an The specimen is elaborately ed, and the former owner of the named *Diatryma gigantea*. same place Prof. Cope treats Tæniolonta, a new group of alls, likewise from the Eocene Mexico. These animals are ed as allied to the Insectivora. present some peculiarities of from which the name is d. Among other things may ced the enameling of the sucisors with two bands, an and posterior. This sub-order esented by two families, the uidæ and the Calamodontidæ former the molars have sevots apiece, while in the latter olar has a single conic fang. the enamel of the molars is ally a band on the outer side teeth; the deficiency being d in Calamodon by a deposit entum, which invests the suand superior incisors, covering the excepting where the enamel are present, and being thick to form a raised layer all the line of suture of the two ces. Such condition of the becomes interesting, as affordve points of approximation to ers of the Edentata of the day, in which the teeth are aneled at all, and indicates e Tæniolonta partially fill the ich exists between the Edend the Insectivora.

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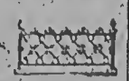
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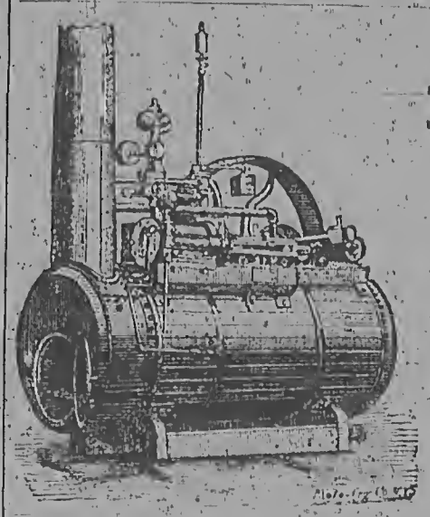
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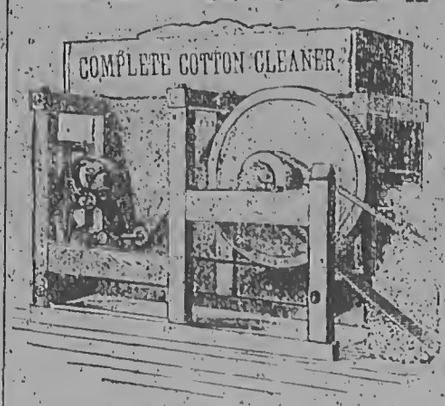

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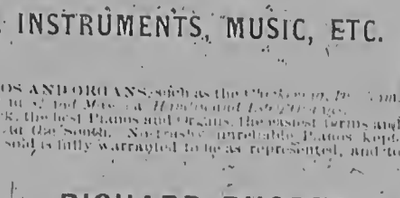
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THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction in the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed Cotton** any other Gin in use. The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time, while economizing steam or animal power than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very clean, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every 100 bales ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.
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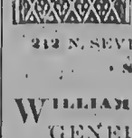
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Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Sugar Hogsheads, Molasses Barrels, and all other articles in his line, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, May 16, 1876.

MONETARY.

Our banks and money-lenders still manifest great caution in discounting paper, but when satisfied, supply the demand at reasonable rates. We quote A1 at 10@12 per cent. per annum. Mortgage paper—First-class quiet at outside prices.

The condition of our merchants is generally good. There have been comparatively few failures this season, and business has moved slowly, it is true, but is winding up more satisfactorily than was anticipated. Our real estate sales show more animation and prices are a little better.

Gold—We quote 112@113."

GENERAL MARKET.

There is an advance in corn and corn meal, owing to an increase in country orders and light receipts. Up to this week the dealers were complaining of getting so few orders from the interior, which is a good sign; and if our good friends in the country will only increase the corn crop as they should we will have but little use for Western corn and meat.

Dry goods, boot and shoe, hardware men and crockeryware dealers are very anxious to reduce their stocks, but are not desirous of selling on long credit, nor to any but good names.

COTTON.—The market for the week just closed presents a quiet aspect, with no change in figures since Wednesday. Sales, as reported by the Cotton Exchange, 13,850 bales, against 14,500 bales last week. New York market quiet to steady; sales, 8,072 bales for past week. Liverpool—Sales, 50,000 bales; against 38,000 bales last week. Middling Orleans 6 5-16d. Tone less firm.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	7	8	9¼	10¼	11¾	13
Thursday	7	8	9¼	10¼	11¾	13
Friday	7	8	9¼	10¼	11¾	13
Saturday	7	8	9¼	10¼	11¾	13
Monday	7	8	9¼	10¼	11¾	13
Tuesday	7	8	9¼	10¼	11¾	13

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Class—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	11¾	11¾	11¾
Thursday	11¾	11¾	11¾
Friday	11¾	11¾	11¾
Saturday	11¾	11¾	11¾
Monday	11¾	11¾	11¾
Tuesday	11¾	11¾	11¾

COTTON STATEMENT TO MAY 16.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875	bales	9,766
Received from that date to May 16, 1876		1,515,297
Received during past week		6,851
Amount of bales from city gins and pickeries		18,768—1,540,682
Total		1,550,535
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to May 16, 1876	1,377,761	
Exported past week	10,258	
Consumed by factory and burned	1,379—1,388,088	
Stock on hand and amount not cleared	151,547	
Estimated stock on shipboard	40,000	
Amount remaining unsold about		311,547
Stock at all the United States ports		385,295
Receipts at all the ports		3,077,850
Receipts last year to date		3,052,698
Increase at all the ports		25,152

SUGAR.—Market very firm; receipts light. We continue quotations of last week, as follows: Fair 8c., fully fair 8¼c., prime 8¾@9c., yellow clarified 9¼@9½c., white 10¾@10¾c. Market firm.

MOLASSES.—With light receipts the market has stiffened. Prices unchanged, as follows: Centrifugals 28@35c., fair 38@41c., prime 42@45c., strictly prime 46@48c., choice 49@50c.

RICE.—Small stock, and trade is active at firmer prices. Louisiana No. 2's quoted at 2¾@3¼c., common 4@4¼c., ordinary 4¾@5c., fair 5@5½c., good 5¾@6c., prime 6¼@6¾c. ₱ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

	FROM	TO
Eggs, ₱ doz.:		
Creole, good demand	—	18
Arkansas, demand fair	—	17½
Western and country	—	16
Chickens, ₱ doz.:		
Creole, grown	$4 00	$5 50
Creole, half-grown	2 00	3 00
Good fat country chickens bring 25 to 50c. per dozen less than Creoles		
Wool, ₱ lb.:		
Burry	10	15
Free of burrs	15	25
Beeswax, ₱ lb.	22	24
Hides, ₱ lb.:		
Green salted	6	7
Dry	9	11
Deer skins	25	28

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, $66@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and peck, and 24 inches in diameter, $75@$80 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 31 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₱ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $11@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over, in diameter, $56@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood—For large sound logs, $2.25@$3 ₱ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2.25@$2.75 ₱ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2.50 ₱ cord.

(Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to cords.

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice corn-fed beeves are in demand at 4@5c. ₱ lb. gross.

Fat grass-fed beef cattle sell readily at $25@$35 ₱ head. Poor cattle dull at $12@$20 ₱ head.

Fat calves, up to year olds, $7@$12 ₱ head. Poor ones very dull at $5@$8 ₱ head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3@$5 ₱ head. Poor ones unsalable.

Hogs, corn-fed, at 5@7c. ₱ lb. gross. Mast-fed dull at 3@4c. ₱ lb. gross.

Milch cows sell according to quantity of milk given: Choice fancy milkers, giving 4 to 5 gallons per day, $80@$100 ₱ head. Fair milkers, say giving from 1½ to 3 gallons per day, $35@$75 ₱ head. Common stock very hard to sell at $18@$25 ₱ head.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do. with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
B. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	8	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	11 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails (at best brands	13 50	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 6 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 14 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 26	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb.	—	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb.	21	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb.	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb.	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb.	— —	1½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gal.	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights: Size.	Sash per Box. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8 by 10	$1 70	— —	$2 00
10 by 12	65	1 95	2 25
12 by 16	1 90	2 95	3 25
Sash Doors:		Single.	Double.
2 feet x 7 feet		$3 50	$3 70
3 feet x 8 feet		4 00	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches		— —	4 25
Panel Doors:			
2 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick		— —	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick		— —	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick		$3 75	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	30	32
Goshen, choice	40	42
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18½	19½
Rio, good	20	21
Rio prime	23½	25
Java, choice O. G.	— —	31
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15½
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	60
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Cocoa Meal, ₱ bbl.:		
Best, K. D.	3 00	3 25
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	13	14½
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	2 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	— —	4 25
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	5 00	5 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb.	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb.	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	7	8
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	28	28
Benzine, in cans	— —	30
Coal, in barrels, best	17	18
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	— —	40
Fair	— —	45
Prime to choice	50	60
Golden and Rapidan syrups	75	80
Half bbls. 5c. and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3½
Ordinary	— —	4½
Fair	5¼	5¾
Prime to choice	6½	7
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₱ lb.	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 50	1 75
Coarse	1 00	1 25
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	7½	8½
Prime	8¼	8¾
Choice	9¼	9¾
Yellow clarified	9¾	10
White clarified	10½	10¾
Crushed	11½	11¾
Powdered	11½	11¾
Spices, ₱ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	50
Cinnamon	— —	45
Tea, ₱ lb.:		
Black oolong	— —	1 00
Green imperial	— —	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	80
White, mixed	— —	70
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis to Galena	15	18
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs.	85	90
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	— —	23 00
Ordinary	— —	20 00
Cotton Seed Meal	24 00	25 00
Corn Peas, ₱ bushel	1 50	2 25

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	11	11½
Shoulders	9¾	10
Sides, clear rib	12½	13
Sides, clear	13¼	13½
Hams, sugar-cured	14	14½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	22 50	23 00
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders	9	9½
Hams	— —	12½
Clear rib sides	12¼	12¾
Clear sides	— —	12¾
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	— —	15
Choice, in tierces	— —	14½

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	— —	12
Jute	— —	13½
Ties, Arrow, best	— —	6
Beard	— —	6
Twine, hemp	— —	17

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	33	38
Calf skins, Wolcott	70 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb.	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stone's raw bone superphosph.	$55	— —
Stone's one ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands	— —	8
Standard brands A	— —	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands	— —	7½
Choice brands, A	10	12½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	— —	6½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	8	9
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	12
Good	13	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	11
Checks	14	18
Denims	12	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor mud boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	16 50
Russetts' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

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Religious Notices.

THE Meridian District Conference will be held at Waynesboro, Miss., beginning on Friday morning, June 23, at nine o'clock, Bishop Paine presiding.

Members should report at Turner & Taylor's store on Thursday, if possible, for assignment to quarters.

JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

MEETING OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.—The Publishing Committee of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will hold its annual meeting at the Seashore Camp Ground, July 20, 1876.

THE Brandon District Conference will convene at Newton, June 29, 1876. Preachers in charge of circuits, stations and missions are requested to immediately forward to Jared Watts the names of lay delegates and local preachers, as well as visitors, who are expected to attend.

J. B. K. SMITH, P. C.

SEASHORE CAMP GROUND.—The trustees will meet on the camp ground on Thursday, the first day of June next. All persons desiring to select lots or tents, or seeking information respecting the approaching camp meeting, are invited to be present.

W. H. FOSTER, President.
PHILIP HALLARAN, Secretary.

MOBILE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—Delegates can buy in Mobile, on the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of May, tickets to Pensacola and returning for $7.50, at other stations from Brewton south at the rate of six cents for round-trip tickets to Junction. A boat will be in readiness to take delegates to Milton from Pensacola on the twenty-fifth.

S. H. COX.

SEASHORE CAMP MEETING.—A camp meeting will be held, commencing on *Wednesday, July 19*, and continuing from eight to ten days, on the Seashore Camp Ground, situated and fronting directly on the Gulf of Mexico, one mile west of Biloxi, midway between the cities of New Orleans and Mobile, and only distant a few hundred feet from the railroad.

W. H. FOSTER,
President Board of Trustees.
P. HALLARAN, Secretary.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS CAMP MEETING.—This meeting is appointed to begin on Wednesday *before the first Sunday in August* (which is the second day of August) and to continue till Thursday, August 10. Preachers and people are earnestly invited to attend.

H. H. MONTGOMERY, P. E.

THE District Conference for Brandon district, Mississippi Conference, will convene at Newton station, Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, on Thursday, June 29, and will include the first Sunday in July. Bishop Paine will preside.

The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Robert S. Woodward, of Brandon station.

Pastors will please inform themselves fully as to the condition of their charges, so as to be able to answer the questions indicated in chapter 2, section 3, page 31 of the Discipline.

We would kindly urge upon all, ministers and delegates, the importance of attending this Conference.

WILL. H. LEITH, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—The Mobile District Conference will convene at Milton Fla., on Friday, May 26, at nine o'clock A. M. The district stewards will meet at the same time and place.

Preachers in charge will please read section 3, Discipline, page 69, and be ready to report as therein required. To the seventh division of this section we hope to give special prominence.

S. H. COX, P. E.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

HOMER DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Minden, at Flat Lick	After 21, 22
Lisbon, at Harmony chapel	20, 21
Haynesville, at Gray's schoolhouse	May 6, 7
Homer, at Tulip	13, 14
Arcadia, at Salem	20, 21
Farmerville, at Farmerville	27, 28
Dawtsville, at Falkesville	June 3, 4
Vernon, at Vernon	10, 11
Sparta, at Castor	24, 25
Lowesville, at Rochester	July 1, 2
Indian Village, at Pleasant Grove	8, 9

4 JOHN A. MILLER, P. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.
10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.
15 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers;	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

25 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.
40 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Food Pan.
1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.
1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.
1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.
1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.
1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.
75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET.
Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.
Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice,) 100 pieces $30.

Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices, and everything else required for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of every one.

The above list contemplates first class, regular goods, of good shapes and sizes, and will give entire satisfaction wherever they are placed.

Charges for packing and drayage: Dinner sets, 75; Tea sets, 50 cents.

We invite inquiries. Catalogues sent on application.

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No. 29 Camp street and 116 Common street,
New Orleans.

RAILROADS.

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PAN-HANDLE

AND

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

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FAIRMOUNT PARK, at Philadelphia.

MANY HOURS QUICKER than any other route, including the shortest, and not requiring excessive Speed to reach the Centennial Grounds, where the new and handsome Hotels are erected, within ten minutes' walk of the MAIN CENTENNIAL BUILDING. The Pennsylvania Railroad cars stop directly in front of these magnificent and palatial Hotels—a great advantage to visitors who desire to visit the entire NATIONAL JUBILEE.

Three Daily Express Trains to the Centennial, making close connection, without a single walk or lay-over, with all trains from *New Orleans and the South*. By this route, it must be remembered that from New Orleans, via Louisville, the time between New Orleans and New York is only *Seventy-two Hours and Eleven Minutes*. But one change from New Orleans to New York or Philadelphia, and no change from Cincinnati.

Stop Both Ways at Niagara Falls, the entire route, with double and treble tracks, and the best system of railroad telegraphing in the country—which insures perfect safety. The scenery along the line of the route is historical—combining nature with art, and forming a perfect panorama of the country—bleading, as it does, hill and dale, mountain and valley, waterfalls and cascades, mountain rivers and tumbling brooks; in fact, as the European tourists says, "It is the Alpine country of America." All the principal manufacturing towns and State capitals (Columbus, Harrisburg and Trenton) are along this great thoroughfare.

No Other Route Offers Equal Facilities. The traveler, by this route, can breakfast in the Mississippi valley, dine at the capital of Pennsylvania, and take supper at New York. This is wonderful, even in this advanced age of progress; but the PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE is equal to the occasion, as every traveler who knows the difference in routes will so state.

For full particulars call at the Railroad offices, corner Camp and Common streets, New Orleans.

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General S. W. Agent, Cincinnati.
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On and after October 31, 1875,

AT 5.30 P. M.,

Trains depart and arrive as follows, from Hope street Depot:

DEPART.	
Express	7.30 P. M.
Mail	5.30 P. M.
ARRIVE.	
Express	11.30 P. M.
Mail	12.30 A. M.
Accommodation (on Monday)	10.30 A. M.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI.

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A. D. SHELTON, Agent,
E. D. FROST, General Manager.

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R. J. Harp, E. S. Keep, W. H. Foster.

D. L. MITCHEL,

Economical Purchasing Agent,

NO. 12 COMMERCIAL PLACE.

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The cars at the company leave City Station as follows: The Green cars direct and the Blue cars via Bayou St. John and Magnolia Garden all landing passengers at the central gate of the Fair Grounds.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

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Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive and complete assortment of

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VIA NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.

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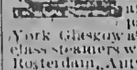

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New York, Queenstown and Liverpool. Sailing every Saturday.

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MARY HOUSTON,

Charles Miller, Master—A. Elliott Miller, Clerk. Will leave as follows, viz.:

SATURDAY, April 29, at 5 P. M.
May 20, at 5 P. M.
June 10, at 5 P. M.
July 1, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to C. G. WAYNE, 118 Gravier St.

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$77 A WEEK TO AGENTS. Old and Young, Male and Female, in their locality. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

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	Machines.
The Singer Manuf'g Co.	249,...
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.	...
Remington Sewing Machine Co.	...
Howe Machine Co. (estimated)	...
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Grover & Baker S. M. Co. (estimated)	...
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.	...
American B. H., etc., Sewing Machine Co.	...
Gold Medal Sewing Machine Co.	...
Wilson Sewing Machine Co.	...
Victor Sewing Machine Co.	...
Florence Sewing Machine Co.	...
J. E. Braunsdorff & Co. (Etna)	...
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This it will be seen that nearly ONE-HALF of the Sewing Machines sold in the United States in the year 1875, by the fifteen different companies, were of the SINGER patent—a sufficient evidence of its superiority over all.

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A certain remedy for all NASAL, THROAT, LUNG diseases, affording relief in from a few min

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1876. NO. 21.

WINTER WHEAT.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

...e maples reddon by the sun;
In auth ro gold the beeches stand;
...ch, faithful plow, thy work is done
Upon the deeplog land.

...ordered with trees whose gay leaves fly
In every breath that sweeps the sky;
...e fre h, dark acres furrowed like,
And ask the sower's hand.

...see the first steed, and let him go
...pasture, where the gentians blow,
...d we, who fill the grateful ground,
...ing we the golden shower around.

...ing while the generous grain; we fling
...er the dark mold the green of spring;
...r flick the emerald blades shall grow
...hen first the March winds melt the snow,
...nd to the sleeping flowers below
...The early blue bir..is sing.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

...w YORK, May 16.—The address ...e political conference is mainly ...ted to the ethics of politics. The ...ey feature reads: "Our solemn ...often repeated pledge faithfully ...scharge all national obligations ...t be fulfilled not only by the ...ent of the principal and inter... of our bonded debt when due, ...also by the removal, not later ...the time provided by the exist... law, of the curse of our redun... irredeemable paper currency, ...h not only impedes the return of ...prosperity, but has largely con... ...ted to the existing demoraliza...

...e following resolution, offered ...r. Schurz, was then adopted: ...Resolved, That an executive com... be appointed by the chair, ...sting of the present business ...mittee, with power to add to ...number at least one from each ...n the Union, as far as practica... and that the committee be di... ...d to use all proper means to ...mit the purposes indicated in ...dress to-day adopted, and also ...convene this conference, or a ...r meeting of assimilar character... ...mstances require it."

...ry Randall Waite said: "We ...lead enough of the Mortons, the ...lings and the Pendletons of ...es. We need men like Charles ...is Adams. If we could not ...him, we hope to have E. H. ...aw or Samuel J. Tilden." Ap...

...ney Thomas, of Chicago, moved ...the conference recommend the ...onsideration of the country the ...e of Charles Francis Adams, ...anson.

...Etter offered as an amend... ...resolution that the conference ...the presidential nomination, ...e resolution was unanimously ...ed.

...Schurz moved that the confer... adjourn *sine die*, saying that he ...ld would leave with the con...sion of having done something ...ake the national election of 1876 ...worthily the memories of the ...nnial year. The resolution was ...d.

...e executive committee, consist... of Carl Schurz, Parke Godwin, ...Foster, John W. Hoyt and ...n Bremner, then went into ...utive session.

...N FRANCISCO, May 17.—The ...ner Peking arrived from Hong ...g with a thousand exiles.

...coast steamer sunk near Mong ...; two hundred lives lost.

...e Chinese steamer Pelican was ...dby pirates, and the captain and ...en of the crew were murdered. ...inese advices state the railway ...een Shanghai and Washung ...mes to excite the hostility of ...aval officials. It is apprehended ...eking authorities will order its ...ntinuance.

...e Chinese made a fresh attack ...e Christian natives of the in...

...VANNAH, May 18.—The General ...mbly of the Presbyterian Church ...e United States met this day in ...irst Presbyterian church. There ...the largest attendance since the ... One hundred and fifty dele... were present. The session open...th religious services.

...e introductory sermon was ...ched by Rev. Dr. M. L. Hodge, ...dwood, Va., Rev. William S. ...r, of Columbus, S. C., assist...

...Dr. D. B. Smith, of Virginia, ...lected moderator.

...J. E. Dutasr, of Tennessee, is ...rary clerk.

...session will probably last ten ...to be continued daily.

...ermon was preached to-night ...ev. Dr. Mallard, of New Or...

...veral important questions — ...g them the Pennsylvania pres... question, and the proposed ...on with the Northern Church — ...ll be brought up.

...W YORK, May 18.—The Presby... General Assembly convened ...ooklyn to-day. The inaugura... ...ermon was preached by Rev. ...orris, of Cincinnati.

...CINNATI, May 18.—The boilers ...e steamer Pat. Clebrne ex... ...d near Shawneetown, Ill., last ...causing the death of several ...ns and injuring a number.

...EYENNE, May 18.—Emigrants ...Black Hills are returning with ...holy stories. The mining set... ...nts will soon be deserted. The ...s are infested with bloodthirsty ...

...Custer City, which had one ...and two hundred inhabitants, ...nly three hundred remaining.

...KSON, Miss., May 20.—The ...ling dispatch from the sheriff ...kinson county will explain the ...les in that section:

...particulars as to the number of ... and wounded have been re... ...It is known that the num... ...s been greatly exaggerated.

...ville, Miss., May 19.—To Gov. Stone: Quiet is restored throughout the county. The trouble could have been avoided had not the colored people lired into my posse. They were advised by their leaders to kill the white people, from the cradle up. I have arrested some of the ringleaders, and may get more. Politics had nothing to do with the affair. Prominent colored men were with me, attempting to pacify them. They would listen to no advice. I apprehend no further trouble.

W. H. NOBLE, Sheriff.

SAVANNAH, May 20.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convened at nine A. M., and opened with prayer. After the usual reports Rev. Dr. Mandeville, of the Reformed Church of New York, was formally received by the moderator, and made an eloquent response. Dr. Phillips, associated with the Reformed Church South, was also present, and invited to a seat on the floor. The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported recommendations concerning the proposed alliance of the Presbyterian churches.

On motion to adopt, a discussion opened, Dr. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, in an exhaustive speech of over two hours, warmly advocating the proposed council, and favoring a free and earnest discussion of doctrinal questions. The address excited unusual interest.

The large church is crowded. Rev. Dr. Adger, representing the opponents of the proposed council, speaks to-night at six o'clock. Final action will be deferred until Monday. The pulpits of the different churches will be occupied to-morrow by members of the Assembly.

PORT EADS, May 20.—The Cromwell line has again made use of the jetties, making the third ship belonging to that line that has passed here within a week.

The New Orleans, Capt. Dearborn, went to Southwest Pass for yesterday at 3:30 P. M., but as she drew fifteen feet eight inches she could not enter there.

Capt. Dearborn steamed over here and anchored outside just before sundown, to await daylight and high tide this morning. About four o'clock this morning, by the aid of the accomplished pilot, Capt. Francis, she came through the jetties without a minute's detention and with perfect ease. The course run was the same as that used by the Hudson in passing out, and over which no sounding, taking or scraping of any kind has ever been done except that performed by the river current. It is rumored that Collector Casey has consented, at Capt. Eads' request, to detail an inspector of customs to this point for the accommodation of vessels in the foreign trade. There is no question as to the necessity of having such an officer here.

GALVESTON, May 20.—A Galveston *News* special, under date of Brownsville, May 20, says: "Gen. Bonneville, with the advance of the government forces under Escobado, reached Matamoras last night at eight o'clock, and the American and German consuls turned over the city to him. Escobedo arrived here this morning. Diaz is reported to be at San Fernando, in the interior, whither Gonzales has gone to join him."

SCRANTON, PA., May 20.—George Peck, D. D., the pioneer of Methodism in this region, and brother of Bishop Jesse Peck, died here to-day, in his seventy-ninth year.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The following nominations have been made: Attorney General Pierrepont to be minister to England; Secretary Taft to be Attorney General; Don Cameron, son of Simon Cameron, to be Secretary of War.

Nominations and Confirmations.—Attorney General Pierrepont, minister to England; Secretary Taft, Attorney General; Don Cameron, Secretary of War.

These nominations were referred to the committee, reports were made immediately, and without debate the three important nominations were confirmed. These appointments surprised every one, especially that of Don Cameron.

The nomination of Mr. Pierrepont reads: "To place of Schenck, resigned."

NEW YORK, May 22.—In the Presbyterian Conference a resolution was adopted that an hour be appointed for prayer and thanksgiving, to almighty God for prosperity during the last one hundred years of the nation's existence, and that the people of Brooklyn be invited to participate. A committee was appointed to make arrangements.

The Church Board of Education reported the board clear of debt.

There are 222 theological, 218 collegiate and 18 academic students on the rolls. Dr. Evans, of Dayton, made an address, in which he stated that more attention should be paid to the habits of some of the candidates for the ministry. The Baptists and Methodists were more strict than the Presbyterians; the Presbyterian students smoked, chewed and attended places of amusement.

Rev. Dr. Speire thought this was an unjust reflection on the church, and the brother should not make such a statement to be spread over the whole church, when the case probably belonged to his own church. If there were any such among the students they should be expelled.

Report adopted. Recess.

SAVANNAH, May 22.—A number of interesting reports were read at the session to-day. A communication from a local temperance society was referred—will probably escape discussion. The committee reported favorably on the establishment of an institution for the education of colored preachers. The matter was referred to the Educational Committee. The committee recommend a more rigid examination of candidates for the ministry.

LAYVILLE, Clay county, Iowa, May 22.—Many houses were torn down by the storm to-day. The hail is four inches deep; some of the stones are three inches in diameter.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 22.—A hail storm to-day killed chickens and birds on the wing. The ground was covered with hail stones, some of them six and three-quarter inches in circumference. Not a greenhouse nor skylight escaped. Many stained panes in the churches were broken. The storm did not reach the great fruit growing regions.

OMAHA, May 22.—A heavy snow storm is reported west of Laramie City, Wyoming.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 17.—Advices from Salonica state that six of the principal culprits in the recent outrages there have been publicly executed. Perfect tranquillity prevails now.

LONDON, May 18.—The Turks refuse to allow Greek men-of-war within the Golden Horn. The Russian telegraph agency reports the population still dissatisfied. The panic among Europeans is increasing and diplomatists are taking every precaution.

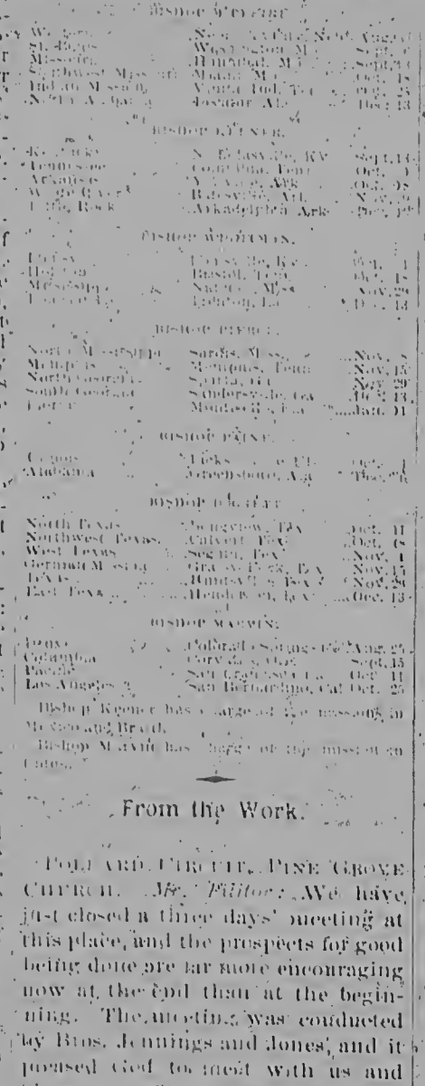
LONDON, May 22.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says there seems to be little doubt that the lives of the European residents of Constantinople were in peril.

The powers would notify the Sultan of their wish to send a squadron to the Bosphorus.

A *Times* Madrid dispatch says thirty thousand infantry and three thousand cavalry regiments, under arms for Cuba, will sail on September 1.

MADRID, May 22.—Queen Christina has arrived at Lerida, and will come to Madrid immediately, accompanied by King Alfonso.

Plan of Episcopal Visitations for 1876.



From the Work.

POLLARD, ESCAMBIA, PINE GROVE CHURCH. *Mr. Editor:* We have just closed a three days' meeting at this place, and the prospects for good being done are far more encouraging now at the end than at the beginning. The meeting was conducted by Bros. Jennings and Jones, and it pleased God to meet with us and bless us. The membership was greatly revived and stimulated, and sinners came to the altar desiring the prayers of the church. We do thank God that, though we wander in the valley sometimes, we are again upon Pisgah's top, where we can view the promised land.

Your brother in Christ,

THEODORE E. KELLY.

May 7, 1876.

SEASHORE CAMP MEETING.—*To All Parties Interested.* Don't forget that the trustees meet on the camp ground on Thursday, the first day of June.

The Emperor of Brazil gives thirty minutes to his dinner, and insists that everything shall be placed on the table at once, instead of being served in courses, when he is at home. But he is more economical of time here, and dispatches his dinner in ten minutes.

Mr. Philip Phillips has been conducting a campaign of sacred song in India. He commenced his series of meetings at Calcutta, and then visited the chief cities of northern India. His reception at Calcutta is said to have been encouraging.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Missions.

We condense from the proceedings of the board, giving items not published last week:

The report of the Committee on Estimates was presented by Dr. Kelley, the chairman, which was read, and on motion of Bishop Marvin it was received, and the board proceeded to make the appropriations for the ensuing year:

1. *China*, beginning Oct. 1, 1876	$8,650 00
To wit: Salary of superintendent, one foreign missionary and six native preachers, including rent of three churches, support of two boarding and three day schools	$3,000 00
Chinese Magazine, Rev. Y. J. Allen	500 00
Balance on traveling expenses of Rev. A. P. Parker	150 00
Total	$8,650 00
2. *Bombay Mission*	$9,010 00
Begins with the time of the meeting of the West Texas Conference.	
Superintendent's salary and five Mexican preachers, including furniture and care of Mrs. Hernandez	4,180 00
Contingent	260 00
Church-building if the Bishop deems it necessary	1,000 00
Total	$5,010 00
3. *City of Mexico*	$10,578 19
Begins June 1, 1876, as follows:	
Superintendent's salary and house-rent	$2,500 00
Native assistants	3,000 00
Translating and printing	500 00
Opening work at Leon, preacher, $720; rent, $180	1,200 00
Opening work at Tlaxpan—preacher, $720; rent, $180	1,200 00
Exchange	1,182 48
To one Methodist school in United States	300 00
Total	$10,578 18

On motion of Dr. Rush a supplement to this amount was agreed upon, allowing an appropriation from February to June, 1876, the sum to be ascertained by the Committee on Estimates.

On motion of Bishop Marvin it was resolved that the Bishop superintending the Mexican mission be authorized to draw his drafts for support of said mission in monthly installments.

6. *Central Mexico Conference*, including $2,000 paid in building a church in Mexico, in the Electo-

On motion of Bishop McTyeire the board adjourned to meet at three o'clock in the afternoon. Benediction by Bishop Paine.

7. *Africa*	$1,500 00
8. *Texas*, on behalf of the Texas Conference of the Conference, and the other half for Montana and other Territories	6,000 00
9. *Foochow*	2,000 00
Of this amount $1,000 is appropriated to the general work in the Conference. Of the remaining $2,500, $250 may be appropriated to the superintendent of the Ouran mission to Key West. The remainder to be applied to the said Cuban mission. It is understood that if the Bishop presiding at the Florida Conference shall judge it expedient, $1,000 of the remaining $2,250 may be applied in the building of church in Key West for the benefit of the Cuban mission.	3,500 00
10. *Los Angeles Conference*	1,700 00
If this $2,000 may be applied to the building of a church in Santa Barbara, or other places, as the Bishop presiding at the Los Angeles Conference may judge proper.	

The following resolution respecting the Rev. J. W. Lambuth, superintendent of the China mission, was adopted:

Resolved, That in consideration of his long and faithful services as a missionary, and the present feeble state of his health, the Board of Missions does hereby invite the Rev. J. W. Lambuth, superintendent of the China mission, to visit the United States or any other part of the world he may choose—leave of absence from his work, and the funds to defray all necessary expenses, being hereby granted.

W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM.
D. C. KELLEY.

On motion of Dr. Kelley it was resolved that a contingent fund of $1,500 be set apart in view of meeting the traveling expenses of the Rev. J. W. Lambuth, should he find it necessary to leave his field of labor for the purpose of recruiting his health; and that $1,500 be set apart to bear the expenses of one of the Bishops in case he should visit our missions in China before the next annual meeting of this board.

A letter from the Rev. A. G. Haygood, D. D., tendering his resignation as a member of this board, was read, and his resignation was accepted. The Rev. Weyanan H. Potter, D. D., of the North Georgia Conference, was elected to fill the vacancy created by Dr. Haygood's resignation.

On motion it was resolved that the assessments on the Conferences for the ensuing year be $100,000, and distributed as last year, as follows:

ASSESSMENTS FOR 1876.

CONFERENCE.	AMOUNT.
Baltimore	$5,625 00
Virginia	6,220 00
Western	1,010 00
North Carolina	3,330 00
South Carolina	2,000 00
North Georgia	5,620 00
South Georgia	4,160 00
Florida	800 00
Alabama	1,750 00
North Alabama	3,750 00
Louisiana	3,330 00
Mississippi	3,500 00
North Mississippi	3,540 00
Memphis	5,000 00
Holston	2,500 00
Tennessee	1,250 00
Kentucky	1,100 00
Louisville	5,000 00
Denver	200 00
St. Louis	2,250 00
Southwest Missouri	2,250 00
Missouri	1,550 00
Wisconsin	1,250 00
Little Rock	400 00
Arkansas	1,250 00
White River	1,250 00
Indian Mission	100 00
Texas	1,800 00
North Texas	1,350 00
East Texas	1,000 00
Northwest Texas	1,500 00
West Texas	1,000 00
Colorado	200 00
Los Angeles	1,000 00
California	2,000 00
Pacific	1,000 00
Oregon	1,000 00
German Mission	100 00
Total	$100,000 00

On motion of Dr. Rush the board proceeded to elect an associate secretary, who shall serve one year without pay. Dr. Kelley was duly elected.

The board met May 10, at its regular monthly meeting. Present: Drs. Summers, president; Drs. Redford, Cunnyngham, Hargrove, Young, Kelley, the Rev. J. M. Sharpe, Maj. Bransford and J. B. McFerrin. Prayer was offered by Bro. Godbey, of St. Louis. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that no appropriation made to any mission, or specific object in a mission, shall be otherwise applied without the consent of the board.

Resolved, That no contingent appropriation shall be drawn for till the object for which it was made is clearly defined and reported to the secretary or treasurer of the board.

Resolved, That in the appropriations to any mission, where missionaries are to be employed, the appropriations shall begin at the time the missionary begins his work, and his salary shall be estimated from the time he enters upon his field of labor.

Resolved, That the secretaries be required to send a copy of these resolutions to each Bishop having charge of missions.

The board then adjourned, with the benediction by Dr. Redford.

J. B. MCFERRIN, Sec.

General Conference of the M. E. Church.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—Bishop Bowman presided at the General Conference to-day.

A letter from Rev. Lovick Pierce, of the Church South, was read. A reply was ordered through Dr. Hunt.

Dr. H. D. Whedon was elected editor of the *Quarterly Review*; Dr. S. H. Vincent, editor of the Sunday school papers and tracts; Hitchcock & Walden were elected agents of the Western Book Concern; C. H. Fowler was elected editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Bishop Harris presided.

The address of the Irish Conference was presented.

Bishop Cummins, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was introduced. He will address the Conference to-morrow.

Dr. William Nast was elected editor of the *Christian Apologist*, at Cincinnati. Dr. E. H. Fuller was elected editor of the *Methodist Advocate*, at Atlanta, and Mr. Dashiel was elected one of the missionary secretaries, at a salary of $5,000.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Bishop Foster presided in the General Conference to-day.

A resolution was offered to amend the Discipline to expel ministers who rent houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Committee on Communication from the Church South presented a resolution that, in order to remove all obstacles to formal fraternity of the two churches, the Board of Bishops will be instructed to appoint a committee of three ministers and two laymen, to meet a similar committee appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church South and digest all difficulties. Adopted.

J. M. Reid was elected second corresponding missionary secretary.

Dr. Cummins said all he was he owed to Methodism, and proceeded to give reasons for the organization of a Reformed Episcopal Church.

The order transferring the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* to the New York Book Concern was revoked.

The ballot for editor of the *Ladies' Repository* resulted in no choice. Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Bishop Wiley presided in the General Conference to-day.

Programme for the Centennial services to-morrow: Bishop L. Ames presides; Bishop Simpson, Revs. S. Brown and Matthews deliver addresses.

C. L. Robinson, of Florida, introduced preamble and resolutions looking to the placing in civil offices only such as are known to possess and maintain a true Christian character and principles. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Bishop Harris announced the special commission on relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as follows: Rev. M. D. Crawford, Central New York; Rev. E. Q. Fuller, Georgia; Rev. J. P. Newman, Baltimore; Clinton B. Fisk, St. Louis, and Enoch L. Fancher.

A resolution was offered removing the disabilities of women from holding office in the church. Referred.

Dr. Curry was elected editor of the *Ladies' Repository*.

The report of the fraternal messenger of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled at Atlanta, was presented. Dr. Sherman and Bro. Tate addressed the Conference. Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Bishop Merrill presided in the General Conference to-day.

The Book Concern committee presented a report that the Southwestern *Christian Advocate* be placed under the management of the New York book agents, with an annual allowance of $2,000, to be an official weekly paper. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Damien, fraternal messenger from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, took his leave. He briefly addressed the house, counseling the most cordial fraternity and Christian bearing between the churches North and South. His affectionate and brotherly reception by this Conference was deeply gratifying, and would be appreciated by his church.

Church Fairs.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT CONFERENCE RESOLUTION, PASSED MAY 15, 1876.

Whereas, The raising of money to pay church debts by fairs, sometimes improperly called entertainments, seems to ignore the obligation of paying church debts as we pay other debts, and to put them upon the basis that we put public amusements, to which it is no duty to go or to contribute, but a mere matter of taste and pleasure, and to stay away and refrain from contributing is no omission of duty;

And whereas, The methods sometimes resorted to at these fairs to raise money are, in our apprehension, of questionable morality and expediency, partaking much of the character of lotteries and games of chance; as if we had adopted the maxim that "*the end sanctifies the means*"—that if we mean well and obtain money for good purposes, it does not particularly matter how we get it;

And whereas, Whatever may be the cause, it is not an infrequent thing that these fairs give rise to unpleasant rivalries, collisions and jealousies, that are of unhappy effect upon the peace and brotherly love of the church;

And whereas, As a matter of financial policy fairs, in the judgment of many, are not the wisest expedients to raise money—the same effort to raise money by direct application would realize nearly as much, and, by saving large incidental expenses, net more than fairs;

And whereas, The getting up of fairs sometimes humiliates the pastor by putting him before the community as an object of charity, and subjects our godly women to mortifications in raising supplies and subscriptions, and to exhausting efforts in working out the details; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the New Orleans District Conference, That this District Conference cannot approve the principle involved, and the methods sometimes adopted, to raise money for church expenses by fairs, sometimes improperly called entertainments, and that we advise a discontinuation of the custom.

Dr. Samuel Wesley, the well-known organist and composer, died at Gloucester, April 19, aged sixty-six years. He was the great nephew of the founder of Methodism, the grandson of the poet of Methodism.

"Why should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked a teacher. "Because he never told a lie," shouted a little boy.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1876.

RECEPTION

OF

FRATERNAL MESSENGERS

FROM

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

The great feature of the General Conference session yesterday May 12 was the reception of the fraternal messengers appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

As the hour eleven A. M. fixed for the reception arrived, Bishop Peck, who had presided thus far during the morning session gracefully gave place to Bishop Janes, senior Bishop. Four large baskets of elegant flowers, contributed by a well-known Baltimore Methodist family, were brought forward, and, amid the cheers of the audience, were placed upon the table on the front line of the platform—two on the president's table, one on the table of the secretaries, and one on the table of the reporters of the *Daily Christian Advocate*. This beautiful floral tribute to the sentiments and purposes of the hour gave great pleasure to the members of the Conference, and to the immense number of visitors present.

It is not necessary that we comment upon the several addresses made. They were fitting, able, eloquent, and the universal expression at the close was that of approval. We print them in full, even to the exclusion, in this number, of much other matter prepared for it.

The absence of the venerable nonagenarian, Dr. Lovick Pierce, was sincerely regretted by all present; but his written words of love and fraternal counsel, presented by his associates of the commission, and distinctly and impressively read by our secretary, were gratefully listened to and most fully reciprocated. But we proceed to report in full the address and papers.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS OF DR. FOSS.

C. D. Foss said:

MR. PRESIDENT: To this hour myriads of Methodist Christians, scattered from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate, and from the fountains to the delta of the Father of Waters, and others in distant continents and islands, have long been looking forward with eager hope and joy; glad, so far as may be, to put behind, and to cover with the veil of oblivion, every painful recollection of the untoward events which have, alas! too long separated fellow-Christians who rejoice in the same history, doctrines, life and ature, hymns, and experience, and in a substantially identical ecclesiastical polity.

We hail our honored guests this hour not only as brethren beloved in the Lord, but also as bearers to us, and to the church we represent, of the Christian greetings of a sister church with more than 3,000,000 adherents. We *hail* them just now in the first outburst of the centennial rejoicing of *our common country*, trusting that the denominational fellowship and heading of which their advent is at once the index and the promoter will be largely helpful to that perfect national healing which shall, in the near future, transform our national union into a complete and perpetual national unity.

The deep joy of the greeting we give to them is indeed chastened by the absence of that venerable man, their co-delegate, the Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce, whose honorable career has been coeval with almost the entire history of American Methodism. He is detained from our fraternal festival to-day by physical infirmity. But though absent in body, he is present in spirit; and, if we cannot hear his voice, we shall feel the pulsations of his heart through the medium of his pen.

I have, the great pleasure, Mr. President, to present to you for introduction to the Conference one of the two other fraternal delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church South—a man enthroned among the very foremost of his brethren for his natural endowments, his varied culture, his lofty character and his impressive eloquence, and who has rendered very distinguished service to the church in three great departments of its work, as a pastor, a religious journalist, and a laborer in the cause of the higher education—the Rev. James A. Duncan, D. D., president of Randolph Macon College, Virginia.

Dr. Duncan was introduced, the entire Conference rising to receive him.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS OF DR. J. P. NEWMAN.

MR. PRESIDENT: Is it too much to say that the chief interest and the highest pleasure connected with the reception of fraternal delegates by this General Conference have been enthusiasm in this hour? We hailed with unfeigned delight our kindred *trans beyond the seas*. We received with sincerest joy the hearty congratulations from the Canadas. We responded joyfully to the kindly greetings of other Methodist bodies in the United States. Any other representatives, yet to come, will be received with Christian cordiality.

All the delegates of this body, comprising the time-honored Baltimore, and more than 2,000,000 of Methodists, North and South, have awaited with prayerful anticipations the coming of this day, when words of love and peace will be spoken that will be borne on accents of gladness to the savannas of the South, to the snow-capped hills of the North, and to the green prairies of the West.

After the storm of strife and passion through more than three decades, the bow of promised peace spans the heavens of our love. And to-day the angels sing: "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! It is like the precious ointment upon the head, that ran down upon the beard, even Aaron's beard; that went down to the skirts of his garments; as the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion; for there the Lord commanded his blessing, even life forevermore."

Sir, there is a manifest propriety in the appearance of a layman on this platform as the co-fraternal delegate. If Dr. Duncan is to speak for 1,000 ministers to our 10,000 pastors, Dr. Garland is to speak for more than 700,000 laymen to our membership of more than 1,500,000. If the former is to represent the sons of Aaron, the latter is to represent the commonwealth of Israel.

This eminent layman comes from classic halls. From earliest manhood he has been identified with schools of learning in Georgia, in Alabama, in Virginia, and is now the chancellor of the Vanderbilt University, whose ample endowments are the munificent gifts of an American citizen.

Himself a Methodist from his youth, loving peace and pursuing it, he is a garland of beauty from the sunny South—the chosen bearer of Heaven's olive branch of fraternity. Sir, it is my distinguished privilege to present to this reverend body through you, its honored senior Bishop, a layman, Mr. L. C. Garland, doctor of laws.

Bishop Janes then presented Dr. Garland, who was most cordially received by the Conference standing.

The credentials of the delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church South were here read by the secretary:

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to assemble in Baltimore, Md., May 1, 1876.

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN: The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at the session in Louisville, Ky., May 23, 1874, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this General Conference has received with pleasure the fraternal greetings of the Methodist Episcopal Church, conveyed to us by their delegates, and that our College of Bishops be and are hereby authorized to appoint a delegation, consisting of two ministers and one layman, to bear our Christian salutations to their next ensuing General Conference.

Resolved, That in order to remove all obstacles to formal fraternity between the two churches our College of Bishops is authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three ministers and two laymen, to meet a similar commission authorized by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to adjust all existing difficulties.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the journal of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

THOS. O. SUMMERS,
Sec. of General Conference.

In accordance with the first of the foregoing resolutions, I hereby certify that the Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., and the Rev. James A. Duncan, D. D., and Landon C. Garland, LL. D., have been duly appointed by the College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

H. N. McTYEIRE,
Sec. College of Bishops.

NASHVILLE, April 27, 1876.

Bishop Janes said:

I hold in my hand the address of Dr. Lovick Pierce. I am sure that every member of this Conference shares with me in great disappointment and regret at his inability to be present at this time. We have all heard of him by the hearing of the ear, and we came here feeling that to see his genial face and shake his hand, and hear his kindly words, would be one of the greatest among the privileges of this General Conference. This disappointment and regret are not felt because the honored messengers who are with us do not fully comprehend the character and importance of their mission and work, but Dr. Pierce has been, in his able, faithful and spiritual ministry, for more than two generations the common inheritance of Methodism, and, when in the days of his strength, he had few equals, and perhaps no superiors in the church, when such men as Longstreet, Winans, Capers, McCluntock, Bangs and Olin were in our pulpits and our counsels. So deep was his interest in this cause, and so heroic his spirit that, though more than ninety years are upon him, he commenced his journey toward this place, but his strength failed, and he was obliged to stop on the way and to give up the performance of this mission. We can understand how great was his disappointment; and I think he is entitled to, and I know he will receive, our profoundest sympathy and our earnest prayers, and the blessing of God may be with him. You will all be glad to hear in another form the message which he would have brought to us if he had been permitted to be present and speak to us. The secretary will now read the address of Dr. Pierce.

PRELIMINARY NOTE OF EXPLANATION CONCERNING DR. PIERCE'S ADDRESS.

The fraternal messengers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who are present, beg leave to explain that, although the General Conference very kindly and cordially consented that Dr. Pierce's address should be read, yet the messengers present, on examining it with a view to its being read, find that some of it depends so largely, if not indeed wholly, for its force and interest, upon the personal presence of their venerable colleague, that they have taken the liberty of omitting only that portion of the address which seems entirely appropriate to be read in his absence.

While this will not needlessly trespass upon the valuable time of the Conference, it will, nevertheless, give to Methodists, both North and South, the most interesting part of this address which its venerable author characterizes as his "last will and testament" concerning his "estate in Methodism."

JAMES A. DUNCAN,
L. C. GARLAND,
Fraternal Messengers of M. E. Church South.

BALTIMORE, May 12, 1876.

ADDRESS OF REV. LOVICK PIERCE, D. D.

To the Bishops And Delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Conference assembled:

BELOVED BRETHREN: It affords me unspeakable pleasure to address you to-day in the presence of what I suppose to be the largest assembly of Methodist ministers and laymen ever present at any General Conference before. And this pleasure is greatly intensified because I am one of the three fraternal delegates sent from the Methodist Episcopal Church South to hear to you the Christian salutation and greetings of more than *seven hundred thousand* of as loyal Methodists as the sun rises and sets upon.

I beg your indulgence while I mention a few things which crowd in from the memorial past.

I am addressing you to-day, by the blessing of God, with a past history, partaking in a large degree of the wonderful. My official activity is perhaps a rare instance of human longevity. As a regular appointee in this fraternal delegation, I furnish an instance in the history of American Methodism such as I think it likely was never known before in one sent abroad on any diplomatic ministry—a ministry of the ninety-second year of his age and in the seventy-second of his effective ministry.

When this appointment was made it took me greatly by surprise, as our College of Bishops knew me to be, at least physically, unfit for such onerous duties as it involved. But it was because, as I was still a living man, there were special reasons why I should be one of the present fraternal delegation.

I had been sent as a lone fraternal messenger from our first General Conference, after the division in 1846, to arrange for and settle on a basis of intercommunication, so that *two* General Conferences, instead of *one*, should be all the difference between us.

To bring about this state of things we were so deeply anxious that we lost no time, but sent a fraternal messenger with plenary powers to establish a fraternity of intercourse between us, that the world might see we had not fallen out and parted, but simply divided, in order that we might carry out our great work with less difficulty and greater success.

But the General Conference of 1848, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, at that time rejected the fraternal messenger, whereupon our fraternal messenger left, after having apprised that body that as things then stood the Methodist Episcopal Church South could never send a fraternal messenger to them; but pledging his church that if ever the Methodist Episcopal Church reconsidered its act, and sent to the Methodist Episcopal Church South a fraternal delegation, he or they, as the case might be, would be received and treated with true Christian courtesy. And he now respectfully appeals to this enlightened body to answer whether the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church has not redeemed the pledge of Christian courtesy to the extent of the opportunity afforded her.

With a sad heart the messenger left; foreseeing, as he feared, years of alienation and a demoralizing disaffection; and, accordingly, it was followed by a wintry night of twenty-one years before any morning star, foretelling the approach of a better day, ever rose above the gloomy horizon that encompassed our beloved Methodism. This star of hope appeared in the voluntary visit of Bishop Simpson and Dr. (now Bishop) Harris to the meeting of our Bishops in St. Louis, May, 1869.

This move was in the right direction, and was followed by another in May, 1870, when Bishop Janes, accompanied by the same warm-hearted brother, visited us at our General Conference in Memphis, Tenn. They came with hearts brimful of loving favor, and made speeches with cordial affection. And then your General Conference in Brooklyn, May, 1872, took up the matter in good earnest, and sent to us a noble delegation of three fraternal messengers at our General Conference in Louisville, May, 1874. This action of your General Conference in Brooklyn we regarded as the official recognition of the Methodist Episcopal Church South as a legitimate organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church into a second General Conference jurisdiction, as provided for in 1844 by the last ecumenical General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Here began our official intercourse on this fraternal relation. These brethren came to us in love. We received them with loving hearts. They did their work nobly and well. That General Conference determined to send to you, at this meeting, a like delegation, and by the blessing of God we are here. How we may do our work will be for you to say. We will never be outdone by you in this good work, in as far as Christian enmity and effort are involved. Neither can we, in this good work, ever come in ahead of you. Your delegates were sent to us without plenary powers in the pending issue. So, likewise, have we come to you. On both sides it seems that we, in our humbler sphere, like John the Baptist, have been sent to prepare the way of the Lord in this important fraternal embrace.

Besides these winning ways there have been other mighty agencies at work, and foremost among them has been your Round Lake fraternal camp meetings. All that go there come back thoroughly imbued with the spirit of immediate fraternization. Insist on it as a pastoral minister's duty will soon satisfy us that we cannot successfully preach holiness unless we ourselves are leaders in the experience of holiness. Whichever wing of this overshadowing church would be the wisest must know that, whenever the Methodist Church ceases to feel that this is her special ministry, she ceases to be God's elect body as a church; and that to avert such awful repudiation she must watch most carefully, preach most earnestly and scripturally, and live most faithfully according to this distinctive doctrine of our beloved church.

That division of this great church that excels in this grand mission will be the chosen bride of Christ as between the Northern and Southern Methodist Churches.

And I am glad to say the buds, blossoms and fruits of holiness show, beyond denial, that the spring-time of a revival of religion is upon us.

And, finally, let us, as two companies of brothers, intrusted with a most precious patrimonial estate to enjoy as trustees, and enlarge and increase as guardians for indefinite posterity, see which of us can so use our portion of this Methodist capital as to make its percentage of income the test of comparative fidelity, industry and devotion to its polity, and its principles of operation as its founders and its fathers turned it over to us. Let us do this as brethren of one heart and one mind, of one great aim and end, and the future will prove that our division into two General Conference jurisdictions was a benediction, instead of a deprivation.

We will watch each other only with godly jealousy for a faithful propagation of one, undivided Methodism. This, in as far as it can be, is my last will and testament, turning over to my successors my estate in Methodism. Finally, brethren, farewell; be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you.

L. PIERCE, Delegate.

The reading of Dr. Pierce's address was interrupted with frequent and hearty demonstrations of approval. As its conclusion, Dr. Duncan came forward to address the Conference, and was greeted with great and prolonged applause. Heathen spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF REV. JAMES A. DUNCAN, D. D.

MR PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN: As I stand in your presence to-day, a solemn joy in my heart takes precedence of all other emotions.

The responsibility of my mission and of this hour is solemn, but its hope is an inspiration of joy.

Around me I behold the venerable and distinguished representatives of a great church; beyond them are millions of Methodists in America and Europe, who feel deeply concerned in the issues of this hour; beyond them, in still more distant circles, stand a great cloud of witnesses, composed of all who care for the peace, the unity and the prosperity of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus. And, sir, above us is "the general assembly and church of the first-born, who are written in heaven;" and among them, high-seated in their own radiant places, are our spiritual fathers; and over all, upon that eternal throne before which we all reverently worship, reigns "the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named." In such solemn presence, where all dissensions seem profanities, where all temporal and sectional distinctions disappear, and where "there is neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free, neither male nor female, but all are one in Christ Jesus, through whom all have access by one Spirit unto the Father, and are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God," As an humble citizen of that kingdom, and member of that household, in the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and by her authority as a fraternal messenger, with brotherly kindness in my heart, and words of peace upon my lips, I salute you this day as brethren in Christ Jesus, our Lord. (Great applause.)

Mr. President, the church which I have the honor to represent is, as you are aware, next to your own, the largest body of Methodists in the world. By our statistics of 1874—the latest I could obtain, and I may explain that I presumed upon the presence of Dr. Pierce, and that he would sufficiently set forth our latest statistics; and when I found he would not be here, these were the latest I could obtain—we have 712,765 members. Among these are 1,497 Indians and 2,663 colored members. As you are aware, most of our colored members, since the war, have been, by their own preference, formed by us into an independent Methodist Episcopal Church. They have now a flourishing church of 71,799 members, 45 Annual Conferences, 607 traveling preachers and 518 local preachers. They have a self-sustaining church paper, and 219,955 Sunday school scholars. Their College of Bishops, addressing our Bishops in 1874, expressed the highest gratitude for this fraternal organization of a church for their welfare, and the result of the experiment has been most gratifying.

Notwithstanding the loss to our membership occasioned by this measure, we have since then, by God's grace, added to our church 207,661 souls.

In respect to education, we are doing all our means will allow. We have in all, male and female, 61 colleges and universities.

By these facts, sir, it appears that, as we join hands this day with you, more than *two million* Methodists in our land salute each other in fraternal Faith, Hope and Charity. (Applause.)

If individual members of these churches shall, at any time, indulge in tempers, words and actions inconsistent with this fact, they should bear the responsibility of it. (Voices: "Hear, hear!" and applause.) But it should be distinctly understood that *officially*, by *solemn act* of the highest legislative and judicial authority of both churches, a declaration of peace and brotherly kindness has been made.

Mr. President, you will agree with me that a sound, healthful fraternity between Christian churches ought to rest on no uncertain ground, but should give an intelligent and explicit account of itself.

It has been well said: "The angle that wisdom knits not, folly may easily untie." I trust, sir, that wisdom may knit the fraternal bond between our churches, and that which may be the "wisdom that is from above," that is "first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy"—so shall we prove that "the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace."

The grounds on which fraternity may rest safely and firmly, the limits to which it will be naturally subscribed, and the obligations that our churches are under to respect all legitimate conditions, are matters concerning which it becomes us, as Christians, to think soberly, speak calmly, frankly and candidly.

WHAT IS FRATERNITY?

Is it only a quadrennial ceremony—a sort of ecclesiastical court of courtesy—a specious parade of public addresses? Is it a mere form?

Sir, I humbly conceive that Christian fraternity is something more than such a solemn mockery—something deeper, more vital and more sacred. It is a great Christian movement, giving concurrent expression to the brotherly kindness of more than a million hearts. It is a sublime Christian alliance, in which charity becomes supreme over disputations, and realizes its meaning, its power and its consequence.

The essential conditions of fraternity are provided not by accident, not by a combination of fortuitous circumstances, not by an absolute oblivion of all differences of opinion, but by the Spirit of Christ.

Peaceful associations of men unpressingly deranged by conflicting currents of multiform prejudices, heterogeneous tastes, as well as narrow views and honest misapprehensions. But the responsive power of the Christian spirit, which rubs the advancing intelligence of mankind, tends to bring about a higher generalization that diminishes minor specific differences, organizes even moral discrepancies under one great law of love.

How to blend all sects into one combination, and obliterate all former distinctions in church government will perhaps continue to be an unsolved problem until the millennium. Schemes for realizing the engrossing vision have been projected repeatedly, but it still remains a beautiful chimera, a brilliant fabric in the air, which good men occasionally create for their own delectation.

And yet, while weak, *mortal*, corruptible men may never, perhaps, be able to find a comprehensive formula for a concordant expression of all their religious phases, let us at least hope that the penetrating spirituality of our holy religion is more perfectly diffusing itself through all the branches of the Christian church, vitalizing them with such grace that presently they shall together sweetly bloom in the same beautiful lines of divine life, and become richly fruitful in that heavenly vine to which they all belong.

The true and inviolable terms of fraternal grace, which ought to be glorified in the Christian name, and concentrate the united energies of the sacramental host for the highest conquests, are not the "conventions" of diplomatic ingenuity, but old and very simple principles. The love, respect, courtesy, confidence and good will which the Holy Scriptures require all God's people to illustrate in their intercourse with each other, furnish the simple and solid basis for fraternal relations.

Especially I would say that healthful fraternity requires Christian candor.

Distrust, suspicion, doubt, all of open, honest, candid behavior will always coldly relegate men to independent and hostile attitudes. A heathen poet said:

Wish were the kings who govern each area
Till with us Reps they had commanded
And keep the bottom of his respect [illegible]

The poet was right in his philosophy; it wrong in his expedient.

But Christians need no wishes to unmask their souls. As one well said: that candor, which is a Christian virtue, consists not in openness of *speech*, but in fairness of *heart*.

It is charity that thinketh no evil. It is more than the blandishments of formal courtesy—more than smooth and smooth words; and it is more than the worldly prudence which, while it avoids offensive epithets, cherishes secret ill will.

It rises above infirmities, [illegible] weaknesses, expects human imperfections; is quiet, and moderate in temper, honest and manly in words and deeds.

How often would such candor dissipate, in a moment, the ill will whose false foundation it would instantly expose! Alas! that human pride should so frequently be so stubborn for such generous behavior. It is so humiliating to confess faults, acknowledge and explain errors, retrace steps hastily but falsely taken. And then, sir, there seems to be in many people an instinctive papal longing after the prerogative for infallibility.

But we have to learn to respect the rights of private judgment. We must remember that we must credit intelligent people with rationality, and good people with sincerity. And we must also remember that there are honest and honorable differences of opinion which divide men into classes which compromise and would dethrone reason and principle.

These centrifugal forces in the highest and purest regions of human thought should be candidly recognized; and Christian charity, which is the bond of perfectness, should supply the centripetal attraction

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ng one another, if any man have
uarrel against any, even as Christ
ave you, so also do ye. And
ve all these things put on charity,
ch is the bond of perfectness, and
the peace of God rule in your
rts, to the which also ye are call-
in one body, and be ye thankful."
his, sir, is the Scripture ground
fraternity, and on this holy
olle foundation it may be firmly
blished. But some may say they
not so much concerned about the
ory of fraternity as they are about
practice. If they rain, they will
its practical benefits, and leave
hers, who may enjoy such af-
ctions, the discussion of its prin-
es. Sir, such a position, on a
e church question like this, is
personal or safe. The practical
of fraternal relations will on-
depend upon the character of
principles and the respect which
command. Let us, then, clearly
erstand the exact ground we oc-
, so that we may not be easily
ed from it.

ere allow me to specify a few
ts: 1. I will say we do not
lish fraternity between those
urches for any *genius of*
llyrod. I am frank to say this,
se it has been intimated that
Methodists are seeking a closer
in this country, merely to give
greater political influence. We
not lower the dignity of the
rch of God to the government of
lar motives. Secular blessings
always, of course, attend the
ress of Christian truth, and secu-
peace be promoted by the ex-
sive diffusion of the charitable
iments of religion. But impor-
as we regard the peace of civil
ety and the secular welfare of
es to be, we must look higher
n to these temporal and political
siderations for our principles of
on.

here, *herein* and around all the
political interests of a State,
preservation and strength, we
the obligations of Christian
ter. The laws of duty for
ions is, first of all, God's law,
scend above the plane of earthly
sions, to receive our theology
divine hands. Our Master, a
efore come from God, is the King
nust first honor. He said: "My
gdom is not of this world. If my
gdom were of this world, then
ld my servants fight." To the
ews who tempted him respect-
his return to earthly govern-
nts he said: "Render to Cæsar
things that are Cæsar's, and to
the things that are God's." To
men he cries: "Seek *first* the
gdom of God!" And "the king-
of God is *righteousness, peace*
joy in the Holy Ghost." Ap-
se. Now, because we belong to
kingdom, and are bound by
g principles, we are bound to
tain, as far as we can, a *right-*
ous, peaceful and joyful brotherhood
the Holy Ghost.

am careful to state this point dis-
ly, because these two churches
e been for thirty years past re-
ded as respectively representing
different political sections of this
ntry. But the wall of separation
ween these two sections has been
en down forever. Tremendous
ues! Now the point I wish
ecularly to make is this: that
le the political representatives of
South can and do truthfully as-
the world that a true, brave and
devotion to the Union of these
es animates the whole Southern
ple (applause), we, as ministers of
ist, take still higher ground, and
you our hands, not in the name
ose political interests, but in the
e of Christ. (Applause.) Not
we love secular peace less, but
we love God's peace more; not
we lack loyalty to the govern-
ment under which we live, but that
highest and holiest loyalty is to
s Christ and him crucified! (Ap-
se.)

We do not establish fraternity
ely as a judicious measure for
ing unhappy controversies. But
hope it will end them. (Voices:
men." We do not underrate
sweet fruits of it. They are at-
ctive and palatable. But what we
especially concerned to secure is
an understanding as will be per-
ently productive of these fruits.
tree that bears them must be a
l tree, or the good fruit will soon
A tree not rooted in love—a
en fraternity, bearing nothing
leaves—a quadrennial General
ference pretension—would merit
the Master's blessing, but his
se.

et our fraternity rather be a tree
nted by the rivers of water, that
geth forth its fruit in its season,
se leaf also shall not wither,
from whose living branches our
dren's children shall gather good
till the end of time. (Applause.)
l then, sir, let me add, if in this
of paradise restored, that "old
pent" should enter and entwine his
s among those mystic branches,
would pluck him hence and
h him beneath our feet. (Great
lause.)

r. President, I am sure that you
will join with me yourself, for I have been an editor, and even the editorial staff will join with me, I have no doubt, when I say: Heaven send us rest from these miserable, unhappy controversies! (Voices: "Amen!") Heaven send us rest from that pen-and-ink warfare which has so long fatigued Christian patience, and blotted the fair pages of the extensive family of *Christian Advocates!* I am aware, Mr. President, that some persons will not cease from that kind of warfare in which they have so much pleasure, and which we technically term logomachy. But, sir, harmony with such people is simply impossible; the only harmony they ever know is of some unhappy tune that they alone can sing. (Laughter.)

Perhaps they were converted once—a good while ago. (Laughter.) But if then, in their first love, they were ready to pluck out their own eyes for their brethren, now they seem only anxious to pluck out their brethren's eyes for themselves. (Laughter.)

Some people have a great talent for making mischief. An eminent Frenchman once said: "Nothing is more dangerous than a friend without discretion; even a prudent enemy is preferable." If we cannot manage such people, then we must not mind them. The quickest method of reducing them to decent silence is not to listen to what they say. Our proposal is: Let us appoint wise men to adjust all questions of real conflict between these two churches; let us pray the God of wisdom and peace to direct them to right conclusions, and then bury forever the weapons of war, and move on to better, brighter conquests of peace! (Applause.)

We also not establish fraternity merely as a *policy* measure.

We should always be mindful that the Christian standard of action is higher than policy. Less noble considerations should not be allowed to subordinate or supersede true ideas and imperative principles. In these days, when we have to lament the prevalence of low motives and loose morals, I think the church ought to be specially careful in all her actions, to give pre-eminent distinction to the purest and loftiest sentiments.

It is true that Christianity has questions of expediency as well as questions of law, and yet all its expedients must be sanctioned by sound principles. More policy, as ought is wholly an earthly thing. It lives and dies on the earth. "Not only is his kingdom is of this world, but this world is its kingdom." But in Christian economy let it be always manifest that the church of Christ has no *policy* that is not first *piety*.

We do not establish fraternity as a measure of sectarian ambition as Methodists.

No church in America, perhaps, has greater temptation to sectarian pride and ambition than that which comes to Methodism in the name of its rapid and marvelous growth. Success has its own perils. Prosperity sets its own peculiar snares. Triumphs often contain elements of subsequent defeat. How to succeed wisely is a profound philosophy; we need to study diligently and continually.

History tells us how churches, as well as individuals and nations, become sad victims of their own prosperity.

When once wealth, numbers and power become objects of church pride, and sectarianism fights chiefly for its own aggrandizement, bigotry banishes charity, partisan zeal prefers church to Christianity, the standard of piety degenerates into loyalty to a creed, and a scarlet-robed ecclesiasticism, enthroned in pomp, pride and power, worships its own image, and disgraces the name it bears. (Applause.

Not, then, for sectarian purposes do we seek a more cordial alliance between these two great divisions of American Methodism, but because we believe that brotherly kindness is right in itself, and because to be devoid of it Methodists, among ourselves, would add inconsistency and *unrighteousness* to an obvious fault.

And yet, sir, we are not without Methodist feeling in this movement. We are not indifferent to Methodist history, not unappreciative of the present power and glory of our church, and not unconcerned for its future achievements.

That banner which, at the head of a little company of believers, John Wesley in sublime faith uplifted in the name of the Lord, has become venerable with historical associations and resplendent with world-renowned conquests.

It is now the honored standard of a vast army of Methodists, numbering millions, containing representations of every nation and people and tongue under heaven.

What Methodism has already accomplished in these States is now known and read of all men. What it shall accomplish in future depends upon our fidelity to the spirituality that gave it birth, the courageous zeal that conquered for it a high place of honor among the churches, and a proper comprehension of those conditions which will most wisely fit it for prolonging its own peculiar mission among men. And, Sir, I say it with emphasis: in my humble judgment, not the least among the forces now shaping the future of American Methodism is the issue of the fraternal movement in which we are concerned at this hour.

Brethren, what an opportunity is ours! Well for us if we can discern the signs of the times to know the things which make for our peace!

Our glorious land that blooms between the seas is a magnificent field for Methodist work. I pray God we may have wisdom to cultivate it in the spirit of peace and Christian fellowship. (Applause.) Shall we show ourselves worthy of such an inheritance?

From the northern border of it, where God's perpetual bow of peace glorifies Niagara's cliffs, to the sea-girt southern line where God's gifts make earth almost an Eden of fragrance and beauty; and from the rock-bound Atlantic, where the Eastern song of the sea begins its morning music, away to the far-off Pacific, where the Western waters murmur their evening benediction to our land as the tide goes out beneath the setting sun—everywhere we feel the inspirations of our country, and devoutly pray: "God bless our native land!" (Great applause.) God give it 'the glory of Lebanon, and the excellency of Carmel and Sharon;' and may all the inhabitants thereof see the glory of the Lord and the excellency of our God!"

Ah! brethren, in our fraternal fellowship I pray God we may uplift the banner of Methodism to a still higher summit of honor in this land, and make it everywhere the welcome signal of a zeal for Jesus worthy of our heroic ancestry, and worthy of that posterity who shall receive it as something sacred from our hands if we shall transmit it to them uncorrupted in principle and in doctrines, pure in faith, humble in spirit, powerful in method, and having for its highest distinction God's abiding seals to its gospel preaching.

And now, sir, again I ask: What is Christian fraternity? and on what grounds do we establish it? I answer explicitly:

Christian fraternity is the reciprocal recognition of Christ in each other. Fraternal *relations* are the relations we sustain to each other through Christ.

Where no such relations to Christ exist there can be no fraternity. Where such relations do exist we are bound to recognize them; and when we recognize them we are under solemn Christian obligations to maintain them and provide for them.

It is not a matter of discretion whether Christians shall live in proper fraternal relations to each other. If these two churches fail to establish and maintain this relation, the sin of it must lie at the door of one of these churches.

There is but one principle of communion in Christianity. St. John has stated it clearly and beautifully: "Our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ. If we walk in the light as he is in the light, *we have fellowship one with another*, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin." This is the spirit and doctrine of true Christian communion.

The manner in which this spirit should manifest itself is also explicitly taught in the Scripture: "With all lowliness and meekness, forbearing one another in love, endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

The head of this communion of saints is Christ, "from whom the whole body, fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part, maketh increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love."

Said the divine Master: "A new commandment I give unto you, *that ye love one another.*" As he said this to his disciples, perhaps naturally they turned their eyes to look upon each other; but, if so, he quickly recalled their attention to gaze on him. For he well knew that if their love for each other should depend on what of excellency they could discover in each other if it had to be attracted and maintained by the grace that was in them—then reciprocal affection would lack the depth and strength he wished to give it. Accordingly, he instantly supplies the moral element of power in such fraternal love would need by adding: "Love each other *as I have loved you!*" Applause.) Could a commandment be more touchingly and powerfully sanctioned? "As *I have loved you!*" With these words he emphasizes his command with the whole of his sublime life and sacrificial death! He pours into it his tears, his sorrows, his agony, his blood—the whole matchless eloquence of his own redeeming love!

Oh by what divine influence would our Master cement Christian hearts indissolubly together? Let us answer him: The love of Christ constraineth us! This sentiment, which the fathers of Methodism, in all their heroic zeal, illustrated in the noblest manner—the sentiment that inspiration inscribed in pentecostal fire upon the hearts of the apostles, the sentiment sacred in all the history of the church. To-day let us, in true Christian fellowship, write upon our banner and proclaim as our sentiment: *The love of Christ constraineth us!*

With this inspiration in our hearts, and with this cry upon our lips, we tear down all hostile barriers. We trample under foot every obstacle to brotherly kindness. We consign bitterness and strife to oblivion. We crush the serpent of discord with our heel, and unite anew all the vast army of American Methodists in the celestial shout: "Glory to God in the highest! on earth peace, good will to men!" (Applause.)

The Master has ordained that this brotherly love shall be the *great power of Christian testimony:*

"By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples: *if ye have love one to another.*"

Our Christian power is wholly dependent upon our relation to Christ. It is not us that men feel, but Christ in us.

To show that we are Christ's is to acquire a title to human respect and an influence with the human conscience. And to love each other as brethren is to illustrate a spirit so unworldly and unselfish that all men take cognizance of us that we have been with Jesus.

This love has always been the most powerful, because the most practical and obvious testimony which Christianity has given the world of its real, abiding, living connection with the divine Jesus. It is recognized at once as the spirit and power of Jesus in his disciples.

It was this love that astonished mankind in the early ages of the Christian church, and confounded the foes of Christianity by a new weapon which they knew not how to resist.

Political and military resources were unable to cope with it. Kings were as impotent to crush it as Pharaoh was to arrest the power of God in Moses. Thrones fell before it. Swords and spear-points melted at its touch of divine fire. It was so far above the level of ordinary conception that history tells us the pagans attributed it "to some secret spell or charm that had the power of inspiring violent and irresistible attachment." "Their teachers," exclaimed the heathen, "have acquired the wonderful art of persuading these Christians that they are all brethren." Alas! that this wonderful art should have been lost by Christian teachers. This sacrificial love, the most beautiful of all Christian graces, born in the bosom of the Father's glory, God's unchangeable gift to man, the music of the beatitudes, the sublimity of the cross, the power of forgiveness, the invincible Spirit of the gospel—this holy love is the very life-fire of Christianity. Woe to the man who would quench it! He is worse than a hypocrite—he is a murderer. For it is written: "*Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer;* and ye know that no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him."

No matter whether priestly vestments adorn his hypocrisy, or ministerial ordination gives a deceitful sanctity to his name—"whosoever he be," whether bishop, elder, deacon or layman—he is an apostate, a traitor to his cause and his Master, and by the authority of almighty God he is pronounced a *murderer!*

Mr. President, perhaps I have already said enough for your patience; but indulge me for a moment longer and I will be silent.

In this age of natural science, abounding in highways of intercommunication, and facilities for rapid interchange of thought, when words are electric sparks, and a speaker's audience is the civilized world, it seems to be we are living in the Lord's great day of preparation.

Men who mean only to serve themselves, or to serve science, or to serve some industrial interest, have unwittingly served the kingdom of Christ. "Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

The currents and counter-currents of human civilization are rapidly mingling into one mighty river, deepening and broadening as it rolls its accumulating contributions of immortality tributaries; under the direction of redeeming grace, to that peaceful millennial sea whose waves of light are shining in the prophetic visions of the Bible.

In such an age shall Christian churches not comprehend the great day of God's opportunity? Shall they be discordant with each other? God forbid! Nay, rather let them bring their several divisions closer together and move forward as the Lord's host, with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads.

If fraternity is anything, it is at least an end of strife—it is peace; it is a delightful silence after a long battle; it is the calm after the noise of the waters; and the summit of the elements when the Master has said: "Peace, be still!" It is an end of the calamitous spectacle of Christian antagonisms which only last men applaud. It is exchanging discord for harmony, and broken and jarring strings for harps sweetly tuned and full of sacred music. Ah! brethren, in that eternity to which we are all rapidly advancing, when earthly enmities and all the fiery passions that consume human peace shall have sunk into ashes, and petty strifes of time shall seem but miserable follies of which we are ashamed, how many men will then wish their bitter words had been unsaid!

We shall know better there. Contention will be never. When all the triumphant legions of God's mighty host shall celebrate redemption's eternal peace; when all sectarian distinction shall be forever obliterated, and all discordant tongues shall be translated into the sweet language of Heaven; when we see no longer through a glass darkly, but face to face—no longer shall I am of Paul, or I am of Cephas, I am of the North or I am of the South, but only I am of Christ; and in that clearer knowledge of sublime worship

> "We'll join the everlasting song
> And crown him Lord of all."

Applause.

If any reward shall be brighter, or any joy deeper than another, I think it will belong to those poor and outcast ones whom Methodist preachers have toiled to bring to Jesus. When England's colliers, New England's sons of toil, and the red men of the West, and the Africans of the South shall join that mighty song, every division of Methodism will represent its noblest earthly work in that song of praise. Applause.

If divine grace would touch my lips with hallowed fire to speak but a single word to all the hosts of American Methodism, I have asked myself the question, Could I desire that word to be something new, strange and more heavenly than any inspired utterance ever heard before? Through the ages God has sent angels, prophets and apostles to bear his messages to men, and has even spoken also by the mouth of his Son; but no angel, nor prophet, nor apostle, no, not even Jesus Christ himself, could teach me to utter any word whose height and depth and sweetness of meaning can surpass that word I proclaim as the gospel of fraternity: CHRISTIAN CHARITY!

Other words there are that are full of meaning, full of music, full of power; but in this word is condensed the divinest life ever lived upon earth; and when this word became flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld its glory, it was the glory of the only begotten of the Father—full of grace and truth! Other gifts of God to men are munificent, but this gift is unspeakable! Other virtues are illustrious in the armor of light. Faith is its shield; Hope is its helmet. Why is Charity not named among them? Because the celestial material of which the whole armor is made is charity, and because charity is not for *now* only, but also for peace; not for time only, but also for eternity; and when the Christian armor shall have served its purpose of warfare upon earth, and be refined into raiment fit for the palace and presence of the King in his beauty, its transfigured glory shall exceed all material splendor, and "it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but when he shall appear, we shall be like *him*," and our eternal completeness in Christ shall be this: that we are made "*perfect in love!*"

The speaker took his seat amid great and prolonged applause.

The chair then said: "We will now have the pleasure of receiving the address of Dr. Garland."

Mr. Garland, as he came forward, was received with hearty applause, and proceeded to address the Conference as follows:

ADDRESS OF L. C. GARLAND, LL. D.

Mr. President and Beloved Fathers and Brethren of the Conference: I am very deeply sensible of the honor placed upon me by the Church South in associating me among its fraternal delegation to this Conference, but I am painfully conscious of inability on my part to reflect back upon them any portion of the honor which they have put upon me. My lips have never been the seat of eloquence; my speech is cumbersome and lame, and I would be discouraged in addressing myself to my task if it were not for that kind and cordial reception which I have received at your hands since my presence at the seat of the Conference. For this kind reception you have my gratitude, and for it I give you the thanks of the entire Southern Church. (Applause.) And this courtesy on your part encourages me to hope that in the few remarks I propose to make upon this occasion, if I speak any word which you would prefer not to have spoken, you will think kindly of one who feels, as he stands here, that he must discharge his duty as unto God, and not as unto man.

Following, as I do, the clerical brethren associated with me in bearing to you fraternal greetings from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, there is no occasion for any saying much; and indeed so exhaustive have been their remarks that there is but little left me to say. But coming, as I do, from the laity of the church, I may be supposed to sympathize with them in some respects, more closely than it is possible for the clergy to do. It may, therefore, not be uninteresting to you to receive from me a statement of the sentiments and feelings that prevail generally in the South in regard to the subject of our mission. The regret that an occasion should ever have arisen for the division of the Methodist Church was, at the time, and still is, profound and universal. Applause.

This regret, however, did not extend beyond the occasion; because the occasion, as it presented itself to our apprehension, was of such a nature as to render division not only necessary, but desirable. In the Conference of 1844 the Northern and Southern delegates found themselves surrounded by a complication of difficulties out of which they saw no way of escape but by separation. They came to this conclusion reluctantly, and were forced by necessity into the positions which they respectively assumed. Neither party could have receded from its position without infidelity to the section it represented. Methodism would have been seriously damaged, if not fatally destroyed, in the one section or the other, had any other policy been adopted.

It is impossible for any unprejudiced and candid mind to study the proceedings of that Conference without a conviction that what was done by either party was done with a view to preserve the church and to promote its best interests. Those holy men who figured in those transactions maintained consciences void of offense to both God and man; and when they parted from each other in mutual respect and with regretful tears they carried with them the hope that, out of seeming evil great good might ultimately come. And that the course they pursued did advance the interests of the church in both sections cannot be doubted. Each portion threw off its clogs and impediments to progress; each brought itself more fully into sympathy with the popular mind; and the aggregate membership of the two churches is to-day larger than it would have been if division had not taken place. The Northern people failed around you, in consequence of the division, as they had never done before, and so the Southern people did around us. By this increase of local sympathy you have been greatly enlarged, and so have we.

In this view of the matter I assure you that the enlightened portion of the Church South have always been disposed to think kindly of their brethren at the North, so far as the division itself is concerned. They never saw in the division a ground for hostile feeling. They never dreamed that an unpleasant antagonism would spring up between the two sections in consequence of it. On the contrary, as division had removed all the elements of strife and discord either party to homogeneity, they expected that the two sections of the church would move on, each in the accomplishment of its own mission, in its own way, not only without jostling and jarring with each other, but even with a warmer Christian sympathy than had previously existed between them for several years.

If, therefore, an estrangement has taken place, it must have arisen out of events that transpired subsequently to the division.

That difficulties in the way of a cordial fraternity have existed, and still do exist, cannot be denied. The circumstances that surround us to-day are but too conclusive an evidence of the fact.

Of these difficulties themselves, and of the modes in which they may be removed, it does not become me to speak. But this I can say: We of the South are anxious that they should be removed; of which disposition we have given satisfactory proof by the appointment of a commission, to meet a similar one on your part, if it shall be your pleasure to organize it, invested with the full powers to inquire into the grounds of all complaints, the nature of all grievances, real or imaginary, and to ascertain the terms on which there may be a full restoration of a real and heartfelt fraternity. (Applause.)

And I will say, further, that it will bring a reproach upon both you and us, as *Christians*, as *Methodists* and as *patriots*, if a satisfactory solution of all difficulties shall not be reached. Applause.

To us as *Christians*, because we will show ourselves destitute of the spirit of Christianity. This spirit is one of meekness, forbearance, forgiveness, peace and love. Where this spirit exists estrangement cannot be prolonged; and when it is wanting in those professing it, irreparable injury is inflicted upon the cause of Christ. If inconsistency of conduct in an individual professing Christianity is a stone of stumbling and a rock of offense to all about him, how much more so is it in Christian bodies, which are supposed to be less under the influence of the evil tempers and passions which lead individuals astray, and more under the control of the principles of wisdom and justice and truth.

To us as *Methodists*, because it will be a repudiation of the ties that should bind us together. We are substantially one in doctrine, in polity and usages. We have a common origin; and down to the General Conference of 1811, the last held by the united churches, we had a common history, and a common inheritance in the great mines that have adorned the church.

And what would our illustrious founder, whose last letter to Mr. Asbury contained a charge to maintain the unity of Methodism throughout the world (applause), think of us, were he alive, if we do not compose our strifes, and dwell peacefully together in the bonds of Christian sympathy and love?

And as *patriots*, how vast is the responsibility resting upon us to restore, as far as power lies in us, a kind political feeling between the two sections of the country, so lately arrayed against each other in the struggles of an internecine war! It is useless to *preach* unless we *practice*. And what influence can we exert in that direction if we fail to restore friendly relations between ourselves? If the two churches could bring about the *utterly cordial*, it would accomplish more toward the restoration of good feeling between the two sections, North and South, than a score of Centennial Expositions.

Politics appear to me to be a centrifugal force, tending continually to engender sectional strife, and to the rending asunder the bonds of civil society; and where shall we find a force to antagonize it—a centripetal force, to draw together and cement in one the dismantled parts, if not in the grand unity of a common Christian faith? Applause.

We do therefore sincerely desire the restoration of good feeling between the two churches, upon a basis derogatory to the honor of neither. Applause. If I know my own people, they do and expect, much less do they demand, of you any sacrifice of right, of duty or of honor. "Hear, hear!" and applause.) In adjusting the difficulties between us; and we will not believe that you will demand any such sacrifice of us. Applause.

In this matter may we both be guided by that wisdom which is from above; and not only in this, but matters that may come before you as a Conference, may your deliberations be overruled for the good of the church and the glory of its divine Head. Applause.

D. A. Wheeler presented the following resolution, which was read by the secretary and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we welcome among us the distinguished representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Rev. James A. Duncan, D. D., and L. C. Garland, LL. D., greatly regretting, at the same time, that their associate, the venerable Lovick Pierce, D. D., could not be present, who, for his eminent character and services, it would have specially delighted us to receive; and we heartily recognize their coming as the harbinger of a more intimate union between the two chief branches of Methodism. We have listened with great satisfaction to their words of love in response to the fraternal greetings extended to them by our General Conference at its last session, and we will give early and most considerate attention to their communications.

John W. Ray suggested that the Conference unite in singing one verse of the hymn:

> "Blest be the tie that binds
> Our hearts in Christian love."

The Conference arose and complied with the suggestion most heartily.

C. B. Fisk moved that a committee of seven be appointed, to whom shall be referred the question of the appointment of a commission corresponding to the commission provided for by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The motion prevailed. *Daily Christian Advocate.*

Mr. A. V. Stout, president of the Shoe and Leather National Bank, New York city, has generously come to the rescue of the embarrassed Drew Seminary, of Madison, N. J., and endowed its president's chair with $40,000. He gives a like sum to endow the chair of President Foss, of Wesleyan University, Conn. He accompanies his gift with the statement that he owes all that he is to the Methodist Church, and is glad to thus recognize his debt of gratitude.

Frogs were the original greenbacks, and since they first drew breath they have been inflationists.

Some prayers have a longer voyage than others, but they come with a richer lading at last.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Address on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. Linus Parker 112 Camp street New Orleans

Agents—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Knowing that Which Passeth Knowledge.

Among the blessings which Paul prayed for in that truly wonderful prayer for the Ephesians was this: "And to know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fullness of God." The love of Christ is something beyond comprehension when we reflect that it is the love of a divine as well as of a human nature. It partakes of the infinite, and consequently goes beyond all that men or angels can know or experience. Christ's love to us is such as only a divine nature can feel and exhibit. The object of this love—that it is for sinners—lifts it above our ordinary conceptions of benevolence. Love was before redemption, and all the provisions of mercy flow from it, as the stream gushes from the fountain. The Son of Man came to seek and to save that which is lost, and "while we were yet sinners Christ died for us." It was compassion for a world of sinners, for the vilest and worst. It is love for his enemies, for those who revile, reject and crucify him.

The manifestation of the Savior's love transcends all our thought. Though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor. He took on him the form of a servant, and was found in fashion as a man. Let us dwell upon the moral suffering, the mental agony, as these occasionally come to the surface in the temptation, in Gethsemane, and on the cross. Travail of soul is the most prominent feature of our Lord's sufferings. None but God can know what that travail was. The shame, pain and humiliation of the cross were conjoined with this burden of sorrow that broke the heart of Christ when he poured out his soul unto death.

The love of Christ has a continuous and present manifestation in his glorified state in heaven. There he still pursues his work of mercy. The barren tree is spared for his sake, the Spirit continues his strivings because of his intercessions, and through his ministrations as their Priest and King weak and infirm believers receive the timely grace and the needed strength. Love in the glorified Christ, when we consider the wickedness of sinners and the culpable negligence of believers, is not less striking than that which he exhibited in his earthly sufferings. And when we reflect that the end of Christ's love is to save, to deliver us from degradation and misery, and to invest us with immortal dignity and glory, we can, at least partially, comprehend the declaration that this love passeth knowledge. It is love superhuman, more than angelic, above anything that falls within the range of our observation. It is a love that stands alone in the universe, so much higher in its expression, and so much deeper in its tenderness, that all other love is cold and heartless in comparison.

And yet it is this that passeth knowledge that we are to know. In science and in all knowledge there is something analogous. The astronomer with his most powerful reflector, and with all his mathematical aids, barely touches the frontiers of the heavens. What he knows is all of that which stretches indefinitely beyond his explorations. Scientists have ever been moving, as they hope, toward the solution of what is simple matter, and what is the nature and cause of life. Their knowledge is of that which passeth knowledge. The mountain top is above the clouds, and there is no path to its summit, while we stand at its base and explore the foundations of the towering pile. We bathe in the wavelets that come rippling and singing to the shore, while the ocean is unmeasured. We know that which passeth knowledge. The love of Christ is known by experience. Through faith it is grasped in part; it is realized in the purified heart, it is felt in the regenerating power of the Holy Spirit.

It is something progressive. The advance in the christian life is in this direction. It is the love of Christ ever unfolding, ever growing upon the soul. As this love becomes more absorbing, we rise higher in the life of faith. It is the gauge and mark by which our spiritual growth is measured. To know Christ's love is the maturity of christian attainment. It is holiness in its truest condition—that state in which fear is cast out, in which we walk in the light and have perfect fellowship, and wherein we confidently testify that "the blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, cleanseth us from all sin." A definite blessing for believing souls it was, and yet one that embraced that which in itself eternity alone can measure. It is the first and the last, it is the germ and the stalk, the bud and the bloom, the flower and the fruit. It is a horizon of light that arches over us, and yet lifts and expands as we proceed. It is the goal that we have reached, and that toward which we are ever pressing. A blessing for the tyro in grace, and for him whose clusters are ready for the vintage. All the sublime and wonderful things that an apostle's faith could enumerate are compressed into the single petition: "To know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge."

But there is an end beyond the knowing: "that ye might be filled with all the fullness of God." The knowledge of Christ's love is the condition of this fullness. The infinite comes into the finite through this channel. The fullness of God comes into the soul through the knowledge of Christ's love. It is the fullness of the Spirit, the abounding graces in all their perfection and symmetry, and a divine communion which knows no withdrawal of comfort. It is the knowledge of Christ's love that gives us all in all. Every grace gathers around it, every gem brightens in its rays. He who knows the love of Christ is filled with God. He has perfect peace and supreme blessedness.

Letters to a Young Preacher.

My Dear Nephew: In this my last letter on these special topics, I wish to warn you against the habit of complaining at your appointments. Considering the large number of our preachers, their various social, domestic and financial interests, and how these interests are affected by the changes annually made, there is really a very small amount of complaining so small, indeed, as to be the source of the unfeigned admiration of all outsiders, and of constant rejoicing among ourselves. Now and then, however, you will meet a genuine grumbler.

Usually he receives his appointment in a sulky mood, and rarely speaks much about it on the way from Conference. Occasionally, though, he breaks over, and cries and *boohoos* like a twelve-year-old boy with the toothache. Then nothing can please him. All the year, as opportunity offers, he is *going on* about the Bishops' partialities and the presiding elders' prejudices, and telling how old men of ability are overlooked and neglected, and "starved to death on the outside rows," and young men of zeal and talents are kept hid out in obscure places. His favorite theme is that the Conference is governed by a clique, which always manœuvers so as to have themselves put on the most important boards and committees, and sent to the most prominent and best-paying stations. His memory, very tenacious of some facts or parts of facts, and very forgetful of others, travels through the long-forgotten doings of bygone years, and, with much appearance of correctness, shows how and why some things came about, and others did not. "Sending for persons and papers," he gives you strange and startling views of motives and character, and presents the history of the past few years in an aspect never dreamed of before by yourself or anybody else. And if you will hear him all through you cannot help feeling that you are in the presence of one who honestly believes himself to be the victim of an intended conspiracy against his success, and to be now enduring the agonies of a martyrdom as real as any believer ever suffered. He generally winds up his diatribe with the emphatic declaration that though *he is in heart a true Methodist, yet human nature can't stand everything.*

Now you must not suppose that all grumbling goes to this extent, and settles down into this permanent state of chronic biliousness. When it does, I think it comes *sometimes in part* from a poor skin or bad liver; but I am fully persuaded it *generally* grows out of that old rootsin of the clergy, which makes one "think of himself more highly than he ought to think." It is consequently to be guarded against, not as a physical but as a moral evil—and one very destructive in its nature. Its indulgence will hatch a brood of evils—suspiciousness, evil speaking, bad tempers—any one of which will sooner or later ruin you. But the principal reason why it should be allowed *no place at all* is this: It will *break your religious and ministerial integrity.* By your *integrity* I mean a settled and sustained purpose to fulfill the distinct terms of the original covenant you made with the Lord Jesus when you accepted from him a commission to preach the gospel, and the distinct terms of the promise you made at the altars of the church when you were admitted into the fellowship of the Conference. You remember when you consented to preach, like Moses at Horeb, you were talking with God, in a lonely spot, "at the back side of the desert"—on "holy ground." Oh! what an awful struggle! What a sacred hour! You there and then gave up the world, with its flocks and herds, lands and houses. All your old dreams of wealth and fame vanished in the air, and you accepted privation, peril, toil and *dying* as the conditions of your future earthly life, looking for your reward not here, but hereafter. Yes, when you accepted the commission you gave all, even *life itself*, up to your Master; for the great Captain would not have enrolled you or any other man on any other condition. You ought frequently to recall the feelings and motives and purposes of that hour, and keep them distinctly in your mind; for it is *that* covenant which binds you, and the stipulations your soul then made and accepted can never be changed. Your church vows were not intended to substitute or modify them. Your church agreement is only subsidiary to this original contract with Christ, the church proposing only to furnish you with opportunities and occasions of executing the original covenant, and of doing so to the best advantage. So many things come in to obscure the specific conditions upon which we consented to preach that it is one of the most difficult of all things to keep a clear and vivid consciousness of them, and we ought to be devoutly thankful to Providence for *any* occurrence that will bring them up fresh, and keep them clearly before the soul.

Now I wish to say that our church is pre-eminently calculated to do this very thing; and in this respect there is no other that approaches her. The one fact of the superior preaching power of Methodist pulpits is enough to prove this, for it shows that the church is articulated about the great idea of preaching, and that its practical operations are in perfect harmony with this idea.

Now let me ask: Suppose the church sends you to Hardscrabble circuit, where the work is very heavy and the pay very small—has it violated its contract with you? Or has it forced you to violate your contract with Christ? Suppose it sends you into regions of pestilence, where your life is exposed—does it thereby transcend its authority? Did you not promise to go anywhere? And did you not agree to face death when you were at Horeb with God? Have you any right to complain either against Christ or his church so long as your work is within the limits of the contract? I submit it to your common sense and honesty to answer these questions, and feel sure that you can give only one answer. You never knew a soldier who shrank from the work or danger of any post assigned him to use to the highest knowledge of the art of war, or adorn his name with any glorious achievement. Nor have you ever known a soldier of the cross who shrank from any work of hardship and peril to rise to the full measure of a man in Christ. Great generals and great preachers all are men who have suffered hunger and endured hardship, and done hard work, and stood in the very jaws of death and never grumbled. Instead of whining and complaining and skulking, they have gone on in duty's path, maintained their integrity by keeping their vows, and the country and the church honors them, living and dead.

Now, my dear nephew, having gone over some of the temptations to which you are most exposed, and warned you against them as faithfully as time and space would permit, I will close with this one bit of advice: Study Paul's letters to Timothy and Titus. These letters are the best "preachers' manual" I have ever seen; and "may the Lord Jesus Christ be with thy spirit!"

Yours, etc., Uncle John.

Pay as You Go.

Bishop Marvin's warning against going in debt has been extensively published. A great many thinking people are beginning to believe that debt is the root of our financial and business troubles, and of many of our moral difficulties. Irenæus, in the New York *Observer*, writes an extended article on the subject of paying debts, from which we make the following extract:

Mr. Stewart, fifty years ago, had a little money; he bought a lot of dry goods with it, sold them at a profit; bought more, paid for them, sold them at a profit; and so on till he had fifty millions of dollars and died. That is his biography. It is not great, I grant. But it proves that patience, prudence, perseverance, paying as you go, may be just as profitable as the most rapid, hazardous, enterprising credit system can be. The most successful merchant in the world bought for cash.

In the year 1857, when commercial houses were falling in the panic as if an earthquake shook the city, I heard that a business firm of large capital had failed. I rushed to their counting-room and asked what it meant. "I hear you have suspended payment?"

"Certainly, we owe nothing; why should we pay anything?"

And sure enough, their immense establishment, employing hundreds of men, had been carried on for years without giving a note to anybody. And when business became so dull that it was better to suspend *doing* than to go on, they lay still six months, and continue to pay wages to all their men, who could not get employment elsewhere. They bought for cash, and now they use their millions for the good of their fellowmen.

A flourishing concern, doing a large business, took in a new partner who found the plan of buying on six months was the rule of the house. He prevailed on his partners to alter the practice, and gradually to work in a better. In two or three years' time everything was paid for when bought; the firm never gives its note to anybody for anything, and stands A No. 1 on all the mercantile agencies' lists.

Let me not be misrepresented as saying that it is wrong to incur debt. I only say that success in business does not make it necessary. *Slow and sure* is a very unfashionable motto, and quite antiquated, but it is good nevertheless. And as it is *right* to pay as you go, so it is right to insist that every customer shall pay you *when he promised to pay.* If that rule is in harmony with the will of God, on which the law of love is founded, then the law of love does not require me to release my debtor from his promise to pay. I do unto him as I would wish to be done by in the same circumstances. This application of the law would work a healthful revolution in the business world. It is in the line of the greatest commercial prosperity that pecuniary obligations should be held sacred as personal honor. There was a time in London and Frankfort and New York, when to let a note go unpaid at the hour it was due was a stain that no water could wash out. But *now* it is not so there or there. It is not considered dishonorable even for a church to *wipe out a debt* by selling its property for what it will bring. For a church, or a railroad company, or any association or individual to do so, is *a sin and a shame.*

Misfortunes may overtake the best of men, and make it impossible for them to pay their debts. Of them I am not speaking, but only of those who, being able, are yet unwilling to be honest.

If the merchants of New York would set their faces against debt, and practice upon the principle of paying as they go, if all donations for building churches and colleges were made on the condition that no debt is to remain when the building is completed—if this principle were made active and universal by the firm adherence to it of men who are in trade, and men who give of their wealth to works of Christian benevolence, there would be an immediate revival of honesty that would be of more advantage to the business of this country than the discovery of a thousand gold mines richer than all of Peru or California.

He is a philanthropist who aids in maintaining sound, commercial integrity between man and man. And he does not feel the first element of Christian character who wants his debts discharged in any other way than by paying them. To shirk them, to wriggle out of them, to compromise them, is not to get rid of the obligation to pay them. It is God who says: "Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thy hand to do it." The law of love requires you to pay your debt when you have the ability, and no bankrupt law that human wisdom or folly ever devised can release you from the law of God.

Rev. James E. Bradley, writing from Harrisburg, Ore., April 20, informs us that Rev. Dr. Skipworth has lately been quite low with an attack of bilious pneumonia, but was improving at last accounts. Bro. Bradley also mentions the rain as continuing. It is only six and a half months since it began to rain, and still it rains. Our brethren from Louisiana, now in Oregon, are doing faithful work there, and their old comrades and friends will not forget them. We are always glad to hear from them. May God bless their and their families.

Toplady's "Rock of Ages" is the Centennial hymn, having been written in 1776.

On our second and third pages will be found the addresses of our fraternal messengers and the entire proceedings in connection with their reception. The addresses of the venerable Dr. Pierce and Drs. Duncan and Garland were such as we think will meet with the hearty approval of the Southern Church. Dr. Bennett, of the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, was present, and witnessed the proceedings, of which he writes as follows:

By eleven o'clock the seats were all filled on the lower floor and in the first gallery, while some looked down from the heights of the second gallery. A few minutes before the hour pages brought in four splendid bouquets of rare and rich flowers, which were placed on the tables of the president and of the secretaries. Bishop Peck, who had the chair for the day, vacated it, and it was occupied by the senior Bishop Janes. Dr. Foss, chairman of the Committee of Fraternal Delegations, came forward, and in a handsome speech introduced Dr. Duncan; he was followed by Dr. Newman, who in a most chaste and felicitous manner introduced Dr. Garland. Bishop Janes in a few appropriate words expressed his great regret that the venerable Dr. Pierce was not with them. He had started for Baltimore, but in his extreme feebleness was compelled to pause in his journey, and content himself with sending on his written sentiments, which were then read impressively by Dr. Woodruff secretary of the Conference. Dr. Duncan then came forward, and for an hour spoke in an eloquent and masterly style on the question of fraternity. He showed what true scriptural fraternity is, and was listened to with profound attention by the vast audience. I shall not attempt to give even the outlines of the address, as it will, of course, be printed in full. Dr. Garland followed, and spoke just twenty minutes; but every word seemed to weigh a pound, and every thought was as bright as a sunbeam; of course our readers will have the pleasure of reading this address. The impression on the Conference and the spectators was most pleasing, if one can judge by the frequent and hearty applause which greeted the speakers, and by the words of good feeling expressed after the close of the session. One brother from the North; a nephew of the great Bishop Soule, said to me that he had not wept as freely for many a day.

I have not been able, having arrived here only last evening, to exchange views with any of the members of the Conference, but the very kindest feelings seemed to fill the hearts of the brethren to-day, and all would doubtless rejoice to unite in some plan by which all the Methodist bodies of the world might be brought to labor in love and harmony for the salvation of men.

The *Methodist*, referring to the interesting occasion, says:

The reception of Drs. Duncan and Garland was strongly marked by Christian feeling, but lacked the melting intensity of the corresponding day at Louisville in 1871. The latter could not be repeated, and we are glad a repetition was not attempted. The temperate, restrained, frank and yet thoroughly cordial manner of the Southern messengers became men who wished to establish fraternity without prejudice to candid discussions and negotiations concerning outstanding differences. Dr. Duncan was eloquent, courteous in bearing, and evidently full of restrained emotion. His address contained passages of remarkable eloquence, and there was no indefiniteness or restraint in his thought. He was thoroughly fraternal. Dr. Garland admirably represented the Southern laymen. His words were plain, candid, clear, business-like; and there need be no surprise that such a speech commanded the profound respect of the General Conference.

A press dispatch announces the appointment of a commission to meet ours and to settle pending questions. The commissioners are: Rev. M. D. Crawford, Central New York; Rev. E. Q. Fuller, Georgia; Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., Baltimore; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, St. Louis; E. L. Fancher, New York.

The New York *Evening Post* has this just estimate of missionaries, and those who criticise them: "Here and there are little households—they do not deserve the dignified name of 'class' which exert a precious influence in favor of decency and morality and respectability; I mean, of course, the missionaries. When a man speaks ill of missionaries it is prudent, before accepting the dictum, to examine the critic's life to see if there be anything there which the missionary and his religion condemn. There may be men of perfect virtue, deep sympathy for man, and spotless morality, who find, as the fruit of candid study, that missions are a failure and missionaries impostors; I have not met such; but I have met a great many rakes, infidels, drunkards and blackguards who have a thorough contempt for missionaries and their work. Some classes of men have just as instinctive a dislike for missionaries as the devil for holy water."

Rev. Jesse W. Carroll, a superannuated member of the North Georgia Conference, died May 11. This is the sixth member of that Conference who has passed away since last December.

The new Roman Catholic cathedral in Baltimore will be consecrated this month. It has been in course of construction seventy years, but the ecclesiastical authorities refuse to consecrate it until it shall be free from debt.

During the last six years England has expended the vast sum of £783,857,061 for intoxicating drinks. This is £40,000,000 more than the national debt.

The Lay Evangelists in Nash...

Messrs. Moody and Whittle, ... holding a brief series of meetings ... Augusta, Ga., spent Thursday of ... week in Nashville, on their way ... the Northwest, where they have ... gagements for some time. The Y... Men's Christian Association of N... ville had made plans for work by ... lay evangelists quite beyond ... physical strength. They were ... however, as much as they could ... during their brief stay. At noon ... First Baptist church was filled ... people. Gospel songs were sung, ... prayers were offered by Drs. ... and Young and the Rev. T. A. H... and then followed discourses ... Messrs. Whittle and Moody—the ... mer's text being First Corinthians ... 11–20; and the latter's Psalms ... xxiii, xxiv. There was singing ... close, with a prayer by Mr. Wh... In the evening, at the First Pre... terian church, the spacious audi... room being well packed with old ... young, after singing, prayers ... offered by the Rev. F. R. Hill, ... M. B. DeWitt, and then Mr. Mo... discoursed on grace, quoting and ... menting on several passages of S... ture, and relating numerous ... dents. At the close there was a ... lection for the benefit of the Y... Men's Christian Association. M... persons were unable to hear ... Moody, as before their arrival ... church was filled to its utmost ca... ity. There was at the same hour ... immense audience at the First U... berland Presbyterian church. ... singing was excellent. Prayers ... offered by Drs. Kelley and Baird, ... by Mr. Whittle, who announced ... his text St. Luke vii, 36–50, on w... he discoursed with great earnest... After a brief season of silent ... sion for the unconverted, Mr. W... led in prayer. Then followed sing... by the congregation, and the ... diction by Dr. Baird. Messrs. M... and Whittle went from Nashv... St. Louis.—*Western Methodist.*

The recent letter of the Pope ... Alfonso, says the *Irish position*, ... testing against the toleration ... which has at last been passed, ... swered by Don Alfonso in a let... claring that Spain was Catholic, ... the Catholics need fear nothing ... the new constitution, and main... ing that the religious liberty ... was not inconsistent with the ... of the concordat of 1851. The ... has replied, thanking him for ... ter, but avoids discussion. The ... with which the Vatican will ... the inevitable is illustrated ... controversy with Austria over ... far concordat, not twenty years ... There were many wry faces and ... threats made at that time; but ... the concordat was abolished the ... can was content to make the best ... the situation. Unfortunately for ... fonso's declaration that the ... has nothing to fear from the ... tion clause is too true. It reads ... "The Roman Catholic ... the religion of, and shall ... elusively maintained by the ... that within the limits of ... morality freedom of *religious* ... shall be lawful, but no public ... festations other than those of ... church."

With the most liberal interpretation this concession is the ... possible, and in the hands of an ... hostile it could be easily ... preted so as to forbid all public ... ship whatever on the part of ... Catholics. Nothing could show ... conclusively the intolerance and ... otry of the Ultramontane element ... the absolute need of watching ... the wretched opposition to a ... sion so harmless as this. In the ... time American and German C... lics will continue to preach liberty ... conscience.

R. G. Porter, writing to the ... *Western Methodist*, says:

Columbus, Miss., has been ... with a gracious revival of re... The good work commenced so ... Conference last fall, and con... until it grew into protracted ... some three weeks ago. The ... sults of this meeting will not be ... known until revealed by the ... eternity. Nearly every member ... the church in Columbus expects ... the "*direct witness of the Holy Ghost.*" Many woke up in a ... place, and were astonished at ... richness and fullness of the ... offered in the gospel, on the ... tion of simple faith in Christ. ... whole church has taken a step ... ward. After a few days' ... with the church there, one who ... all spiritual could not help ... mind the words of the one hun... and thirty-third psalm. The ... the members are knit together ... bonds of love. The church is ... More than two score have been ... verted and added to the churches ... the city.

The *Daily Christian* ... says: "The number of missionaries ... under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the first ... January, 1876, are shown by the ... joined official summaries:

Foreign missionaries and assistants	
Foreign native preachers	
Missionaries' helpers	
Missionaries' helpers (not officiating)	
Domestic missionaries	
Total missionaries	

The foreign missionaries are ... ed into classes thus: American ... Methodist Episcopal missionaries ... foreign lands, 103; assistant ... sionaries, 559; missionaries of ... Woman's Foreign Missionary ... ciety, 28.

The value of Methodist Episcopal ... church property in foreign missions ... is estimated at $791,353. This ... mary includes only the value of ... churches, of which there are [illegible] ... of parsonages, of which there are ...

There is in the plan of episcopal ... visitations a serious and misleading ... error as to the *place* of the meeting ... of the Western Virginia Conference. ... But the list furnished us, as well as ... that published in the Nashville *Advocate*, Cutlettsburg is given, which ... it should be *Charleston*, W. Va. We ... presume it was an oversight of ... Bishop Wightman, or an error of the ... secretary. Will our exchanges please ... make a note of this, and correct their ... list accordingly?

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending May 20, 1876.

—E Irelu Alden $1, C G Andrews, N W Ayer & Son three letters, American News Company, E & T Anthony & Co, William T Ashford, Thomas Adams, American Sunday School Union, E A Ingraham $10.

—L Bielow & Main, John F C Black $1.50, James Baxter $12, James J Billingsley, J Bancroft (two letters, Boulton & Reese, Robert Babington, J M —— Mansfield, W R M Blocker, Barnes & Dawson, H Bradford $1.25, George W Bragg, —— Bagnell, D P Bradford, J W Bates $1.55, Gayle —— J W Burke & Co, J T Blaine.

—D Odell $5, S H Cox (for W H Morris) $15, —— Dalfogel, Mrs A G Carpenter 25 cents, T E —— r, Thomas S Campbell $2, J B —— sity $5, —— s A Carney $2, W B Crenshaw, S M Cherry, B Carson, R Crawford $2, Mrs Laura A Col- —— $2.

—W H Demilatek three letters $7, J W Dawson Charles T Dillingham two letters, Daniel Dent, Logan D Palmerton, Robert A. Davis $1.75, B —— pshield $2.

—T C Evans $10.50, A M Ezell, Z Elijah.

—H W Fobb $1.50, W H Ferris $50, Mrs Fred- —— & S, E N Freshman & Bros, Lewis R Feather- —— Mrs E A Fullilove $1.80.

—Harper & Bros, William T Hardenbrook, —— ck & Walden, Mrs S E Hardwicke $4, A C —— ley, D R Harris & Co $2, W S Harrison $2.35, —— lusk $1.25, H P Hubbard $7.40, N Hodger —— Hudson $2, Joshua L Harris, J D Harper W E Hallsman $11.50, R S Hurt $5, John T —— R S Isbell.

—Mrs F A Jennings $2, M C Jordan, Stephen —— son $1.60, A M Jones, Thomas James, B F —— R Kingsbury, Theodore E Kelly.

—James L Labdell $7.75, W H Lewis $2, Thomas —— ard $2 cents, F H Lockhart $1.80, Daniel —— B Legette, William Lazarone, Elias Long.

—Henry Metcalf, R B Mountain, W H Morris, —— & Co cents, J H McTerrin, W P Mosby Mobile Daily Mercury, T L Monn, J H —— Tom L Mellen $20 D J McKee, H H —— E W Martin, E P McCabe, C McDonald, —— & Carr, P H Moss, M S Martin, M C —— $2, L Myers $1.

—Adams Nelson Woodie, J W Newman $1, J —— Palmer $40, Joseph D Nesmith.

—Lafayette Orphan Asylum, J A O'Hara $2, —— $10, W H Owen ——.

—W H Pugh, Mrs De Pugers $2, P R Pitt- —— Pratt, C L Pinckney, B F Pearson $5, L —— $1, Thomas Price $2.50.

—A Robins, John Ruggles, A H Rayford —— four letters, R S Ricketts $2, William N —— George P Rowell & Co, T Richardson, —— A Zadkiel $2, Robertson Rowlwood.

—St Louis Advertising and Publishing Com- —— Two letters $50, Joseph Smith, M Stevens —— W Sandell $2, H B Singleton $10, W R —— T N Searcy Co two letters, M H Shar- —— 25 cents, J Rosenbaum $5, Joel Saunders —— H Schroeder, George Seefield, Pat Sullis- —— H Sellers $1, H A Skinner.

—Mrs Hattie L Talbot, A S Turner $50.

—University Publishing Company.

—S M Williamson & Co, W F Watts & Co, —— Wates, J White, D L Wright $2, Landon —— $2.50, Joseph F Wynne, J Weaver & Co, —— F Wade 20 cents, Wimberly & Rea $2.70, —— M Whipple $1.85 P Walker, Jul as Wilkinson —— P K Young, Henry Yandell $5.

—FIFTEEN CENTS AND SAVE $1,200.

—subscription [illegible] of the Advocate is [illegible] per annum, not $1.75, as for $1.85. A few —— orders deduct fifteen cents, [illegible] twenty-five cents, twenty-five cents for expense of remit- —— We wish to assure them they are taking a —— Advocate rates. We cannot afford to —— 8 cents for remittances, as we do when sent —— dollars or registered letters, and pay the —— ing. This dollar this should not be more than —— 8. While to us it will be fifteen cents by —— per cent, and quite a loss to every honest man —— to [illegible] Advocate. Hundreds —— [illegible] now receive, every day, calling this —— [illegible] having one year, calling this —— have paid only [illegible] and [illegible] —— [illegible] Twenty-five cents expenses for —— interest of this, and the trifling expense —— [illegible]. We hope they will send the full —— [illegible]. Many our agents permit what they —— [illegible] to [illegible] receiving commissions, we —— them to pay the expense.

—Cotton Ties.—Messrs. R. W —— [illegible] are generalizing us in the Ameri- —— Cotton, my [illegible] American. They have —— up in the market. The Beard & Bro- —— Brooks & Dorse are regarded —— known Arrow Tie. The great extent —— [illegible] are all well known, have —— engaged in this business since the war. —— [illegible] to their advertisement, and if —— any of our friends who may have occa- —— inform that they will do what they say.

—Equitable Mutual Insurance Co. We publish today the twenty-sev- —— statement of the above named com- —— The statement shows a prosperous condi- —— for the company. A dividend of —— per cent will be paid to assured on and after —— to those insuring with the company. This —— company, and must necessarily be sa- —— men in the belief of Hon. Thomas A. Wil- —— and H. W. Peabody, [illegible], with —— board of trustees.

—Millinery and Dressmaking. —— [illegible] to the advertisement of Mrs. H —— on this page. Mrs. Mogridge has been —— years engaged in this business and her —— as a careful and competent dressmaker is —— established. We can cheerfully recommend —— ladies' friends as one which will do a good —— of very reasonable prices. The latest —— and summer styles of ladies' dresses just —— [illegible].

—Messrs. Navra & Ofener deserve —— for their tasteful display of China, crockery —— ware at the Canal Depot, 128 Canal —— It never fails to attract the attention of —— interested these lasting. This is one of the —— places to buy, in this line, in the city. Prices —— right, and first-class goods can be ob- —— See their advertisement on this page.

—Coal. Messrs. B. D. Wood & Bro, Common street, have been long engaged —— business in this city, and are too well —— need an extended notice. We will sim- —— say that in all our dealings with them we have —— fair and liberal gentlemen. See their —— [illegible].

—Union Insurance Company. —— company has been established here since —— A good company, and well managed. —— [illegible] is prudent, wise. M. Cram —— secretary. Protection against loss by —— [illegible]. See the card on this page.

—Pamphlet Charles Morgan —— steamer, one of the finest on the river, leaves —— for the White River and intermediate —— That clever gentleman, Albert Stein, is —— will Harry W. Stein in the office. Capt. —— [illegible] is agent, at no traveler's street.

—Enterprise. Dr. R. Otto Moses has —— [illegible] among us, and will practice his profession —— [illegible]. The doctor is highly spoken of by —— who have been under his treatment. We —— [illegible] to his card in this issue.

St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad.

—Parties going to the Centennial by way of St. Louis will bear in mind that the above line will land them in Philadelphia several hours in advance of any other road, being perfectly free from dust, with double track, stone ballasted, and every precaution against danger that is practicable.

Col. John E. Simpson is the polite and obliging general manager, at St. Louis, to whose energy an [illegible] of the success of the road is due, and ranks second to none in the country as a railroad manager.

We have traveled over the road several times, and must say that it seems of the smoothest and best-regulated lines in the country.

Those who have not seen the great bridge at St. Louis will find that an inducement to go by way of the Mound City to Philadelphia and New York by the Vandalia road.

It is with pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the tenth annual statement of that well-managed and first-class insurance company—the Factors' and Traders'. We have watched its career with unusual interest, knowing it was carrying risks for several of our largest cotton factors, and, frequently meeting with heavy losses, testing the ability of its able officers, who were not found wanting, as this exhibit fully shows, for they have met all just demands promptly, and now add $31,600 to their reserve fund, which shows prudence, and also declare a dividend of twenty per cent., as well as ten per cent. interest on capital. May our friends, Col. Palfrey, the president, Maj. Walker, the secretary, and Moses Greenwood, Esq., the vice president, long live to manage this successful company!

Adolph Finck has lately opened a family grocery store, corner of Felicity road and Dryades street. This will be very convenient for many in that part of the city, and we bespeak for him their custom. For particulars see his advertisement.

Boots and Shoes.—Parties desiring to secure bargains before visiting the Centennial should read L. Glimbel's advertisement. His stock is large and prices moderate. We can recommend our readers to this house, feeling confident that they will be well treated.

Messrs. Levy Bros. advertise their large and select assortment of dry goods in to-day's paper.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, Fine Boots and Shoes, 8 Camp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best-selected stock in the South; and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit unrivalled.

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as moderate as can be found in any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
8 Camp street, under City Hotel
New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS,

SURVEYOR'S TRANSIT,

A SPLENDID INSTRUMENT, HEAD AS NEW.

LIST PRICE $200.

UNDER COST.

ROBERT M. HARP,
110 AND 112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

PIERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel.

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep no "job" lots, so advertised and stuck up to catch country customers. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal discount made to them.

At the Charleston races the finest thoroughbred in the country are to be seen, and the coal obtained for the races is a wonder to all who behold the ice, as it has only recently been discovered. Also to any one looking for pure Rock coal for family use, Lehigh is the best. It is also known to cook by.

During the Franco-Prussian War Lorillard Fenner & Bro was found sufficiently advertising to sustain the soldiers with solid food, and must be obtained. Sold by all druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS,
3 CARONDELET STREET 3
Near the First National Bank.

This Company, incorporated in 1873, insures against the risks of Sea, River and Fire, and settles promptly all losses of claims.

V. CHAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Victor Marignan,	H. Bailly,
L. D. Sarpy,	A. Chiarella,
B. Salomon,	J. Bay,
H. L. Grasse,	A. B. Brousseau,
	A. Bonneval.

Regular Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans Packet,

Leaves WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 5 P. M.

FOR CINCINNATI, Louisville Evansville, Henderson, Shawneetown, Cairo, Paducah and Clifton, Memphis and intermediate points. The Passenger Steamer

CHAS. MORGAN,

Albert Stein, Master Harry W. Stein, Clerk,

will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

C. G. WAYNE, 103 Graveir St.

CENTENNIAL BOOK OF BIOGRAPHY
of the great men of the
FIRST 100 YEARS OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.

The glory of America is her great men. Everybody wants to read their lives at this centennial season. AGENTS WANTED. Agents seeing Historic sells and see this book also. Everybody buys it. The great success of the year. Send for circular. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., and Chicago, Ill.

SULLIVAN & BULGER,
NO. 97 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS,
DEALERS IN
Gas Fitters' and Plumbers' Materials,

Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Bath Tubs, Burners, Iron, Lead and Tin Lined Pipes, Sheet Lead, Fittings of all descriptions, Brass, Steam Water and Gas Cocks, Valves, Pipes, etc. Thirty per cent. discount on Iron Pipe; all other goods in proportion.

ROSES 700 SUPERB VARIETIES ROSES! Half a Million Greenhouse Plants! Mailing Plants a Specialty. Illustrated Catalogue Free. E. Y. TEAS & CO. Richmond Ind. cow

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Crescent Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 20, 1876.

The Trustees, in conformity to the amended charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the thirtieth of April, 1876:

Fire premiums	$231,006 26	
Marine premiums	37,185 97	
River premiums	114,811 26	$383,003 49
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		284,357 38
Losses paid and estimated, including all known and unpaid:		
On fire	$56,980 10	
Marine	15,068 58	
On river	71,471 90	$147,520 58
Taxes, expenses, rebate on fire of participation, less Interest, discount, etc.		83,728 71—231,116 60
Leaving, after paying for per cent. in cash, interest on capital stock, profits		$52,248 79

The Company have the following assets:

Bills receivable	$53,728 78	
Loans on bond and mortgage	56,413 34	$110,772 11
Loans on pledge at call	$150 711 37	
Cash	37,388 04	188,099 41
Real estate		127,631 12
City bonds, bank and other stocks		126,191 00
Premium's in course of collection, 1876		22,684 77
Total assets		$585,088 71

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. COLLEN, Secretary.

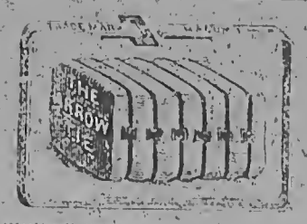
Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of May, 1876.

WM. H. HOLMES,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved that, after paying the annual interest of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. be paid in cash on and after the twelfth day of June next, to those parties subscribing with the Company who shall have received the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thos. A. Adams,	Edward Pilsbury,
Sam'l B. Newman,	John E. King,
Sam'l H. Kennedy,	Frank Dumontier,
Jedia Pugh,	J. G. Harris,
Alem Thomas, jr.,	Andrew Stewart,
Henry Abrahams,	Joseph Stone,
C. Nestrong,	George Martin,
Victor Meyer,	Alfred Moulton,
Joseph Bowling,	L. Jones,
Edward L. Gay,	Edward Nalle,
John M. Sand, jr.,	George W. Scripps,
Simon Hernsheim,	A. Levy,
Simon Forchheimer,	Hugh Bontanel,
Joseph B. Walt,	Wm. H. Matthews,
R. B. Post,	John V. Moore,
	Paul E. Moulinier.



OFFICE OF THE
American Cotton Tie Co.,
LIMITED,
17 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS.

DEALERS IN

IRON COTTON TIES,

Planters and Country Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regular established Agents, to supply the trade to any quantity with the following celebrated ties:

THE ARROW AND SIDE SLIP.
BEAVER DANGEROUS LOCK TIE.
BRANCH BROOKES & CO'S LOCK TIE.

We also beg to call your particular attention to the interest of Messrs. Beard & Bro. and Brooks & Dorse, who are now engaged to and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO., LIMITED, the following are the N. Orleans Agents:

Soniat & Fell,	Cogdell & Bell,
Beard & Boyd,	Archer & Bardgd.
William Brook,	D. L. Rankin & Co.

For the American Cotton Tie Co. Limited

R. W. WAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.

CHINA PALACE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Crockery, China, Glassware

PLATED WARE, CUTLERY

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

IN THE SOUTHWEST

Look at our prices and mail for our clubs:

Real French China DINNER SETS, complete, 130 pieces, for	$30 00
TEA SETS of the same quality, 44 pieces	6 50
Gold Band and Decorated TEA SETS	7 50
Kaolin Stone China or Ironstone DINNER SETS, complete, 132 pieces, for	11 50
TEA SETS of the same quality, 44 pieces	3 75
Stone China CHAMBER SETS only	5 50

Flint Glass TUMBLERS at 75 cents per dozen. The Best SILVER PLATED WARE in the country and at the Lowest Prices. Also the best CUTLERY, finished at very Low Prices. Our FINE BED-ROOM SETS are only $4. Every variety of Tin and Wooden Ware can be found at our China house store. All goods are carefully packed.

NAVRA & OFENER,
128 Canal St. (Touro Buildings)
New Orleans.

DR. R. OTTO MOSES,

DENTIST,

247 BARONNE STREET 247

Solicits the patronage of the public, assuring them careful attention in all operations pertaining to his profession, at charges in keeping with the present depressed pecuniary condition of the people. Consultation free.

COAL COAL COAL

B. D. WOOD & BROS.,

100 Common St., opposite City Hotel.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of COAL, Pittsburg Coal delivered by boat load or less on the levee, and shipped in casks or in bulk at lowest market rates. City trade supplied.

WANTED AGENTS for the GREAT CENTENNIAL UNIVERSAL HISTORY

to the close of the first 100 years of our National Independence, including an account of the coming Grand Centennial Exhibition. 700 pages, fine engravings, low price, quick sales, extra terms. Send for circular. J. C. McCURDY & CO., 630 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

ADOLPH FINCK,

(Formerly with N. Burke,)

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

COR. FELICITY ROAD AND DRYADES STS.

Always on hand, and for sale cheap, a first-class stock of choice Family Groceries. Goods delivered free of charge.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

FACTORS' & TRADERS' INSURANCE CO.,

37 CARONDELET STREET 37

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1876.

The Trustees, in conformity with the charter of the Company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1876, to-wit:

Premiums for the year—		
On Fire risks	$499,951 30	
On River risks	243,902 19	
On Marine risks	163,765 13	$906,851 62
Less—		
Unterminated premiums, 1875	$86,750 00	
Return premiums	11,023 21—	97,773 21
Net earned premiums		$809,078 41
Losses paid:		
On Fire risks	$92,311 24	
On River risks	15,564 58	
On Marine risks	19,761 07	
Total	$127,176 79	
Reinsurance	26,283 81	
Rebate account	11,016 12	
State and City Taxes and Licenses	55,488 21	
New Orleans Board of Underwriters	3,581 05	
Gross general expenses	11,555 20	$235,855 37
Balance		$573,223 04
Add Interest and discount and savings		108,255 52
Less first semi-annual interest paid on capital stock, five per cents, and second new one, five per cents		$681,501 76
Net profits		$445,901 76
Reserved		30,000 00
Balance divided on net premiums		$476,901 76

The Company have the following assets:

Cash on hand	$178,814 71
Accounts in course of collection	40,926 05
Bills receivable on pledge	48,850 21
Bills receivable for premiums	28,600 53
Bank and other stocks	237,418 16
City and other bonds	105,401 95
Bonds of Masonic Grand Lodge	5,000 00
Bonds of I. O. Odd Fellows' Hall Association	5,001 00
Bonds of Association for relief of Jewish Widows and Orphans	2,000 00
Real estate	158 [illegible]
Total	$1,188,654 46

The foregoing is a true and correct statement from the books of the Company.

ED. A. PALFREY, President.
THOS. F. WALKER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-first day of May, 1876.

EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the eighteenth instant, it was resolved to pay on demand a second semi-annual interest of FIVE PER CENT. to April 30, 1876, making ten per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the Company, payable, and a cash dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. to stockholders on the amount ($185,000) of their net participating premiums for the year ending April 30, 1876.

ED. A. PALFREY, President.
MOSES GREENWOOD, Vice President.
THOMAS F. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

W. A. Johnson,	W. C. Ravinal,
John Nobl,	T. Lyle Lewis,
Jean Conelis,	S. H. Snowden,
Richard Milliken,	S. H. Reed,
Edward Sparrow,	Joseph M. Fero,
C. P. Bierbower,	E. E. Wheeler,
Caspar Feistlander,	Cyrus Bussey,
A. A. Yates,	Wm. H. Lemon,
Isaac L. Adams,	R. F. Robertson,
Isaac Smith, jr.,	Wm. H. Bisso,
R. M. Wadsworth,	Charles Pfister,
A. H. May,	L. C. Marr,
	Wm. Hartwell.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE

RESPECTFULLY offers her services in selecting, purchasing and forwarding any articles of apparel or personal adornment for Ladies and Children's wear, including MILLINERY, DRY GOODS, JEWELRY, BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Trimmings, Underwear, Sewing Machines, etc.

She guarantees great saving with reference to the price and quality, and fidelity to the interest and establishment that she does correspondents, will be satisfactorily carried out.

Spring and Summer Styles

OF

LADIES' DRESSES,

IN IMPORTED FRENCH PATTERNS,

CENTENNIAL APRONS, RUCHES AND KERCHIEFS, and Scarfs of the Fashionable Style.

Just received by

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE,

No. 96 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

378 MAGAZINE STREET 378

Opposite the Magazine Street Market,

(Sign of the Lady's Boot.) New Orleans.

BRANCH STORE, 585 MAGAZINE STREET,
Corner of St. Andrew's.

It is opened with a fresh stock of Boots and Shoes of the very lowest prices.

It is the greatest Boot and Shoe House in the South, where Boots, Shoes and Rubbers can be purchased at THE LOWEST PRICES. Paper Soles Do Cheapest. A visit is all that is asked to convince any one that this is the cheapest and best place to purchase Boots, Shoes or Rubbers in the South.

Parties at a distance from N. Orleans can take their own measure, and receive their Boots or Shoes by mail with the aid of our Rule of Measurement. Send, or call and get one.

We manufacture all descriptions of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters at the very lowest prices. All work warranted to be of the best material.

LOUIS DIMMEL, Agent.

LOUISIANA

PAPER BOX MANUFACTORY

R. LUCKNER, SR.,

112 Magazine St 112

(Upstairs.) NEW ORLEANS

BAND BOXES with or without three in nest, round and square, shipped free of all charges except freight for $1 in value, on receipt of Post-office Order. Paper Boxes of every description.

GARDEN DISTRICT ICE DEPOT.

WILLIAM MYERS,

DEALER IN ICE,

No. 138 Harmony Street,

Opposite the North St. Market, Fourth District.

Families supplied, wholesale or retail, at short notice.

ROGERS' EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In six ounce bottles, in powder. This Magnesia is a mild purgative and aperient, very acceptable to the stomach for sick Headache, sour or sick Stomach, and all febrile cases. Used for all seasons of the year. Prepared by A. RIEPE & ROGERS, 195 Spring St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists; E. J. Hart & Co., Wholesale agents, New Orleans. cow

LIME, SAND, BRICKS, ETC.

Lime, Sugar, Light, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, White and Yellow Sand, Fire Clay, Paving, Building Country and Arch Bricks, English and Pittsburg Fire Bricks, Tarred and Sand White Shells, Laths, Shingles, Fire Flues, Sulphur, Tar, Pitch and Rosin at the lowest market rates. For sale by JOHN C. STEWART,
154 Gravier street, and
200 Julia, bet. Rampart and Basin Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING

OF

PARASOLS!

THIS DAY,

AT

DANZIGER'S,

203 CANAL STREET 203

Bet. Burgundy and Rampart, and

NOS. 228 AND 230 ROYAL STREET,

Corner St. Philip.

20,000 PARASOLS, bought at a large bankrupt sale in New York, will be sold at less than half cost of importation cost. All NEW, FRESH goods.

We beg to call particular attention to these Parasols and offer:

Children's Percale Parasols at 25 cts.
Children's Silk Parasols, silk lined, at 50 cts.
Children's Silk Parasols, silk lined, with fringes, at 75 cts.
Ladies' Silk Pentagonal Parasols at 50 cts.
Ladies' Silk Parasols ruffled, at 60 cts.
Ladies' Sublimer Parasols, silk lined, at 90 cts.
Ladies' Black Silk Ruffled Parasols, silk lined, for mourning and half mourning, at $1.25.
Ladies' extra size Silk Parasols, silk lined, at $1.50.
Ladies' Tourist Parasols, silk lined, with Gent Covering, at $2.00. A very stylish and new thing.

And a great many other novelties in Parasols, Silk Umbrellas, etc., all at less than one half the importation cost, at

DANZIGER'S,
203 Canal street,
And 228 and 230 Royal street.

FOLEY'S

Celebrated Gold Pens

AND PENCILS.

THE FINEST AND BEST.

CAUTION.—To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labor is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use. Prominently upon are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of the GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is testified by the long time he has been engaged in our city in the manufacture. We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S PENS from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who, whether they use it or not, perfect that Pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over one thousand others.

A. E. Williams, Pres. Metropolitan National Bank, G. S. Lane, Pres. Atlantic Exchange Nat'l Bank, J. A. Boardsley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of N. America, Wm. A. Hall, President Corn Exchange Bank, R. H. Ewing, Pres. Nat'l Bank of the Republic, [illegible] Pres. Gallatin National Bank, C. E. Thompson, Cashier Equitable Bank, [illegible] Cashier New York Co. Nat'l Bank, Clark, Dodge & Co. George G. Arthur & Co. Ashlie, Morris & Co. J. P. Morgan & Co. Vermilye & Co. American Express Co. Winslow, Lanier & Co. Adams Express Co. Chas. Dennis, Vice Pres. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Daniel D. Sheldon, Commercial Ins. Co. Edward Walter, Pres. Manhattan Mutual Ins. Co. Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of Attica, &c. J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank. Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank. J. Buell, Pres. Importers and Traders Nat'l Bank. J. M. Crane, Cashier Shoe and Leather Nat'l Bank. Wells, Fargo & Co. [illegible] & Co. Limited list of Exp. Co. S. B. Chittenden & Co. Hartley & Linkinson. [illegible] & Co. A. E. Willmarth, Vice Pres. Home Ins. Co. Morris Franklin, Pres. New York Life Ins. Co.

JOHN FOLEY,

GOLD PEN MANUFACTURER,

No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by many of the leading Stationers and Jewelers of New Orleans. 1 cow

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES.

Liberal Terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.
The Best Publication of the Kind. Send for sample copy.
Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.
AGENTS WANTED. 7th NEW YORK. cow

Gold Rings

Diseases of the Eye and Ear,

DR. C. BEARD,

OCULIST,

11 DAUPHINE STREET 11

NEW ORLEANS.

Office hours from 9 to 3 sp

STAINED GLASS WORKS

GALLERY OF ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIVE ART.

WILLIAM GIBSON & SONS Executed in Gothic, Ecclesiastical Decorations, Painted Ornamental Windows for churches and domestic buildings. The idea of Art applied to Windows artistically carried out. Designs furnished. Windows of specialties. Gibson's Building, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

Delivered free of cost, per mail, at your door. Splendid assortment of ROSES, Six for $1 Thirteen for $2. Send for New Descriptive Catalogue and Floral Guide, gratis. HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS, Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Chester, Pa. cow

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.—A lady who had suffered for years from Deafness and Catarrh, was cured by a simple Indian Remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompt her to send the receipt free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address MRS. M. CLAVIA LOCKETT, Jersey City, N. J.

MEDICAL.

IF YOU FEEL DULL, DROWSY, DEBILITATED, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. They will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is more offensive, nothing so common and loathsome, and it is nearly every case all comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, cure [illegible] and [illegible] health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden, and taking existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use system naturally the remedy that has permanently cured. One suffices. No drastic, violent purge, but a specific assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment, in fact nature demands the most regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from it is demanding, paves the way to more serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels, as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affection comes most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known, as Sick Headache.

Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated Marietta, 1872: "I cordially use, when my constitution requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than any active remedies." 5p6t

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. L. CUSACHS

HAS REMOVED HIS

DRUG STORE

—TO—

37 ROYAL STREET 37

Between Bienville and Customhouse, one block from Canal street,

where he will, as heretofore, continue his well-known business of importation of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, DISTILLERS', DYERS' AND TANNERS' MATERIALS, ETC. 5p

LADIES' HAIR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is now established in his new quarters, the most elegant of their kind in the South, and, having just received the latest styles in FANCY AND JET GOODS, begs to remind the patronage of his friends and the public.

He also manufactures all kinds of HUMAN HAIR GOODS, Braids, switches, Curls, etc. All kinds of Hair Work repaired. Also, Ladies' and Children's Hair-Dressing, Curling and Curling Saloon.

Parties from the country ordering will save money by addressing him at either of the stores.

GEO. F. SCHILLING,
Cor. Bienville street, and
351 Dryades St., New Orleans.

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WANTED. All persons who have read my double column advertisement in this paper, describing the Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend, to send for price, terms, &c., as I have reserved it. J. C. FULTON, Pittsburg, Pa.

Farm, Garden and Household.

The Narragansett Turkey.

Rev. Mr. Clift writes to the *Poultry World* that the Narragansett turkey is one of the largest and hardiest of all the breeds of turkeys, and is raised in the greatest perfection in southeastern Connecticut and in Rhode Island, a region famous for its fine poultry. Turkeys do remarkably well along the seaboard, and almost every farmer remote from the village has his flock of from one hundred to two hundred, the product of about a dozen hens, under skillful management of a woman or boy; of course they do some damage to grain, but this is counterbalanced by their destruction of insects. From June to September they subsist mainly on grasshoppers, crickets and other insects, ranging for the most part in the pastures and woodlands. They are fattened in October and November, and it is not uncommon for a lot of early turkeys to reach the average weight of fourteen pounds, dressed, at Thanksgiving and Christmas. The common run of turkeys sent to the New York market do not average more than eight or nine pounds. The Narragansett is a very large, healthy bird, and has been bred for size for many generations. Most of them sold in the Boston and Providence markets, under the name of Rhode Island turkeys, or extra No. 1, are of this breed. The farmers are careful in the selection of their breeding stock, taking young gobblers that will weigh from twenty-two to twenty-eight pounds, and hens that will weigh from twelve to sixteen pounds. Where kept over, gobblers will sometimes dress thirty-two to thirty-four pounds. For making poultry for market, the Narragansetts have no superior. The prevailing colors are white and black, with a large patch of white upon the wing bow, giving the general impression of a gray bird. They are not uniform in the shading, but with sufficient painstaking could be bred to a feather.

Bermuda Grass.

A friend of mine, a "retired merchant," who has retired on a "blind ox" and four acres of woodland, wishes to know all about Bermuda grass. After struggling for ten years with the "world, the flesh and the devil," he now firmly believes that "all flesh is grass," and that Bermuda is *the* grass. About the center of his four acres is what was years ago a piny woods pond, but is now covered with the usual growth of better ponds, and the land, apparently greatly improved. It is well drained, and he is having all the timber removed from it, and wants to set it in Bermuda. Now he wants to know how to do it. What is Bermuda—whence it comes? Are there two kinds—one that seeds and one that does not? Which is best for grazing? He expected his ox to do the mowing by night. In fact he wishes any practical information about this grass which you will plainly impart. And I can assure you that it will be duly appreciated by one of your SUBSCRIBERS.

BLAKELY, Ga., March 1-76.

Bermuda is a foreign grass, probably from the East Indies. There are two varieties,—one, which perfects seeds in this country, is worthless—the other does not perfect seed, and for summer grazing *far surpasses* anything we ever saw. Land is easily "set" in it by planting pieces of its underground stems, or roots, as they are generally called. A little bunch will, in the course of a season, extend over considerable space. Its spread will be stopped by a hedge row or any other thick growth. It is easily transplanted from one spot to another by the plow, but otherwise there is no danger. After the land is well set in Bermuda, make it *very rich*, and it will supply an indefinite amount of grazing or of hay.—*Southern Cultivator.*

History of the Onion.

Very few members of the vegetable kingdom exist that can boast an older record than the onion. Theophrastus alluded to it as follows: "There be divers sorts of onions which have their surnames of the places where they grow; some also lesser, others greater; some be round, and divers others long." This is ample proof that, even in his early days, a variety of sorts were grown, and in many places. Pliny adds the questionable information that "none grow wilde." The onion is also spoken of in holy writ, where, in connection with the leek and other vegetables, it is referred to as a luxury belonging to the Egyptians, at the earliest date we possess any history in regard to them. Though Theophrastus shows by his statement above that distinct sorts existed, we are inclined to believe that there were not more than two or three distinct types then. They derived, however, a variety of names from the various places where they were known to be grown freely. Old authors describe a kind known as "Ascalonitides," a name said by Gerarde to be "of a towne in Judæa, otherwise called Porophoum." Singularly enough, however, the English name of this kind is given by this latter authority as "Scallions," and along with it is given an illustration and the following statement: "This hath but small roots, growing many together; the leaves are like to onions, but lesse. It seldom bears either stalke, floure or seed. It is used to be eaten in sallads." Both Theophrastus and Pliny refer to this, the latter in the sixth chapter of his nineteenth book, where he says: "The one serving for a spice or to season meat with." Can it be, then, that in Purpell of old, chives, as we know them now, were used popularly.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

APPLICATION OF LIME.—E. H. Libbey, in a recent number of the *Scientific Farmer*, from an investigation of the nature and action of lime, draws the following conclusions in regard to its application to the soil:

Soils rich in organic matter, even though they already contain it in considerable quantities, drained peat swamps, stiff clays, and coarse, heavy soils, and especially those destitute of it, are all benefited by an application of lime. Good results also follow its use on light soils after an incorporation of organic matter, as green manure, muck, or a thick sod of green crop plowed under. Sterile soils are rapidly rendered more sterile by its application. Wet lands show least effect from treatment with lime. Hence such lands must either be drained or receive an extra amount. Clay should also have organic matter applied in connection with lime. It sets more effectually near the surface. The apparent effect is greater the second season than the first; so the most satisfactory results are obtained by sowing broadcast in the early fall, with at most only a light harrowing or brushing. It should be applied in an air-slaked, fine mechanical condition. The most profitable quantity to apply depends much on the land; wet soils, those well tilled with organic matter, and clays, taking most—from ten to forty bushels being recommended, according to the circumstances.

CARE OF SHEEP.—Suitable inclosures should be provided as near the homestead as possible, and it should be made the business of some one on the farm to pen them every night. Until a few years back the writer, in common with others, was a constant sufferer from depredations from dogs and rogues. But about three years ago he determined to try this remedy of fencing, and the result has been that he has not lost a sheep in this way since. And for the benefit of others I will give my plan of management. For this purpose I have two small lots, of two to three acres each, inclosed, very near my dwelling house. On one of them is a large, comfortable shelter, closed up on the north and west sides, and open to the east and south. During the winter months the sheep are penned regularly, and fed, when necessary. In spring they are taken off this lot, which, having been manured and enriched by the droppings of the sheep during the winter, is plowed up and cultivated in vegetables. The sheep are then penned in the other lot, and continued there until fall, when they are returned to the winter lot. The second lot has been put down in grass, and furnishes the sheep with grazing during the night. This lot is also enriched by the droppings of the sheep, and my plan is to put it in turnips every third year. This plan might be improved upon, by having three lots, instead of two, so that the summer lots might be alternated by grass and turnips.—*Smithside, in the Planter and Farmer.*

RAISING TOMATOES.—Burr tells us that the French mode of raising tomatoes is as follows: As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible they top the stem down to the cluster, so that the flowers terminate the stem. The effect is that the sap is immediately impelled into the two buds next below the cluster, which soon push strongly and produce another cluster of flowers each. When these are visible the branch to which they belong is also topped down to the level; and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In order to prevent their falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep the plants erect. In addition to this, all laterals that have no flowers, and, after the fifth topping, all laterals whatever are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size and excellence unattainable by other means.—*Boston Globe.*

MEALY POTATOES.—It has been found from experience that potatoes are very watery from the first of March till the market offers us new ones. In our kitchen, we overcome the soggy disposition of these valuable vegetables by soaking them a few hours in cold water, and putting them into hot water to boil, without salt; then, when they are tender nearly all the way through, turn the water off, and refill the saucepan with cold water. Put in salt, and boil till they are quite done; drain off, that water also, cover as tightly as possible, and set on the back of the range to steam, lifting the cover for an instant once or twice; then, with one hand holding down the lid, shake the saucepan gently, quickly and steadily for a moment, and serve your potatoes hot. If rightly managed they will be like snow-balls.—*The Housekeeper.*

GRAHAM GEMS.—Two teacupfuls of buttermilk, a little salt, three even cupfuls of Graham flour, and one teaspoonful of soda. Stir well and bake in iron gem pans, which should be hot on the stove before filling; put them into a very hot oven and bake from fifteen to twenty minutes. If you want them of extra quality, take one teacupful of buttermilk, one egg, two teacupfuls of the flour, with soda and salt as before. Very good gems are made by taking one teacupful of sweet milk or water, one and a half teacupfuls of the flour, half a teaspoonful of soda, one of cream tartar, with a little salt, and a spoonful of sugar; beat well until it looks smooth.

Zion's Herald says: "The Pope still insists on 'Catholic unity' in Spain, and not on the ground of expediency, but of principle. Catholic unity—*i. e.*, non-toleration of any religion but the Catholic—is declared to be right. The contrary is false and hurtful. But how can that which is flesh in one country be fowl in another? Principles have no geographical boundary—they are universal and unchangeable. Catholic unity would, therefore, be the right thing in every country in the United States, for instance."

Pride is an extravagant opinion of our own worthiness; vanity is an inordinate desire that others should share that opinion.—*Cummings.*

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Earnings $214,671 16
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At an election held on 2 inst., the first inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year:
P. Irwin, John Henderson,
Thomas King, John G. Ryan,
Thomas Gilmore, W. J. Castell,
John T. Gibbons, James A. Gardner,
William Hart, Emile Gauche,
David Jackson, John H. Hanna.
F. J. Gaspio.
And at a meeting of the Board, held May 8, JOHN HENDERSON, President, P. IRWIN, Vice President, and THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary, were unanimously re-elected.
The Board declared out of the net profits of the Company for the past twelve months 10 per cent. interest; also 1 per cent. dividend on the paid-up capital, and 25 per cent. dividend on premiums paid by stockholders, making, with the regular, 40 per cent. on premiums. Said interest and dividends to be placed to the credit of the stock notes.
Interest and dividends on full-paid stock payable in cash at the office of the Company on and after June 15 proximo.
THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary.
NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1876.

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NEARLY half a century has elapsed since the discovery of this wonderful compound, well-established virtue and its high reputation in all ailments of the Chest, Lungs, Breast and Throat, is so well known, and has been tested for so many years by such extensive patronage, that it would be superfluous, at this late day, to dwell at length on its efficacy in Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Stomach or Bowels, Spitting of Blood and Whooping Cough.
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Scientific.

A composition has been invented replace the coloring matters now d for printing paper-hangings, ker, etc. Its base is caoutchouc the natural state, though gutta-ha and other like gums are etimes employed; the base is re-d to a paste with benzine, and e organic coloring matter added.

The old system of fog bells on geron's coasts is being fast supper-ed by the steam whistle and the al gun. The use of gunpowder e to means a modern experiment such purposes, and it only re-ns for scientists to add certain tle adjustments to the guns, to sify the sound and send it in direction, to make the use of sig-guns an important feature in our service.

The Tyrian purple was one of principal articles of luxury among ancients. The color was com-nicated by means of several spe-of univalve shell-fish. Pliny ions two of these, one called *mus*, the other *purpura*. One only of the liquid dye could be ined from a small vessel or suck the throat of each mollusk. The r appears to have been very ble. Plutarch observes in his of Alexander that at the taking sa the Greeks found in the l treasury of Darius a quantity rple stuffs, of the value of 5,000 nts, which still retained its ty, though it had lain there for ears."

The great reflector of the Paris rvatory is at last completed. Its or is of silvered glass, 1.2 meters ost exactly 4 feet) in diameter, with a focal length of 8 meters, ttle more than 26 feet. The in-ment is arranged as a so-called onian—*i. e.*, the observer is d near the open end of the tube looks into it at right angles to direction in which it is pointed, light being sent to the eye by a l flat mirror set at an angle of grees in the center of the tube, performance is said to be very lent of this we can judge better its work appears. The telescope unted in the open air, on an orial stand of peculiar construc-which from the figures looks as night be troubled by vibrations, gular axis, supported at both after the old English fashion, es rather long and springy. observer reaches his position by t of movable tower, which ls on a circular railway. When nstrument is not in use it is cov-by a shed, which can be rolled. portrails when not wanted. Our flector of greater power than it s ever been constructed—that of Rosse, 6 feet in diameter. Three s have been built of the same the famous 4-foot telescope of elder Herschel long ago dis-tled, the great reflector of Mr. ell, and the telescope of the Mel-ne Observatory. Next to it rank reflectors the smaller instru-nt Lord Rosse, 3 feet in diame-the instrument of the Marseilles ratory, which has a silvered rror 0.5 m of a meter 31 s in diameter; and that at y Draper, of this city, with an ture of 28 inches. The optical of the Paris telescope is by Mu-the mechanical by Eichens. It be under the charge of M. Wolf, will employ it chiefly upon the ets and their satellites. A gigan-factor is also under way for the observatory, to have an aper-of 31 inches; but it will be some before its completion.

Prof. B. S. Hedrick, of Washing-read a paper at the Detroit meet-the American Association for Advancement of Science, ex-atory of the modes and the essen-character of the operation by h soft iron is made to cut hard. The development of heat by on has been known for ages. A recent discovery is that the ations of rolling and rubbing the effect of changing the mole-structure of iron and steel, ening and rendering more com-even cold iron, and hardening ll as condensing steel. In the nt's letters from Pittsburg, at ime of the Engineer's Conven-here, during last June, the oper-s of a soft-iron circular saw, at h velocity, used in cutting steel, described. Mr. Jacob Reese, of city, had been endeavoring to ruct a machine to cut hardened steel. He accomplished it at by means of a saw of soft ght iron—merely a circular disk ating at high velocity. With low this would not cut at all; but running at about twenty-five and feet per minute the disk cut gh steel rapidly, giving out an use cascade of sparks in the ation. It was found on examin-the *débris* beneath the disk that rticles of steel were not simply ed off. They were welded to er in a pyramid like stalagmite, e snow icicles formed on the top ument Washington. Prof. Hedrick tained that real fusion had taken aming the particles of steel. disk is very little heated, but the is actually melted and drops . Yet the bar on each side of cut is not heated enough to draw temper or oxidize the metal: l bars of steel two inches or three es in diameter are thus cut, gh in as many minutes. The metal disk is about forty-two es in diameter. The naked hand be passed through the jet or m of flying sparks during the ation without being burned, since particles of melted metal are in condition known as the sphe-l state.

"What! no more ammunition?" the captain of a military com-on a field-day. "No, no more," sed his men. "Then cease fir-replied the officer."

In New Hampshire temperance is assuming vast proportions. ty-five thousand persons have sign-the pledge since the movement an.

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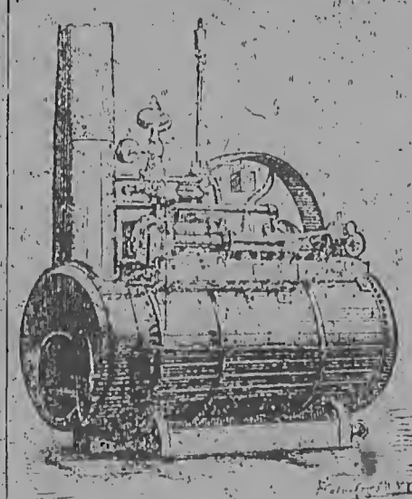

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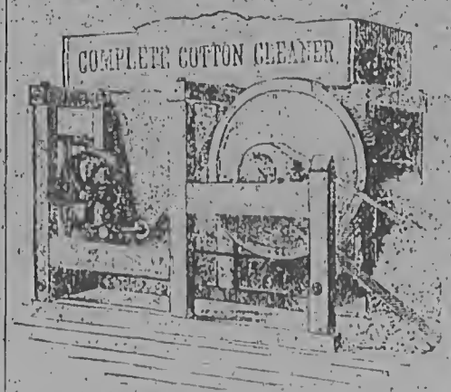

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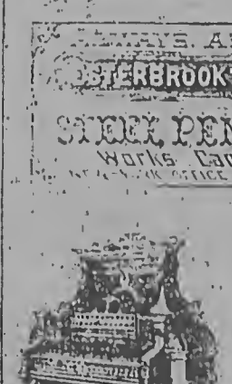

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THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER KNOWN. Now in use for the first time in the South, having already been in use in other parts of the country, where its merits are appreciated.
Anti-Rheumatic and Blood-Purifying Preparation.
Have been fully established. Circulars containing complete treatment of the afflictions of this WONDERFUL MEDICINE can be had from
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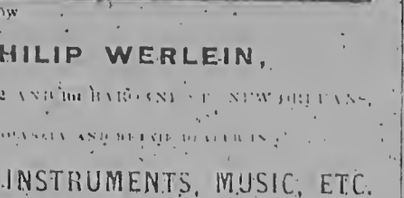
SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT,
509 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS,
Articles of All Kinds for Fishermen.
Rods, Nets, Hooks, Lines, and everything requisite with the Gunner, Waterside and Field.
GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS of every variety and of every Importation. Also sporting materials of all kinds, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Flasks and everything in the line of the Hunters, will be sold at the Lowest prices for cash. Also, the only first-class Pistol Shot Gallery in the South. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Entrance on St. Charles St.
Fishing Tackle, Guns repaired, Locks, Stocks and Barrels made to order.

FOR THE LAKE!
OFFICE OF THE
NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD CO.
No. 1 Union St., New Orleans, April 21, 1876.
FOR THE LAKE. The regular trips over New Orleans and Metairie Railroad to the Lake Road will begin running on
SATURDAY, APRIL 22.
For the present trains will leave Magazine Railroad Depot, corner Magazine and Canal streets, at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. The last train leaves the Lake at 6 o'clock P. M. Large Hotel Car Steam to the Lake Resort.

SEVEN INCHES LONG.



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CAN BE CARRIED IN THE POCKET. THEY ARE NOT A WALKING CANE OR UMBRELLA. THEY ARE NOT A WALKING STICK. THEY ARE NOT A WALKING CANE OR UMBRELLA. THEY ARE NOT A WALKING STICK. Blues Barrel, Rifle Bore. For sale by dealers. Pocket Rifle Bore Pistols, with Patent Cartridges, sent by mail, post paid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of price, $2.50.
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23 Dey street, New York.

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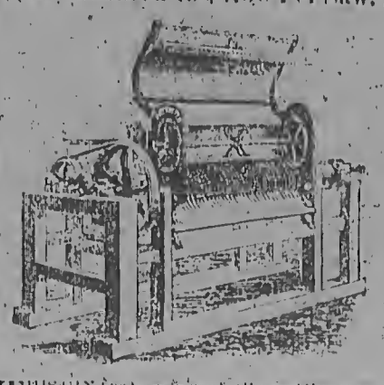
"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.
PATENTED JULY 15, 1873.
Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It reduces all friction in the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head holders the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, producing a great deal more work within the same time, while consuming less steam or animal power than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very clean, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton of this account of a greater market value. This improved saw, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every bale ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.
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IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1, free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, May 23, 1876.

MONETARY.

Money is abundant in all the large cities of this country, as well as in Europe, which shows a lack of confidence in business circles. We are in no wise behind our sister emporiums; and as soon as the present crop is up and out of danger, so that factors know what they are advancing upon, the $14,000,000 on deposit in bank will find an outlet, as in former years. Rates of interest unchanged. Prices of stocks about the same.

Gold, 112¼, and in New York 112¼.

COTTON.

We have had a steady though quiet market during the past week; sales, 10,500 bales. New York market reported dull; sales, 5,464 bales; Orleans middling quoted at 12c. Liverpool market—Sales, 44,000 bales; middling Orleans, 6¼d.

The following, taken from W. C. Watts & Co's report from Liverpool, shows the state of that market, May 5:

"*The Position, Etc.*—There are so many and such world-wide causes affecting the course of prices for a great article of commerce like cotton that it is impossible for any one, even the most careful statistician or the most experienced operator, to determine with anything like certainty even the immediate future course of prices. Six weeks ago—say on the twenty-third of March—American cotton was practically ½d. to ¾d. per pound dearer than at present. It is safe to say no one then expected such a decline as this. Prices have now gone down to within about an ¼d. of the extreme depression at the end of February. This much is certain, that during the first three weeks in March the demand, whatever may have been its origin, was so very active that prices for American were forced up fully ¼d. on the better and about ¼d. on the lower grades. At the time this improvement set in there was, we think, more general depression in the trade, both here and at Manchester, than there is at present. The most prominent cause of the present depression appears to us to have grown out of the small *spot demand*. During the past six weeks the home trade have taken from this port an average of only 34,995 bales per week, and, including the 13,798 bales per week forwarded, makes the total deliveries from this port only 48,793 bales per week. If we take into account the deliveries from London, and assume the consumption of this country at 6,000 bales per week, which is generally considered a conservative estimate, it appears English spinners now hold 61,000 bales less than on the twenty-third of March, when the decline set in, and about 9,000 bales less than at the close of February, the commencement of the upward turn.

"The depression in nearly every article of commerce has, of course, enormously decreased the demand for money to carry on the ordinary trade of the country, and, hence we hear this week of short loans on government securities having been made in London at the unprecedentedly low rate of one half of one per cent. interest per annum.

"Taking, then, a broad view of the situation, cotton seems to be holding up as well, if not better, than money, or almost any article of produce, if we except provisions—American bacon, etc."

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Mid.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday			9	10¼	10¾	11
Thursday			9	10¼	10¾	11
Friday			9	10¼	10¾	11
Saturday			9	10¼	10¾	11
Monday			9	10¼	10¾	11
Tuesday			9	10¼	10¾	11

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

	Middling	Middling Fair	Good Ordinary
Wednesday			11
Thursday			11
Friday			11
Saturday			11
Monday			11
Tuesday			11

COTTON STATEMENT TO MAY 6.

Receipts at the Ports this week	
Receipts at the Ports to May 6	
Receipts at the Ports same time last year	
Stock at Interior Towns May 6	
Stock at Interior Towns last year	
Stock at this and other Southern Markets May 6	
Stock at this and other Southern Markets last year	
Stock at Northern Ports May 6	
Stock at Northern Ports last year	
Amount afloat for Great Britain this week	
Amount afloat for Great Britain to May 6	
Amount afloat for the Continent this week	
Amount afloat for the Continent to May 6	
Total	
Exported to Great Britain this week	
Exported to Great Britain to May 6	
Exported to France this week	
Exported to France to May 6	
Exported to the Continent this week	
Exported to the Continent to May 6	
Total exported to foreign ports this week	
Total exported to foreign ports to May 6	
Net deliveries to consumers this week, including overland to May 1	
Net deliveries to consumers since September 1, including overland to May 1	
Stock in Great Britain and Continent not cleared	
Estimated stock in Great Britain and Continent	
Actual stock in Great Britain and Continent	
Stock in Great Britain and Continent last year	
Increase as compared with corresponding week	
Increase as compared with last year	
Decrease as compared with corresponding week	
Decrease as compared with last year	

SUGAR. Market very firm; receipts light. We continue quotations of last week, as follows: Fair 8c., fully fair 8⅛c., prime 8¼c., yellow clarified 9@9¼, white 10@11c. Market firm.

MOLASSES. With light receipts the market has stiffened. Prices are as follows: Centrifugals 14c., fair 15c., prime 16c., strictly prime 16@18c., choice 19@20c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice corn-fed beeves are in demand at 7@7½c. gross.

Fat grass-fed beef cattle sell readily at $25@$35 ₱ head. Poor cattle dull at $12.50@$20 ₱ head.

Fat calves, up to year olds, $7@$12 ₱ head. Poor ones very dull at $5@$8 ₱ head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3@$4 ₱ head. Poor ones unsalable.

Hogs, corn-fed, at 5@5½c. ₱ lb. gross. Mast-fed dull at 3@4c. ₱ lb. gross.

Milch cows sell according to quantity of milk given. Choice fancy milkers, giving 4 to 5 gallons per day, $80@$100 ₱ head. Fair milkers, say giving from 4½ to 3 gallons per day, $50@$75 ₱ head. Common stock very hard to sell at $18@$25 ₱ head.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	1 35	11 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do. with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
B. J. West's corn mill	2 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	80 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4	4½
Nail rods	8	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	11 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 30	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 30	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gal	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights: Size of lights.	Sash, per pair. Unpainted.	Painted.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	$1 70		$2 00
10x12	1 95		2 25
12x16	2 95		3 25
Sash Doors:	Single.		Double.
3 feet 6 inches x 7 feet	$3 80		$4 50
3 feet x 7 feet	4 50		5 —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —		4 25
Panel Doors:			
2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. thick			$3 25
3 feet x 7 ft. 6 in. thick			3 75
3 ft. 6 x 7 ft. 6 in. thick	$3 75		4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	28	30
Goshen, choice	34	38
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18½	19½
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	22	23
Java, choice O. G.	— —	31
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15½
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	28	30
Sweet	28	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, Strawberries and Pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:		
Best, K. D.	3 50	3 75
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	13½	14½
N. Y. cream and Limburg factory	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	—	20 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	—	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	—	15½
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	— —
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	5 00	5 25
Choice XXX	6 00	6 75
Choice family	7 00	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	1 50
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb:		
Soda	8	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingersnaps	9	12
Oils:		
Coal, in cans, ₱ gal	23	26
Benzine, in cans	—	50
Coal, in barrels, best	17	19
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels,		
Centrifugal	— —	15
Fair	— —	16
Prime to choice	15	18
Golden and Rapid strips	18	20
Half bbls. to and kegs 100 more	— —	— —
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb		
No. 2	— —	2½
Ordinary	— —	4
Fair	— —	5½
Prime to choice	— —	6½
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6
Starch, ₱ lb	— —	5
Salt, in sacks		
Fine	1 00	1 10
Coarse	1 00	1 05
Sugar, in bbls:		
Fair	— —	8½
Prime	— —	9½
Choice	— —	9¾
Yellow clarified	— —	10
White clarified	— —	10½
Crushed	— —	11½
Powdered	— —	11½
Spices, ₱ lb:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	52
Tea, ₱ lb:		
Black Oolong	— —	1 00
Green Imperial	— —	1 20
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow choice	— —	80
White, mixed	— —	70
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
Sold to feed dealers	45	48
Bran, choice, ₱ cwt	85	90
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	— —	25 00
Ordinary	— —	20 00
Cotton Seed Meal	24 00	25 00
Cow Peas, ₱ bushel	1 50	2 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb:		
Breakfast	11	11½
Shoulders	9	10
Sides, clear rib	11½	12
Sides, sm'd	12½	13
Hams, sugar cured	14	15
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	22 50	24 00
Dry Salted Beef:		
Shoulders	9	9½
Hams	10	10
Clear rib sides	12½	12½
Clear sides		12½
Lard, ₱ lb:		
Choice in kegs		13
Choice, leaf		11½

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India		10
Jute		10½
Ties, Arrow, best		6
Beard		6½
Twine, hemp		15

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	38
Calf skins, Galveston	50 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stern's raw bone superphosph.	60 00	— —
Stern's fine ground Bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed (		
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands,	— —	8
Standard brands,	— —	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands,	— —	7½
Choice brands,	— —	10½
Cotton, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	— —	10½
Stanton, Allen & Hamilton	— —	9
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	15½
Good	19	25
Osnaburgs:		
Light	11½	12
Heavy	10	11
Stripes	11	15
Checks	11	15
Denims	12	25

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelder and Jones boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common hand pegged, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	14 00
Batchelder brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	16 50
Kossuth brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	17 50

Special Notices.

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Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES, By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

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Religious Notices.

EAST MISSISSIPPI FEMALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The closing exercises of the present term will begin with the commencement sermon, by Rev. C. B. Galloway, on Sunday, June 4, 1876.

Monday, June 5.—Examination of classes from 9 to 12. Evening.—Readings by pupils, and lecture by Rev. T. S. West on "American Archæology."

Tuesday, June 6.—Examination of classes from 9 to 12. Evening.—Exhibition.

Wednesday, June 7.—Examination of classes from 9 to 12. Evening.—Musical concert.

Thursday, June 8.—Examination of classes from 9 to 12. Evening.—Commencement. Baccalaureate address by Rev. Benjamin J. Jones. Annual meeting of the board of trustees at 3 P. M.

Friday, June 9.—Levee in honor of graduating class from 9 to 11 P. M.

The visiting committee will take due notice, and are expected to attend. J. W. ADKISSON.

THE Meridian District Conference will convene at Waynesboro, Miss., June 23. Preachers will please forward to me the names of all the delegates and local preachers from their several charges. H. R. SINGLETON.

THE Meridian District Conference will be held at Waynesboro, Miss., beginning on Friday morning, June 23, at nine o'clock, Bishop Paine presiding.

Members should report at Turner & Taylor's store on Thursday, if possible, for assignment to quarters. JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

MEETING OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.—The Publishing Committee of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will hold its annual meeting at the Seashore Camp Ground, July 20, 1876.

THE Brandon District Conference will convene at Newton, June 29, 1876. Preachers in charge of circuits, stations and missions are requested to immediately forward to Jared Wells the names of lay delegates and local preachers, as well as visitors, who are expected to attend.

J. B. K. SMITH, P. C.

SEASHORE CAMP GROUND.—The trustees will meet on the camp ground on Thursday, the first day of June next. All persons desiring to select lots or tents, or seeking information respecting the approaching camp meeting, are invited to be present.

W. H. FOSTER, President.
PHILIP HALLORAN, Secretary.

SEASHORE CAMP MEETING.—A camp meeting will be held, commencing on Friday, July 14, and continuing from eight to ten days, on the Seashore Camp Ground, situated and fronting directly on the Gulf of Mexico, one mile west of Biloxi, midway between the cities of New Orleans and Mobile, and only distant a few hundred feet from the railroad.

W. H. FOSTER,
President Board of Trustees.
P. HALLORAN, Secretary.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

VICKSBURG DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Natchez and Kingston at Natchez	June 24, 25
Fayette, at Bellevue	July 1, 2
Rocky Springs, at Grindstone	" 9
Vicksburg	" 16, 17
Port Gibson	" 22, 24
Clover Hill	" 29, 30
Rolling Forks	" 31, Aug. 1
Carthage, at Lake	Aug. 5, 6
Mount Olivet	" 12, 13
Scott's Warren	" 19, 20
Scott's Warren	" 26, 27
North's Warren	Sept. 2, 3

The District Conference will begin at Port Gibson on Wednesday, July 19. A Bishop is expected to be in attendance.

25 F. M. FEATHERSTON, P. E.

BRANDON DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Forest Street, at Homewood	June 17, 18
Morton Circuit, at Orange House	" 17, 18
Hickory circuit, at Spring Hill	" 24, 25
Newton circuit, at Newton	July 1, 2
Fannin Circuit, at Richland	" 8, 9
Prentiss circuit, at Folkville	" 15, 16
Raleigh Circuit, at Mount Zion	Aug. 5, 6
Lake circuit	" 12, 13
Union mission	" 19, 20
Pinkneyville circuit	" 19, 20
Walnut Grove circuit	" 26, 27
Brandon station	Sept. 2, 3
Pelahatchie circuit	" 9, 10

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Clinton station	" 30, July 1
Wilkinson circuit	29, 30
Jackson and Pinkneyville, at Salem	" 30
Silver Creek, at Concord	Aug. 5, 6
Bullard	" 12, 13
East Feliciana	" 19, 20
Franklin, at Clear Creek	" 19, 20
Woodville, at Antioch	" 19
Mount Carmel, at Mount Moriah	" 22, 23
Centreville, at Centreville	" 26, 27
Pontchartrain	" 26, 27
White Plains	" 26, 27

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12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
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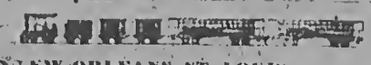

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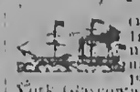

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PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1876. NO. 22.

SHARPS AND FLATS.

Down through the orchard wandered we
Where, bending low, each burdened tree
Hung full of foliage yellow.
'Twas morning, and the autumn sun
Shone on the leaves of gold and dun,
With radiance soft and mellow.

There came a blush upon her cheek
I thought my time had come to speak,
She seemed so sad and tender;
I toyed her snowy, dimpled hand,
But found no words at my command
My burning love to render.

At last we passed beneath a tree,
The branch that sheltered her and me
Reached low its luscious fruit.
"Be seated, pray," I gently plead;
"I cannot—cannot," soft she said,
"For to my walking suit."

Bric-a-Brac, in Scribner.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Committee on Overtures from the Synod Missouri, with reference to Roman Catholic baptism, reported they had carefully considered the subject and referred it back to the Assembly for its future consideration. The Committee on Home Missions made a very favorable but partial report. There are now one thousand and forty-five men engaged in the work, and the church should sustain them. Commodore Vanderbilt is very weak. His physicians are in constant attendance.

GALVESTON, May 23.—A fire destroyed the Southwick building, a three-story brick, corner of Strand and Twenty-Fourth streets, and two wooden buildings adjoining. Losses estimated at $80,000, partially covered by insurance.

The first sack of Texas flour shipped from Dallas to Galveston was sold at auction to-day for $305, and purchased by Brazil college importers. They will send it as the first Texas wheat to Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil.

SAVANNAH, May 23.—An important report on the nature and functions of the Presbyterian Church was submitted in the session this morning. The committee read from the address of 1861, that only full, unambiguous, and deliberate and authorized exposition of our views are contained therein. The foreign mission committee report it necessary to raise $75,000 the coming year. The report was accepted; and presbyteries urged by resolution to assist in raising funds. The discussion of the Pan-Presbyterian Council was renewed.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A report on promiscuous dancing, deploring the practice and regretting parties for dancing by members of Christian families, and counseling the church to arrest the evil, was adopted. There was a discussion, during which Dr. Talmage rose and said he had telegraphed to Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Savannah, asking if any steps could be taken by this Assembly to get the views of the Southern Assembly in promoting a union between the Church of the North and the Church of the South, and received a reply that any spontaneous action of our Assembly would receive most respectful consideration. Dr. Talmage then offered resolutions setting forth that all expressions of an offensive nature between the two sections of the Presbyterian Church be buried, and that hands of fellowship be stretched to their Southern brothers to unite with them in fraternal relations, and requesting the Assembly at Savannah to send two delegates to the meeting in Brooklyn, advising them of their departure, and promising to send two delegates to Savannah, so that both bodies would not adjourn until the churches on earth and in heaven have begun the jubilee of glorious consummation.

After discussion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

SAVANNAH, May 25.—The discussion on the Pan-Presbyterian question elicited amid considerable excitement in the General Assembly.

Dr. Bardwell opposed the recognition of the council in the sending delegates in an eloquent speech. He was followed by Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, Va., in an expositive address, two hours in length, presenting an unanswerable argument in favor.

A vote was then taken on the resolutions providing for the purposes of the council, and providing for the representation of the Southern Presbyterian Church at the Pan-Presbyterian Council to be held in Edinburg in 1877. The resolutions passed by a vote of 78 to 39.

The Assembly is now holding three sessions daily.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 26.—At a session of the General Assembly to-day a report of the standing committee on the commissioners' fund, recommending abandonment of the system of per capita tax and the adoption of the old system of assessment, was adopted.

A resolution passed authorizing the appointment of one member from each synod represented in the Assembly as select delegates to the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Edinburg in 1877.

A resolution was adopted commending the Bible Society to the confidence and support of the churches. The following was adopted, with one dissenting vote:

Resolved, That in appointing delegates to the General Presbyterian Alliance, it is with the distinct declaration that it is not to be regarded as another higher court, but as an ambiguous committee appointed."

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Presbyterian Assembly holds its next session in Chicago. The committee on correspondence in regard to the relations with the Church in the South read the following:

The committee appointed to confer with the Presbyterian General Assembly now in session at Savannah, in reference to a basis of union between the two bodies, being unanimously and heartily in sympathy with the object which they were appointed to accomplish, and recognizing the fact that the two assemblies accept the same form of government and directory of worship:

"*Resolved*, That this Assembly reiterates its cordial desire for the establishment of fraternal relations with that Assembly on terms of perfect equality and reciprocity as soon as it is agreeable to it to respond to this assurance by a similar expression."

The report was adopted, and it was resolved to telegraph the report and resolutions to Savannah.

GALVESTON, May 26.—A Galveston *News* special from Brownsville, Tex., dated the twenty-sixth, says: "Escobedo remains at Matamoras. He has received reports of an engagement near Monterey between the government forces under Fuero and the revolutionists under Naronjo and Trevino, in which the latter were defeated. No confirmation or particulars. The revolution seems to be at a low ebb. Two Mexican war vessels, with provisions and reinforcements for Escobedo, arrived off Brazos from Tampico. All quiet along the border."

RICHMOND, May 26.—The municipal elections occurred yesterday. No disturbances. The Democrats were successful here by 2,000 majority. The Republicans carried Lynchburg only.

SAVANNAH, May 27.—The General Assembly closed to-day. The following delegates were nominated by a special committee and unanimously elected to the Pan-Presbyterian Council at Edinburg in 1877: Alabama—Rev. G. H. Webb, D. D., Hon. W. P. Webb; Arkansas—Rev. T. P. Welsh, D. D., John B. Hamilton. Georgia—Rev. Donald Frazer, Gen. A. J. Hensel. Kentucky—Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., James A. Mitchell. Memphis—Rev. J. J. Rice, D. D., Col. J. W. Clapp. Louisiana—Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., W. R. Lyman. Missouri—Rev. R. G. Brank, D. D., John Phillips. Nashville—Rev. John E. Bryson, D. D., C. Gordon. North Carolina—Rev. James R. Wilson, D. D., Judge David Schenck. South Carolina—Rev. J. B. Adger, D. D., J. J. Smythe. Texas—Rev. John W. Neil, James Lawley. Virginia—Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., Col. J. T. L. Preston. At large—Judge Robert Ould, Rev. B. M. Smith, D. D., Rev. Allen Wright, Judge B. M. Estes.

The committee to whom were referred the resolutions from the Northern Assembly in regard to fraternal relations reported the following, which was unanimously adopted and telegraphed to Brooklyn:

"We are ready and most cordially enter on fraternal relations with your body on any terms honorable to both parties, and there is no explanation of what our feelings are. We send the action taken in the answer to the overture from the St. Louis Presbyteries, which is:

"*Resolved*, That the action of the Baltimore Conference, approved by the Assembly at St. Louis, explains with sufficient clearness the position of our church; but inasmuch as it is represented by the overture that misapprehension exists in the minds of some of our people as to the spirit of this action, in order to show our disposition to remove on our part real or seeming hinderances to friendly feeling the Assembly explicitly declares that, while condemning certain acts and deliverances of the Northern General Assembly, no acts or deliverances of the Southern General Assemblies are to be construed or admitted as impugning in any way the Christian character of the Northern General Assembly, or of the historical bodies of which it is the successor."

The Assembly selected New Orleans as the next place of meeting, on the third Thursday in May, 1877.

The Assembly is in session to-night, to await any message from the Northern Assembly.

Adjournment takes place to-night. Many members have already left.

LINCOLN, NEB., May 27.—A company hence a month ago, known as "Col. Storrs' squad, was attacked by Indians. Eleven out of twenty-two, composing the party were killed. Sons of wealthy Cincinnatians are among them.

NEW YORK, May 24. The Rev. Dr. Prime made a report from the Committee on Correspondence. He said that the South wind blew pleasantly this morning, and that the overture to the Southern Assembly adopted by this Assembly on Friday had been received by the members of the former body in the spirit of gentlemen and Christians. (Applause.)

Dr. Prime then read the answer of the Southern Assembly, and continued his report as follows:

The overtures of this Assembly having been received by the General Assembly in the South with such a cordial expression of gratification, the committee recommend that the same resolutions declaratory of the spirit in which this action is taken be adopted by this Assembly, namely: In order to show our disposition to remove on our part all real or seeming hinderances to friendly feeling, the Assembly explicitly declares that, while condemning certain acts and deliverances of the Northern General Assembly, or of the historical bodies of which the present General Assembly is the successor, they are not to be construed or admitted as impugning in any way the Christian character of the Southern General Assembly. The reading of this resolution was followed by loud applause.

Judge Strong moved the adoption of this resolution, which he believed would aid in the restoration of the fraternal relations between the two assemblies. All, he said, could meet on this common platform without taking back anything which could not conscientiously be retracted. He hoped that the resolution would be passed by a unanimous standing vote.

Rev. Drs. Fowler and Musgrove spoke in favor of the motion, which was then unanimously adopted in the manner suggested by Judge Strong. The result was followed by three rounds of applause, after which the whole Assembly rose and sang the doxology.

Commodore Vanderbilt is conscious, but very low. The members of his family are not permitted to see him.

FOREIGN

VIENNA, May 23.—The Turkish embassador to Austria, now at Pesth, has received a telegram announcing that the Porte is opposed to the scheme of the Berlin conference.

SALONICA, May 23.—Four more rioters who took part in the murder of the consuls have been sentenced to death, and thirteen to various terms of penal servitude, some for life.

LONDON, May 24.—The *Standard* of this morning says that one hundred tons of gunpowder and a million cartridges have just been dispatched from Woolwich to Gibraltar, Malta and the Mediterranean fleet. This is quite independent of the ordinary supply.

It was stated in Portsmouth on Saturday that all available workmen are to be placed at work on the ships which are nearest to a sea-going condition. The turret ship Thunderer is understood to be the first whose completion will be thus pushed forward.

Lloyds commenced taking war risks on Friday.

General Conference of the M. E. Church.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Bishop Andrews presided over the General Conference to-day.

Rev. James H. Johnson, B. Tanner and W. F. Dickinson, fraternal delegates from the African Methodist Episcopal Church, were presented, and each addressed the Conference.

Cincinnati was selected, on the second ballot, as the next place for holding the Conference.

There was an exciting debate over the report excluding persons from appeal under sentence of censure, and without reaching a vote the Conference adjourned.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Bishop Peck presided over the Conference. The report on freedmen was taken up. The amount collected in three years and four months for freedmen was nearly $200,000. The report says there is real danger that freedmen may to a large degree be perverted to Rome. The emissaries of this church are already at work among them, and they are meeting with success. They are filling their schools with the children and their asylums with orphans of the colored people.

The plans of the papal propaganda are far-seeing, and they never make haste. It is very well understood that whoever shall educate the freedmen will also possess them ecclesiastically, and the Romish Church has earnestly entered upon this work. It is said that a large class of colored young men from the South—some say nearly a hundred—are under training in Rome for the priesthood, who will, after a few years, reappear in their native land as propagators of the Romish faith. It is not as alarmists that we state these things, but, simply as utterings warning that the Protestants of America should hear and heed at the peril of their own religious faith. The duty of educating and evangelizing the people belongs peculiarly and exclusively to ourselves.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Bishop Janes presided. Literacy reports were discussed all day, the question being the manner of appointing presiding elders. No conclusion was reached.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—In the General Conference to-day Bishop Scott presided. It was agreed to hold three sessions daily and adjourn on Wednesday. The majority report on the mode of electing presiding elders was adopted. It leaves the matter unchanged.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—Bishop Ames presided. The state of the church was taken up, the question of mixed Conferences, or a division of Conferences on the color line in the South, being the point under consideration.

The majority report recommended that the question of division in a white and black be left to the Conferences interested in the matter.

The minority report recommended that no new Annual Conference should be organized or new Conference lines established because of any difference existing between persons of African and Anglo-Saxon origin.

A rule was adopted limiting speeches to five minutes, and under this rule thirty or forty were made, principally in favor of the minority report. A number of amendments, as well as the minority report, were voted down under the previous question.

Afternoon Session.—Bishop Simpson presided.

The majority report, under discussion this morning, was adopted with amendments. As amended it provides that whenever it shall be requested by a majority of the white and colored members of any Annual Conference that such Conference should be divided into two or more Conferences, it is the opinion of this Conference that such division should be made, and the Bishop of the district is authorized to carry such request into effect. The provision applies to all Conferences, without regard to geographical position.

On motion of Dr. Fuller, a resolution was adopted providing for a division of the Georgia and Alabama Conference into two Conferences, each in accordance with the unanimous request from these Conferences.

The report of the Committee on Temperance, utterly opposing the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, and in favor of legal prohibition, and advising all members of the church to abstain from the use of tobacco as injurious to both soul and body, was adopted. The report also recommended the Conferences not to pass candidates for the ministry who use tobacco. Adjourned until to-morrow.

The *Christian Weekly* makes some pertinent suggestions as to what can be done to get hold of non-churchgoers, and says:

It remains to be seen what churches and ministers can do for them after they are gotten hold of. To be personal, we mean, sir, that it is your business, not your minister's, to gather in a congregation; yours to open the church-doors wide, and then your own pew-door, and, above all, the door of your own heart; and, having done this, to go to your butcher, your baker, your porter, your clerk, your neighbor on the cars, or the ferry-boat, or across the street, and find out if he goes to church, and, if he does not, invite him to go with you, and give him a seat and a welcome when he comes. We mean that it is your business to take part in a visitation committee to visit all the households in your village and urge them to come in. We mean that it is your work to provide a series of cottage prayer-meetings as a step toward bringing in the regulars into the church, that nothing be lost.

But the work of the laymen to *preach* the gospel; it is the work of the clergy to *teach* all things which Christ has commanded. This is the general lesson inculcated by what is called the Moody movement.

A. L. O. E.—These cabalistic letters have occupied the attention of the reading world, especially of the young, for nearly a generation. The author, who uses them as her signature, has just started, as it were, upon a new life. These four letters, as now generally known, signify "A Lady of Old England," and this lady, it has more recently transpired, is Miss Charlotte Maria Tucker, late of England, but now a volunteer missionary in India. She is a grand niece of James Boswell, the author of the life of Dr. Samuel Johnson, and received her taste for letters by inheritance. Several years ago she commenced writing for the young, and displayed a happy talent for conveying moral and religious instruction in narrative form. One book grew out of another, and she continued to write, and her books continued to be read, until she had published more than fifty volumes, which have delighted and instructed the minds of hundreds of thousands in Britain and America.

WOLCOTT GO BACK ON HIM!—Recently a small appropriation for the Washington monument was up before the House of Representatives, and when his name was called, Mr. Cook, of Georgia, voted lustily for the bill. Congressman Butlington, a staid, old Puritan member from Massachusetts, crossed over to Cook and shook his hand, remarking: "Gen. Cook, I thank you for your vote. When one from the South, who occupied so distinguished a place there as yourself, joins in this patriotic spirit, it is peculiarly refreshing." Phil. bowed blandly, but a merry twinkle in his eye caused the crowd surrounding him to listen for his reply, which came out enthusiastically: "Not at all, sir, not at all; for, Mr Butlington, I never go back on a rebel and a slaveholder!" A peal of laughter followed the sally, and Speaker Kerr had to threaten the group with the offices of the sergeant-at-arms.

GIVE YOUR CHILD A PAPER. A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are familiar, and he will progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child. Every father must consider that information is connected with advancement. The mother of a family being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for emergency. Children amused by reading or study are, of course, more considerate and more easily governed.

It is a remarkable fact that, although common sheep delight in verdant fields, religious flocks are not anxious to have green pastors.

An old bachelor says he always looked under the head of "marriages" for the news of the week.

Is it right that "Lent lectures" should very often be composed of borrowed sermons?

Centenary College.

ITS RAISON D'ETRE.

Every educational institution, as indeed every other institution that commands the patronage of a practical age like this, must have an objective point—a reason for its existence. To state the point *in extremis*, a university endowed with all the wealth of the Rothschilds could not flourish on the desert of Sahara or in the wilds of Africa. If Centenary College has this *raison d'être*, it will, with the well-directed aid of its patrons and friends, work out its destiny; if not, it matters but little what be its endowment, or what efforts be put forth to sustain it, it must go to the wall. We propose in this article briefly to consider this question.

And first, a chief ground on which the permanency of this institution rests is that it is and claims to be a real old-fashioned college—not a university, but a college. That we need universities there is no doubt; but there seems to be a popular skepticism as to whether colleges have any place in the modern curriculum. The old-fashioned idea of a university was an institution where graduates from colleges, and none others, might pursue their studies in higher branches, and study whatever profession each student had elected for his life work. The curriculum was, first, the school; second, the academy; third, the college; fourth and last, the university. The modern idea—which, is, by the way, an outgrowth of the mushroom development of the West—is that the university is a place where all sorts of people are taught all sorts of things, in all sorts of orders and in all sorts of ways, or not at all; so only the candidate will pay the bills, and not disturb the complacency of the board of control by any irrelevant suggestion that the mongrel concern does not rank next to Oxford and Cambridge in point of usefulness. There are not a few cases in which institutions of learning, so called, have sought to bolster up a feeble condition by an act of the Legislature changing their name from a college to a university, generally spelled with large capitals, increasing in size as the number of pupils diminishes; while in marked contrast with such ostentatious ambition we find the cases of Dartmouth College, which, though originally chartered as a university, abandoned the name for the less presumptuous name of college, under which it has done a genuine, and, since it was called forth by actual demand, a useful work; and also the case of Yale, which to this day, though possessing in perhaps a fuller degree than any institution in the land all the adjuncts of a true university, still modestly shrinks from the *name* of university, though conscious of its appropriateness. Centenary is, and is struggling to be, in a fuller sense a college, neither more nor less; and among colleges one of the strict conservative type, and as such deserves and will receive the patronage of the Southern people. This latter feature is no less important than the first. The old-fashioned idea is to drill the mind first, and store it afterward. "First build your barn, then harvest your crop." The modern idea is: "Cram whatever of mind you can get hold of with practical knowledge; get into it, in whatever way you can, and in any order, item knowledge; store it full of facts; subject every proposed study to the practical test: '*Cui bono?*' Only be sure and express it in English, and ask: 'What is the use of it?'"

The trustees of Centenary College believe that, in spite of this prevalent and widely-spreading idea, there is left enough respect for the experience of mankind, and a sufficient consciousness that the real test of manhood is not so much what a man knows as what he is; and in any event they have a sufficient respect for themselves, and reliance upon the ultimate triumph of what is actual and right and true, to have fixed them in the resolve to adhere to the old landmarks, and trust to the good sense of the communities from which their patronage comes, and is sought, to sustain them in their course.

In this age of preference for "optional studies" we believe that there is left a better class, who will prefer a college where a man must learn A before he can attempt to learn B. At any rate, we mean to test this fact. The preparatory department in Centenary College has been objected to by some of the warmest friends of the institution, and not without cause. It is no part of the real *self* of the establishment. No one regrets its existence more than the trustees and faculty of the institution. No appeals are ever made to the public for its support or patronage. It results, first, from the lack of patronage of the college proper, and consequent necessity of giving employment to the faculty as an auxiliary merely; and, second, from the lack of preparation of the candidates for admission, and consequent necessity for extra drill before the regular course can be entered upon. It is a necessary adjunct of all colleges in the early stages of their life and growth; and Centenary has been born again since the war—as completely raised as though it had never lived before; happily, however, with no Lethean draft to bring to itself or its friends oblivion as to its glorious past career of usefulness.

We see that we must continue this paper, and we desire to close each part of it, indeed to make each line and word, pregnant with an earnest appeal to all the members of our Conference, and all friends of sound education, of thorough mental training, in the Southwest, to patronize this institution. Send your boys there. Make up your minds that training is better than stuffing—that mental power is better than cyclopedic learning. Fit them to enter the regular course by all means first; if you can; but send them at all events. Send money with them, if you can get it; but *send the boys*, with or without money, and let them worry if through, as many a brave lad has done before them.

W. H. GOODALE.

History of the Mississippi Conference.

MR. EDITOR: Permit us, through the columns of the ADVOCATE, to call special attention to a resolution of the last session of the Mississippi Annual Conference. The resolution referred to provided that each preacher should forward at least the sum of $10 to Rev. J. A. B. Jones, Port Gibson, Miss., to secure the publication of the first volume of the History of the Mississippi Conference, by Rev. J. G. Jones. We regret to say that up to this period nothing has been received on this account. We hope that the preachers will not be unmindful of the obligation incurred by this resolution, and also by the original unanimous request that the history should be written.

The venerable author is approaching the conclusion of the task, to which he has given years of labor, and it is time that it should be placed before the public. It is evident to those who have been permitted to examine his perfected work that he alone is the proper historian of the Mississippi Conference. His own experience has been large and varied, he has had access to original sources, and has diligently and faithfully collected materials of the rarest character out of which to construct these annals. It is believed that here we have a work reliable, unique and of permanent value. Thousands will delight to read the incidents which illustrate the faith and heroism of the brave and holy men who first preached the gospel and planted Methodism in these Southern lands. There are also references to social and secular matters in the past which give additional interest to the production. The book will be read, and it will do good.

Not only are we of Mississippi concerned in it, but it is of equal interest to those of Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, since these States were once included in the original Mississippi Conference. Facts long forgotten in the localities where they occurred have been rescued from oblivion, and will first appear in these memorials. Let the volume which records them see the light. The plan suggested in the resolution is a practical one. By this co-operation of effort, and by it alone, the first volume of this history may be speedily published. It is suggested that subscriptions be taken at $2 per copy, and the cash forwarded immediately.

A circular setting forth these things has been addressed to each preacher in our Conference, and it is hoped that they, as well as all others under whose eyes this may come, will exert themselves in the matter.

Respectfully,

F. M. FEATHERSTUN.
E. H. MOUNGER.

PORT GIBSON, MISS., May 11, 1876.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1876.

THE SUN AND THE INSECT.

BY ELBERT S. CORTELYOU.

Oftimes I sit alone at close of day
And gaze with rapture on the glowing sky,
Which holds a mystery which no prophet may
That carries thought beyond the mind's eye.

Their clear reflection of [illegible]
In which are [illegible]
Somewhere [illegible]
In regions farther than the eye can view.

Two worlds expand diverse as [illegible]
The one a shaded [illegible]
Yet still embedded in [illegible]
Prophetic glory or infant's [illegible]

Above this world of [illegible]
Another lifts its vast and [illegible]
Beyond's he faith where [illegible]
Its flaky spirit [illegible]

St. Paul Baptized Standing Up.

MR. EDITOR: Of all the apostles of the Lord Jesus Christ, the baptism of only one is explicitly mentioned. This is a remarkable fact in view of the hue and cry of modern times about baptism. It cannot be proven by scriptural statement that the original "twelve" were baptized with water. However, the baptism of Paul is recorded; and the language employed and circumstances detailed warrant the belief that he was "baptized *standing up*." The fact of his baptism is *twice* mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. In the first instance it reads: "And he received sight forthwith, and *arose* and was baptized." In the second instance the record says: "And now why tarriest thou? *Arise*, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord." "Arose" and "arise" are translations of the participle *anastas*, which is the aorist participle of the verb compounded of *ana*, up, and *istemi*, stand—stand up. With these definitions the first quotation may be read: "And *having stood up*, he was baptized." There is but *one* conjunction "and" in the Greek. In the second quotation there is no conjunction "and" between "stand up" and "be baptized." Besides, the verb "baptize" is in the aorist infinitive, and not in the imperative. The Latin is *baptizare*. With these explanations the passage will read: "Stand up *to be baptized*, and to wash away thy sins," etc.

St. Paul was baptized "*in the house of Judas*," on "the street which is called straight," in the city of Damascus. While yet blind, Paul had a vision in which he saw a man "named Ananias *coming in*" where he was. This vision was actually fulfilled. "Ananias went his way, and *entered into the house*;" and, putting his hands on him, said, Brother Saul, the Lord, even Jesus, hath sent me, that thou mightest receive thy sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost." And *immediately* there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received sight *forthwith*; and, having stood up" in the house where he had been for three days, "he was baptized."

The mode of his baptism is settled by the use of two words. These words are *baptidzo* and *louo*. However, *louo* is united with *apo* in this use of it. The reading is as follows: "*Anastas baptisthi*, kai apolousai tas hamartias sou," etc.; which is translated: "Stand up to *be baptized* and to *wash from* thy sins." Here it is very clear that *baptidzo* and *louo* are interchangeable. If the words are equal, as here employed, to find the meaning of one settles the meaning of the other. The meaning of *louo* is found, as used in the instance of the Philippian jailer. It reads: "And he took them the same hour of the night, and *washed* their *stripes*." The original reads: "*Elousa apoton plegon*"—he *washed from* the stripes. If the jailer *washed from the stripes* only, he did not wash the *whole body*; therefore the water was applied to the stripes, and not the stripes to the water. Now this word—*louo*, wash—is interchanged with *baptidzo* in Paul's baptism; and as *louo* means the application of the cleansing element to the subject, and not the subject to the element, and as Paul was baptized by the water applied to him *in the house* of Judas while he was standing up, therefore *Paul was baptized by pouring*. And to the manner of pouring the water upon Paul, the work of the Holy Ghost, as to mode, was symbolized. Accordingly the Holy Ghost was poured upon him until he was *filled*."

So long as we have such example as is furnished in the conduct of the great apostle to the Gentiles we are upon solid and safe principles in administering baptism by pouring upon subjects, either standing, sitting or kneeling. ANDES DOWLAND.

LAWRENCEVILLE, ALA., May 9, 1876.

The Way to Do It.

MR. EDITOR: When the writer of this paper was a boy he knew another boy who perhaps was not over thirteen years of age at the time of which he writes. He was the son of a poor and almost deaf blacksmith, who was running a smith's shop on a small scale in Kentucky's largest and most beautiful city. This boy, whose name was Louis, had managed in one way and another to save several dollars; and when the melon season opened he invested his small capital in watermelons, placing them in a prominent corner of his father's old brick shop for sale. His father's customers, who brought in their horses and mules to be shod, and their wagons and plows to be repaired, patronized his small pile of melons. The first lot was soon disposed of at a good profit; and then he laid out the whole of his money in the same commodity; and in this way he continued till the end of the melon season, when he counted his profits at about $100.

His hard-working, Methodist father was both surprised and flattered by the remarkable success of his boy; and continued to encourage him by giving him ten feet square of his shop, which was cut off by partitions and fitted up as a little store-room. Louis laid out his $100 in such things as coffee, tea, sugar, rice, flour, etc., not forgetting a stick of candy or a cake for the little ones who came to buy. He arranged them in a very showy way in his little store-room, and was then prepared for business. By this time the neighbors, for two or three blocks around, had heard of the enterprise of the blacksmith's boy, and began to feel some interest in him; and a desire to see him succeed, and some curiosity to see the boy and the boy's store, led them to drop in and make their small purchases. "The world moves," and so did he. In a little time he wanted another ten feet square of his father's old brick shop; and after a while, still another slice, and then another, until the old gentleman was obliged to sell out his tools and material, and give up the remaining space to the increased business of his boy, while he himself was employed as porter in the store. After a little longer the old shop had to be enlarged, and a second story was added to it. But even this was not enough. Another store-room on the next alternate corner was filled with his goods, and proper helps employed to run the rapidly-growing trade. About that time he married a suitable companion, who brought with her some means. Some time after a large wholesale merchant on Main street felt anxious to have him as a partner, and he accepted the offer. At this point of his history we see him at the head of two large stores, all his own, and a partner in an extensive and flourishing wholesale establishment. The last time the writer heard of Louis he had gathered untold thousands of earth's riches, and was still extending his lines of business, while he was also one of the chief men of the city.

So it is with men who gather the true riches of the eternal world. They commence at the very "bed-rock" of religious attainment, being at the outset "poor and blind and naked." They, however, in due time learn the true way to Jesus. They improve the time and the opportunity, and soon find themselves at the very feet of the Master, with Mary, the sister of Martha and Lazarus. They have a hearty repentance toward God "a repentance to salvation not to be repented of." They exercise a faith which justifies; and thus they lay a proper foundation for a fortune, exhaustless in time, and eternal in the heavens. They are diligent in the grand work of the soul, adding "to their faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity. For if these things be in you, and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Look at St. Paul, or at Martin Luther, or the Wesleys, or Mr. Whitefield, and hosts of others, as vivid illustrations of the grand fact that "the hand of the diligent maketh rich," not only in the fading and perishing things of earth, but also in the momentous things of the eternal world. O brethren beloved, let us keep his "precepts diligently."

JAMES E. BRADLEY.

HARRISBURG, OHIO, April 29, 1876.

The Grave of President Polk.

MR. EDITOR: Near the beautiful State capital of Tennessee is situated the plain yet imposing tomb of President Polk. It is in the front yard of his late residence, where his widow can often look on the sacred spot of her departed companion.

The President was a member of our church, and held his membership a long time at Columbia. Bro. Orumn, the pastor at Columbia, is trying to raise money to insert a window in the new church to the memory of President Polk. Much success to his worthy undertaking. I am much pleased with an inscription on his tomb, declaring that "the excellency of Christianity was exemplified in his death." What a panegyric! Methinks these nine words are consoling to his wife—a member of the Presbyterian Church—who is still awaiting to be called to "the home of the soul."

I give you the words on his tomb:

"James Knox Polk, tenth President of the United States. Born November 2, 1795. Died June 15, 1849. The mortal remains of James Knox Polk are resting in this vault beneath. He was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., and emigrated with his father, Samuel Polk, to Tennessee in 1806. His life was devoted to the public service. He was elevated successively to the first places in the State and federal governments—a member of the General Assembly; a member of Congress, and chairman of the most important committees; speaker of the House of Representatives; Governor of Tennessee, and President of the United States. By his public policy he defined, established and extended the boundaries of his country. He planted the laws of the American union on the shores of the Pacific. His influence and counsels tended to organize the national treasury on the principles of the constitution, and to apply the rule of freedom to navigation, trade and industry. *The beauty of virtue was illustrated by his life—the excellency of Christianity was exemplified in his death.*"

C.

WESLEY HEIGHTS, D. C., May 15, 1876.

Westminster Wesley Tablet.

We have already made brief mention of the unveiling, in Westminster Abbey, of the tablet in honor of John and Charles Wesley. The monuments situate midway between the "Poets' Corner," in the southern transept, and the nave of the abbey, being near to the smaller monument of Dr. Isaac Watts, and in close neighborhood to memorials of men of genius and theological learning; so that the position and associations are highly satisfactory.

It occupies a space of two feet nine inches wide, and about nine feet high. This is filled with a massive white marble tablet of crystal purity; and is so divided by sculptured heads and figures, and by lines of inscription between, as to secure for it as much unity and symmetry of design as practicable. The monument is somewhat broader at the bottom than at the top. The upper part of it bears the simple record:

JOHN WESLEY, M. A.,
BORN JUNE 17, 1703. DIED MARCH 2, 1791.

CHARLES WESLEY, M. A.
BORN DEC. 6, 1708. DIED MARCH 29, 1788.

Within a sunken circle under this record are medallion profiles, in life size, of the two brothers. Great care has been taken to have these modeled from the authentic busts and portraits of the founder and poet of Methodism, taken when they were in middle life, and were possessed of full energy of character, and also of fully developed features.

Immediately below these medallion heads of the two Wesleys are inscribed the living and dying words of the elder brother:

"THE BEST OF ALL IS, GOD IS WITH US."

Under this quotation is sculptured, in bold bas-relief, John Wesley preaching on his father's tombstone in Epworth church-yard; thus at once memorializing his birthplace and the beginning of his great itinerant and out-of-door work for God. This portion of the marble tablet includes, within a sunken square, some fifty figures, representing John Wesley and his rustic congregation. It is most deservedly pronounced to be chaste in style and masterly in execution. The figure of Wesley presents him in comparative youth. The form and proportions are admirably brought out by one hand being stretched forth, indicative of earnestness, and the other grasping the Bible and pressing it to his side. Behind the preacher, in the right-hand corner, are grouped together representatives of the "helpers" of the founder of Methodism. These appear in the dress of Wesley's period, and are admirably associated in their profile representations. Before and at the sides of the preacher are seen hearers of both sexes, and in different positions, among tombs and grave-stones, some seated and others standing.

Immediately beneath the sculptured picture of the scene in the church-yard is John Wesley's great philanthropic declaration:

"I LOOK UPON ALL THE WORLD AS MY PARISH."

And under this, on the sloping line at the bottom, is graven Charles Wesley's exultant exclamation:

"GOD BURIES HIS WORKMEN, BUT CARRIES ON HIS WORK."

All the letters are what is technically termed "imperishable," being deeply sunk in the marble, and filled up with lead; so that they will not need renewal. The tablet is the work of Mr. John Adams. Actaa, and reflects great credit on his genius.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Guizot's Declaration

The first page of the will of Mr. Guizot contains the following:

"I die in the bosom of the Reformed Christian Church of France, in which I was born, and in which I congratulate myself on having been born. In remaining always connected with her, I exercised the liberty of conscience which she allows her members, in their relations with God, and which she herself invoked in establishing herself. I examined, I doubted, I believed that the strength of the human mind was sufficient to solve the problems presented by the universe and man, and that the strength of the human will was sufficient to regulate man's life according to its law and its moral end. After having long lived, meted and reflected, I remained, and still remain, convinced that the universe and man are neither of them sufficient to explain and regulate themselves naturally by the mere force of fixed laws which preside over them, and of the human wills which are brought into play. It is my profound belief that God, who created the universe and man, governs and preserves or modifies them, whether by those general laws which we call natural laws, whether by special acts which we call supernatural, emanating, like the general laws, from his perfect and free wisdom and from his infinite power, which he has enabled us to recognize in their effects, and forbids us from being acquainted with in their essence and design. I thus returned to the convictions in which I was cradled; always firmly attached to the personal liberty which I have received from God, and which are my honor as well as my right on the earth, but again feeling myself a child in God's hands, and sincerely resigned to so large a share of ignorance and weakness. I believe in God, and adore him, without attempting to comprehend him. I see him present and acting not only in the permanent government of the universe, and in the innermost life of men's souls, but in the history of human societies, especially in the New Testament—monuments of the divine revelation and action—by the mediation and sacrifice of our Lord Jesus Christ for the salvation of the human race. I bow before the mysteries of the Bible and the gospel, and I hold aloof from scientific discussion and solutions by which men have attempted to explain them."

The Tomb of Elizabeth and Mary.

In the south aisle of Henry the Seventh's chapel, in Westminster Abbey, lies in royal pomp she who so long was Britain's liege—"the daughter of debate, who discord still did save"—poor Mary, Queen of Scots. But English and Scots alike have forgotten the streams of noble blood she spent in their nations, and look sadly and pityingly upon her effigy—why not?

Nothing is left of her
Now but pure whiteness.

And on the corresponding aisle upon the north, in a like tomb—which the voice of the English people demanded from the son of Mary Stuart—lies even a sadder figure still—poor Queen Elizabeth. To her indeed, in her last days, vanity of vanities—all was vanity. Tyrone's rebellion killed her. "This fruit have I all of my labors which I have taken under the sun;" and with a whole book of Ecclesiastes written on her heart the old crowned lioness of England coiled herself up in her hair, refused food and diet, and took her place henceforth opposite to her "dear cousin," who she really tried to save from herself—who would have slain her if she could, and whom she had at last, in obedience to the voice of the people of England, to slay against her will. They have made up that quarrel now.

Ay, and that tomb is the sacred symbol of a reconciliation even more pathetic and more strange! Elizabeth lies—seemingly by her own desire—in the same vault as her own sister, Mary Tudor, "Bloody Mary," now no mere. James the First, who had no love for either of them, has placed at the head of the monument "two lines," as has been well said, "full of a far deeper feeling than we should naturally have ascribed to him:"

"Fellows in the kingdom and in the tomb, here we sleep; and Elizabeth, the sisters; in hope of the resurrection."

I make no comment on those words or on that double sepulcher. But did I not say well that the great abbey was a place of peace—a place to remind hard-worked, perplexed, and often, alas! embittered souls—

"For mother earth shall gather all
Into her bosom, great and small,
Ah! could we look into her face,
We should not shrink from her embrace."

Yes, all old misunderstandings are cleared up by now in that just world wherein all live to God. They live to God; and therefore the great abbey is to me awful indeed, but never sad.—*Charles Kingsley.*

OUR KALEIDOSCOPE.—"In the country where I was last summer, one of my friends was trying his luck at shooting swallows on the wing. One was struck. In an instant as many as twenty others surrounded it, and while some, extending their wings, bore their wounded companion along between them, others flew round and round the assisting party, uttering plaintive, sympathetic cries. This curious spectacle, which was well calculated to move to pity the author of the barbarity, lasted several minutes, when the intelligent little creatures, perceiving that their companion was dead, let him fall and abandoned him." The writer suggests that it may be by supporting their weary comrades in the manner described above that swallows succeed in making such long journeys, sometimes even crossing the ocean.—*Nature.*

THE HELPER IN DEATH.—It was not a little curious that almost the only printed page found in the far-off Polar seas, when the relics of the Sir John Franklin expedition were discovered, was a leaf from "Todd's Students' Manual," with this dialogue on it:

"Are you afraid to die?"

"No."

"No? Why does the uncertainty of another state give you no concern?"

"Because God has said: 'Fear not; when thou passest through the waters I will be with thee.'"

The poor victim perhaps treasured the page, read and reread it, and gazed at it until the mists of death crept by. He was not found, but this page told those who were searching how one man at least had died.—*Christian Mirror.*

OBITUARIES.

DIED, on the twenty-fifth of April, at the residence of her son, Thomas C. Bradford, in Beauregard, Copiah county, Miss., Mrs. RACHEL A. PIPKIN, consort of Rev. B. Pipkin, of the Mississippi Conference. Her illness was pneumonia. She was sick only eight days. Her suffering was great, though borne with fortitude and without murmuring. She was born in the parish of East Feliciana, La., February 3, 1818, and was consequently a little past fifty-eight years old when she died. At what age she was converted and joined the Methodist Church is not known, but in a note from her grief-stricken husband he says that "in the days of primitive Methodism in this country, and *when quite young*, she was a very bright Christian." Again he says, in reference to her religious habits: "She read her Bible, and prayed much and fervently. Few persons of her opportunities read and prayed more than she did." So much for the testimony of one who, perhaps, knew her better than any one else. "Aunt Rachel," as we younger people always called her, was a woman in whose life the domestic virtues were conspicuous. She loved her children and her home, and devoted the best energies of her life to their welfare, and shrank from no sacrifice of her own ease and comfort for their happiness.

Full of energy, and skillful in the manipulation of her household, in other days, and with fairer fortunes, she delighted to bestow an abundant hospitality. Her friends were always welcome at her board, and nothing was thought to be trouble that could minister to their enjoyment. Such she was when the writer first formed her acquaintance in 1853, when, as a young itinerant, as junior preacher under her venerable husband, on the St. Helena circuit, he found a grateful welcome and comfortable home beneath her roof. As a neighbor and friend she was ever willing and ready, with heart to sympathize and hands to minister to the suffering and sorrow in the neighborhood. She had a tear and deep reflections for all, and knew, thereby, how to sympathize with others in their bereavements. She had suffered the loss of many loved ones, and nursed a beautiful and sweet children, besides [illegible] Fortified by superior [illegible] For years, yet sought to get self and become a [illegible]

During a long experience in her [illegible] incident of her domestic life that developed a wonderful [illegible] and gathered much valuable information relating to [illegible] she displayed prudence in the [illegible] ever ready to use it for the honor and [illegible] of neighbors and friends; so it seemed natural for them to call on "Aunt Rachel" in [illegible] her counsel was sought and [illegible] published.

When the [illegible] was prostrated for [illegible] she was somewhat startled when informed [illegible] her end was near; and the writer, being near, she asked him to pray for her. This was done; and when she knew it was spoken of encouragement to trust in the Savior of sinners, as were deemed [illegible] she rose [illegible] and after she had wrestled with God in prayer for a brief space, she was unable to shout aloud the triumphs of [illegible] love, crying: "Thank God I am at last!" one of the [illegible] to apply to the writer for baptism and church communion, she was not, ever characterized by her exemplary consistency as a Christian character. Having baptized and received her into our church, it was my privilege to visit her during her last illness, and found her resigned to the will of God. She calmly declared her faith and reliance on Jesus, the friend of sinners. She knew that she was nearing her home of everlasting rest. Her children and her grandchildren and numerous friends present cannot forget her calmness and patience in the hour of extreme physical suffering and dissolution. Throughout it all her faith was triumphant. I never saw any one upon death with a more certain hope of a glorious immortality. Desiring to [illegible] she was not afraid to die. It was truly encouraging to see a pilgrim, after fifty-one years of travel, quietly resting in Jesus.

JAMES S. WHITE.

MARTHA E. GILLY, wife of Rev. J. G. Maughan, of Red River parish, died, at home, April 21, aged forty-eight years.

Sister Maughan was converted in early life, the evidence of which was strong, and which she never lost. She was no mere professional or emotional Christian, but lived and served her God from principle. She was a most decided Methodist, and loved her church devotedly. Her place in the sanctuary was never vacant if she could go there. Her daily life—her conversation and her actions—was in harmony with her profession of discipleship. The testimony of her neighbors and most intimate associates was that she was a true, noble, pure Christian woman. Loved and revered by her children, she was a wise, prudent, devoted mother. She was not lacking as a wife.

Doing the will of God, always and well, she was prepared to *suffer* his will as patiently and well when the hour came, for three years past she had, at times, been a great sufferer. The last four or five months she was confined to her bed. During my visit to the neighborhood, in March, it was my privilege to sit by her bedside, and learn anew the lesson of dying grace. She told me that her final hour was very near. She talked of dying as if on the eve of a pleasant journey. In the midst of her most severe sufferings—sometimes so agonizing as to extort screams and strong cries—she possessed a spirit of rejoicing. Gathering her children and friends around her, she gave to each final words and counsels. These were aptly and wisely chosen, suitable to each. It fell indeed that the chamber of the dying saint was very near heaven. In all my ministry, but once before have I seen such a perfect triumph over bodily sufferings, death and the grave. "She hath done what she could." Safely over the stormy waters she is now sweetly housed with God.

JOEL T. DAVIS.

IDA, eldest child of Rev. G. W. and Ophelia Berry, was born July [illegible] and quitted earth on Sunday, February [illegible] 1876. She always refused to see the [illegible] bath. How fit, then, that she should [illegible] her entrance upon an eternal Sabbath day. Never have we known the [illegible] "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength," more [illegible] verified. On her last Friday night, [illegible] being undressed, she said to Mamma, [illegible] little darling's head aches, and she [illegible] the good Lord's house." Her mamma said: "I hope not, my darling." "Yes, mamma, I know I will go." When asked by [illegible] and loving sister, she said: "Never mind, [illegible] the good Lord will bring you also." [illegible] talked of dying as if on the eve of a pleasant journey. In the midst of her most severe sufferings—sometimes so agonizing as to extort screams and strong cries—she possessed a spirit of rejoicing. Gathering her children and friends around her, she gave to each final words and counsels. These were aptly and wisely chosen, suitable to each. It fell indeed that the chamber of the dying saint was very near heaven. In all my ministry, but once before have I seen such a perfect triumph over bodily sufferings, death and the grave. "She hath done what she could." Safely over the stormy waters she is now sweetly housed with God.

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JOEL T. DAVIS.

ROBERT FALLS was born in Davidson county, N. C., January [illegible] 1815, and died at his home, near Tuskaloosa, Ala., April [illegible] 1876. In early life he professed religion, and joined the Methodist Church, in which he lived a life of members, demonstrating the sincerity of his profession by a consistent life. He was kind and [illegible] disposition, energetic in business, [illegible] in the performance of his duties. He [illegible] with the interests of the church, and was punctual in attending the means of grace. He was an exemplary [illegible] and when did he fail that office, he was [illegible] assuming in his manners, prudent in [illegible] Sabbath, circumspect in conduct, and [illegible] the extent of his ability. He was a man of fidelity and integrity. For about [illegible] ye's previous to his death he was afflicted with a disease of the heart, during which time he suffered much, and manifested a spirit of resignation and patience that characteristic of the true Christian, and [illegible] that God's grace was sufficient for [illegible] time of need. A friend, writing to the [illegible] relative's death, says: "He gave [illegible] evidence of preparation for death, and after requesting his family and friends to meet him in heaven, he laid them down and died in perfect triumph." He [illegible] wife, three children and many [illegible] mourn his death. His influence will be [illegible] for good. In life he was faithful; in death he was triumphant.

ELIAS NICHOLS.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, God, in his all-wise and gracious providence, has seen fit to take from us this week the soul of our deceased father in Israel, JOHN FELDER, who had served the church for more than three score years; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Quarterly Conference of Summit circuit, Mississippi Conference, that in a father in Israel, a patriarch indeed, passes from us when John Felder was translated to the skies.

Resolved, That we bow in meek submission to the divine will, knowing that he doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we sympathize truly with the afflicted family, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them, and also spread upon the minutes of this Quarterly Conference.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

IRA H. ROBERTSON,
G. W. HUTTMAN,
W. C. BARNES.

ROBERT SUMTER HEAVES, only son of Jesse and Lizzie Heaves, was born in Burnell, at their home in Wilcox county, Ala., April 27, 1876, and died the next day, aged fifteen months. We weep not as those who have no hope.

W. W. GRAVES.

The Free Church of England is considering a proposition to accept the revised Book of Common Prayer of the Prayer Book Revision Society.

Nightmare is caused by remaining so long in one position that the blood ceases to circulate.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1876.

ON THE "VERGE OF JORDAN."

I love the "old, old story"—
On earth I've loved it well;
And now I go to sing it
Where holy angels dwell—
To sing with heavenly music,
And the choirs above
Of Jesus and his glory,
Of Jesus and his love."

Fell off, through pain and weakness,
My lips must silence keep,
While yet my heart is singing
Sweet songs that never sleep.
Pain would I break the silence,
For doubting thoughts will rise
To question if my Father
Is glad as well as wise.

But then the dear old story
Comes to my heart again,
As up some parched desert
Falls the refreshing rain,
So gratefully and softly
Within my weary soul
Is breathed the heavenly voice of
"Christ Jesus makes thee whole."

I thought to tell the story,
So beautiful and true;
But he has given his servant
Another work to do—
To stand beside the river,
And wait his holy will,
Whether he says, "Go forward,"
Or bids me linger still.

Though storms of pain sweep over me,
They cannot do me harm;
I only cling the closer
To Jesus' loving arm.
He knows whether I suffer—
He suffered more for me,
Whose, O the deepest anguish,
He died on Calvary.

The work the Lord has left me,
To take up day by day—
While others bear the burden,
He bids me for them pray.
He'll find another servant
To labor in my room,
If souls are brought to Jesus,
What matters it by whom?

O ye who love the Savior,
Who hear your King's command,
Ye, to whom he is given
Both strong and willing hands,
Go, tell the gospel banner,
Go! in the Spirit's might,
Lift up with its bright anointing,
If this the world with light.

Turkey and Its Dependencies.

The question of pure or of death for Turkey is near solution. The jealousies of the great European powers, no attempts to prop up a sinking empire in the interests of peace, only delay the doom of Turkey. Its arrival is near, and the handwriting on the wall proclaims the divine decree. The Mussulman is a stranger in the land of the farthest regions of southern Europe and the Levant must be taken from him, and given to other husbandmen who will bring forth fruits in their season. Turkey has ceased to be a living entity. It profits neither the interests of its own subjects nor the good of the world. Its government is a system of tyranny, arbitrary, unjust and oppressive, discouraging industry, enterprise and wronging its people. The Sultan has no care for his people's interest in establishing institutions of good government, or in keeping pace with modern civilization. Absorbed in sensual pleasures, squandering his revenue in the gratification of his unbridled tastes, he leaves the care of the empire to statesmen, who find it impossible to awaken enterprise or stay corruption. *The treasury is* bankrupt, the masses are in a hopeless paralysis, discontent is universal.

At the question at issue between Turkey and its provinces, the provinces are clearly in the right, and the central government in the wrong. The rebellion is legitimate, and ought to receive the sympathy of the neighboring Christian nations. It is a struggle of Christian against Mussulman, of progressive and aggressive civilization against the effete race, of the nineteenth century against the civilization of the fifteenth. Christian provinces are wronged by Mussulman rulers, and there is no redress for wrongs. On the side of the oppressor is power, unrestrained by law. These Christian populations have been goaded to madness by a series of outrages, and, in the hope of improvement, they are ready to unite in a common rebellion to throw off the yoke and achieve independence. Their united forces can overcome freedom, for the Turkish army has proved its weakness by the failure to subdue Herzegovina, the smallest of the provinces, and combine, with the enthusiasm springing from the combat of the oppressor, the whole would be brief and decisive. Russia, jealous of the sympathies of Slavonian races with Russia, fearing that the provinces would form an integral part of the vast Russian empire, has held the provinces in check, by threatening an armed intervention.

Of the internal difficulties in Turkey, and the provinces refuse to pay the salvage or to fear the threats of Austria. They see their opportunity, and are eager to improve it, and look for Russian sympathy and help. Now looks as if the hour had come when these Christian peoples, who have so long fretted under the yoke, should strike a final blow for freedom. They deserve to succeed, and the only peril in their way is the possibility of a general war in Europe, in which their movement may involve. The Turks seem incapable of a high civilization. Like the other Eastern races of Asia, whose progress has been arrested, and who have settled into apathy and social indolence, they do not assimilate with the vigorous life of Europe, or feel the stir and impulses of the busy life of the West.

In the fifteenth century the Osmanlis were a noble race. Simple in their habits of life, with fine personal qualities of character, and glowing with martial enthusiasm, they swept before them the weak forces of the decayed Roman empire, and gained possession of its capital and many provinces. They ruled by right of superior worth. The early sultans were better sovereigns than the later Christian emperors. They were statesmen of broad views and an enlightened policy, wise alike in developing their internal resources and in pushing their conquests. They governed their Christian subjects with moderation, and their whole empire with vigor and energy. Justice reigned, peace and letters were cultivated, industry and commerce flourished. For two centuries the Turks were a conquering race in Europe. Their armies were the hard, and their fleets ruled the sea; and all eastern Europe trembled in fear of Muhammedan conquest. They gave birth to a long line of great warriors and statesmen, and deserved the success they won.

But, whether from defects of race or of religion, they have lost their early virtues, and have fallen behind the other nations of Europe in enterprise and in all the elements of social strength. They still produce able statesmen, but no monarchs worthy to rule. The people are indolent, and the officials corrupt. The soldiers are brave and patient under hardships, but have incompetent leaders, and the old military-genius is obsolete. They are no longer worthy to hold an empire in Europe, and the interests of civilization demand that they should be pushed back into Asia, and leave the beautiful regions they have misgoverned to worthier races, capable of a larger growth and a more beneficent rule. Any change can hardly fail to be an improvement, and the wise Providence that sets up one nation, and pulls down another, is guiding political movements for the overthrow of a Mohammedan power which has forfeited its title to a European home.—*Methodist.*

Dwellings a Hundred Years Ago.

We desire to consider some of the immense changes which have occurred in the interior plans and arrangements of dwellings during the past century. In 1775 the science of chemistry had no existence, no special attention had been given to geology, and what was known of botany, astronomy, etc., seems as nothing when compared with the extent and accuracy of our present knowledge. Our fathers were groping in almost utter darkness, so far as a knowledge of the sciences was concerned, and but little progress had been made in invention and the arts; scarcely one of the modern contrivances for cooking, and for warming and lighting dwellings, was known. Not a pound of coal or a cubic foot of illuminating gas had been burned in the country. No iron stoves were used, and no contrivances for economizing heat were employed until Dr. Franklin invented the iron fireplace-stove, which still bears his name. All the cooking and warming in town and country were done by the aid of a fire kindled upon the brick hearth, or in the brick oven. The knots or tallow candles furnished the light for the long winter evenings, and sanded floors supplied the place of rugs and carpets. The water used for household purposes was drawn from deep wells by the creaking "sweep," and it is a curious circumstance that both the well and the building no long the impressions of a watercloset were often at long distances from the house. In a cold, windy night in winter, to be called to either of them, was something dreaded to think of. No form of stove was used in this country, as far as we have been able to ascertain, until after the commencement of the present century. There were no furnaces in those early days, by the aid of which a fire could be speedily kindled; and if the fire went out upon the hearth over night, and the tinder was damp, so that the spark would not "catch," the alternative remained of wading through the snow a mile or so to borrow a brand of a neighbor. Only one room in any house was warm unless some of the family were ill; for all the rest the temperature was at zero during many nights in the winter. The men and women of a hundred years ago undressed and retired to their beds at night in an atmosphere colder than that of our modern barns and woodsheds, and they never complained. No hot-air furnaces or steam pipes tempered the wintry air in their dwellings, and they slept soundly in the cold even after eating heartily of shag-barks or butternuts, and then washing them down with a quart or two of hard cider. The cooking was very simple, and the nature of the food plain and substantial. But few dishes were seen upon the table; pork and cabbage, corn bread, and milk, with "bean-porridge," were the every-day forms of food consumed.

Now this brief glance at the manner of life of the founders of our republic suggests thoughts regarding the changes which have occurred during the century, and the question arises: Is life now easier, happier or more desirable? Judged from one standpoint, it is; from another, it is not. Life—that is, animal existence—it seems to us, was as satisfactory and happy then as now—that is, as satisfactory to those who then lived. The care and anxiety which follows the adoption of any device of art in households certainly detract from the comforts and advantages. A simple life, with few complex devices to care for, has strong attractions to many who are annoyed by the care of the steam, gas and hot-water pipes which are found in modern dwellings. A dweller in the city, who retires to the country, finds in a short time that he can dispense with most of the city household conveniences without any serious disturbance to personal comfort or happiness. Looking at the home life of our ancestors from the luxurious drawing-rooms in modern cities, where we have never had experience in other modes of existence, there is little that seems attractive or even endurable in that life. The race, however, enjoyed the superlative happiness which springs from robust health, and the cold we so much dread was not sensibly felt by them. They accomplished a great work, and left for us a heritage which we shall do well to preserve and hand down to future generations.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

The annual grasshopper legislation has begun in Kansas with the passage of a bill giving a State bounty of five dollars a bushel for grasshopper eggs, and fifty cents a bushel for young grasshoppers.

The London *Lancet* says it is not healthy to sit for more than half an hour at a time. S'pusin' a fellow is sitting on the sofa with his girl, is he going to be particular to a minute?

Thunder and Eloquence.

The manner in which Whitefield once turned a thunder storm to his purpose has been thus narrated. Before he commenced his sermon, long, darkening columns crowded the bright, sunny sky of the morning, and swept their dull shadows over the building, in fearful augury of the storm.

His text was: "Strive to enter in at the strait gate; for many, I say unto you, shall seek to enter in, and shall not be able." "See that emblem of human life," said he, pointing to a shadow that was flitting across the floor. "It passed for a moment, and concealed the brightness of heaven from our view; but it was gone. And where will ye be, my hearers, when your lives have passed away like that dark cloud? O my dear friends, I see thousands sitting attentive, with their eyes fixed on the poor, unworthy preacher. In a few days we shall all meet at the judgment seat of Christ. We shall form a part of that vast assembly that will gather before the throne, and every eye will behold the Judge. With a voice whose call you must abide and answer, he will inquire whether on earth you strove to enter in at the strait gate; whether you were supremely devoted to God; whether your hearts were absorbed in him. My blood runs cold when I think how many of you will then seek to enter in, and will not be able. Oh, what plea can you make before the Judge of the whole earth? Can you say it has been your whole endeavor to mortify the flesh, with its affections and lusts? that your life has been one long effort to do the will of God? No! You must answer: I made myself easy in the world by flattering myself that all would end well; but I have deceived my own soul, and am lost."

"You, O false and hollow Christian, of what avail will it be that you have done many things; that you have read much in the sacred word; that you have made long prayers; that you have attended religious duties, and appeared holy in the eyes of men? What will all this be, if, instead of loving him supremely, you have been supposing you should exalt yourself in heaven by acts really polluted and unholy?"

His eye gradually lighted up as he proceeded, till toward the close it seemed to sparkle with celestial fire.

"Oh, sinners," he exclaimed, "by all your hopes of happiness I beseech you to repent! Let not the wrath of God be awaked now. Let not the fires of eternity be kindled against you. See those gay youths," pointing at the fashionable, which played on the corner of the pulpit. "'Tis a glance from the angry eye of Jehovah! Hark!" continued he, raising his finger in a listening attitude, "as the distant thunder now bursts around, and broke in the heavens crash over the building. "It was the voice of the Almighty as he passed by in his anger."

As the excited man swayed to and fro with his hands and knees beside his pulpit, apparently in unwonted and intense prayer. The storm passed rapidly away, and, the sun bursting forth in his might, threw across the heavens a magnificent arch of peace. Rising and pointing to the beautiful object, he exclaimed: "Look upon the rainbow and praise him that made it. Very beautiful it is in the brightness thereof. It compasseth the heavens about with its glory, and the hands of the Most High have bended it." *Early Christian.*

AN OBSCURE SENTENCE.—A good story, no doubt mythical, is told of Jacob Boehme, the cobbler, famous for his profound philosophical works. On his death-bed his disciples came to him, eager to obtain explanations of obscure passages in his writings before he was taken away. He relieved their difficulties with a single exception. One passage puzzled him, and he said: "My children, when I wrote this I understood its meaning, and no doubt the omniscient God did. He may still remember it, but I have forgotten." A similar incident is told of the German poet Klopstock, which has the advantage of being true. Some of his admirers made a journey from Gottingen to Hamburg, to see him in his old age, and ask him to explain a difficult passage in his works. They were young students, full of enthusiasm. Klopstock received them graciously, read the passage, and then said: "I cannot recollect what I meant when I wrote it; but I remember it was the finest thing I ever wrote, and you cannot do better than devote your lives to the discovery of its meaning."

WHAT THE MICROSCOPE REVEALS. Lewenhoeck tells us of an insect seen with the microscope, of which twenty-seven millions would only equal a mite.

Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand.

Mold is a forest of beautiful trees, with the branches, leaves and fruit.

Butterflies are fully feathered.

Hairs are hollow tubes.

The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover one hundred and fifty of these scales, and yet a scale covers five hundred pores. Through these narrow openings the perspiration forces itself like water in a sieve.

Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of living creatures, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea.

Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it, like cows on a meadow.

An Englishman has analyzed the causes of railroad accidents, and comes to the conclusion that human machinery is responsible for 41 per cent. of them; defective signals for 28 per cent.; defective railways for 18 per cent.; and defective rolling stock for 13 per cent.

A geologist says that he never heard of secondary formations without pleasure—the ladies being the secondary formations, for they were formed after the men.

Religious Intelligence.

—The Baptists of Connecticut have collected $25,000 toward the proposed Centennial fund of $100,000 for Suffield Institute.

—The year's receipts of missions of the Reformed Church in America, to April 7, have been $45,552.50. The treasurer needs $21,500 more.

—Rev. E. Faber has brought out three volumes of a Commentary on Mark, in Chinese; and Rev. Samuel Dodd, of Shanghai, has recently published in Chinese a Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews that is well spoken of by competent critics.

—In England the total number of the clergy of the Established Church is 23,738, as follows: "Dignitaries, 172; incumbents, 13,300; curates, 5,765; masters in schools, 701; chaplains, heads of training schools, etc., 485; unattached, 2,893; clerical fellows in universities, chaplains in India, and missionaries, 431."

—Lau-Yeef, an island, had a short visit from Dr. Medhurst in 1835, as he was on his way to North China, who distributed books and tracts. Some years after some of the Lau-Yeef people visited Foochow, and were delighted to find the missionaries preaching the same doctrines they had read in the little books and had learned to love. A mission was soon established on the island, which has grown prosperously, and those who as boys read the tracts given by Dr. Medhurst are now efficient native preachers.

—The Spanish *Epoca* declares that the Cortes will approve the principle of religious toleration. The Vatican will be compelled to accept it. But the *Epoca* says it is authorized by the papal nuncio and the Archbishop of Toledo to deny the statement that the Vatican ever granted Senor Sagasta's ministry the least concession in relation to liberty of public worship. Of course it never did, and never would. It only accepts seemingly the situation when it cannot help it, and then does its best to change it.

—Dr. S. Wells Williams, of Peking, has recently published the concluding portions of his Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language, a work which he has been engaged upon for forty years. The amount of moral help to [illegible] which is known that the dictionary contains about [illegible] characters, and [illegible] under [illegible] articles, the number of [illegible] as the [illegible] but [illegible] Canton [illegible] believe [illegible] relief and [illegible] love, is [illegible]

A [illegible] to that [illegible] confident. The [illegible] to the mind of [illegible] Mr. [illegible] To save the [illegible] from [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] throughout the [illegible] small scale, we may yet [illegible] Roman Catholic Church in Italy and an Old Catholic Nicholas Copernicus [illegible] Dr. Wiseman [illegible] the recent radical [illegible] throughout the [illegible] seems to indicate that [illegible] section of the [illegible] patience.

The *Christian Intelligencer* [illegible] Philpotts, has with great [illegible] ed the shortcomings of the Venerable [illegible] edist Episcopal Church [illegible] lishes them as follows: [illegible] 24; church schools, [illegible] pel, 1; printing house, 1; paper, 1; bishops, [illegible] preachers, 1,331; local preachers, [illegible] hundred; members, [illegible] ballooners, 28,789; churches, [illegible] estimated value of the same, [illegible] 1,097; parsonages, 141; estimated value of the same, partial, [illegible] 1,486; Sunday schools, 1,644; superintendents, 1,646; teachers, 9,414; scholars, 79,008; volumes in Sunday school libraries, 135,511; contributed money for 1875, [illegible] dollar money, [illegible] 584,488; presiding elders' support, $253,672.38; Sunday school money, $16,537.11; missionary money, $1,748.97; church-building, $119,491.61; traveling expenses, $7,308.43; total members, probationers and preachers, 200,730; total of moneys raised for the year, $507,309.56.

Our Young People.

THE CASTLE BUILDER.

A gentle boy, white soft and silken locks,
A dreamy boy, with brown and tender eyes,
A castle-builder, with his wooden blocks,
And towers that touch imaginary skies.

A fearless rider on his father's knee,
An eager listener unto stories told
At the Round Table of the nursery,
Of heroes and adventures manifold.

There will be other towers for thee to build,
There will be other steeds for thee to ride,
There will be other legends, and all filled
With greater marvels, and more glorified.

Build low, and make thy castles thick and fair,
Rising and reaching upward to the sky,
Listen to voices in the upper air,
Nor lose thy simple faith in mysteries.

Our Young Folks.

From Our Little Friends.

PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS., May 8, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: As so many little boys and girls are writing for the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, we thought we would get Bro. Brown, our preacher, to write for us, as we can't write. We have no mamma now, for she is dead. Our papa is gone on business, and we are boarding with Cousin Jack and Agnes Williams. We have one little sister, who has gone to Tennessee, with Aunt Eliza Byrd. All three of us were baptized into the church by Bro. Hines, our presiding elder, at Conference, and are trying to be good children. There are some children here who don't belong to the church, but they ought to, ought they not, Mr. Editor? We have a good home, and we love God and Jesus for giving it to us. We always glad when the ADVOCATE comes, so we can hear from the little children in the Child's Corner, which Cousin Agnes reads for us.

Bro. Brown says when Jesus was on earth he took little children up and blessed them, and that he will bless us too if we say our prayers. Good night; and we are going to do it. Every child ought to try to get to heaven, so Jesus can bless them. Don't you think so, Mr. Editor? We want you to pray for us, and for sister in Tennessee.

Your little friends,

LIZZIE & CHARLIE BROWN.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I have been reading your paper for the last two months, [illegible] by Mr. Fisher. I am delighted with the Child's Corner. I [illegible] little child, [illegible] girl. I would [illegible] about our school. We have several [illegible] Sabbath school and church. We have [illegible] Sunday school [illegible] Mr. Brown is our [illegible] Would be glad to see [illegible] may be an [illegible] of the Lord's hands, in [illegible] Many souls. We all love [illegible] especially the little folks. I [illegible] hoping to hear from [illegible] Your little friend,

MORTIE JOHNSON.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I see a copy [illegible] paper almost every week, and I enjoy it very much. My father and mother are Episcopalians, but I attend a Methodist church and Sunday-school. Our Sunday school numbers seventy-three, and is superintended by Mr. Ritter, a young man of the right kind of the [illegible] We all like [illegible] much. He is so kind and [illegible] Christianity. We [illegible] questions on two [illegible] in the Bible every week. I [illegible] paper, as I am a subscriber, [illegible] brothers and boys [illegible] paper, as nearly [illegible] Methodist [illegible] Sunday at [illegible] Christian Advocate. I hope you will [illegible] paper, as I [illegible] a little girl ten years old, and have [illegible] Sisters.

DEAR WILLIAMS.

True Courage.

MR. —— is a bad observer, that boy you dare not appear as cheerful as usual on his return from school, and, in questioning him, he said:

"You see, by that, there is a clique of boys who do not believe in going to church or the Sabbath-school, because these people do not; and they make all manner of fun of those who do go, especially to Sabbath-school. Quite a number of these are in my class, and I cannot help coming in contact with them. To-day I came upon a crowd of them rather sudden'y. They had found a Sabbath-school book, and were making game of it. I didn't want to hear it, and tried to run away, when one of them called out:

"'Ho, Jim! here's a pious book; don't it belong to you?'

"'No,' said I.

"'I bet it does! Don't you go to Sabbath-school?'

"'I do,' I said, for I was determined not to be ashamed of it. Then Jack Hill said:

"'I thought so. Going to make a parson of him, ain't they?'

"'Perhaps so,' I said, and then walked away. So after this, for the rest of the day, they've been shouting out: 'Parson Manton, Parson Manton.' I shall get it now often enough."

"Keep on, my boy, quietly, not saying much, except when there is occasion, and then never be afraid to show your colors. Besides benefiting yourself, this will influence others, and may, very likely, draw the well-disposed to your side."

"But it's real aggravating, this pestering."

"Yes; but they will weary of it after awhile, if they find you steadfast. Did you ever hear the incident of Frederic of Prussia and the pious sergeant?"

"No. I wish you would relate it, mother," replied Jamie.

"The King would frequently speak lightly, and even jestingly, of some who seemed to be mere professors of religion, yet he was quick to discern real piety when manifested in a consistent manner, and he always showed respect for such persons. There was one of the sergeants whose conduct was particularly pleasing to the King, and he made inquiries of him relative to his bringing up, and in regard to the religious belief in which he was educated. The man informed him that he belonged to the Moravian Church. 'Ah, ah? then you are a Pietist,' replied the King. 'Well, your men do you credit; only keep on faithfully in your duties.' After this, whenever he met him, Frederic would always say: 'How do you do? How are you all getting on in the Moravian chapel?'

"In conversation with the sergeant's colonel, the King, hearing good accounts of him from that officer, resolved to promote him, and made known his design to the colonel. Thinking to encourage his sergeant, the colonel informed him of the King's decision. Sad to say, this prospect of promotion had the effect to make the man remiss in his religious duties. He forsook the meeting at the little chapel; and when his minister inquired the cause he replied: 'Oh, my heart is with you; but I must please my King.' 'Take care,' said the minister, 'that your heart do not deceive you.'

"Not long after the King met him and said: 'Well, how are you all getting on at the chapel?' 'I do not know,' was the reply. 'Not know! Surely you have not been sick?' 'No, please your majesty; but I do not deem it essential to go there as often as formerly.' Now, when the colonel waited upon the King to receive the commission intended for the sergeant, he was surprised at the answer: 'I shall not give it to him.' As he stood in silent astonishment his majesty continued: 'No; he has forsaken his brethren. I fear he may not be faithful to me.' On receiving the decision of his sovereign the disappointed sergeant humbled himself before God, returned with greater devotion to his religious duties, and became a wiser and a better man."

"Why, papa, he did not keep on as at first. He would, if he had known how this King would judge him," said Jamie.

"Yes," replied his mother; "and we may learn from this to render to the King of kings the obedience of the heart, and not mere profession or regard to what others may think."

His mother left the room, and Jamie sat thinking.

"I'm afraid my obedience was not as much from the heart as it ought to have been. I felt skinky, and did not want the boys to think me a coward; that was partly the reason that I owned up so manly that I was a Sabbath-school scholar. And afterward I felt proud that I had been so brave; but it need something more than this to help me. I'll keep on and bear their ridicule day after day. I think I had better tell God all about it, and ask him to aid me, and to keep me faithful."

He did so; and by seeking this help each day he was enabled to persevere, and so to become more and more steadfast in adhering to the truths which he had learned in the Sabbath-school.—*Kind Words.*

WHAT COMES OF SUNDAY STROLLS. I have heard of lads who have gone out walking on Sabbath afternoons, because they were too big for Sunday-school, and I very sincerely hope that you are not bent on the same folly. Perhaps you say to me: "What's the harm of walking out on Sundays?" Well, I will tell you. I have seen some of the best lads I ever knew, whom I really hoped were converted, who have taken to this walking business, and not one of them is now worth a button for any good purpose whatever. My hope was that in time they would have been among my best workers, flourishing in business and happy in the service of God, but it is not so. The day they left the house of God for "pleasant strolls" was the day of their doom; they became, by degrees, careless, idle, boastful, loose in talk and loose in life, and made sugar more and more their lord. Whether a thing is bad or not may be seen by its fruit, and there's the fruit of being too old for Sunday schools and classes."—*Spurgeon.*

WHIPPING THE SEA.—You've heard about Xerxes? Of course you have; every history scholar that comes into my field to study talks about Xerxes of old, and his great armies. Well, I heard a very queer story about this same Xerxes the other day, picked out of one of the big books, you know. In one of his wars he wanted his soldiers to cross a piece of water a mile wide. So he caused a bridge of boats to be made. But before his men had crossed a storm came up and destroyed the bridge; whereupon this brave general flew into a passion, like a little boy, and ordered the sea to be whipped with three hundred lashes, and a set of fetters cast into it, to punish it for its disrespectful conduct!

Dear, dear! I'm told the little waves are sobbing on the beach to this day.—"*Jack in the Pulpit,*" in *St Nicholas.*

"You don't buy bouquets of me as you used to," said a Madison florist to a sad-eyed man the other day. "No," was the pathetic reply, "I'm married now."

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1876.

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AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Value of Some Lives.

Fears as to the result of Commodore Vanderbilt's illness caused a fall of 4½ per cent. in New York Central shares to-day—the price being 108½ against 112½. The whole market was feverish and uncertain. There is no doubt, however, but what the "short" interest is very large.

This afternoon Vanderbilt's brokers came to the rescue of his pet stock, and jumped it back to 112, at which a block of 1,500 shares were taken; also, a lot of 400 shares at 112½. It was then offered at 112, seller 3. The lowest sale of the stock was at 108. The commodore's illness is now watched as a cat watches a mouse.

So writes "Antelope" to the *Picayune*. A fall of 4½ per cent. in New York Central shares because the commodore was sick, and his illness is "watched "as a cat watches a mouse." We suppose just such an estimate as this of a man's life is inevitable where great financial interests depend upon his living or dying. And yet it seems like a cold and heartless way of expressing concern for a sick man. There are doubtless those who never thought about the effect upon the shares, in their affectionate anxiety and sympathy, and who would readily sacrifice all the New York Central is worth to restore the health and prolong the life of one whom they love. The value of a life may be great financially, and a fluctuation in the patient's pulse may send the stocks up or down. The great, hard world of speculation and trade may think of that life only as it affects the market and affairs on 'change, but still it is to the credit of our kind that there are affections stronger than the love of pelf, and that the inner domestic surroundings of the rich are often purer and nobler than covetous greed.

It may be, however, a certain pleasure to some men to feel that the world takes this sort of interest in them, and that it makes a vast difference with thousands whether they are sick or well. As some may regard the matter, it is very humiliating to be sick, to be laid upon beds of suffering and pain, and to go down to death while the world at large knows and cares nothing about it. The fever may rage in their veins, but stocks and shares are not excited thereby. Neither bulls nor bears watch *them* "as a cat watches a mouse." To Wall street it is all one whether they are sick or well, whether they live or die. Scarcely are they inquired of by their next-door neighbor; and when death comes it is only another funeral on the street, and everything moves on as usual. It is passing little that is cared for the most of us common mortals outside of the family group and the limited circle in which we move. And yet within this group and circle there is an interest usually for the most obscure, a wealth of sincere attachment and warm affection which are sometimes denied to the rich and great.

The welfare of a nation may depend upon the life of such a man as Cavour was, or of such a man as Bismarck is. The Czar of Russia may have a policy which involves the happiness of his subjects and the peace of Europe, and it is natural that any rumors of unfavorable health should be received with general anxiety. When a great poet ceases to sing, when a great orator becomes silent, when the greatest preachers are taken away, thousands, and millions even, are touched, and in a manner bereaved. Falling stars are witnessed by many eyes, while the glow worm's death is unnoticed.

There is this compensation, however: The obscure are loved more for themselves, and they may be the objects of more real and disinterested affection, than those who have reached the summit of power and fame, and who wield the largest influence in political and monetary affairs. As in the case of the generous old commodore, where better feelings of esteem are not wanting, it almost shocks the finer sentiments of our nature to see how much of selfishness and sordidness is revealed. It is a circumstance that cannot be helped. When the lives of millionaires, monarchs and great statesmen tremble in the balance, or when they go out, the merely material consequences must be estimated and felt. To some natures the consciousness of this standard of value may be a gratification; but the love and sympathy of a few real friends is of far more worth to those who can appreciate what is noblest and best in man. The infant that is watched over in sickness by a mother's loving vigilance is more to be envied than the dying king whose last breath is watched by millions, not one of whom has anything but a material interest in the event.

It must be indeed far from gratifying to men of wealth and distinction that they should be measured and estimated by this material standard. "My father, my father, the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof," was a lofty tribute to the moral and spiritual value of the life of a great prophet. The holy and courageous servant of God was a better defense and a stronger bulwark to Israel than men and chariots of war. "As poor, yet making many rich," was what Paul thought of himself and his co-laborers in the gospel. Neither the translation of Elijah, the death of Elisha nor the death of Paul had any startling effect upon stocks, or upon the councils of monarchs; but the world was poorer when they were taken from it. The lives of such men as Luther, Wesley, Chalmers, have a value above everything material. Indirectly they contribute to the wealth and material prosperity; but the moral results, and the spiritual, are sublime and eternal. A single life holds the fortunes of thousands, and that life is watched "as a cat watches a mouse." They are ready to make the most of the event, and their chief, perhaps their only concern is to gamble and speculate on the solemn issue. But another single life, surrounded by comparative poverty and obscurity, may be radiating the light and warmth of salvation, and sending out pulsations that travel beyond the stars.

Besides these human watchers—watchers of greed or of love—there is an unseen community, and a world to which men go, as there is one which they leave. There are watchers on the other side, and ministering spirits feel the weakening pulse, and the tidings fly swiftly. Was there any great commotion when the rich man died? Jerusalem may have had its Wall street. But there was some stir in heaven when the poor beggar, with his angelic escort, was carried to Abraham's bosom. What the real value of a life is to the higher interests of the world cannot always be measured by the price of shares. A religious university, built and endowed, is worth more to the world than a hundred railroads, and is a more lasting monument than millions unexpended and left behind when the earth fades from the glazing eye.

Mobile District Conference.

From New Orleans to Milton, Fla., by way of Mobile, Pollard Junction, Pensacola. With the best of company—to wit: Bishop Keener—we left the Crescent City by the five P. M. train, reached Mobile about eleven P. M., Pollard Junction at two A. M., and found ourselves in Pensacola in time for breakfast. Here we remained, enjoying the hospitality of Bro. W. L. Witfield, looking a little at the town and harbor, until three o'clock in the evening, when we took passage on the steam yacht Marie, Capt. Blakeney, for Milton, distant thirty miles, which point we reached a little after sundown. We were in the neighborhood of Pensacola at daylight. What sort of a country we passed through during the night our readers know as well as we. A level, piny woods for the most part, we are told.

The approach to Pensacola by rail is not particularly picturesque. It is flat and poor, the suburbs denuded of trees, and as we come to the city it is still flat, and the city is spread over a large area, fronting on the bay. The view from the water, as we approach from the upper bay, was much better, and the town is seen to advantage. The wharves and the shipping are the main features, and of course the centers of the business activity and life. Here is a population of six or seven thousand. Timber and lumber are the sole articles of trade and export, and annually between five and six hundred ships are brought in and loaded. At this time we counted about twenty vessels, some at their piers, and others at anchor; but we were told that over two hundred may sometimes be seen at one time. Pensacola bay, one of the noblest harbors in the world, spreads out before us southward, and east and west, as we look from the city front, six miles southward in its breadth, and more than forty in its length. This capacious basin is land-locked, completely sheltered, and deep enough for the largest ship. To the west, six miles down the bay and toward the entrance, we have a glimpse of the navy-yard and Warrington. To the south and east the eye may follow the shore lines and islands as the bay curves and expands, and is lost from view in the distance. The finest water view on our Southern coast is Pensacola harbor.

Our voyage up the bay and the return were pleasant exceedingly. Our little boat was filled with good company, consisting of the Bishop, the most of the preachers of the Mobile district, and a goodly company of ladies and gentlemen from Pensacola. Blackwater river enters the head of the bay about twenty-five miles from our starting-point. Three miles up this stream is Bagdad, a handsome village, with its saw mills and wharves piled high with lumber; and two miles further up is Milton, a town of no small dimensions, of say three thousand souls, and the busy center of an extensive lumber business. It is on tide-water, level, sandy, finely shaded with the live oak, and fanned by the refreshing sea breeze.

Rev. James O. Andrew, the pastor, received our company at the landing, and soon had all distributed to their temporary homes in an agreeable and most hospitable community. With a partiality duly appreciated, Bro. Andrew took the editor to the parsonage, where we were most kindly entertained. The District Conference opened on Friday morning, May 26, nearly all the preachers of the district and a pretty good delegation of laymen being present. The reports of the pastors showed an encouraging condition of the district as to spiritual affairs, and finances far from gloomy. The business of the Conference was concluded on Saturday afternoon. The Mobile district has a fine body of preachers, and especially a number of choice young men, educated, zealous and effective. Dr. Cox leads his district worthily, and is a model in the important office which he fills. Bishop Keener's presence was a great gratification to all. Milton had never before been visited by one of our Bishops, many of our people there had never seen one, and the Bishop magnified his office in the chair, in the pulpit and among the people.

During the Conference there was preaching morning and night. Large and serious congregations filled our commodious church, and a remarkable revival was in progress when we left on Monday. On Saturday and Sunday nights there were multitudes at the altar and round about, and numbers were converted. The love-feast on Sunday afternoon was a wonderful occasion. The house was full, and all were moved exceedingly. On the whole, we have never witnessed a greater display of the divine power. The awakening and converting power of the Holy Ghost was manifest at nearly every service. The meeting was to be continued during the present week, the Bishop and several preachers remaining to help in the good work.

In concluding this hurried and meager account of a most delightful and interesting trip, we take occasion to express our sense of the cordial reception given to the editor of the ADVOCATE by the Mobile District Conference. Resolutions were passed, and the brethren promised increased effort to extend the circulation of the paper.

Nor must we fail to mention the thoughtful provision made by Bro. Lightfoot and the friends in Pensacola for the entertainment of the members and visitors on their way to Milton. We hope to hear in a few days of the progress and results of the revival.

Connectional Character of Methodist Polity.

The following extract from the address of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church clearly exhibits the connectional character of both branches of American Methodism:

It has seemed to us that a church organization and government which have stood nearly a century, and which have been found well adapted to all phases of society, and changes of public sentiment, and conditions of the public mind; in the newest settlement, in the oldest State, in the rural district, in the crowded city, in heathen lands, in civilized countries, under the reign of royalty, in our great republic, in time of peace, in time of war, among the lowest and most ignorant, among the highest and most learned, everywhere and all the while pre-eminently useful, and proving itself to be one of the most aggressive and one of the most progressive forms of Christianity in the world, is too venerable and too sacred to receive any other than the most profound consideration and the most jealous guardianship. Thus impressed, we have endeavored, by our example and teaching, to promote a just appreciation of our Discipline and usages.

The connectional character of our church we regard as of the highest importance and greatest utility. An army in detachments under independent authorities would be feeble and ineffective in comparison with the same army moved by one supreme authority, having unity of purpose and action. Germany under the empire is much more potential among the nations of the earth than when under the government of independent petty sovereignties; so the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the sublime unity of her grand purpose, and under the government and direction of the General Conference as her supreme authority, is much mightier in her action and influence than she could possibly be in independent divisions. She can better antagonize great errors, contend with enormous vices, overthrow combinations of wickedness, and press forward the triumphs of divine truth and grace in the earth.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is not a confederacy of eighty-one Annual Conferences, nor a mere association of some nine thousand pastoral charges. It is a single body, of which these pastors and churches and Conferences are component parts, and all members one of another. For by one Spirit we are all baptized into one body. Whether in America, or in Africa, or in Europe, or in Asia, we have been all made to drink into one Spirit; and this incorporation is so vital and so vital that if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or if one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it. Consequently the members should have the same care one for another. We cannot give attention to one portion of the church to the neglect of another portion. This General Conference cannot rightfully legislate for the part of the church to the disadvantage of another part of the church. The legislation of this General Conference, the administration of the general superintendents, and the oversight of each pastor must be with equal eye to all, as their exigencies and interests demand. There is no constitutional way by which any member or members can be excluded from the church or placed beyond her supervision and pastoral oversight, except by judicial process for wrong-doing.

The connectional character of the church is maintained largely by the law of affinity. The remarkable agreement in doctrines, the sameness of religious experience, and the similarity of usages which prevail throughout the connection give us a oneness of character and assimilate us into one body. Where men think and feel the same, "like kindred drops they mingle into one." The great agencies of the church are bonds of union.

The nearly 20,000 Sunday schools, auxiliary to the Sunday School Union of the church, and the more than 1,000,000 children in these schools, under the tuition of more than 200,000 officers and teachers, constitute an organized cadet force which promises in the near future to add greatly to the strength and efficiency of the church. The more specifically Methodistic their religious training is, the greater will be the power and usefulness they will contribute to her future unity and progress. If they are not taught the scriptural character of our doctrines; if they do not have explained to them our church polity; if in their Sunday school years they are not enlisted in the support of our institutions and benevolent agencies, but are left to believe that any other church will be as useful to them as ours, we must bear the blame if they are easily proselyted from us, or if they grow up to be dissatisfied and restless members of the church.

Our Missionary Society, with its numerous auxiliaries, is another of these bonds of connectional union. The parent society, as the central organ, like the heart of the human body, receiving from all the veins of the church her missionary blood, and then sending it through all her arteries to every extremity of the church, to nourish and support the whole, is an indissoluble tie between all the parts of the church, however distant from each other. Every preacher on an obscure circuit border mission who is laboring and suffering on a very inadequate support for his family, and yet encouraging his people from their very poverty to contribute to the treasury of the society, and the humblest member and the infant Sunday school scholar who contribute their pennies and their prayers to this cause, as well as the missionaries in the foreign field, are all real factors in this great united work of evangelism. This not only binds us together, but also equalizes the dignity and honor of all the laborers in the sight of God and in the annals of eternity.

The Book Concern has also exerted a unifying power upon the church. Its books and its periodicals have generally had that tendency. Its management has been in the interests of the whole connection. So long as it shall be conducted on these principles, and its profits shall be appropriated for a palpable and common interest, it will still have that influence. But if it shall ever fail in either of these respects, it will not only lose its centripetal force, but become a source of contention and strife, if not a cause of corruption and disintegration.

Clearly convinced that these institutions greatly promote the unity of the church, as well as its extension and progress, we have felt it our duty, as far as our authority and opportunity would permit, to labor for their greatest prosperity.

The general superintendency has always been, and still continues to be, a strong bond of unity. Watching, with an impartial eye, the conditions and wants of all portions of the church, and the labors and interests of all the ministers; holding the same relation to all, and having a common sympathy with all, without special obligations to any; strictly amenable to the General Conference for their character and administration; where every member and every minister has a right to challenge their every exercise of authority, the general superintendents, so far as their relation to the ministers and churches is concerned, are well prepared to travel through the connection at large, and oversee the temporal and spiritual interests of the church. Having been thus employed during the ecclesiastical year, they meet and report and consider the condition, both temporal and spiritual, of all parts of the church. Our interchangeable administration in the Conferences makes several members of the board, by personal inspection and observation, acquainted with the more recent condition of each particular part of the work, and thus gives us a united judgment upon the state and claims of every part of the field. This judgment thus formed has been sought and sometimes deterred to by the General Missionary Committee, and also by the General Committee on Church Extension, in dividing their funds, and not infrequently on different subjects by former General Conferences.

And, what is also of great importance, it enables them to understand where ministers are needed, the qualifications required for the exigencies of the work, and by transfer and otherwise to meet such necessities; thus providing for the poorer and more difficult fields of labor, and the advancing, aggressive action of the church. To a limited extent it enables us to meet the urgent emergencies of ministers and their families by changing their climate in cases of sickness, and by placing them where their family wants and educational necessities are more fully met. This can only be done partially, but much more extensively than it can be done by any other church; and the amount of ministerial health and service thus preserved and secured to the church can only be known and appreciated by those who are parties to it.

Owing to the great extent of the connection, we can perceive no other way by which a uniform administration can be maintained; and without uniformity, without oneness of executive authority and administration, we do not see how the unity, the connectional character of the church can be preserved. Our profound convictions on this subject have led us to great care and constant effort to secure a uniform administration.

It is no wonder that, so far as making the appointments is concerned, our administration should be sharply criticised by parties in interest. In those denominations where ministers are left to find their own pastoral relations, if they fail to secure such as they judge themselves adapted to and desire, there is no third party of whom they can complain. In our church, when they fail to receive such appointments as they deem suitable for themselves, they complain of the presiding elders and the Bishops. This is perfectly natural. Every one who has any official agency in making appointments must take it into account. In performing this difficult and responsible part of our official duty we have constantly kept in view the claims of the work and the claims of the preachers. Before any one can intelligently criticise the appointments of an Annual Conference, he must carefully consider the fact that every appointment is entitled to receive a preacher, and every effective preacher is entitled to receive an appointment. This other fact must also be considered: that the Bishops cannot alter the character of the pastoral charges, nor the endowments or aptitudes of the preachers. They must take these as Providence has furnished them, and adapt the pastoral relations between them as happily and usefully as they may be able to do after the most careful and prayerful consideration for the circumstances and claims of all the preachers and of all the churches.

Dr. Pierce to the General Conference of the M. E. Church.

The following letter from Dr. Pierce was read, and Dr. A. S. Hunt was instructed to reply on behalf of the Conference:

SPARTA, GA., May 12, 1876.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session in Baltimore, Md.:

MY BELOVED BRETHREN: This salutation is not in fashionable courtesy, but in old-fashioned Methodist brotherhood. It is two months today since I took my bed and room, and have been closely confined most of the time to my bed. I am, of course, very weak. I never was so much reduced in flesh before. My desire to fill my place in our fraternal delegation at the session of your General Conference, together with the apprehension that I would not be able, preyed upon me along with my sore sickness. But this I held in check by leaving the issue entirely with God. I never question the right or the wisdom of God in events of this kind. I never felt surer of a pure motive, in any desire of my life, than in this one, to be with you at this time as a messenger of peace and good will. For the privilege I had prayed all the intervening year. In it more people took an interest than in anything in all my life. And it is the only official work I have ever been called to in the church to which I did not respond in person. Why the Lord has laid me by at this critical juncture I know not. I am satisfied, without believing a Calvinist, that in all these providential preventions God works things after the counsel of his own will. And, if I was rightly chosen in this gracious commission, it was because God could make my absence of more value than my presence. And here I will wait and see.

I was in the first delegated General Conference in New York in 1812. There and then I formed my acquaintance with your chief men, whom I knew and loved until 1844, when, by the division, we were separated. The last of this class whom I came to know in 1812 was Dr. N. Bangs. Between us to the last hour of his life I believe there existed an old-fashioned Methodist preacher's love. I cannot here give the names of these noble men. I believe they are all gone home. I am left alone, and I am traveling swiftly to my tomb. When I was a boy singer often did I sing:

"There is nothing true but Heaven."

Laying aside for awhile the higher and holier motives which made me so much desire to meet you in light more, I will come to the more common and human. I wanted to look upon the faces of a General Conference, most of whom have been since I was well worn in Methodist itinerancy. A few of you I have seen in other days, but most of us would have looked upon each other for the first time, and in as far as I am concerned, as you will all see, for the last time. To me, brethren, it is a matter of soul-stirring interest what is to be the fate of Methodism as it passes through new generations. As for me, I took Methodism as I did my wife—for better and for worse—and, blessed be God, as I found it in her, so have I found it in Methodism—all better and no worse.

And now, after wearing and weeping in this itinerant harness with it chafing for seventy-one years, if I was clothed with the right and the power to reform Methodism as to evangelical organism, I would leave it just as I found it. All I would ask would be to energize it in its administrative department. As it is a system of churchism which furnishes pastors and makes itself judge of the premises, I would dismiss any preacher from its effective roll as soon as he made it evident by failure that it was not in him to take care of the church of God as its appointed leader. It is not new modification of Methodism we need, for in this respect we cannot be ameliorated. It is vigorous enforcement of our discipline, and a closer walk with God will bring us up to be the most ecclesiastical in the world.

Excuse me, brethren, for obtruding off upon you these remarks. I shall live and die easier by this deliverance of myself.

But my business with you was doctrinal. In this I took great delight. Rejoiced I might be of some use as God has seen good to cut me off from personal interference in this blessed work. But I hope the work will proceed to a speedy and glorious consummation. I sent on my address in written form; for if I could have gone on, I can no more make speeches. For sixty-seven years I was blessed with one of the finest voices ever given to man. But now it is gone. I can seldom speak aloud. Sometimes cannot pray in the family. The last time I preached was March 12, from "Nevertheless, whereto we have already attained, let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same thing." If I close here the text was a fine ending. Excuse my nervous scrawl.

I am yours in fraternal love,

L. PIERCE.

The following note from Rev. D. Norsworthy will be read with not prayerful interest and sympathy by the many friends of the bereaved family. The little one has doubtless fulfilled its mission in drawing the parents' hearts nearer to God.

YAZOO CITY, MISS., May [illegible]

Dear Brother: We buried our little born babe, twelve days old, this morning (Sunday) at eight A. M. She was sick only forty-eight hours. After much painful suffering she closed her short earthly career and went to live with the angels. This is our first bereavement. Pray for us. We have many kind friends and band to help and comfort. Our wants are all supplied.

Fraternally yours,

R. D. NORSWORTHY.

A telegram of yesterday, the [illegible]eth of May, brings the not altogether unexpected intelligence that Commodore Vanderbilt is worse, and that his death is looked upon as [illegible]. Some time ago his condition was reported as favorable, and his recovery confidently expected. From the latest news we fear that the end is indeed near, and that before the number of our paper is mailed Cornelius Vanderbilt will have passed away.

A GRACIOUS WORK.—Rev. A. Campbell, writing from Moss Point, Miss., May 25, says:

I recently closed a series of meetings at Zion chapel—an [illegible] appointment, one and a half miles from this point—which resulted in forty-three accessions to the church and forty conversions. The church was graciously and powerfully revived. At Moss Point and Zion we have had fifty-five accessions to the church this year.

The *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, published in New Orleans, the organ of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church, has been put under the control of the New York Book Concern, and $1,000 a year appropriated. Henry R. Revels, colored, has been elected editor by the General Conference.

The revival in Amherst College is the most powerful and general of any that Institution has ever experienced. Only about fifty out of three hundred and twenty students remain unconverted.

Books and Periodicals.

NAEL, OR IN THE DEPTHS. By Emma D. E. N. Southworth.

his is represented to be the best k of the gifted and popular er. Mrs. Southworth, in the ace to "Ishmael," says: "This y, in book form, has been called y thousands during several years but the author has reserved it 1876 as her contribution to the tennial, not only because she ilers it to be her very best work, because it is peculiarly a nal novel, being founded on the and career of one of the noblest ur countrymen, who really lived, ered, toiled and triumphed in land—one whose inspirations of om and goodness were drawn the examples of the heroic war- and statesmen of the Revolu- , and who having, by his own gy, risen from the deepest ob- ity to the highest fame, became himself an illustration of the ele- ing influences of our republican itutions." It is published in a deodecimo volume of over seven dred pages, with a portrait of Southworth, engraved on steel, a photograph taken of her on ch 22, 1876, being a life-like and king portrait of Mrs. South- that the present time, with her graph under it.

S, FROM THE SUN OF RIGHT- ness. By Rev. Richard Newton, D. D. York: Robert Carter & Bros., 1876.

n sermons for young people on subjects as these: Jesus the n of Righteousness, The Light of World, The Bright and Morning The Plant of Renown, Jesus Shield. The sermons are all t Christ, in clear and simple , and happily illustrated. It is utifully bound 12mo, and well, h buying. If there are young le in the family, get it by all s. For sale by R. J. Harp, Hi 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

News, Songs and times for day schools, Christian associations and spe- meetings. By R. M. McIntosh. Philadel- Oliver Ditson & Co.

of McIntosh is a sufficient rantee of the excellence of this work. Our musical critic says volume is full of the best of c. All competent judges whose ions we have heard unite in pro- cing it a very superior collec- One of our city schools (Felicity t has ordered a supply.

NTED ROOMS. A Tale. By A. D. E. New York: Robert Carter & Bros.;

story religious, and evidently en to benefit the religion and s of the young. The author es to claim an interest in the rs of her readers, and an- ces that she is preparing to a new field of labor in the East honorary member of the ma mission in India. For sale R. J. Harp, Camp street, New ans.

STORY OF THE APOSTLES, OR CTS EXPLAINED TO CHILDREN. By the or of the Peep of Day. New York: Robert ter & Bros., 1876.

others will find this a good vol- to read to their children. The is put into the simplest words, is told in the order in which it nal on the inspired page. We examined it with great interest, cordially commend it to our ers.

ES, OR THISTLE DOWN. By A. Mathews. New York: Robert Carter & s., 1876.

excellent story, by a most gift- uthor. 12mo, 286 pages. For of the Depository, 810 and 112 street, New Orleans.

Volume 3 of Bancroft's History e United States of America has ed us through R. J. Harp, olist Depository, 810 and 112 street. This centenary edition ittle, Brown & Co. is very hand- y gotten up, marvelously neat, the volumes of convenient size. me 3 brings the record down to and nearly one-half of it is up with the causes and begin- of the American Revolution.

The Atlantic Monthly for June Facts Concerning the Recent ival of Crime in Connecticut, American, A Prophet of the le, The State and the Railroads; Baker Village, Old Woman's ip, The Quaintness of the Judi- Hooker, In the Quantick Stage. departments of recent literature, and music in the Atlantic are rkably full and able.

Record of the Year is something ely new and original in the of a monthly magazine, being t of reference scrap book, or thly record of every important t of any nature that happens in part of the world, together with ection of the choicest current ellany, prose and poetry, for- and domestic. Edited by Frank e. We have received the June ber.

St. Nicholas for June is a wonder he way of pictures and lively instructive stories. We might ion especially: The Cat and the ness; Talk with Girls; Seven up in the Air; A Frog and His Neighbors; The Boy Emigrants; Jack in the Pulpit.

—The Aldine for May contains the following illustrations, all very superior: Old Stock Bridge, Le Favori, The Shady Pool, The Wayside Trough, Preferring his Pipe, Against Orders, Lichfield Cathedral, West Door, Parting with the Baby.

—The Galaxy for June has: The Pre-Raphaelites in England, Have we a National Character? The Display of Washington Society, Peripatetic Madness, Souvenirs of a Man of Letters, War Memories, American Women Abroad, Brazil and her Emperor, and other articles.

—The Aldine, part 10, has the following illustrations: Columbia's Reception; Mount Jardin; Abandoning the Action; The Dark Entry, Canterbury Cathedral; Pieeda; Piccolo; Thereby Hangs a Tail; The Moated Grange.

—We have received from Leggo Bros. & Co. a fac-simile of the Declaration of Independence. It is printed from a photo-engraving of the original copy now in the Patent Office at Washington.

—Appleton's Journal of May 20, besides other excellent articles, has: Salmon Fisheries on the Columbia River, Illustrated; A Century Ago in New England; The Old Senate Chamber.

—Golden Hours and Ladies' Repository for June are among the very best numbers of these elegant and entertaining periodicals.

—The Southern Musical Journal for May has been received. Ludden & Bates, publishers, Savannah, Ga.

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending May 27, 1876.

A—Thomas Y Armstrong $1, W D Allen $10, N W Ayer & Son $36.75, J H Anderson, Oscar M Addison, J B Ashley $1.50, S T Adams, Ashford Addison, Daniel Appleton & Co, C D Andrews.

B—R J Briggs, R N Brown $2, P B Bridges 75 cents, John Marion Brown, Daniel F Beatty, Robert Bonner, Mrs Rebecca Bennett $2, James Betts & Co, J T Booth $2, J C Bancroft $1, Thomas C Barrow $7.72, A S Barnes & Co, J W Burke & Co, R W Bonds $1.50, J Hervey Brigham.

C—S S Connor two letters, W W Carr $2, W N Childress $2.50, M M Cockrane, Chickamauga Med. Company, R B Crawford, J S Collins $1.50, S Cleveland $2, R Crawford, Manassell Cely, A H Crane $1, A M Campbell, W F Causey, Lydian Corley $2.50.

D—B F Davis $2, John N Dixon, Joel T Davis $5, R A Davis $11.50.

E—John D Emack, A Estill, C F Evans $2.00, L Ercanbrack $5.

F—Lewis R Featherston, $25.50, E N Freshmuth two letters.

G—H M Gillis two letters $2, W W Graham, Jas A Goza $2, A E Gray 50 cents, A M Galloway, Mrs E J Garrett, Ed P Goodwin $11.25, Gould & Co, Mme Griswold $6.25, W T Gibbon $2.

H—R D Howe, J McHammer, John H Hall, J S Halbert $2, William J Hardenburg, Alexander Hood $17.85, John D Hunter $2.25, P Howard $1.50, Miss Jennie E Haigler $2, J W Haskew, John Hudson, P Heathman, W B Hines, Geo C Howze $2, W A Hackler $2.

I—H F Johnson two letters $17.85, Mrs L A Jungler $2.25, Mrs S Echackson.

K—Christian Keener two letters, Leonard Kimball $2, R C Kelly.

L—E L Loveless $7, H P Lewis $1, Thomas A Ledyard $1.50, Henry Lindenmeyer.

M—A D McVoy, John L Methen, W B McElroy $4, J E Mason, J A McCreary $22.25, F M Martin & Co, John A Miller $1, J M Mason, D McRee & Sons, Charles W Menard, W H Murrah, Matthew Mims $2, W E Meckle, R F Mauntain, Mrs Isaac A Morris $2, R W Millsaps $6, O M Marsh $1, Lacy E Mann.

N—Henry N Norwood, J Nicholson two letters, V B Nicholson $1, E F Newman, Joseph D. Newsom.

O—James Ormond, Oates & Worrell.

P—Mrs J A P Padmuz $2, J A Peterson $6.50, A H Pomeroy & Co, S L Proctor $8, W C Pipes, E Pate $2, F Pasco $2.50, E Phillips & Co, Mrs H W Pearce $2, Pott, Young & Co.

R—A H Rolfe 3 agent five letters, J M Reuss, John K Randall, Bryce Mills $30, S D Head $10, J W Rush $5.10, Mrs M F Robertson $2.10, Benjamin S Rayner $6, Thomas Richardson 90 cents, W J Rogers, H Rash, J B Robertson, E K W Ross $2.

S—E Steiger, L D Smith $2, M J Sharbrough, W R Stewart, George Schaither $2, A C Smith, William Sorsby, S C Schwing $3, Samuel H Schraeder $31.84, Louis Advertising and Publishing Company, J D Shigall $1.25, Henry St John Smith, Dixon & Co, George S Schofield, J S Smythe $15, John D Salut, Nolan J Stuart $2.50.

T—M D Tatum $1.50.

U—Thomas J Upton $20.75.

W—M E Waters, J A Wilking $1.50, James A Woods, A A Wright, W C Wilkinson, B J Wright $2, Mrs M E Weeks $2, Joseph Williams, W Williams, J H Walker, F M Williams, John F Witherspoon, Wilson, Hinkle & Co, W H Watkins.

Y—W P Young, P K Young.

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MARRIED.

CAPELL—MASSEY.—At Scotland, Monroe county, Ala., April 20, 1876, by Rev. T. Y. Abernathy, Mr. H. C. Capell and Miss M. E. Massey.

JONES—BARLOW.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Natchitoches, La., May 8, 1876, by the Rev. J. S. White, Mr. T. M. Jones, of Shreveport, La., to Miss Virginia A. Barlow.

BROWN—FAUST.—At the Methodist church in Pensacola, Fla., April 20, 1876, by Rev. P. H. Lightfoot, Mr. J. Joseph Brown to Miss Elizabeth Faust.

HANDSON—McCLASKEY.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Pensacola, Fla., April 27, 1876, by Rev. P. H. Lightfoot, Mr. John Handson to Miss Ellender McCluskey.

NICHOLSON—BRIGGS.—At the Methodist church in Pensacola, Fla., May 3, 1876, by Rev. P. H. Lightfoot, Mr. Charlie Christian Nicholson to Miss Julia Agnes Briggs.

STARR—CARY.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Montgomery, Ala., May 4, 1876, by Rev. J. W. Christian, Mr. W. H. Starr, of Opelika, Ala., to Miss Pauline Cary.

GIBSON—BERRY.—At the Methodist church in the city of Natchez, Miss., on the third of May, A. D. 1876, by Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, Mr. Samuel M. Gibson and Miss Lizzie Berry, both of Adams county, Miss.

BILLINGTON—SIMS.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Bayou Bullmower, March 16, 1876, by Rev. Fred. White, Mr. G. W. Billington to Miss E. L. Sims, all of Avoyelles parish, La.

BUCK—CAPPEL.—April 27, 1876, at the Baptist church, Evergreen, La., by Rev. Fred. White, Dr. W. P. Buck to Miss Sallie Cappel, all of Avoyelles parish, La.

DASE—BAXTER.—In the Methodist church at Escatawpa, Ala., on the twenty-second of April, 1876, by the Rev. J. C. Johnson, Mr. H. Dase to Miss Sarah Baxter, all of Washington county, Ala.

VEGAS—KARSTIEN.—On the twenty-fourth of May, 1876, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. John Mathews, Mr. John Vegas, of St. James parish, La., to Miss Lizzie A. Karstien, of New Orleans, La. No cards.

GUICE—SHAW.—At Union church, Miss., at the residence of Mr. E. B. Smiley, May 11, 1876, Mr. W. McLaurin Shaw to Miss Hybia Annie Guice, of Hunter's Lodge, Miss. No cards.

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Planters and Country Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade in any quantity with the following celebrated Ties:

THE ARROW AND SIDE SLOT,
BEARD & BRO'S LOCK TIE,
BRANCH, CROOKES & CO.'S LOCK TIE.

We also beg to inform the public that the interests of Messrs. Beard & Bro. and Branch, Crookes & Co. are now merged into and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. (LIMITED). The following are the New Orleans Agents:

Steele & Tutt, Ogden & Bell,
Chism & Boyd, Archer & Borland,
William Dillon, D. L. Rankel & Co.

For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited)

R. W. RAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.

AN

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING

OF

PARASOLS!

THIS DAY,

AT

DANZIGER'S,

203 ..... CANAL STREET 203

Bet. Burgundy and Rampart, and

Nos. 228 AND 230 ROYAL STREET,

Corner St. Philip.

20,000 PARASOLS, bought at a large bankrupt sale in New York, will be sold at less than half of importation cost. ALL NEW, FRESH GOODS.

We beg to call particular attention to these Parasols, and cite

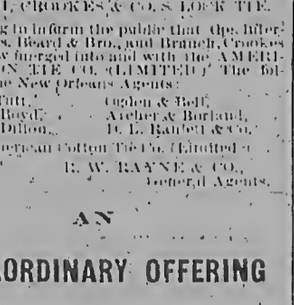
Children's Percale Parasols at 25 cts.
Children's Silk Parasols, silk lined, at 40 cts.
Children's Silk Parasols, silk lined, with fringes, at 60 cts.
Ladies' Silk Centennial Parasols at 50 cts.
Ladies' Silk Parasols, ruffled, at 60 cts.
Ladies' Summer Parasols, silk lined, at 75 cts.
Ladies' Black Silk Ruffled Parasols, silk lined, for mourning and half mourning, at $1.25.
Ladies' extra size Silk Parasols, silk lined, at $1.50.
Ladies' Tourist Parasols, silk, silk lined, with Kerit covering, at $2.50. Very stylish and new.

And a great many other novelties in Parasols, Half Umbrellas, etc., all at less than one half the importation cost, at

DANZIGER'S,
203 Canal street,
And 228 and 230 Royal street.

WALTHAM, ELGIN AND HOWARD WATCHES.

Prices reduced 15 to 20 per cent. Clear Dial Key winding Watches, Hunting Cases, Stem Winding Watches, Dialled free to any address by N. H. WHITE, 41 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.



The New Louisiana Remedy

FOR Coughs, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Complaints—product of our Swamps—is the most effective Remedy that has ever appeared. Contains NO POISON, and is *delicious*. The proofs are overwhelming, and *daily* increase! Nearly ELEVEN PAGES of names of HOME REFERENCES at the Depot, 106 CAMP STREET, New Orleans. Life Tonic infallible for Chills, Swamp Fever, etc. Sold by Country Merchants and Druggists. 5p

LIME, SAND, BRICKS, ETC.

Lime, Sugar Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, White and Yellow Sand, Fire Clay Paving, Building, Country and Arch Bricks, English and Pittsburg Fire Bricks, Large and Small White Shells, Laths, Shingles, Fire Tiles, Sulphur, Tar, Pitch and Rosin at the lowest market rates. For sale by JOHN C. STEWART,
135 Gravier street, and
249 Julia, bet. Rampart and Basin Sts.

MEDICAL.

IF YOU FEEL DULL, DROWSY, DEBILITATED, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator of Medicine.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 5, 1872: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies." 5plc

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden, and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of all sufferers who use Simmons' Liver Regulator, by one who will use systematically this remedy that has permanently cured thousands. No drastic, violent purge, but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment; in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance at the stomach, arising from the imperfect digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking **Simmons' Liver Regulator of Medicine.**

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 5, 1872: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies." 5plc

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE

RESPECTFULLY offers her services in selecting, purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel or personal adornment for Ladies' and Children's use, including MILLINERY, DRY GOODS, JEWELRY, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Trimmings, Underwear, Sewing Machines, etc.

Scrupulous care with reference to the price and quality, and fidelity to the interest and fulfillment of the wishes of correspondents, will be sedulously carried out.

Spring and Summer Styles

OF

LADIES' DRESSES,

IN IMPORTED FRENCH PATTERNS,

CENTENNIAL APRONS, RICHES AND KERCHIEFS, according to the Fashions of 1776.

Just received by

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE,

NO. 90 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

578 ..... MAGAZINE STREET 578

Opposite the Magazine Street Market,
(Sign of the Lady's Boot), New Orleans.

BRANCH STORE, 585 MAGAZINE STREET, Corner of St. Andrew.

It is opened with a fresh stock of Boots and Shoes at the very lowest prices.

This is the greatest Boot and Shoe House in the South, where Boots, Shoes and Hats can be purchased at THE LOWEST PRICES. Cheaper than the Cheapest. A call is all that is asked to convince any one that this is the cheapest and best place to purchase Boots, Shoes and Hats in the South.

Parties at a distance from New Orleans can take their own measure and purchase their Boots or Shoes by mail with the aid of our Card of Measurement. Send, or call and get one.

We manufacture all descriptions of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters at the very lowest prices. All work warranted to be of the best material.

LOUIS GIMBEL, Agent.

TRY THE

CHOICEST NEW

GOSHEN BUTTER

THIS SIDE OF PHILADELPHIA.

This week's shipment is especially fine.

Extra Selection of "Alderney" Dairy, New York.

ALBERT G. PHELPS, Grocer,
5p For Prytania and Felicity Sts.

THE NEW COFFEE AND TEA STORE

OF THE

FOURTH DISTRICT,

595 ..... MAGAZINE ST. 595

The finest COFFEES, parched and ground fresh every day by steam, and the choicest IMPERIAL TEAS, guaranteed pure, and at twenty per cent. under ruling prices, by

J. T. SHAW, Proprietor.

WOOD ..... COAL ..... LUMBER.

NO. 351 DRYADES STREET, between Clio and Erato streets. Best quality of Oak, Ash and Pine sawed and split Wood at lowest rates. Pittsburg and Allt-hentie Coal and Charcoal at the lowest market prices. Also agent for Abita Mills. Lumber sawed to order at the shortest notice. Orders left at my office, 351 Dryades street, or at 282 Calliope street, will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. SAM. SMITH.

BOLDRO'S RESTAURANT,

AT THE LAKE END, PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,

Jory & House, Proprietors.

Has been refitted and refurnished for the season and is now open. No house in the country can excel it for Cookery and Wines. Prices suited to the times.

WANTED ..... WANTED.

A SITUATION by a first-class PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Vocal and Instrumental.

REFERENCES.—Rev. H. F. Johnson, Wiltworth College, Brookhaven, Miss.; Rev. M. D. Wells, Waco, Tex. Address

KELLOGG & CO.,
Lock Box E, Little Rock, Ark.

COAL ..... COAL ..... COAL.

B. D. WOOD & BROS.,

106 Common St., opposite City Hotel,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of COAL. Pittsburg Coal delivered by boat-load or less on the coast, and shipped in casks or in bulk at lowest market rates. City trade supplied.

ADOLPH FINCK,

(Formerly with N. Burke,)

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

COR. FELICITY ROAD AND DRYADES STS.

Always on hand, and for sale cheap, a first-class stock of choice Family Groceries. Goods delivered free of charge.

CARRIE'S CABINS, LUMBER, ETC.—To meet the demand for our cabins we have added such machinery as enables us to turn them out not only faster, but better and cheaper; so come on with your orders. Not forgetting that as Lumber Merchants we date back a quarter of a century, and with recently established telegraph communication with our Pearl River Mills, we can furnish at short notice anything from a plaster lath to a ship spar.

W. W. CARRIE & CO.,
No. 350 Belford street.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Toulouse Geese.

This variety is doubtless the largest known. Men in general have an aversion to geese, and we don't blame them either, for what could the little, noisy, voracious, unruly, common geese be considered on a farm but a nuisance, unless they were securely penned in some swampy field? This natural aversion we were not exempt from till we tried the magnificent Toulouse, and then it was changed to a liking for these geese. In appearance they are noble and dignified, and will thrive without water to swim in, if plenty be provided for drink. They are never unruly, and can be fenced as easily as sheep; are very quiet, not noisy, and extremely hardy. They are good layers, averaging about forty eggs each in a season, and are seldom broody. If the old stock is not kept fat, and after spring opens, only on pasture and vegetables, without grain, nearly every egg will hatch.

The goslings are much stronger when young than the common, and are more easily raised than a pig. We use hens for hatching, and in summer have placed them on a fresh grass plat, and reared them without any mother. Their growth is so rapid that at four weeks old they will weigh from six to eight pounds each, and at three months from fifteen to eighteen pounds. At four weeks old they need no further housing, and can be taken from the nursery and placed in the open pasture to graze and shift for themselves, provided they have their regular meals of soft feed, which should be continued till they are three or four months old. In France and England Toulouse geese are highly prized for their great size, excellent flesh, and abundant yield of soft, fine feathers, of which they will average about half a pound to the "picking," and would be profitable for this purpose. In the severest weather they require no shelter, and we never feed mature birds any grain when the ground is bare, where they have access to pasture fields.

In color geese and ganders are just alike, viz.: a uniform, handsome gray, with breast and under parts of body a shade lighter. They are so mild and tractable in disposition, and possess so many good traits, that they are profitable where they can be kept, and especially where grain and grass are cheap. There are hundreds of waste places upon which, with a trifling expense, large numbers of these geese could be raised. To show how prolific they are, we have known, for two seasons past, one hundred goslings to be raised each year from the eggs of eight females, besides a large number being sold for hatching purposes. For all purposes the Toulouse should be voted the "goose of the period."—*The Poultry Nation.*

Chicken Salad.

Chickens, Lucca oil, sweet cream, yolks of eggs, mustard, salt, pepper, vinegar, lettuce, olives, pickled beets, a very little sugar. The great object in making a good salad is not to have any one ingredient predominate. Boil the chickens perfectly tender, in water in which a handful of salt has been thrown. When they are cold cut them up very fine, discarding all the very dark meat, such as legs, etc. Add salt, if it is needed. A little extract of celery, with enough rich, sweet cream to thoroughly moisten the chicken; but not enough to make it as moist as salad should be, must now be added. To each chicken the yolks of at least two raw eggs. Rub them thoroughly with a silver fork. Add to them as much mustard as is thought necessary, a *very little* sugar, and a soupçon of cayenne pepper, also salt. Then add slowly, drop by drop, stirring all the while one way, pure Lucca oil. A good-sized dish of salad will require at least a large-sized bottle of oil. If the oil is added slowly enough, it will become very thick, without the appearance of oil about it. Just before it is done, add vinegar to the taste. Then mix a portion of the dressing with the chicken and lettuce, the lettuce having previously been broken fine with the fingers, not cut. Pour the remainder of the dressing over the chicken after it has been placed on the dish in which it is to be served. Garnish it with slices of hard-boiled eggs, olives with the pits taken out, and bits of pickled beets cut in fancy forms.

1. *Salad Dressing.*—Yolks of four eggs, five tablespoonfuls of Lucca oil, one cup of cold new milk, one-half cup of vinegar, salt, mustard, pepper. Beat the eggs and oil slowly together. Add milk and vinegar. Set the saucepan on the fire. Let it remain there until the mixture becomes thick as custard. Stir all the time it is over the fire. Set away to cool. When cold, season with salt, mustard and pepper. This mixture will keep one or two weeks.

2. *Salad Dressing.*—Lucca oil, milk, vinegar, mustard, salt. One teaspoonful of mustard wet with one teaspoonful of milk. Rub to paste. Add a little oil, then milk, then oil and milk again, repeating this until you have as much dressing as you wish to have. Then add a pinch of salt, and one tablespoonful of vinegar (more or less, according to taste.) Mix in a cool place. Have the oil cold.—*From "Choice Receipts," published by J. R. Osgood & Co.*

How and When to Salt Dairy Cows.

I would say that, until five or six years ago, I had the old fashioned idea that to throw them a handful of salt once a week along a path, in the pasture was all they required. About that time my attention was called to the fact that once a week, for a couple of days after salting, there was an increase in the quantity of milk. Acting on this suggestion, I tried salting twice a week, and found a decided improvement. I then thought that if twice a week was good, perhaps every other day would be better. Here, again, my attention was called to the fact that on the days they were salted they gave more than on the other days. I milk some eight or ten of my cows myself, so that I note these things more closely than I otherwise would. I therefore concluded to try it every day, and liked the result, and noticed that when they missed their salt there would be a decrease in the milk. When salted every day, a very small amount will do, say a tablespoonful just before they are turned out of the stable in the morning. I tried salting in the evening in the stable, but found that had a tendency to shrink the flow of milk; so, after several trials, I gave that up. In trying the above experiments it was not for a period of a few days or weeks, but of a year or two.

Another thing: I find that the corn I feed my cows which I grind and rescald to mash, if it is salted, will decrease the percentage of cream, all other feed being just the same. The reason, I presume, is that the salt in this case has a tendency to run more to fat than to the production of milk.—*William S. Nivins, in Rural World.*

TRAINING A HEIFER TO MILK.—Cows usually become addicted to kicking when heifers, from being milked by abusive milkers. I have never seen an old cow become a kicker unless abused. Instead of cows being averse to being milked when giving a large quantity, I have ever found it the reverse. When pasturage is good, and cows come home at night with udders distended with milk, they seem grateful to have it removed. Milking a heifer for the first time requires patience, for they will almost invariably kick. In such a case put a broad strap around their body, just in front of the udder, and buckle it up moderately tight, and as soon as she gets quiet (for she may dance around a little at first) take your pail, sit down and go to milking, for she is as helpless as a kitten. Do not attempt to use a rope instead of a strap, for it will not answer. This is a much better method than tying the legs, etc., as it does not hurt the animal in the least. A few applications of the strap, with plenty of patience and kindness, will cure the most obstinate case.—*Farm and Stock Journal.*

The *Herald of Health* recommends the frequent anointing of the body with cocoa butter in scarlet and other fevers. It is said to lower the temperature of the body, and hasten the desquamation, besides producing a soothing and refreshing effect on the patient.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUNKS.

HO! FOR THE CENTENNIAL!

WILLIAM HOGAN,

99 CANAL STREET 101

HAS READY FOR THE

CENTENNIAL

Gent's, English and Ladies' TRUNKS of the celebrated Victoria, Eugenie and Mortlake patterns

Also CENTENNIAL TRAVELING BAGS in great variety, all of fresh importation, and to be sold at ten per cent. below cost for the next sixty days. With the most stock in this city of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS for Gentlemen, Ladies and Misses, all at REASONABLE PRICES.—Call and see.

LOUISIANA

PAPER BOX MANUFACTORY.

R. LUCKNER, SR.,

112 Magazine St 112

(Upstairs) NEW ORLEANS

BAND BOXES, with address, three in nest, round and square, shipped free of all charges, or kept freight for $1.5 per dozen, on receipt of Post-office Order. Paper Boxes of every description.

CISTERN-MAKER.

R. BRODERICK,

NOS. 132, 134 AND 136 JULIA ST.,

Between Camp and Magazine, New Orleans.

Constantly on hand an assortment of Cisterns. Second-hand Cisterns always on hand. All orders promptly attended to.

SHAKSPEARE IRON WORKS.

GODCHAUX, BETWEEN BARONNE AND DERBIGNY, NEW ORLEANS.

JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE. A. SMITH. P. SWORD.

SHAKSPEARE, SMITH & CO.

Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining and Levee Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, etc., etc. Store Fronts, Columns and Ventilators, Blacksmith work of all kinds.

GARDEN CONFECTIONERY,

590 MAGAZINE STREET.

COOL SODA, MEAD AND VICHY.

CHOICE FRUIT SHRUBS.

Ladies' Ice Cream Saloon.—Fresh Pastry every day. Assorted and Home Made Candies. Orders for Weddings, Parties, Suppers, etc., satisfied and personally attended to.

We make a specialty of furnishing families with Ice Cream by quarts, half gallons and larger measures, upon order.

JOHN S. TWOMEY,

DEALER IN

Fancy and Staple Groceries.

COR. MAGAZINE AND PHILIP STS.

Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

GARDEN DISTRICT ICE DEPOT.

WILLIAM MYERS,

DEALER IN ICE.

No. 138 Harmony Street,

Opposite the Ninth St. Market, Fourth District.

Families supplied, wholesale or retail, at short notice.

WILLIAM F. WALSH,

GENERAL COOPERAGE

13 NORTH FRONT ST. 13

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Sugar Hogsheads, Molasses Barrels, and all other articles in his line, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

H. SPIEHING,

UPHOLSTERER,

651 MAGAZINE ST. 651

Near Jackson, New Orleans.

Parlor Sets manufactured at New York prices. Spring, Hair and Moss Mattresses made. Loose Covers cut and made to order. Carpets laid, and taken up, cleaned and relaid. All work guaranteed.

INSURANCE.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

FACTORS' & TRADERS'

INSURANCE CO.,

37 CARONDELET STREET. 37

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1876.

The Trustees, in conformity with the charter of the Company, publish the following Statement of its affairs for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1876, to wit:

Premiums for the year—

On Fire risks	$590,651 30	
On River risks	251,092 49	
On Marine risks	1[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Less—		
Unterminated premiums, 1875	$[illegible]	
Return premiums	41,[illegible] 21	97,[illegible] 21
Net earned premiums		$[illegible]
Losses paid:		
On Fire risks	$96,311 21	
On River risks	121,653 85	
On Marine risks	19,503 67	
Total	$277,478 76	
Reinsurance	36,231 83	
Rebate re-insured	14,016 43	
State and City Taxes and Licenses	55,188 91	
New Orleans Board of Underwriters	3,519 05	
Gross general expenses	14,578 39	
		$130,555 37
Balance		$132,716 54
Add interest and discount and savings		108,285 52
		$241,002 76
Less first semi-annual interest paid on capital stock, five per cent., and second now due, five per cent.		110,000 00
Net profits		$131,002 76
Reserved		30,000 00
Balance divided on net premiums		$97,002 76

The Company have the following assets:

Cash on hand	$[illegible] 71
Accounts in course of collection	41,623 [illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums	28,691 53
Bank and other stocks	27,418 16
City and other bonds	10,303 98
Bonds of Masonic Grand Lodge	5,000 00
Bonds of Odd Fellows' Hall Association	5,000 00
Bonds of Association for relief of Widows and Orphans	2,[illegible] 00
Real estate	77,5[illegible] 85
	$[illegible] 10

The foregoing is a true and correct statement from the books of the Company.

E. A. PALFREY, President.

THOS. F. WALKER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of May, 1876.

EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the eighteenth instant, it was resolved to declare and pay a second semi-annual interest of FIVE PER CENT. of April, 1876, making ten per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the Company for the year, and a cash dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. to stockholders on the said stock, being of their net participating profits for the year ending April 30, 1876.

E. A. PALFREY, President.

MOSES GREENWOOD, Vice President.

THEOPHILUS T. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

W. A. Johnson	C. C. Raymond,
John L. Noble,	T. Lyd. Lyon,
John Phalle,	S. H. Snowden,
Richard Milliken,	S. H. Boyd,
John T. Warren,	Joseph McElroy,
E. T. Buckner,	E. H. Wheelock
Samuel Friedlander,	Cyrus Bussey,
A. A. Yates,	Wm. J. Behan,
John L. Adams,	B. F. Eschleman,
Isaac Scherck,	Wm. C. Black,
Jos. M. Walmsley,	Charles Chaffe,
A. H. May,	L. C. Emery,
	Wm. Harwell.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS,

3 CARONDELET STREET 3

New Rochester National Banks.

This Company, chartered in 1857, insures against loss by Fire, River and Marine, and settles promptly all losses of claims.

A. CHAPELL, President,

J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Victor Maurian,	H. Gally,
L. D. Sarpy,	N. Chapella,
B. Sohn,	L. Bayle,
H. Labatut,	A. R. Brunswan,
	A. Delmigaze.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW ORLEANS

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

131 CANAL STREET 130

Incorporated March 15, 1855.

OFFICERS.

DAVID C. ROTHART, President.

THOS. A. ADAMS, First Vice President.

THOS. ALLEN CLARK, Second Vice President.

CHARLES A. LEIDS, Third Vice President.

CHARLES ELSHAW, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

Thos. A. Adams	George Jonas,
Thos. Allen Clark,	Thomas Fenn,
Charles J. Leids	Christian Mueller,
Samuel Jamison,	Cyril Rolli,
A. Moulton,	C. L. Bayle,
E. A. Palfrey,	David Zaphiel.

Interest on deposits.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL $500,000

P. C. PALMER, President.

JAS. JACKSON, Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

F. C. CONERY,	PHILIP WINN,
J. B. KELLER,	W. H. THOMAS,
W. H. SCHMIDT,	JAS. JACKSON,
	P. C. PALMER.

This Company insures against loss by Burglars, Thieves and Fire at low rates, and its capital gives security to Depositors.

Safes Deposits received and six per cent. interest per annum, paid semi-annually.

JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

LOOK TO YOUR SHIPMENTS.

ODELL & WRIGHT,

93 DECATUR ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

COTTON & SUGAR FACTORS,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Obtain Always Best Market Prices.

The sale of Moss, Wool and Hides, and other heavy produce, specially attended to. Liberal advances in cash on merchandise. We are familiar with the products we handle. We are Sole Agents for the GRANGERS' BRANDS OF FLOUR:

Grangers' Friend XXX, Grangers' Hope XXX, Grangers' Pride XXXX, Grangers' Extra XXXX, Grangers' Best XXXX,

which we will sell at Western prices. We also purchase Sugar and Molasses for those outside the sugar districts.

T. W. BOTHICK,

UNDERTAKER,

271 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Embalming and Disinterring. Bodies carefully shipped. Carriages and Cabs for hire.

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Crescent Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 20, 1876.

The Trustees, in conformity to the amended charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the thirtieth of April, 1876:

Fire premiums	$201,66[illegible] 26	
Marine premiums	37,[illegible] 87	
River premiums	114,[illegible] 26	$[illegible] 40
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		$[illegible] 48
Losses paid and estimated, including and known and unpaid:		
On fire	$56,980 [illegible]	
Marine	1,[illegible] 58	
On river	71,471 [illegible]	$117,[illegible] 58
Taxes, expenses, rebate in lieu of participation, less interest, discount, etc.	$3,72[illegible] 11	230,[illegible] 61
Leaving, after paying ten per cent. in cash, interest on capital stock, profits		$[illegible] 79

The Company have the following assets:

Bills receivable	$51,72[illegible] 78	
Loans on bond and mortgage	50,[illegible] 93	$1[illegible] 11
Loans upon pledge of call,	$15[illegible] 37	
Cash	6[illegible] 91	18[illegible] 41
Real estate		120,031 42
City bonds, banks and other stocks		1[illegible] 00
Premiums in course of collection		27,62[illegible] 77
Total assets		$5[illegible] 71

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of May, 1876.

WM. H. HOLMES,

Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the annual interest of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. be paid in cash on and after the two-fifth day of June next, to those parties holding with the Company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thos. A. Adams	Edward Pilsbury,
Samuel B. Newman,	John E. King,
Sigel H. Kennedy,	Fred'k Cameron,
John Phelps,	A. L. Harris,
Adam Thomson,	Andrew Stewart,
Henry Abraham,	Joseph [illegible],
P. N. Strong,	Hugo Marcus,
Victor Meyer,	Alfred Montjoy,
Joseph Bowling,	H. C. Lurey,
Edward L. Lee,	Edward Naffe,
Josiah M. Smallidge,	George W. Scott,
Samuel Hemenway,	A. Levy,
Hugh McCloskey,	John Emmanuel,
Joseph H. Wright,	Wm. H. Matthews,
R. A. Hess,	John N. Moore,
	Paul E. Montauge.

HIBERNIA

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE—NO. 37 CAMP ST.

JOHN HENDERSON, President.

P. IRWIN, Vice President.

THOS. F. WALKER, Secretary.

Cash	$213,[illegible] 66
Losses Paid	74,71[illegible] 00
Net Profits	68,[illegible] 66

A dividend of Seventy per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending April 30, 1876, has been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable on demand.

The following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year:

P. Irwin	John Henderson,
Thomas Kinsella,	James Ryan,
Thomas Gilmore,	W. L. Joseph,
John T. Gibbons,	James A. Gardner,
William Hart,	Isaac Gaudet,
David Jackson,	John H. Harris.

P. J. Gaudet,

And at a meeting of the Board, held May 2, JOHN HENDERSON, President P. IRWIN, Vice President, and THOS. F. WALKER, Secretary, were unanimously re-elected.

The Board declared out of the net profits of the Company for the past twelve months, six per cent. interest, also 1 per cent. dividend on the paid-up capital, and 2½ per cent. dividend on premiums paid by stockholders, making, with the rebate, 10 per cent. on premiums. Said interest and dividends to be placed to the credit of the stockholders.

Interest and dividends on full-paid stock paid in cash at the office of the Company on and after June 15 proximo.

THOS. F. WALKER, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1876.

FACTORS' AND TRADERS'

INSURANCE CO.

37 CARONDELET STREET.

ASSETS APRIL 30, 1876 ..... $1,186,215 88

This Company Issues Policies on

Fire, River and Marine Risks

AT LOWEST TARIFF RATES.

E. A. PALFREY, President,

MOSES GREENWOOD, Vice President,

THOS. F. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Moses Greenwood,	B. M. Walmsley
W. A. Johnson,	A. Britton,
John L. Noble,	A. H. May,
John Phalle,	S. H. Snowden,
Richard Milliken,	T. Lyd. Lyon,
Samuel E. Moore,	Wm. C. Raymond,
J. L. Warren,	James S. Prestidge,
E. T. Buckner,	Samuel H. Boyd,
Samuel Friedlander,	Joseph McElroy,
A. A. Yates,	E. H. Wheelock
John L. Adams,	Cyrus Bussey,
Isaac Scherck,	William J. Behan,
	B. F. Eschleman.

New Orleans Insurance Co.

CORNER CAMP AND CANAL STS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1805.

Capital	$500,000 00
Assets at their market value	632,827 06
Income for the year 1875	621,630 91

The company insures FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS. Issues Marine policies payable in London in case of loss.

President—J. TUYES.
Vice President—A. SCHREIBER.
Secretary—J. W. HINCKS.

DIRECTORS.

Ernest Merith,	A. M. Hickman,
Placide Forstall,	A. Schreiber,
H. Gilly,	J. Tuyes,
Charles Laffite,	W. A. Bell,
W. Van Heuthuysen,	D. Fatjo,
Pierre Pointz,	D. D. Rogers.

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New Collection Gems of Sacred Music, by the Christies, for singing classes and congregations. Prof. McIntosh of the Vanderbilt University says it is the best book of the kind. Price 60 cts by mail. Specimen leaves free. Address R. W. Carroll & Co., Cincinnati, O.

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"Every Piano in America Should be Graced by a Copy."

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THEODORE THOMAS,

(Played by his Orchestra nightly).

And Published by

JOHN CHURCH & CO.,

CINCINNATI, O.

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SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT & SON.

HENRY Hoe, Sole Agent.

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$5,000 AGENTS WANTED.—Send 25 cents for [illegible] and terms. Agents can make from $5 to $10 per day. Two articles in new articles; saleable as ever. Address H. [illegible] & CO., Newark, N. J.

$250 A MONTH.—Agents wanted everywhere. [illegible] Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LEWIS ROUSSEL,
AUGUSTAVE ROUSSEL,
F. SE. PIERRE,
And many others.
EDMOND BOURGEOIS,
No. 19 Conti street.

RICE BROS. & CO.,

81 AND 83 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS

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Tinners' Stock and Tools,

AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

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COR. FRENCHMEN AND VICTORY STREETS.

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BOOTS AND SHOES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

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WHERE HE CONTINUES TO

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And Repair Furniture

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131 CARONDELET ST. 131

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NEARLY half a century has elapsed since the discovery of this wonderful compound, well-established virtue and its high reputation in all ailments of the Chest, Lungs, Throat, etc., is so well known, and has been tested for so many years by such extensive patronage, that it would be superfluous, at this late day, to speak at length on its efficacy in Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Spitting of Blood and Whooping Cough.

It has been found highly beneficial in all inflammatory disorders, such as Rheumatism, Gout or Dyscntery and Summer Complaint, especially in those cases of Cholerine which, for want of proper care, so often degenerate into confirmed Cholera.

In all affections of the Lungs, verging on Consumption, it has been found most efficacious in preventing that most awful scourge when timely resorted to.

Besides its acknowledged certainty of effecting truly extraordinary medicine has, over many compounds of the same nature, the decided advantage that, owing to its agreeable flavor, it can be administered without the least difficulty to children, as it requires no particular diet. It is also a great relief, not only because the bottles contain more than any other, but owing to its peculiar consistency this Syrup will keep for years without spoiling, and it can be used in families whenever needed by simply keeping the bottle well corked.

Directions for Taking the Syrup.—Grown persons can take from four to six spoonfuls in the course of the day, either pure or diluted in a little water, or a less quantity at intervals of three or four hours.

Persons much troubled during the night can take two tablespoonfuls of the Syrup on going to bed, when it will stop the cough and procure a night's rest.

Children from three to five years old may take from four to six teaspoonfuls during the day, at suitable [illegible], at intervals of three hours. For sale by

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Agent for New Orleans, 59 Carondelet street.
And by all druggists.

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3. Catarrh, Acute and Chronic.
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6. Diarrhœa. 8. Dysentery, Bilious Colic.
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THE MYSTERY

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This preparation has received the highest medals of the Centennial World's Fair, and wherever it has appeared it has completely distanced all other preparations. It is now [illegible] by the most [illegible] before using.

*Do not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Scientific.

mong the strongest statements ting the hypothesis that seeds emain in the earth a long of time, and yet retain vital- one by G. H. Wollaston, who, eview of Dr. Hooker's "Science r" (botany,) says in the *Acad- mat Graphaldium Pompeianum* from excavations thrown up Pompeii, and that this species erent from anything known in icinity. Some time since a er statement appeared—that is , an entirely new species of was found to spring up from earth taken from under an old of lava. In all these state- we have only probabilities to ns. We know that botanists ges make "new species" on ender grounds. We know es- y that Continental botanists y much given to these things. now also that plants "not to exist" in certain districts are continually being found well-known botanical locali- We have, then, a choice of ations. The plant found may grow in the vicinity and may en overlooked. It may not w species in the sense that a ose botanist would call new; hange of character, through rities of soil or situation. Or he that a seed has been pres- the soil for over a thousand True science should consider ardly before assenting to the

learn from *The Popular Sci- onthly* that in his lecture at on "Common Flowers in sects," Sir John Lub- quired into the causes of closing their petals during d of some flowers remaining r a longer or shorter period hers. The habit of closing als during rain is obviously ntage, since it prevents the ings spoiled or washed away. ody, however, has observed en in fine weather, certain close at particular hours, bit of going to sleep is surely ions; why should flowers do why should some flowers the approach of night, and not? Moreover, flowers keep hours. The daisy opens at and closes at sunset, whence me, *dayseye*; the dandelion t seven and closes at five; our dris said to wake at eight to sleep at two; the scarlet nd wakes at seven and closes er two; while *Tragopogon pra- tensis* at four in the morning es just before twelve, whence dish name, "Jo'n-go-to-bed- Other flowers, or this y, open in the evening. Now ations, that flowers which are d by night-flying insects derive no advantage from be- n by day; why, it would be a ntage, as rendering them les e robbed of their honey and by insects not capable of fer- the it. Hence the feature what the wind-fertilized flow- sleep, and that some of ers which attract insects mit their scent at particu

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAN SAW MILL.

OOMER late of Wagner & Toomer,) SUPERINTENDENT.

ing up or down the Mississippi ended to at the Mill Wharf, and ery extra handling.

especially for Pine, Cypress, Wal- Ash, Poplar, Mahogany and Cedar AND TIMBER. Also Railroad Bridge. Ties, Shingles and Laths. Branch office at Pascagoula, Miss. TOOMER.

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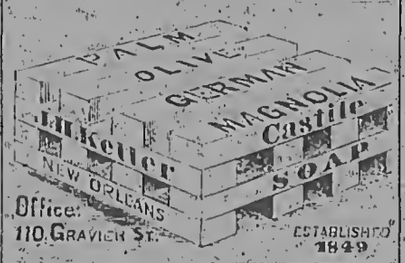

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Natural Gum Teeth inserted on Gold, Sil- ver and Vulcanite Bases.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Lake Providence, St. Mary Parish, La.,

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JAMES W. BARNES,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS AT LIVING PRICES.

Hyam's Celebrated Portable Gas Works,

FOR LIGHTING HOTELS, PRIVATE RESIDENCES, CHURCHES, SUGAR HOUSES FACTORIES, MILLS, etc., with a brilliant and powerful gas, equal in every re- spect, if not superior, to Coal Gas, at **One-Third the Cost.**

THESE WORKS are so very simple as to be almost beyond description, being nothing more than the well-known *New Meter* that *has been in use Sixty Years.*

There are at present, in the different sections of the country, *over Four Thousand* dwellings, churches, halls, mills, factories, hotels, and public and private institutions of all descriptions, *Using this Quality of Gas* in preference to that of Coal Gas, owing to its richness, purity, and the soft and pleasing light given by it. Also from an economical and hygienic point of view—we use *no Drums, Pumps or Bladders* to get out of order, and dispense entirely with the use of any and all for- eign and dangerous substances or elements, such as *Fire, Water or Leaf.* Our Works are as **Com- pact, Simple of Construction, Safe and Reliable** as science and mechanism, coupled with an experience of over thirty years in the gas meter and gas making business, could suggest, derive or produce, and think we have at last gained the *Ne Plus Ultra of Perfection*, both in illuminating gas and sim- plicity of manufacture. The Works, occupy but very little more space than a gas meter, and require no more attention than an eight-day clock, making **Every Man Its Own Gas-Maker,** placing him entirely independent of any and all gas companies. The Works can be moved on or removed from any premises much more readily than a gas meter; they are attached to the regular gas pipes. No change with the retail pipes or fixtures.

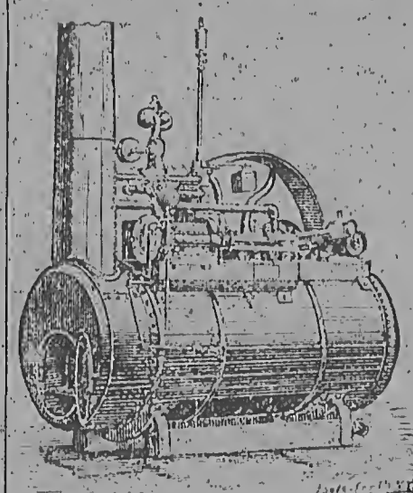
Works sent to any part of the country or world, with full directions for setting, which can be done by any one who can handle a wrench or pliers. The attention our Works require does not consume over **Two Hours a Year.**

Owing to the receipt of numerous orders from all sections of the South, parties contemplating pur- chasing will do well to order immediately. We cannot promise to ship any Works within three weeks from receipt of order.

State and County Rights for Sale. The best opportunity of obtaining a safe, legitimate and highly lucrative business ever offered to the public. **Call and Examine.**

ACME GAS COMPANY,

106 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.



PAYNE'S

Portable Engines.

3 TO 15 HORSE POWER.

B. J. WEST,

SOLE AGENT,

115 and 117 Magazine Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST, ETC.

C. C. C.

The Complete Cotton Cleaner, a New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginner,—thoroughly removes all Dirt, Dust, Sand and light Trash from cotton be- fore ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grades.

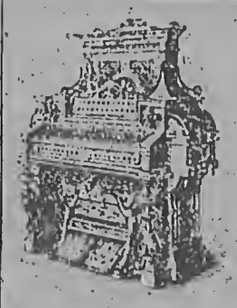
No gin house should be with- out one of these "cleaners". It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, sim- ple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for it- self in less than ten days work.

Manufactured and sold by

Allison Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.

Send for Circulars and Price list.

FRIERSON & CO., Agents, 77 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.



PHILIP WERLEIN,

NOS. 78, 80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE ST., NEW ORLEANS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC, ETC.

The best PIANOS AND ORGANS, such as the *Chickering, Davilson, Peloubet & Hale Brothers, and Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.*

The largest stock, the best Pianos and organs, the easiest terms and the lowest prices in the South. No trashy, unreliable Pianos kept. Every instrument sold is fully warranted to be as represented, and to give satisfaction.

LOUISIANA AS IT IS.

251 PAGES.

Its Topography and Valuable Resources,

BY DANIEL DENNETT.

PRICE 50 CENTS POSTAGE, 12 CENTS.

LIBERAL REDUCTION TO DEALERS.

10,000 Copies Just Published—3,000 Copies Sold.

The Editor of the New Orleans Bulletin has given this book a long notice in which he says:

Opinions of New Orleans Booksellers.

"It is a book which has long been wanted and obtainable for." "I am selling copies daily that are mailed to all parts of the world."

GEORGE ELLIS, Bookseller, Opposite the Postoffice.

"During my long experience as a bookseller in this city, I have had thousands of inquiries for such a work." "Mr. Dennett's LOUISIANA AS IT IS, is just exactly the book that has been called for. It is the key to all such inquiries in our counting-rooms and offices." "Its truthful character were generally known it would supercede in future the present edition of Bancroft's absurdities."

C. C. HALEY, Bookseller, 19 Commercial Place, Branch, 141 Poydras street.

"My experience of twenty-five years as book-seller in New Orleans will justify me in saying that the book just issued by Mr. Daniel Dennett, LOUISI- ANA AS IT IS, supplies a want long felt by resi- dents and strangers. The demand for the book is active, and is steadily increasing.

JAMES A. GRESHAM, 92 Camp and Exchange Alley.

Dealers in the city and country can obtain sup- plies of the above book at the wholesale establish- ment of ROBERT J. HARP, 110 and 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Barnett's Iodo-Sarza!

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER KNOWN, is now introduced for the first time in the South, having already been in use in other parts of the country, where its marvelous properties assn

Anti-Miasmatic and Blood-Purifying Preparation

have been fully established. Circulars, containing a complete treatise of the qualities of this WON- DERFUL MEDICINE can be had from

FREDERICKSON & HARTE, Sole Agents for the South, No. 131 Canal street.

STAINED GLASS WORKS

GALLERY OF ARCHITECTURAL DECO- RATIVE ART.

WILLIAM GIBSON'S SONS,—Established in 1854. Ecclesiastical Decorations, Plain and Ornamental Windows for Churches and Domestic Buildings. The Ideas of Artists and Architects ar- tistically carried out. Designs for Memorial Windows a specialty. Gibson's Building, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York.

WANTED. All persons who have read my double column advertisement in this paper, describing the **Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend;** to send for new terms. 500,- 000 have been sold. J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa.

RICHARD RHODES,

LATE F. C. HARTWELL,

SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT,

55 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS,

Articles of All Kinds for Fishermen.

Reels, Nets, Hooks, Lines, and every desirable article for the Angler, wholesale and retail.

GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS of every var ety and of direct importation. Also Sporting materials of all kinds, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Flasks and every article needed by Hunters, will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Also, the celebrated "Bond Shot" Orange powder, Shot, Eley's Shells, Car- tridges, etc., of the best quality, wholesale and re- tail.

R. RHODES.

FOR THE LAKE!

OFFICE OF THE

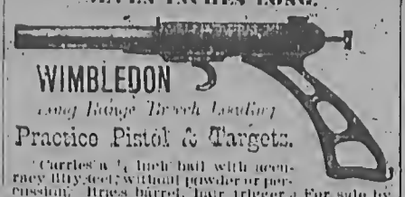
NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD CO., No. 121 Canal St., New Orleans, April 21, 1876.

FOR THE LAKE.—The regular trains over the New Orleans Metairie Cemeteries and Lake Rail- road will begin running on

SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

For the present trains will leave Metairie Ridge and the Lake EVERY HALF HOUR from 6 o'clock A. M., the last train leaving the Lake at 10 o'clock P. M. Fare from Play Statue to the Lake TEN CENTS.

SEVEN INCHES LONG.



Carries a ¼ inch ball with accu- racy fifty feet; without powder or per- cussion. Fires barrel, hair trigger, &c. For sale by dealers. By mail, free for 75 cents, with pam- phlet manual on fine target practice for boys, and for sporting out of doors.

AGENTS WANTED.

A. A. GRAHAM, 65 Liberty street, New York.

ATTENTION!

M. ANDRIEU,

150 ..... POYDRAS STREET. 150

Home-Made Shoes at $3.50 a Pair.

Ready-made Boots and Shoes of all kinds and styles, made of the very best material and work- manship, and at less prices than any other Store in this city. Keeps all kinds for Gents', Boys', La- dies' and Children's wear.

GEORGE W. ROPER,

DEALER IN

Fancy Goods and Millinery,

103 ..... CANAL STREET. 103

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Ladies' Lace Goods, Corsets and Underwear. The trade supplied at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

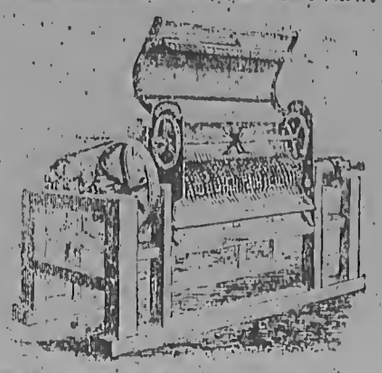
MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED

"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.

PATENTED JULY 15, 1873.

Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three sea- sons, and several recent improvements have been added, to obviate all friction in the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time while consuming less of animal power than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of a greater mar- ket value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to the increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every purchase ginned. Testi- monials sent by mail on application.

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS,

59 ..... Carondelet St. 59

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO.

No. 12 Union St. New Orleans La.

DEALERS IN

MACHINERY

SEND FOR CIRCULARS. COMPARE OUR PRICES

MACHINERY

MILL STONES, IRONS & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

MAKE FLOUR, CORN, SAW MILLS AND COTTON PRESSES

SOUTHERN FARMERS DEPOT FOR SUPPLIES

The Cheapest and Best

Farm Machinery,

OF ALL KINDS;

Plows, Seeds, Fertilizers,

Lime, Plaster and Cement.

C. H. STOCKELL & CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS. SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS. MILL GEARING MADE AFTER ANY Patterns. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS. A GENERAL REPAIR SHOP SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

LEEDS' FOUNDRY,

Cor. Delord and Foucher Sts.

We are prepared to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Ma- chines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Iron Fronts for Stores, Mantles, Grate Bars, and solicit orders for Repairs of Machinery, Plantation and Steam- boat work and every description of Machinery for the South.

LEEDS & CO. Orders left at Box 73, Merchants' and Dealers' Exchange, will receive prompt attention.

MACHINERY.

IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING.

HANGERS, PULLEYS, COUPLINGS, BELT- ING etc. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list.

GEORGE PLACE, 121 CHAMBERS AND 103 READE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

MENEELY & COMPANY,

Bell Founders, West Troy, New York.

FIFTY years established. Church BELLS and CHIMES, ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings for Church- es, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court-houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, etc. Full Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.

VanDuzen & Tift, 102 & 104 E. Second St., Cin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM GREGG. MRS. ADA GREGG

Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,

NO. 151 CANAL STREET,

Next door to New Orleans Savings Institution.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A large acquaintance with the various kinds of

SEWING MACHINES

has induced us to make a specialty in this line. First-class Machines of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Under-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $25. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones.

Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments in the country to parties giv- ing references.

MRS. ADA GREGG

respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adorn- ment or domestic goods for Ladies' and Children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies' and Children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.

N. B.—All inquiries relative to articles men- tioned or unmentioned will be answered free of charge.

Second-hand Machines, in good order, at half price. The best Needles for all Machines.

REFERENCE.—J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss. Send for catalogue and circular.

GREGG'S PURCHASING BUREAU.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples, worth $1, free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, May 30, 1876.

MONETARY.

The demand for money grows less as the business season draws to a close. Our merchants are not generally overstocked, and are able to sail through the dull season without help from banks and money-lenders.

The movement in stocks is confined to a few favorites, as reported by the Stock Exchange:

	By	Cents
Factors' and Traders' Insurance Co.		101 00
Crescent Insurance Co.		77 00
Sun Mutual Insurance Co		87 25
Louisiana Savings Bank		102 50
New Orleans Insurance Co		32 50
Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Co.		6500
Gaslight Co.		128 25
Gold.		112¾

Rate of interest unchanged.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS,

At the close of business, Friday, May 26, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Specie	$939,644 83
Currency	4,501,647 75
Clearing-house exchanges	755,991 40
Checks on other local banks and bankers	10,985 27
Domestic and foreign exchange	4,425,875 40
Due from distant banks and bankers	700,506 31
Loans and discounts	9,222, 44 96
Other cash assets	3,971 58 19
Total	$23,981,892 64

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$879,028 50
Deposits	14,156,441 66
Due distant banks and bankers	881,051 2
Other cash liabilities	586 857 86
Total	$16 668,979 29

I. N. MAYNARD, Manager.

GENERAL MARKET.

Breadstuffs remain unchanged, except for corn meal, which has declined, owing to the supply exceeding the demand. Flour of all grades is firm, but not quotably higher.

Provision dealers are still complaining of no demand for bacon or pork. The Liverpool and Western markets have been daily growing weaker, and we learned while on 'change that the Chicago market had declined, and rates of futures—say July delivery—were made at a decline of nearly $1 ₱ bbl. for mess pork. Our dealers in grain also say orders from the country are quite small for this season of the year.

COTTON.

The market during the past week was easy, then quiet, and to-day firm; sales, 14,250 bales. New York—Sales, 6,632 bales; price for middling Orleans, 12c. Liverpool—Sales, 48,000 bales; market steady at 6⅛d. Rate of discount, Bank of England, 2 per cent.

Stock of cotton in Liverpool, 1,942,000 bales, of which 636,000 bales is American. World's supply, 2,707,449 bales.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	7	7⅞	9¼	10⅛	11	12⅝
Thursday	7	7⅞	9¼	10⅛	11	12⅝
Friday	7	7⅞	9¼	10⅛	11	12⅝
Saturday	7	7⅞	9¼	10⅛	11	12⅝
Monday	7	7⅞	9¼	10⅛	11	12⅝
Tuesday	7¼	8	9¼	10⅝	11⅝	12⅞

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	11	11⅝	11
Thursday	10⅞@11	11⅝	11
Friday	10⅞@10⅞	11⅝	11⅝@11⅝
Saturday	10⅞@10⅞	11⅝	11⅝@11⅝
Monday	10⅞@11	11	11⅝@11⅝
Tuesday		11	

COTTON STATEMENT TO MAY 26.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875 ... bales	6,074
Received from that date to May 25, 1876	1,327,518
Received during past week	12
Amount of bales from city ginns and pickeries	18,396—1,352,448
Total	1,358,522
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to May 25, 1876	1,317,621
Exported past week	17,031
Consumed by factory and burned	1,457—1,15 625
Stock on hand and amount not cleared	126,120
Estimated stock on shipboard	3,000
Amount remaining unsold, about	30,120
Stock at all the United States ports	47,702
Receipts at all the ports	4,012, 56
Receipts last year to date	3,387,346
Increase at all the ports	627,310

SUGAR.—Market very firm; receipts light. We continue quotations of last week, as follows: Fair sc., fully fair 5½c., prime 5⅝@6c., yellow clarified 6½@6¾c., white 6½c. plic.

MOLASSES.—With light receipts the market has stiffened. Prices are as follows: Strictly fancy centrifugals 40@42c., fair 38@40c., prime 47@50c., strictly prime 46@48c., choice 50@52c.

RICE.—Small receipts and dull, but at unchanged prices. Louisiana No. 2 is quoted at 2¼@3c., common 4@5c., ordinary 4½@5c., fair 5⅝@6c., good 6½@6¾c., prime 6¾@7c. ₱ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Eggs, ₱ doz	13@ 14
Cheese, good demand	— 18
Arkansas deboned ham	— 12
Western and country	— 10
Chickens, ₱ lb:	
Creole, grown	$1.00 $1.50
Creole, half grown	2.00
Bonaparte's chickens brought in coops per dozen less than retail	
Wood, ₱ lb	
Hay	1.1
Fine at home	
Rosin, ₱ bbl	
Oats, ₱ bush	
Grass seed	
Tar	3.00
Beef skins	

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, $6@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and pecks, and 25 inches in diameter, $7@$10 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 24 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₱ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $5@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood.—For large sound logs, $2.25@$3 ₱ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2.25@$2.75 ₱ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2.50 ₱ cord.

Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to cords.

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$1 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, 1-tam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	30 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 25	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
H. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	11 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	18 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 50	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 24	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gal	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash 12 lights:

Size of lights.	Sash per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	$1 60	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	1 85	1 95	2 25
8x16	2 00	2 05	3 25

Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$4 70
3 feet 6 x 7 feet	4 00	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25

Panel Doors:	
2 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	28	30
English, choice	30	35
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18½	19½
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	22½	23¾
Java, choice O G	— —	31
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Star, best brands	— —	15¾
Chocolate, ₱ lb:		
Cocoa	28	30
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl:		
Best, K-D	3 00	3 25
Cheese, ₱ lb:		
Western factory	13½	14½
N Y cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	8 00
Salmon, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	5 00	5 25
Choice XXX	5 50	5 75
Choice family	5 50	6 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bunches, ₱ dozen	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingersnaps	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	23	24
Distillate, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, bc	17	19
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	— —	45
Fair	— —	50
Prime to choice	— —	60
Golden and Boquet strips	80	85
Hogsheads 5c and Kegs 10c, more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
No. 2	— —	2¾
Ordinary	— —	4¼
Fair	— —	5¾
Prime to choice	— —	6¾
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb:		
Kegler's magnolia	— —	5
Kegler's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₱ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 00	1 05
Sugar, in hhds:		
Fair	8½	8¾
Prime	9	9¾
Choice	9¾	10
Yellow clarified	10¼	10¾
White clarified	10¾	10¾
Crushed	11½	11¾
Powdered	11½	11¾
Spices, ₱ lb:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	21
Cloves	— —	44
Cinnamon	— —	32
Tea, ₱ lb:		
Black Oolong		1 00
Green imperial		1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fine	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	85	1 00
Smoking	10	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	80
White, mixed	— —	70
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
35 lbs to bushel	40	45
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	80	90
Hay, ₱ 100 lbs:		
Prime timothy	— —	2 00
Ordinary	— —	2 00
Cotton Seed Meal	26 00	28 00
Cow Peas (unshelled)	1 50	2 25
Whippoorwill	— —	1 00
Mixed and clay	1 00	1 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb:		
Breakfast	11	11½
Shoulders	9½	10
Sides, clear rib	11	11½
Sides, clear	— —	12½
Hams, sugar cured	11	11½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	21 00	21 75
Dry S Bed Gent:		
Shoulders	8	8¼
Hams	— —	10½
Clear rib sides	— —	10½
Clear sides	— —	11½
Lard, ₱ lb:		
Choice, in kegs	— —	11½
Choice, in tierces	— —	10¾

BAGGING STUFFS.

Dogging:	
Lodia	11
Jute	13½
Ties, Arrow, ₱ 1	11
Hoard ₱	6½
Twine, hemp	15

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	45	40
Harness	35	45
Calf skins, ₱ dozen	70 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stevens's raw-bone superphosph	45 00	— —
Stevens's ring ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands	— —	8
Standard brands, C	— —	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands	— —	7½
Choice brands, C	10½	11¾
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	— —	10½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	8	9
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	11½
Local	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Light colors	11½	13
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	17	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor and top boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mid boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	18 00
Russets' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 00

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Religious Notices.

EAST MISSISSIPPI FEMALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The closing exercises of the present term will begin with the commencement sermon, by Rev. C. B. Galloway, on Sunday, June 4, 1876.

Monday, June 5.—Examination of classes from 9 to 12. Evening.—Readings by pupils, and lecture by Hon. T. S. West on "American Archæology."

Tuesday, June 6.—Examination of classes from 9 to 12. Evening.—Exhibition.

Wednesday, June 7.—Examination of classes from 9 to 12. Evening.—Musical concert.

Thursday, June 8.—Examination of classes from 9 to 12. Evening.—Commencement. Baccalaureate address by Rev. Benjamin J. Jones. Annual meeting of the board of trustees at 3 P. M.

Friday, June 9.—Levee in honor of graduating class from 9 to 11 P. M.

The visiting committee will take due notice, and are expected to attend. J. W. ADKISSON.

THE Meridian District Conference will convene at Waynesboro, Miss., June 23. Preachers will please forward to me the names of all the delegates and local preachers from their several charges. H. R. SINGLETON.

THE Meridian District Conference will be held at Waynesboro, Miss., beginning on Friday morning, June 23, at nine o'clock, Bishop Paine presiding.

Members should report at Turner & Taylor's store on Thursday, if possible, for assignment to quarters. JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

MEETING OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.—The Publishing Committee of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will hold its annual meeting at the Seashore Camp Ground, July 20, 1876.

THE Brandon District Conference will convene at Newton, June 29, 1876. Preachers in charge of circuits, stations and missions are requested to immediately forward to Jared Waits the names of lay delegates and local preachers, as well as visitors, who are expected to attend.

J. B. K. SMITH, P. C.

SEASHORE CAMP MEETING.—A camp-meeting will be held, commencing on Wednesday, July 19, and continuing from eight to ten days, on the Seashore Camp Ground, situated and fronting directly on the Gulf of Mexico, one mile west of Biloxi, midway between the cities of New Orleans and Mobile, and only distant a few hundred feet from the railroad.

W. H. FOSTER,
President Board of Trustees.
P. HALLARAN, Secretary.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

BROOKHAVEN DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Brookhaven station	June 17, 18
Impregard and Wesson, at Franklin chapel	24, 25
Hazlehurst station	July 1, 2
Scotland circuit, at New Hope	8, 9
Crystal Springs station	15, 16
Bacon Pierre circuit, at Tabernacle	22, 23
Providence circuit, at New Hope	29, 30
Georgetown circuit, at Georgetown	29, 30
Crystal Springs camp meeting	Aug. 2, 10
Brandywine circuit	12, 13
Spring Ridge circuit	19, 20
Raymond circuit	26, 27
Providence camp meeting, sixteen miles east of Hazlehurst	30, Sept. 1

The District Conference will be held at Crystal Springs, July 13 16. The introductory sermon will be preached on Wednesday night, at eight o'clock, by W. Wadsworth. A sermon on the work of the ministry, and the spiritual qualification necessary to insure success in it, will be preached on the thirteenth instant, at eleven A. M., by John Lusk.

H. H. MONTGOMERY, P. E.

VICKSBURG DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Natchez and Kingston, at Natchez	June 24, 25
Fayette, at Belle Grove	July 1, 2
Rocky Springs, at Grand Gulf	8, 9
Vicksburg	15, 16
Port Gibson	22, 23
Flower Hill	29, 30
Rolling Fork	Aug. 5, 6
Payuga at Uticа	12, 13
Mount Hazel	19, 20
South Warren	26, 27
North Warren	Sept. 2, 3

The District Conference will begin at Port Gibson on Wednesday, July 19. A Bishop is expected to be in attendance.

25 F. M. FEATHERSTON, P. E.

BRANDON DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Forest circuit, at Hopewood	June 24, 25
Morton circuit, at Orange Home	17, 18
Hickory circuit, at Spring Hill	24, 25
Newton circuit, at Newton	July 1, 2
Enon circuit, at Richland	8, 9
Preston circuit, at Pelkville	15, 16
Raleigh circuit, at Mount Zion	Aug. 5, 6
Lake circuit	12, 13
Union mission	14, 16
Philadelphia circuit	19, 20
Walnut Grove circuit	26, 27
Brandon station	Sept. 2, 3
Pelahatchie circuit	9, 7

25 WM. H. LEIPH, P. E.

WOODVILLE DIST. THIRD ROUND.

Woodville station	June 24, 25
Clinton station	31, July 1
Wilkinson circuit	22, 23
Jackson and Pipkin's chapel, at Salem	29, 30
Bayou Sara, at Conrad	Aug. 5, 6
Bullaly	12, 13
East Feliciana	19, 20

The District Conference will meet at Midway church, fifteen miles east of Woodville, on Friday, August 25, at ten o'clock. Delegates and preachers, be present, if possible. I hope the preachers will prepare their reports in writing.

25 J. L. FOSSYTH, P. E.

SEASHORE DIST. THIRD ROUND.

East Pascagoula, at Moss Point	June 24, 25
Ocean Springs, at Biloxi	July 1, 2
Gretna mission, at Cross Roads	5
Ellen, at Soule chapel	8, 9
Taylorville, at Hebron	12
Franklin, at Clear Creek	15, 16
Westville, at Antioch	19
Mount Carmel, at Mount Moriah	22, 23
Columbia, at Columbia	Aug. 12, 13
Pearlington	19, 20
White Plains	26, 27

25 THOMAS PRICE, P. E.

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12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates,	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

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4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but slop Jar and Foot Tub.
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1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.
1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.
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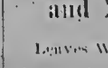

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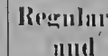

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PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876. NO. 23.

LOUISIANA'S CENTENNIAL DOVE.

INSCRIBED TO MRS. M. K. WILKINSON.

BY KARLE SCRIMER, OF EAST FELICIANA, LA.

On Ohio dreary, desolate space
From the ark a dove was sent,
And over all the cheerless face
Of the shoreless waters went.

No resting-place for her weary feet,
No food for her wasting frame,
No hope of rest her eyes to greet,
But with olive branch she came;

And gladden'd the hearts of watchers there,
For tokens of hope she brought;
The gloom had ceased, and everywhere
A joyful change was wrought.

The sun shone forth, and the floods of rain
Roll'd back to the ocean's bed,
And man stepped boldly forth again,
On earth's green sward to tread.

Louisiana sends a dove to-day,
From her ruined castle halls,
Of State, where grim and dark decay
Broods over her crumbling walls.

A token of love and greeting springs
To the nations of the earth
In this centennial year, which brings
Our nation's hundredth birth.

Tis all she sends from her pillaged store:
She offers naught which wealth can buy;
The garden spot of the world of yore
In ruins lies 'neath her sunny sky.

Lay the olive branch of peace and love,
Extended thus from her ravaged shore,
As harbinger to greatness prove,
And our noble ship of State restore.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

ALTIMORE, May 30.—Bishop Ha presided in the General Confer to-day. A committee of fifteen been ordered to revise the hymn No hymn now used to be ex of new ones introduced with three-quarters vote of the con ce.

the Conference the reports of Committee on Episcopacy were ted. The first recommends that character of each of the present ops be passed, and that they all ntinued on the effective list. second recommends that this erence elect no Bishops.

ASHINGTON, May 30.—The Turk minister received the following ram from the Grand Vizier: the presence of the unanimous of all the people Abdul Aziz s been dethroned to-day, his majesty Sultan Murad, their mpuive to the imperial throne, been proclaimed Emperor of

W YORK, May 31.—In the Pres Assembly the moderator a private letter from the moder of the Southern Presbyterian mbly, which, after giving a y of the course of the Southern mbly on the subject of fraternal ions, said: "The point of this le history is to make it clear that original action was adopted irre ive of your telegram to me, h, though unofficially announ to the Committee of the Whole, not officially brought before the mbly for action until the paper e Committee on Bills and Over had been accepted by a vote of 6. The six subsequently with their dissent. (Applause.) The , containing the former over was then sent to you, and er was offered in thanksgiving od for bringing us to this unani s conclusion." (Applause.)

the Assembly Dr. Prime said he had been requested to draw ies of resolutions, which were et written out, the routine of h he would indicate. The first ese was one of acknowledg for the favor of God to the As ly, and the most unprecedented ony and good feeling which prevailed during its delibera the revivals through the coun the success following the de ons of the Assembly in regard bbath observance, and the es hment of fraternal relations the Southern Assembly, were ubjects for thanksgiving. The bly dissolved.

Norwich (Conn.) dispatch says pedition is now being fitted out, ich several famous investiga of the Polar seas participate. pears that during the search of ress for the Polaris, over a go, rich veins of graphite were ered in Cumberland Inlet. On turn to St. John Lieut W. A. er, United States naval en chartered a small steamer ent back and continued his al survey. He found large beds mplite and mica, but owing to teness of the season was unable ring any away. The topsail ner Era has been recently fit t New London, and will sail Monday, under Mintzer's com , and under government au to get a cargo of these min and make further collections retic flora and fauna for the sonian Institute. Capt. James ington, of Groton, Conn., is the sailing-master. Esquimaux companies this expedition, as er Arctic voyagers of long ex ce. The Era is a vessel of one ed and sixty tons burden, for the coasting trade.

T EADS, May 31.—The Morgan teamer Brashear, Forbes, mas r New York, Capt. Francis, went to sea through the jetties ven A. M. No detention. It is stood that all Morgan's steam ll hereafter use this channel.

4 P. M. the Spanish steamer Cartlez, master, bound for Liv , Capt. Francis, pilot, went to rough the jetties without de n, drawing sixteen feet two , Capt. Cartlez was much d with the channel, and says that hereafter he intends to come in and go out through the South Pass.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Tobins Gibson, of New Orleans, and Owen, representing the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, appeared to-day before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to urge the Senate to modify the bill carrying out the Hawaiian treaty so as to exclude rice and sugar. Gibson urged that the Western trade largely depended on the prosperity of Louisiana.

Allen, chief justice of the Sandwich Islands, replied, but did not make a favorable impression.

Spencer was seated to-day by nearly a party vote. A large majority of the Louisianians here are much gratified at the result.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Bishop Merrill presided in the General Conference to-day.

A commission of two Bishops, four ministers and four laymen, to make suitable provision for an ecumenical council, were appointed. Adjourned *sine die*.

DESMOINES, IOWA, May 31.—The Episcopal Convention assembled. A bishop will be elected to-day. Dr Eccleston and Dr. Perry, of Geneva, N. Y., are the most prominent candidates.

BOSTON, May 31.—The fifty-first anniversary of the Unitarian Association was celebrated to-day. Henry P. Kidder was elected president. The secretary reports the receipts short of the expenditures, and the debt $250,000.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—A detachment of the fifth cavalry at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and Fort Hayes, Kansas, are under orders to proceed to the Black Hills country, and will start as soon as relieved by the infantry now en route to these posts from Fort Leavenworth. It is the intention of the government to mass all the cavalry in the Black Hills region and garrison the frontier posts with infantry.

FOREIGN

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.—The dethroned Sultan is kept under guard in a kiosque. The ministers informed Murad Effendi that he was proclaimed Sultan on Monday night. A popular demonstration took place the next morning, but no resistance was offered to the new regime. Perfect tranquility prevails. Both Christians and Mussulmen express great satisfaction at the change. The city will be illuminated to-night. The festivities will continue three days.

LONDON, June 1.—France, Italy and England have recognized Murad.

The latest Constantinople advices indicate that the deposed Sultan is in close confinement. A hundred thousand dollars' worth of treasure on his person was seized. He will be sent to a distant town in Asia, where he will be confined with his family.

The ministers planned a revolution, and the soldiers and mob acted according to their programme.

It is stated that the new Turkish government notified England of their determination to maintain the integrity of the empire and the sovereign power of the crown, and that England approves their determination.

LONDON, June 2.—The *Post* says it learns that Abdul Aziz, late Sultan of Turkey, is confined in a splendid palace called the Cage. The *Post* also says that it has reason to believe that his life is perfectly safe, and adds that it understands that Queen Victoria, immediately on learning of the deposition of Abdul Aziz, took steps to obtain satisfactory assurance of the personal safety of her former guest.

In the House of Lords Lord Derby said he believed the revolution at Constantinople was due to spontaneous feeling on the part of the people, and was not influenced by foreign agencies. The consequences might be extremely important, but he had no reason to anticipate anything but good results.

PARIS, June 3.—The governments of Austria, Russia and France have instructed their representatives at Belgrade to counsel the Servian cabinet to exercise moderation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—The Porte is drawing up a very liberal constitution in seven clauses, which will soon be promulgated.

It is officially announced that ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz committed suicide this (Sunday) morning by opening the veins of his arm with a pair of scissors.

LONDON, June 5.—The Russian Gen. Tchernayeff, who assumed command of the Servian forces on his arrival at Belgrade, handed the Servian government $250,000, as a donation from the Slavonic societies of Russia. Bulgaria is crowded with well armed volunteers from Russia.

Servia, Roumania and Montenegro have established fortified camps. They are amply supplied with cannon.

A crisis is unavoidable unless Russia retracts. Russia is unprepared for the present contingency, and is slow to decide. The feeling in Berlin is that we are on the eve of a momentous change.

The declaration of the Montenegro *Official Gazette* that the insurgents are determined immediately to fall upon the Turks with the whole Servian race must be considered authentic. Servian troops are ranged on the frontier ready to act at a moment's notice.

The Berlin telegraph agency asserts that England has concluded an alliance with Turkey, and guaranteed the latter's integrity.

The Russian telegraph agency declares Murad will be recognized on all hands as soon as his accession is officially announced.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent, commenting on the tone of the German press, remarks that there is too much reason for these apprehensions.

The King of Greece has ordered his army on a war footing. A Greek commissioner arrived in Germany to negotiate a loan. This serious movement, the correspondent adds, is accompanied by others of like import.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5.—It is officially announced that a report has been drawn up and signed by nineteen physicians, of different nationalities, which certifies that the death of Abdul Aziz resulted from the opening of veins and arteries below the bend of the left arm, and the vein of the right arm.

All the ministers attended the funeral of the late Sultan.

The Porte has officially notified the foreign embassadors of Murad's accession, and has demanded recognition.

From the Work.

ROCKY MOUNT CIRCUIT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* Our second Quarterly Conference met at Panola church on Saturday, the twenty-seventh instant. It is said to be the first quarterly meeting that has been held at this church in eight years, the last one having been held by Bro. J. B. Cottrell in 1868. The quarterly meeting was a good one. We have attended a good many, but the Christian feeling and sentiment at this one far surpassed anything we have ever witnessed. All seemed to be of one heart and of one soul; and I am quite sure, Mr. Editor, if you had been with us you would have been impressed that we had all things common. The presiding elder, pastors and stewards were all happily surprised at the financial report, it having exceeded anything that has been on the circuit at this season since the war; for which let us thank God. Panola church is a praying church. The good work has been going on for over two years; and, while the church is being revived, the Spirit of God is permeating the entire community. A few are yet procrastinating or standing still "to see the salvation of the Lord;" but, thank God, many are going forward in the discharge of duty, aspiring after the heights and depths of godliness, adhering to the old landmarks of Methodism—prayer and class meetings. They are regular, they are prompt; hence the secret of success.

Most assuredly there are no *sleeping* devils in and around this church. They are while awake, seeking whom they may devour. Let me explain, and then close. A man dreamed that he was traveling; came to a large white church, and in the vestibule he saw only one devil, and he lying asleep. Continuing his journey, he soon came to a log cabin, surrounded by devils *all* awake, the inmates of which were often at the mercy seat. The man asked why it was that there were so many wide-awake devils around the log cabin, and only one at the white church, and he asleep. The reply was: One sleepy devil can control that cold, lifeless church, but it takes many wide-awake ones to control the praying inmates of the log cabin. So much for prayer.

"Restraining prayer, we cease to fight;
Prayer makes the Christian's armor bright
And Satan trembles when he sees
The weakest saint upon his knees."

Glory to the Lamb!

J. A. GIDDENS.

RAMER, ALA., May 30, 1876.

PLEASANT HILL, LA.—*Mr. Editor:* On the sixth day of May we had the pleasure of attending the Sunday school picnic at Pleasant Hill. At ten A. M. the school convened at the church, under the supervision of Bro. Chapman. Our attention was attracted by the singing of that beautiful song, "We come with songs," etc.; after which prayer was offered, and then Master Walter Harrel gave us good advice in a short speech. He was followed by Miss Jenule and Carrie in appropriate speeches. To tell of Masters Jake, Lee, Amos, and Miss Annie, would require too much space. The valedictory was spoken by Miss Lizzie Hulenswarth, after which Prof. Moss gave us and the school an interesting speech, showing us the importance of cultivating the moral nature. We were then conducted to a table that had been arranged, under the beautiful shade of an oak tree, by the kind ladies of Pleasant Hill and vicinity. To have looked on the table as it bore up its precious contents, covered from one end to the other, one would have concluded that no one about Pleasant Hill would grumble about hard times.

J. M. FRANKLIN.

PLEASANT HILL, May 13, 1876.

Sentence of Whisky Men.

On Friday, June 2, several persons, some of them well-known citizens of New Orleans, were sentenced to the penitentiary for defrauding the government. The sentence delivered by Judge Woods closes as follows:

The offenses charged against these parties were deliberately planned and sedulously carried on, in one case for months, and the other for years.

Since I have occupied a seat upon this bench I have been constrained by my sense of duty to sentence to the penitentiary for terms of three years each five poor and ignorant foreigners for the offense of counterfeiting nickels. I have sentenced for the same term a negro boy for stealing from the mail a letter containing $10. These offenses, although deemed felonious, were not, in my judgment, more injurious in their effects upon the public than the crimes of which these persons now before me have been found guilty. After passing such sentences, can I as a judge, sworn to "administer justice without respect to persons, and to do equal right to the poor and the rich," spare these persons, or any of them, from the rigors of the penalty which the law imposes for their offense? Shall those who are intrenched in the affections of friends, who have means, or standing, or respectability, get off with a nominal punishment, while a heavy hand is laid upon the poor and friendless? Would not this be to allow, in a sense, offense's gilded hand to shove by justice?

I am distressed for those innocent persons who must suffer with the guilty, as well as for the guilty themselves; but I must do my duty, and leave to the pardoning power any mitigation of the sentence I am about to pronounce.

John Henderson appears to be the only person of substance among the six who have been convicted.

Edward Fehrenbach is a young man, who, in my judgment, was put forward by his employer to carry on the illicit distilling in his own name as a shield and cover to his employer.

I mention these facts to explain some inequalities in the sentences about to be pronounced.

John Henderson, the sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the penitentiary of the State of West Virginia, at Moundsville, for the period of sixteen months, and that you pay a fine of $6 000.

William G. James, the sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the penitentiary of the State of West Virginia, at Moundsville, for the period of sixteen months, and pay a fine of $1,000.

Otto H. Karstendiek, the sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the penitentiary of the State of West Virginia, at Moundsville, for the period of sixteen months, and pay a fine of $2,000.

John R. Beales and William M. Todd, the sentence of the court is that each of you be imprisoned in the penitentiary of the State of West Virginia, at Moundsville, for the period of sixteen months, and that each of you pay a fine of $1 000.

Edward Fehrenbach, the sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the penitentiary of the State of West Virginia, at Moundsville, for the period of thirteen months, and pay a fine of $1,000.

And it is ordered that in the case of the United States vs. Dennis O'Brien and others, that John Henderson and William G. James pay each one-half the costs of prosecution; and that in this case of the United States vs. Edward Fehrenbach, the said Fehrenbach, Otto H. Karstemliek, John F. Beales and William M. Todd pay each one-fourth the costs of prosecution.

The scene in court was a very affecting one. Mr. Karstendiek seemed to be overcome with emotion, and bowed his head while the sentence was being pronounced. The spectators and the officers of the court seemed to be impressed by the circumstances of the occasion, and watched the proceedings in grave silence.

The defendants were taken into custody by the marshal, and subsequently conveyed to the Parish Prison.

It is probable that they will not be taken to Moundsville before June 10, and in the meanwhile will be permitted to arrange their affairs.

To the Alumni of Centenary Female College, Summerfield, Ala.

At a meeting of the resident alumni, held in Summerfield, May 8, 1876, the undersigned was instructed to extend a cordial and earnest invitation to the alumni of this institution, which includes all who have graduated here, numbering now three hundred and seventy-five, comprising many married as well as many young ladies. All are urged to attend our approaching commencement exercises, which begin on the twenty-fifth of June, and continue four days.

It is true that many of these graduates are residing at a great distance from this place, for the daughters of old Centenary can be found in nearly every State in the Union, and doubtless there are others so situated as not to be able to meet with us. Those that cannot come are desired to write to the secretary of the alumni, Mrs. S. I. Canning, Summerfield, Dallas county, Ala., and state postoffice address, and anything they may think of interest to the alumni, their *alma mater* or themselves.

Provision will be made by the president, Rev. A. D. McVoy, to bring out from Selma all who will come, at a very small sum, and ample accommodations will be extended to them by the ever hospitable citizens of Summerfield.

We all cherish with fondness the pleasant hours spent together in Centenary, which has provided us with the advantages of a liberal education. Therefore our interest in our *alma mater* should not be abated, and we should exert our influence in its behalf, and make all the efforts we can to enlarge her sphere of usefulness.

On Tuesday morning, June 27, there will be a lecture delivered before this society by ——.

The alumni will give an entertainment on Wednesday night, June 28, for the benefit of this institution. Any contributions in the way of eatables or money will be thankfully received. We also expect to keep during commencement week such refreshments on the college grounds as the people will want.

It is expected that each member of the alumni pay $1 annually into the treasury of this society, to assist in keeping the buildings and grounds in repair.

Come one, come all, and assist us in this grand enterprise. You will be cordially welcomed.

I remain your obedient servant,

SALLIE I. CANNING, Sec.

SUMMERFIELD, May 18, 1876.

Letter from DeSoto Parish, La.

MR. EDITOR: These are times of stirring emotion—Centennial exhibitions and revivals, government frauds, elections and political strife. In the meantime the work of the Lord seems to keep pace with other events.

Hammond, Moody and Sankey, and Whittle and Bliss are a sort of vanguard in advance of the organized regulars in the army of the Lord, leading on the sacramental hosts to final victory. We were a good deal stirred up yesterday, and it may appear that we have not altogether cooled down to-day. A year ago we commenced to agitate the subject of building a new church in a neighborhood where it was much needed. The people were poor, as they are now everywhere. The times were hard, as they always are when churches are built. We have never had anything to do with building a church—and we have seen a good deal of that sort of service—except in hard times.

We talked and prayed and worked; and worked and prayed and talked for it. We had not much money, but a good deal of muscle, and we felled trees, split boards, hewed sills and sawed blocks. We finally succeeded in getting up a substantial framed house, twenty-six by forty feet, well seated, with pulpit, doors, and sash in the windows. The first thing then was to name it. Some wanted one thing and some another, and some even proposed Pipes chapel. We demurred, and they finally agreed on Woodside chapel, which we think beautiful and appropriate. The next thing was to have it dedicated—formally given to the Lord. Rev. J. M. Brown kindly consented to leave his work to preach the sermon and perform the consecration service. At the close of the sermon, which was good and appropriate, a collection was taken sufficient to pay the balance due on the church, when the consecration service was performed and the exercises closed. Thanks to the many good friends for their sympathy and benevolence in helping us pay off this debt. Some of them are not religious. May the Lord yet make the occasion the means of their salvation. DeSoto circuit, now only two and a half years old, can boast two new chapels—Wesley and Woodside. What our next enterprise will be we do not know, but we feel very much like taking rest for awhile.

Other events are occurring worthy of note. The board of managers have renewed the insurance of $10,000 on the Mansfield Female College, re-elected President Thomas Armstrong for another term, and the church has given him license to preach.

"Sigma," on the tithe law, in your issue of May 11, deserves a passing notice, but we have not space in this paper for it. If any of the subscribers to the ADVOCATE have not read the article in your issue of May 4, headed "About Many Things," and Bishop Marvin's letter, we suggest that they look up the paper and read them. They are too valuable to be lost.

Well, Bro. Harp, the first good business day he has, which makes him feel like making a thank-offering, that we will be happy to receive from him a suitable hymn book for Woodside chapel.

J. P.

MANSFIELD, LA., May 22, 1876.

A Note to Uncle John.

MY DEAR UNCLE: Your kind and suggestive letters have been read with great interest, and I hope to profit by your wise counsels. Many doubtless will join me in the request that you resume them at an early day. I wish now, dear uncle, to ask you a question, and hope you will not regard it intrusion nor impertinence. In my short experience as a member of Conference I have observed that the preachers often address and speak of each other, using only the *surnames*. The fathers, I notice, indulge this familiarity, and the younger preachers follow their example, even at the expense of a seeming irreverence for age and holy office. In speaking of our chief pastors, I have heard you—ever my model of ministerial propriety—call them flatly *Paine, Kavanaugh, Pierce*, etc. Now, my dear uncle, I wish to ask your godly judgment as to the propriety of such familiarity? Does it not detract from the respect due the high and hallowed calling of the gospel ministry? In my pastoral visitations I have observed the laity following in this the example of the preachers. Our editor they call *Parker*, without prefix or affix—title or relation. The venerable editor at Nashville is known generally as *Summers*. With the great names of history this is allowable, but among the living and present it has seemed to me an unwarranted and hurtful freedom. It may be proper to say Milton, Shakespeare, Macaulay, Doddridge, Wesley and Asbury, but it always grates harshly to hear, without some prefix, Keener, McFerrin, Cunningham, etc. "Brother" is a blessed, historic word among us. It is not so formal as the Anglo-Saxon *minister*, and expresses the tender relationship of all the family of God. Would it not be better and more respectful, in speaking of our brethren, to give them a title, if proper, or else say *brother*? A word from you on this subject, dear uncle, might be of service to your younger brethren, and will be read with great pleasure by your

AFFECTIONATE NEPHEW.

A Proclamation by the President.

Whereas, A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives was duly approved on the thirteenth day of March last, which resolution is as follows:

"*Be it resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching Centennial anniversary of our national independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day a historical sketch of such city and town from its formation, and a copy of such sketch may be filed, in print or manuscript, in the clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy of the same be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first century of their existence;"

And whereas, It is deemed proper that such recommendation be brought to the notice and knowledge of the people of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known the same, in the hope that the object of such resolution may meet the approval of the people of the United States, and that proper steps may be taken to carry the same into effect.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundredth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

The General Conference, says the *Methodist*, made a capital hit in electing Dr. H. Revels editor of the *Southwestern* at New Orleans. Dr. Revels is one of the foremost men of his race. He has been a United States senator, has affiliations with all the colored Methodists, and he unquestionably has the ability to fill his place with honor. Our church in Louisiana is mostly colored. We have one white church in New Orleans, and a slight mixture of white in one or two others. The rest of the patronizing territory is covered by colored churches. There is therefore a local fitness in the choice. A wider fitness is seen when we remember how willing we have been to honor our colored brethren, and how difficult it has seemed to find the right honor. We are mistaken in the main facts if this election does not tend powerfully to the unity of colored Methodists in the South.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

FOR THE ADVOCATE.

THY WILL BE DONE.

Whene'er we drink of sorrow's cup,
Though bitter tears these drops conjoine,
May we in patience meekly sup,
And say, "Thy will be done," not mine.

If deep afflictions bring us low,
O then beneath the chastening rod
In calm submission let us bow,
And yield unto the will of God.

If life's dull cares should tiresome days,
If all our earthly joys shall cease,
Then may his Spirit guide our ways,
And lead us unto perfect peace.

If every earthly tie be riven,
And forced to part from those we love,
To our aching hearts there still is given
Sweetest comfort from above.

We look beyond this earthly sphere,
And see a Father's plying eye,
Beaming with love to mortals here;
Then to his outstretched arms we fly.

'Tis then we say: His will be done;
Our Father doeth all things well:
And when our life work here is done
He'll call us home, with him to dwell.

Then, leaning on the Savior's breast,
All sorrow, pain and suffering o'er,
We'll find in him eternal rest,
And praise our God forever more.

L. W.

Women Preachers.

MR. EDITOR: Will "you bear with me" once more? Mr. Dowling, I think, misrepresents me in his third paper by saying that I advocate that women *should* preach. The assertion was "that women had no standard authority to preach." In the cases I have noticed I think I have proved that they certainly did have some very plain authority. If *prophets* preached, then *prophetesses* preached. St. Paul, in First Corinthians xi, 4, 5, says: "Every man praying or prophesying, having his head *covered*, dishonoreth his head. But every woman that prayeth or prophesieth with her head *uncovered*, dishonoreth her head." All commentators agree that what is here meant by "*praying and prophesying*" in respect to the *man* has precisely the same meaning in respect to the *woman*. Dr. Clarke remarks that *this kind* of prophesying or *teaching* was predicted by Joel (ii, 8,) and referred to by Peter (Acts ii, 17.). And had there not been such *gifts* bestowed on *women*, the prophecy could not have been fulfilled. And that some women, as well as some men, might *speak* to others "to edification," etc. St. Paul, in speaking of spiritual *gifts*, enumerates "the word of wisdom, the word of knowledge, faith, the gifts of healing, working of miracles, *prophecy*, diverse kinds of tongues, the interpretation of tongues;" but nothing about the *gift of preaching*. *Prophecy* here, according to the learned Dr. Clarke, means two things: "the predicting future events, and as implying the faculty of *teaching or expounding* the Scriptures." Priscilla *expounded* the Scriptures to Apollos.

Mr. Dowling says no woman "was authorized to preach or *teach*," and that St. Paul "said nothing about a deaconess." Phebe is distinctly called (in the original) "a deaconess of the church at Cenchrea." She was "*sent*" on some important embassy or mission to the Romans. St. Paul recognized and indorsed her official character, and commended her to the church at Rome, and sent his epistle by her. Beyond *all doubt* she held a recognized *office* in the church at Cenchrea. St. Paul mentions Phebe, Mary, Priscilla, Tryphena, Tryphosa, Euodias, Syntiche, and many other women as "fellow-laborers in the work of the Lord." Chrysostom speaks of Perpetua and Olympias in the same sense. What does "fellow-laborers" mean? Mr. Dowling would say it means "*all the work* of the Lord" for man merely—to "*pray*" for woman. Mr. Dowling says: "Miriam, the prophetess," "*consecrated the other women*." "Deborah, a prophetess," merely "*said*, Awake! Deborah, awake! *utter* a song;" and gives all the glory to Barak. "Huldah, the prophetess," was *one* of the *singing* women; or, a little better she was "*chief singer*." Josephus, the Jewish historian, makes honorable mention of all three, and sneers at Barak's cowardice. "Anna, the prophetess," was a good old shouting *Methodist* woman, simple in mind and feeble in body. He makes her shout, and does not even give her credit for *that*; but it was Simeon's "*burning* words" that inspired her, not the Spirit of God at all. After saying there were no deaconesses, he admits that "Phebe was of the *table* deaconship." We are all pretty good *table* deaconesses, Mr. Dowling, if you will allow us that much, and give us something to put on the "*table*." Granting that a woman may *pray* in public, and that she has all the authority needed for so doing, she "must" have her head covered." Will Mr. Dowling allow that the present covering for the head that women wear would come under St. Paul's restriction? Dr. Clarke, commenting on the word *covering*, or *covered*, remarks that the covering or bonnet of his day would scarcely have answered St. Paul's idea. What would he say of the present style? What would the blessed old saint of Tarsus himself say? I opine that he would be amazed, and not only tell them to "keep silent," but to keep out of sight also. They would not have his authority even to pray. And he would be none the less startled at the garb of the men.

But, after all, why should *women* pray? St. James, in chapter fifth, says: "Is any afflicted? let *him* pray. Is any merry? let *him* sing psalms. Is any sick? let *him* call for the *elders* (not the good old *shouting* Annas), and let *them* pray. The prayer of faith shall save the sick," and "the effectual, fervent prayer of the righteous *man availeth much*." Nothing is said about the "*effectual prayer*" of a righteous woman. But the veriest tyro in Bible lore knows this means women as well as men. All Bible scholars know that our version of the Scriptures is, in some respects, faulty. A word is sometimes translated to express different meanings, or another word supplied. The translators were *men*—liable to err. There ought to have been one woman among them. Then she could very naturally have borne *all* the faults with perfect ease. One woman has translated the whole Bible from the original Greek. The manuscripts are now in the hands of the publishers. Of course it will not have standard authority, but it will show what a woman is capable of doing. No one man has ever done the same.

To return from this digression to women preachers, I do not think that women, as a common thing, ought to preach, in the modern acceptation of the word. But if here and there, in long intervals of time, a few have that talent, it is certainly God-given, and ought not to be hid "under a bushel." "Let your light so shine as to be seen of men." I do not think that women ought even to pray in public, only in the absence of able men.

I only claim for woman equality—an equal share in God's love, gifts and care. God created man and woman equal. That the woman was first to fall only proves that she was the first tempted. Adam exhibited no superiority whatever.

Our blessed Savior first declared himself to be the Messiah to a woman. One of his last speeches before his death was to the weeping women who followed him to the cross, while his disciples stood "afar off." His first words after the resurrection were to a woman. Let me ask: Who doubted his resurrection? Who denied him three times vehemently? Who betrayed him? Men, and they his own chosen disciples.

I thank Mr. Dowling for the kind and brotherly sentiments expressed in his last article, and reciprocate the same. We stand on the same ground, but see different landscapes by looking in different directions. "Charity beareth all things."

L. CRARY SADLER.

WEST FEARR RIVER, La., April 17, 1876.

Receiving Members According to the Discipline.

MR. EDITOR: In the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE of May 18 my attention was arrested by a communication on "The Pastor's Duty in Receiving Members Into the Church," over the signature of John W. Ellison. His views certainly run in the right direction, but he fails to notice certain points of incongruity in the practice, and a misconception of duty on the part of pastors. It has ever been the economy of Methodism to look narrowly into the religious practice of its candidates for membership, and to school them into practical and experimental religion. Hence the six months' probation and class meeting. I closely read the debates of the General Conference which relieved the probationary relation of its fixed length of time. I never understood from those debates, nor from that action of the law-making power of our church, that there was to be no probation at all, as some ministers have with whom I have been associated. They would urge that all probation was done away with, and receive persons into the church during the same services in which they presented themselves as candidates. This, in effect, is calling them forward not to present themselves as candidates, but to be received into full membership, which is clearly, to my mind, "mending" and not "keeping the rules." The directions given to pastors as to how to proceed with candidates (see Discipline, pages 111 and 112) say: 1. "Inquire into their spiritual condition." What have been their convictions? What the state of their religious feelings? Can questions of less signification be used? 2. Their "desire to flee the wrath to come, and to be saved from their sins." How have they been living? What are their resolves for all time to come? A great deal more might be said, but certainly nothing less can reach the point. 3. "Of the genuineness of their faith." Do you believe that God has, for Christ's sake, pardoned your sins? This question can be universally understood, without pages of theology to explain. It may be relieved of some of its rigidness, but never diverted from its aim. 4. "Their willingness to keep the rules of the church." Have you read, do you know, do you understand the General Rules? I do not see how the pastor can satisfy his own conscience, do justice to the church and the candidate, without somewhere—say in private—reading the General Rules, and offering such comments as he deems necessary to a plain illustration of the principles involved. I have ever found this course religiously profitable, and gratifying to myself as pastor, as well as instructive to the candidates. I do not see how the candidate can respond intelligently to the second question in the form of receiving members into the church, especially the clause, "Will you be subject to the Discipline of the church?" without the reading and explanation of the rules. Nor can I understand how the pastor can be satisfied on this point, as the Discipline directs, without *knowing* that the rules are understood. I do not consider that any amount of cultivation, or extra amount of intelligence on the part of the candidate, is a safeguard against this regulation.

The Discipline says, on page 112: "When satisfied on these points the points alluded to above,) let the minister bring the candidates before the congregation whenever practicable, and receive them," etc. This certainly contemplates that he is to be satisfied on these points previous to bringing them before the congregation. The carrying on of an investigation on these points before the congregation is too embarrassing to most of our candidates to be satisfactory, and is certainly guarded against in the wording of the direction given in the book. This private investigation gives a plea to the pastor for a personal interview with his young converts, and will sometimes bring to his knowledge their peculiar troubles, which otherwise he might never know; and it enables him to discover peculiar traits in his young members, so essential to a successful pastorate. I am certain this course is commendable were there no Discipline on the subject. I think some of these points upon which a minister is required to be "satisfied" have been greatly weakened and perverted from their original design by some things I have heard in public discourses, and in remarks made upon occasions of opening the doors of the church for the reception of candidates for membership: to the effect that mourners ought to join the church. Truly our system is a nursery for the kingdom of heaven. This idea does seem to enter somewhat into our economy, but in all our examinations of candidates our minds should ever revolve around this: "There is only one condition previously required of those who desire admission into these societies—a desire to flee the wrath to come, and to be saved from their sins." The candidate may not be able to give satisfaction as to his conversion, but the pastor can satisfy himself that he is determined to leave off his sins, to live in the discharge of duty, and in the use of the means of grace, as laid down in the General Rules. This, I think, can only be done satisfactorily by waiting for a time (probation) to test their sincerity, and direct inquiries on the points upon which the Discipline requires the pastor to be *satisfied*.

JOSEPH D. NEWSOM.

LOUISVILLE, May 27, 1876.

Pride and Vanity.

Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.—*Proverbs.*

They that observe lying vanities forsake their own mercy.—*Jonah.*

From the various uses made of the term *pride* it might be inferred that it was sometimes good, and under other circumstances bad, or that it is an innate good principle implanted in the breast of man, and is only reprehensible when improperly exercised. We often hear the expression that this or that "man has too much pride of character to commit a mean act;" and of another that "nothing better could be expected of him, because he has no pride of character." Another says: "A man ought to be proud, but he should not be vain; for pride is commendable, but vanity is ridiculous." It is often said of the man of well-earned fame that "he has something to be proud of." The advice is sometimes given: "Be always too proud to do a mean act; but never be vain of a good act you may have done, for vanity is a surrender of the good intentions which prompted the act." Sometimes a "noble and praiseworthy pride" is spoken of. Even lexicographers have run into this error. Webster gives as one definition of pride: "A generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem, springing from a consciousness of worth." Worcester says: "It is a generous elation of heart." Crabbe, in his Synonyms, says: "*Pride* is applicable to every object, good or bad, high or low, small or great; * * * pride is therefore good or bad. * * * *Pride* is the inherent quality in man; and, while it rests on noble objects, it is his noblest characteristic. * * * A noble pride seeks to display itself in all that can command the respect or admiration of mankind." Crabbe further says: "*Pride* assumes such a variety of shapes, and puts on such an infinity of disguises, that it is not easy always to recognize it at first glance; but an insight into human nature will suffice to convince us that it is the *spring of all human actions*." I have now given a few of the erroneous views of pride; and if all were true that has been said of it, every man should seek after a Benjamin's portion. Difficult as it may be to define that quality in man that we call *pride*, still it is not impossible, with the aids of lexicographers and the revealed word of the Almighty, to determine what it is and does.

Webster's first definition of *pride* is: "Inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority." Worcester says: "It is inordinate self-esteem, causing a person to overrate what he possesses." In First Timothy iii, 6, the Greek word *Typhoomai*, which is derived from *Typhoo*, means *empty pride, to raise a smoke, to inflate with pride, and puffed up with pride*, and is translated, *lifted up with pride*; and in Second Timothy iii, 4, heady, *high minded* (literally, *puffed up*). With these definitions no good qualities can be found associated with pride. It is something that "goeth before" or leadeth to "destruction," often manifesting itself by a "haughty spirit," culminating in a great fall. Pride is something that the Almighty has said he will "bring down," "cut off" and "scatter." Solomon says: "A high look and a proud heart, and the *plowing (light)* of the wicked is sin." Pride, then, generically and specifically, is a sin, and is placed with the worst of sins by the Savior of the world in Mark vii, 22. See also First Epistle of John ii, 16. Herod was *puffed up with pride* when he arrayed himself "in royal apparel, sat upon his throne, and made an oration, and the people gave a shout, saying, It is the voice of a God, and not of a man; and immediately the angel of the Lord smote him, because he gave not God the glory." His great sin was *inordinate self-esteem*, which is the proper definition of *pride*. His case is also an apt illustration of Proverbs xvi, 18. The Pharisee that went up into the temple to pray was a proud man. "*He* stood and prayed thus *with himself*." His whole mind was *concentrated on himself*; consequently he did not pray at all, but boasted of what he was, was not, and did. This man "exalted himself," and our Lord said that such an one "shall be abased."

Pride is something that proceeds out from within—from the heart. It is a moral disease, to which all are liable, and which the hands of bishops or presbyters cannot eradicate; consequently it is often manifested in the pulpit, and is sometimes very fatal with young ministers under the appellation of *Bighead*. As pride, then, in all its phases, is sin, in the pulpit or the pew, it becomes us to seek after its eradication by the only infallible remedy—the blood of Jesus Christ, which cleanseth from all sin. Yea, if we expect to be delivered from all the slaves of pride and roots of bitterness,

"Our flesh and senses must be denied—
Passion must enjoy, lust must be slain;
While justice, temperance, truth and love
Our inward piety approve."

W. SPILLMAN.

ESTHEROSE, Miss., April, 1876.

Is It a Sin to Join the Methodist Church?

MR. EDITOR: The above question was suggested by the following paragraph in the *Alabama Baptist* of May 11, 1876:

Warning. W. H. Franklin joined the Sulphur Spring Baptist church, by letter, January, 1872. He was dismissed by letter, May, 1874. *Joining the Methodist Church, he was excluded by the Sulphur Spring church*, August, 1874. At the same time the church requested him to return the letter she gave him. He refuses to give it up unless the church return to him the letter upon which he was received, in January, 1872. *We therefore warn all Baptist churches of the above facts.* Done by the order of the Sulphur Spring church, March, 1876.

E. B. WALDROP, Mod.
J. A. BAKER, C. C.

Now, Mr. Editor, I repeat my question: "Is it a sin to join the Methodist Church?" I ask further: Is there *no way to get out of the Baptist Church but to die or be expelled?* If not, does it become our Baptist brethren to be always setting themselves up as the *heroes of religious liberty?*

PHILO.

OBITUARIES.

WILLIAM B. GILL was born in Chester district, S. C., April 9, 1821. At the age of nineteen or twenty he professed religion and joined the Methodist Church. With his father he moved to Cave Spring, Ga., from which place he removed in 1853 to Homer, Claiborne parish, La., and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1855 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Hutchings. After a protracted physical affliction and great suffering he died in this place, May 8, 1876.

Though Bro. Gill had been in declining health for over a year, and for several months confined to his room, his death was a shock to the community. Only two days before his death he was sitting up in his easy chair, conversing cheerfully with his friends. A greater gloom has not been cast over this community than that produced by the death of this good man. He is universally lamented. He has been a successful and highly respected merchant in this place for over twenty years.

His opinion was sought and relied upon by all on almost every subject that related to the private or public enterprises of the country. He was a man of few words, but he possessed a clear, sound judgment, and an unselfish, pure heart. He was a firm, devoted supporter of the church, a warm-hearted, fast friend, a safe counselor, and a pleasant companion. As a son any father might have been proud of him. He was a kind and indulgent parent, a devoted husband, and a faithful, consistent Christian. In a word, he filled all the various duties and responsibilities that were imposed upon him with dignity, sobriety and faithfulness. But few men possessed so many excellencies of character.

His funeral took place on the ninth instant, and the very large attendance, from the town and country around, showed how highly he was esteemed and respected.

His aged father, his widow, son and relatives have the entire sympathy of the community. May the God of all grace comfort and sustain them in this sad bereavement; and may we all emulate his character, and may our end, like his, be calm, peaceful and triumphant.

JOHN A. MILLER.

HOMER, La., May 15, 1876.

MR. WILLIAM J. ALDRIDGE died at his residence near Many, La., March 31, 1876, aged thirty-one years. He was the eldest son of W. H. and Julia Ann Aldridge; was married to Miss Lucia Sibley February 1, 1866; and joined the church in October, 1865, being clerk of the church to which he belonged for many years. He was ever true and faithful to his duty, and leaves a bright evidence of his acceptance with God, and of his safe exit from this world of suffering, to that world where "sickness, sorrow, pain and death are feared and felt no more."

A few days before he died, he had a spasmodic spell, and was apparently dead for about an hour. He revived a little, and could talk in a whisper. He called for his wife to come to him, and told her he was going to die, and that he was ready and willing to go; begged her to raise his little children right, and to meet him in heaven. After that time he often spoke of his departure with great composure, entreating his aged father and mother, brothers, sisters and friends to live right, and meet him in the better land. He sang three verses of "Amazing grace, how sweet the sound!" and his voice failed. He then requested his friends to sing that good old song, "I'm on my way to Canaan," He was aware of his near approach to the grave, but it had no terrors for him. It was indeed an affecting scene. After he entered the dark and chilly stream of death he put his arms around the neck of his dear, aged father, and exhorted him to live a Christian, and then prayed a most touching prayer for him. He had his children brought to him and kissed them a long farewell. "Blessed thought" to have that consolation in Christ, and the full assurance of hope that claims the victory over death! It is seldom death summons one from the walks of life whose loss is more deeply and generally felt. He was a dutiful son, a loving brother, an affectionate companion and an indulgent father.

A FRIEND.

MARY CATHERINE KAVANAUGH, only daughter of E. D. and Harriet Kavanaugh, and wife of John M. Williams (son of Rev. James N. Williams, of the Mississippi Conference), died near Morton, Scott county, Miss., on the eighth day of March, 1876. Sister Williams was born in Hillsboro, Scott county, Miss., on the sixth of June, 1848; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South and professed religion in 1862; and was married in December, 1865. Her life was essentially Christian, and for a great while was one of self-affliction. Her sickness was of several years' duration, and much of that time she could not speak above a low whisper; yet she did not murmur, and often assured her friends that "all was well."

"Jesus could make a dying bed
Soft as downy pillows are."

Her sufferings were intense, but her soul was calm. Her death-bed was hallowed as the battle field of victory, where the last foe is met and vanquished. She had "fought a good fight" and "kept the faith," and died as she had lived, trusting in Jesus. Her husband and three little children were all the ties that bound her to earth. These she committed to him who said: "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not;" and, like a fatigued child going to sleep, gently gave back her spirit to God.

With Sister Williams there had been obstacles to the closest fellowship. The body, with its infirmities, as a material veil lay between her and the Father. Here she had worldly cares, inward depravity, great physical suffering, and all the evil influences of the world to resist. These things are now removed, and her soul has doubtless passed from the material and corruptible into the immediate presence of the Father.

PASCAL.

JOHN CLOWER was born in Lawrence county, Miss., March 1, 1819, and died at his residence in Sweetwater, Holmes county, Miss., May 1, 1876.

Bro. Clower was stricken with paralysis, and lived about a week afterward. He united with the Methodist Church in early life, and was ever a faithful servant of his Master's cause, serving the church in the capacity of steward, district steward, and was at the time of death a delegate to the District Conference.

Bro. Clower was a Christian from principle, and moved on in his religious duties quietly but firmly, making no vain show of the piety that was in him. He was a true friend to the church, and was always content when religion was prosperous. He loved the people of God, and but few men, if any, were better friends to the preacher; therefore he was always proud to have them partake of the hospitalities of his comfortable home. He died as he lived—quietly, calmly and without fear—bowing the evidence of his acceptance with God.

Just before the final struggle he spoke words of comfort and advice to his bereaved wife and children, remarking that he would rather stay with them for their comfort, but if the Lord willed otherwise, he was ready.

He was married to Miss Mary Johnson, daughter of Rev. Stephen Johnson, of Hawkhurst, Miss. She now survives him, with a large family of children, to mourn their loss. After his funeral was preached to a large congregation of sorrowing relatives and friends, he was buried, with our beautiful and solemn church ritual, in hope of a blessed immortality. A *good* man has passed away. Earth is poorer—heaven, if possible, is made richer. Oh! that the children may follow in the footsteps of their father, as he followed Christ.

K. A. JOY.

THE following resolutions on the death of MISS JACQUELINE L. BYRD, who died took place at the residence of Dr. C. Moore, Summerfield, Ala., March 10, were adopted by the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Summerfield, May 21, 1876:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to call to her reward our sister in Christ, Miss Jacqueline L. Byrd, in the seventy-second year of her age, and in the fifty-third of her membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church South; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of this church, do deplore her death, while we bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That in her death this church has lost a faithful and consistent member, an earnest and sincere Christian—one whose hand was ever ready to do good, and whose influence was always exerted to benefit those around her.

Resolved, That we cherish her memory as one who served the Lord with gladness during a long life, and as one who was peaceful and triumphant in her death, departing eagerly, as the final hour approached, to be with Christ.

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with the relatives of the deceased, while it is a privilege to point them to the consolations that the world cannot give—that the departed loved one is now, and ever shall be, a redeemed spirit, forever with the Lord.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the relatives of the deceased, and that they be published in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

A. D. McKEE,
M. TANNER,
E. GARRATT,
Committee.

BRO. ELIJAH CRIDER was born in South Carolina, and died at his residence in Lincoln county, Miss., March 8, 1876, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Wilkes in 1821, and still survives him, and feels more keenly than all others the pain of this great bereavement. Never was married life happier than theirs.

He was happily converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Wright's Camp ground, in Franklin county, Miss., and was ever after an exemplary Christian.

The disease that terminated his life was paralysis. During his long and painful illness he seemed to fully comprehend his situation. It was his great concern to get everything in order against the time of his departure. He called his wife, children and grandchildren around him, and gave to each his parting counsel, and commended them kindly to them and good book that had been a lamp to his feet for so many years. He requested his funeral to be preached by the pastor at his residence, which was done. Many expressions full of triumph fell from his lips during his illness. He seemed anxious to be numbered with the dead, and the calm triumph of a living faith, which grew stronger and stronger to the last,

W. WYNNE.

CALISTA W. SMITH, daughter of W. D. Smith, of Atlanta county, Miss., and wife of Whitefield Smith, was born November 11, A. D. 1811. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1877, and in which she lived a very humble Christian life until April 10, 1876, when God called her home to rest. Sister Smith was a woman of deep piety, and dearly loved her church and pastor. As a neighbor she was hospitable and kind, and charitable in all things. As a mother she was tender and gentle, firm and decisive in all her management. As a wife she was devoted and affectionate. None possessed more amiability and Christian integrity. In short, her life was almost a matchless outline of Christian virtue. She died as she lived—in the full triumph of a living faith.

During her last illness she suffered very much, but bore all with great fortitude and patience. She was conscious of her approaching end, and exclaimed, just before her last breath: "Jesus, receive my spirit. Jesus, take me." Then in great peace she passed over the river, forever to rest.

She leaves a kind husband, four little children, and one infant daughter, who now mourn, yet not without hope; and may their hope be as an anchor to their souls, both sure and steadfast, which enters into that within the vail.

A. C. HUNTER.

EDWIN THOMAS MCCLESKEY was born in the State of Mississippi, July 1, 1847, and died in Fillmore, La., April 23, aged twenty-eight years, nine months and one day. When informed that he could live but a few days he received the information calmly, saying he was not afraid to die, though the news was unexpected. He sent for a Baptist minister to receive him into the church. He came, but thought him too sick to be immersed. It must be a source of consolation to the bereaved that christianity in heaven does not depend on external ordinances, but on internal grace. By means of affliction God doth wean us from earth and school us for heaven. May the aged father and mother, the bereaved companion and the orphans take courage, and not sorrow as those who have no hope.

G. M. L.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

YELLOW JASMINE.

BY MARY DAUB.

...begin come as flowers, ye golden stars!
...at I can hold within my scroll white palms?
...ere you dropped from o'er the crystal bars,
...ed with the perfume of celestial psalms?

...ild you come? For fear I should forget?
..., but, sweet flowers, you would, not judge
...me so.
...there not memories between us set,
...ader love, no future thys can know?

...bosky wreathlets that were jasmine bowers,
...ir misty haze of bloombells up the glade;
...had I lost amongst pilfing flowers,
...ad not been astonished or afraid,

...ittul children, innocent and bright,
...Golden Jessoline! for Love kissing you;
...them yet, with hair like braided light,
...d eyes like purple pansies, wet with dew.

...d I have known, could I have but foreseen
...w near the pearly gates their feet had won,
...and I clasped those hands my hands be-
...tween—
...ose thy hands, whose little work is done.

...graves, lapped in sweet grasses, cool and
...deep,
...here winds do sing and whisper through all
...hours;
...ery flowers, for me Love's vigil keep,
...th scent and shadow, and sweet dropping
...flowers. *Independent.*

The Venerable Bede.

...n the sea coast, at the extreme
...th of the county of Durham, lies
...llage called Jarrow. It is a quiet,
...ewhat desolate spot, with a low,
...dy beach, on which the waves of
...German ocean have encroached
...degrees. There is little in the
...ighborhood to attract the notice of
...tors, yet Christians must always
...interested in it for the sake of the
...old man who was born there.

...A. D. 673 Bede was born, and
...was educated partly in his native
...age and partly at Wearmouth, in
...monastery schools—the only
...es of instruction then in exist-
...e. When he was an old man he
...d to say of his young days: "I
...lied myself wholly to the study
...Scripture, and to singing in the
...rch. I always took great delight
...earning, teaching and writing."
...ks were far less common then
...n now, but Bede, made good use
...ll which came in his way. Be-
...s history, astronomy, rhetoric
...poetry, he gained a knowledge
...Greek and Latin tongues, and
...ned something of Hebrew.

...is piety and learning were so
...t that the Bishop of Hexham
...ore was at first time to Bishop of
...ham ordained him deacon at
...early age of nineteen; but he
...tinued his studies till he was
...ty years old, and only ventured
...that time to teach children and
...g people. Then he was ordained
...st, and began to write and pub-
...books for the use of Christian
...—translations of Psalms and New
...tament into his native Saxon
...gue. He wrote a history of the
...glish Church from the days of
...gustine, as well as homilies and
...mentaries of Scripture, and other
...ks, although forty-five in num-
..., before he had finished his fifty-
...th year—to last, as an ancient
...r says of him, "to see him pray
...ould have thought he left him-
...f time for study; and when we
...k his books we wonder he could
...ve to do anything but write."
...se books were read throughout
...gland, and were even sent for
...Germany; but their author
...ghtfully at Jarrow, the trouble of
...youth, till his friend and pupil
...bert, the nephew of the King of
...thumberland, was made Arch-
...op of York, and begged him to
...e and help him in the cares of his
...ese. Bede complied, and travel-
...to York, where he gave the arch-
...hop as much assistance as he
...d especially by opening a school
...d teaching in it. Having set things
...order, he returned home; but Eg-
...bert missed him so much that he
...t for him again next year. This
...e Bede was not able to go, so he
...te a letter of advice to him in-
...d, in which he used these words:
...Above all, avoid useless conversa-
...n, apply yourself to meditate on
...Holy Scriptures, especially the
...ks of blessings, Paul, the master
...to Timothy and Titus."

...time passed and Bede became an
...d man, though he was still a busy
...d useful one. In the opening of
...year 735 his health began to fail.
...The ways, troubled by shortness of
...athing, though without much
...in. One of his pupils writes: "He
...ly read lessons to us, his disciples,
...spent the rest of the day in sing-
...thanks to God with uplifted
...ds. Of a truth, I declare I
...er say with my eyes or heard
...any mortal living God."

...ceived to Ascension day,
...s to repeat a prayer much
...ed by him called for the Sab-
...after. A session: "O King of
...y, Lord of might, who didst as-
...d in triumph above the heavens,
...e us not orphans, but send down
...n us the promise of the Father,
...Spirit of truth." When he came
...the words, "Leave us not orphans,"
...would burst into tears, but, re-
...ering himself, would repeat the
...er again. Often he would give
...thanks for the cross which was
...upon him, and comfort himself
...h the text: "He scourgeth every
...whom he receiveth." And all
...time he labored on with the
...slation of St. John's gospel. On
...Tuesday before Ascension day,
...ugh suffering a great deal in his
...st, he worked hard at it, dictat-
...g to his scholars while they sat
...ling. "Go on quickly," he would
...from time to time, "for I know
...how long I may be here, or when
...Master will take me away."

...e passed the next night for the
...part in thanksgiving, and at
...n he called his scholars around
...to go on with their writing. At
...o'clock of the Wednesday
...rning, one of these boys, being
...with him, said: "There is still
...little chapter wanting, dearest
...ster. Do you feel it troublesome
...be asked any more questions?"
"No," he answered, "it is no
trouble; take your pen and write; only do not lose any time."

Wilbutt, the boy who had spoken before, said: "Dear Master, there is still one sentence not written."

"Write quickly," he answered.

The boy wrote, and then said: "Now the sentence is written—it is finished."

"It is well," replied his master; "you have said the truth—it is finished. Now take my head into your hands and support me so, for I love to sit with my face turned up toward the little chapel where I used to pray; and although I am no longer kneel, I may sit and call on my Father."

They did as he desired them, and with a faint voice he sung: "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost!" Ill as he named the last holy name he breathed his soul away, and passed into eternal life.

At the west end of the cathedral church of Durham, overlooking the river Wear, stands a chapel of exceeding beauty, called the Galilee. If we enter its walls we should find a slab of blue marble, telling that beneath it are laid the bones of the Venerable Bede, by which name he is always known. When we think of this good man, whose latest task was to translate God's word into the language of his countrymen, we surely feel that he, being dead, yet speaketh, bidding us prize dearly our precious English Bibles.—*Soldiers and Servants of Christ.*

The Miracles of Christ.

A miracle is a miracle, and we see no possible advantage in trying to understand the *means* by which it was wrought. In accepting the evidence for it—and it is for each man to be fully persuaded in his own mind, and to accept or to reject at his pleasure, perhaps even it may prove to be at his peril—we are avowedly accepting the evidence for something which transcends, though it by no means necessarily supersedes, the ordinary laws by which nature works. What is gained—in what single respect does the miracle become, so to speak, easier or more comprehensible—by supposing, with Olshausen, that we have here only an accelerated process of ripening, or with Neander, that the powers of water were magnetized into those of wine; or with Lange apparently, that the guests were in a state of spiritual exaltation? Let those who find it intellectually possible, or spiritually advantageous, freely avail themselves of such hypotheses if they see their way to do so; to us they seem not "irreverent," not "rationalistic," not "dangerous," but simply embarrassing and fruitless. Indulgence then in the artful concessions to the spirit of skepticism may end in the surrender of a violent and Pharisaic theology, but is unworthy of that sober charity which should be the purest fruit of Christian faith. In matters of faith it ought to be to every one of us "a very small thing to be judged of your or of man's judgment;" we ought to believe, or disbelieve, or modify belief, with sole reference to that which, in our hearts and consciences, we feel to be the will of God; and it is by his judgment, and by his alone, that we should care to stand or to fall. We as little claim a right to scathe the rejecter of miracles by abuse and anathema as we admit *his* right to sneer at us for imbecility and hypocrisy. Jesus has taught to all men, whether they accept or reject him, the lessons of charity and sweetness; and what the believer and the unbeliever alike can do is calmly, temperately, justly, and with perfect and solemn sincerity—knowing how deep are the feelings involved, and how vast the issues at stake between us—to state the reason for the belief that is in him. And, this being so, I would say that if we once understand that the word nature has little or no meaning unless it be made to include the idea of the Author; if we once realize the fact, which all science teaches us, that the very simplest and most elementary operation of the laws of nature is utterly beyond the comprehension of our most exalted intelligence; if we once believe that the divine providence of God is no far off abstraction, but a living and loving care over the lives of man; lastly, if we once believe that Christ was the only-begotten Son of God, the Word of God who came to reveal and declare his Father to mankind, then there is nothing in any gospel miracle to shock our faith; we shall regard the miracles of Christ as resulting from the fact of his being and his mission, no less naturally and inevitably than the rays of light stream outward from the sun. They were, to use the favorite expression of St. John, not merely portents or powers or signs, but they were works—the ordinary and inevitable works which ever he does to exercise them—of One whose very existence was the highest miracle of all. For our faith is that He was sinless; and to borrow the words of a German poet: "One might have thought that the miracle of miracles was to have created the world—such as it is; yet it is a far greater miracle to have lived a perfectly pure life therein." The greatest of modern philosophers said that there were two things which overwhelmed his soul with awe and astonishment: "The starry heaven above, and the moral law within;" but to these has been added a third reality no less majestic—the fulfillment of the moral law *without* us in the person of Jesus Christ. That fulfillment makes us believe that he was indeed divine; and if he were divine, we have no further astonishment left when we are taught that he did on earth that which can be done by the power of Godhead only.—*Rev. Dr. Farrar.*

It was in a New Jersey Sunday school. The superintendent approached a youth of color who was present for the first time, and inquired his name for the purpose of placing it on the roll. The good man tried in vain to preserve his dignity when the answer was returned: "Well, massa calls me Cap'n, but my maiden name is Moses."

A New England Parson of 1800.

A remarkable generation of preachers passed off the stage of action during the last decade of the last century and the first of the present. One of the extreme rear of that memorable host I remember—Parson Eaton, of Harpswell. His parish, the township of Harpswell, comprised a fine promontory jutting out into Casco bay from the east. His spacious meeting-house loomed up as a landmark across the bay. The parson was a man of work—a bachelor, small of stature, prompt and active. Skilled in medicine, he prescribed for both the temporal and the spiritual ills of his flock. His costume was of the old style—a roomy, broad-tailed coat, reaching to the calf of the leg; breeches meeting silk stockings at the knee, where they were fastened by large, bright buckles; broad shoes, with bright buckles half the size of your hand; a long waistcoat, that parted leisurely below and spread out its ample pockets on the thighs; a wanderful wig, white and curled, from beneath which a sizable queue (pigtail) overshot his coat collar, pendant, a fit steering apparatus for a head of straight intent, the whole surmounted by the bold three-cornered cocked hat of Frederick the Great. The parson was not shut up in his parish. He was called abroad to officiate on public occasions. He was a member of the august board of overseers of the neighboring college, and was always on hand at the commencement. We boys, on those holidays, looked out for the "old parson," awed by his reputation for Hebrew, and gaping at his antiquity. "There he goes! See, see, there is Parson Eaton!" We shall never see his like again.

He had a vein of humor, and was tempted sometimes to let his practical jokes cut rather deep. What man is perfect? The following was told of him: His housekeeper called him before the church for breach of promise. She said he had promised to marry her if she would keep house for him a certain length of time. She had performed her part of the obligation, but he neglected his. His summary answer was: "She has me brought herman."

On the public rounds he was bold, open and direct. In his prayers his words were plain and explicit, sometimes even to bluntness, so that none should mistake his meaning. He stopped over with one of his neighbors, and conducted family worship in the morning. It was spring, and the young corn was miserably spoiled by the cut worm. The parson remembered this in his prayer—first, in general terms: "O Lord, we pray thee to avert the calamity that threatens the husbandman." A pause, and then very distinctly: "I mean the worms that are eating up the corn, Lord." In accordance with the times, he was a stout and strenuous politician. A Federalist, he contended mightily for Adams and hated Jefferson. But Jefferson was elected President. The parson being called on to pray on some public occasion, he said, in substance: "O Lord, thou hast made it our duty to pray for our rulers. We beseech thee to bless our chief magistrate." A pause, and then very emphatically: "I mean the Governor of the State. We are also commanded to pray for our enemies; and let us begin with Thomas Jefferson."—*Interior.*

A LITTLE FABLE.—Southey used to say that his means lay in an inkstand; and Byron somewhere says that a drop of ink may make a million think. Ink has been very aptly designated as the black slave that waits upon thought. "Take away the sword," said the famous Cardinal of France; "States can be saved without it. Bring the pen." It is the engineer's wand, in itself nothing, yet taking sorcery from the master's hand wherewith to move the world. But we had a fable in our mind which we would depict for our readers. The sword of the warrior was taken down to be brightened, though it had not been long out of use. The rust was rubbed off, but there were spots that would not disappear, dark, significant spots; they were of blood. The sword was on the table, near the pen of the secretory. The pen took advantage of the first breath of air to move a little farther off. "Thou art right," said the sword; "I am a bad neighbor." "Fear thee not," replied the pen; "I am more powerful than thou art, but I love not thy society." "I can flash like lightning," said the sword. "Ah! but my rays are eternal," said the pen. "I exterminate," added the sword. "And I perpetuate," answered the pen. "Where were thy victories if I recorded them not? Even where upon thyself shall one day be—in the Lake of Oblivion!"

Like the child with the stalk of grapes, who picked one grape after another from the cluster, and held it out to her father, till, as affection waxed warm and self faded, she gayly flung the whole into her father's bosom, and smiled in his face with triumphant delight; so let us do, until, loosening from every comfort and independent of the help of broken cisterns, we can say: "I am not my own." "Whom have I in heaven but thee? And there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee."—*Bonar.*

More than three fourths of the students in Princeton College, says the *Observer*, are now believed to be devoted to a Christian life, a larger portion than in any recent previous period of the history of the college. A recent revival in the college is also extending through the town.

There is no question that it is far preferable to remain under the influence of moderate errors than to be handled about for the whole of life from one opinion to another, at the pleasure and support of superior intelligence.—*Sidney Smith.*

A little five-year-old, after shopping with her mother at leading dry goods shops, remarked: "Seems to me there are a good many boys named Cash."

Religious Intelligence.

—Rev. J. Lees has just brought out at Shanghai a Chinese version of ten of Sankey's hymns, "Hold the Fort" being one of the selection.

—At Thongzal, Burmah, a number of converts were baptized, among them a man so zealous that, on the same day, he went down to the river and preached to the boatmen. The same evening he died. Recently other converts have been baptized, and among them was one man led to the truth by that half day of effort.

—Mrs. Mather, of Mirzapure, India, who has spent thirty-five years among the Hindoos, has just issued, "in clear and terse Urdu," a Bible dictionary, containing 1,676 articles, and filling 578 super-royal octavo pages. It is also illustrated with 157 wood cuts. This is one of the most valuable books ever published for the use of native Christian preachers and teachers.

—Bishop Steer returned to Zanzibar from his journey of missionary exploration in February. All the Europeans who started with the Bishop on his expedition to the Nyassa country having been turned back by the coast fever, he went on alone. The Bishop reached Mataka's capital. He is one of the Yao chiefs, and the Bishop was received so kindly that a mission is to be formed in one of these towns.

—The fourth annual meeting of the Italian Bible Society was held in the new Methodist church in the via Poli, March 8. The report of the secretary, Mr. Gay, was very encouraging. Since 1872—that is, in three years—the first edition of ten thousand copies of the New Testament has been entirely exhausted. Of course this is independent of the work of the Foreign Bible Societies. An edition of three thousand volumes of a large and beautiful family Bible was last year prepared.

—The domestic missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church are in a flourishing condition. According to the annual report, just published, there are in Arizona, missionaries 3, and members 52; in New Mexico, missionaries 6, members and probationers 127, and churches 4; among the Welsh, missionaries 4, and members 153; the Germans have missionaries 206, the Scandinavians, missionaries 73, and members 5,193, probationers 718, local preachers 93, churches 76, worth $281,525, and parsonages 28, worth $41,150; among the Chinese in America, 1 missionary laboring with 10 local preachers and 35 members and probationers; among the Indians are, missionaries 16, members 2,197, probationers 518, churches 11, worth $17,750, and parsonages 5, worth $7,500. In all these are missionaries 309, members 7,993, probationers 1,823, local preachers 92, churches 103, worth $252,875, and parsonages 36, worth $78,850.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN INDIA.—The so-called "apostle of the Indies," Francis Xavier, died at Goa in 1552. It is true that Jesuit and Dominican went in Portuguese ships prior to this, and in their way sought the conquests of the heathen, but Xavier's intense zeal and missionary ardor gave a new impulse to their endeavors, and soon thousands were flocking to him, so that in one month, he says, he baptized in Southern India, with his own hands, ten thousand idolaters. We cannot follow him in his labors or those who preceded him, or speak of their artifices to deceive the natives, and how their followers were, and remained, baptized pagans; neither can we refer to the quarrels and bitter rivalries among the different orders of the Romish priesthood. It is sufficient to say that the boasted successes to their faith did not continue. With the decline of the Portuguese power Romanism declined in many regions, so that churches, colleges and monasteries fell into ruin. In later times there has been a revival of missionary zeal, and some increase of adherents has been made. There is, however, little or no direct preaching to the heathen; considerable attention is paid to education; orphanages exist in different places; a large proportion of converts are Eurasians. The present number of Roman Catholics in India is about 800,000. From 1862 to 1872 their increase in the whole country was 12 per cent., against 91 per cent. gain among Protestant missions.—*Foreign Missionary.*

Dr. Colin Valentine was for nine years connected with the court of the enlightened Prince of Jeypore, India, as resident physician. He expressly stipulated, on entering this service, to be allowed to maintain his missionary work, and although his efforts as a missionary has been established at Jeypore. During these years the influence of this gentle Scotchman has been deeply felt in the Maharajah's capital. In the prison 1,000 prisoners are now taught reading and useful trades, instead of spending their time in fighting and eating opium. A school of arts has been founded, in which young men of all castes are instructed by skilled workmen, gathered from the chief cities of India. A library of 7,000 selected volumes, a museum, a philosophical institute, a board of health, a medical store, where dispensers are trained, and sixteen or seventeen local dispensaries opened in various parts of the country, all owe their origin to this indefatigable worker. Another result of his labors is the building of a large hospital at Jeypore, to be called the Mayo Hospital, and which has been publicly opened by the Prince of Wales. Dr. Valentine is now engaged in a further enterprise, which will greatly benefit all the missions in India, and the Indian people through them. He proposes to raise an endowment of $25,000 in order to found a medical mission school in connection with the government college at Agra. In this institute male and female students, gathered from the different missions, are to be educated for medical services among their people. Dr. Valentine is at present in Scotland, where he has recently been ordained a full missionary of the United Presbyterian Church.

The busiest of living agents are certain dead men's thoughts.—*Bovee.*

Our Young People.

THE LITTLE BIRD.

A little bird, with feathers brown,
Sits singing on a tree;
The song was very soft and low,
But sweet as friends be.

And all the people passing by
Looked up to see the bird
That made the sweetest melody
That ever they had heard.

But all the bright eyes looked in vain,
For birdie was so small,
And with a modest, dark-brown coat
He made no show at all.

"Why, papa," little Gracie said,
"Where can this birdie be?
If I could sing a song like that,
I'd sit where folks could see."

"I hope my little girl will learn
A lesson from that bird,
And try to do what good she can—
Not to be seen or heard.

"This birdie is content to sit
Unnoticed by the way,
And sweetly sing his Maker's praise
From dawn to close of day.

"So live, my child, all through your life,
That be it short or long,
Though others may forget your looks,
They'll not forget your song."

Exchange.

Tried and Proved.

A TRUE STORY.

"Jessie's grandfather is sick, ma'am," said one of my little scholars, as I inquired after the absent Jessie.

"I am very sorry," said I; and, to prove that I was sorry, I started bright and early the next morning to visit Jessie and her grandfather. I knocked at the door of one of their two rooms, and the grandfather's voice said: "Come in." I found only old Mr. Fuller in the room; he said he felt better, and that Jessie had gone with her marbles as usual.

Mr. Fuller was a shoemender, and near his work-bench stood a little table that held all the books he and Jessie owned between them. I noticed that from one of them a number of threads were hanging, and said: "Does your Bible need binding?"

"No, miss," said he; "those threads all tell me something. I will tell you," he added, as he saw the puzzled look. "When I was a young man I was very bad and wild, and did not care for God and the Bible; but when my poor old mother died she had nothing to leave me by way but a Bible and her marriage Bible. I didn't care for it any more than I did, before. But one day I found a tract. Inside was headed 'Come unto me,' and underneath were the words of my text, and as I went to my work the words seemed to say: 'Come, and go.' I was tired, and didn't want to, and therefore did not get the words out of my head. But God won't have it so, and so he took his own way to bring me. A few weeks after I had found the tract Jessie's mother died, and then her father went off to Australia, and left little Jessie for me to take care of.

"Then I was hurt so that I couldn't walk, and still came the word: 'Come.' At last I thought: 'May be God will give me rest from my pain, if I try him.' So I took the old Bible, and, strange to say, I opened just at the very words: 'Come.' I thought: 'I will try and see.'

"But you see, miss, I wasn't used to the Bible, because I had wasted all the best years of my life, and it took a long time to find the places. So one day, as I was sewing on an old shoe, I thought, 'I'll just put a thread in it, my verse, so that I can find it when I want to read it, and think if God really wants me to come to him,' for by that time I had begun to think of my sins and wasted life. So I put the thread in, and after that I found many other verses, and at each one I put a thread.

"At last I really came to God with my sins, and found that he was waiting for me. And so I tried the 'Come' and then proved that the 'Come' was for me; then I put a knot in the end of the thread to show that it was proved; for my eyesight is poor, and I can't read very well, and the thread saves time and eyes. I have found many other verses to try, and at each I put a thread, and as they become clear and I gain use them and prove them, as I call it, I put in the knots, as you see."

"And God has been very good to me, and Jesus has drawn me off, for I have tried and proved him through his word. There are many others just as good. Seek, and ye shall find,' has a ring to it."

Old Mr. Fuller's way was not entirely new to me. "Tried and proved," I thought, as I walked homeward soon after, thinking of how he had found God's words so kind that they can be tried and proved.

The Pilot.

A ship was ... into port with a valuable cargo ... merchandise on board, and ... of precious lives. When nearing the destined port a heavy storm arose. There was no hope for the ship, unless she could reach the harbor before the heaviest fury of storm fell upon her. But, alas! her pilot was an incompetent one; he did not know the waters through which he professed to guide her. The peril was seen from the shore; and quickly a pilot-boat, with a few resolute men on board, set out through the furious sea to come to the crew's rescue. Soon a new pilot was on deck, the old one displaced, and the men assigned to their various posts. The captain took the wheel, and followed implicitly the direction of the new leader.

The ship was headed directly toward the foaming breakers.

"Shall I put about?" cried the captain.

"Steady," said the calm reply; and in a moment more came the order: "About ship!" The ship sailed steadily through a narrow pass between two sunken rocks, and soon all danger was over, and the vessel safely anchored in the harbor.

O what a crawling about that noble pilot who had risked his life to come to them—who had guided them so steadily and safely through the storm and the breakers! The captain left the wheel, and threw his arms about him in the transport of emotion. The passengers and crew were all eager to grasp his hand, and testify by words and gifts their gratitude to one who had saved them from death.

Do you not think that in the last day there will be such a gathering about the great Pilot of souls, who has brought his chosen ones safe into the heavenly harbor? Do you suppose they can ever forget that he not only risked, but gave his life to rescue them? We must begin this song of loving gratitude on earth if we would share in the joy of Christ's ransomed ones in heaven.

The Count and His Monkey.

The quiet which pervaded the hotel was strangely disturbed by an accident which, though it will appear but a trifle to the reader, became, nevertheless, a very serious thing for the servants, and, above all, for me. Cupid, the monkey I have spoken of—his master's particular pet—wishing to jump one day from one window to another, managed it so badly that he fell into the court and dislocated his leg. The count no sooner heard of the accident than he began to cry like a woman, and in the vidence of his grief, blaming all his attendants without distinction, he was not far from clearing the house of them altogether. However, he contented himself with censuring our negligence, and apostrophizing us without sparing reproaches. He sent immediately to summon the surgeons who were the most celebrated in Madrid for fractures and dislocations of the bones. They examined the leg of the patient, set it, and bandaged it up. But, although they assured him that it was nothing, that did not prevent my master from keeping one of them to stay with the animal until it was perfectly cured.

It would be wrong for me to pass over in silence the troubles and anxiety that the Sicilian noble had during this time. Can you believe it that during the day he did not leave his dear Cupid? He was present when they bathed him, and in the night she got up two or three times to see him. What was more, I regret was that all the servants, and myself especially, were obliged to be always on foot, to run wherever they thought it convenient to send us on the service of the monkey. In a word, we had no peace in the hotel until the troublesome animal, feeling nothing more of his fall, resumed his usual pranks and somersaults. After this, shall we refuse to credit the account of Suetonius, when he says that Caligula was so fond of his horse that he gave him a house richly furnished, with officers to wait upon him, and that he even wished to make him consul? My patron was not less enchanted with his monkey; he would willingly have made him a corregidor.—*Le Sage.*

Sagacity of Dogs.

The following remarkable instance of the sagacity of colley dogs was related to the writer by Charles Hancock, Esq., the celebrated animal painter. Mr. Hancock said: "I was once staying with Lord Kinnaird, at his seat in Scotland, when his lordship expressed a wish that I should see some of his prize sheep which were then feeding with some hundreds more on the brow of a hill, about three miles from the house. Calling his shepherd, he kindly asked him to have the prize sheep fetched up as quickly as he could. The shepherd whistled, when a fine old sheep dog appeared before him, and, seated on his hindquarters, evidently awaited orders. What passed between the shepherd and the dog I know not, but the faithful creature manifestly understood his instructions.

"'Do you believe that the dog will bring the sheep to us out of your flock?' I asked.

"'Wait awhile, and you will see,' said his lordship.

"The dog now darted off toward the sheep, at the same time giving a significant bark, which immediately called forth two younger sheep dogs to join in the mission. Accustomed as I was to the remarkable sagacity of colley dogs, I was amazed at what now took place. On one side of the hill was a river, on the other side a dense forest. One of the younger dogs, on arriving at the foot of the hill, turned to the left; while the other darted off to the right hand. The former stationed himself between the sheep and the river, while the latter stood between the sheep and the forest. The old dog now darted into the middle of the flock, when the sheep scampered right and left; but were kept at bay by the two watchers. The old dog speedily singled out the particular sheep desired, and in a few minutes the three dogs were quietly driving them toward us.

"Within about an hour of receiving the instructions the dogs brought the sheep up to the door of the mansion." *Children's Friend.*

"Jack!" screamed a bright-eyed, golden-haired, hair-faced little girl of no more than six summers to her younger brother, who had damaged himself under the wall where he was digging sand with a strip of shingle. "Jack, you good-for-nothing little scamp, you are the torment of my life! Come right into the house this minute, or I'll take the very hide off'n you! Come in, I say!"

"Why, Totty?" exclaimed her father, who chanced to come up at that moment, "what in the world are you saying? Is that the way you talk to your little brother?"

"Oh, no, papa," answered the child promptly, and with an innocent smile, "we was playing keep house, and I am Jack's mamma, and I was talking to him just as mamma talked to me this morning."

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The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

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ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Fainting Ministers.

The discouragements are often great. The anguish that sensitive and conscientious men experience is seldom known to any but themselves. The depression that follows the apparently fruitless labors of a Sunday can only be measured by those who have felt it. After weary months of earnest work little seems to be accomplished; and to be forced to continue this toil, to keep up the seeming of faith and courage, and to inspire and comfort others, while baffled and fruitless in every endeavor. It is not a new nor an exceptional thing under the sun. There is a cloud of witnesses around the disheartened prophet. Moses, Elijah, Jeremiah, were sometimes in like case. Paul was sorely pressed, but he did not faint. There were these elements of support: "Therefore seeing we have this ministry, as we have received mercy, we faint not."

There was something in the character of the ministry with which he was charged that sustained him. "It was the ministry of the Spirit, to declare the unsearchable riches of Christ—a ministry of hope and consolation, in which he had the commendation of God and the approval of his own conscience. How could he faint in a ministry, the burden of which is to bind up the broken-hearted, and to comfort all that mourn? Let the discouraged preacher take the message to himself, and partake of the offerings of the sanctuary. Let him appropriate some of the treasure that he bears to others, and brace and strengthen his own soul with the promises that he knows so well how to apply to those who hear. Paul evidently fed upon the store that he distributed, and was strengthened in his own heart by the gospel that he proclaimed. Shall a man point others to the Lamb of God, to the fountain opened, to the pure river of water of life, and not be refreshed and invigorated himself? The man who has a warehouse of bread ought not to go hungry. Let the fainting minister think of the ministry he has—divine, glorious, abounding in all manner of cheer, and for its chiefest theme One who is able to save to the uttermost.

The balm he commends to a suffering world is also for his own healing. He must turn upon himself the streams of grace he so urgently importunes all men to receive. If he faint, what wonder that others despair? and if he find no sufficient comfort, is it strange that others remain indifferent or disconsolate? He must gird himself with truth, sometimes rebuke himself sharply, and spur and prompt his own laggard and doubting soul. Having this ministry—a ministry of life and power, laden as a fruitful vine with the goodly clusters of salvation—he is the last man in the world who should give way to despondency and fear. "For God hath not given us the Spirit of fear, but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind." He is sure of his credentials; and sure of his message; let him see to it that he is faithful in his ministry, and then be of good cheer. The cure for fainting is in the character of the ministry we have—a ministry that in its very nature is the source of all hope and consolation.

But another consideration lies in the preacher's own experience of mercy: "As we have received mercy." This might reconcile to any lot, however hard, that God has been merciful in bringing the preacher to the knowledge of Christ. Such a blessing is more than a compensation for all the trials incident to the most rugged itinerant life. Amidst the greatest sufferings and persecutions, and enduring the loss of all things, it is enough that we have received mercy. As a return for such love there is no privation, no poverty, no trials of faith and patience, that are worth mentioning. The mercy, however, might rather include the grace of assurance and confidence which dispels despondency.

The preacher's own conversion is a reason of faith in the conversion of others. In Paul's case, there were none more hopeless than himself. John Newton, since his own conversion, had no doubt that the world could be converted. Preachers inclining to doubt should recur to their own experience of salvation. Since *they* have received mercy, why should they distrust the power of the gospel to arrest anybody? History, it is true, has many illustrations; the Scriptures furnish instances of grace and power equal to any aspect of hardness and unbelief; but in himself the preacher has a demonstration nearer home, and one that he can better analyze and comprehend. This is precisely the argument from mercy received. Why despair of the people, why waver in our convictions of the sufficiency of the gospel, so long as we are ourselves such manifestations of infinite compassion?

That the apostle should declare that "we faint not" shows how terribly beset with discouragements he was, at the same time that he indicates the grounds of his steadfastness. This ministry of salvation—the ministration of the Spirit, the ministration of righteousness—was "rather glorious." It shone out in marvelous resplendence, vivid with the light of the heavenly place, and bearing in every line the divine impress. Then his own experience of mercy comes in to fortify and establish his confidence. The scene on the road to Damascus, the vision of Christ, the regenerating power, were all fresh in memory. Cast down at times he might be, overwhelmed with the greatness of the responsibility he was; but he did not faint. There was abundant cheer in so glorious a gospel, and an evidence in mercy received, that no opposition could gainsay. While preachers are men, they will have their hours of depression, and their times of darkness and temptation. But, while this is so, they need not faint. It is their privilege to turn to the stronghold, and to find shelter in the Savior whom they preach, and in the gospel they are sent to proclaim. None more than they need the shadow of the great rock in a weary land, and none should know so well how to reach it.

Morbid Disciples.

Such I conceive, from the notices in the gospels concerning them, Judas, Philip and Thomas to have been—Judas criminally, Philip occasionally, and Thomas constitutionally so.

There is perhaps no one phase of religious weakness which presents so many and such variable forms, running up from simple discontent, through many grades, to its climax in stubborn perverseness.

Dissatisfaction and impatience are the unmistakable tokens of morbidness. Philip, in his reply to Christ, "Show us the Father, and it sufficeth us," betrayed its presence in his spirit. "Have I been so long time with you, and hast thou not known me, Philip?" detects it. He had brooded over the idea of the personal manifestation of the Father until he could be satisfied with nothing else; and, although that manifestation, in its own chosen form was constantly before him, his perverseness defeated the gratification of his desire. "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father; and how sayest thou, Show us the Father?"—a commentary to the thoughtful upon the blindness of the morbid habit; a sufficient answer to it that it cannot recognize what is shown. There may have been little or no difference in the diseased condition of Philip and Judas. The difference that distinguished them so widely marked only their sphere of action. The broodings of Philip had no outlet for hasty and criminal action.

While Judas' discontent could seek a remedy in measures to force an issue to his own liking, his distempered mind, in its impatience to realize its own visions, overlooked the character of the personal acts necessary thereto. He committed crimes with ease and relish in the interest of the revolution he sought to precipitate, which, after his failure, filled him with insupportable shame and guilt by their open atrocities.

So also of Thomas. His morbidness produced no such result as Judas'; not because there was any difference in the disorder, but because the matters over which he brooded could be forced to take no other shape. What he really thought of Christ he nowhere divulged; but that he was visionary, and that his mind was not altogether satisfied with Christ, is evident from the few opinions that escaped him.

His opinion, indirectly expressed, that life was not desirable, even under the auspices of Christ, if Lazarus, his friend, must needs die, also is not lacking in significance to express his dissatisfaction with Christ. At the moment that Philip exhibited his weakness Thomas muttered open discontent and impatience in a characteristic speech: "We know not whither thou goest, and how can we know the way?" He does not hesitate to contradict his Master, not with designed offensiveness, but in an overweening confidence in his own opinions.

For eight days of the great crisis he withdrew from the company of the disciples, and shut himself up alone, partly, it may be, in fear for his personal safety, and partly from a paroxysm of morbidness. His brooding over recent events ministered so greatly to his discontent that he was unable longer to endure his self-imposed solitariness. He joins the other disciples, who greet him with joyous assurance that the Lord was risen again. His morbid spirit returns this greeting with cold, repelling distrust: "I will not believe." It is of no significance to him that the company unite their testimony to assure him of the truth of their report, nor that their peace and joy contrasted strikingly with his troubled spirit and unstable temper. To all they had to say he would reply: Unless I am allowed like opportunities with those you claim to have had, and "I can put my finger in the print of the nail, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe." Extreme as is this case, it establishes a type which is repeated in many Christian circles. Fortunately for Thomas, his Master was patient with him, and considerate of his great weakness, in that for once he allowed him to have his own way, even though he touched the wounds in his body.

Owing to morbid feelings among religious people, it is painful to observe how very few are really satisfied with Christ and his work. They would have it otherwise than it appears, and are impatient with their brethren for not being able to discover a way to have it according to their liking.

The Judases take matters in their own hand, and soon make for themselves a disastrous end of it. The Philips know exactly what will satisfy them, although they overlook it in the means of grace instituted for the purpose. The Thomases have lost sight and use of the evidences by which they began to believe, and, in proofs which the brotherhood cannot furnish, see their only way to settled belief, dissatisfied with the gifts, graces and evidences current in the church. Morbidly anxious for the outcome of visionary projects, they ill conceal their discontent with things in their real, every-day shape. They are almost contemptuous, as well as critically severe and exacting with their brethren.

In Judas morbidness was crime, in Philip presumption, in Thomas defiance. In you, what?

DOUBLE F.

General Conference of the M. E. Church.

This body adjourned on Wednesday, May 31. The following is the report as adopted on the presiding eldership. The question of allowing the Annual Conferences to determine the number of districts is to be submitted to the Conferences. This may prove the entering wedge to impair if not destroy the efficiency of the episcopacy.

The following is the report of the Committee on Itinerancy, as modified and finally adopted by the General Conference:

First. The duties of the presiding elders, as defined in the Discipline, in paragraphs 231 to 242 inclusive, invest the office with great dignity and responsibility, making it in fact essential to the maintenance of "the plan of our itinerant general superintendency," and when these duties are faithfully performed the incumbent must and will receive the respect of all loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Second. The change of the Discipline so as to allow of the election of presiding elders, for which many have petitioned, we cannot recommend.

Third. As to the proposition to transfer the power of fixing the number and boundaries of the districts from the Bishops to the General Conferences, we have to say that the judgment of the whole church ought to be taken on this subject, and in order thereunto we recommend that the following changes and resolutions be adopted:

Resolved, If two-thirds of this General Conference shall recommend it, and three quarters of all the members of the several Annual Conferences, who shall be present and voting on the recommendation at their session next ensuing, shall concur, the third restrictive rule shall be suspended in order to permit a modification of the plan of our itinerant general superintendency by adding to paragraph 218 of the Discipline these words: The Conferences have authority to determine the number of districts, provided no Conference shall have less than two or more than eight; nor any district more than sixty charges; so that the whole paragraph shall read: "To form the districts according to his judgment, the Conferences having authority to determine the number of districts, provided no Conference shall have less than two or more than eight; nor any district more than sixty charges."

Resolved, That paragraph 235 be amended by inserting after the word "meetings," in the third line, the words "especially the first and fourth," and beginning with "at," at the close of the third line, strike out "at each quarterly meeting," so that the whole will read: "To be present, as far as practicable, and to hold all the quarterly meetings, especially the first and fourth, and call together the Quarterly Conference to hear," etc.

Resolved, That paragraph 238 be amended by striking out of the second line the word "and," and the remainder of the paragraph, so that the whole will read: "To hold quarterly meetings in the absence of the presiding elder."

Resolved, That paragraph 129 be amended by striking out beginning with the word "any," in the second line, and including the word "present," in the last line of the paragraph, so that the whole shall read: "The presiding elder shall preside in the Quarterly Conference, and in his absence the preacher in charge shall preside."

The Committee on Correspondence reported:

The Committee on Correspondence, in obedience to their instructions to report the number of persons to be appointed as delegates to the several Christian bodies in fraternal correspondence with this General Conference, respectfully recommend that two delegates be deputed to the British Wesleyan Conference, two to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and one to each of the other bodies that have sent either a fraternal messenger or letter to us at the present session, viz:

The Irish Wesleyan Conference.
The Methodist Church of Canada.
The Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada.
The African Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Methodist Church.
The Methodist Protestant Church.
The Evangelical Association.
The National Council of Congregational Churches.
The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.
The Reformed Episcopal Church.

Founder's day at the Vanderbilt University, May 27, was a high day. Bishop McTyeire and Chancellor Garland delivered addresses, Prof. Lipscomb furnished an ode, and at night there was an oratorical contest by the students for the university medal. The following is Bishop McTyeire's address:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We welcome you to this festive occasion, celebrating the birthday of the founder of the university. To-day Mr. Vanderbilt is eighty-two years old.

We do well to mark the twenty-seventh of May in our calendar. If good works are rewarded in heaven, why should they not be honored on earth? The world might be richer in benefactions if it were more grateful to its benefactors. We put the name of ons on the institution founded by him. We print it in our diplomas, and his profile is to be engraven upon all its medals. While the university stands, let the twenty-seventh of May be ushered in by the ringing of the tower bell; let it be gladdened with music and adorned with flowers as it is this day.

At one time it was proposed to bring forward commencement day, so as to make it coincide with founder's day. But conferring degrees and other exercises peculiar to the former would, after awhile, overlay the latter and destroy its memorial significance. It was concluded, therefore, to let it stand alone, with its own celebration. Founder's day will become an era—a reckoning-point—a *terminus a quo* and a *terminus ad quem*. By founder's day, hereafter, the landscape gardener will have finished mowing the lawns; the faculty will have the annual announcement out; and the board of trust will be up with certain business, in all which they are all behindhand now a trifle. From founder's day the students will see posted on the bulletin board the order for final examinations. Then those who contend for honors and distinction will enter upon the last stretch of the noble contest. Now flowers for decoration are blooming, and the sod is green—all time for natal festivities—a month before commencement day.

Personally you have heard with sorrow of Mr. Vanderbilt's sickness. By the latest news, this morning received, you will be pleased to hear that he is more comfortable and suffering less pain. Far distant be the day when the massive frame of that portrait is hung with anything else than the emblems of life and gladness.

(Here the eyes of the audience rested upon the commodore's portrait, which had been tastefully garlanded with evergreens and flowers by the children of the families resident on the university grounds.)

On last Monday the one hundred and twenty-sixth birthday of Stephen Girard was celebrated at Girard College, Philadelphia, with orations and other ceremonies. Our benefactor yet lives, and at this hour, a thousand miles away, is receiving the greetings of family and friends. Let us send greetings. The following message has been prepared and placed in my hands for your concurrence. To you, professors, students and citizens, I submit it:

"*To Commodore Vanderbilt, New York:* The Vanderbilt University joyfully celebrates founder's day.

"The trustees, faculty and students, with the assemblage present, send their greetings to Mr. Vanderbilt, and their wishes for his health and prosperity.

"May his days be prolonged, so that he may receive many thankful birthday congratulations from those who enjoy his wise and large liberality. The blessing of the Lord be upon him now and forever."

The whole audience rose to their feet and cheered heartily at the request that the message be sent by telegraph. It was at once dispatched to the office.

Good at Home.

Rev. H. F. Johnson, in a funeral sermon on the death of John Felder, preached at Topisaw, Miss., speaks of the character of the deceased as follows:

This is an occasion of more than usual interest. It does not often happen that a community has the privilege of doing honor to the memory of so good a man as John Felder. This large congregation will bear testimony to his great worth as a neighbor, a citizen and a Christian. You have been very greatly blessed in having before you, so many years, the example of one who was above reproach.

He was born in South Carolina in 1793; moved to this State in 1819, and settled but a few miles from this place, where his dust now sleeps. The year following he professed religion, and joined the Methodist Church at a camp meeting held near the present site of Magnolia. His conversion was very clear and satisfactory; of its genuineness he never had a doubt. He continued an active and zealous member of the church to the day of his death. He filled various offices in the church with usefulness and acceptability. He was a Christian not merely in name or sentiment, but also in deed and in truth. He honored God in his heart, with his lips, and with his substance. He was a regular attendant at church, and greatly delighted in the service of the sanctuary. In the weakness of old age he was assisted there by his children. With truth he could say: I was glad when they said unto me, "Let us go into the house of the Lord."

To use the language of his widow, he was good at home. Many are good when at the church, in the social gathering, or in the presence of the outside world; but the petty annoyances of every-day life too frequently overcome them, and they exhibit ill temper that does not become those professing godliness. *He was good at home!* A more honorable epitaph cannot be written.

His end was peaceful and triumphant. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." He rests from his labors, but his works do follow him. His sons and daughters, grandchildren and great grandchildren, number about one hundred, and a pleasing fact is that they are devoting themselves to the active service of God. May they ever follow their father as he followed Christ!

The Richmond *Advocate* gives the following item, and comments sharply but rightly:

The Episcopal Church, in its annual council in Alexandria, has a matter of curious interest under discussion. A layman, with a fair following, introduced a measure looking toward a recognition of the other sects as churches. There were some thirty of the council who voted in favor of showing courtesy to the ministers of the dissenters in Virginia. The opposition outnumbered these amiable persons, and decreed that clergymen must not come in contact, sacerdotally, with the preachers of the sects in Virginia.

This ingratitude is sharper than a serpent's tooth. The Methodists have given a bishop, many ministers, and probably a third of the communicants to that church in Virginia. Yet Doggett is too unclean and unworthy for their pulpits. Why this insult to men whose labors keep the Episcopal Church from collapse?

Just think of a clergy who report a net increase of only *one hundred and sixty nine* for the last twelve months in their church in Virginia and West Virginia—*two* States—declining to recognize the Methodist ministers, who, in the same field and time, have brought to Christ more souls than there are communicants in the Episcopal Church after two hundred years of preaching and proselyting.

At one o'clock A. M., June 1, a train left New York and made the trip to San Francisco, three thousand miles, in less than eighty-four hours. The slowest time during the excursion was twenty-five miles per hour, the fastest sixty-two miles per hour. From New York to San Francisco in a trifle over three days! This is doing pretty well.

On the second instant Commodore Vanderbilt's condition was regarded as more favorable. We hope to hear of his continued improvement and final recovery.

The *Western Methodist* announces that Bishop Pierce has changed the time of the North Mississippi Conference from November 8 to November 22.

The programme of commencement of Wesleyan Female Institute, Staunton, Va., will be found on our eighth page.

A season of great political excitement is before us. All good citizens feel an interest in the canvass, and it is their duty to do what they can to secure the election of honest and able men, and to promote the public welfare by the means of good government. Christian men will follow the things that make for peace. However engaged in the campaign they will be Christians still. But the political fervor reaches its height it will be well to push the work of the church with energy. It is our harvest-time of souls in the South—the time most favorable for protracted and camp meetings, and the revival of religion. The best way to save the country is to save the people from sin, and to get as many of them converted as possible. This year, as in all years, the preachers have nothing to do but to win souls, and they should be even more zealous and watchful than ever. Excitement on other subjects is not necessarily unfavorable to the progress of religion. The minds of the people, already stirred, may be diverted into a religious channel, and the awakened thought and attention may be turned toward their eternal interests. There are tokens for good in many places, and we have reason to look for powerful revivals. Let us as a church pray and work for this result. At any rate, let not the great political contest to slacken effort or to weaken faith. Let us go forward and press the matter of present personal salvation upon all. Especially let us insist on a deeper work of grace in the hearts of believers—a more complete consecration to God. Our great work is to cry aloud and spare not, and not to hold our peace until the righteousness of Jerusalem go forth as brightness, "and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth." Every District Conference and every quarterly meeting should be made an occasion of heart-searching in the church, and a time for prophesying upon the dry bones of Israel.

PANS.—The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly discussed the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance for nearly a week, and finally, by a vote of 93 to 39, decided to enter the alliance.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Baltimore appointed a commission to arrange for a Pan-Methodist council and to report at the next General Conference, in 1880.

The Episcopal Church has its Pan-Anglican. The Greek and Roman Catholic Churches are pans *ex necessitate rei*, and we suppose all sects and denominations will fall into the fashion, and the Christian world will be pained out. Besides their separate organizations, all of kindred polities and doctrines will have their ecumenical councils. And then over these, and embracing everything, the biggest pan of all will be the Evangelical Alliance of the world. We trust it will work for good, exhibiting the unity of the Spirit, and promoting harmony. We believe strongly in the mission of sectarianism, as opposed to organic union of the Christian churches, and are very devout pan-worshipers any way; but Christian people may be the better for these mutual conferences.

HONORARY.—Through a note from the secretary, William B. Palmore, we have notice of our election to honorary membership in the Dialectic Literary Society of Vanderbilt University. We need scarcely say to the young gentlemen how much we appreciate this token of their consideration. May they live long and prosper. In accordance with their kind invitation, we hope that may be in our power some day to drop in on them and see how they do.

We have received a copy of the annual catalogue of Emory College, Oxford, Ga. We are glad to see that this old and sterling institution, under Dr. Haygood's presidency, is enjoying a good degree of prosperity. The commencement exercises open on Sunday, July 16, with a sermon by Bishop Pierce.

People continue to send us articles, obituaries and marriages without giving the full address of the writer. Let none blame us if these communications never appear. We must have the address of the writers. In writing for our columns write only on one side of the paper, use very black ink, and, as a rule, be short.

For notices and programmes of various college commencements, District Conference appointments, and other religious notices, see eighth page, where matters of this kind are always placed.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The Bishops at their late session appointed a week of prayer to be observed throughout the connection, beginning with the fast on Friday, August 4.

e Presbyterian Assemblies, North South, from what we can gather, to have made up their unpleasess in some way. In the North- Assembly there was something shouting, and the doxology was . We cannot, however, under- d what was effected, nor how. confrere of the *Southwestern Syterian*, in attendance at Savan- and writing of the Southern mbly, says:

the evening (Friday) the Com- e on Bills and Overtures report- answer to the overture from resbytery of St. Louis, asking Assembly to do something to ote our fraternal relations. It s follows:

Without stopping to inquire in sense or to what extent these pprehensions are justified, but der to show our disposition to ve on our part all real or seem- hinderances to friendly feelings, Assembly explicitly declares that ts nor deliverances of the South- General Assembly are to be con- d or admitted as impugning in way the Christian character or ing of the Northern General mbly, or of the historical body dies of which it is the suc- ."

at dissatisfaction was manifest- the Assembly with this paper, t soon became evident that it not be adopted. Dr. Mallard d a substitute, reaffirming the on taken by the Baltimore Con- ce. It was evident that a very al debate was on hand, and hairman of the committee next ing requested that the subject be recommitted, which was Several persons were added to ommittee.

SATURDAY, May 27, 1876.

e paper under discussion was up. It was said that since it before the committee a dispatch the Northern Assembly had proposing fraternal relations, suggested that action on the re might be taken of such n s to answer both, but it was d to consider the St. Louis pa- dependently, and an answer eported, slightly modifying the aper, but prefixing it with the ation that "the position of the h is explained with sufficient ess" by the Baltimore Con- e.

e paper was accepted, and was nt as an answer to the North- sembly. The result was tele- d to them, and as they ad- d till Monday morning no answer could be received. e dispatches, however, came, ting great anxiety that our bly should not adjourn till uld send delegates. As soon r Assembly met they adopted, *is mutandis*, the last part of per, ignoring the reference to Baltimore Conference. Judge rged the adoption of it, "be- as he said, "they could do hout taking anything back." hey take nothing back, and stand by the Baltimore Con- e, it seems to us that the posi- not materially changed.

Books and Periodicals.

GREEKS AND THE PERSIANS. e Rev. G. W. Cox, M. A. New York: er, Armstrong & Co., 1876.

is the initial volume of a se- titled Epochs of Ancient His- dited by Rev. G. W. Cox, M. d Charles Sankey, M. A. Not ory of Greece and of Persia, the renowned struggle be- them, the invasion of Greece Persians, and their defeat. So however, of the general his- these nations as is important author's purpose is related. It ork of rare discrimination, nd graphic in style, and nim- the attainment of the facts e significance of the conflict: lume is a 12mo of 212 pages, ished with colored maps, sup- with copious index, tables of ts, chronological table, printed ted paper, and handsomely Price, $1.

ST PRETENSIONS. Met and the Rev. B. F. Sedwick. Nashville, Southern Methodist Publishing House.

mphlet of 65 duodecimo pages. 5 cents.

ELL'S LIVING AGE.—Num- 68 and 1669 of the Living Age, date May 27 and June 3 re- ely, contain: Sunday School ending Library Literature, *Quarterly Review*; Recent Novels, *Edinburg Review*; ly Candidate, *Blackwood*; Side of the Water, By One ows This Side, *Temple Bar*; d Letters of Lord Macaulay, *g Review*; Justin Vitali's a French "Cause Celebre," ; Mrs. Thrale, the Friend of nson, part 2, *Macmillan*; l Antipathies of Individuals, *or*; The Conditions of Busi- cess, *Spectator*; Furnishing, *g Review*; Soul-Traps, *Sun- Home*; A Frenchman on Women, *Standard*; Incl- f African Travel, *New Quar- Magazine*; Instalments of She Came Through," a g serial by Sarah Tytler, usual select poetry and mis-

pincott's Magazine for June he Century—Its Fruits and dyals; Glimpses of Constan- Modern Huguenots; The Mediæval Wood Sculptors; from South Africa; and other.

de Awake for June is finely ed, and abounds in useful and entertaining articles for the young. Some of the articles are: The White Mountain Hot Springs; The Cooking Club of Tu-Whit Hollow; Poets' Homes; Behaving, or Papers on Children's Etiquette; Young Rick; A Hero in Peace and in War.

—Scribner's Monthly for June has: Old Landmarks in Philadelphia, Illustrated; Beds and Tables, Stools and Candlesticks; Pilgrims and Puritans; How America was Named; Union College; Some Experiments in Co-Operation; Charlotte Cushman, and other articles.

—Our Sunday school publications for July have been received. The Magazine has a good table of contents. The first article, on the Life and Character of Dr. A. L. P. Green, by Dr. R. A. Young, is excellent.

—We have received from Philip Werlein, Baronne street, New Orleans, a piece of music entitled "Roll Back Again Those By-Gone Days." Words and music by P. O. Hudson.

—Morton's Monthly Home and School for June has been received.

—The American Agriculturist for June has been received.

The State Female College, near Memphis, Tenn., opens its commencement exercises, with a sermon by Rev. J. W. Atkins, on Sunday, June 11.

A rable dispatch has been received by Mr. George H. Stuart, of New York, from Thomas Nelson, Edinburg, announcing that an organic union had (May 25) been effected between the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland and the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Scotland.

Dr. Punshon has sent £20 Stirl. to aid in the erection of the Wesley Memorial Church at Savannah, Ga. He writes to Dr. Wynn, pledging his hearty co-operation in the noble work, and sends this donation as the earnest of his zeal and love for the common cause of Methodism.

At a semi-annual meeting of the Bishops of the Zion Methodist Church Bishop Clinton was appointed to confer with Bishop Mikes, of the Colored Methodist Church, in reference to a union of these two branches of Methodism.

MARRIED.

YOUNG—BRADFORD.—On the eleventh of May, at the Carondelet Street Methodist church, New Orleans, La., by the Rev. John Mathews, Mr. Willie P. Young, of Anite City, La., and Miss Seraphine M. Bradford, of Woodville, Miss.

GIBSON—BERRY.—At the Methodist church in Natchez, Miss., on the third of May, 1876, by Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, Mr. Samuel M. Gibson and Miss Lizzie Berry, both of Adams county, Miss.

SHARP—PIKE.—At the residence of the bride's father, F. W. Pike, Esq., Bellewood, parish of Assumption, May 30, 1876, by the Rev. Lewis A. Reed, Mr. William H. Sharp to Miss Fannie L. Pike.

VERRET—MOODY.—By the same, May 31, 1876, at the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Tigerville, Mr. Alphonse A. Verret to Miss Jennie C., eldest daughter of Capt. William M. Moody.

COOPER—PALMER.—On Wednesday, May 24, 1876, at the residence of James Ramsey, in East Feliciana parish, La., by Rev. D. C. Ledgford, Mr. H. S. Cooper to Miss H. O. Palmer.

Publisher's Department.

THE GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.—The traveling public are much indebted to the indomitable energy and skill of the general manager, Col. Frost, for so fully restoring this route to its original condition of security and good order. Trains leave daily, and travelers may be sure that the improvements of the facilities and provision for the comfort of passengers have kept pace with the most advanced enterprise of the country. Maj. Carey, general ticket agent, will be found to be a most courteous and obliging officer, a cultivated gentleman, and fully acquainted with his duties.

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES. Mr. James Clarke, at the corner of Magazine and Seventh streets, is prepared to serve the trade and supply families with the best articles in the market, and will deliver free of charge, and at moderate prices. In any part of the city. Those who may call at Mr. Clarke's store will find Mr. H. J. McCormack, assisted by Mr. A. M. Kelly, ready to extend to them the most polite attention. Call and see them.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—It is a great convenience to those who have moss, rags, bones, metals, wool and hides for sale to have some reliable person to whom consignments can be made, and who will turn into money that which is, unmeshed, at home, and which is in the way. In this connection we hope all interested will read the advertisement of W. M. Evans, Esq., at 33, North Peters street, to be found in our columns of this issue.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.—The paint store of Col. Samuel M. Todd is extensive and well assorted with good articles in every branch of the business. He is one of our best and most reliable merchants and citizens, and we heartily recommend whom it may concern to send their orders to him and we guarantee they will be as faithfully attended to as if they were present themselves.

TEN THOUSAND CATALOGUES TO GIVE AWAY.—By calling on Mr. Humble, at the Singer sewing machine depot, 91 Canal street, you can get a catalogue of Butterick & Co.'s, which may be of great service to you, and which will cost you nothing. Give a call. You cannot help being pleased with Mr. Humble, and you will be pleased with the appearance of things at the depot.

FARMERS who are growing sorghum or the tropical cane will do well to consult the advertisement of Mr. S. S. Connor, which appears in another column.

FOR China or glassware go to Navra & Offner's China Palace, 91 Canal street.

STAPLE and fancy dry goods for sale at Levy Bros.', 580 Magazine street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE following testimonial is signed by twelve of the leading physicians of Halifax, N. S.: "*Hickey's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator* is a very agreeable article of diet, and particularly useful in Diphtheria, Fever, and every depressing disease. We cheerfully recommend it. Every family should have a few bottles."—Sold by all druggists.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending June 3, 1876.

A—C Austin, J R Andrews, J Asselineau $20, H F Adams, John H Anderson, S D Akin.

B—James M Berry, I H Bass & Bro, Robert Babington, J Lyne Burden, E J Barret, Mrs C Boulig, C B Burr, George W Brown $2, A M Barrington $2, E L Bendell, Barnes & Wilkinson, J H Brunner, John Barcroft, Jeannette M Barrow, O H Blue, Miss S A Berford, J W Burke & Co, Mrs E C Barksdale, Miss E C Bonham $1, E D Beattie $1.25, N H Brainard, M J Barnes.

C—Catholic Publication Society, J W Clarke, S H Cooper, L Curtis, George W Crowder $5, John F Cook $1, John Clegg $1.50, S J Canning, Mrs M A Cuppes $2, J T Cunningham $2, C W Campbell, H C Calmus, J H Cook, Catchling & Ainsworth, W C Curry, Leander C Calhoun $2, B Clegg $5, R Crawford $2.25, J B Cossily $2, H J Chambers, Red Chase, Robert Carter & Bros, J M Curtis, H J Carchilogs.

D—Charles T Dillingham, P L Dallas $5.50, Mrs Sophia Dannenyo $2.50, Pohl & Mead, C H Dinsmore, W D Dentzick $2, G W Davidson $4, Harry B Denham $1, W C Dunn, F Duss.

E—Thomas H Emerson & Bro.

F—Julius Fetchteller, A B Fiaby $2, E E Frederick $7.40, H Foote $1.50, Sydney T Frazer.

G—Gorton & Wallis, H Gwinner & Bro, E F Gates, William M Gamble $4, H M Gillis $4, W A Gillespie, A E Gray, Thomas Garnett $2.

H—R B Howe $1, John A Heard Jr $6, E T Hilliard $10.50, J J Huzlewood, Mrs J E Haigher, Holloman Bros $28, M Hause, T J Haugh, John W Hollan, Miss J P Harrison, W L C Hunnicutt, J K Hall secretary.

I—Robert S Isabell $10.45.

J—H F Johnson, Thomas L James.

K—Christian, Keener, O K Kingsley, Joseph Knight, Rev J Knight $5, Mrs W G Kearney.

L—J B Lippincott & Co, C H Lynch $10, John N Lipscomb $3.15, Robert F Lewis, Frank Leslie, N H Luse $2.

M—Thomas H Mecklenburg, A L McBryde, A C McDonald $2, H McCallum $7.75, C McDonald $2, P J McFerrin, W C Malone, J N McKinnon, G W McFee, Charles Mixer, J W Medlock $1.50, Minnis, Dudley & Minnis $13.25, J C Mize, H E Mathews $4.80, T F Monghni $3.55, John S Moore $10.50, J W McMaster, A E Mason.

N—C C Nash, J T Newcomer four letters, New York State Roofing Company, Miss Fannie P. Nephler, A Nicholson.

O—James Ormond two letters, Postoffice Order (Tuskaloosa) $2.

P—Pott, Young & Co two letters, John Pipes, Mrs Ike Pickens 50 cents, J C Perry $2, C H Pilley $2.50, W R Port, Thomas Price, E E Powell $2, A G Porter, Postmaster Angelina.

R—Bryce Ellis, P P Roberts, A B Stafford agent, T S Randle $2, E J Rancher, Robert Randle $1, Rowell & Chesman $30.

S—S Spencer, St Louis Advertising and Publishing Company $1.82, William A Smith, George M Stoker 50 cents, I N Stoer & Co, T C Stanliter, Scribner, Welford & Co, George S Scofield, Henry St John $15.50, W S Sykes, Mrs E P Speak, S H Schroeder, William Sorsby.

T—H M Trichcart 2 cents, Mrs H A Tyler, M J Thomas $2, J H Taylor $1.00, James A Tryce $3.50, James L Terrell $5, Mrs B Trimble.

W—A W White, J S Wood, Barton W Whitherly $2, H Wright 50 cents, James Wilson $2, J Weaver & Co, R J Wilson, H M Ward, two letters $2.40, Wilson, Hickle & Co, R F Watkins, Mrs Francis E Willard, T H Watkins.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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And all descriptions of PRODUCE.

Personal and careful attention given to all business intrusted to my care. Quick sales and prompt returns made. Will fill orders for all descriptions of goods at lowest cash prices. Advances made on consignments.

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1,000 LBS. KALSOMINE, assorted colors, ready for use.
100 cases H. Bell & Co.'s Pure Mixed PAINTS, ready for use.
100 cases assorted COLORS, in oil.
15 tons pure WHITE LEAD, in Kegs and cans.
15 tons French and American ZINC PAINT.
150 barrels DRY COLORS, assorted.
30 barrels LINSEED and LARD OIL.
10 barrels MINERAL SPERM OIL, 300 deg.
10 barrels HEADLIGHT OIL, 175 deg.
100 cases Pratt's ASTRAL OIL, 5 gallon.
25 barrels best VARNISH, assorted.
1,000 boxes French and American WINDOW GLASS. For sale by

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THE strongest known CHALYBEATE WATER in the United States, and possessing the highest medicinal virtues, both Tonic and Alterative. The elevated location, pure atmosphere, romantic walks, finest scenery, the lawns and forest, the amusements and comforts provided, and the attention paid to guests in its three large Hotels, connected together by wide and spacious covered ways, all contribute to render OLD RAWLEY a favorite resort alike to the invalid and the pleasure-seeker.

For photographic views, for pamphlets and information apply to

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CENTENNIAL HYMN.

AS SUNG at the Opening Ceremonies in Philadelphia. Words by Whittier. Music by J. K. Paine, in Boston, for Mixed Voices. Price in Sheet Music form, 30 cents. In Octavo form, for Choruses, 10 cents. No celebration this year will be complete without the singing of this magnificent hymn.

Centennial, Machinery, Horticultural, Memorial and Agricultural March (sheet 30 cts., Whole & Gould's Ed (60 cts.) and New (60 cts.) Marches; Martha Washington's Waltz (60 cts.) and March (60 cts.) Grand March for Brownie (60 cts.) Centennial Waltzes, by Filege (75 cts.) and Gruber's Medley of National Airs (75 cts.) All have splendid Illustrated Titles, and the best of music.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade in any quantity, with the following celebrated Ties:

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Bet. Burgundy and Rampart, and

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20,000 PARASOLS, bought at a large bankrupt sale in New York, will be sold at less than half the importation cost. All NEW, FRESH GOODS.

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Children's Percale Parasols at 25 cts.
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WANTED. All persons who have read my double column advertisement in this paper, describing the **Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend**, to send for new terms. 500 have been sold. J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa.

FIRWEIN, is the name of a new remedy mentioned in the *Journal of Materia Medica* for January as particularly valuable in Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all affections of the throat and lungs; those of public speakers, and gives several cases of cure.

MEDICAL.

IF YOU FEEL DULL, DROWSY, DEBILITATED, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, billious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial-diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking **Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.**

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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The finest COFFEES, purchased and ground fresh every day by steam, and the choicest IMPORTED TEAS, guaranteed pure, and at twenty per cent. under ruling prices, by

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Gas Fitters' and Plumbers' Materials,

Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Bath-Tubs, Ranges, Iron, Lead and Cis-Lined Pipes, Sheet Lead, Fittings of all descriptions, Brass, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks, Valves, Plugs, etc. Thirty per cent. discount on Iron Pipe; all other goods in proportion. eow

ROSES 700 SUPERB VARIETIES ROSES! Half a Million Greenhouse Plant Mailing Plants a Specialty; Illustrated Catalogue Free E. Y. TEAS & CO. Richmond Ind eow

Farm, Garden and Household.

Thoughts for the Month.

CORN.

Where corn has not been sufficiently manured, an additional supply may be given it now, say at its *second* plowing. Supposing it not to be exceeding one foot in height, run a shovel or twister pretty near to the corn on each side, drop manure in each furrow opposite the stalk, and cover with the next furrow. It is a point worthy of decision by careful experiment whether it is best to apply *all* the manure intended for corn at or before the time of planting, or a part then and a portion afterward. In our climate the tendency with corn is to produce *too much stalk* compared with the *ear*. It is rather the reverse in the Northern States—smaller stalks and larger ears in proportion, with better yield. Now if corn is well supplied with manure from the start, is it not probable that *stalk* production might be encouraged at the expense of *earing*; and, on the other hand, if most of the manure is applied after the stalk has pretty well fixed its size, might not the manure tend then almost wholly to the development of the ear? Without being able to decide the matter from *first* experiments, we may state, however, that we have obtained most satisfactory results from manure applied as above to corn in bottom land, increasing the yield from thirty to forty bushels above the natural production of the land.

PEAS.

should be planted in the corn fields now as soon as possible. It is important to have them dropped in such a manner as not to interfere with the next plowing. Where the corn is checked this is easily done. Also in very wide rows, as they can then be planted in the middles, equi-distant from the rows of corn. Where the drills are too narrow to admit of this the best plan is to plant with hoe between hills of corn. Drop not less than six peas in a hill.

COTTON.

Bring cotton to a stand now as quickly as possible, and work it *rapidly*, to hasten growth of stalk, that it may be ready for fruiting early in the season. When fruiting fairly begins the workings may be at longer intervals, as slower growth is then desirable. Be sure to kill all the *May* grass. This done, your crop is safe.

HARVEST.

Look well ahead and have everything ready; better to hire *extra* hands and clean the crop, so that your *regular* hands may do the harvest work, than to hire *extra* hands for harvesting; the latter will be sure to charge extravagant prices. Put up grain in small shocks, and in four days of good weather it may be housed or stacked. It is very bad policy to leave grain long in the field after it is cut. "Save that already made" is the best maxim for the farmer—one certainty is worth a great many uncertainties. In stacking oats, make a platform eight to ten inches above ground two logs, with others laid across, will answer on which to build the stack. The oats will keep drier, and the cats will have a better chance at the rats. If oats are stowed away in the barn put butts against the wall and heads out. This will also check the ravages of rats. Select the best field of oats you have, let them get quite ripe before cutting, and save them for seed. Those intended for feeding purposes should be cut as soon as they fairly begin to "turn."

Thresh wheat as soon as possible; dry the grain thoroughly; grind up a year's supply at once; then *sun* the flour thoroughly; put in sacks and store away in a dry place. It will be just as sweet and good a year hence as the day it was ground.

SWEET POTATOES.

Put off slips as fast as they are ready. Never wait for rain. Grout the slips in a mush of clay and cow dung, put them in a hole, partly fill the latter with dirt, then add a gill of water, and afterward fill with earth. If done late in the afternoon very few will die; but be sure to draw dry dirt to them after the water is applied.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Indian Corn as Food.

The prejudice existing against the use of maize as an article of human food, among certain classes of people is surprising, and this prejudice is based on ignorance. Our corn is seldom found in Irish or English kitchens although millions of bushels are exported to England every year. The people there are strangers to those New England luxuries—corn bread and puddings—and we suppose it will be a long time before they will know anything of them.

Indian corn is one of the most important and healthful articles of human food that a beneficent Providence has bestowed upon man; and to its high nutritive value is due in a large degree the strength and vigor of the race of men who laid the foundations of this great republic. It was much more largely used fifty or one hundred years ago than now, as fine wheat flour, for some not well-founded reason, has usurped its place in bread-making. In the several forms, however, of hulled corn, popped corn, hominy, samp, corn starch, maizena, etc., vast quantities are consumed by all classes of people.

Meal from Indian corn contains more than four times as much nitrogenous matter as wheat flour, more starch, and nearly as much nitrogenous material; consequently in all cold climates it is admirably adapted to sustain the system by furnishing heat-forming compounds. The oil gives warmth, the nitrogenous principle gives muscular strength. The combination of alimentary compounds in Indian corn renders it alone the mixed diet capable of sustaining man under the most extraordinary circumstances. It holds the elementary principles which constitute the basis of organic life. In this particular it is more remarkable than any other vegetable production known to man. There is a large number of dishes of which corn meal forms the basis, which are exceedingly palatable. What, for instance, is more delicious than cold corn pudding cut in slices and fried in sweet butter and lard? Hot corn cakes, when properly and skillfully made, are almost universally regarded as a luxury, and Boston brown bread is famous everywhere in the country. The reason why corn meal is not more largely used at the present time is that it is quite difficult to obtain it of dealers or grocers in a perfectly pure and sweet state. Millers grind the corn as it comes from the West, mixed with portions of the cob, and saturated with dust and dirt, and this is sold for kitchen as well as for stable use. Much of the Western corn is damaged in transportation, and this is ground up with that which is sound. If good, sweet Northern corn is properly ground in an old-fashioned stone mill, after being winnowed to free it from dust, a meal will result of a rich golden color, and no dish can be prepared from it which will not be palatable and most nutritious. Farmers who are so foolish as to go into the market to purchase corn and meal for their animals should understand the great difference in nutritive value between what they can raise and what they purchase.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUNKS.

HO! FOR THE CENTENNIAL!

WILLIAM HOGAN,

CANAL STREET 201

HAS READY FOR THE

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Gents' English and Ladies' TRUNKS of the celebrated Victoria, Eugenie and Monitor patterns. Also CENTENNIAL TRAVELLING BAGS in great variety, also of fresh importation, and to be sold at low per cent. for the next sixty days. With the finest stock in the city of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, for Gentlemen, Ladies and Misses, all at REASONABLE PRICES. Call and see.

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Furniture taken for storage. Repairs made at lowest rates. A Furniture and Bedding pot in perfect repair and steamed to order. Moving, Packing, etc., done at the *lowest possible* rates on application.

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Cigars. NEW ORLEANS.

BAND BOXES with address, three in best, rolled and spoke, shipped free of all charges except freight to any R. R. depot in city, on receipt of Post-office order. Paper Boxes of every description.

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R. BRODERICK,

NOS. 132, 134 AND 136 JULIA ST.,

Between Camp and Magazine, New Orleans.

Constantly on hand an assortment of Cisterns second-hand Cisterns always on hand. All orders promptly attended to.

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JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE. A. SMITH. S. SWOPE.

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Fancy and Staple Groceries,

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Orders delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

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Families supplied, wholesale or retail, at short notice.

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Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Sugar Hogsheads, Molasses Barrels, and all other articles of this line, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

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J. B. & A. JOHNSON, Proprietors,

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MILLING RATES: No. 1 at 3c per pound; No. 2 at 2½c per pound. Address all orders for empty sacks to P. O. Box 260.

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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

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Parents can here give their sons a thorough business education, and board them at the college. For terms, which have been reduced *Twenty Per Cent.*, send for catalogue and circular to

J. W. BLACKMAN,
New Orleans, La.

LIME, SAND, EDDIONS, ETC.

Lime, Sugar Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, White and Yellow Sand, Fire Clay Paving, Building Country and Arch Bricks, English and Pulishing Fire Bricks, Large and Small White Shells, Laths, Shingles, Fire Tiles, Sulphur, Tar, Pitch and Rosin at the lowest market rates. For sale by JOHN C. STEWART,

15 Gravier street, and
253 Julia, bet. Rampart and Basin Sts.

INSURANCE.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

FACTORS' & TRADERS'

INSURANCE CO.,

37 ..... CARONDELET STREET 37

NEW ORLEANS, May 19, 1876.

The Trustees, in conformity with the charter of the Company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1876, to wit:

Premiums for the year—		
On Fire risks	$330,051 30	
On River risks	280,692 48	
On Marine risks	45,708 03	
		$656,651 82
Less—		
Unterminated premiums, 1875	$86,500 00	
Return premiums	11,023 21	97,553 21
Net earned premiums		$559,071 61
Losses paid:		
On Fire risks	$66,731 24	
On River risks	191,653 85	
On Marine risks	19,593 67	
Total	$277,478 76	
Reinsurance	36,245 83	
Rebate account	14,046 43	
State and City Taxes and Licenses	55,488 91	
New Orleans Board of Underwriters	3 519 05	
Gross general expenses	14,555 21	
		$436 355 37
Balance		$182,716 24
Add, interest and discount and savings		108,285 52
		$291,001 76
Less first semi-annual interest paid on capital stock, five per cent., and second now due five per cent		110,000 00
Net profits		$181,001 76
Reserved		81,000 00
Balance divided on net premiums		$87,000 76

The Company have the following assets:

Cash on hand	$378,831 71
Accounts in course of collection	41 627 95
Bills receivable on pledge	485 854 21
Bills receivable for premiums	2s,031 51
Bank and other stocks	257,145 46
City and other bonds	105,267 95
Bonds of Masonic Grand Lodge	5,000 00
Bonds of St. Patrick's Hall Association	5,000 00
Bonds of Association for protection of Jewish Widows and Orphans	2,000 00
Real estate	35,5 3 75
Total	$1,350,765 89

The Trustees have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the half year ending April 30, 1876, payable on demand.

THOS. A. PALFREY, President.
THOS. F. WALKER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twelfth day of May, 1876.

EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the eighth instant, it was resolved to pay on demand a scrip dividend, being interest of FIVE PER CENT. to April 30, 1876, bearing 6 per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the Company called in, and a cash dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. to stockholders on the amount still paid in of their respective shares, premiums for the year ending April 30, 1876.

ED. A. PALFREY, President.
MOSES GREEN WOOD, Vice President.
THOMAS F. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

W. A. Johnson,	W. C. Raymond,
John L. Nunez,	T. Lyell, Lyell,
John Challe,	H. Spowden,
Richard Milliken,	S. H. Reed,
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R. T. Buckner,	E. R. Wheelock,
Samuel Hellender,	Cyrus Bussey,
A. A. Wales,	Wm. J. Behan,
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R. M. Widenor,	Charles Challe,
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OF NEW ORLEANS,

CARONDELET STREET.

Depositary, Citizens' National Bank.

This Company, incorporated in 1857, insures against the risks of Sea, River and Fire, and settles promptly all losses of claims.

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J. E. McCRAWFORD, Secretary.

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B. Sadler,	J. Bayle,
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SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW ORLEANS

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

15 ..... CANAL STREET 15

Incorporated March 15, 1855.

OFFICERS.

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THOS. WILLIAMS, First Vice President.
THOS. ALLEN YARKE, Second Vice President.
CHARLES L. DERBY, Third Vice President.
CHARLES KOHLHAAS, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Thos. Williams,	Charles Derby,
Thos. Allen Yarke,	Robert Crawford,
Charles L. Derby,	Peter Arnedez,
Samuel Hellender,	Joel Hotchkiss,
A. Mithoff,	P. L. Bayon,
J. A. Page,	David Crockart,
[illegible]	[illegible]

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

54 Camp St.

CAPITAL $300,000

E. C. PALMER, Pr.
JAS. JACKSON, V. P.

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E. C. PALMER,	FRED. KING,
J. H. KELLER,	W. H. THOMAS,
W. B. SCHMIDT,	JAS. JACKSON,
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This Company insures against burglaries, thieves and Fire at low rates, and its capital (300,000 security to Depositors.

Small Deposits received and $1 per annum, interest per annum, paid semi-annually.

JOHN S. WATSON, Cashier.

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COTTON & SUGAR FACTORS,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Obtain Always Best Market Prices.

The sale of Moss, Wool and Hides, and other heavy produce, specially attended to. Liberal advances in cash or merchandise. We are familiar with the products we handle. We are Sole Agents for the GRANGERS' BRANDS OF FLOUR:

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which we will sell at Western prices. We also purchase Sugar and Molasses for Eastern and the sugar sections.

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UNDERTAKER,

271 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Embalming and Disinfecting. Bodies carefully shipped. Carriages and Cabs for hire.

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Crescent Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 20, 1876.

The Trustees, in conformity to the amended charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the thirtieth of April, 1876:

Fire premiums	$230,601 26	
Marine premiums	37,488 97	
River premiums	114,813 26	$378,898 49
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		288,247 48
Losses paid and estimated, including all known and unpaid:		
On fire	$56 980 16	
Marine	18,988 58	
On river	71 471 20	$147,340 58
Taxes, expenses, rebate in lieu of participation, less Interest, discount, etc.	83,725 11	231,116 69
Leaving, after paying ten per cent. in cash, interest on capital stock, profits		$57,238 79

The Company have the following assets:

Bills receivable	$54,728 78	
Loans on bond and mortgage	56,443 33	$110 772 11
Loans on pledge at call	$120 711 35	
Cash	67 388 04	188,099 41
Real estate		121,031 42
City bonds, bank and other stocks		126,161 10
Premiums in course of collection		27,625 77
Total assets		$853,068 71

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twelfth day of May, 1876.

WM. H. HOLMES,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved that, after paying the annual interest of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. be paid in cash on and after the twenty-first of June next, to those parties insuring with the Company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thos. A. Adams,	Edward Pilsbury,
Sam'l H. Newman,	John E. King,
Sam'l H. Kennedy,	Fred'k Camerden,
Solon Phelps,	E. L. Harris,
Adam Thoms,	Alglow Stewart,
Henry Abraham,	Joseph Gaines,
P. N. Strong,	George Martin,
Victor Meyer,	Alfred Moulton,
Joseph Bowling,	L. C. Claiborne,
Edward J. Gay,	Edward Nalle,
John M. Saunders,	George W. Scott,
Simon Hernsheimer,	A. Lyon,
Simon Lansenimer,	Judah Brunes,
Joseph B. Wolfe,	Wm. H. Mattingly,
H. E. Post,	John N. Moore,
	Paul E. Mortimer.

HIBERNIA

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE—NO. 37 CAMP ST.

JOHN HENDERSON, President.
E. IRWIN, Vice President.
THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary.

Earnings		$215,1 [illegible]
Losses Paid		74 [illegible]
Net Profits		65,7 [illegible]

At a meeting held last Monday, the first inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year:

E. Irwin	John Henderson,
Thomas Kling,	John G. Ryan,
Thomas Gilmore,	W. F. Castello,
John T. Gibbons,	James A. Gardner,
William Hay,	Eug. le Gaudin,
David Jackson,	John H. Hanna,
	E. J. Gaspiel.

And at a meeting of the Board, held May 8, JOHN HENDERSON, President; E. IRWIN, Vice President, and THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary, were unanimously re-elected.

The Board declared out of the net profits of the Company for the past twelve months 10 per cent. interest; also 4 per cent. dividend on the paid-up capital, and 25 per cent. dividend on premiums paid by stockholders ranking with the reduced 1 per cent. on premiums. Said interest and dividends to be placed to the credit of the stock notes.

Interest and dividends on full-paid stock paid in cash at the office of the Company on and after June 1 proximo.

THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary.

New Orleans, May 12, 1876.

New Orleans Insurance Co.

CORNER CAMP AND CANAL STS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1805.

Capital $200,000
Assets at their marked values 300,000
Income for the year 1875 210,000

The company insures FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS. Issues Marine policies payable in London in case of loss.

President J. TUYES.
Vice President A. SCHLEICHER.
Secretary J. W. HINKS.

DIRECTORS.

Ernest Merath	A. M. Heckmann
Placide Forstall,	A. S. Sweeney,
H. Gally,	J. Dyes,
Charles Laidlie,	W. A. Bell,
W. Van Benthuysen,	H. Fatjo,
Pierre Poutz,	D. D. Rogers.

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THE DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT

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LEMY BOUSSEL,
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And Repair Furniture

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PECTORAL BALSAMIC SY

NEARLY half a century has elapsed since the discovery of this wonderful compound, well-established virtue and its high reputation in all ailments of the Chest, Lungs, Breast and Throat is so well known, and has been tested for so many years by such extensive patronage, that it would be superfluous, at this late day, to dwell at length on its efficacy in Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Stomach or Lungs, Spitting of Blood and Whooping Cough.

It has been found highly beneficial in all inflammatory disorders, such as Rheumatism, Gout, or Dysentery and Summer Complaint, and especially in those cases of Cholerine which, for want of proper care, so often degenerate into Cholera.

In all affections of the Lungs, verging on consumption, it has been found most effectual in preventing that most awful scourge when timely resorted to.

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8	Cholera, Cholera Morbus.
9	Dyspepsia, Constipation.
10	Worm Colic or Fever.
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14	Sore Throat, Quinsy.
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Scientific.

ome very interesting experi- s have been made in Cork har- ith the Denayrouze submarine When at the bottom of the r, the diver who had charge of nnip read aloud from a news- an account of the examination e prow of the Iron Duke, which distinctly heard through the yrouze speaking-tube, an adapt- of a species of popular enter- ent at once novel and remark- This lamp, which can be d under water, is likely to one of the most useful aids to arine operations that has yet invented, and from the way in fishes and other marine creat- are attracted to light it is prob- that, had the diver in the in- e noted been in a less confined ty, he would, like St. Anthony, had a much larger audience than above the surface of the.

. Coulier has recently contrib- to the *Journal de Pharmacie et himie* an account of some very kable experiments upon the tion of clouds. The "motes in nbeam" are growing, it would r, in scientific importance; for ur and Burdon-Sanderson have that they are essential to the ses of fermentation and putre- n. Tyndall has very recently that filtered air is incapable using light, and now M. Cou- lls us that these minute specks d matter are at least one pow- gent in the formation of clouds. difficult to conceive how the ided solid matter acts in cloud tion, but M. Masçart, who has repeating M. Coulier's experi- finds that even filtered air has been ozonized regains its of forming clouds perfectly. ol and benzine in vapor are ipated in the same way as

t the opening meeting of the t session of the Royal Geo- ical Society the president, Sir awlinson, reviewed the progress society and of geographical very during the past year. He nced that the Prince of Wales, ice patron of the society, had ent the society, as the first geo- ical result of his tour in the a very interesting collection of maps of Upper Egypt and cently acquired dependencies, had been executed in the raphical department of the tian war office by Gen. Stone, of the etat major, from ma- s furnished in one direction by Gordon and the officers serving his orders, and in another by Purdy and the officers of the r expedition. These maps con- much new geographical matter. president referred with great action to Stanley's exploration Nyanza, and exhibited a com- chart of the lake drawn by ey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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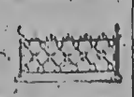

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Iron Railings, Tomb Railings, Fenders and Ve- randas of all kinds made to order; also Iron Shut- ters, Doors, Window and Door Gratings.

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Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner. Goods sent C. O. D., and returnable if not suitable. Everything guaranteed to be as repre- sented.

D. H. WALLACE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COM- MISSION MERCHANTS,

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Will give special attention to the sale of Cotton and other Produce, and will fill all orders for goods of every description at lowest cash prices.

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Liberal cash advances made on shipments of Cotton.

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HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS CEME TERY RAILINGS,

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CRESCENT MACHINE

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JOHN BLACKADDER, Iron Turner, Planer and Screw Cutter, constructs new Machinery, and gives personal attention to repairs on Machinery of every description. Prices to suit the times.

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A full assortment of Paints, Oil, Oakum, Hemp and Manilla Rope. Keep a complete assortment of French and Catalonia Wines, Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli, etc.

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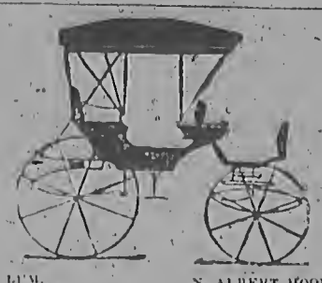
MISSISSIPPI SHIP TIMBER, LUM- BER AND WHOLESALE YARD. Foot of Lyon street, and foot of Bullissat street, Sixth District, New Orleans. Office, No. 154 Tchoupitoulas, be- tween Valence and Bogleaux streets. L. CARBO, Sr., agent. Keeps constantly on hand a large as- sortment of Cypress and Pine Mast Sticks and Spars of all sizes and lengths, Square Walnut, Oak, Ash, Pine, etc; also all kinds of Lumber, Cypress Shingles, Staves, Barrel Headings, Pick- ets, Clapboards, Firewood, etc., by wholesale and retail. Bills sawed to order to Pine or Cypress. Direct communications to Box 2269, New Orleans, Postoffice, or Box No. 22, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange.



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Country orders solicited. New Orleans.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Late of Franklin, St. Mary Parish, La.)

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(Up stairs,) New Orleans.

REMOVAL. A CARD.—In obedience to the expressed wishes of many of my patrons I have removed my office from my residence, on Napoleon avenue, to PIVOLI CIRCLE, west side, corner of Delord street. This office has been se- lected by reason of its affording excellent rooms and fine light, and for its central location and ease of access by car lines.

My patrons need scarcely be reminded that no efforts will be spared to render them the best serv- ice. In Dentistry the *best* is always the *cheapest*.

J. R. WALKER, D. D. S.

JAMES W. BARNUM,

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Between Julia and St. Joseph,

New Orleans, La.,

E. T. MERRICK, formerly Chief Justice, Louisiana. G. W. RACK. W. H. FOSTER.

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Hyam's Celebrated Portable Gas Works,

FOR LIGHTING HOTELS, PRIVATE RESIDENCES, CHURCHES, SUGAR-HOUSES, FACTORIES, MILLS, etc., with a brilliant and powerful Gas equal in every re- spect, if not superior, to Coal Gas; at **One-Third the Cost.**

THE WORKS are so very simple as to be almost beyond description, being nothing more than the well-known *Gas Meter* that has been in use *Sixty Years.*

There are at present, in the different sections of the country, over *Four Thousand* dwellings, churches, halls, mills, factories, hotels, and public and private institutions at all descriptions, *Using this Quality of Gas* in preference to that of Coal Gas, owing to its richness, purity, and the soft and pleasing light given by it. Also from an economical and hygienic point of view—we use *no Burner, Pumps or Blowers* to corrode or get out of order, and dispense entirely with the use of any and all for- eign and dangerous substances or elements, such as *Fire, Water or Acid.* Our Works are as **Com- pact, Simple of Construction, Safe and Reliable** as science and mechanism, coupled with an experience of over thirty years in the gas meter and gas-making business, could suggest, derive or produce, and think we have at last gained the *Acme of Perfection*, both in illuminating gas and sim- plicity of manufacture. The Works occupy but very little more space than a gas meter, and require no more attention than an eight-day clock, making **Every Man His Own Gas-Maker,** placing him entirely independent of any and all Gas Companies. The Works can be placed in or removed from any premises much more readily than a gas meter; they are attached to the regular gas pipes. No change whatever in pipes or fixtures.

Works sent to any part of the country or world, with full directions for setting, which can be done by any one who can handle a wrench or pliers. The attention our Works require does not consume over **Two Hours a Year.**

Owing to the receipt of numerous orders from all sections of the South, parties contemplating pur- chasing will do well to order immediately. We cannot promise to ship any Works within three weeks from receipt of order.

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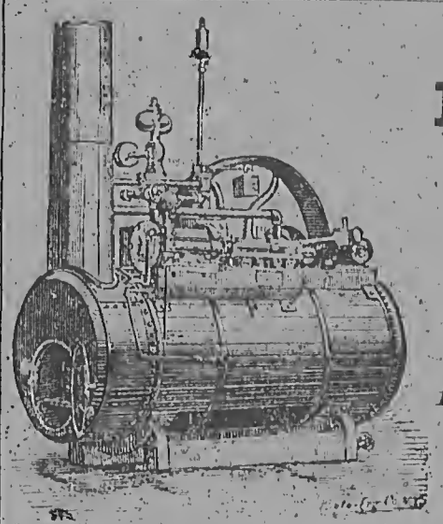
Portable Engines.

5 TO 15 HORSE POWER.



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Send for Circulars and Price list.

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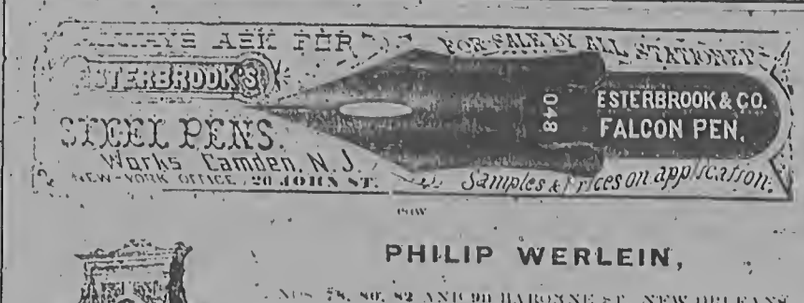
The Complete Cotton Cleaner, a New, Valuable and Money making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginner,—thoroughly removes all Dust, Sand and light Trash from cotton be- fore ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grades.

No gin house should be with- out one of these "cleaners". It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, sim- ple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for it self in less than ten days work.



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NOS. 78, 80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE ST., NEW ORLEANS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC, ETC.

The best PIANOS AND ORGANS, such as the *Chickering, Dunham, Popular Chas. Parsons, and Mason & Hamlin and Estey Organs.*

The largest stock, the best Pianos and Organs, the easiest terms and the lowest prices in the South. No trashy, unreliable Pianos kept. Every instrument sold is fully warranted to be as represented, and to give satisfaction.

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251 PAGES.

Its Topography and Valuable Resources,

BY DANIEL DENNETT.

PRICE, 50 CENTS—POSTAGE, 12 CENTS.

LIBERAL REDUCTION TO DEALERS.

10,000 Copies Just Published. 3,000 Copies Sold.

The Editors of New Orleans have given this book a strong indorsement.

Opinions of New Orleans Booksellers.

It is a book which has long been wanted and often called for. I am selling copies daily—that are mailed to all parts of the world.

GEORGE ELLIS, Bookseller, Opposite the Postoffice.

During my long experience as a bookseller in this city I have had thousands of inquiries for such a work. Mr. Dennett's LOUISIANA AS IT IS is precisely the book that has been called for. It gives general satisfaction to my patrons in the city and country. If its true character were gener- ally known it would require ten times the present edition of four copies to supply the demand.

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An experience of twenty-five years as bookseller in New Orleans will justify me in saying that the book just issued by Mr. Daniel Bennett, LOUISI- ANA AS IT IS, supplies a want long felt by resi- dents and strangers. The demand for the book is active, and is steadily increasing.

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Dealers in the city and country can obtain sup- plies of the above book at the wholesale establish- ment of ROBERT J. HARP, 110 and 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

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Ladies' Laces Goods, Corsets and Underwear. The trade supplied at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

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SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT,

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Articles of All Kinds for Fishermen.

Rods, Nets, Hooks, Lines, and every desirable article for the Angler, Wholesale and Retail.

GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS of every variety and of direct importation. Also Sporting Materials of all kinds, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Flasks and every article needed by Hunters, will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Also the celebrated "Bond Shot" Gunpowder, Shot, Eley's Shells, Caps, Wadding, etc., of the best quality, wholesale and re- tail.

R. RHODES.

FOR THE LAKE!

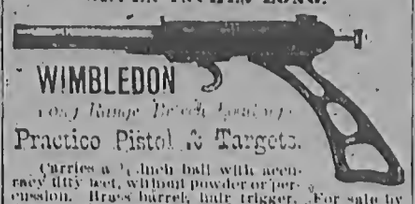
OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD CO. No. 121 Canal St., New Orleans, April 21, 1876.

FOR THE LAKE.—The regular trains over the New Orleans, Metairie Cemeteries and Lake Rail- road will begin running on

SATURDAY, APRIL 22,

For the present trains will leave Metairie Ridge and the Lake EVERY HALF HOUR from 6 o'clock A. M., the last train leaving the Lake at 10 o'clock P. M. Fare from City Station to the Lake TEN CENTS.

SEVEN INCHES LONG.



Carries a ¼ inch ball with accu- racy fifty feet, without powder or per- cussion. Brass barrel; hair trigger. For sale by dealers. By mail, free for 75 cents, with perma- nent ammunition for target practice in-doors, and for sporting out of doors.

AGENTS WANTED.

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M. ANDRIEU,

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Home-Made Shoes at \$3.50 a Pair.

Fly-made Boots and Shoes of all kinds and styles, made of the very best material and work- manship, and at less prices than any other store in this city. Keeps all kinds for Men's, Boys', La- dies' and Children's wear.

MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED

"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.

PATENTED JULY 15, 1873.

Price Reduced to \$4.50 Per Saw.

THIS GIN has been in use for the past three sea- sons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction in the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work with the same time, while economizing team or animal power other Gins. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of a greater mar- ket value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every bale ginned. Testi- monials sent by mail on application.

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS,

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MILL STONES, IRONS & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

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SOUTHERN FARMERS DEPOT FOR SUPPLIES

The Cheapest and Best

Farm Machinery,

OF ALL KINDS,

Plows, Seeds, Fertilizers,

Lime, Plaster and Cement.

C. H. STOCKELL & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS. SAW & GRIST MILLS. MILL GEARING MADE SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL. OVER 10,000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, MD. BEAR FOR CIRCULAR.

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

LEEDS' FOUNDRY,

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We are prepared to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Ma- chines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Jud- son's Governors, all kinds of Plantation and Steam- boat work, and every description of Machinery for the South. LEEDS & CO.

Orders left at No. 73, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, will receive prompt attention.

MACHINERY.

IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING.

HANGERS, PULLEYS COUPLINGS, BELT- ING, etc. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list.

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MENEELY & COMPANY,

Bell Founders, West Troy, New York.

FIFTY years established. CHURCH BELLS and CHIMES, ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No Agencies.

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Established in 1837.

Superior Bells for Churches and Tow; mounted with the Latest Improvements for Churches, Court Houses, Fire Engine Houses, Factories, Farms, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM GREGG. MRS. ADA GREGG

Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,

NO. 134 CANAL STREET,

New Opposite to New Orleans Savings Institution.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A long acquaintance with the various kinds of

SEWING MACHINES

has induced us to make a specialty in this line. First-class Machines of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Under-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only \$20. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones.

Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments in the country to parties giv- ing references.

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respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adorn- ment or domestic goods for Ladies and Children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies' and Children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.

N. B.—All inquiries relative to articles men- tioned or unmentioned will be answered free of charge.

Second-hand Machines, in good order, at half price. The best Needles for all Machines.

REFERENCE.—J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss.

Send for catalogue and circular.

GREGG'S PURCHASING BUREAU.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1, free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, June 6, 1876.

MONETARY.

The movement in currency, gold, stocks and bonds discloses no change. The general tone of the market is steady, but quiet. Quotations unchanged.

Gold, 113 here; in New York, 112⅝.

First-class paper discounts at 8 per cent. per annum, and is in demand; while A1 and mortgage paper is neglected.

New Consolidated State bonds	65½
Consolidated City bonds	45
Citizen's Savings Bank stock	117
Canal and Banking Company stock	97
Mutual National Bank stock	85

GENERAL MARKET.

In our usual round among our mercantile friends we discover a more hopeful feeling manifested. Trade is very dull, especially in provisions and breadstuffs. Prices in the former are weak, and stocks light; the favorable accounts from the West indicate lower prices in the latter. Our country friends, by pursuing the present system of economy—remaining at home, raising big crops of corn, and paying special attention to their hogs, cattle and sheep—will soon lift our beloved country out of the thralldom that has well-nigh crushed and enslaved both farmer and merchant.

COTTON.

The market this week has been steady, but quiet; sales, 10,500 bales. At New York the sales foot up 11,295 bales, with a quiet demand at 12⅜ 16c. for middling. Liverpool—Market reported, up to Saturday, strong and steady; sales, 35,000 bales for four days. Quotations, 6 3-16d. for middling.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middlings.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	7⅞	8⅝	9⅜	10⅛	11⅝	12⅜
Thursday	7⅞	8⅝	9⅜	10⅛	11⅝	12⅜
Friday	7⅞	8⅝	9⅜	10⅛	11⅝	12⅜
Saturday	7⅞	8⅝	9⅜	10⅛	11⅝	12⅜
Monday	7⅞	8⅝	9⅜	10⅛	11⅝	12⅜
Tuesday	7⅞	8⅝	9⅜	10⅛	11⅝	12⅜

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Class—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	11@11⅛	11⅛	11
Thursday	11	11⅛	11
Friday	11	11⅛	11
Saturday	11	11⅛	11
Monday	11	11⅛	11
Tuesday	11	11⅛	11

COTTON STATEMENT TO JUNE 6.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875 ..... bales		9,976
Received from that date to May 30, 1876		1,533,850
Received during past week	4,279	
Amount of bales from city gins and pickeries	1,836—1,456,527	
Total		1,568,353
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to May 30, 1876		1,434,655
Exported past week	20,88	
Consumed by factory and burned	1,570—1,476,613	
Stock on hand and amount not cleared		109,850
Estimated stock on shipboard		24,000
Amount remaining unsold, about		85,890
Stock at all the United States ports		357,1[illegible]
Receipts at all the ports		4,021,592
Receipts last year to date		3,393,775
Increase at all the ports		628,117

SUGAR.—Market very firm; receipts light. We continue quotations of last week, as follows: Fair 8c., fully fair 8⅛c., prime 8¼c., yellow clarified 9⅛@9½c., white 10@10⅛c.

MOLASSES.—With light receipts the market has stiffened. Prices are as follows: Fair 43@46c., prime 46@50c., strictly prime 52@54c., choice 57c.

RICE.—Small receipts and dull, but at unchanged prices. Louisiana No. 2 is quoted at 2⅞@3⅛c., common 4⅛@4¼c., ordinary 4⅞@5c., fair 5@5¼c., good 5⅞@6c., prime 6⅛@6⅜c ₱ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

	FROM	TO
Eggs, ₱ doz:		
Creole, good demand	—	18
Attakapas, demand fair	—	12½
Western and country	—	10
CHICKENS, ₱ doz:		
Creole, grown	$1 00	$5 50
Creole, half grown	2 00	3 50
Good Country chickens bring 25 to 50c. per dozen less than Creole.		
WOOL, ₱ lb.:		
Burry	10	15
Free of burrs	1	25
BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	27	30
HIDES, ₱ lb.:		
Green salted	6	7½
Dry	8	11½
Deer skins	25	28

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, $56@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and peeks, and 25 inches in diameter, $7@$10 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 34 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₱ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $5@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood.—For large sound logs, $2 25@$3 ₱ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2 25@$2 75 ₱ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2.50 ₱ cord.

(Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to cords.)

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice corn-fed beeves are in demand at 4@5c. ₱ lb. gross.

Fat grass fed beef cattle sell readily at $25@$35 ₱ head. Poor cattle dull at $12@$20 ₱ head.

Fat calves, up to year olds, $7@$12 ₱ head. Poor ones very dull at $5@$8 ₱ head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3@$4 ₱ head. Poor ones unsalable.

Hogs, corn-fed, at 5@5c. ₱ lb. gross. Mast-fed dull at 3@4c. ₱ lb. gross.

Milch cows sell according to quantity of milk given. Choice fancy milkers, giving 4 to 5 gallons per day, $80@$100 ₱ head. Fair milkers, say giving from 1½ to 3 gallons per day, $35@$75 ₱ head. Common stock very hard to sell at $18@$25 ₱ head.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices AT WHICH COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	420 00	425 00
B. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Timmerill's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 25
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 20	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb.	8	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb.	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb.	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb.	— —	1¾
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb.	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gall.	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window-sash, 12 lights:

Size of lights.	Sash per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	60	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	65	1 85	2 25
10x16	$1 00	2 95	3 25

Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$4 75
3 feet x 8 feet	4 00	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25

Panel Doors:		
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	— —	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	— —	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 75	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	25	30
Goshen, choice	30	35
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18½	19½
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice G'n	— —	34
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15½
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	40
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:		
Best, K. D.	3 00	3 25
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	13½	14½
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in tubs	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	— —	4 25
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	5 00	5 25
Choice XXX	5 25	5 75
Choice family	5 50	6 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb.	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb.	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingersnaps	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	23	26
Insurance, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, by t.	17	19½
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	— —	45
Fair	— —	50
Prime to choice	55	60
Golden and Reboot syrups	80	85
Half bbls. 5c. and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	2¾
Ordinary	— —	4¼
Fair	5¼	5½
Prime to choice	6½	7½
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.:		
Keller's imperial	— —	5
Keller's Dye	— —	6½
Starch, ₱ lb.	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 20	1 35
Coarse	1 00	1 05
Sugar, in bags:		
Fair	8¼	8½
Prime	9	9½
Choice	9¾	10
Yellow clarified	9¾	10
White clarified	10¼	10½
Crushed	11½	11¾
Powdered	11½	11¾
Spices, ₱ lb:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	40
Cinnamon	— —	32
Teas, ₱ lb:		
Black Oolong		1 00
Green Imperial		1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	85	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	80
White, mixed	— —	70
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
Mt. Lebanon	45	48
Texas, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	85	90
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	— —	25 00
Ordinary	— —	20 00
Cotton seed meal	26 00	28 00
Cow Peas, ₱ bushel	1 50	2 25
Whippowill	— —	1 00
Mixed and clays	1 50	1 75

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	11	14½
Shoulders	9½	10
Sides, clear rib	11	11¾
Sides, cured	— —	11¾
Hams, sugar-cured	14	14½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	21 00	21 75
Dry Salted meats:		
Shoulders	8	8¼
Hams	— —	10
Clear sides	— —	10½
Clear sides	— —	11½
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice in kegs	— —	11½
Choice, in tierces	— —	13½

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
Dable	— —	10
Jute	— —	13½
Ties, Arrow, best	— —	6
Reard	— —	5½
Twine, hemp	— —	15

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole hemlock	27	28
Sole oak	45	46
Harness	35	45
Calf skins, ₱ dozen	70 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Sher n's raw-bone superphosph.	65 00	— —
Cross bone ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard		
Choice brands	— —	7½
Cheese cloths, 4-4	10½	11½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	— —	15½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	8	9
Ticking ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	13½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	11
Checks	14	18
Denims	14	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor and boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mid boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Cullman brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	16 50
Russells' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.* Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

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No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Religious Notices.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES of Wesleyan Female Institute, Staunton, Va., will occur as follows:

Sunday, June 18, 11 A. M.—Commencement sermon by Rev. Alpheus W. Wilson, D. D., of Washington city. Same Sabbath, at 8 P. M.—Annual sermon before the Young Ladies' Christian Association by Rev. S. S. Roszell, D. D., of Harrisonburg, Va.

Monday, June 19, 8 P. M.—Final exercises of the Lee and Jackson Literary Society. Salutatory by Miss Kate Downs, of Texas. Essays by Miss Lizzie Lear, of Mississippi, and Miss Alice Keith, of Kentucky. Valedictory by Miss Loula Figgatt, of Virginia. Annual address before the society by Rev. S. A. Steel, of Richmond, Va., late chaplain of the University of Virginia.

Tuesday, June 20, 8 P. M.—Annual soiree. Instrumental and vocal music, conducted by Prof. Louis Rubenstein and Miss Lizzie Daniel.

Wednesday, June 21, 8 P. M. Closing exercises. Salutatory by Miss Loula Figgatt, of Virginia. Conferring distinctions, gold medals, school diplomas and full diplomas. Valedictory by Miss Annie Landstreet, of Maryland.

WM. A. HARRIS, President.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT VERONA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Sunday, June 25.—Annual sermon by Rev. Dr. Murrah, of Aberdeen, Miss.

Monday, June 26.—Junior exercises, 9.30 A. M. Monday evening, 8 o'clock.—Cantata by the little girls.

Tuesday, June 27, 10 A. M.—Graduating exercises, and annual address by Rev. W. W. Wadsworth, of Columbus, Miss. Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.—Operetta by the music department.

HOMER DISTRICT, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—The District Conference for Homer district will convene in Arcadia, directly on the stage line from Monroe to Shreveport, July 27, 1876, and continue over the Sabbath following. The preachers in charge will please have their reports prepared, especially on those subjects mentioned on the fifty-first page of the Discipline.

JOHN A. MILLER, P. E.

THE District Conference for Selma district, Alabama Conference, will be held at Camden, Ala., beginning on the twenty-seventh of July, and including the thirtieth.

H. H. BLUE, P. E.

THE Meridian District Conference will convene at Waynesboro, Miss., June 23. Preachers will please forward to me the names of all the delegates and local preachers from their several charges.

H. H. SINGLETON.

THE Meridian District Conference will be held at Waynesboro, Miss., beginning on Friday morning, June 23, at nine o'clock, Bishop Paine presiding.

Members should report at Turner & Taylor's store on Thursday, if possible, for assignment to quarters.

JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

MEETING OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.—The Publishing Committee of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will hold its annual meeting at the Seashore Camp Ground, July 20, 1876.

THE Brandon District Conference will convene at Newton, June 29, 1876. Preachers in charge of circuits, stations and missions are requested to immediately forward to Jared Wells the names of lay delegates and local preachers, as well as visitors, who are expected to attend.

J. H. K. SMITH, P. C.

SEASHORE CAMP MEETING.—A camp meeting will be held, commencing on Wednesday, July 19, and continuing from eight to ten days, on the Seashore Camp Ground, situated and fronting directly on the Gulf of Mexico, one mile west of Biloxi, midway between the cities of New Orleans and Mobile, and only distant a few hundred feet from the railroad.

W. H. FOSTER,
President Board of Trustees.
P. HALLARAN, Secretary.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

JACKSON DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.

Jackson station	June 24, 25
Vernon mission, at Vernon	July 1, 2
Madison circuit, at Pearl River	8, 9
Shuro circuit and Thomastown mission, at Madisonville	15, 16
Canton station	22, 23
Brownsville circuit, at Edwards	29, 30
Camden circuit, at Soule chapel	Aug. 5, 6
Carthage circuit, at Camp Ground	12, 13
Yazoo circuit	19, 20
Bovere mission	26, 27
Yazoo City	Sept. 2, 3
Silver Creek circuit	9, 10

The District Conference of Jackson district will convene at Edwards, Hinds county, Miss., July 27-30, opening at nine A. M. on Thursday. Bishop Paine is expected to preside.

WM. B. HINES, P. E.

SEASHORE DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

East Pascagoula, at Moss Point	June 24, 25
Green Springs, at Hillcrest	July 1, 2
Gloster mission, at Cross Roads	5
Enon, at Soule chapel	8, 9
Taylorville, at Hebron	12
Rankin, at Clear Creek	15, 16
Westville, at Antioch	19
Mount Carmel, at Mount Moriah	22, 23
Columbia, at Columbia	Aug. 12, 13
Pearlington	19, 20
Willie Plains	26, 27

THOMAS PRICE, P. E.

BROOKHAVEN DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Brookhaven station	June 17, 18
Beauregard and Wesson, at Franklin chapel	21, 25
Hazelhurst station	July 1, 2
Southland circuit, at New Hope	8, 9
Crystal Springs station	15, 16
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Tabernacle	22, 23
Providence circuit, at New Hope	29
Georgetown circuit, at Georgetown	29, 30
Crystal Springs camp meeting	Aug. 2-10
Brandywine circuit	12, 13
Spring Ridge circuit	19, 20
Raymond circuit	26, 27
Providence camp meeting, sixteen miles east of Hazlehurst	30, Sept. 1

The District Conference will be held at Crystal Springs, July 13-16. The introductory sermon will be preached on Wednesday night, at eight o'clock, by W. Wadsworth. A sermon on the work of the ministry, and the spiritual qualification necessary to insure success in it, will be preached on the thirteenth instant, at eleven A. M., by John Link.

H. H. MONTGOMERY, P. E.

VICKSBURG DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Natchez and Kingston, at Natchez	June 24, 25
Fayette, at Belle Grove	July 1, 2
Rocky Springs, at Grand Gulf	8, 9
Vicksburg	15 16
Port Gibson	22, 24
Clover Hill	29, 30
Rolling Fork	Aug. 5, 6
Cayuga, at Utica	12, 13
Mount Olivet	19, 20
South Warren	26, 27
North Warren	Sept. 2, 3

The District Conference will begin at Port Gibson on Wednesday, July 19. A Bishop is expected to be in attendance.

F. M. FEATHERSTON, P. E.

WOODVILLE DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Woodville station	June 24, 25
Clinton station	31, July 1
Wilkinson circuit	22, 23
Jackson and Pipkin's chapel, at Salem	29, 30
Bayou Sara, at Concord	Aug. 5, 6
Buffalo	12, 13
East Feliciana	19, 20

The District Conference will meet at Midway church, fifteen miles east of Woodville, on Friday, August 25, at ten o'clock. Delegates and preachers, be present, if possible. I hope the preachers will prepare their reports in writing.

J. L. FORSYTH, P. E.

BRANDON DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Forest circuit, at Homewood	June 10, 11
Morton circuit, at Grange House	17, 18
Hickory circuit, at Spring Hill	24, 25
Newton circuit, at Newton	July 1, 2
Fannin circuit, at Richland	8, 9
Trenton circuit, at Polkville	15, 16
Raleigh circuit, at Mount Zion	Aug. 5, 6
Lake circuit	12, 13
Union mission	15, 16
Philadelphia circuit	19, 20
Walnut Grove circuit	26, 27
Brandon station	Sept. 2, 3
Pelahatchie circuit	6, 7

WILL. H. LEITH, P. E.

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MANY HOURS QUICKER, than by any other route, it being the shortest, and not requiring excessive speed to reach the Centennial Grounds, where the new and handsome Hotels are erected, within ten minutes' walk of the MAIN CENTENNIAL BUILDING. The Pennsylvania Railroad cars stop directly in front of these magnificent and palatial Hotels—a great advantage to visitors who desire to visit the entire NATIONAL JUBILEE. *Three Daily Express Trains from Cincinnati*, making close connection, without a single wait or lay-over, with all trains from *New Orleans and the South*. By this route, it must be recollected that from New Orleans, *via* Louisville, the time between New Orleans and New York is only *Sixty-two Hours and Eleven Minutes*. But one change from New Orleans to New York or Philadelphia, and no change from Cincinnati.

Steel Rails and Stone Ballast the entire route with double and treble tracks, and the best system of rail road telegraphing in the country—which insures perfect safety. The scenery along the line of the route is historical—combining nature with art, and forming a perfect panorama of the country—blending, as it does, in full detail, mountain and valley, waterfalls and cascades, mountain rivers and tumbling streams; in fact, as the European tourists say: "It is the Alpine country of America." All the principal manufacturing towns and State capitals (Columbus, Harrisburg and Trenton) are along this great three-night-fare.

No Other Route Offers Equal Facilities. The traveler, by this route, can "rock-a-bye in the Mississippi valley," dine at the capital of Pennsylvania, and take supper at New York. This is wonderful, even in this advanced age of progress; but the PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE is equal to the occasion, as every traveler who knows the difference in routes will acknowledge.

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On and after October 31, 1875,

AT 5.30 P. M.,

Trains depart and arrive as follows, from Canal and Hope street Depot:

DEPART.	
Express	7.20 A. M.
Mail	5.30 P. M.
ARRIVE.	
Express	11.30 P. M.
Mail	12.30 A. M.
Accommodation (on Monday)	10.30 A. M.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING-CARS THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI.

Only one change of Sleeping-Cars to Eastern cities.

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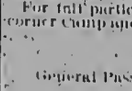

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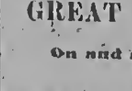

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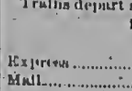

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Ocean Mail Steamers via Quebec and via Baltimore.

Passage, all classes, between principal points in Europe and America. Cabin and saloon accommodations unexcelled. Shortest sea route. Superior ships, experienced officers and disciplined crews. Safety the governing rule. Three weekly sailings each way. Emigrant and steerage passage the very best in all respects through to New Orleans, Alabama and Texas at lower rates than by any other line.

Through tickets to any point in Europe. All classes of excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Prepaid emigrant tickets from any place in the Old Country.

Sight drafts from $1 up on any city in Europe, Great Britain or Ireland.

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A. K. MILLER & CO.,
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N. B.—Tickets, drafts and coins sold at the very lowest rates. Saloon, second cabin and steerage passengers will find it advantageous to make arrangements at this office.

Regular Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans Packet.

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Charles Miller, Master—A. Elliott Miller, Clerk.

Will leave as follows, viz.:

SATURDAY, April 29, at 5 P. M.
May 20, at 5 P. M.
June 10, at 5 P. M.
July 1, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
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DRY GOODS.

Wallace, Cary & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

11 & 13 MAGAZINE ST.,

AND

79, 81, 83, 85, 87 and 89 Common St.,

NEW ORLEANS,

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods, Hosiery & Notions,

Now opening and being received by every steamer.

Liberal Terms to All.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

TO

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THE MOST POPULAR

DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN NEW ORLEANS.

Keep constantly on hand a select stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting of Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, Cotenet, Flannel, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Corsets, Ribbons, Cassimeres, Delaines, Merinoes, Blankets, etc.

A Specialty Made of Black Alpaca.

Our BELLA Kid Gloves are guaranteed, and money returned or another pair given in case they rip or tear while putting them on.

Orders from the country strictly attended to, and samples sent, if requested.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

CAREFUL OBSERVERS

IN THE MATTER OF

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS

Will find it to their interest to examine

THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

HOUSEWARE,

Of every description, kept by

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,

NO. 29 CAMP AND 116 COMMON ST.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

And they will establish these facts:

1 OUR STOCK IS THE BEST.
2 OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST.
3 OUR METHODS ARE THE FAIREST.

With more than thirty years' experience in the Crockery trade, we obtain a knowledge of the wants of this community second to no one, and can fill them better than any house in the Southwest.

Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$1 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.
6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.
10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.
18 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates,	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.
4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Pan.
1 85 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.
1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.
1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.
1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.
1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.
75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET, Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.
Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice), 180 pieces, $30.

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The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JUNE 15. 1876. NO. 24.

A CLOSE, HARD MAN.

hard, chase man was Solomon Ray;
thing of value he'd give away;
He hoarded and saved,
He pinched and shaved,
nd the more he had the more he craved.

he hard-earned dollar he tried to gain
ought him little bit care and pain;
For little he spent,
And all he lent
made it bring him twenty per cent.

ch was the life of Solomon Ray;
e years went by and his hair grew gray;
His cheeks grew chin,
And his soul within
rew hard as the dollar he worked to win.

l he died one day, as all men must,
r time is fleeting and men but dust;
The heirs were gay
That laid him away,
nd that was the end of Solomon Ray.

oys quarreled now who had little cared
r Solomon Ray while his life was spared.
His lands were sold,
And his hard earned gold
went to the lawyers, I am told.

men will cheat and pinch and save,
r carry their treasures beyond the grave.
All their gold some day
Will melt away,
e the selfish savings of Solomon Ray.
Christian at Work.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

HILADELPHIA, June 7.—The erican Medical Association adopte following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the first duty ties and municipalities, first in portance and first in the order of to make a sanitary survey of water supply, to preserve it st all unnecessary and avoida- ontamination.

Resolved, That no municipality ld introduce a water system out at the same time providing respanding and extensive sewer m."

RTLAND, ORE., June 7.—Oregon undoubtedly gone Democratic. Democrats claim twelve major- joint ballot. A new United s senator is involved.

TLADELPHIA, June 8.—The at- ance at the exhibition is daily sing, contrary to the very gen- anticipation that it would fall rom the figures of last week the departure of the Knights plar, and yesterday the total ad- ons were 45,518, of which nearly 0 were cash visitors.

e total receipts for the twenty- days which the exhibition has open; exclusive of to-day, were 252 which is an average of y $11 000 per day; and as the of finance has the running ex- es reduced to $8,000 per day this, nsidered a very satisfactory con- of affairs at this early stage of hibition.

RINGFIELD, MASS., June 8.— ien A. Stearns, president of erst College, died of paralysis of eart this evening.

FOREIGN.

TY OF MEXICO, May 30.—Events g the past two weeks have all in favor of the government, and ate unmistakably the approach- failure of the revolution. The gents have suffered reverses where, and their sympathizers apidly decreasing in numbers. n Alatorre gained a great vic- May 29, in Oaxaca, over the utionary forces. The latter lost y two thousand men killed and ded. Many were taken prison- Among the latter are Gens. Teran and Seamanco. They ost two pieces of artillery. The rument casualties were six red killed and wounded; among tter Gen. Corella.

federals gained another im- nt victory at Flaxcoo on the y-eighth. There are about five and federal troops at Orizaba in that neighborhood, within ay's travel on the railway.

Te Deum was sung in the ca- al here over the defeat of Diaz mantipas.

ins are now running regularly e Mexico and Vera Cruz rail- There has been no interrup- f the road for two weeks.

n. Corthia, who was a prisoner, roken his parole, escaped and a pronunciamiento. This inci- causes no excitement, but if he es the Rio Grande he will prob- ve some trouble to Gen. Vitt- Riva. Hallacia has also issued nunciamiento.

presidential problem is no a solution. Inglesias Mejio erido de Tejada are prominent dates of the government party, iaz and Gomez Palacio of the linary party.

VANA, June 6.—Mexican ad- ists that President Lerdo has the following decree:

he Mexican people are con- to elect the fourth and fifth trates of the Supreme Court. elections will be made by the electoral bodies who, accord- law, elect the President of the lic. The primary elections for ent of the republic will take on the last Sunday in June, he secondary elections on the Sunday in July, 1876.

LERDO DE TEJADA,
President of the Republic."

Mexican government has the mines at San Luis Potosi, Juato and Zacatecas to an Eng- mpany for $500 000 per annum. is prostrated and the govern- is unable to pay its employees. reported that Don Carlos and Carregary and a party of friends, this city, and take no pains to al their identity. They propose via Acapulco to San Francisco, ence to Philadelphia to visit hibition.

rotestant church in Mexico has burned by fanatics.

ris, June 6.—George Sand died at her chatean, at Nohant, surrounded by her friends.

BERNE, June 12.—Serious inundations have occurred in eastern Switzerland from the heavy rains melting the snow in the mountains. The railways are much damaged. A whole canton bridge and houses were carried away. Several persons were drowned at Brauenfield, capital of canton. Four inmates of a house were killed by falling walls.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—A number of magnificent steamships are idle; such a thing being unparalleled in the history of commerce. The Cunard company are about laying up the Scotia, Calabria and Cuba.

From the Work.

MOBILE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—*Report of Committee on the State of the Church.*—The Committee on the State of the Church report:

In the Mobile district we have 18 traveling and 27 local preachers; 3,300 members; 43 Sunday schools, in which there are 315 officers and teachers and 2,221 scholars. We have 35 church buildings, with 10,165 sittings, the value of which amounts to $49,650; other church property worth $22,700.

Our territory extends along the gulf coast from the line of the State of Mississippi, across Alabama into west Florida. We have reason to suppose that nearly the whole of this very large field is visited by the preachers; and the appliances of the church are kept in steady and vigorous operation. With 45 men authorized to preach the gospel, 18 of whom are pastors whose whole time is given to the work, and with very many laymen employed in holding prayer and class meetings, and conducting Sunday schools, we may truthfully assert that we are doing more than any other branch of the church of Christ in this portion of the Alabama Conference.

We fear that many whose names are enrolled on our church books are not in the enjoyment of the life and power of religion; but they are looked after, cared for, and urged to seek and practice godliness. We have reason to believe that the spiritual state of the church is steadily improving, and we are hoping and praying for times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

The committee recommend the following:

Resolved, That we will use honest and earnest endeavors to raise all our assessments the present year, and make our district equal if not superior, in this respect, to all other districts in the Alabama Conference, as we did last year.

Resolved, That we urge all our preachers and people to renew and increase their efforts to spread scriptural holiness over all these lands.

E. WADSWORTH,
Chairman.

CENTERVILLE CIRCUIT, NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE. *Mr. Editor:* The Centerville circuit is in the southeast corner of the Northwest Texas Conference, comprising the eastern half of Leon county. This is a timbered county, well watered, and contains almost every grade of soil, from the sterile pine hills to the rich bottom lands. It reminds me very much of old Madison county, Miss. Like most timbered countries, quite a variety of fruits are found. Most of them do well. Society is very good, and is more settled than in the more western counties. There is a fine school at this place. Despite the very backward spring, the crop prospect is very fine.

We have had a gracious revival influence at several points on the circuit. About twenty-five members have been received since Conference.

With confidence we are looking forward to our summer campaign against the united hosts of the world, the flesh and the devil, trusting that the Lord will get for himself a great victory. Brethren, let us all join our hearts in prayer to God, that this may be the most glorious year in the annals of Methodism. Whose fault shall it be if God does not bless, and that more abundantly? Hath not the Master said: "According to your faith be it unto you?"

J. E. AKIN.

CENTERVILLE, TEXAS, June 7, 1876.

MARIANA DISTRICT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE. *Mr. Editor:* I have nearly closed my second round on this district, and am glad to report favorably as to our condition in regard to all the interests of the church. The preachers on the district are all earnestly at work, and in some cases with glorious results. Our financial interests, though not in the condition they ought to be, are, nevertheless, in better condition than heretofore at this season of the year. The collections for missions have been taken, and at this time the assessment for domestic missions is nearly or quite all in hand, while that for foreign missions will all be raised by the first of July, so I hope.

At some of my meetings we have gracious seasons of refreshing, and manifestations of the presence of divine power. On the Holmes Valley circuit, at my last Quarterly Conference, there was undoubted evidence of the progress of a good work. Eighteen additions were made to the membership of the church, and the preacher and people displayed an enthusiasm which portends prosperous times. Yours truly,

HENRY D. MOORE.

MARIANA, FLA., June 1, 1876.

In the course of an article on the operations of the London Missionary Society the *English Independent* says some strong and graceful as well as true words in praise of foreign missions. "The missionary," it says, "wherever he has gone, has found the savage a miserable sinner, and the gospel of Christ the most effectual means of grappling both with his sin and his misery. A multitude of these poor savages have found great joy in Christ, and have been taught to look forward to a happy immortality. We do not believe that Englishmen are in general incapable of being animated to liberality and to exertion by such a prospect as this, even though they do not believe in the eternal torment of uncounted millions of savages who never heard of Christ. On the whole, we think there is more encouragement to persevere in missions now than there was at any former period. The light of Christianity falls like soft evening sunshine on the thousand isles of the Pacific. Madagascar shows its twelve hundred Christian congregations. In India, in China, native churches have struck root. Civilization without Christianity is to all weak and degraded races a blight and a curse; but the religion of Jesus of Nazareth carries the best civilization—that of the heart—with it as one of its secondary blessings."

The following card is published by Dr. Schaff:

"Statements having appeared in different papers to the effect that certain changes have been made by the American Bible Revision Committee, it is proper to state that all such reports are unauthorized and premature. The work of revision now going on by two co-operative companies in England and the United States is so far confidential and provisional, and it has not been decided yet whether any part of the revised version of the Scriptures will be published before the whole has undergone a final revision, which will occupy several more years.

PHILIP SCHAFF,
President of American Bible Revision Committee.

12 BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK, June 2, 1876."

The *Church Missionary Intelligencer* refers in glowing terms to the reception given by the native Christians at Tinnevelly to the Prince of Wales. The meeting took place at the railroad junction, Maniachi, near the great missionary station Palamcottah. Six thousand native Christians were gathered and one thousand school children. After the formal addresses, offerings of the finest laces, wrought in the girls' schools, were presented to the distinguished visitor. At the suggestion of the missionaries, a mango seedling was placed by the prince into the hands of representatives of the various schools, to be planted on their several compounds, in remembrance of this brief royal visit.

His holiness may be in straitened circumstances, but the cardinals get enough to live on. According to an Italian paper, each prince of the church has an income of $6,000 Cardinal Patrizi has, in addition, $8,000 as Cardinal Vicar of Rome, and an equal sum for his benefices. Cardinal Asnid draws $22 000 from his benefices. Cardinal de Pietro receives $12 000 as Bishop of Albano, and has an equal sum allowed him by Portugal. Cardinal Succoni has almost the same revenue. DeLuca receives $5 000; Bigarri $8 000, Bernardi $10 000, Franchi $12 000 and a larger stipend from Spain, while Chigi belongs to a very rich family.

President Roberts' successor as President of the Republic of Liberia is Rev. and Hon. James S. Payne. He is said to be a native of Richmond, Va., a full blooded African, educated at the Monrovia Academy, Liberia, under the supervision of President Roberts, and one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of the republic. He has been a minister of the Liberia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for about twenty years, but for several years past has been granted a supernumerary relation in order to permit him to serve in the civil offices of the Liberian government.

At the session of the Primitive Methodist Church of Canada, held last week in Toronto, a letter was received from the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada expressing a desire for organic union with the Primitive Methodists.

The honor of the last Centennial joke must be accorded to Dom Pedro. On learning the number of revolutions of the great Corliss engine per minute, he said: "That beats our South American republics."

Progress.

Much has been said and written on the subject of missions within the last half century. It is, indeed, in some respects, the question of the church of the nineteenth century. It is pleasant to mark the progress of the work, and to consider the triumphs of Christianity in heathen lands as well as in home fields.

As a branch of the great family of Protestant Christians, we look with anxiety to the movements of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Since 1806 we have made some advance, not only in our domestic and foreign work, but in contributions. Several things have conspired to increase the missionary spirit in the church. The board has worked industriously; the Bishops and the General Conference in its committees and by the adoption of plans and measures well matured; the press with energy; the publication of tracts and essays; the pulpit with its appeals; the Quarterly, District and Annual Conferences in their deliberations have all united to enlarge and strengthen the work of evangelizing the world.

To see what progress we have made, let us turn our attention to a few facts:

In 1866 we had a total of white members of 419,404. At the General Conference, April, 1866, two boards of missions were organized—one foreign and the other domestic. The Foreign Board was located at Baltimore. A portion of the time it was served as secretary by the Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., a part of the time by Dr. W. E. Munsey, and again, another portion; it was without any secretary; hence the work fell behind. In the four years there was collected for foreign missions, and debt, etc., $79 233 40.

The Domestic Board was located at Nashville; secretary, J. B. McFerrin. Collected in four years, $149,575 80.

In 1870 the boards were again united; J. B. McFerrin, secretary. We had then:

White members, 561 577; raised for missions, $88,675 61; per member, nearly 16 cents.

1871—White members, 660 909; raised for missions, $78,813; per member, a little over 13 cents.

1872—White members, 637 526; raised for missions, $91 139.95; per member, nearly 15 cents.

1873—White members, 659 677; raised for missions, $96 644 31; per member, nearly 15 cents.

1874—White members, 696 764; raised for missions, $101,933.46; per member, nearly 15 cents.

1875—The minutes for this year have not as yet been published. There has, however, no doubt, been an increase in the number of members. There was a handsome increase in the collections. The amount reached $120 862 51; which we think will exceed 15 cents per member.

From the foregoing it will be seen that our increase in the number of members from 1870 to 1874 was 135,187. The increase in the amount of collections by the Conferences was from $88,675 61 to $101,933.46—$13,257 85.

The reader, by a little figuring, will see how far the increase in the contributions have fallen short of the increase of members.

It will be borne in mind that these figures do not include individual contributions, bequests, legacies, etc., which did not come through Annual Conference treasurers, but what has been raised by the Annual Conferences in the regular collections. The entire amount from June, 1875 to June, 1876, including bequests, etc., will amount to about $140 000.

Let each preacher and member consider well this matter, and ask himself if he has done his duty.

While we have reason to thank God and take courage, we have no cause for boasting, but the rather we should feel humiliated for our want of greater progress.

It is to be earnestly hoped that we shall make greater progress in future. Let every man, woman and child be found at work in aid of the cause. Less than *two hundred thousand dollars*, between now and June 1, 1877, for foreign and domestic missions, will not meet the demands. A very small sum for more than *seven hundred thousand members!*

O for a baptism of the Spirit!—*Missionary Supplement.*

And now an English gate keeper's wife makes a Wesleyan minister pay toll on Sunday, although under the law he is exempt if he is on his way to preach. There follows a suit in the case, and a decision again in favor of the preacher. So two things have lately been established by English courts: First, a Wesleyan minister is entitled to be called "Rev.;" second, he is to be considered a minister by all toll-gate keepers and passed free on Sundays. The Wesleyans are to be congratulated on being judicially adjudged as somebody. *Christian Union.*

INTEREST DUE.—Brethren of the Mississippi Conference who contributed to the sustentation endowment fund of Vanderbilt University will please to send, by the first day of July, the semi-annual interest on their notes. Send $3 in currency at our risk. R. A. YOUNG,
Sec. Board of Trustees; V. U.

Little do rural boys imagine that while they are attending school, and striving to store their minds with useful information, bold, bad men in New York are raising the price of fire-crackers.

Decrease of Crime in England.

In a recent meeting of the Social Science Congress in England was read a long and somewhat prosy speech on the decrease of crime, which, however, presented some facts of interest and value, showing that crime, in proportion to population, is decreasing. In nineteen years, from 1855 to 1874, though 4,175,000 have been added to the population of England, the decrease in committals per year has been 2,298, and in convictions 2 074. This is a gratifying exhibit, and may offset the fears that the world is steadily growing more wicked. It must, however, be remembered that English population is fluctuating. Its more active and also more turbulent elements have steadily been emigrating to other countries offering wider fields of adventure, to say nothing of the forcible expulsion from English shores of many convicted criminals to the English penal colonies. These, of course, must be subtracted from the total of English criminal classes, and there is no doubt that their elimination from society makes succeeding generations less vicious and disposed to crime. It would be really a blessing to the world were one quarter, and possibly more, of its population incapable of perpetuating their kind. There wouldn't be nearly so many people in the world, but they would be of better quality. As it is, England's gain by the exportation of her criminals is the loss of far away Australia, whose peopling by criminals seems now of little consequence, but will some time become a fact of serious import.

Whether crime is increasing or decreasing in the United States is not easily determined. The heterogeneous and changing character of our population would in any event make us no fair test of the world's progress toward either virtue or vice. That we are not so bad as is generally supposed is very probable. The wider publicity given to crime, and even to grosser forms of vice makes American society seem much worse than it is, and of all that we are guilty a very large proportion is justly chargeable to turbulent and vicious elements from abroad which here find a home. The old times were not nearly so virtuous nor even free from gross crimes is generally supposed. There was less publicity, and social lapses or graver guilt was more quickly forgotten. There are very few neighborhoods wherein grave suspicions of arson, and sometimes even of murder, are not remembered—suspicions which in modern days would attain a wide publicity, and culminate in trial and punishment, but which were left to "die a natural death, and all that can now be heard on the subject is the common remark: "Nothing was ever done about it."

ELASTIC GLASS.—The process for the preparation of this remarkable substance, discovered by Bastie, and still in some measure secret, is said to be very simple, cheap, and unattended with danger. All vapors injurious to the health are avoided. The inventor estimates that the whole operation can be completed in a few hours, and that the expense will not reach forty to fifty per cent. of the value of ordinary kinds of glass. Repeated experiments indicate that its resistance to blows is fifty times that of ordinary glass, and that it is unaffected either by sudden cooling, as in cold water, or by heating it in a stove. A plate thrown upon the floor rebounded with a metallic ring, and when forcibly broken separated into very small crystals, instead of into larger and smaller pieces, thus showing a peculiar change in molecular constitution. Samples of it have been made in the form of looking glasses, large plates, lamp chimneys, cups and saucers, cooking utensils, tubes, watch-glasses, etc.

Mr. Moody has reached Chicago. Last Thursday evening he held the first service in his new church. Mr. Moody stated that the building and lot cost $89 207, and that $19 897.77 remained unprovided for. A collection was taken up and $12 356.73 realized. In appealing for contributions Mr. Moody said: "You will notice by the advertisement that this is not called the dedication service. It is only the opening. We will dedicate the building when it is paid for. We have just opened the building to show what has been done, and if our friends like to pay the debt we will dedicate it. We will hold a meeting to-night, Friday night and Sunday to-night; and if by Sunday night the debt is not paid we will lock the church up and keep it locked up until it is paid for." If this policy were generally adopted it would be productive of greater financial ease in Zion.—*Independent.*

A little while since it was said that Mr. Hepworth's church was to be sold under mortgage. Of course *somebody* would lose by such a sale. Now has financial salvation come to that church, provided a very prosperous Presbyterian can see his way clear to "afford" the needed relief. Judge Hilton, to whom Mr. Stewart gave a million dollars, and who has succeeded to the immense business of the merchant prince, is a member of that church. And, by the way, the Presbyterians are in luck just now, for Mr. Libbey, the partner of Mr. Hilton, is a member of Dr. John Hall's church. We hope we may not have occasion to see in these gentlemen an illustration of the fact that great fortunes make men small.—*Watchman.*

Books and Periodicals.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT. By George Bancroft. In six volumes. Volume I. Thoroughly revised edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1876.

This volume embraces the most exciting period in the history of the Revolution, extending from July, 1766, to June, 1775, closing with "the result of Bunker Hill battle." We have given favorable estimate of the preceding volumes. In this we find that the great American historian fully sustains his distinguished reputation. The issue of the present edition by Little, Brown & Co. offers the opportunity of securing this valuable work in its most complete form at a low price. We are indebted to the publishers for a copy. For sale by R. J. Harp, Southern Methodist Depository, 110 and 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

ACHSAH—A NEW ENGLAND LIFE STUDY. By Rev. Peter Pennot. Boston: Lee & Shepard, publishers, 1876.

An entertaining story, graphic delineations of character, plot made up with some skill, and rather an extreme characterization of the typical New England deacon of forty years ago. Yankee provincialisms are humorously woven into the narrative, and we suppose the picture of certain aspects of New England society are given with much truth and accuracy. Except a little undue leaning to what is called "liberal Christianity," the moral and religious tone is not objectionable. For sale by R. J. Harp, Southern Methodist Depository, 110 and 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

CRIME AND THE FAMILY. By Simeon Nash. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1876.

The author traces crime to the family—to the lack of proper government, training of children in the family. He dwells largely upon teaching, and points out the right and the wrong way. From our hasty examination we should judge the work to be wise, thoughtful and instructive, and one that parents and educators will find useful and helpful. Price by mail, postage paid, $1.25.

CENTENNIAL TRAVELERS.—Parties before starting on their summer tour should supply themselves with the "Travelers' Official Guide," which is considered by railroads to be the most reliable. The price of the large Guide is 50 cents, and the pocket edition 25 cents. The latter contains a handsome lithographic map of Philadelphia, showing the exhibition grounds and buildings.

—The illustrations in the Aldine for June are: Summer Evening at Florence, The Young Fishers, Left in Charge, La Soupe, Flora, La Fornarina, The Hermaphrodite, Venus DeMedici, Dancing Faun, The Knife Sharpener, The Dance of the Infants, The Blacksmith's Shop.

—Record of the Year for July has a fine steel portrait of A. T. Stewart. The table of contents embraces the current events of the day, and samples of the freshest literature.

CHANGE OF TIME IN SOUTHWEST MISSOURI AND INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCES.—The session of the Southwest Missouri Conference, to be held at Miami, Mo., will be held two weeks earlier than the time heretofore published. It will begin October 4, instead of October 18. This change is made for the following reasons:

1. A Baptist convention—previously appointed—would interfere seriously with the accommodation of the Conference at Miami; therefore the citizens desire a change.

2. There is an unusually large and concurrent request from pastors and District Conferences for the session to be brought on earlier than the time first published.

The Indian Mission Conference will begin at Vinita, Indian Territory, October 12, instead of October 25.

TIME OF THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.—At the request of several members of the Illinois Conference, the time of holding its session is changed from the fourth of October to the twentieth of September.

R. PAINE.

ACKERMEN, MISS., May 29, 1876.

A writer in the *Central Methodist* declares that the Itinerancy is a failure in the cities. He advocates appointments for one year, to be continued as long as agreeable to all concerned. This plan is supposed to unite all the advantages of the Itinerancy and of fixed settlements, without the drawbacks of either.

"Thine is the kingdom," we say in our daily prayer. Alas! that even in our own hearts the reign of Christ is so far from being supreme. How frequent the rebellion, how cold the loyalty, how weak the love. Thine shall be the kingdom, O Lord, in my heart, and in all the earth. Even so, come, Lord Jesus, come quickly.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876.

THE ANGEL OF PATIENCE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

To weary hearts, to mourning homes,
God's meekest angel gently comes
No power has he to banish pain,
Or give us back our lost again;
And yet, in tenderest love, our dear
And heavenly Father sends him here.

There's quiet in that angel's glance,
There's rest in his still countenance!
He mocks no grief with idle cheer,
Nor wounds with words the mourner's ear
But tells and shows he may not cure
He kindly trains us to endure.

Angel of Patience! sent to calm,
O'er life's rough ways with soothing palm
To lay the storms of hope and fear,
And reconcile life's smile and tear
The throbs of wounded pride to still
And make us own our Father's will!

O thou who mournest on thy way,
With longings for the close of day;
He walks with thee, that angel kind,
And gently whispers: "Be resigned
Bear up, bear on: the end shall tell
The dear Lord ordereth all things well!"

Bishops of the M. E. Church South.

THEIR DUTIES.

That there are many and important duties required by the church of its Bishops, none who are acquainted with our polity can deny. That the performance of these duties involves *much* labor and *great* personal sacrifice is also true; and that these servants of God and the church have been equal to the task is patent to every observant man in or out of our branch of the church. Indeed no man is qualified for the office of Bishop who does not feel in his heart that he is entirely the Lord's, and who has not determined *faithfully* to discharge *all* the duties and make *all* the sacrifices required of him by the church.

As men are raised to higher offices in our church there is always a corresponding increase of responsibility. On our Bishops, therefore, are imposed greater responsibilities than on any other officers in our connection—theirs being the highest office.

It is made their duty to preside at the General, Annual and District Conferences; and in case any one of them should refuse to do so he would be subject to charges and expulsion from office by the General Conference. I am aware that there are those who imagine that a Methodist Bishop is not amenable to any body of men; but that is, doubtless, in most instances at least, owing to a lack of information on this subject. Being the creature of the General Conference, he is held by that body to a rigid account of his stewardship.

In answer to the question, "To whom is a Bishop amenable for his conduct?" the Discipline says, on page 125: "To the General Conference, who have power to expel him for improper conduct if they see it necessary." This shows, beyond contradiction, his amenability to the body from whom he derives his office.

As president of a Conference it is also made his duty to decide all questions of law under certain prescribed conditions (Discipline, page 68.) This, I believe, is the duty of the presiding officers of all deliberative bodies. There is this difference, however, between a Bishop and any other presiding officer, viz.: The Bishop, when presiding either in an Annual or District Conference, has not the right of the casting vote in case of a tie vote. They have, and have therefore the advantage of him in that particular.

It is made his duty also to fix the appointments of the preachers in the Annual Conferences under certain restrictions expressed in the Discipline, pages 66, 67 and 68; and also to choose the presiding elders and fix their stations, under certain restrictions specifically set forth on page 68. It is thought by some that this gives him almost unlimited power over the preachers, and that he can compel them to go to any field of labor to which he may assign them. This, however, is a mistaken view of the case, as I think I can demonstrate. On page 127 of the Discipline, in answer to the question, "To whom is a traveling preacher amenable for his conduct?" we have the following: "To the Annual Conference, which shall have power to try, acquit or expel him." Please bear in mind that he is not amenable to the Bishop, but to the Annual Conference.

On page 133 of the Discipline is the following question and answer: "Ques. 6.—What shall be done in the case of a preacher who refuses to attend to the work assigned him? Ans.—No deacon or elder who ceases to travel without the consent of the Annual Conference, certified under the hand of the president of the Conference, except in case of sickness, debility, or other unavoidable circumstances, shall on any account exercise the peculiar functions of his office, or even be allowed to preach among us; *but the final determination in all such cases is with the Annual Conference.*" He is also granted the right of appeal to the General Conference if he is convicted by the Annual Conference of which he is a member.

Now suppose the Bishop, through prejudice or ill will, appoint a preacher to a place where it would be improper for him to go, does any sane man believe that the Annual Conference would censure or expel him for not going? I certainly think not. The reason, too, is quite obvious: for every member of the Conference knows that he would be just as liable to be thus treated as any of his brethren. Allowing, therefore, that he cared nothing for the welfare of his brethren, nor for the good of the cause, self-interest alone would suggest that he vote for the acquittal of his brother; if in his judgment he was justifiable in not going to the work assigned him. And, besides, I have known more than one case of a preacher failing to go to his work, and have never known a case of expulsion therefor when the preacher had a *reasonable* excuse—the Conference being judge—for his failure.

As the Bishops are held responsible for the superintendency of the work, they should certainly be allowed the privilege of selecting those who are to represent them in their absence—the presiding elders. No general ought to be held responsible for the success of his armies who has not the privilege of selecting his staff officers. These staff officers—the presiding elders—the Bishop selects, and by and with his consent they select the preachers on the various charges in their respective districts. With this arrangement both preachers and laity seem to be perfectly satisfied, with only an occasional exception. As before stated, however, presiding elders and preachers in charge are amenable only to their Annual Conferences—not to the Bishop—and in every case have the right of appeal.

It is his duty also "to change, receive and suspend preachers in the intervals of the Annual Conferences, as necessity may require, *and as the Discipline directs.*" Now, by reference to the Discipline, page 127, it will be seen what are its directions in such cases. I believe it is generally admitted that what is not done legally is not done at all. No man, therefore, can be suspended by the Bishop unless he is declared guilty of "*some crime expressly forbidden in God's word,*" by at least three of his peers; and, if suspended by them without sufficient cause, the punishment can only continue till the session of his next ensuing Annual Conference, at which he is entitled to a trial according to the Discipline, page 129; and that, too, with the further right of appeal to the General Conference.

The duty of ordaining is also imposed on the Bishops—i. e., they are the agents by whom the church ordains. The power of ordination is vested in the church through her representatives—the Annual Conferences and Bishops. No Bishop, however, is allowed to ordain any man until presented with satisfactory evidence of his having been elected to orders by an Annual Conference; nor has he the right to refuse to ordain any man thus elected. By these checks and balances thrown around him it will be readily seen that he cannot mold the ministry to his own liking by ordaining only those whom he wishes to ordain, and refusing ordination to all others.

With equal propriety might this charge be preferred against the presidents and elders in the Methodist Protestant, and the presbyteries of the Baptist Churches, whose duty it is made by their churches to ordain their ministers; or against the Governor of Louisiana for commissioning men to act in such capacities as those to whom their constituents elect them.

With other denominations and with us it is the church that ordains, through her officers selected to conduct the ceremonies of ordination. If, therefore, improper men are ordained, or suitable men are refused ordination, the blame rests elsewhere than on the Bishops. If the party desiring promotion to this sacred office be a local preacher, he must be recommended by the Quarterly and elected by the Annual Conference; and if a traveling preacher, he must be elected by the Annual Conference before ordination can possibly take place. Responsibility, therefore, must and does rest upon one or both of these bodies; and not on the Bishops. If the Bishop should refuse to ordain a man thus elected, or should ordain any one who had not been elected, he would be liable to expulsion from office by the General Conference, without even the right of appeal, and the ordination of the man who had not been elected would be *null and void.*

The Bishop is also required to "hear and decide appeals of the Quarterly Conferences *on questions of law* when he shall be presiding in any Annual Conference."

Now, mark you! his decisions are *only* on questions of law—he has no power to decide on the merits of any case. And his decisions on questions of law are not final, but may be appealed from to the College of Bishops, and may be entirely reversed by them. His decisions, too, are only binding on that particular case, and no longer than their reversal by the College of Bishops.

If I am properly informed, this principle prevails in the courts of justice in our own country, and probably also in those of all the civilized nations of earth. It will be borne in mind that the decisions of the College of Bishops are the decisions of the church, and are final.

The formation of districts, and the union or division of circuits, are duties that devolve upon him. These duties can only be intelligently discharged by consultation with those who are or have been on the works.

He is also required "to travel during the year, as far as practicable, through the presiding elders' districts which may be included in his episcopal district, in order to preach, and to oversee the spiritual and temporal affairs of the church." No officer in the government of the United States has more required of him. Travel through the presiding elders' districts in three or four different States, some of which lie on the Atlantic and some on the Pacific! Why almost any man in Christendom, except a Methodist Bishop, actuated by the Spirit of his heavenly Master, would refuse to do all this. But that is not half. They are required by law, and by the people among whom they travel, to preach. Yes, preach, whether they feel like it or not—preach everywhere and to everybody! They do preach, too. Indeed most of them are designated as "the preaching Bishops." And then, too, they are required "to oversee the spiritual and temporal affairs of the church," and that, too, according to the specific laws enacted by the General Conference and published in the Discipline.

One would think that the church, after imposing so many duties and responsibilities on these men of God, would leave them to the exercise of their own discretion in the performance of many of these duties; but not so. The General Conference, at each of its quadrennial sessions, appoints a committee on episcopacy, whose duty it is diligently to inquire into the manner in which the Bishops have discharged their duties, and report the result of their investigation to said Conference; and if any man or woman knows aught against either of them, officially or morally, it is his or her privilege to report the same, and to have the matter investigated according to the laws of the church, set forth in the Discipline, on page 125.

From the foregoing it will be clearly seen that no member of our connection, either lay or clerical, is more closely guarded by specific law than are the Bishops; and that if they were bad men, and disposed to exercise undue authority, their powers are so circumscribed by law, and the means of bringing them to account so easy and accessible, that they would be deterred therefrom.

THOMAS J. UPTON.

HOMER, La., May 26, 1876.

Thanks to Uncle John.

MY DEAR UNCLE: I have read with much interest and profit your kind letters, warning me so faithfully against those temptations to which I am exposed as a young itinerant. As we young preachers have not the advantages once enjoyed by our class of traveling in association with senior preachers, whose wise counsels and godly lives might save us from many faults and errors of judgment into which we are liable to fall, your thoughtful and prudent epistles are not only greatly needed by us, but are excellent substitutes for such association. For myself, and the hundreds of young members of our Conferences who have read your letters, I thank you most gratefully, and trust you will find abundant remuneration for your labors in the increased zeal and devotion exhibited by us as young itinerants. God bless you, my dear Uncle John, for your faithfulness!

I must thank you, with emphasis, for your last communication on the sin of complaining at our appointments. I am especially delighted to discover that good and true men like yourself denounce such conduct in members of our Conferences. You have prepared me to listen more with contempt than pity to the doleful stories with which I have often been entertained in the few years of my itinerant life. I felt that my vows, taken at my reception into the Conference, were binding on me; but I grew restless, and, to tell the truth, a little discontented, when I heard some facts (or parts of facts) held so tenaciously in the memory of these grumblers. I thought, sure enough, they were the victims of an intended conspiracy; now I know those men were only grumblers, and am thankful to you for exposing them, and revealing to me their true character. I will know hereafter how much importance to attach to their wonderful revelations. I do not believe such men talk so freely among those to whom their characters are known; and, in order that you may see how our devotion to our loved Itinerancy is sometimes tested, I will here give you some of the information retailed by these characters from time to time in my hearing. At the last session of the Conference of which I am a member there seemed to be an unusual amount of grumbling among this disaffected class of our preachers. They heard, or pretended that they heard, some very strange "facts." One of them said, in my hearing, that he had just dined with a prominent member of the Conference, who expressed himself as wondering at the folly of a body of men committing their destiny into the hands of a single man; that the outside world looked on at such deportment with perfect amazement, and, as for himself, he claimed that after long years of service he had a "*right*" to demand consultation with himself about his appointment. I was greatly distressed at this disclosure, but your letter has satisfied me that my informant was only a "grumbler," and was only trying to make me believe that there were some members of the Conference (the clique) who were always consulted about their destiny for another year.

Another one of these characters took me aside, and, with a manner calculated to awaken my admiration for the superior skill that had enabled him to penetrate the secrets of the "cabinet," so-called, informed me that a member of the Conference had been appointed to a most undesirable work; that from presiding elders he had been assured of the fact, and that he had gone to the Bishop and threatened location unless a change was immediately made, and that the change was accordingly made. My informant went on to state that a second man was selected for that work with the same result. Now I knew that the Bishop's counselors were not allowed to reveal anything about the appointments—that they were solemnly pledged not to do so; and I believed that any of our Bishops, if such a case had turned up, would have said to the complaining brother: "If you will not go where we think best, then locate." But while I knew all this, I was greatly moved at these statements, and thought my informant was half right when he concluded his revelation by saying that if this thing continued congregationalism would result. Since I have read your letter, however, my dear uncle, I am assured that I had only met a "grumbler," discontented himself, and distrustful of those with whom was vested the appointing power. It is a great relief to me to know that conscientious and devoted men, like you are, know these men to be few and uninfluential. Now I will entertain no fears as to the "partialities of Bishops" or the "prejudices of presiding elders."

Again I thank you for your considerate letters, and beg you to continue the use of an instrument you wield so effectually as the pen.

Your nephew, HAL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HARD KNOCKS.—A great deal of useless sympathy is in this day expended upon those who start out in life without social or monetary help. Those are most to be congratulated who have at the beginning a rough tussle with circumstances. John Ruskin sets it down as one of his calamities that in early life he had "nothing to endure." A petted and dandled childhood makes a weak and insipid man. You say that Ruskin just quoted disproves the theory. No. He is showing in a dejected, splenetic and irritable old age the need of the early endgeling of adversity. He seems fretting himself to death. A little experience of the hardships of life would have helped to make him gratefully happy now. No brawn of character without compulsory exertion. The men who sit strong in their social, financial and political elevations are those who did their own climbing. Misfortune is a rough nurse, but she raises giants. Let our young people, instead of succumbing to the influences that would keep them back and down, take them as the parallel bars, and dumbbells, and weights of a gymnasium, by which they are to get muscle for the strife. Consent not to beg your way to fortune, but achieve it. God is always on the side of the man who does his best. God helps the man who tries to overcome difficulties.—*Christian at Work.*

REV'S DOINGS.—Dr. DeMarmon, in the New York *Medical Journal*, says: "For the last ten years the use of spirits has: 1. Imposed upon the nation a direct expense of $600,000,000. 2. Has caused an indirect expense of $700,000,000. 3. Has destroyed 300,000 lives. 4. Has sent 100,000 children to the poor-house. 5. Has committed at least 150,000 people to prisons and work-houses. 6. Has determined at least 1,000 suicides. 7. Has caused the loss, by fire or violence, of at least $11,000,000 worth of property. 8. Has made 200,000 widows and 1,000,000 orphans.

The British and Foreign Bible Society issued 2,682,185 copies of Bibles, Testaments and portions of Scripture last year.

OBITUARIES.

MARLIN TOWNS COLLIER died on the twentieth of March, 1876, in Tallahatchee county, Miss., aged sixty-eight years, less one day. He was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., March 21, 1808; born again, in Monroe county, in his twentieth year. He married Miss A. E. Myrick, of the same county, in his twenty-first year. In 1835 he married Miss E. M. Wright, of Georgia, with whom he lived fourteen years. In 1850 he married Miss A. E. F. Hardy, of Choctaw county, Miss., formerly of Columbus, Ga., with whom he lived until his death in 1876. There were born to him seventeen children—two of the first marriage, seven of the second and eight of the third marriage. Nine of these children are now living.

From the time that Mr. Collier received Christ as his Savior his faith never wavered. In social life he made those around him happy. His wife and children revered and loved him. His neighbors sought and received his counsel, assistance and sympathies. His hospitality was almost without limit, and his house a place of constant resort. As a citizen he filled the measure of the useful and the good, if not the wise. He never sought office, would not canvass for it, but was elected and represented his county in the State Legislature well and wisely, and while acting as levee commissioner saved the State from exorbitant charges. His public spirit led him to undertake the construction of bridges and the improvement of roads to his own hurt. His religious life was marked by faithfulness and efficiency. He was constant in his attendance on all the means of grace and useful-ness. His family religion consisted in reading the word of God, studying and teaching it, prayer and praise. His example was pure; hence nearly every member of his family of suitable age has been brought to Christ.

He never failed to attend the house of God when in his power. He held official station in the church for about forty years; and as a steward was just, impartial and liberal. His feelings of preference gave place always to justice. From the use of ardent spirits and tobacco he totally abstained. Living in the midst of those who habitually used ardent spirits as a beverage, he would touch not, taste not, handle not that which would intoxicate. He strove for the mastery, and was temperate in all things. A man of a high order of talent, he succeeded in everything he undertook—mechanism, planting, legislating, in social life, and in finding the way of religion. Improving the talents that God had given him, his character came near being of the highest mold. We have no need to apologize for his failings or to excuse his shortcomings—we do not know them. His servants were warmly attached to him, and most of them remained about him to the last. For several of his last years he was paralyzed to a large extent; still he exerted himself to close up his business and get ready to die. A few days before his death he asked his wife the day of the month, and then said: "The twenty-first is my birthday; but I do not expect to live to see it. Indeed it would be better for me to die—better for me, better for you all. My work is done; and if it was the will of the Lord that I should die quickly I should prefer it." On the morning of the twentieth of March he awoke early, without pain or anxiety, and while his wife went out of the room, attending to the affairs of the family, he was taken with apoplexy and died in a few minutes, members of the family reaching him only a few moments before he ceased to breathe. God gave him his desire—he died quickly, to awake to an endless life. He leaves an unblemished name as an inheritance to his children better than riches. His loss will be severely felt by his family and neighbors, but his name will be embalmed in the memory of many. His works will follow him while he is numbered with the blessed dead.

SISTER MARY E. WADE died very suddenly at her home in Richland, Holmes county, Miss., about one P. M., April 19, 1876, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. She was born in Fairfield district, S. C., November 11, 1809. Her parents, Thomas S. and Elizabeth Herbert, emigrated to Butler county, Ala., when she was quite young. There she was raised and educated. In her nineteenth year she was married to James W. Wade, with whom she lived most happily until he was taken from her by death, in 1859. They were blessed with three affectionate children—two daughters and one son—whose greatest happiness consisted in contributing to that of their parents. The daughters still survive, but their noble son was called away when in the prime of early manhood.

She was converted and united herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church South many years ago; and I think all who knew her can testify that by word or deed she never brought reproach upon the cause, which, with all the earnestness of her nature, she had espoused. She often lamented that she did not enjoy as bright an evidence of her acceptance as she desired. She longed for a rejoicing sense of God's love; but this she did not experience. Her spiritual vision was here somewhat obscured.

She was a regular attendant at church when her health and other circumstances would permit. For several years her hearing had been deficient. She frequently remarked that she heard very little that the minister uttered, and consequently did not fully enjoy the sermon; but she thought it her duty to go, and by her example try to induce others who *could* hear, and perhaps be benefited, to attend. It always pained her to see God's house and his ministry neglected. She was faithful in her private devotions, and loved her Bible.

She was a devoted wife and mother, a faithful and true friend, and was possessed with the most patient, self-sacrificing disposition I ever knew. She considered it a sacred privilege to minister to the sick and afflicted, and was one of the few who followed the injunction: "Let not your left hand know what your right hand doeth."

Her health had been failing for several weeks, but on the day of her death she appeared as well as usual. She was at the dinner table with some of the members of her family, when in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, her change came, and before any one knew that her departure was nigh her spirit was with her God.

Her life leaves no doubt in our minds that she was prepared to appear in his presence, and that she heard his welcome plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

It is a sad thought that in this world we will never more see her loved face, again hear her kind, gentle voice. But this be our consolation: that dear friend now beaming with angelic brightness; loved voice, now attuned to angel song, singing the praises of God with all the redeemed of Christ. Here she suffered sickness and sorrow, pain and death; there is where they "are felt and feared no more."

A.

AT THE second Quarterly Conference of Brownsville circuit, Jackson district, Mississippi Annual Conference, held at Brownsville, April 9, 1876, on motion of F. M. Williams, preacher in charge, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Whereas, The great Head of the church has seen fit, in the dispensation of his providence, on March 29, 1876, to remove from our midst our much-esteemed and beloved brother, WILLIAM RATLIF, who was a member of this Quarterly Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That we bow with becoming submission to the loss of our deceased brother, feeling sure of his exaltation to the joys of eternal life; and that we implore the great Head of the church, in his own good time and way, to indemnify the church, the community and the bereaved family for the loss we have severally sustained in the death of our much-lamented Brother Ratlif.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous testimony of the Quarterly Conference, here expressed, that Bro. William Ratlif was a zealous member, and an efficient and faithful steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and that his example is worthy of imitation; he was prompt and faithful in the relations of society, and a great benefactor of the poor.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication, and also that a copy be sent to the bereaved family as evidence and expression of our sympathy in their behalf.

J. B. ROBERTS,
F. M. WILLIAMS.

REV. F. C. JOHNSTON died at his residence in Monroe county, Ala., in January last, in his fifty-fifth year. He was born in Greensboro, Ga., December 3, 1821. He came to Alabama in 1845, and was married to Miss Ann Burnett in 1847, after which he lived a few years in Mississippi. Having then dying, he returned to Alabama, and was married to Miss Martha P. Wyatt, in 1857. He professed religion in 1846, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was licensed to preach in 1849, and served the church faithfully, acceptably and profitably until his death—serving one year of the time as a supply on Sparta circuit. Bro. Johnston was a working preacher, and rendered assistance to the pastor, particularly in the Sabbath schools and in protracted meetings. We are greatly afflicted at the loss of so good and useful a man. His employment during most of his life was teaching schools. He was an Odd Fellow, worthy and accepted by his brethren. He was a member of Mount Grange, in Monroe county, from its organization in 1874, and served to the satisfaction of his brethren in the office of lecturer. He leaves a wife and nine children to mourn their irreparable loss. Bro. Johnston died suddenly of heart disease. No death-bed testimony was left, but we have that which is, if possible, more satisfactory—that of a holy, spotless life. His labors on earth are ended, and he has entered that rest that remains for the people of God.

J. M. SCOTT.

MRS. MARTHA A. FAIN was born in Athens, Ga., in 1811, where she was raised and educated by her father, Mr. Sherman. At the age of fifteen she was converted, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In the year 1830 she was happily married to T. J. Fain, who is at this time a worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Soon after their union they moved to Ozark, Dale county, Ala., where she commenced her profession of Christianity by a consistent life. Sister Fain was a zealous and faithful member of the church, a good neighbor, a kind mother and a dutiful wife. She left one lovely son—little Bobby—who could but small as he is, feels that he has lost his best friend on earth. Her remains rest by the side of her three infant children, who preceded her to that rest that remaineth for the people of God. She was in bad health for some time, and on the fourteenth of March, 1876, she was taken very ill. All was done for her that her skillful physicians could do, but in a few hours she fell asleep in Jesus, where she will forever rest from care and pain. She leaves a husband, a small son, a large circle of friends to mourn her loss, but, thank God, we do not mourn as those who have no hope.

HER PASTOR.

MRS. SALINA REBECCA ALLEN was born in Augusta, Ga., May 16, 1803, was converted to God and joined the Methodist Church in 1821, and died January 1, 1876. For many years previous to her death she was a member of the church in this town, and gave us an example of consistency of Christian character. Her pastor could always depend on her presence and participation in the services of the church, her unchanging sympathy and many prayers.

A few years ago the writer buried her husband, a veteran of 1812, but, best of all, a faithful soldier of Christ. On Sunday, the ninth of January, he performed the last solemn rites for his companion. She sleeps by her bodies lie in the grave until the resurrection of the just.

Thus we make a brief record of one who, though she was of the humbler walks of life, was rich in faith; and though her piety was unpretending, yet in life and death it gloritied God. Her last feeble utterance gave expression to the experience of a truly religious life, and her hope beyond the grave.

THOMAS PAGE.

AMITE CITY, La.

The district returns of the Episcopal Wesleyans, so far as they have been footed up, show a net increase of eleven thousand members. The figures now reported are larger than in any previous year.

he Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876.

SIDNEY LANIER'S CANTATA.

AT THE OPENING OF THE CENTENNIAL.

I.

rom this hundred-terraced height
ight more large with nobler light
ances down you towering years:
Happier sadlies and lordlier tears
shine and fall, shine and fall,
While old voices rise and call,
Happier where the to and fro
Weltering of Joy Long Ago
Waves about the waveless base
Far below thy restless place.

II.

ower, Mayflower, slowly hither flying,
ding Westward o'er yon lurking sea,
s wildly, Farewell, dear England, sighing,
without. But dear in vain, replying,
pp'd waves about thee shouted, crying:
No! It shall not be!

III.

amestown, out of thee—
lymouth, thee—thee, Albany—
Winter cries: Ye freeze—away!
Fever cries: Ye burn—away!
Hunger cries: Ye starve—away!
Vengeance cries: Your graves shall stay!

IV.

eo old Shapes and Masks of Things,
aped like Faiths or clothed like Kings—
ost of Gods once fleshed and fair
ew foul Bads in alien air—
ar, and this most ooisy lards,
gued with lithe and poisoned swords—
rror, Terror, Rage and Crime,
ll in windy night of time,
rled to me from land to sea:
No! Thou shalt not be!

V.

Hark!
guenots whispering you to the dark,
rtians answering you to the dark!
d like an arrow shot true to its mark
rts through the tyrannous heart of Denial.
dience and labor and solemn-soofed Trust,
Foiled, still beginning,
Sailed but not sinking,
rough the stertorous death of the night,
hen wild brother-wars new dark the Light,
ng forgive, and kiss o'er, and replight.

VI.

ow Praise to God's oft-granted grace,
ow Praise to Man's undaunted face—
Despite the land, despite the sea,
way; I am; and I shall be—
w long, Good Angel, O how long?
g me from Heaven a man's new song.

VII.

long as thine Art shall love true love;
long as thy Science truth shall know,
long as thine Eagle-barons no Dove,
ook as thy Law thy Law shall grow,
ong as thy God is God above,
ny brother every man below,
long, dear land, good thy love,
thy name shall shine, thy throne shall glow.

VIII.

o, from this height of thine ory Ward and
large signals all now's hearts' Mands Heart
Id;
heaven, unroll thy chords as friendly flags
furled,
ave the world's best lovers welcome to the
rld.

lhers' and Mothers' Duties.

never talk about children," says Moody) and heaven but what tory of two fathers comes right e to me. One lived on the tern country, on the banks of Mississippi river. The world him rich, but how poor he is, or poor he was! Thank God! he h now. One day his oldest son brought home to him unconus; a terrible accident had happ'd, and the family physician was iedly called in. As he came in father said: "Doctor, do you my son will recover?" "No," the doctor, "he is dying and not recover." "Well," says the r, "only bring him to, can't you, we may tell him?" "I don't want to die without knowing that he ying." The doctor said he would but that the boy was fast dying. r awhile the boy did become conus for a moment, and the father d: "My boy, the doctor tells me are dying and cannot live. I d not let you die without letting know it." The young man look- to his father and said: "Fa- , do you tell me I am going to die t away?" "Yes, my boy," said agonized father, "you will be e in a little while." "Oh, father, 't you pray for my lost soul?" the speechless father: "I can't pray, my son." The boy grew nscious, and after a little while gone; and the father said, when rned that boy, that if he could e called him back by prayer he ld have given all he was worth. nd been with that boy all those s, and had never prayed once for Am I talking to a prayerless r and mother to-day? Gather children around you, and show n the way to the kingdom of God. them to go where Christ reigns iumph, that they may be with

e other father was a contrast. I t know but he may be in this ence this afternoon. His son had dangerously ill, and when he home one day he found his greatly troubled. She told him e had been a great change since ning, and she thought their boy ying. "I wish," said she, "that would go in and tell him of his ition, for I cannot bear to, and ght to know it if he is dying." father went in, went up to his bedside, placed his hand on the pale forehead, and saw the cold sweat of night was gathering, he saw in a little while the boy d be gone, and he said: "My do you know you are dying?" the young man said: "No. Am ing?" "Yes, my son." "Will to-day?" "Yes, my boy; you at live until night." And the ooked surprised, and yet seemo be glad, and said: "Well, fa- I will be with Jesus to night, t I?" "Yes, my boy, you will to-night with the Savior;" and ather turned away to conceal his , and the boy saw the tears, and "Father, don't you weep for when I go to heaven I will go ght to Jesus, and tell him that since I can remember you have to lead me to him." d has given me two little chil- , and if I know my heart to-day uld rather have such testimony his go home to my Father ugh my children than to have world rolled at my feet. I would r have them come to my grave drop a tear over it, and say, hen my father lived he was more ous for my eternal salvation he was for my temporal good," I would to have all the power world can bestow. A few weeks when my boy was sick, and I 't know but that it would result y, I took my place by the side of his bed, and placed my hand on his forehead, and said: "Willie, suppose you should be really sick (I didn't want him to think he was likely to die,) and you should be taken away, do you think you would be afraid of death?" and a tear trickled down his cheek as he said: "No, papa; last summer I was awful afraid of death, but Jesus has taken it all away now. If I die I should go to him, and he would give me everything I wanted." Ah! how sweet it was to think the little fellow was not afraid of death. It seems to me we ought to teach our children so that they will hail with joy the time they can go to meet Jesus, their blessed Savior. Oh, may the Spirit of the Lord God come upon this assembly to-day, and may we know that our names are written in the kingdom of heaven, and then see that the children whom God has given us are written in the Book of Life.

Curiosities of Superstition.

Louis Napoleon in his will emphasizes the solemn declaration: "With regard to my son, let him keep as a talisman the seal I used to wear attached to my watch." This piece of fetichism would appear to have formed yet another link between the imperial exile that has passed from our midst and those Latin races whose cause he affected to represent, whose superstitious he certainly shared. Indeed the ancient Romans, degraded a priest because his miter fell, and unmade a dictator because a rat squeaked. Cæsar crossed the Rubicon because on the opposite bank he saw a man with a fine figure. His nephew felt confident of winning the battle of Actium, because he met a peasant of the name of Nicolaus mounted on an ass. Wolsey was warned of his doom by a crosier-head; Sejanus, by a flight of crows. Dr. Johnson objected to going under a ladder. Montaigne avoided giving his left foot priority in putting on his stockings. Alexander was believed to have untied the Gordian knot with a slice of his sword. For good luck's sake, Augustus wore some portion of a seacalf; Charlemagne, some trinket of unknown value. Mohammed was all fate; Bonaparte all star and destiny. Cromwell believed in September 3; and Louis Napoleon in December 2. Sylla called himself Felix; the favored child of fortune, and Timoleon turned his house into a Temple of Chance. Alexander, if we may credit the account given by Quintus Curtius, was terrified by blood flowing from inside his soldiers' bread during the siege of Tyre in 332 B. C. His seer, Aristander, foresaw in this crimson efflux at the vital stream out of the commissariat, a happy issue for the Macedonians; and the warriors, thus nerved, took Tyre.

No doubt there was a deal of imposture in alchemy; no doubt, too, the wish for gold was father to the thought of alchemy; but this itself will not account for Henry the Fourth prohibiting alchemy; for God-fearing Henry the Sixth eagerly encouraging it; for Pope John the Twenty Second being an alchemist; for Louis the Thirteenth of France making a Franciscan monk his grand almoner, as the reward of a hundred years' reign promised to his credulity by that pretender to the discovery of the grand elixir; or for Jean de Lisle expiating by an early death in the Bastile his bold attempts to persuade Louis the Fourteenth and his ministers that he possessed the gold-making stone. Among the wide circle of influential believers that alchemy thus entranced were Roger Bacon, Albertus Magnus and St. Thomas Aquinas; and even the transcendent intellects of Leibnitz, Spinoza and Verulam. However, in the pursuit of this phantom, Roger Bacon casually stumbled on the composition of gunpowder; Geber on the properties of acids; Von Helmont on the nature of gas geist or spirit; and Dr. Glauber, of Amsterdam, on the use of the salt which bears his name.

Luther and Veraham believed in witches. In his folio dictionary Johnson defines a witch: "A woman given to unlawful arts." Knighton tells us of persons vexed with keeping devils in the shape of cats. And wise and learned Roman Catholics believe even greater wonders still. For example, Spain, among many images of the Virgin, possesses one at Saragossa which used to restore lost legs; while Austria boasts an image of the Virgin which secures good harvests.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Timidity of Great Men.

Turenne, being asked whether he was frightened at the beginning of a battle, said: "Yes, I sometimes feel great nervous excitement, but there are many subaltern officers and soldiers who feel none whatever." Conde was much agitated in his first campaign. "My body trembles," he said, "with the actions my soul meditates." Frederick the Great, at Molwitz, gave but little promise of ever becoming a soldier. It is reported of one of the ablest friends of Washington that in his first battle his nerves quite gave way, and that he had to be held to his post by two soldiers; it was as if the hero's legs tried to carry him off in spite of himself. It is obvious to remark that distinguished men, whose nerves have thus completely broken down, may thank their stars for being distinguished. Much is forgiven them, for they did much service. Had they been common soldiers they would have received as little indulgence for the automatic action of their feet as the poor receive for the malady of kleptomania. There is, however, a special reason why allowance should be made for generals whose presence of mind has failed them. A private has only to shut his eyes to danger, and to confront it with that *chien de courage* of which a great commander spoke with envious disparagement. But the skilled courage of a general is a virtue of a very different order. He must, as it were, have two selves. In deliberation he must calculate the exact amount of danger to which he exposes his troops; and then, in action, this calculation must be erased from his mind. He must often say to himself, "Peace, peace," when he feels there is no peace, and by a sort of military faith he must fight as seeing a safety which is invisible. It is true that Nelson exclaimed: "What is fear? I never saw fear!" But at that time Nelson was young, and against his remark may be set the saying of Charles the Fifth when he saw written on a tombstone: "Here lies a man who never knew fear." "Then," observed the Emperor, "he can never have snuffed a candle with his fingers;" or, as we would say, such a man can never have felt the first touch of the forceps of a dentist. Charles the Fifth, no doubt, spoke from a commander's point of view, and he may, like other commanders, have felt the difficulty of emulating the happy fearlessness of his soldiers.—*Fortnightly Review.*

Old People.

Old people have names, like other folks—both Christian names and surnames. If women, they may have gained another name by marriage.

Such being the case, I consider any one guilty of great ill manners who is addicted to the habit of addressing old ladies indiscriminately as grandma, and old gentlemen as grandpa; and who will scream, "And how do you do, aunty?" to some venerable single lady whose name they have never troubled themselves to inquire.

There are many persons whose manners to the aged would lead one to suppose they assumed that all who had lived to be old, were both deaf and childish. And it must disturb any one's composure very much to be habitually addressed in a condescending yell, which betokens that nothing in the way of conversation is to be expected, and that he or she, as the case may be, is only being taken a little notice of.

Fortunately childishness is rare, and deafness does not certainly come with years. The oldest lady of the party may be the brightest and the best; and many a pert chatterer might be astonished at the sharp criticism on her manners and appearance which are made by the unknown gentlemen whom she has presumed to dub "grandpa."

In view of this, I offer you a little advice. Ask old people's names, or, if you cannot learn them, address them as sir, or madam. Don't adopt them, by word of mouth, as relations, until they have grown fond enough of you to wish that you should do so, and request it. Speak in ordinary tones until they get out their ear-trumpets. And remember that modest politeness becomes any one better than intrusive familiarity.

When you grow old yourself you will probably be Miss Blinks, just as you are now, and you will like strangers just introduced to you to address you by name, and say, "Happy to know you, Miss Blinks," and add, "Why, how are you, dear?" though you will then be no longer given a comparatively young person.

We who are not yet old are honored by the notice of old persons, and in nowise honor or patronize them by ours.—*New York Ledger.*

A Wonder-Land.

Between the Indian and Pacific oceans, south of a little southeast of Asia, there lies a continent whose greatest length is about 2,400 miles, with a breadth of 1,700 to 1,900 miles, having a coast line of nearly 8,000 miles embracing an area of perhaps 3,000,000 square miles. If this until recently unexplored country nature appears to have done her work by laws and rules entirely at variance with her accustomed methods elsewhere. The vegetable growth of this land is remarkable, and seems projected upon a gigantic scale. Palm trees grow to the height of seventy to one hundred feet, and the fern tree, a mere stalk until it reaches fifteen or twenty feet in height, suddenly sends out its leaves, four to five feet in length, in every direction. A grass tree produces food for the cattle, and the inner part of the top of the tree, both raw and roasted, is eaten by the natives. Lilies, tulips and honeysuckles reach the proportions of trees, and most beautiful fuchsias clamber to the house and tree-tops. Cherries have stones outside the fruit, and there are trees which shed their bark instead of their leaves.

And the zoology of this wonderful country is no less anomalous and interesting. There are no ruminating animals, no monkeys, elephants, deer, bears, lions, tigers, wolves or other beasts of prey. The wild dog is the only carnivorous animal. No less than forty of its animals are marsupial—with a pocket like the opossum's—while very many of its species have no type elsewhere on the globe. So too of its birds, among which we find birds of paradise, oven birds, black swans, and many other equally curious creatures.—*Home and School.*

Mr. Spurgeon, of London, tells a good story—one that has a moral and deserves to be remembered. It runs thus:

A poor man who had a very large family gave them a very comfortable support while he was in health. He broke his leg, and was laid up for some weeks. As he would be for some time destitute of the means of grace, it was proposed to hold a prayer meeting at his house. The meeting was led by Deacon Brown. A loud knock at the door interrupted the service. A tall, lank, blue-frocked youngster stood at the door with an ox goad in his hand, and asked to see Deacon Brown. "Father could not attend this meeting, but he sent his prayers, and they are out in the cart." They were brought in, in the shape of potatoes, beef, pork and corn. The meeting broke up without the benediction. Nor did the poor fellow suffer during his whole confinement. The substantial prayers of the donors became means of grace.

See to it that each hour's feelings, thoughts and actions are pure and true. Then will your life be such.

Religious Intelligence.

—The revenues of the Church of England, from its vast aggregate of property, amount to over $25,000,000 yearly.

—The *Sunday School Times* has heard of a Sunday school pupil who recited four thousand verses of Scripture, all on one Sunday morning.

—Admissions to the Philadelphia Presbyterian churches on profession of faith, during the last year, number 3,244, the largest list of additions ever known.

—The regular Baptists in Virginia have 63,435 white and 110,508 colored members. The Anti-mission Baptists have about 2,500 members; total, 173,943 members.

—A missionary at Cape Town, Africa, has established a school at Wellington on the plan of the Mount Holyoke Seminary, in Massachusetts, and it now has one hundred pupils.

—Mr. Spurgeon stated, at a recent meeting at the pastor's college connected with his church, that the institution began twenty years ago with one student, and that since that time three hundred and fifty students had been educated who are now preaching.

—The London society has a native church of 142 communicants on the Island of Hong-Kong, China. This church supports its two native preachers, and also meets all the expenses of a mission which it has started in Fatchan, and which now numbers one hundred members.

—Rev. Dr. H. H. Jessup writes to the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board that certain zealous Moslems in Constantinople have organized a society for the propagation of their faith in Ugaga, the country of the African King Mtesa, whom Mr. H. M. Stanley fancied that he had, partly at least, "converted to Christianity," and for the Christianization of whose kingdom the English Church Missionary Society lately appropriated $25,000. Africa may be a good field for Mohammedanism; but it is the gospel of Christ, not the Koran, which the millions of that great continent need.

—The latest missionary intelligence from Fiji is of mournful interest, and goes to show that former accounts of the fearful ravages of the epidemic with which the islands were visited last year were not at all exaggerated. The following particulars have been furnished by a correspondent: "At the annual district meeting eight missionaries were present, and thirty-four native ministers. Six candidates for the native ministry were unanimously recommended to the Conference to be received on trial, and six probationers were recommended for ordination. The losses of the Wesleyan Church in this colony by the late epidemic have been very heavy, including 9 native ministers, upward of 150 catechists, 200 local preachers, 700 class-leaders, 8,000 church members, together with a large number of attendants on public worship, making a total of 35,000. The following are the returns for September, 1875: Missionaries, 9; native ministers, 18; catechists, 785; day school teachers, 2,382; class-leaders, 2,233; local preachers, 635; church members, 16,838; on trial for membership, 3,858; attendants on public worship, 81,485."

—A part of the work of the American Board in Western India is among the Mahars, a very low caste of Hindoos. These Mahars live on the gifts which the farmers bestow upon them as sweeps and scavengers. The skin and the flesh of dead animals are left for them. They are allowed to get grass and gleanings in the harvest fields. Every evening those who act as village gate keepers go from house to house and salute their employers in the expectation of getting the broken meats, which are then divided among their clansmen. Latterly the good feeling of the farmers toward the Mahars has ceased. They accuse them of poisoning their cattle, to get the hides, which seems in many cases to be the truth. They have cut off their privileges and refused the gifts on which the Mahars live. This has starved the Mahars out of their old homes, and will probably force them into a somewhat higher stage of civilization. Meantime, however, the missionary work among them has become very much unsettled. But not all the Mahars are so dependent upon their neighbors. As they become Christians they begin to rise in the social scale. A native scholar who lately visited some of the villages in which the American Board is at work speaks very favorably of the change which has come over these once filthy and lazy people, as far as the gospel has reached them. *Independent.*

—In Japan none seem so ready to accept the gospel and to spread it abroad as the physicians. We have from time to time given examples of this openness to Christian impressions on the part of a class of men who in other heathen countries are bigoted and inaccessible. In the last *Missionary Herald* we find several fresh instances. One is a physician at Fushimi, a suburb of Kyoto. He has been an inquirer for more than a year, and has been cited before the authorities several times for having Christian meetings at his house. Men come from miles around in order to ask him about this new way. He distributes a great many Bibles and tracts, and is preaching Christ every day with a burning zeal. The other is a native physician of Kobe, who was baptized last year. He is a close student of the Scriptures, and is at work among his friends, neighbors and patients. His house, like every other Japanese residence, has its "god shelf." For a long time these household deities have had their faces turned to the wall; but, after a conversation with the missionary about them, it was thought best to burn them for firewood. From various parts of Japan the missionaries receive intelligence of intense interest in the religion of Jesus on the part of natives who have never come in contact with foreign teachers. Converts, when on their travels in the interior, are fairly besieged by their countrymen desiring information.—*Independent.*

Our Young People.

ABOUT SOME VEGETABLES.

Lots of little vegetables growing in a garden;
All had different natures, and all grew up according.

Ten little pea-pods hanging on a vine;
One burst open, and then there were nine.

Nine golden pumpkins, wonderful in weight;
Punkin pie was rolled for, then there were eight.

Eight lanky bean-stalks running up to heaven;
Jack the Giant-Killer chopped all but seven.

Seven ripe tomatoes—one an old hen picks.
Spoils it altogether, then there are but six.

Six red peppers terribly alive;
One bit another—and then left five.

Five bashful beet-roots blushing once and more;
One hid his red face and then there were four.

Four watermelons ripens ripe could be;
Some little boys were naughty, and then there were three.

Three plump strawberries glistening with dew;
A robin came a-hopping, and then there were two.

Two ears of corn a-ripening in the sun;
Succotash for dinner left a solitary one.

One little cucumber pickled in a jar;
I wonder if he wonders where his brothers are?

Youth's Companion.

From Our Little Friends.

MOUNT HIGLIHO, BULLOCK CO., ALA.,
May 30, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: I see so many little boys and girls writing that I thought I would write a short letter. I am a little girl fourteen years old the sixth of May. I was glad to hear "How Barney Milked the Boys' Nest." I laughed heartily when I read it, to think how he fooled the other Irishman.

We have a flourishing Sabbath school. I like to go very much. We have a good preacher on this circuit. He has been on this work two years. I like him very much. His name is Mr. W. S. Wade. He talks to us in Sabbath school. He preaches for us every fourth Saturday and Sunday.

I am going to school to my Sister Fannie, near home. I have two little brothers and four sisters. Tell Grandpa Goodale to tell us some more of his nice stories. I like to read them very much. But Toni must not put in his big words; it takes me so long to make them out. But he says they are in the books he studies; so I reckon he must know.

I hope you will publish my letter, for it is the first one I ever wrote to your paper. I will close before I bother you any longer.

I remain your friend,

VIOLA HIGHTOWER.

The Worm and the Butterfly.

Three worms, fat and sleek, lay curled up under a shady fence. They had eaten what dirt they wanted, and gorged themselves with bitter weeds, and, quite overcome with worm comfort, were fast asleep. Suddenly one, impelled by mysterious instinct, left and crawled heavily along to the foot of a post in the fence, up which he laboriously tugged his fat carcass, till he reached the middle rail, along which he diverged, anxiously moving his head to the right and to the left. He was looking for some jutting point; and when he came to a sliver on the rail he stopped there, and, skillfully tying a web to the end of it, and flaing it fast, he swung himself off, and hung suspended. Falling asleep, he rapidly changed to a chrysalis, cased in a nice shell of jointed rings striped with gold, whence its name, which is from an ancient name of gold. Now he dumbly waits for what is to come, dreaming nothing of the triumphant wing mor of the flowery field which are getting ready for his waking hour. In process of time—a short time of a few days—what had been a vile worm bursts its brittle shell and emerges, clinging to the outer surface, a beautiful butterfly, "born again," "a new creature," spreading its lovely wings and confirming its new life in the rays of the sun. Not a worm now! On waking, his friends miss him and sorrow for him. They count him lost. "How he must mourn our congenial company, and how he must lament his luxurious bed in the mud." The butterfly, joyous in the freshness of his glorious existence, has forgotten both worms and worm comforts together, and on brilliant wings of gold and gossamer mounts into his new element, to enjoy that liberty wherewith he hath been made free. Look up at him. How he soars and sails and circles and dives, exulting in new-born happiness, and tasting the zephyr with throbbings of love. Not a purblind worm now, his new eyes are bright and prominent to delight him with multiplied beauty wherever he roams. Now he floats gayly away to triumph over the far-reaching landscape of flowers. Delighted with the poetry of motion and the glories of vision, he swoops along the royal banquet of many-colored, many-flavored cups of nectared sweets spread before him, daintily touching and choosing and sipping, as he goes, out of the endless abundance. His old friends sigh for him; and, as they gnaw at the muck and the weed, calculate the joys he has lost, and solemnly conclude that nothing less than a flaming sword from Sinai can have fenced him away. How they know not the new life "which it hath not entered into the heart of man to conceive." They do not know that he utterly loathes all their comforts and all their delights. Opposite natures tend opposite ways. We need not drive one in the way in which he longs to go. We do not fence fishes from the dry land, nor living men from the graveyard. St. Paul says there is no need of law to fence him from sin, because he is going the other way. All things are untenced and open to him, but he has not an appetite for all.

We may imagine that a worm, urged to become a butterfly, whose genius he has never seen, might haggle as to how much dirt he could be allowed to take along with him. Many inquiring the way to everlasting life—the conditions on which they can become Christians—haggle as to what worldly pleasures may still be allowed to cleave to them. God, by the voice of Solomon, sends the sluggard to the ant for a lesson, and by the finger of nature points these to the worm and the butterfly.—*M. Soule, in the Interior.*

What O'Clock?

When I was a boy my father one day called me to him, that he might teach me how to know what o'clock it was. He told me the use of the minute finger and the hour hand, and described to me the figures on the dial-plate, until I was pretty perfect in my part.

No sooner had I gained this additional knowledge than I set off scampering to join my companions, but my father called me back again. "Stop, Humphrey," said he, "I have something else to say to you."

Back again I went, wondering what else I had yet to learn, for it seemed to me that I knew all about the clock, quite as well as my father did.

"Humphrey," said he, "I have taught you to know the time of the day; I must now teach you to find out the time of your life."

All this was Dutch to me; so I waited rather impatiently to hear how my father would explain it, for I wanted sadly to go to my marbles.

"The Bible," said he, "describes the years of man to be threescore and ten, or fourscore years. If we divide the fourscore years of an old man's life into twelve parts, like the dial of the clock, it will allow almost seven years for every figure. When a boy is seven years old, then, it is one o'clock of his life, and this is the case with you; when you arrive at fourteen years it will be two o'clock with you; and then at twenty-one years it will be three o'clock, should it please God thus to spare your life. In this manner you may always know the time of your life; and your looking at the clock may perhaps remind you of it. My great grandfather, according to this calculation, died at twelve o'clock; my grandfather at eleven, and my father at ten. At what hour you and I shall die, Humphrey, is only known to him to whom all things are known."

Never since then have I heard the inquiry, "What o'clock is it?" without being reminded of the words of my father.

I know not what o'clock it may be with you, but I know very well what time it is with myself; and that if I mean to do anything in this world which hitherto I have neglected, it is high time to set about it. The words of my father have given a solemnity to the dial-plate of a clock which perhaps it never would have possessed in my esteem if these words had not been spoken. "What o'clock is it with you?"

Make Some One Happy To-Day.

As Mabel was starting for school grandma said: "Good-by, dear; make some one happy to-day," and, leaving a kiss on the rosy cheek, she went back to her knitting.

The wood fire crackled away and blazed, while it sang out: "Good-by, Mabel; make some one happy to-day."

"Good-by, grandma! Good-by, old fire!" And Mabel threw another kiss to each, and bounded off to school, dragging her sled after her.

Just ahead of her was her dear friend, Maud Eastlake. Mabel ran faster than ever to overtake her.

But around the corner, between her and her friend, came Philip Saunders and his little sister, Dora. A good mile they had come this cold morning, and Dora was crying because she was cold and tired.

Mabel ran by and left them; but some echo voice said: "Make some one happy." She looked on at her friend, sighed a little sigh, then turned straight around and ran back to Philip and Dora.

"This horse is too gay," she said to Philip. "Put Dora on, then take hold, and we'll be a span."

"You're real good, Mabel; Dora is real tired. I've helped her all I can." And Philip lifted his little sister on.

"Don't cry, Dora. We'll have you there in five minutes," he said, as they started.

But the tears had already been driven back by the prospects of a ride.

And when at last Philip and Mabel drew up in grand style it was a pretty happy girl they lifted from the sled; Philip, too, had been made happy.

"Thank yo" said Philip again, as they stopped. "You've made us both happy."

"Ah," said Mabel, "that's what I did it for." Then she told what her grandmother had said to her at starting.

"Well," said Philip, "you can count two you have made happy already. It's a good rule. I believe I'll try it too."

"And, grandma," said Mabel, as she told of this and some other things at night, "we ought to count it three, for it made me happy too."—*Advent Christian Times.*

GOOSE WAITING FOR ITS MASTER. Bishop Stanley relates a laughable anecdote of a goose which formed an attachment to its master, who lived in Elgin. It would follow him wherever he went, even through the crowded market and street. One day, when going down the main street of the town, its master went into a barber's shop to be shaved, when the goose waited patiently outside the door until the shaving process was finished. The bird then accompanied its master to the house of a friend, and afterward went home. Change of dress made no difference in the bird's power of distinguishing its master, for in whatever garb he appeared the goose recognized him, and whenever he spoke it responded with a cry expressive of pleasure.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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The Color Line.

The debate in the Northern General Conference on the subject of dividing Annual Conferences on the color line was spirited and protracted. Dr. Scudder, speaking in favor, made this as one point:

The next point he wished to make was the opportunity which this denial of preference would give for proselytism. Probably very few present knew the extent to which this was being carried by the African Church, the Zion Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Colored Church of America. In Alabama he had been told eight hundred went off at one time, and in Tennessee also this work of proselytism was going on with fearful havoc, and nothing but the measure proposed would check it.

A good but rather remarkable argument as coming from that quarter. After proselyting our colored members by wholesale, carrying them over in block, church property and all, by military intervention, the free use of missionary money, and the most artful appeals to the ignorance and prejudices of the negroes, our Northern brethren now complain that these same members are being proselyted by other churches. It ought not to be regarded as any great hardship that what they have secured by the most offensive means conceivable should be taken from them by fairer and more honest methods. If they were clear themselves a protest would be in order; but it is a well-known fact—known to everybody—that nearly the entire membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South, including Americans, Germans and negroes, is the fruit of proselyting.

Those opposed to the division on the color line argued, of course, that *caste* entered into the question, and that this abomination must never be tolerated. L. D. Davis met this argument as follows:

We hear a great deal said in this subject on the subject of caste as entering into the merits of the question under consideration. Now caste is to us all a hateful word. To our Methodistic ears, educated, as we all are, in the doctrines of free grace and universal love, it is suggestive only of outrage and wrong.

Now, sir, what is caste? In turning to the authorities we find caste defined as a hereditary classification of society, or as a separate order by which communities are divided into higher or lower grades, with the lines of demarkation so distinctly drawn that they cannot be passed over. It is an order of things with which we are all more or less familiar. Wherever it exists all social progress is impossible, and advancement not to be hoped for.

Of course caste, in this its true sense, cannot exist among us, for in this country all doors of commercial, religious and political preferment are open to all men.

But while we denounce the division of society into higher and lower grades by the arbitrary lines of caste, we find the human family divided, by the almighty Creator himself, into several distinct races, the existence of which we cannot ignore. Why God, who made all men, should have so divided them is more than we can tell. But the facts are before us, and we cannot ignore them. God has not made caste, but God has made the distinctions of race, and marked them by colored lines, which we can never wipe out by act of Congress or the vote of the General Conference.

The lines of caste divide men into inferior and higher classes. The race or color lines do nothing of the sort. There is nothing in these that place one man or race above another. The white man and the black man may live side by side, and may mingle in schools, churches and social gatherings, or they may choose to remain entirely separate, and in neither case is there any approach to a decision of the question of inferiority or superiority. Color lines exist, but they have nothing to do with caste.

These facts and considerations show the folly of the argument as attempted to be drawn from the cry of legislation in the interest of caste. We do not legislate in that interest, but in recognition of the race or color lines which the Almighty has himself established. We have been told here that we should take a sponge and wipe out the "color line," as we would erase the marks on a slate. All such talk is absurd. The color lines shall endure while humanity lasts.

Our old contests with slavery, our old fight in behalf of oppressed colored men, our long remembrance of those in bonds as bound with them, our struggles in their behalf, and the glorious success that has crowned our efforts, has created a *sentiment* among us that is in danger of leading us astray. We can now scarcely bring ourselves to treat our colored brethren as full-grown men, but propose to keep them under tutors and governors. Now, sir, the colored race should be thrown on to its own responsibilities and resources, for its own good. They should have their own Conferences, presiding elders, and whatever is necessary to self reliance and intellectual advancement. Without this separation and independence they can never rise to the dignity of true Christian manhood.

The final action may be regarded as a compromise measure, making divisions upon the color line lawful and possible, but the conditions are such as to make their accomplishment generally impracticable. There is in it, however, some concession to the color liners—a concession that during the next quadrennium will probably ripen into a full admission of the principle for which they contend.

The following are the resolutions, as adopted:

Resolved, That where it is the general desire of the members of an Annual Conference that there should be no division of such Conference into two or more Conferences, embracing in whole or in part the same territory, and where it is not clearly to be seen that such division would favor or improve the state of the work in any Conference, and where the interests and usefulness of even a minority of the members of such Conference, and of the members of the churches of such Conference might be damaged or imperiled by division, it is the opinion of this General Conference that such division should not be made.

Resolved, That whenever it shall be requested by a majority of the white members, and also a majority of the colored members of any Annual Conference, that such Conference should be divided into two or more Conferences, it is the opinion of this General Conference that such a division should then be made, and in that case the Bishop presiding shall be and is hereby authorized to organize a new Conference or Conferences.

The demands of the negroes for a Bishop of their own race was easily disposed of in connection with a similar demand from the Germans, on the ground that no more Bishops were needed for the present, at the same time that the report on the subject disclaimed all prejudice of race or color in reference to this office. The election of Dr. Revels to the editorship of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* was a tub thrown to the whale, and designed to soothe the disappointed aspirations of the colored wing. Apart from any considerations of policy, we regard this appointment as eminently just and suitable. The readers and patrons of the paper are mostly colored, and, as the organ of the colored people, it is right that the editor should be of the same race. Besides, we are informed that Dr. Revels is a man of culture and piety, and eminently fitted for the position.

On the whole, we are disposed to think that this color question among our Northern brethren is gradually working toward a sensible solution. The discussions exhibited a good deal of the old leaven of fanaticism and color blindness, and now and then an outburst of Southern phobia. But, on the other hand, among the most intelligent ministers and laymen there was manifested the growth of broad, just and enlightened views, such as intelligent and devoted Southern Christians hold. As the subject becomes generally better understood, and as the fraternal spirit between the sections and the churches is strengthened, we have no doubt that these views will predominate everywhere. As Mr. Davis very forcibly says: "We do not legislate in that interest (of caste,) but in recognition of the race or color lines which the Almighty has himself established." Ten years ago the Northern Church doubtless believed that the color line could and ought to be wiped out, but they are beginning to see that God has himself drawn this line, and that men are conscious of its existence, and compelled to respect it. To quote again from Mr. Davis' speech: "We have been told here that we should take a sponge and wipe out the color line, as we would erase the marks on a slate. All such talk is absurd. The color lines shall endure while humanity lasts." This is true, unless the fanatics are stronger and wiser than God.

Centenary College.

MR. EDITOR: Will not our brethren of the Southwest stand by themselves? Shall we consent to let go anything that we believe to be vital to the success of our church in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana? I am greatly mistaken in the Methodists of these States if they willingly consent to close up any educational institution which they have in hand; certainly not any which has proved itself to be so marked a source of strength as has this college. Institutions at a distance, however precious and useful to the church generally, can furnish us little aid, in the presence of the Catholic and French atmosphere which so widely affects the population of these States.

I suppose that no one department of church enterprise has made a richer return to the Methodism of the Southwest than that which founded this college. The power of our pulpits, the increase of our members in commercial or agricultural wealth, the high standing of our professional men have, all together, not so impressed the public as the rank we have taken as educators of youth. The history of Centenary since 1845 has redounded to the credit of the Mississippi and the Louisiana Conferences. Her alumni have reflected honor upon her. And as an element of power we have never seen the day since its foundation when we could, as a church, afford to do without this stronghold. We are now beleaguered with poverty, but should therefore only the more steadily rally to the support of what we have. Nothing should induce us to give up the thought of educating our sons and daughters—educating them at home, and in one of our own Methodist institutions. The strain suffered by a family in training its boys is the surest and shortest way of recovery from financial wreck. Many parents have absolutely no art in laying up a surplus for their children. What they get goes—goes with the year; and were their income trebled it would still all be consumed. Such persons can well afford to send their sons to college; they cannot afford to do anything else.

The training so many men for professions during a time of felt poverty has been objected to. It may be replied that such an institution as Centenary presents opportunity of training to many who do not care to go through the college course, but wish such knowledge as may fit them for the business of farming or commerce. How much education a planter requires, or a merchant or a mechanic, has not yet been ascertained. I have thought no men need better-drilled mental powers, or more extensive knowledge of political economy, the spirit of the laws and the constitution, the philosophy of history, the science of chemistry and agriculture, than sugar and cotton planters and commission merchants. There may be a different kind of information required by a professional man in the beginning of his career from that which is required by the merchant or farmer; but in the end, when success shall have crowned labor, they equally require for preserving and enjoying the rewards of toil, breadth of information, and a true estimate of the principle which underlie human happiness. Nothing is felt more severely by men who have practically succeeded than narrowness of early training; for one of the chief ends of education is not merely to insure prosperity, but wisely to shape it. A very little substance will suffice to satisfy one's desires whose mental resources are the mainspring of his pleasures; but a great deal might otherwise prove inadequate. And, on the other hand, it is rare that a man whose mind is well furnished ever comes to feel very poor, however narrow his lot. When one's mental and moral resources enlarge with his temporal and business success, we have the most valuable and available of citizens. Such men shape society, regulate the tides of trade, and lay the foundations of the prosperity of the countries in which they live.

These remarks are as applicable to States and communities as to individuals. An exclusive attention to the immediately productive sources of wealth has not unfrequently yielded a certain, but, after all, a narrow and short lived prosperity; while a broader spirit of enterprise and investment, and a more patient waiting for the harvest, have yielded returns which permanently command equally the admiration and the influence of mankind. We find an illustration at hand in the exclusive policy of our own South during the past fifty years. Content to be purely agricultural, she reaped large crops, which were in turn reinvested in the means for making larger crops; and any other course seemed folly if judged by immediate results. Her sons were educated in the schools and her clothing was made in the mills of New England. She imported implements of husbandry and literature from Great Britain, luxuries from France, and fruits from the tropics. With forests which were supplying the world with ship timber, she employed a marine owned everywhere else but at home. She had no foundries, no mines, no machine shops, excepting for occasional repairs. Those investments of capital and labor, so varied, on which other people relied for strength amid the conflicts and sharp competitions of this advanced century, we had persistently avoided, and in this condition of wealth the war found us, yes, found us, as war always will find nations that have only a single idea and a solitary product.

Have we learned anything from the past—anything from its privation, its endurance, its losses, and all those wars which may now be estimated as the legitimate harvest of meager and obsolete theories of the right uses of capital and labor, which so long controlled us?

To continue still to place in the ground all we have will end in putting ourselves there at the last. Rather let us take annually some part of the fruits of our farming, and give a new shape to them; build and maintain schools, factories, foundries, ships and shops, that, when those fail, these may remain, and that our people may present the harmony and strength of a many-sided development, equally vital at all points, whether for production or security, whether for the possession or the enjoyment of wealth.

The near approach of the commencement of our honored college has suggested these reflections; for it stands as one of the few monuments remaining to us of the wisdom of ante-war times—stripped of its endowment, and appealing to the enlarged views of a new period. We have had to annually supplement its tuition receipts in order to enable its faculty to live. I hope to receive from our people the sum ($1,500) this month, and make an appeal to them in this shape. Who will forward me $100 for this permanent Southern investment? The appeal is made both to our own people and to the alumni of the institution.

Most truly yours,

J. C. KEENER.

An Interesting Missionary Speech.

The Northern Presbyterian Assembly, recently in session at Brooklyn, gave prominence to the subject of foreign missions. From the proceedings we take the following:

Upon motion the Rev. Simeon H. Calhoun, of Mount Lebanon, addressed the Assembly. He is seventy years of age; his figure is tall and thin, his shoulders are bent forward, and his face is sallow. His whole appearance indicates a rugged frame, worn by long work. His voice, however, is strong, and his tones are deliberate. For forty years he was a missionary in the Turkish empire; thirty-two years he lived on the Lebanon range, within five miles of the Mediterranean, and 2,400 feet above the level of that sea. In a voice deep and tremulous with emotion, he said it was his hope that he might die in the spot where he had lived so long, and which he loved so well. Mr. Calhoun said:

"*Moderator, Friends and Brethren:* The Apostle John said in reference to the abundant words uttered by our Lord, and the amazing deeds performed, that if all were put upon record the world would not contain the books that would be written. I have somewhat the feeling that John had when I contemplate this particular cause of foreign missions, reaching in its demands and in its influence to every human habitation from pole to pole. Only the other day I heard some brave words here in reference to putting the cause of foreign missions into a corner. I felt at once that whatever church it be that puts this cause into a corner, God will put that church into a corner. (Applause.) When I heard in regard to the grand procession of children to ocear to-day—50,000—my heart leaped within me, and I said to myself: I must see this procession, these waving banners, these little ones and big ones coming to Zion with songs of everlasting joy upon their lips; but immediately the thought came to me that for many a long year on that distant Lebanon I have been witness to portions of a procession that comprised not 50,000, not 50,000,000, more than twice that number, who are going not to Zion, with the songs and the everlasting joy, but who are going in the other direction, whose feet take hold on death. I feel that this cause is not to be put into a corner. Christ did not so put it when he said: 'Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.' When the Lord uttered that high command, 'Go teach the nations,' he verified it by an appeal to his Father, and by an appeal to the Holy Spirit, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and no command has ever been uttered with a sanction greater than that. The remotest man in the remotest island on the face of the earth, according to the Savior's teachings, has the same claim on this everlasting gospel which I have, or you; and, having in my hands this gospel, I am under obligation to see that my distant brother has it also. Our Savior would not have said, 'Go teach all the nations, disciple all the earth, go preach the gospel to every creature,' if every creature was not in need.

"My lot—a happy one—has been cast for forty years in the Turkish empire. Thirty-two of those years I have lived on the goodly Lebanon, within five miles of the Mediterranean Sea, and at a height of about 2,400 feet above the level of that sea; and from the height which crowns the village where I live we can see, through a glass, Tyre and Sarepta, to which the prophet came, and the regions in which the Savior preached. We went there when all was darkness, and you would not have found in all that land one woman in a thousand who could read. A pall of thick darkness had settled down even over the land where the Bible itself had its origin. We have labored there now nearly fifty years; we are emphatically then 'home missionaries,' and I love the Home Missionary Society. We are laboring in the home of the Bible; we are laboring where Isaiah preached, where the apostles founded churches, where Christ himself preached. I have preached a dedication sermon in Galilee, just within hearing of the voice of the Savior, when he brought from Peter that wonderful confession: 'Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.' We have created churches in the regions of Galilee, and at this very moment I hold, as the trustee and the attorney of the old American Board, some 15 or 16 deeds of parcels of land which now belong to you—land in Beirut, land in Lebanon, in old Syria, in Galilee, and one little portion on Mount Zion. In that deed, which entitles us to that piece of land in Jerusalem, it is described—in the old Arabic deed which is in my hands—as a piece of land adjacent to the tomb of the prophet David, on whom be peace. All these deeds, as is the custom there, had to be transferred not simply in my name as trustee, but in the name of my father, who had been dead more than 30 years. I have lived at Lebanon 32 years, and there I have loved to live; and it is just there that I would love to die, and it is there, if life shall be enough prolonged, that I intend to die.

"The particular department of labor in which I have been engaged has been on Mount Lebanon, in the village of Arbeih—the establishment of a mission seminary for the training of young men to be teachers and native helpers and preachers of the gospel in the Arabic tongue. That school has usually contained about 30 pupils; just now there are 40, and from it have gone forth a greater portion of all the native helpers now laboring throughout Syria. We have sent young men into Egypt, to labor with other societies than ours; to Damascus, to labor with our brethren of the United Presbyterian Church there; to Jerusalem, to Nazareth, to the land of Moab, beyond the Jordan, to the banks of the Euphrates, and on to Bagdad; and we have gathered into the school, to be educated, students from all parts of the country—from Tyre and Sidon, and even Nazareth. Our object has been not only to instruct these youths in the various sciences, and to give them religious instruction on the Sabbath, but we have devoted one hour a day to Bible instruction, beginning it, and going on, from book to book. Until recently we have been without a Bible dictionary in the Arabic language, and without a concordance; and yet many of these men became their own Bible dictionary and their own concordance. (Applause.) Many of them refer to passages of Scripture with a facility which would amaze you."

Dr. Calhoun made an earnest appeal for some individual to consecrate himself to-day to the work on Lebanon. He said: "The missionary work secures the *confidence*, if it does not secure the *heart*, of the people where it is done. I have proved this—have been in two civil wars—have seen hundreds slaughtered, and during this period for three months the confidence of the people was wonderful. To the seminary the men and the women brought their goods and their money, and left it in unsealed packages. The doors of the house were left open. The Druzes, robbers and murderers, came and went, but touched not the value of a pin." He recounted many instances of personal experience which proved the truth of his statements, and closed with an eloquent peroration, saying: "Forty years ago I consecrated myself to this work, and not only do not regret it, but desire, whether I live one year or ten years, to give them all to Christ."

The Field Is the World.

The General Conference of 1874 advised that the Bishops should, if they found it practicable, detail one of their number to visit our missions in China and ordain the native preachers. In the opinion of the College of Bishops the time has fully come, and the episcopal plan of visitations for this year accordingly embraces China. The Board of Missions is in full sympathy with the movement, and has made an appropriation for the expenses of the voyage.

By the unanimous voice of my colleagues this service devolves on me. I did not covet it, I did not seek it; but rather sought to avoid it. But in this, as in every case, what the church requires of me I do cheerfully.

I have had a free consultation with the officers of the board as to the details of the tour, and shall act upon their suggestions. The plan is to spend a week or two in Japan, and then proceed to Shanghai, and have an informal Conference with our missionaries, at which time the native preachers will be ordained. While in China I propose to visit Pekin, Sou Chou, and other important points, taking about a month, perhaps. On leaving Shanghai I shall drop down to Hong Kong, on the way to India, and perhaps take a day or two to run up to Canton. The next points will be Madras and Calcutta, in India, looking to an overland trip across Hindostan to Bombay, with perhaps a few deflections to see points of interest. Then must take a week where

The spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle.

From Ceylon the route will lie, possibly, through the Persian Gulf, Turkey, but more probably through the Red Sea and the Suez Canal to the Mediterranean. Then, of course, I must see Cairo, Alexandria, the Sphinx, the Pyramids, and the Nile on one hand; and Sinai, the Dead Sea, Jerusalem, the Lake of Galilee and Damascus, on the other. And that I hope to see what Protestantism is accomplishing at Rome. It would be a great pleasure to visit Greece, at least to see Athens, but I shall hardly have time for that. I propose to return through France and England, and possibly make a flying trip into Germany.

Leaving from San Francisco, returning by New York, I shall, if life be spared, make the entire circuit of the globe.

The object is, first and mainly, as I have said, to ordain the native preachers in China; and, secondly, to get a near view of the great missionary field, and of the work there done in it, and to communicate such facts as may strike me to our church papers, so that the Southern Methodist public may be fully informed of the present condition and prospects of the great campaign by which the world is to be subjugated to the Son of God.

It is a sort of exploring expedition and contemplates an advance movement of our own church. We hope, by the grace and help of God, to secure a leading position in this war of conquest, and to do our full part toward the coronation of our risen redeemer as Lord of all.

While I did not seek this undertaking, but rather sought to avoid it, I did not resist it, as I have never resisted any work laid on me by the church. And I confess that, with my designation to it, notwithstanding all the discomforts of the voyage and the long absence from home involved in it, I have a feeling of satisfaction in doing this work for the Master. I pray that it may be the beginning of a new era of missionary activity in the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

In entering upon it I commit myself to the care of God and the prayers of his people. E. M. MARVIN.

St. Louis, May 28, 1876.

DR. SEHON.—We are deeply pained to learn that Dr. Sehon is lying apparently at the point of death. When he was with us last month he bore tokens of approaching dissolution, but we trusted that the end was not yet. But the Rev. Joseph F. Ford writes, Louisville, June 3: "Dr. Sehon was stricken down last Thursday afternoon with paralysis, and has not been able to speak a word since. At times he has been unconscious, and at other times he is perfectly himself, and loves especially to hear you talk to him about religion and everything that pertains to it; his countenance brightens while he contemplates the way of getting to heaven. It seems to me that I never saw a Christian's triumph more complete than his. It is truly a pleasure to be in his room. He seems to be sinking fast, but yet he may last several days. The preachers are with him a great deal, and every attention is paid to him that is necessary. There is a great deal of feeling in the city and sympathy for him. He will truly be a great loss to the church, and the community generally. Noble man! may he cross the river in blessed and holy triumph."—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

CENTENARY COMMENCEMENT.—We will be seen by reference to our eighth page notices that the commencement exercises of Centenary College, Jackson, La., open on Sunday, July 9, with the annual sermon by Rev. W. E. Munsey, D. D. The board of trustees meet at nine A. M. July 10. Commencement day is July 12. Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., delivers the literary address on Tuesday night, July 11. The friends of Centenary will have a feast of reason and a flow of soul. There will be, no doubt, a large attendance. The valedictory of President Andrews will be one of the features of interest on commencement day.

TUSKALOOSA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—Rev. James S. Coleman, presiding elder of Tuskaloosa district, North Alabama Conference, informs us that the time of holding the Tuskaloosa District Conference has been changed so as to embrace the fifth Sabbath in July, instead of the fourth Sabbath in August. The District Conference begins its session on Thursday, July 27. The change was made on account of the election.

Bro. John A. Peterson, of Milton, Fla., writing of the meeting at Milton, says: "The meeting at last [illegible] counts was going on with increasing interest and power. Some thirty or forty had been converted when I left. Not only did the meeting bless Milton, but I believe every preacher went home with the baptism of fire resting upon him."

We have received the announcement of Vanderbilt University, 1876-7. The total number of students in attendance in all departments this year is three hundred and seven. The pamphlet contains an account of the exercises on Founder's day, the addresses delivered by Bishop McTyeire and Chancellor Garland, and Prof. Lipscomb's [illegible]

I fear that I adore his comforts more than himself, and that I love the apple of life more than the tree of life.—*Rutherford.*

The New York *Observer*, writing the General Assemblies, South North, and the restoration of ndly relations, says:

Our reports of the General Assem-es, South and North, occupy much the paper this week. They are of greatest interest. The letter from nnah is specially important, owing the spontaneous character the fraternal movement in the thern body, as it was also in the se at Brooklyn. Both sides had e to the conclusion that it was e for a restoration of those friendly tions which the church of Christ uires, and the action in this it was *unanimous* in both Assem-s.

nd it is also pleasing to observe t the result in both Assemblies followed by the same demon-tions of sacred satisfaction, the nbers singing heartily the same ology, "Praise God, from whom blessings flow," and then resum-their usual business.

his ratification of the action by solemn service of acknowledging d as the author of the good work, sts the sincerity of the movement, gives the best evidence that, be-of God, it will result in the prog-of his kingdom.

We congratulate the Presbyterians the North and the South on this at event. The last remnant of the is buried, we hope, forever. Let now on all hands study things of ce. Let us put the armies of the d against the common foe, and quer this country for Christ. As od, let us stand shoulder to nlder in the field, and do our duty American Christians and breth-, knowing no North or South, for relations now are fraternal, and cause we love is one and the e.

etters from the South assure us the action of the two General emblies is hailed with great satis-ion by the churches. It is believed a new era of fraternal relations dawned, and that hereafter the n of harmony and brotherly love be supreme and perpetual.

ongratulations pour in upon us all quarters, and we remember o event since the reunion of the and the New Schools that has kened livelier emotions of satis-ion than this restoration of good ing between the Southern and thern General Assemblies.

housands of Christians in both rches already apprehend that y are no longer twain, but one it, and are devising liberal things, ch will attest the cordiality of nction.

HE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The hops at their late session appoint-a week of prayer to be observed oughout the connection, begin-g with the fast on Friday, Au-4.

We are indebted to the secretary, . Sprull e Burford, for a copy of *Journal* of the Thirty-Fifth An-nnoil of the Diocese of Lou-na, Protestant Episcopal Church.

MARRIED.

LEY—KEYS.—At the residence of Ed. Hamil-Esq., on the twenty-fifth of May, 1876, by the T H McClenahan, Mr. S. L. Alley to Miss A. Keys, all of Carroll parish, La.

NDLEY—BARNES.—On the eleventh of 1876, in the city of Montgomery, by Dr. A. S-ws, Rev. A. C. Handley, of the Alabama ference to Miss Anna R. Barnes.

IGHT—HARRETT.—At the residence of the's father, Capt. William Barrett, on Plains-June 8, by the Rev. J. H. Walker, John M. ght of Terrebonne parish, La., to Miss Maggie rrett, of this city. No cards.

Publisher's Department.

DVICE TO COTTON PLANTERS AND ers.—While you have the time, and before rsh of gathering and marketing the crop upon you thoroughly investigate the mer-the *Complete Cotton Cleaner*. In the early rs, which usually come to market "gin cut" pped," on account of being ginned green, re consequently graded down and depre-in value, this machine will pay for itself in days by drying the cotton, preparing it for in a light, breezy condition, thus enabling s to get *more lint* from the seed, to do easier, and *in half the more* work, and with less, than is now required to run the gins. It ghly removes all *dust, dirt, sand*, and most light trash from cotton before ginning, y improving the lint one to four grades, and ing the value one to four cents per pound, the same, thus saving great wear and tear gins.

old and well-known house of Frierson & Co., ondelet street, New Orleans, are agents for uch-needed and money-making machine, ll take pleasure in giving any desired in-tion, and furnishing testimonials from prac-planters who are using the Cleaner, and whereof they speak.

for price list and circular, and, in order to sure of getting a machine just when you t, send in your orders early.

TATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUB struction.—The above office is not polit-any party sense, and Mr. R. M. Lusher, fers himself as a candidate for the above n in a card to be found in our advertising ns, does so, as we understand, on purely fa-dent grounds, and seeks the support of his -citizens purely upon claims of moral, liter-nd intellectual fitness for the position. Mr. r has much experience in school matters is a good scholar, and is a man of unques-integrity and honor.

REAT JACKSON ROUTE.—We call ecial attention of travelers to the schedule of ove line. The sleeping car accommodations surpassed. The management of the road is ent. Col. Frost, who is continued in the gement, is an officer of great experience, model of prudence, promptness and energy, as assiduous care for the safety and com-passengers over the line. Col. A. B. Sheldon ell and gracefully the position of general agent. No one could do it better.

OSE who want to secure sewing nes of the best quality and practical utility erred to the advertisement of Messrs. Gruver er in another column. Their agency in this located at No. 5 Chartres street. H. H. Esq., will receive visitors with agreeable y, and show the machines and explain their with most patient care. See advertisement. ve him a call.

SITORS to the city would do well pect Navra & Offner's really fine stock of and glassware. See advertisement.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending June 10, 1876.

A—C G Andrews two letters $2, Philip Allen, A S Andrews $2, B W Adams, H Appleton & Co, J G Andrew $10, Ashley & Erichson.

B—Bourum & Pease, J M Banker, J W Burke & Co, A S Barnes & Co, W E Ballard $1.85, H F Beard, D P Bradford $10, Barnes & Wilkinson, J G Brown, Biglow & Main, W H Bennett $12.50, Horace Bishop.

C—T H Clelland, R M Crowson, John Church & Co two letters, James Carey, John F Collins, C H Chandler $2, L Carley 25 cents, S S Conner, A E Clay $28, Catching & Ainsworth $87.25, J Benjamin Chandler, H C Colomb, T H Casey, Mrs Laura A Colbert.

D—William H Dixon 75 cents, Charles T Dil-lingham two letters, S W Douglass $2.50, W J Ha-Lacey $16.65, W K Douglass, R A Davis.

E—J D Emack, Eagle Pencil Company, Eyrich & Co, John A Ellis $2.50, John W Ellison $12.50, M C Ewing $2.15.

F—W Foster, George T Freeman $2, Lewis R Featherston $11.

G—J W Gaulin, Thomas F Goode $31.50, H D Gayle $8.50, John Gibson, Joseph Gillott & Sons $15, L Gaskins $2, H Gwinner, Ed T Gooltwin $8.52, A L P Green.

H—W A Harris, William Headen & Co, R F Hartley 50 cents, James Hodder $5, G M Hamilton $2, Andrew Hunter, F S Hewes, J W Haskew $2.50, M C Hunter $2.50, C L Hoffman, Harper & Bros, Charles L Harris $1.25.

I—Ivisen, Blakeman, Taylor & Co, J W Irvin.

J—W T Jones, J R John $2, H F Johnson, John A H Jones $2.10, E T Josey.

K—J O Keener, S R Kelly $2.50, Sidney S Key, Miss Kate A Keys, Theodore R Kelly.

L—D C Langford $7.25, T H Lipscomb $2, Elias Longley, W H Lazenby $2, Morgan H Lodvey.

M—D M McCarroll, J McPerkins & Co, Mrs M C Monilon, M E McClure, C McDonald $4, Thomas A Magee $2.50, Lewis Mize $1.50, W S May, H A Musselman & Co, W W Muse, Joseph L Masterson $1.50, D McCree & Son, J Louis Moore, S W Montgomery, Thomas H McClendon H McCallen, J E Mason $6.95, M Marion, A D Miller, McFarland & Axon $83.25, J B McClelland, Jethro Moore.

N—Thomas Nelson & Sons, R D Norsworthy $2, H W Normont $4, Thomas N Norrell $2.50, Ed F Newman $10.75.

O—W P Owen $6, James Ormond, Dates & Warrall, W H Owen $2.50.

P—Potter, Ainsworth & Co, John Pipes, L Patterson, C A Powell, E Phillips $5.50, W H Padilo, $2.50, J R Peavey $11.50, W J Persell, Augustus Purdy, U H Phipps, R J Parker.

R—A H Retford agent five letters, W N Raines, Roberts & Bros, E F S Roberts, Bryce Rails, James S Rencher $2.40, A Richardson, J K Randall $18.10, A C Ramsey $1.25, J H Robertson $1, Mrs Mollie A Reynolds, R H Ross.

S—C Schneider, H L Selman two letters $2, C H Semmer & Co, H R Shepherd two letters $4, R T Sealy $50, N M Skipworth $2.50, Season Standard $1, Rev W T St John $3.50, H B Schuster $1.21, A A Simmons $5, S L Singletary $2, Smith, Dixon & Co, M B Sharbrough $1.60, Joshua F Scurlock, George S. Scofield, J L P Shepherd $11, Levi Spencer $2, Mrs. Sallie Simpson, John C Sattou, J H Sheffield $2.

T—Trenton Postmaster, Charles W Taylor Mrs H N Tyler $10.50, C W Thomas, T C Tubbs.

U—University Publishing Company.

V—M A Van Hook $2, G F Vickers.

W—J W Wissinger, W S Wade $4, W H Woodruff, William Wood & Co, J H Womack $5, P F Witherspoon, Wimberly & Bea, Mrs Alice A Wright, John P Wynn $5, R F Wilkerson, John N Wilkerson, Wilson, Hinkle & Co, Thomas Williams 75 cents, R R Wilson & Co, Wilkinson, Bros & Co, J M Weems $2.10.

Z—J H Zollin & Co $17.50.

GORDON FOOD.—Our neighbor, Samuel Mullen, Esq., has secured the agency for the above-named food, of the merits of which our readers may judge from the following extracts from persons capable of judging, viz:

Yonatt, in his last work on the horse, says:

This *valuable compound* is not a medicine, nor yet simply a nonsource, but a nutritious, wholesome *food*, that should be used regularly three times a day, all the year round. The ingredients composing this food are certain health-giving *herbs, seeds and roots*, which are obtained by animals that are *scattered* therefore almost herbivorous seeds and roots; being absolutely necessary for the best health, care should be taken not to neglect to feed each animal each time of feeding with a due proportion of the *Gordon Food*. A variety is necessary to the horse as it is to the man.

Life in the Field, London, England—the newspaper published in the world.

A New Era in Cattle Feeding Perfected.

At last we have secured a food prepared in Athens, Ga., at a price that will set aside all home productions. It appears Mr. Gerald Saunders, who recently sold the controlling interest in the North British Cattle Food Company, whose manufactory was burned to the ground, has, with characteristic energy, proved so beneficial during the cattle plague, is about to open factories at various points in the United States, to supply not only America, but Europe. We can answer for the success here, as the article is superior and cheaper than any spiced food manufactured in England. It is evident a purer food at a lower price can be produced in the United States than in England, as it is well known that all the ingredients composing these spiced foods are grown in America. We shall always feel an interest in the progress of this new undertaking, as we invested in the infancy of our old friends, The North British Cattle Food Company.

See advertisement elsewhere in our issue of to-day.

A CHOICE WATERING PLACE NEAR HOME.—Those who have visited Mount Springs, Ala., are very emphatic in asserting that it is one of the most pleasant public resorts they have ever visited. They speak in the very highest terms of Col. J. D. Towner, the proprietor, as an excellent caterer and an urbane gentleman. The air is invigorating, the waters restorative, and the invalid can enjoy quietude and comfort. Col. Towner has consummated arrangements by which passengers may obtain tickets from New Orleans to go and return for $27, good till November 1, 1876. This favorite watering-place is only fifteen hours' ride from New Orleans. If you go there we recommend the Jackson House.

THE MOBILE LINE has been particularly fortunate in securing as general passenger and ticket agent our much-esteemed friend, Maj. Samuel E. Carey, who has been for many years connected with the Great Jackson Route. The major is an accomplished gentleman, as well as a most popular railroad agent, and we do not think the Mobile road could have been more fortunate in its selection than to secure his services.

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.—The Drs. Angell, at 152 Julia street, are experienced in pharmacy, and there is general preference given by those who know them well, to the medicines which they compound. We think they are conscientious, competent, cautious and clever, and recommend their medicines to those who adopt the homeopathic treatment. See advertisement headed "Homeopathic Specifics."

JENKINS' ANNIHILATOR.—The testimonials from those who have been benefited by the Annihilator are not only numerous, but very explicit and strongly stated. We cannot for a moment doubt that those whose names are appended to certificates of its efficacy have been greatly relieved, and we have not hesitated to recommend it to those who are suffering.

GROCERIES.—We take pleasure in directing the attention of the city and country readers of our paper to the assortment of excellent groceries in the ample establishment of Mr. E. Petitory, corner of Enterpe and Dryades streets. Try his goods. They will be delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

LEVY BROS., 580 Magazine street, pay particular attention to country orders for dry goods.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF, in pint bottles, should be kept in every American home as a physician. It penetrates the stronghold of disease, and instantly begins the work of cure. Sold by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 18 Camp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best-selected stock in the South; and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit our line of

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as moderate as can be found in any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
18 Camps street, under City Hotel.
New Orleans, La.

PIERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel,

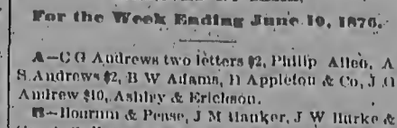
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good Goods*, sell at *one price*, and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

IT MAY be observed that no attempt is made to hunt up out-of-the-way or unknown places to find names to indorse *Simmons' Liver Regulator*:

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.
John W. Beckwith, Bishop of Georgia.
Gen. John B. Gordon, United States Senator.
Hon. John Gill Shorter, ex-Governor of Alabama.
Rev. David Wills, D. D., president of Oglethorpe College.
Bishop Pierce, of Georgia.
Hon. James Jackson (firm Howell Cobb & James Jackson) attorney at law, Macon, Ga.
John H. Cobb.
R. L. Mott, Columbus, Ga.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after October 31, 1875,

AT 5:30 P. M.,

Trains depart and arrive as follows, from Canal-Hope street Depot:

DEPART.

Express	7:20 A. M.
Mail	5:30 P. M.

ARRIVE.

Express	11:30 P. M.
Mail	12:30 A. M.
Accommodation (on Monday)	10:30 A. M.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI.

Only one change of Sleeping Cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELTON, Agent.
E. D. FROST, General Manager.

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

INDUCED by the demand, especially under existing circumstances, for Medicines adapted to domestic practice, I present the following HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS as having proved, by extensive experience, to be safe, generally successful, and peculiarly suited to family treatment. Each Medicine is accompanied by directions and general advice as to the treatment of the disease.

No. Nos.—
1. Fever.
2. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.
3. Catarrh, Acute and Chronic.
4. Croup, Hoarse Cough.
5. Whooping or Spasmodic Cough.
6. Asthma.
7. Diarrhea.
8. Dysentery, Bilious Colic.
9. Cholera, Cholera Morbus.
10. Dyspepsia, Constipation.
11. Worm Colic or Fever.
12. Colic, Crying and Wakefulness of Children.
13. Toothache, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache.
14. Sick Headache, Vertigo.
15. Sore Throat, Quinsy.
16. Ear Discharges, Deafness.
17. Sore Mouth, Thrush, Nursing Sore Mouth.
18. Urinary Affections, Wetting the Bed.
19. Kidney Affections, Gravel.
20. Suppressed, Scanty or Delaying Periods.
21. Profuse Periods, Prolapsus.
22. Painful Periods, Rolling, etc. 23. Piles.
24. Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lameness, Muscular Pains.
25. Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Fetters, Erysipelas.
26. Sore or Weak Eyes.
27. Scrofula, Ulcers, Swelled Glands.
28. Debility, Physical Weakness, Nervousness.
29. Biliousness.
30. Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions or Weakness. 31. Chronic Congestion, Headache.
32. Disease of Heart, Palpitation etc.

Mailed free on receipt of price. Fifty cents each. Phosphorated Oxiters, and Chill Drops for Ague and Fever.

Agent for RANNING'S BRACES.

Agent for HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS AND CASES. Prices as follows:

Twenty vials, plain case and book	$5 00
Twenty vials, morocco case and book	6 00
Thirty-five vials, morocco case and book	10 00

Angell's Homeopathic Pharmacy,
152 JULIA ST., NEW ORLEANS.

R. ANGELL, M. D., and S. M. ANGELL, M. D., Homeopathic Physicians.

State Superintendent of Public Education for Louisiana.

CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, who was honored by the suffrages of a large majority of the legal electors in the general State election of 1872, is a CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION as State Superintendent, at the similar election to be held in November, 1876. He respectfully solicits the moral influence and voluntary support of all honorable citizens of the State who are in favor of:

1. Reform and economy in the administration of the public school system.

2. A vigilant protection of the school funds from waste or embezzlement.

3. Equal facilities for the moral and mental instruction of all children in the State, by upright and competent teachers, under the guidance of directors who shall be responsible to the communities in whose behalf they act.

4. Schools, where and where feasible, for the training of apt pupils, of proper age, in a practical knowledge of the useful arts and trades; and

5. The prompt and punctual payment of teachers' salaries, and of all other legal and indispensable obligations of school directors.

ROBT. M. LUSHER.

N. JENKINS' ANNIHILATOR.

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND, for the permanent cure of

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

What the Annihilator will do:

1. From one to two bottles will cure any *new* attack of Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia.

2. From two to twelve bottles, according to duration of disease, will cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia.

It is one of the best regulators of the circulation of the blood known.

N. JENKINS,
152 Camp street, New Orleans.

Wholesale Agents G. E. FINLAY & CO., New Orleans.

E. PETITORY,
FAMILY GROCERY,
COR. EUTERPE AND DRYADES STS.,
NEW ORLEANS.

Goods delivered free of charge.

LOUISIANA
PAPER BOX MANUFACTORY.
R. LUCKNER, SR.,
119 Magazine St. 119
(Up stairs.) NEW ORLEANS

BAND BOXES, with address, three in nest, round and square, shipped free of all charges except freight for $1.15 per dozen, on receipt of Post-office Order. Paper Boxes of every description.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GORDON FOOD,
FOR
HORSES, MULES & CATTLE,

CONCENTRATED, STRENGTHENING, INVIGORATING, PALATABLE AND RENOVATING.

A PREPARED FOOD.

It does not add to the ordinary cost of feeding, although producing the most admirable results, viz: Strong wind, fine appearance, good digestion, and a generally improved spirit.

Its continued use secures perfect health in HORSES, MULES AND CATTLE.

GORDON FOOD IS PACKED IN

Whole sacks, 100 pounds	$8 00
Half sacks, 50 pounds	4 00
Quarter sacks, 25 pounds	2 00

Sent to any address on receipt of price.

SAMUEL MULLEN,
SOLE AGENT.
DEPOT—59 HYDRAS ST., New Orleans.

GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE DEPOT
MOVED TO
NO. 5 CHARTRES STREET.

A NEW STOCK of the Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Machines with a complete assortment of Needles, Parts, Attachments, Silk Twist, Spool Cotton, Linen Thread, Oil, etc., just received and for sale at the lowest cash prices. The above goods are manufactured by and for the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, and warranted the best in the market.

Caution to Our Patrons, Grangers and Their Agents.

There are parties here who are selling imitations of our goods, repainting and painting up old Machines to make them look like new, and selling them as such. No new goods of the above make can be purchased in New Orleans except from us, at No. 5 Chartres street. Agents wanted.

H. H. TRUE,
General Southern Agent.

BLOUNT SPRINGS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

DIRECTLY on the line of travel between this city and the Northeast, one hundred and thirty miles north of Montgomery, in the mountainous region of North Alabama. Passengers leaving the city on the 5:30 P. M. train for the East, by way of Mobile, Montgomery and Lindsville take dinner at the JACKSON HOUSE, Blount Springs, next day. Try a summer at this favorite resort where you get the best Mineral Water in America. Send for circular and circular.

Rates of Board—$2 per day; $10 per week; $40 and $50 per month.

Round trip tickets, $27—good until the first of November.

J. H. TOWNER, Proprietor.

FLUTING MACHINES.

Call and see them in operation or send for circular of work, size and rapidity of operation. Contain all the latest improvements and sell quicker than all other machines combined. Price of either style $40.00 including four feet of steam hose, tongs and box, sent with full working directions, on receipt of price to any address by AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Sole Manufacturers, 429 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF,
N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS,
733 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our LOWEST CASH RATES.

CANE AND SORGHUM
MACHINERY
A SPECIALTY.

Evaporators, Patent of 1876.

Superior to all others, and cheaper.

Send for catalogue, free. Address

S. S. CONNOR,
AMITE CITY, LA.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

W. M. EVANS,

NO. 33 N. PETERS ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF

Wool, Moss, Hides, Rags, Bones, Metals,

And all descriptions of PRODUCE.

Personal and careful attention given to all business intrusted to my care. Quick sales and prompt returns made. Will fill orders for all descriptions of goods at lowest cash prices. Advances made on consignments. P. O. Box 298.

FREE! FREE!

10,000

E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S

CATALOGUES

CONTAINING THE

LATEST SUMMER FASHIONS.

Just received and ready for distribution. Mailed to any address upon application to

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,
91 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS.

RAWLEY SPRINGS,
IN THE MOUNTAINS OF THE
Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

THE strongest known CHALYBEATE WATER in the United States, and possessing the highest medicinal virtues, both Tonic and Alterative. The elevated location, pure atmosphere, romantic walks, rugged scenery, the tennis and ten-pin alleys, the amusements and comforts provided, and the attention paid to guests in its three large Hotels, connected together by wide and spacious covered ways, all contribute to render OLD RAWLEY a favorite resort alike to the invalid and the pleasure-seeker.

For photographic views, for pamphlets and information apply to

ALBERT G. PHELPS, Grocer,
Cor. Prytania and Felicity Sts.
5p

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT ABSOLUTELY and SPEEDILY CURED. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 137 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN
EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING
OF
PARASOLS!
THIS DAY,
AT
DANZIGER'S,

203.....CANAL STREET.....203

Bet. Burgundy and Rampart, and

NOS. 228 AND 230 ROYAL STREET,

Corner St. Philip.

20,000 PARASOLS, bought at a large bankrupt sale in New York, will be sold at less than half of importation cost. All NEW, FRESH GOODS.

We beg to call particular attention to these Parasols and offer:

Children's Percale Parasols at 25 cts.
Children's Silk Parasols, silk fluted, at 50 cts.
Children's Silk Parasols, silk lined, with fringes, at 60 cts.
Ladies' Silk Centennial Parasols at 50 cts.
Ladies' Silk Parasols, ruffled, at 60 cts.
Ladies' Summer Pets, in silk lined, at 60 cts.
Ladies' Black Silk Ruffled Parasols, silk lined, for mourning and half mourning, at $1.25.
Ladies' extra size Silk Parasols, silk lined, at $1.50.
Ladies' Tourist Parasols, silk, silk fluted, with Fern covering, at $2.50. Very stylish and new.
And a great many other novelties in Parasols, Half Umbrellas, etc., all at less than one-half the importation cost, at

DANZIGER'S,
201 Canal street,
And 228 and 230 Royal street.

OFFICE OF THE
American Cotton Tie Co.,
LIMITED,
47 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS.

TO DEALERS IN
IRON COTTON TIES,
Planters and Country Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents to supply the trade in any quantity with the following celebrated Ties:

THE ARROW AND SHIELD TIE.
HEARD & ARROUS LOCK TIE.
BRANCH CHOOVES & CO.'S LOCK TIE.

We also beg to inform the public that the interest of Messrs. Heard & Bro., and Branch, Crooker & Co. are now merged into and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. (LIMITED). The following are the New Orleans Agents:

Stone & Tait, Ogden & Bell,
Upton & Boyd, Archer & Borland,
William Upton, D. L. Rankel & Co.

For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited),
R. W. RAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.

CENTENNIAL HYMN.

AS SUNG at the Opening Concert given in Philadelphia. Words by Whittier. Music by J. K. Paine. In 4 parts, for Mixed Voices. Price in Sheet Music form, 30 cents. In octavo form, for Choruses, 10 cents. No celebration this year will be complete without the singing of this magnificent hymn.

Centennial Machinery, Horticultural, Memorial and Centennial March, seven sheets. Washington's Old Guard and New Recruits March. Martha Washington's Waltz. Waltz and Minuet Quote. Grand March for Dancing Masters. Centennial Waltzes, by Eugene Cowles. And Grobe's Medley of National Airs. All leave spoken of. Centennial Edition, and the best of music.

Centennial Collection of National Songs! An elegant and attractive volume. It contains the National Songs of this and twelve other countries in their correct form for Solo or Choir singing. In Paper, 75 cts.; Boards, $1.00.

Good News! Charming new Good News! Good News! Song Book for Good News!

Carmina Collegensia! Price, 50 cts. $5.00 per dozen. New, the largest collection. All the famous College Songs, forming the wittiest, most entertaining, musical and classical collection of social songs and glees for social singing ever brought together.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
BOSTON.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. | J. E. Ditson & Co., Success to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.

1,000 LBS KALSOMINE, assorted colors, ready for use.
100 cases R. Bell & Co.'s Pure Mixed PAINTS, ready for use.
100 cases assorted COLORS, in oil.
75 tons pure WHITE LEAD, in Kegs and cans.
15 tons French and American ZINC PAINT.
150 barrels DRY COLORS, assorted.
50 barrels LINSEED and LARD OIL.
10 barrels MINERAL SPERM OIL, 45 deg.
5 barrels HEADLIGHT OIL, 175 deg.
100 cases FRATUS PETROLEUM OIL, 150 deg.
25 barrels best VARNISH, assorted.
1,000 boxes French and American WINDOW GLASS. For sale by
SAMUEL M. TODD & CO.,
70 Magazine street.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

DR. C. BEARD,
OCULIST,
14 DAUPHINE STREET 14
NEW ORLEANS
Office hours from 10 to 3. 5p

The New Louisiana Remedy

FOR Coughs, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Complaints—product of our Swamps—is the most effective Remedy that has ever appeared. Contains NO POISON, and is delicious. The proofs are overwhelming, and daily increase. Nearly ELEVEN PAGES of names of HOME REFERENCES at the Depot, 116 CAMP STREET, New Orleans. Life Tonic infallible for Chills, Swamp Fever, etc. Sold by Country Merchants and Druggists. 5p

FURNITURE AND MATTRESSES
NO. 135 CAMP STREET.

THE undersigned has a large stock of Furniture, which he will dispose of at prices that will DEFY COMPETITION. *Give me a call and see for yourselves.*

Furniture taken on storage. Repairs made at lowest rates. All Furniture and Bedding put in perfect repair and delivered to order. Moving, Packing, etc., in bulk done at the *lowest possible prices* on application to

HENRY UHOFF,
135 Camp street.

WANTED. All persons who have read my double column advertisement in this paper, describing the **Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend**, to send for new terms. 500,000 have been sold. J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa.

MEDICAL.

IF YOU FEEL DULL, DROWSY, DEBILITATED, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, billious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial-diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking **Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.**

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I occasionally use, when my guidance requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies." 5pte

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden, and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. No drastic, violent purge, but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment; for fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

Ask the recovered dyspeptics, billious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial-diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking **Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.**

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I occasionally use, when my guidance requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies." 5pte

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA PALACE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Crockery, China, Glassware
CUTLERY, PLATED WARE
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
IN THE SOUTH.

☞ Look at our prices and judge for yourselves:

A real French China DINNER SET, 115 pieces, for $30 00
A real French China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for 6 75
A Stone China DINNER SET, 120 pieces, for 14 50
A Stone China TEA SET, 44 pieces for 3 75
A Stone China CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for 3 50
Decorated CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for 6,00

Sole Agents for the celebrated SHAW REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS. The best and cheapest in the country.

Also, the celebrated BUTTER CHURN, warranted to make butter in from three to ten minutes. All kinds of Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers and Bath Tubs.

Orders from the country will receive our best attention.

NAYRA & OFFNER,
129 Canal street, New Orleans.
5p

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE

RESPECTFULLY offers her services in selecting, purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel or personal adornment for Ladies' and Children's use, including MILLINERY, DRY GOODS, JEWELRY, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Trimmings, Underwear, Sewing Machines, etc.

Scrupulous care with reference to the price and quality, and fidelity to the interest and fulfillment of the wishes of correspondents, will be sedulously carried out.

Spring and Summer Styles
OF
LADIES' DRESSES,
IN IMPORTED FRENCH PATTERNS,

CENTENNIAL APRONS, RUCHES AND KERCHIEFS, fac-similes of the Fashions of 1776.

Just received by
MRS. H. MOGRIDGE,
No. 90 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
578.....MAGAZINE STREET.....578
Opposite the Magazine Street Market,
(Sign of the Lady's Boot.) New Orleans.

BRANCH STORE, 585 MAGAZINE STREET, Corner of St. Andrew.

Has opened with a fresh stock of Boots and Shoes at the very lowest prices.

This is the greatest Boot and Shoe House in the south, where Boots, Shoes and Hats can be purchased at THE LOWEST PRICES,—Cheaper than the Cheapest. A call is all that is asked to convince any one that this is the cheapest and best place to purchase Boots, Shoes and Hats in the South.

Parties at a distance from New Orleans can take their own measure and purchase their Boots or Shoes by mail with the aid of our Card of Measurement. Send for card and get one.

We manufacture all descriptions of Boots, Shoes and Hatters at the very lowest prices. All work warranted to be of the best material.

LOUIS GIMBEL, Agent.

THE NEW COFFEE AND TEA STORE
OF THE
FOURTH DISTRICT,
595.....MAGAZINE ST.....595

The finest COFFEES, parched and ground fresh every day by steam, and the choicest IMPORTED TEAS, guaranteed pure, and at twenty per cent. under ruling prices, by

J. T. SHAW, Proprietor.

BOUDRO'S RESTAURANT,
AT THE LAKE END, PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,
Jary & Blousse, Proprietors.

Has been refitted and refurnished for the season and is now open. No house in the country can excel it for Cookery and Wines. Prices suited to the times.

WANTED WANTED.

A SITUATION by a first-class PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Vocal and Instrumental.

REFERENCES.—Rev. H. F. Johnson, Whitworth College, Brookhaven, Miss.; Rev. M. H. Wells, Waco, Tex. Address

KELLOGG & CO.,
Lock Box F, Little Rock, Ark.

ADOLPH FINCK,
(Formerly with N. Burke.)
FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
COR. FELICITY ROAD AND DRYADES STS.

Always on hand and for sale cheap, a first-class stock of choice Family Groceries. Goods delivered free of charge.

CARRE'S CABINS, LUMBER, ETC.—To meet the demand for our Cabins we have added such machinery as enables us to turn them out not only faster, but better and cheaper; so come on with your orders. Not forgetting that as Lumber Merchants we date back a quarter of a century, and with recently established telegraph communication with our Pearl River Mills, we can furnish at short notice anything from a plaster lath to a ship spar.

W. W. CARRE & CO.,
No. 340 Delord street.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Prices of Short-Horns.

In speaking of the extravagant prices now paid for thoroughbred short-horns, the Detroit *Free Press* says:

From comparative tables of the results of short-horn cattle sales, during the past year, in Great Britain and America, it appears that the total amounts realized at these sales were almost the same for both countries. The returns refer only to the sales of "pedigree short-horns"—that is to say, of animals inscribed in the herd-book, which is for cattle what the stud book is for the turf, and from them we learn that, while the 65 sales held in Great Britain yielded a total of $1 140,440; the first 75 sales in America amounted to $1,0 3 950. Each of the American sales amounted, upon an average, to $17,500, as against $17,480 for each of the English sales. The 2,589 short-horns sold in America averaged $395 each, and the 2 599 sold in Great Britain $435 each. The largest total realized at any one sale was $214 596, for which 84 animals belonging to a Lincolnshire farmer were disposed of in September. The highest price given at this sale was $10 800, and the average for the whole lot was $2 550. Still more remarkable was a sale held in Scotland a week previously, when 35 animals, the property of Lord Dunmore, sold for $131,115. This gives an average of $3 360 for each animal, one of which went for $22,500. At a third sale 31 animals sold for more than $50,000, and several others took place at which the total was over $35 000, and the average over $1 000. The most successful sale held in America was that at which 83 short-horns brought $92 680, with an average of $2 015 for the whole number, one of them reaching $16 125. At two other sales in America totals of rather more than $50,000 were obtained for 35 and for 33 lots, the average in the two cases being slightly over and under $1,500. These figures may be left to speak for themselves, but it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that thoroughbred cattle are bringing prices equal to what a Derby winner would have won a few years ago.

Shoeing Horses.

A writer in the New York *Herald* states some facts about how horses should be shod, which are worthy the consideration of blacksmiths and farmers as well:

Most of the horseshoers of the country prepare the foot, fit a shoe and secure it to the hoof in the same manner that a wood butcher fits a shoe to an old wood or ox sled. The mechanism of a horse's hoof is one of the most wonderful and ingenious structures that can be found in all the works of the Creator. Beneath and in the rear of every foot there is a frog, which is a tough and elastic pad for preventing injury to the animal whenever he plants his foot on any hard substance. Large rolls or cylinders of India rubber are placed beneath railroad cars to prevent injury to any part of the car, or to the cargo with which it is loaded. The frog beneath the foot of a horse is designed to subserve a similar purpose. But the manner in which most horses are shod hits them up as it were on short stilts, so that the frogs cannot perform their appropriate functions. If we look carefully at a young horse when he is trotting or running it will be perceived that every foot is brought down to the ground in such a manner that the frog receives the powerful blow. By this means all injury to the animal is avoided. Science teaches us to permit the frog to develope and expand downward. But most blacksmiths seem to think that the all wise Creator made a mistake when he formed the hoofs of horses. Hence they fall at the frogs with red-hot burning irons, with edge tools, and with any other appliances that will enable them to remove this extraneous excrescence. Illustrious ninnies! Why, not shave all the rough, hideous osseous beneath their own heels, and leave the bare bones to rest on plates of iron inside of their own boots and shoes?

BLACK TOOTH IN SWINE.—The *American Swine Journal* says: Black tooth, so called, or swine, is sometimes caused by mechanical injury to teeth, received by chewing the dry and hard kernels of corn. The ailment consists in a state of decay of the tooth caries. Such decayed teeth may be removed by the same instrument as a dentist would apply to one's own tooth under similar circumstances. The symptoms of tooth ache in swine are similar to those exhibited by mankind, viz.: loss of appetite, salivation or slobbering, hanging the head, mostly to the side which is affected, peevishness, loss of all fear of man, and hot, repulsive breath. When hogs are fed on strongly acidulated food for any length of time their teeth may become discolored; but it is a question whether the teeth at the same time are materially injured. So long as no decay or diminution of their substance can be noticed, and while the appetite and chewing faculties of the animal do not appear diminished, no interference will be necessary.

USES OF RAWHIDE.—The skin of an animal, whether cow, calf, colt or horse, that dies on the farm, is worth more at home than at the tanner's. Cut into narrow strips, and shave off the hair with a sharp knife before the kitchen fire, or in your work shop, on stormy days and evenings. You may make them soft by rubbing. A rawhide halter-strap, an inch wide, will hold a horse better and last longer than an inch rope. It is stronger than hoop iron and more durable, and may be used to hoop dry casks and boxes, and for hinges. Try it on a broken thill, or any woodwork that has been split. Put it on wet, and nail it fast. Thin skins make the best bag-string in the world. A rawhide rope is a good substitute for a chain. It is valuable to mend a broken link in a trace chain. For some purposes it is best to use it in its natural state. For other purposes it may be dressed soft. *Vermont Chronicle.*

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* says: "I discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth while making any stir about it. I would as soon have poplar, basswood or quaking ash as any other kind of posts. I have taken out basswood posts, after they have set seven years, that were as sound when taken up as when they were first put in the ground. Time and weather seem to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. For the benefit of others I will give you the recipe. Take boiled linseed oil and stir in it pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rot."

The London *Grocer* says the eggs brought to the Paris market are verified by agents appointed by the administration, who are called "*mireurs compteurs*," and the eggs are submitted to three operations—first, counting to verify the number of eggs in the panniers; passing them through rings to test their size and value; and final inspection, to separate the clean and fresh eggs from those stale or addled. Small eggs in the markets of Paris are those which will pass through a ring of four centimeters. Hence French egg merchants have rings of different sizes to try eggs.

HASTE AND HEALTH.—It is not at all wholesome to be in a hurry. Locomotives have been reported to have moved a mile a minute for short distances. But locomotives have often come to grief for such great rapidity. Multitudes in their haste to get rich are ruined every year. The men who do things masterly, slowly, deliberately, are the men who oftenest succeed in life. People who are habitually in a hurry generally have to do things twice over. The tortoise beats the hare at last. Slow men seldom knock their brains out against a post. Foot-races are injurious to health, as are all forms of competitive exercises; steady labor in the field is the best gymnasium in the world. Either labor or exercise, carried to exhaustion or prostration, or even great tiredness, expressed by "fagged out," always does more harm than the previous exercise has done good. All running up stairs, or to catch up with a vehicle or ferryboat is extremely injurious to every age, sex and condition in life. It ought to be the most pressing necessity which should induce a person over fifty to run over twelve or fifteen yards. Those live longest who are deliberate, whose actions are measured, who never embark in any enterprise without sleeping over it, and who perform all the every-day acts with kindness. Quakers are proverbially calm, quiet people; and they are a thrifty folk the world over.

A poisonous place—A bowling wilderness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OCEAN SAW MILL.

W. G. TOOMER (late of Palmer & Toomer,) SUPERINTENDENT.

LUMBER shipped up or down the Mississippi river can be loaded at the Mill Wharf, and save leakage by extra handling. Large orders a specialty for Pine, Cypress, Walnut, Oak, Ash, Poplar, Mahogany and Cedar LUMBER AND TIMBER. Also Railroad Bridge Timber and Cross Ties, Shingles and Laths. P. O. Box 98. Branch office at Pascagoula, Miss. Cable address TOOMER.

J. C. MILLER,

(Formerly of Cassidy & Miller.)

SAIL MAKER,

107 ..... POYDRAS STREET. 107

Agent for COTTON DUCK of all widths and descriptions. Tents, Tarpaulins and Flags constantly on hand. Awnings, Gallery Curtains and all other work to any line made to order at shortest notice and lowest prices. J. C. MILLER. No. 107 Poydras street.

JOHN S. TWOMEY,

DEALER IN

Fancy and Staple Groceries,

COR. MAGAZINE AND PHILIP STS.

Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

GARDEN DISTRICT ICE DEPOT.

WILLIAM MYERS,

DEALER IN ICE.

No. 138 Harmony Street,

Opposite the Ninth St. Market, Fourth District.

Families supplied, wholesale or retail, at short notice.

H. SPIERING,

UPHOLSTERER,

631 ..... MAGAZINE ST. 631

Near Jackson, New Orleans.

Parlor sets manufactured at New York prices. Spring, Hair and Moss Mattresses made. Lounges cut and made to order. Carpets laid, and taken up, cleaned and relaid. All work guaranteed.

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IMPROVED RICE MILLS,

J. H. & A. J. HINSON, PROPRIETORS,

154, 156 and 158 Magazine St., New Orleans.

MILLING RATES. No. 1 at ½c. per pound, No. 2 at ¼c. per pound. Address all orders for empty sacks to P. O. Box 206.

WILLIAM F. WAGNER,

GENERAL COOPERAGE,

13 ..... NORTH FRONT ST. 13

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Sugar Hogsheads, Molasses Barrels, and Bolting articles in his line, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

LIME, SAND, BRICKS, ETC.

Lime, Sugar Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, White and Yellow Sand, Fire Clay, Paving, Building, Country and Arch Bricks, English and Pittsburg Fire Bricks, Large and Small White Spirits Laths, Shingles, Fire Tiles, Sulphur, Tar, Pitch and Rosin at the lowest market rates. For sale by JOHN C. STEWART, 15 Gravier street, and 259 Julia, bet. Rampart and Basin Sts.

INSURANCE.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

FACTORS' & TRADERS' INSURANCE CO.,

37 ..... CARONDELET STREET 37

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1876.

The Trustees in conformity with the charter of the Company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1876, to wit:

Premiums for the year—		
On Fire risks	$330,051 30	
On River risks	283,602 49	
On Marine risks	46,805 03	
		$660,654 82
Less—		
Unterminated premiums, 1875	$86,550 00	
Return premiums	11,021 21—	97,583 21
Net earned premiums		$563,071 61
Losses paid:		
On Fire risks	$66,731 24	
On River risks	191,653 85	
On Marine risks	19,593 67	
Total	$277,478 76	
Reinsurance	36,233 84	
Rebate account	14,046 43	
State and City Taxes and Licenses	55,188 91	
New Orleans Board of Underwriters	3,549 05	
Gross general expenses	11,558 39	
		$436,355 37
Balance		$126,716 24
Add Interest and discount and savings		108,285 52
		$241,001 76
Less first semi-annual interest paid on capital stock, five per cent., and second now due, five per cent.		110,000 00
Net profits		$131,001 76
Reserved		34,000 00
Balance divided on net premiums		$97,001 76

The Company have the following assets:

Cash on hand	$378,831 71
Accounts in course of collection	41,623 95
Bills receivable on pledge	485,851 21
Bills receivable for premiums	28,894 59
Bank and other stocks	257,448 16
City and other bonds	165,261 38
Bonds of Masonic Grand Lodge	5,000 00
Bonds of Odd-Fellows' Hall Association	5,000 00
Bonds of Association for relief of Jewish Widows and Orphans	2,000 00
Real estate	75,8 5 83
Total	$1,38 ,455 40

The foregoing is a true and correct statement from the books of the Company.

ED. A. PALFREY, President.
THOS. E. WALKER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-eighth day of May, 1876.

EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the eighteenth instant, it was resolved, to pay on demand a semi-centennial interest of FIVE PER CENT. to April 30, 1876, making ten per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the Company ($1,000,000) and a cash dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. to stockholders on the amount ($181,251 75) of their net participating premiums for the year ending April 30, 1876.

ED. A. PALFREY, President.
MOSES GREENWOOD, Vice President.
THOMAS F. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

W. A. Johnson,	W. C. Raymond,
John T. Noble,	T. Lyle Lyon,
John Chalfe,	S. H. Snowden,
Richard Milliken,	S. H. Boyd,
J. Hoffman,	Joseph McElroy,
R. T. Tucker,	E. B. Wheelock,
Samuel Friedlander,	Cyrus Bussey,
A. A. Yates,	Wm. A. Behan,
John L. Adams,	R. F. Eshleman,
Isaac Seiferth,	Wm. C. Black,
R. J. Walmsley,	Charles Challe,
A. H. May,	L. C. Aubrey,
	Wm. Hartwell.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS,

3 ..... CARONDELET STREET 3

Near the Union National Bank.

This Company, incorporated in 1857, insures against the risks of Sea, River and Fire, and settles promptly all lawful claims.

A. CHAPELLA, President.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Victor Maignan,	H. Gally,
L. D. Sarpy,	A. Cuppella,
R. Saliby,	J. Bayle,
H. Labbosse,	A. R. Brossean,
	A. Bonneaze.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

150 ..... CANAL STREET. 150

Incorporated March 15, 1855.

OFFICERS,

DAVID PRODHART, President.
THOS. A. ADAMS, First Vice President.
THOS. ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President.
CHARLES KELSHAW, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

Thos. A. Adams,	George Jones,
Thos. Allen Clarke,	John G. Gaines,
Charles J. Leeds,	Christian Schneider,
Samuel Jamison,	Carl Kohn,
A. Moulton,	T. L. Bayne,
E. A. Palfrey,	David Urquhart.

Interest allowed on deposits.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL $500,000

E. C. PALMER, President.
JAS. JACKSON, Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

F. D. CONERY,	FREDK WING,
J. B. KELLER,	W. H. THOMAS,
W. H. SCHMIDT,	JAS. JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.	

This Company insures against loss by Burglars, Thieves and Fire at low rates, and its capital gives security to Depositors.

Small deposits received and Six per cent. interest per annum, paid semi-annually.

JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

LOOK TO YOUR SHIPMENTS.

ODELL & WRIGHT,

20 DECATUR ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

COTTON & SUGAR FACTORS,

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Obtain Always Best Market Prices.

The sale of Moss, Wool and Hides, and other heavy produce, specially attended to. Liberal advances in cash or merchandise. We are familiar with the products we handle. We are sole Agents for the GRANGERS' BRANDS OF FERTILIZERS:

Grangers' Friend XXX, Grangers' Hope XXX, Grangers' Pride XXXX, Grangers' Extra XXXX, Grangers' Best XXXX,

which we will sell at Western prices. We also purchase Sugar and Molasses for those outside the sugar sections.

T. W. BOTHICK,

UNDERTAKER,

274 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Embalming and Disinterring Bodies carefully shipped. Carriages and Cabs for hire.

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Crescent Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 20, 1876.

The Trustees, in conformity to the amended charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the thirtieth of April, 1876:

Fire premiums	$250,006 26	
Marine premiums	3 ,388 97	
River premiums	114,813 26—	$353,308 49
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		284,357 46
Losses paid and estimated, including all known and unpaid:		
On fire	$56 980 10	
Marine	18,918 58	
On river	71 471 90—	$147,380 58
Taxes, expenses, rebate in lieu of participation, less interest, discount, etc.		83,728 11— 231,116 69
Leaving, after paying ten per cent. in cash, interest on capital stock, profits		$52,238 79

The Company have the following assets

Bills receivable	$53,728 78	
Loans on bond and mortgage	56,443 33—	$110 772 11
Loans on pledge at call	$120 711 37	
Cash	67,388 04—	188,099 41
Real estate		123,031 42
City bonds, bank and other stocks		136,161 60
Premiums in course of collection		27,624 77
Total assets		$585,098 71

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-eighth day of May, 1876.

WM. H. HOLMES,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved that, after paying the annual interest of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twelfth day of June next, to those parties insuring with the Company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thos. A. Adams,	Edward Pilsbury,
Sam'l B. Newman,	John E. King,
Sam'l H. Kennedy,	Fred'k Camerden,
John Phelps,	J. L. Harris,
Adam Thoms, jr.,	Andrew Stewart,
Henry Avegham,	Joseph Soule,
P. N. Strong,	Jacob G. Martin,
Victor Meyers,	Alfred Moulton,
Joseph Bowling,	L. C. Jurey,
Edward J. Gay,	Edward Valle,
John M. Sandidge,	George W. Spofford,
Simon Hernsheim,	A. Levi,
Simon Forchheimer,	John Brimson,
Joseph H. Wolfe,	Wm. H. Shillitoe,
R. B. Post,	John V. Moore,
	Paul E. Mortimer.

HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE—NO. 37 CAMP ST.

JOHN HENDERSON, President.
P. IRWIN, Vice President.
THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary.

Earnings		$213,1 3 60
Losses Paid		73,711 66
Net Profits		68,18 60

At an election held on Monday, the 21st inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year:

P. Irwin	John Henderson,
Thomas King,	John G. Gaines,
Thomas Gilmore,	W. J. Castell,
John T. Gibbons,	James A. Gardner,
William Hoyt,	Emile Gaudet,
David Jackson, jr.,	John H. Harris,
	P. J. Gassiott.

And at a meeting of the Board, held May 3, JOHN HENDERSON, President, P. IRWIN, Vice President, and THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary, were all unanimously re-elected.

The Board declared out of the net profits of the Company for the past twelve months 10 per cent. interest; also 1 per cent. dividend on the paid-up capital, and 25 per cent. dividend on premiums paid by stockholders, making, with the rebate, 35 per cent. on premiums. Said interest and dividends to be placed to the credit of the stock notes.

Interest and dividends on full-paid stock paid on and after June 1st proximo.

THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1876.

New Orleans Insurance Co.

CORNER CAMP AND CANAL STS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1805.

Capital	$80,000 00
Assets at their market value	632,857 36
Income for the year 1875	621,989 94

The company insures FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS. Issues Marine policies payable in London in case of loss.

President—J. TUYES.
Vice President—A. SCHREIBER.
Secretary—J. W. HICKS.

DIRECTORS.

Ernest Merilli	A. M. Bickham,
Placide Forstall,	A. Schreiber,
H. Gally,	J. Tuyes,
Charles Laitre	W. A. Bell,
W. Van Benthuysen,	D. Patio,
Pierre Pontz,	H. D. Rogers.

MISCELLANEOUS

50 CENTS FREE.

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We will send, *postpaid, free*, to each new subscriber of the "NEW YORK WEEKLY MONITOR," a magnificent CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL MEDAL (in fancy box,) struck in Alloyed Pure Silver, larger than a silver trade dollar. A high relief design. Price, 50 cents each. The AGENTS' MONITOR is a handsome, spicy 8-page paper. Subscription price, 25 cents a year. Send 25 cents, and you will receive the AGENTS' MONITOR for one year, postpaid, and the above fine premium. Address

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PROPRIETOR OF THE

Pontchartrain Cheap Store,

COR. FRENCHMEN AND VICTORY STREETS.

Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Always on hand, a full assortment of first-class goods at prices which defy competition. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. My Motto—Quick Sales and Small Profits.

H. CASSIDY,

SAIL-MAKER,

AND COTTON DUCK AGENT,

No. 93 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Manufacturer of TENTS, AWNINGS, TARPAULINS, etc. Flags of all Nations on hand.

FAVORITE SONGS

New Collection of Sacred Music, by the Christies, for singing classes and congregations. Prof. Melnotte of the Vanderbilt University, says it is the best book of the kind. Price 60 cts. by mail. Specimen free to clergymen. Address R. W. Carroll & Co., Cincinnati, O.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

"Every Piano in America Should be Graced by a Copy."

$5,000!

—IN GOLD—

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Women's Centennial Committees

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RICHARD WAGNER'S

Grand CENTENNIAL MARCH.

Now Arranged for Piano by

THEODORE THOMAS.

(Played by his Orchestra nightly.)

And Published by

JOHN CHURCH & CO.,

CINCINNATI, O.

Price, $1, on receipt of which it will be sent by mail. For sale by Music dealers everywhere.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 91 John Street, New York.

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SON.

HENRY HOE, Sole Agent.

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CENTENNIAL MEDALLIONS,

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SOLID SILVER OR GOLD.

Presenting a large variety of beautiful Designs in Relief.

These Medallions are larger than a Silver Trade Dollar, being 1½ inches in diameter, handsomely put up and sell readily at sight. *The most valuable souvenir and Memorial ever issued.* A complete outfit of the most elegant samples for a cash in advance of $1. Circulars free, including the Bust of "George Washington," Grand Entrance International Exhibition Memorial Hall, Art Gallery, Horticultural Hall, Main Building, and the grand representation of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, displayed by Triumph! Is sent by mail on receipt of draft or postal-key order for $1.00 or will ship by express, C. O. D. upon receipt of express charges. Agents' circulars and prices in Cash and Canvassing, sent upon receipt of 50 cents. Immense profits. Sells at sight. Extensive fields for enterprise. Address

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LIVINGSTONE!

Kindles the enthusiasm of the world wherever heard. AGENTS WANTED everywhere, to sell his *complete* Life and Explorations, and Last Journals. 650 pages. Only $2.50. Proof, 10 cts. Terms, facts, and our special Illustrated circular, that tells why any other book, sent free. Write at once, or, if in haste, send 75 cts. for full outfit, postpaid, and you can be at work in your field. Address, quickly, as we expect a rush, J. C. McCURDY & CO., 616 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

"DON'T FORGET IT!" Shuey's Safety Guard is worth all the Rats at Alarms ever invented. Agents wanted everywhere. Sil ver plated sample prepaid on receipt of 50 cents. Address A. D. SHUEY, 148 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

$250 A MONTH.—Agents wanted everywhere. Goods in home demand. Lists free. Photographers send Free. A Circular. J. WORTHAM & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED for the **DICTIONARY OF CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES**

A new work by Dr. Wm. Smith and 77 others, being a complete history of the Old and New Testament and the Early Church, 1,000 Engravings. It examines every subject, city, person, event, article, word or thing pertaining to the Church and Christianity, of which nothing of account is left. Agents report 5 to 20 orders a day. One sold 17 first day. Price $5.00. Agents wanted for this and other valuable works. Circulars with terms free. Address SUNDAY-SCHOOL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

CENTENNIAL BOOK OF BIOGRAPHY

of the great men of the

FIRST 100 YEARS OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.

The book of the period. Everybody wants to read their lives at this grand season. AGENTS WANTED. Address Hallock & Jaynes, Cincinnati, O. Also for our Bible. Everybody buys it. The great business of the year. Send for circular. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. and Chicago, Ill.

WANTED AGENTS for the GREAT **CENTENNIAL UNIVERSAL HISTORY**

To the close of the first 100 years of our National Independence, including an account of the opening Grand Centennial Celebration. 750 pages, fine engravings, low price, quick sales, large profits. Send for circular. J. C. McCURDY & CO., 616 Olive street, St. Louis Mo.

"DON'T FORGET IT!" Shuey's Safety Guard is worth all the Rats at Alarms ever invented. Agents wanted everywhere. Silver plated sample prepaid on receipt of 50 cents. Address A. D. SHUEY, 148 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO THE PUBLIC.

A CERTAIN PARTIES is advertising themselves as being "Sole Agents" of the "Chesterfield Manufacturing Co. Perique Tobacco" at Grand Point, St. James parish. I would respectfully state that I am

THE DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT

Of the following manufacturers of Grand Point, viz:

OCTAVE ROUSSEL,
LEWIS ROUSSEL,
ATHUSPAVE ROUSSEL,
E. ST. PEERE,
And many others.

EDMOND BOURGEOIS,
No. 19 Gould street.

RICE BROS. & CO.,

80 AND 91 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

NAILS AND CUTLERY,

Tinners' Stock and Tools,

AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

The Charter Oak Stoves.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Returning thanks for past favors, The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to

152 and 154 Camp St., cor. Calliope,

WHERE HE CONTINUES TO

BUY, SELL, STORE, REMOVE, PACK And Repair Furniture

of every description. Pictures and Looking-glasses framed. JOHN BOIS,

Nos. 152 and 154 Camp street.

FOR LADIES ONLY.—Lady Agents wanted to sell a Skirt-Supporting Corset and Skirt Supporter. Address or apply to MME. GRISWOLD, 21 E. Sixteenth street, New York.

MEDICAL.

DUCONGE'S PECTORAL BALSAMIC SIRUP

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THE HISTORY OF ZERO.—Zero, on common thermometer, like the ...iful names of the constellations, ...curious instance of the way wise ...'s errors are made immortal by ...aling popular. It may be worth ...le to stop and say that the word ...f, "zero," comes to us through the ...nish from the Arabic, and means ...oly—hence nothing. In expres... like "90° Fahr," the abbrevia... Fahr. stands for Fahrenheit, a ...ssian merchant of Dantzic on ...shores of the Baltic sea. His ...name was Gabriel Daniel Fah...heit.

...m a boy he was a close observer ...nature, and when only nineteen ...s old, in the remarkably cold ...ter of 1690, he experimented by ...ing snow and salt together, and ...ed that it produced a degree of ...l equal to the coldest day of that ... As that day was the coldest ... the oldest inhabitant" could ...ember, Gabriel was the more ...ck with the coincidence of his ...e scientific discovery, and hastily ...luded that he had found the low... degree of temperature known in ...world; either natural or artificial. ...alled that degree zero, and con...ted a thermometer, or a rude ...ther-glass, with a scale graduated ...from zero to the boiling-point, ...ch he numbered 212.

...me showed that this arrange..., instead of being truly scien..., was as arbitrary as the division ...e Bible into verses and chapters, ...that these two points no more ...esented the real extremes of tem...ture than "from Dan to Beer...a" expressed the exact extremes ...alestine.

...n Fahrenheit's thermometer had ...widely adopted, with its incon...ient scale; and, as it happened, ...thought of any better form un...ls name became an authority. ... Fahrenheit finally abandoned ...e, and gave himself to science. ...n habit made people cling to the ...blished scale, as habit makes the ...lish cling to their old system of ...brous fractional money.

...r nation began to use Fahren...'s thermometer about the mid... of the last century, or not far ... the time when "Old Style" ... exchanged for "New Style" in ...wring of dates.

...e three countries which use ...renheit are Holland, England and ...erica. Russia and Germany use ...ius's thermometer, in which ...boiling-point is counted 80 degrees ...e freezing point. France uses the ...grade" thermometer, so called ...use it marks the boiling point ...hundred degrees from freezing-...t.

...many accounts the centigrade ...m is the best, and the triumph ...nvenience will be attained ...n zero *is made the freezing-point*, ...when the boiling-point is put ...r 200 degrees from it, and all the ...ivisions are fixed *decimally*.

...Fahrenheit had done this at ...r even if he had made it one at ...many improvements, after the ...e adopted his error, the luck of ...rmity, which was really his, ...d have secured to his invention ...patronage of the world.

GULF STREAM HEAT.—Simon ...comb's review of "Croll's Cli... and Time," in the *American ...rnal of Science and Arts* for ..., says:

"The influence of the Gulf Stream ...modifying the climate of north...rn Europe receives especial at...tion, and his views of this influ...e seem quite well grounded. We ... supposed the view that the ...m and equable climate of that ...on was due to the Gulf Stream ...e one universally held, although ...one had attempted to render it ...sible by an actual calculation of ...amount of heat conveyed by that ...am. This calculation Mr. Croll ...s made, and having reduced his ...stimate of the volume of the ...am to one-half, in deference to ...ews of some of his opponents, ...hows that the amount of heat ...ally conveyed away by the ...am is equal to the whole amount ...ch a belt of earth sixty-four ...s broad, extending all round the ...tor, receives from the sun. We ...e the quantity a little less, but ...quivalent to more than the total ...unt of heat which falls on a mill... of square miles at the equator. ...ing all allowances for the uncer...inties of these data, and for the ...that only one of the two branches ...e Gulf Stream passes over to ...estern Europe, it must be ad...ed that the quantity of heat ...le that region receives from the ...Stream is not an inconsiderable ...ion of that which it receives ...the sun."

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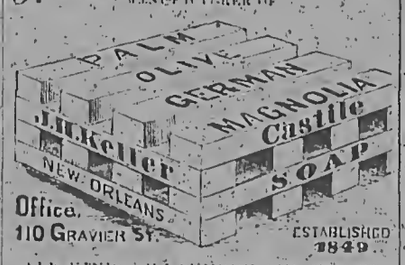

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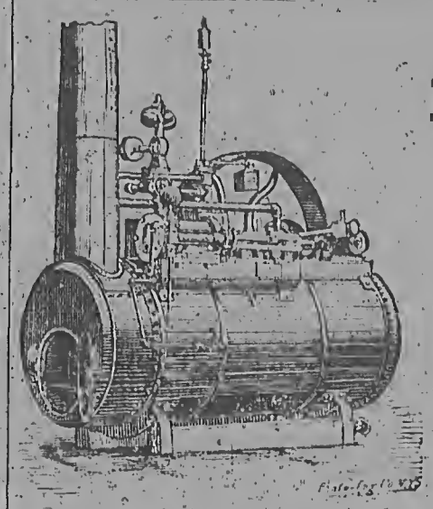

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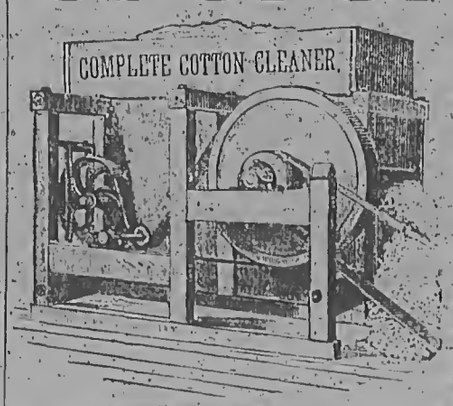

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WILLIAM GIBSON'S SONS. Established in 1846. Ecclesiastical Decorations, Plain and Ornamental Windows for Churches and Domestic buildings. The ideas of Artists and Amateurs artistically carried out. Designs for Memorial Windows a specialty. Gibson's Building, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York.

ADOLPH SUTTER,

GLASS STAINER.

Particular Attention Paid to Church Work.

Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.

213 N. SEVENTH ST., bet. Pine and Olive,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

GEORGE W. ROPER,

DEALER IN

Fancy Goods and Millinery,

103.....CANAL STREET.....103

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Ladies' Lace Goods, Corsets and Underwear. The trade supplied at the lowest rates, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

RICHARD RHODES,

LATE E. CHARLEVILLE,

SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT.

55 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS,

IN

Articles of All Kinds for Fishermen.

Rods, Nets, Hooks, Lines, and every desirable article for the Angler, wholesale and retail.

GUNS RIFLES and PISTOLS of every variety and of most recent Improvements. Sporting materials of all kinds, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Flasks and every article needed by Hunters, will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. ALSO the celebrated "Dead Shot" Gunpowder, Shot, Paper Shells, Caps, Wads, etc., of the best quality, wholesale and retail.

R. RHODES.

FOR THE LAKE!

OFFICE OF THE

NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD CO.,

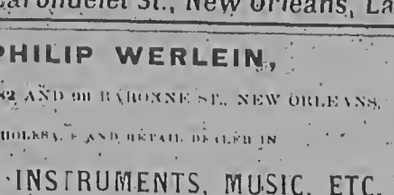
No. 24 Carondelet St., New Orleans, April 21, 1876.

FOR THE LAKE. The regular trains over the New Orleans, Metairie Cemeteries and Lake Railroad will begin running on

SATURDAY, APRIL 22,

and the present trains will leave Metairie Ridge and the Lake EVERY HALF HOUR from 7 o'clock A. M. to the last regular leaving the Lake at 7 o'clock P. M. Fare from City Station to the Lake TEN CENTS.

SEVEN INCHES LONG.



Practice Pistol & Targets.

Carries a ½ inch ball with accuracy only to be used without powder or percussion. Brass barrel, hair trigger. For sale by dealers. By mail, free for 75 cents, with permanent ammunition for target practice indoors, and for shooting out of doors.

AGENTS WANTED.

V. V. GRAHAM,

Liberty street, New York.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW Shades, Cornices, Lace and Nightingham Curtains, Mirrors, Moldings, Chromos, Engravings, Etc.

Frames made to order a specialty.

No. 99 Camp Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

ATTENTION!

M. ANDRIEU,

159.....POYDRAS STREET.....159

Hand-Made Shoes at $3.50 a Pair.

Ready-made Boots and Shoes of all kinds and styles, made of the very best material and work manship, and at less prices than any other store in this city. Keeps all kinds for Gent.'s, Boys', Ladies' and Children's wear.

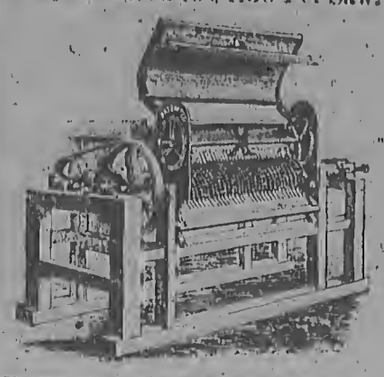
MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED

"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.

PATENTED JULY 18, 1871.

Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction in the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work with the same time while consuming less or minimal power than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton in this respect of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every no bide gin mill. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

59.....Carondelet St.....59

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BEN. F. WOLFE, Agent for the State of Texas 22 Main street, Houston, Texas.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO.

No. 12 Union St. New Orleans La.

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MACHINERY

MILL STONES, IRONS & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

MAKE FLOUR, CORN, SAW, AND COTTON PRESSES

MILLS

COMPARE OUR PRICES

SOUTHERN FARMERS DEPOT FOR SUPPLIES

The Cheapest and Best

Farm Machinery,

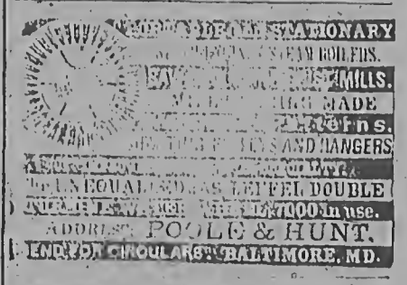
OF ALL KINDS,

Plows, Seeds, Fertilizers,

Lime, Plaster and Cement.

C. H. STOCKELL & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.



ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

LEEDS' FOUNDRY,

Cor. Delord and Foucher Sts.

We are prepared to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Bottom Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Journal Bearings, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Work, and every description of Machinery for the South. LEEDS & CO.

Orders left at Box 74, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, will receive prompt attention.

MACHINERY.

IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING.

HANGERS, PULLEYS, COUPLINGS, BELTING etc. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list.

GEORGE PLACE,

CHAMBERS AND 103 READE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

MENEELY & COMPANY,

Bell Founders, West Troy, New York.

FIFTY years established. CHURCH BELLS and CHIMES. ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the Celebrated Hayes Patent Rotary Hangings, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court-Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM GREGG. MRS. ADA GREGG

Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,

NO. 151 CANAL STREET,

Next door to New Orleans Savings Institution,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A long acquaintance with the various kinds of

SEWING MACHINES

has induced us to make a specialty in this line. First-class sections of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Under-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $20. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones.

Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments in the country to parties giving references.

MRS. ADA GREGG

respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adornment or domestic goods for Ladies' and Children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies' and Children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.

N. B. All inquiries relative to articles mentioned or unpurchased will be answered free of charge.

Second-hand Machines, in good order, at half price. The best Needles for all Machines.

REFERENCE.—J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss. Send for catalogue and circular.

GREGG'S PURCHASING BUREAU.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1, free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, June 13, 1876.

MONETARY.

During the past week the discount market has exhibited more animation than usual. Notwithstanding the bulk of the offerings mature in October and November, all first-class and A1 paper was negotiated without difficulty. Quotations unchanged. Exceptional paper, 8 per cent. per annum; A1 commercial, 10@12 per cent.; A1 mortgage, 10@12 per cent.

Gold, 112¼@112¾.

Bonds, stocks and securities quiet, and prices same as last week.

Bank rate—London, 2 per cent.; New York, 2@2½ per cent.

GENERAL MARKET.

Business in the various departments grows more and more quiet, and soon we shall become accustomed to having little or nothing to do, while our hard-working farmers are busy with plow and hoe, cultivating another abundant crop of corn, cotton and sugar. We are glad to know that some of our most enterprising planters are proving their independence of the North by raising their own supplies. Mr. J. Burnside, for instance, saved $100 000 the past year, by having his corn crib at his plantations, instead of at New Orleans. Such an example it is wise to follow.

There is a good demand for cow peas; which are not high, and the large sales show our planters' appreciation of this valuable crop. Pork, bacon and lard continue dull. Flour and corn meal, steady. Corn, oats and hay, quiet.

COTTON.

Market moved steadily until Monday, when, from the favorable advices from Liverpool and an advance of 1-16d., prices were advanced here ¼c. Sales here, 10 100 bales; in New York, 8,690 bales, at 12¼@12¾c. for middling; while at Liverpool the week's sales reach 65 000 bales, of which 27,000 bales were taken in the last two days. Middling Orleans quoted there at 6 5-16d., and market firm.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS:

	Low Ordinary	Ordinary	Strict Ordinary	Low Middling	Middling	Good Middling
Wednesday	7¾	8¼	9¼	10¼	11¾	12¾
Thursday	7¾	8¼	9¼	10¾	11¾	12¾
Friday	7¾	8¼	9⅝	10⅝	11¾	12¾
Saturday	7¾	8¼	9¼	10⅝	11¾	12¾
Monday	7¾	8¼	9¼	10⅝	11¾	12¾
Tuesday	7¾	8¼	9¼	10¾	11¾	12¾

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

(Low—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	11	11¾	11
Thursday	11	11¾	11
Friday	11	11¾	10¾@11
Saturday	11	11¾	10¾@11
Monday	11	11¾	11
Tuesday	11	11¾	11

COTTON STATEMENT TO JUNE 13.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875 ....bales.		9,976
Received from that date to June 6, 1876	2,[illegible]29	
Received during past week	4,151	
Amount of bales from city gins and pickeries	18,895—1,[illegible]975	
Total		1,[illegible]951
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to June 6, 1876	1,455 213	
Exported, past week	14 8[illegible]	
Consumed by factory and burned	1,370—1,471 [illegible]	
Stock on hand and amount not cleared	[illegible]	
Estimated stock on shipboard	25,[illegible]	
Amount remaining unsold, about	71,[illegible]	
Stock at all the United States ports	3[illegible]	
Receipts at all the ports	1,035,311	
Receipts last year to date	3,410,544	
Increase at all the ports	624,[illegible]	

SUGAR.—Receipts very light, Market quiet, and gimlet rangers generally retiring to summer quarters. Prices: Fair 8¼c., fully fair 8¾c., yellow clarified 9@9½c., white clarified 10@10¼c.

MOLASSES.—Very dull. Quotations nearly nominal. Fair 48@50c., prime 52@54c., choice 56@57c.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

	FROM	TO
EGGS, ₱ doz.:		
Creole, good demand	— —	18
Attakapas, demand fair	— —	12½
Western and country	— —	10
CHICKENS, ₱ doz.:		
Creole, grown	$4 00	$5 00
Creole, half grown	2 00	3 50
Good fat country chickens bring 25 to 50c. per dozen less than Creole.		
WOOL, ₱ lb.:		
Burry	10	15
Free of burrs	15	25
BEESWAX, ₱ lb	27	30
HIDES, ₱ lb.:		
Green salted	6	7½
Dry	9	11½
Deerskins	25	28

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, $66$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and peck, and 25 inches in diameter, $76$10 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 34 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₱ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $56@$7 ₱ 1 000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood—For large sound logs, $2 25@$3 ₱ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2.25@$2 75 ₱ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2.50 ₱ cord.

(Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to cords.)

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice corn-fed beeves are in demand at 4@4c. ₱ lb. gross.

Fat grass fed beef cattle sell readily at $25@$35 ₱ head. Poor cattle dull at $12@$20 ₱ head.

Fat calves, up to year olds, $7@$12 ₱ head. Poor ones very dull at $5@$8 ₱ head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3@$5 ₱ head. Poor ones unsalable.

Hogs, corn-fed, at 5@7c. ₱ lb. gross. Mast-fed dull at 3@4c. ₱ lb. gross.

Milch cows sell according to quantity of milk given. Choice fancy milkers, giving 4 to 5 gallons per day, $80@$100 ₱ head. Fair milkers, say giving from 1½ to 3 gallons per day, $35@$75 ₱ head. Common stock very hard to sell at $15@$25 ₱ head.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	8 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do. with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
H. J. West's corn mills	2[illegible] 00	— —
Tannarill's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	145 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Dearie cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Bagasse carts	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	11 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Laggies, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 25	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	— —
Pat. Dr'er, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gallon	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights:		
Size of Sashes.	Sash per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.
8x10	$0 90	$1 70
10x12	1 65	2 25
10x16	2 00	2 95
Blinds, per pair.		
	$2 00	3 25
Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$4 50
3 feet x 8 feet	4 00	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25
Panel Doors:		
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	— —	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	— —	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 75	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb:		
Western, choice	28	30
Goshen, choice	30	32
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18½	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice to fancy	— —	31
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15¾
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	35	50
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl:		
Best, "K" D	— —	3 00
Cheese, ₱ lb:		
Western factory	13½	14¾
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
superfine	— —	4 25
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quar'r box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 80
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingersnaps	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	23	26
Illuminating, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, be t	17	18
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1.12
Molasses, in barrels,		
Common	— —	45
Fair	— —	50
Prime to choice	55	60
Golden and Rapor strips	80	85
Half bbls. ₱ and kegs 10c. more		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
No. 2	— —	3¾
Ordinary	— —	4¼
Fair	— —	5¼
Prime to choice	6¼	7¼
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb:		
Keller's imperial	— —	5
Resin	— —	4½
Starch, ₱ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 00	1 05
Sugar, in bulk:		
Fair	8¼	8¾
Prime	9	9¾
Choice	9¾	9¾
Yellow clarified	9¾	10
White clarified	10¼	10¾
Crushed	11¼	11¾
Powdered	11¼	11¾
Spices, ₱ lb:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	40
Cinnamon	— —	42
Tea, ₱ lb:		
Black oolong		1 00
Green imperial		1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	85	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	74
White, mixed	— —	67
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. L. mix to common	45	48
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	— —	70
Hay, ₱ cwt:		
Prime timothy	— —	3 00
Ordinary	— —	2[illegible] 00
Cotton seed meal	26 00	28 00
Cow Peas ₱ bushel	1 50	2 25
Mixed clay	— —	1 80
Mixed mould	1 75	2 25

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	11	11½
Shoulders	9¾	9¾
Sides, clear rib	— —	11¾
Sides, clear	— —	12¼
Hams, sugar cured	11	11¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	21 00	21 75
Dry Salt Meats:		
Shoulders	8	8½
Hams	— —	10
Clear rib sides	— —	10¾
Clear sides	— —	11¾
Lard, ₱ lb:		
Choice, in kegs	— —	11½
Choice, in tierces	— —	10¾

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India		10
Jute		13½
Ties, Arrow, best	— —	6
Beard	— —	6½
Twine, hemp	— —	12

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	42
Calf skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	78 00
Upper, rough ₱ lb	24	28
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stevens raw bone superphosph	45 00	— —
Stevens ammoniated bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands, 4-4	— —	7¾
Choice brands, 7-8	10½	14¾
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	— —	15½
Speckle, Allen & Hamilton	8	9
Ticking, ₱ yard		
Common brands	16	13½
Good	19	21
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10½	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	14	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor mid boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mid boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	16 50
Russets' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Dlwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.* Address President John B. Brammer, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Religious Notices.

SEASHORE CAMP GROUND.—The Seashore Camp Meeting will commence on *Wednesday, the nineteenth of July*, and continue from eight to ten days.

The camp ground is delightfully situated upon the coast, two miles west of Biloxi, Miss., open to and fronting directly upon the Gulf of Mexico, enjoying the cool and refreshing breezes of the sea.

Persons visiting the camp meeting will leave the New Orleans and Mobile railroad at Seashore Camp Ground station from which a shaded walk of a few hundred feet will bring them to the encampment.

Eligible lots for building will be furnished free to persons desiring to erect permanent tents, and can be obtained from the trustees, or the agent representing them upon the grounds, at all times.

All permanent tents are required to be of value of not less than $40, and must be completed at least one week before the commencement of the camp meeting. This rule does not preclude the use of temporary tents, constructed of cloth or other material, for which pleasant positions will be assigned to all persons desiring it.

Favorable reductions of fare and freights on the railroad have been secured. On the New Orleans and Mobile road the fare from New Orleans to camp ground for the round trip, is $2 50; and from Mobile, the round trip, $2.

The camp meeting tickets will be placed on sale at the offices of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, July 18 and continue good until July 30, inclusive. These tickets will not be good to return unless stamped by the agent of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, who will be on the ground. This order will be rigidly enforced by the railroad company. The sale of tickets from local points on this road will begin as above, and at the same rates as last year. Freight will be carried from New Orleans and Mobile to camp ground at full rates, and returned *free*. Shipments can be made any time after July 10, and continue during the meeting. By the Margate road passage will be all fare one way only. By New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago road one and one-fifth the full fare only. Taking these cars, persons on making known that they are going to the camp meeting will have their ticket punched and return it sound; having it stamped at the camp ground, will return on the same free.

From their new purchase of another hundred acres since the camp meeting last year, the trustees have made a large and desirable addition to the camp ground's, embracing several delightful and refreshing springs, cool and health-giving. The grounds have been cleaned up and improved generally.

Tents, cots, etc., have been provided for rent to persons or families as they may desire.

Provision has been made by the board of trustees, and under their supervision, for a good restaurant. Meals and lodgings will be furnished at reasonable prices. Use of bath-houses free.

Brethren of the Methodist Church, and of other churches, and the communities of the adjacent cities and country, are invited to attend the camp meeting.

Several Bishops and other ministers of talent and distinction from far and near are expected to be present, and to assist in conducting the exercises.

Persons are recommended to make arrangements for their comfort, before the date of the camp meeting, by application to any of the board of trustees: Dr. E. T. Griffin, Moss Point, Miss. William Otis and Hugh L. Hopper, Mobile; J. H. Keller, George W. W. Bodwell, H. O. L. Rayne, R. S. Rickey, P. Halloran and W. H. Foster, New Orleans.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.—The annual sermon will be preached on July 9, by the Rev. William Mooney, D. D.

Meeting of the board of trustees, July 10, at 9 A. M. Exhibition of Preparatory Department, July 10, 8 P. M.

Tuesday, July 11—Meeting of the alumni, and delivery of diplomas to their graduates by the societies. Eight P. M.—Exhibition of the literary societies, followed by an address from the Rev. R. H. Byers, D.D.

Wednesday, July 12—Commencement day. Speeches by the five graduates, and baccalaureate by the president.

P. D. ANDREWS,
President.

COMMENCEMENT OF CENTENARY FEMALE COLLEGE, SUMMERFIELD, ALA.—June 25.—Commencement sermon by Rev. William E. Mottley.

June 26. Board of trustees meet at 8 o'clock A. M. Exercises of Centenary Male Institute, Eight o'clock P. M.—Students' concert.

June 27, 10 o'clock A. M.—Junior exhibition. Eight o'clock P. M. Annual concert.

June 28, 10 o'clock A. M.—Graduating exercises. Eight o'clock "Annual supper."

Hacks and conveyances from Hunt's stables, Selma, Ala.

J. M. CARWILE,
A. H. MCVOY.

THE Pattville District Conference will convene at Prattville on Wednesday, July 5, at six o'clock P. M. Opening sermon by Rev. J. W. Shores.

A. J. BURNS.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES TO PRATTVILLE DISTRICT CONFERENCE, JULY 5.—Conveyances will meet you at Vosaday (the first station above Montgomery on the North and South railroad) on *Wednesday and Thursday* and at Washington, on the Alabama river, on *Tuesday evening* when the boat is coming down, and on *Friday morning* when going up. Come to time brethren, and write me beforehand.

J. W. RESH, Pastor.

NOTICE.—Persons attending the District Conference at Newton station will pay full fare to the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad going, and will be returned free on certificate of the Secretary.

WILL. H. LAKIN.

THE District Conference for Selma district, Alabama Conference, will be held at Camden, Ala., beginning on the twenty-seventh of July, and including the thirtieth.

O. R. BLEE, P. E.

HOMER DISTRICT, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—The District Conference for Homer district will convene in Arcadia, directly on the stage line from Monroe to Shreveport, July 27, 1876, and continue over the Sabbath following. The preachers in charge will please have their reports prepared, especially on those subjects mentioned on the fifty-first page of the Discipline.

JOHN A. MILLER, P. E.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT VERNON FEMALE COLLEGE.—Sunday, June 25.—Annual sermon by Rev. Dr. Murrah, of Aberdeen, Miss.

Monday, June 26.—Junior exercises, 8:30 A. M. Monday evening, 8 o'clock.—Cantata by the little girls.

Tuesday, June 27, 10 A. M.—Graduating exercises, and annual address by Rev. W. W. Wadsworth, of Columbus, Miss. Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.—Operetta by the music department.

THE Meridian District Conference will convene at Waynesboro, Miss., June 23. Preachers will please forward to me the names of all the delegates and local preachers from their several charges.

H. H. SINGLETON.

THE Meridian District Conference will be held at Waynesboro, Miss., beginning on Friday morning, June 23, at nine o'clock, Bishop Paine presiding.

Members should report at Turner & Taylor's store on Thursday, if possible, for assignment to quarters.

JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

MEETING OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.—The Publishing Committee of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will hold its annual meeting at the Seashore Camp Ground, July 20, 1876.

THE Brandon District Conference will convene at Newton, June 29, 1876. Preachers in charge of circuits, stations and missions are requested to immediately forward to Jared Wells the names of lay delegates and local preachers, as well as visitors, who are expected to attend.

J. B. K SMITH, P. C.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

MERIDIAN DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Enterprise station	June 17, 18
Waynesboro circuit, at Waynesboro	" 23
Meridian station	July 1, 2
Wayne circuit, at Andrew chapel	" 8, 9
Quitman circuit, at Quitman	" 15, 16
Shubuta circuit, at Soule chapel	" 22, 23
Paulding circuit, at Philadelphia	" 28, 30
DeKalb circuit, at Prairie chapel	Aug. 5, 6
Spring Dill circuit, at Union	" 12, 13
Lauderdale circuit, at Mount Hebron	" 19, 20
Enterprise mission	" 26, 27
Marion circuit, at Pleasant Hill	Sept. 2, 3

The District Conference will be held at Waynesboro, June 23, 24 and 25.

15 JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

JACKSON DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.

Jackson station	June 24, 25
Vernon mission, at Vernon	July 1, 2
Madison circuit, at Pearl River	" 8, 9
Starc circuit and Tuscumbia mission, to Madisonville	" 15, 16
Canton station	" 22, 23
Brownsville circuit, at Edwards	" 29, 30
Camden circuit, at Soule chapel	Aug. 5, 6
Carthage circuit, at camp ground	" 12, 13
Yazoo circuit	" 19, 20
Dover circuit	" 26, 27
Yazoo City	Sept. 2, 3
Silver Creek circuit	" 9, 10

The District Conference of Jackson district will convene at Edwards, Hinds county, Miss., July 27-30, opening at nine A. M. on Thursday. Bishop Paine is expected to preside.

8 WM. H. HINES, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MARIANA DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Big Creek circuit, at Mount Zion	June 17, 18
Cerro Gordo mission, at Sandy Creek	" 24, 25
Holmes' Valley mission, at Orange Hill	July 1, 2
Cochran circuit	" 8, 9
Columbia circuit	" 15, 16
Marianna station	" 17
Geneva circuit, at Elba	" 22, 23
Newton circuit, at Sylvania grove	Aug. 12, 13
Echo circuit, at Brown's chapel	" 19, 20
Ozark circuit, at Haw Bridge	" 26, 27
Greenwood circuit, at Campbellton	Sept. 2, 3

15 HENRY D. MOORE, P. E.

RAILROADS.

The Real Centennial Route!

PAN-HANDLE AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

The Only Line Running Passenger Coaches on to the Grounds of FAIRMOUNT PARK, at Philadelphia.

MANY HOURS QUICKER than any other route, it being the shortest, and not requiring excessive speed to reach the Centennial Grounds, where the new and handsome Hotels are erected, within ten minutes' walk of the MAIN CENTENNIAL BUILDING. The Pennsylvania Railroad cars stop directly in front of these magnificent and palatial Hotels—a great advantage to visitors who desire to visit the entire NATIONAL JUBILEE.

Three Daily Express Trains from Cincinnati, making close connection, without a single wait or lay-over, with all trains from *New Orleans and the South*. By this route, it must be recollected that from New Orleans, the Louisville, the line between New Orleans and New York is only *Seventy Hours and Eleven Minutes*. But one change from New Orleans to New York or Philadelphia, and no change from Cincinnati.

Steel Rails and *Stone Ballast* the entire route with double and treble tracks, and the best system of railroad telegraphing in the country—which insures perfect safety. The scenery along the line of the route is historical—combining nature with art, and forming a perfect panorama of the country—blending, as it does, hill and dale, mountain and valley, waterfalls and cascades, mountain rivers and climbing vines; in fact, as the European tourists say: "It is the Alpine country of America." All the principal manufacturing towns and State capitals (Columbus, Harrisburg and Trenton) are along this great thoroughfare.

No Other Route Offers Equal Facilities. The traveler, by this route, can breakfast in the Mississippi valley, dine at the capital of Pennsylvania, and take supper at New York. This is wonderful, even in this advanced age of progress; but the PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE is equal to the occasion as every traveler who knows the difference in routes will endorse.

For full particulars call at the Railroad offices, corner Camp and Common streets, New Orleans.

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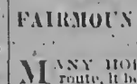

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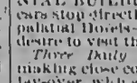

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool. Sailing every Saturday.

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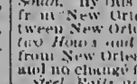

Ocean Mail Steamers via Quebec and via Baltimore.

Passage, all classes, between principal points in Europe and America. Cabin and saloon accommodations unsurpassed. Shortest sea route. Superior ships, experienced officers and disciplined crews, safety the governing rule. Three weekly sailings each way. Emigrant and steerage passage the very best in all respects through to New Orleans, Alabama and Texas at lower rates than by any other line.

Through tickets to any point in Europe. All classes of excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Prepaid emigrant tickets from any place in the Old Country.

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N. B.—Tickets, drafts and coins sold at the very lowest rates. Saloon, second cabin and steerage passengers will find it advantageous to make arrangements at this office.

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Our BELLA Kid Gloves are guaranteed, and money returned or another pair given in case they rip or tear while putting them on.

Orders from the country strictly attended to, and samples sent, if requested.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

CAREFUL OBSERVERS

IN THE MATTER OF

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS

will find it to their interest to examine

THE EXPENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

HOUSEWARE,

Of every description, kept by

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1. OUR STOCK IS THE BEST.
2. OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST.
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With more than thirty years' experience in the Crockery trade, we claim a knowledge of the wants of this community second to no one, and can fill them better than any house in the Southwest.

Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$1 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.

6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

15 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain Decorated, equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable, DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,
12 Tea Plates,
12 Soup Plates,
12 Preserve Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,
12 Dinner Cups and Saucers,
1 Soup Tureen,
1 Sauce Boat,
1 Salad Bowl,
2 Covered Dishes,
2 Vegetable Dishes,
2 Pickle Dishes,
4 Meat Dishes.

15 00 will buy the above assorted DINNER SET in the best white Granite Ware.

4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but slop Jar and Foot Tub.

1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

1 00 per dozen will buy good Table PLATES.

1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table PLATES.

75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET, Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.

Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice,) 160 pieces, $30.

Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices and everything else required for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of every one.

The above list contemplates first class, regular goods, of good shapes and sizes, and will give entire satisfaction wherever they are placed.

Charges for packing and drayage: Dinner sets, $1. Tea sets, 50 cents.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOFS

that leak are costly property. You cannot afford them. The damage to your finished crops and stock from one storm is often more than the cost of putting your barns roofed in over. The yearly loss of agricultural machinery and implements from leaky roofs on outhouses, would more than pay the cost of roofing every shed, crib and outhouse on your farm. Your tools and crops, dripplings of your stable-roof, and the pecuni

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

OL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876. NO. 25.

JUNE.

orld is in June, and it ripples in rhyme—
Sweetheart of life, and own darling of time,
ear with glad laughter plays truant to death,
ack as near Eden the cuckoo its breath,
illows that airy old fashion of Eve's,
usties abroad in an apron of leaves!
ids her cheek long to the kiss of the sun,
arden and warm like some volume begun,
night like a ribbon just marking the page
some eloquent thought shall last out the

bush has a blossom, a bee or a bird,
ly to blow, or a hum to be heard—
imperial June of the emerald crown!

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

NCINNATI, June 16, 4.45 P. M.—
es was nominated on the sev-
ballot. Hayes, 384; Blaine, 351;
tow, 21. Necessary for a choice,

lleeler, of New York, was nomi-
ed for Vice President on the first
ot.

SHVILLE, June 16.—The trus-
of the Vanderbilt University
just received another donation
300,000.

UGUSTA, June 17.—The rains
been very general throughout
section. The crops on both sides
e Savannah river are submerged.
re is total destruction of crops
he bottom lands. The river is
y-feet, and still rising. The
et threatens the city, but no
us results are apprehended. The
stopped this afternoon and the
ther is clearing up.

NOXVILLE, TENN., June 19.—
ost the entire crop on French
d river was destroyed by the re-
freshet. There was a twenty-
rise up to midnight last night,
the river is falling rapidly this
ning. The fields and islands are
ely submerged to a depth of fifty
ne hundred feet. The farmers
lose about one-fourth of their
Very slight damage was done
he Holston river.

W YORK, June 19.—Commodore
derbilt had a return of the chills;
was unable to sit up in bed to-

FOREIGN.

NDON, June 14.—The Grand
r has addressed a conciliatory
to Prince Milan in explanation
e Servian armament.
vices from Cape Coast report
the King of Dahomey will pay
ne imposed.
USSELS, June 14.—The riots at
erp were increasing at mid-
. The regular troops have fired
shots.
s, June 14.—The greeting of the
and Emperor William at the
y station was cordial.
NDON, June 15.—A letter from
erson Davis was read at a meet-
at the residence of Earl Shrews-
, for the furtherance of church
niversity education in the
thern States.
e disturbances were renewed at
erp. Thousands are marching
ugh the streets, crying: "Down
the Ministry!" A Catholic
tute was wrecked. There are
rbances at Ghent.
stice Sir John Muller granted
der for the release of Winslow.
will be liberated this afternoon.
NDON, June 16.—Reuter's tele-
a from Constantinople says that
e the ministers were assembled
ncil, a recently dismissed offi-
ntered with a revolver, killed
inister of war and foreign af-
and severely wounded the minis-
of marine. The assassin was
ted. His motive is supposed to
venge for dismissal.
dispatch from Berlin to the
News affirms that the danger
European war is over for the
ner. Furloughs are freely grant-
Russian men-of-war are assem-
at Sebastopol.
NDON, June 18.—A dispatch to
Standard from Constantinople
ts that a Turkish fleet, consist-
of eight first-class vessels, will
hence for Crete within a week
important mission.
NDON, June 19.—The Prince of
negro resigned the post as
sentative of the insurgents in
tiations with the Porte.
eutta advices report cholera in
ard. Out of two hundred in-
ts, one hundred died in three

correspondent of the Moscow
te telegraphs from Cettigne that
urks in Bosnia have unfurled
reen flag, which means holy
gainst the Christians.
s stated that Servia will send an
to Constantinople, to propose
nament and peace in return for
ssion of territory.

xander Dumas, the younger,
a student in the Quartier
, desired to make a good repast
a companion, and found on ex-
ng his purse that it contained
five francs. "Walt," said he
companion, "while I run up
and borrow five more from my
, and with the ten we shall
like princes." "Well," inquir-
e waiting man on his re-
"have you got the ten?" "I
't even the five," answered
Dumas, ruefully; "my father
er at borrowing than I."

nan in Kilkenny recently saw a
ment of his own death in a
paper. He wrote to the editor:
—I notice a few errors in the
ary of myself which appeared
ur paper on Wednesday last. I
orn in Dublin, not Cork, and
direment from business in 1860
not owing to ill health, but a
trouble I had in connection
a horse. The cause of my death
ot smallpox. Please make cor-
n."

Republican Platform.

A press dispatch from Cincinnati, of June 15, gives the following summary of the Republican platform, as adopted by the national convention:

1. The platform sets out with the history of the party, and a statement of the duty to protect the rights of all people and the enforcement of the amendments.

2. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party is sacredly pledged. (Applause.) The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments, is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional power for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and securing every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil and public rights. (Applause.) To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and chief executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter, until the results are placed beyond dispute or recall. (Applause.)

3. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant the national government assumed to remove any doubts of purpose to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. (Cheers.) Commercial prosperity, public morals and national credit demand that the promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments. Loud and long-continued cheers.)

5. Alludes to civil service reform.

6. Refers to schools, and embodies Mr. Blaine's proposed amendment to the constitution.

8. The revenues necessary for current expenditures and the obligation of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9. Opposes further grants of lands to corporations and monopolies.

10. A modification of treaties for the protection of adopted citizens, and legislation to protect emigrants.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

12. The party recognizes with approval the advance in securing the rights of women by State Legislatures.

13. Claims sovereign power over Territories to exclude polygamy.

14. Pledges to soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled.

15. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the effort of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to this grave responsibility; that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife, and imperil national honor and human rights.

16. Charges the Democratic party with being in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; and, alluding to the course of the lower House, warns the country against a party alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.

17. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism, and his immense service in war and peace.

THE ORIOLE DISASTER.—On Friday morning at four o'clock the steamer J. F. Frazer arrived in the city from the Stella plantation, having on board the dead and wounded victims of the explosion of the steamer Oriole, which took place yesterday afternoon.

Among the dead were John Boyer, chief engineer, twenty-three years old; Zachariah Washington, colored, a passenger; Ben Williams, colored, passenger; Louis Jackson, a colored minister from Algiers, who had gone down to bury a brother minister; and two colored women. Capt. Opry, commanding the vessel, was severely bruised; Joseph Sharp, mate, and Henry Kouns, pilot, each had their right leg broken; the fireman, colored, had both eyes blinded; four roustabouts crippled, but not seriously; J. P. Gronere, passenger, slightly injured; J. C. Tremoulet, first clerk, and J. Estoperial, second clerk, slightly injured, and Mr. Crawford, secretary of the Wrecking Association, severely bruised.

The wounded were conveyed to their residences, and the dead left on deck awaiting the action of the coroner, who was notified.—*Picayune*.

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that rises late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night; while laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.

East Mississippi Female College Commencement.

MR. EDITOR: The examination and commencement exercises of East Mississippi Female College, located at Meridian, Miss., came off June 5-8. The commencement sermon was preached by Rev. C. B. Galloway, on Sunday, the fourth, at the Methodist church, to a large audience. It was highly spoken of by those who heard it. Bro. T. S. West and myself being the only members of the visiting committee present, Bros. Benjamin and Ransom Jones acted with us by request of the president of the college. On Monday morning at nine o'clock the examination of classes commenced. On Monday night, at the Methodist church, a public reading by the pupils proved very interesting, and showed proper culture in this important part of education. This was followed by an address on American Archæology, by Rev. T. S. West.

The examination of classes was continued each day, commencing at nine o'clock A. M. On Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, a large audience assembled at Bennett's Hall—the same having been secured by the president—to witness the exhibition exercises, which proved highly creditable to the students, and interesting as well as diverting to the audience. On Thursday the examination exercises were closed. We were not only well pleased, but delighted with the manner of examining the classes, and the advancement and proficiency of the pupils. The manner of examining was such that it placed each pupil upon her own resources of knowledge, especially the senior and junior classes, and they acquitted themselves with much credit, showing that they had passed through a rigid course of study. They received very deservedly the commendation of the committee.

On Wednesday evening at an early hour Bennett's Hall was again filled, and the musical concert announced as the entertainment for the evening proved quite a treat to the lovers of music; and the performance of the young ladies on the piano showed that this department of the college is not neglected, but in good hands.

Thursday evening being the time set apart for the commencement exercises, the large hall was filled to overflowing with an intelligent and appreciative audience, that did credit to the city of Meridian. And here, Mr. Editor, we would be glad to comment extensively upon the exercises of the evening, but, knowing your desire to have correspondents *boil down* their communications, we forbear, and must content ourselves with a brief notice. Eleven young ladies, the graduates of the present session, occupied a prominent position on the stage, and the reading of essays commenced. Showers of bouquets and continued cheering greeted each one at the close of her essay. The graduates were as follows: Miss Ida Aikin, Meridian, Miss.; Miss Belle Lee, Meridian, Miss.; Miss Emma Dunn, Pushmataha, Ala.; Miss Lillian Henderson, Meridian, Miss.; Miss Annie Baldwin, Meridian, Miss.; Miss Annie Hall, Meridian, Miss.; Miss Annie Brooke, Meridian, Miss.; Miss Sallie Reynolds, Meridian, Miss.; Miss Nellie Chisolm, DeKalb, Miss.; Miss Ellie Gould, Meridian, Miss.; Miss Mamie Vail, Meridian, Miss. At the conclusion of the reading of essays the valedictory (by proxy) was read by Miss Lula Rains, of Hickory, Miss., after which the diplomas were delivered by the president, and an interesting baccalaureate address was delivered by Rev. Benjamin Jones. The secretary of the board of trustees announced that the college was now relieved from debt, and that steps had been taken by the board looking to the enlargement of the college buildings. The parting song, "Farewell," by the senior class, closed the exercises of the evening.

The board of trustees held their annual meeting on Thursday at three o'clock P. M., which was very harmonious and satisfactory, and they are determined to use every just measure for the prosperity of the institution. Arrangements have been made to retain President J. W. Adkisson for the next scholastic year. He will be assisted by an able corps of teachers. The past term has been truly gratifying to the friends of the college, the attendance showing a large increase over the previous term. The fall term opens on the eleventh of September. We find the pleasure of a more intimate acquaintance with Bro. Adkisson than we had before enjoyed, and were well pleased with him. He has the reputation of being a fine educator. We are satisfied that he deserves it, and that he is the right man in the right place. We cheerfully recommend East Mississippi Female College to those having daughters to educate.

The hospitality of the citizens of Meridian, the courtesies of the president, and the smiles of the young ladies of the college contributed greatly to the pleasure of the committee, and this visit will ever be a bright spot in our history. We were cordially invited, but could not remain, to attend the levee in honor of the graduating class on Friday evening.

IRVIN MILLER,
For the Committee.

WALNUT GROVE, Miss., June 11, 1876.

Seashore Camp Ground.

"Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined."

MR. EDITOR: Truly the above may be applied to the consecrated ground so well chosen for a place of worship, suited to this enervating climate, where the ocean breeze, with its sanitary influence, blended with the freshness of the balmy air of the groves which surround it, seems peculiarly adapted to the weary, worn pilgrim on his journey heavenward.

What a gathering there would be here if people knew the advantages, and would listen to the call of God, saying: "Gather my saints together unto me—those that have made a covenant with me by sacrifice." How much would be accomplished by a union of purpose in advancing the cause of Christ on these occasions, having fellowship one with another, and feeling that the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin! How many more would come if they only knew the advantages enjoyed in such a location, where, detached from the busy cares of active life, worn and weary, they find a sweet repose in the contemplation of that rest which remains for the people of God in a world to come.

If people get sick over here it results more from imprudence than from the climate. Instances of a speedy recovery from sickness are now before me, where two persons came over from the city, too feeble to walk, and one thought in the last stages of consumption. He said that as soon as he inhaled the air his health and spirits revived, and he is now feeling perfectly well employed in helping to improve the tents, and adding to the comforts of those around him. His brother, a hopeless paralytic, was brought over helpless and was expected to die as soon as he got here, if not on the way, and is now walking about the place, to the utter astonishment of all who knew him. He may not fully recover, but is comparatively comfortable. These are facts wonderful to relate!

The position of this camp ground must be seen to be appreciated. The tabernacle for preaching is the finest we ever saw. In front of the seat, where its waves are rolling in harmony on its clean, sandy shore, it is calculated to impress the mind with the sublimity of God's presence, and call forth songs of praise to him who died that we might enjoy life forever more.

S. M. P.

BOONE, Miss., June 11, 1876.

In Prussia, says an exchange, the official returns show that among the conscripts in 1873 to 1871 there were less than 1 per cent. illiterate; and there was one province, that of Lauenburg, where there was not one who could not read and write. In the empire of Germany the average was 1·6 to of illiterate among recruits for the army and 2·3 to among those for the navy. In Switzerland the average is 2 per cent., one canton, "the Little Land of Appenzell" not having one illiterate. In France the average is 23 per cent. for the army and 14 per cent. in the navy, one department (Haute Bienne) having as many as 56·6 10 per cent. In Belgium the average is 25 per cent.; in England 29·3 10 per cent. In the Austrian-Hungarian empire the difference between certain localities is very marked. The average for the whole country is 54 per cent.; but in Lower Austria the average is only 38 per cent., in Bohemia 31 9 10 per cent., in Silesia 38 per cent., in Hungary 75 8 10 per cent., and in Dalmatia and Istria 99 2 10 per cent. In Russia there were 90 7 10 per cent. of illiterates in 1868, and in 1871 the average was still 88·8 10 per cent.

If "bitters" aid digestion, why is it that those who take them all the time are never well?

Everybody is expected this centennial year to plant a tree. If you can't do that, make a bough.

The Sorrows of Skepticism.

At a recent meeting, in London, of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute the Rev. Dr. Thornton read a paper on the Sorrows of Skepticism:

He had been led, he said, to employ the title of his paper from an observation of the physiognomies of skeptics, for he never looked at the faces of photographs of those who cherished doubts about the revealed religion without being struck with the expression of pain which they exhibited. Their sorrows might be divided as follows: The sorrow of mere negation, the sorrow of doubt, the sorrow of insufficiency, and the sorrow from the absence of God. With regard to the first, the mind from its very nature sought for the positive and affirmative, and could not rest in the negative or destructive. The whole of skepticism was essentially negative, and its conclusions were destructive. Then as to the sorrow of doubt, as the intellect could not be satisfied with negation alone, so did it also long for assent, and refused to be contented with doubt. Thirdly, he came to the sorrow of insufficiency. He meant by that the regret that many if not all skeptics must feel at finding that they failed to clear away all the difficulties which attended the rejection of revelation. There was a latent feeling that all was not right, and a lurking dissatisfaction with their own method and their own conclusions. In short, it must be one of the sorrows of skepticism to see her despised adversary (religion) still standing fast, assailed at all points, but consistent and undismayed, while she herself was not altogether free from the fear of seeming self-condemned. Then the sorrow from the absence of God. This was a sorrow above sorrows for the skeptics—not merely severance from the ultimate end to which soul and spirit alike looked upward, toward which the moral and intellectual alike desired to struggle. The notion of the existence of a God was implanted in the human mind, and to this personal being, all good, all wise, self-existent, the longings and yearnings of humanity, frail, weak and ignorant, yet ever conscious of a possibility of better things, were eagerly directed. And this was the great sorrow of skepticism: that it cut man off from his highest good.

The cause of temperance, says the *Independent*, is making large advances in Great Britain. The bill, of which we spoke last week, which provides for closing the public houses in Ireland on Sunday meets with the favor of all classes except the publicans themselves. Protestants and Catholics, rich and poor, gentlemen of all the professions, mechanics of every trade, have united to raise their protest against legalized temptations to drinking on the Sabbath day. At the late meeting of the National Temperance League in Exeter Hall, London, the annual report affirmed that there were many indications that the Christian conscience of the nation is becoming deeply impressed with the conviction that decisive action must now be taken with regard to national intemperance. It said, further, that the Christian church, now awakening from its unaccountable and long continued apathy, was beginning to see that the temperance cause was an indispensable ally in any effective warfare against iniquity; and the largest ecclesiastical buildings, including Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, the City Temple and the Metropolitan Tabernacle, were now open for the advocacy of total abstinence while temperance associations had recently been established, chiefly through the agency of the league, in connection with several of the principal religious denominations. There are 167 temperance branches in connection with the royal navy, with a membership of about 5,000. The secretary also announced a very considerable increase in the income of the league. Many able agents are kept constantly in the field, and meetings are held every night all over the country. The result of all this work is a rapidly growing opinion that grog shops are inconsistent with the public good.

TO THE FRIENDS OF MISSIONS IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH. *Dear Brethren:* We have printed our annual report, and have it now ready for gratuitous distribution. We have also printed a sheet of select missionary information of the most attractive and valuable character. We design to send both of these to every itinerant preacher in our church, whose postoffice address we can obtain. We request of every preacher and friend of missions, to send us names and postoffices of such members and friends of our church as they may deem it advisable to furnish with these publications. We are determined to get the information before the church, and only ask your help that we may do it in the most judicious way. Yours, in the love of Christ,

J. B. McFERRIN,
D. C. KELLEY,
Secretaries.

Flies generate so rapidly that it has been said that three flies will eat a dead horse as quickly as a lion. The grasshopper parasite lays eggs in his body; from these eggs grubs are hatched which develop into flies, and these flies are ready at once to produce an immensely increased progeny.

Locke's Purity and Piety.

The new "Life of John Locke," by Mr. H. R. Fox Bourne, recently published in England, and announced for early publication in this country by Harper & Bros., revives two anecdotes of that eminent Christian philosopher and statesman which are very suggestive for the teaching afforded by his example.

The one exhibits Locke's purity and delicate sense of honor as a public man. During the evil reigns of Charles the Second and James the Second he had been under a cloud, had been discharged from all positions of an official character, and had even been expelled from Oxford University by the order of Charles the Second. His principal residence during these evil days was in Holland, where he had a considerable share in the preparations for the action of the Whig leaders, which ended in the Revolution of 1688 and the accession of William the Third to the British throne. The King always had a high sense of Locke's services and of his abilities, and in 1695 the philosopher was appointed one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, with a salary of £1,000 a year, the duties of which he discharged with such care and diligence as to gain universal approbation. He continued in this office till the year 1700, when he was forced to resign it by his increasing ill health. When he came to this determination he acquainted no person with his design till he placed his commission in the King's hands. William was very unwilling to accept Locke's resignation, and told him he would be well pleased with his continuance in the office, even though he should give little or no attendance, for that he did not wish him to stay in town one day to the hurt of his health. "But," says his biographer, "Mr. Locke told the King *that he could not in conscience hold a place to which such a salary was annexed without discharging its duties*, and therefore begged leave to be allowed to resign it."

The other anecdote gives us a sight of the great man's closing hours. In the beginning of the summer of 1704 his strength began to fail, and his weakness made him apprehend that his death was near. He often spoke of it, but always with great composure, though he omitted none of the precautions which his skill in medicine could suggest, in order to prolong his life. At length, seeing plainly that he had but a short time to live, he prepared to quit this world with a deep sense of the manifold blessings of God to him, which he took a delight in recounting to his friends, and full of a sincere resignation to the divine will, and of firm hopes in his promises of a future life. For some weeks he was not able to walk, and was carried about the house in a chair. The day before his death, Lady Masham being alone with him, and sitting by his bed, he exhorted her to regard this world only as a state of preparation for a better; and added that he had lived long enough, and thanked God for having passed his life so happily, but that this life appeared to him a mere vanity. He had no sleep that night; but resolved to try to rise the next morning, as he did. He was carried to his study, and placed in an easy chair, where he slept a considerable while at different times. Seeming to be a little refreshed, he would be dressed as he used to be. He then desired Lady Masham, who was reading the Psalms low, while he was dressing, to read aloud; she did so, and he appeared very attentive, till the approach of death preventing him, he desired her to break off, and a few minutes afterward expired, in the seventy-third year of his age.

No comments that we could add would make the moral to be deduced from this great man's example more clear or more forcible for our instruction in public purity or personal holiness. *Christian Intelligencer.*

A BABY'S SOLILOQUY.—I am here. And it this is what they call the world, I don't think much of it. It's very flannelly world, and smells of paregoric awfully. It's a dreadful light world too, and makes me blink, I tell you. And I don't know what to do with my hands; I think I'll dig my fists in my eyes. No I won't. I'll scrabble at the corner of my blanket and chew it up, and then I'll holler; whatever happens I'll holler; and the more paregoric they give me the louder I'll yell. That old nurse puts the spoon in the corner of my mouth in a very queasy way, and keeps tasting my milk herself all the while. She spilt snuff in it last night, and, when I hollered, trotted me. That came of being a two-days old baby. There's a pin sticking in me now, and, if I say a word about it I'll be trotted or fed; and I would rather have catnip tea. I'll tell you who I am; I found out to-day; I heard the folks say: "Hush! don't wake up Emeline's baby;" and "I suppose that pretty white-faced woman over on the pillow is Emeline.

No, I was mistaken, for a chap was in here just now and wanted to see Bob's baby, and looked at me and said I was a "funny little toad, and looked just like Bob." He smelt of cigars. I wonder who else I belong to? Yes, there's another one—that's "Gamma." "It was Gamma's baby; so it was." I declare I don't know who I belong to; but I'll holler, and may be I'll find out. There comes Snuffy with catnip tea. I'm going to sleep. I wonder why my hands won't go where I want them to?"—*The Sanitarian.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876.

EVENING HYMN.

BY F. W. FABER.

Sweet Savior! bless us ere we go;
Thy word into our minds instill,
And make our lukewarm hearts to glow
With lowly love and fervent will.
Through life's long day and death's dark night,
Oh, gentle Jesus! be our light.

The day is done: its hours have run:
And thou hast taken count of all:
The scanty triumphs grace hath won,
The broken vow, the frequent fall.
Through life's long day and death's dark night,
Oh, gentle Jesus! be our light.

Grant us, dear Lord! from all our ways
True absolution and release;
And bless us more than in past days
With purity and love and peace.
Through life's long day and death's dark night,
Oh, gentle Jesus! be our light.

Do more than pardon—give us joy,
Sweet fear and sober liberty,
And loving hearts without alloy,
That can go long to duty's duty.
Through life's long day and death's dark night,
Oh, gentle Jesus! be our light.

Labor is sweet, for thou hast toiled,
And care is light, for thou hast cared:
Let not our works with self be soiled,
Nor in unsimple ways be snared.
Through life's long day and death's dark night,
Oh, gentle Jesus! be our light.

For all we love—the poor, the sad,
The sinful—unto thee we call:
Oh, let thy mercy make us glad:
Thou art our Jesus and our all:
Through life's long day and death's dark night,
Oh, gentle Jesus! be our light.

Total Depravity.—What Is It?

MR. EDITOR: I am inclined to think a careful review of our former articles will show that I neither misunderstood, nor misstated the position of Bro. Weems on the above subject. I read carefully his article, and gave full weight to both the explanation and illustration of which he speaks, and understood him then, as I understand him now, to affirm that the indwelling depravity is *perfect* in the first life existence, and therefore cannot be added to by any subsequent act of transgression; that the greater wickedness of adult life is attributable solely to the greater capacities of this age, or, to use his own words: "It is nothing more than the development of the germ of depravity so as to fill and control the developed capacities of mind and heart." Now to this I reply: That the increased capacities of mature mind and life *afford a larger* sphere for the manifestation of depravity, as well as for righteousness or holiness, is well known to be true; and that this is the general and most obvious cause of the difference between the comparative innocence of childhood and the wickedness of manhood is also admitted; but this is only a part of the truth in the case. I affirm, what his theory denies, that the persistent practice of sin engenders or produces an *increased tendency to sin*; and this I must call an increase of depravity, for I know of no expression that more aptly defines it than this: "A proneness to sin"—a bias of mind and heart toward evil. Every act of known, intentional sin is not only an expression of an inward desire to commit such a sin, and is strong or feeble in proportion to the ability of the actor, but it also reacts upon the fountain of carnality itself in the soul, reaching inwardly to the very substratum of thought, feeling and being, producing a deterioration and an increased propensity to sin, proportioned only by the grade of crime committed and the number of times it is repeated. This truth is demonstrated in every-day life. The drunkard realizes its force in the fearful growth of his appetite for strong drink, and this frequently, too, after all his powers are mature. Every habitual transgressor finds that the tendency to the vices to which he is addicted outstrips in its progress the growth of every faculty of his nature, not only "filling" them, as Bro. Weems says, but *overwhelming* them, and bringing them into a state of servile subjection to its despotic power. These practical exhibitions of the law of sin are but verifications of what is announced in the written word: "The wages of sin is death." "He that soweth to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption." I know Bro. Weems admits a greater "personal wickedness" even of *heart* and practice, and yet denies a greater depravity. Now here, to my view, he either unwittingly abandons his position, or else presents an unintelligible, if not an unreal distinction. I would ask: If the heart and life be more wicked, what remains unchanged? Is it the depravity? Then it must be a kind of immutable patrimony, entailed upon Adam's posterity, that is proof against both sin and grace; for if the grade of depravity is the same in all persons, then it has not been affected by either sin or grace since the fall. Who will say this much?

As an obvious example of the effects of sin upon a race or people, I referred to the disparity existing between a native of a land that has been for ages under the ban of heathenism, and one who has been blessed with Christian ancestry. From this he infers that I make the degree of our depravity "depend on the mere accident of birth." I say nay; but upon the general law of sin in connection with another we shall call the law of reproduction, by which everything can and does reproduce only its own kind. It is written: "Adam begat a son in his own likeness, after his own image." And of the vegetable kingdom it is said: "The herb yielding seed and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind." It was in accordance with this law that Adam transmitted his sin to his offspring, as all admit. Then why is the law not also potent and manifest in regard to all other sinners? Who can give a satisfactory reason?

Bro. Weems says I cannot explain by my theory the difference that exists between children of the same parentage. Suppose I cannot—what does this prove? How much of the phenomena of every-day life can we explain? It can be said, however, without fear of mistake, that the apparent discrepancies to which he alludes are not greater than those which occur under the same circumstances in regard to the physical and mental qualities; or, more plainly, the distinctive grade of moral nature of the parents is as easily and uniformly traced in the child as are the mental or physical characteristics. In this, as in many of the great laws of nature, there are circumstances and causes which modify the result, too numerous and complicated for human cognizance. The most, probably, that can be known is that the ancestors are reproduced in the child.

To Bro. Weems' advice not to follow the teachings of phrenology if they conflict with the Bible, I trust I can respond in the language of St. Paul, when exhorted to give to the poor: "The same which I also was forward to do;" though I apprehend no conflict between the works of God, as revealed in nature, and the written word.

I see also a communication in the Advocate from Dr. W. Spillman, in which he endeavors to show a radical distinction between the words depravity and corruption, claiming that a man may be more corrupt, but cannot be more depraved, and intimating that my mistake may arise from a "misunderstanding of the term." He bases his argument upon the etymology of the word, stating that it comes from "*vitiatus*," which signifies *put out of order, crooked*, and in its application to man implies: "He was put out of order, crooked, and could only be put in order or made straight by the same Almighty power which formed him out of the dust of the earth." Now let us, if we can, analyze this argument a little.

1. I find that while these words, "corrupt" and "depraved," are not identical in meaning, yet they are so nearly the same as to be rendered as synonyms by the best lexical authority of the land, and in their application to the moral state of man may generally be used interchangeably.

2. So far as I can see, it avails nothing in the present issue whether they are equivalent or not. If we accept the distinction he makes, and the definition he gives, we find that "depraved," like its correlative, "corrupt," is not a superlative or absolute term, but rather a comparative one, admitting of degrees; therefore, if it determines anything concerning the fallen state, it indicates, as I have claimed, that it may be of different grades in different persons; for surely if one man is "out of order," or "crooked," another may be more so. I think Bro. Spillman will have to find a *broader* and *stronger* basis for so weighty a doctrine. Yet he builds upon this foundation the following: "The depravity of Adam after the fall was as deep and dark as it was possible for it to be." This may be true, but I find no proof of it, and so grave a doctrine should be well established before it is so unqualifiedly accepted. The only Scripture that I now think of, upon which this doctrine can be based, is found in Genesis vi, 5: "And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." Upon this I remark:

1. This must have been a *worse* depravity than Adam's, or else it would have been no reason for man's destruction at this particular time, at least fifteen hundred years after the fall; whereas it is given by the Lord as the sole reason for so great a judgment; and, corroborating this view, we find in the second verse of the same chapter what appears to be one of the causes of this great and universal degeneracy: "That the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair, and they took them wives of all which they chose."

2. If we accept this view we see the wisdom and necessity for such a wholesale destruction of the human family. The grade of depravity was so deep and dark that in the divine mind the propagation of such a class of beings would have been an unmixed evil—one devoid of the probability of good results.

3. From this and other Scriptures I infer that *perfect* depravity would not be allowed to propagate or multiply itself.

I will now state in brief in what I conceive the "totality" of depravity to consist: 1. In its embracing all persons, none have escaped its blighting effects. 2. It reaches and vitiates every power and faculty of man's nature—it "leaveneth the whole lump." 3. It exists in all to such a degree as to render them incapable of good without divine aid.

JOHN W. HALL.

OKAHOMA, Miss.

A Reply to Uncle John.

MY DEAR UNCLE JOHN: Your letters have given me a good deal of trouble. I scarcely know whether to call you a fogy, or change my opinion of others who have ideas similar to yours. For instance, there is old Bro. Blank, who calls us young ministers boys. "You boys," he will say, "ought not to smoke, in the presence of those who do not smoke, without leave, and scarcely at all in the presence of ladies or elderly gentlemen." And he even goes so far as to say that ministers of culture, raised in these days of enlightened piety, ought not to use tobacco at all; that to such it is a violation of a plain religious principle laid down in Scripture, wherein it is said: "If eating meat makes my brother to offend, I will eat no more flesh while the world standeth," etc. He further said that, although he was raised in the backwoods, far away from religious or educational advantages, yet his conscience will not allow him to use tobacco; that when he looks out upon earth's teeming millions of blood-bought souls, starving for the bread of life, and remembers that it will cost money to carry it to them, and that it is God's money, and they are God's souls, and that I am accountable for every cent which passes through my hands, he dares not spend money for such a luxury. And when I told him that it was a great help to me in sermonizing—that I did not believe I could prepare a sermon without plenty of good tobacco—he sneered at the idea, and said he thought it a great swindle to palm off on a congregation the inspiration of tobacco for that of the Holy Ghost, and that he did not believe that the Holy Ghost would co-operate with tobacco in the preparation of a sermon. But the old gentleman said so many things about young ministers monopolizing the best bed in the preacher's room, using all the water, leaving no dry corner of the towel, talking too loud when arguing with a senior, laughing too loud, wearing a high hat leaning back, or to either side, fingering a mustache, twirling a fancy walking-cane, talking too much about ladies and matrimony, and I do not know what all, that I set him down as a fogy—a man of neither mental culture nor literary taste, and paid but little attention to what he said.

You allude in your letters to two very contemptible classes of ministers, viz.: the chronic croaker and the expert hinter. I thought you came very near subjecting yourself to be accused of grumbling at the grumbler, which would have been the lowest style of grumbling. But we must not construe all *complaining* into grumbling. Men have a right to complain; yea, it sometimes becomes their solemn duty to complain at injustice and cruelty. And it would be a very poor, unworthy, selfish and hypocritical *get off* for us, who have been more fortunate, to turn our backs to such in the day of their trouble, and sneeringly apply to their aching hearts the insulting epithet: "Grumbler." Far better for us, dear uncle, that we should patiently hear their complaints, and, if well founded, adjust ourselves to the task of seeing them righted, even at the cost of personal ease and emolument; for the God of truth and justice has the tears of all such stored away in the great reservoir of heaven; and there will be a flood of them, hot and briny—enough to sweep away all power-abusers—in the great day to come. And even the sycophantic hinter of whom you write is not so bad, after all, as we might at first imagine; for those whom he usually attacks are those who are invulnerable to attacks otherwise made, and if they ever pay their pastor anything it has to be hinted out of them, with hints loud, long and strong; and even then the coat he gets is often moth-eaten, and the calico fady.

But I wish you, in your next, to give us your views on another class of sycophants—or toad-eaters, as Dickens would say—whose aims are more grasping, whose schemes are more subtle, and whose workings are far more satanic in their results.

It will be seen, on investigation, that to-day No. 4 seldom aspires to anything higher than upon a third-rate moth-eaten coat for self, a ten-cent calico gown for wife, a two-bit kylie for little boy, and a fifteen-cent doll for the baby girl. And all these he ropes in *hint* (not swindle) old Bro. Littlesoul out of; believing, at the same time, that the dear old stingy brother will be more benefited in soul expansion than he and his family will by the acquisition of the much-needed plunder. But to-day No. 2 aims at position, influence and money; and these he will have at the expense of any man, woman or child who may come within the reach of his eager grasp, by fair means if he may, or foul ones if he must. See him fawning around that silvery-locked D. D., or that goggle-eyed P. E. In the presence of the former he is grave and dignified—talks on the awful subject of holiness, and divulges to the old doctor the secret that he intends seeking, preaching and practicing a higher-life religion. But in the presence of the latter he is a clown or monkey, and even uses language too bad to be mentioned, and finally very boldly avows his purpose to vote for the dear presiding elder for the General Conference; or, if he chance to be a presiding elder himself, he will see to it that all his "boys," as he calls the preachers in his district who will be his satellites, shall have good places; or, if he be a station or circuit preacher, then he will flatter the vain, smile at the wicked, and visit the rich. These men do not grumble, for two reasons, viz.: First, because they make their own appointments; and, second, because it will not pay—and they work for pay.

Your affectionate nephew,

JUVENIS.

SEMMES FIELD, ALA., June 7, 1876.

St. Paul's Baptism.

A CORRECTION.

MR. EDITOR: In the ADVOCATE of June 1 I use the following in reference to the baptism of St. Paul, which I hasten to correct: "Besides, the verb 'baptize' is in the aorist infinitive, and not in the imperative." This mistake resulted from the exact likeness in form found in the active, aorist infinitive, and the middle, aorist imperative, together with the absence of the conjunction ("kai") in the original. And yet I was not much further from the truth in my rendering of the passage than the text in our present translation. The rendering, "Arise and *be baptized*," is not authorized by the *middle voice*. This rendering is in the *passive voice*, notwithstanding the original is in the middle voice.

However, this does not change the main purpose of my communication. That purpose was to bring out the fact that St. Paul was *baptized while standing up*; and, if baptized while standing up, he could not have been immersed; and, if not immersed, he must have been baptized by pouring the water upon him, in the name of the Holy Trinity.

ANGUS DOWLING.

LAWRENCEVILLE, ALA., June 7, 1876.

An Extraordinary Story.

Our English exchange, the *Baptist*, may well pronounce this an "extraordinary story," yet it is told with such authority, and bears such a family resemblance to other follies of the English Episcopalians, that it may be accepted as true:

"A happy couple, in humble life, recently had their family enlarged by the addition of twins; but in a few days one of the babes sickened and died, and alarming symptoms foretold the speedy departure of the other. In these distressing circumstances the parents sent for the clergyman of the parish, in order that the dear little ones might be fitted for the kingdom of heaven. On his arrival a sad state of things was disclosed. He, of course, soon made the living child a member of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven, but what to do with the dead child was past his comprehension. The distressed mother first entreated him to let a few drops of the magic water fall on the dead child's face, but that could not be; then she prayed that as they were both born together, so, in case of the second death, they might both be buried in the same coffin, or, at least, in the same grave. This very natural wish did not harmonize with the theology of the Wiltshire parson, and so it was not granted. The second child died, the funeral was arranged, the two coffins were brought forth, but only one of the babies was committed to the earth in 'sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life,' and when the distressed parents inquired where the other child was to be interred, the reply was to the effect that the other child must be buried at night in unconsecrated ground, 'without service or ceremony, as it had not been baptized. Here, however, a new chapter opened, for the mother declared the buried child was the unbaptized one, and that, being now committed in 'sure and certain hope,' he was safer while she *claimed* Christian burial for the other on the ground of his having been made 'a member of Christ,' etc. In this dilemma the parson, in no measured terms, denounced the woman as a cheat, and charged her with cheating God, cheating the church, and cheating him also. The reply was a non-plus. 'I am very sorry,' sobbed the mother, 'if I have done wrong; I did not wish to cheat God, nor the church, but I confess I have no scruples about cheating the devil.'"

It was Plutarch, we believe, who remarked that railroad accidents are called calamitous affairs, because the engineers are always by valves.

OBITUARIES.

MISS FRANCES ELIZABETH BEARD, daughter of Levi and Emily Josephine Beard, was born November 20, 1857, in Carroll parish, La. The child of Christian parents, she was baptized in infancy, and when fifteen years old she was duly recognized as a member of the church in Delhi, La., by Rev. J. E. Bradley.

At Midway camp meeting, in October, 1873, she received and professed the full assurance of pardon and peace. After an illness of twenty months she died of consumption, at the residence of Rev. C. T. Manholand, in the parish of Franklin, State of Louisiana, May 25, 1876. One month before her death, at her request, I gave her the holy communion. It was to her a season of grace and comfort. She then informed me that she was well aware of her condition; that her days on earth would be few; in a short time she would be in the conscious enjoyment of the bliss of heaven. On the day before that on which she died she called about her those who had been to her as parents during her orphanage, and asked their pardon for any act by which she might have wronged or grieved them. To her absent brother she sent a message of love, and of earnest entreaty that he would meet her in heaven. Only a little while before she died a friend suggested that she would soon be in heaven, and see her father, mother and sister, who had gone before. She replied: "Yes; and, what is still more precious, I shall see Jesus; and O how I shall cling to his feet! Then I shall be happy; O so happy!" She was well aware of the presence of death, and with the utmost composure she took note of his progress as he unloosed the bands of life. Only five minutes before the last breath she asked the time of day. She then spoke of certain former comrades who would soon greet her on the shining shore; and then, turning with a smile to surviving friends, she asked: "What message do you wish to send to them by me?" One minute more and she ceased to breathe. It was as a child closing its eyes to sleep in the arms of its mother.

B. F. ALEXANDER.

ANOTHER good man is gone. Many hearts are riven. There is weeping on earth, but rejoicing in heaven. The subject of this notice, Dr. BENJAMIN E. KEY, eldest son of A. C. and A. B. Key, was born in Chambers county, Ala., July 18, 1817, and died of consumption, in Hill county, Texas, May 2, 1876. Bro. Key professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, when about twenty years old, and remained a member until called to join the church triumphant. He was married to Miss Sallie C. Zollicoffer, March 12, 1872, with whom he lived happily until separated by death.

He was a good, obedient child, a good husband and father, a good citizen, a good physician, and, best of all, he was a good Christian. It was the writer's privilege to visit him a few days before his death, and at his own request read the Scriptures and prayed with him. He talked freely on the subject of death, and manifested a strong faith and a well-grounded hope. His physicians thought it might give temporary relief to carry him West, and accordingly on the twenty-fifth of April, his friends started with him, and reached his father-in-law's that day, when it was discovered that he could go no farther; and there he remained until "angels came and bore him away to his eternal home." He suffered long and severely, but he bore his sufferings with that fortitude and resignation that ever characterizes the true Christian. He arranged his business as one who was going away to return no more. He was reclined until death, and was exceedingly happy for several hours before he died. He urged all his friends to meet him in heaven, and requested them, if he should become speechless, to ask him for a sign; and just before he died his weeping mother-in-law said to him: "Give me that sign if Jesus is with you still;" and he raised his hand toward heaven and fell asleep in Jesus. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." He leaves a wife and two little children, and many friends and relations to mourn his loss; but their loss is his great gain.

J. J. DAVIS.

SISTER NELLIE DANIEL was born in the State of Georgia on the twenty-eighth of December, 1804. She was the daughter of John Ellis, and Mrs. Sarah Johnston, his wife. In 1810, with her parents, she emigrated to the then Mississippi Territory, and in 1812 removed to the State of Louisiana, and settled in Washington parish, near Franklinton, the parish site, where she spent the remainder of her life, and closed her earthly pilgrimage, at her residence, on the ninth of March, 1876. Sister Daniel embraced religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, under the ministry of Rev. Miles Harper, in 1827 or 1828. [illegible] her vows and the church of [illegible] her brother, Hon. E. P. Ellis, [illegible] of her religious life. In a letter to [illegible] her death, says: "Her religious course, after she embraced religion and joined the church, is and was well known by all who knew her. After that event her main object seemed to be a preparation for death, eternity and judgment. She was an acceptable member of the church for fifty-four or fifty-five years." Long and painful was her illness, often denied the pleasure of conversing with her friends; but when her disease gave way, and her children and friends would express a hope that she would recover, she would say with great earnestness and resignation: "Not my will, but thine, be done, O God!" To the writer she would often say, when bidding her good-by: "Pray for me, that I may have grace to bear my affliction with patience."

She leaves four children and a number of grandchildren and friends to mourn her loss; but they mourn not as those who have no hope. May God bless the bereaved, and unite them all at last where sickness, sorrow, pain or death cannot come.

RUFUS T. DAVIS, Pastor.

HATTIE P. THOMS, youngest daughter of Calvin and Sarah A. Smith, was born in East Feliciana, La., January 18, 1849, and died November 5, 1875. Her mother died when she was an infant, and her father when she was about eight years old, leaving her an orphan. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Jackson, La., during the year 1870, and lived a [illegible] member until death. The writer was intimately acquainted with her for two years, talked with her often about her soul's salvation; has seen her weeping and [illegible] after a brighter and clearer evidence of acceptance with God. During the year she frequently came to the altar for prayer, seeking that comfort that the Spirit of God alone can give. She was happily married to James A. Thoms, November 19, 1874. On May 27, 1875, she was badly burned by the explosion of coal oil, which continued to afflict her until her death. She closed her life after a severe illness of a few days, leaving her devoted husband and little babe to mourn their irreparable loss. Though the summons came unexpectedly, and the messenger speedily executed his commission, yet she was neither unprepared nor overtaken by surprise. She earnestly exhorted her husband and friends to meet her in heaven, and sent the writer word that she was going on to await his arrival in that "rest that remaineth to the people of God." May the heart-stricken ones learn to draw consolation from him "who has borne our griefs and carried our sorrows," and who is willing and able to fullness of joy and to an inheritance incorruptible.

D. C. LANGSTON.

DIED, February 27, 1876, [illegible] Carthage, Ala., Mrs. FANNIE H. WHEELER, in the twenty-eighth year of her age. She was the daughter of Andrew S. Hamilton and Ann I. Hamilton, and the wife of [illegible] T. Wheeler, to whom she was married December, 1871.

Possessed of a sensitive and quiet nature she led a retired life; but from early childhood she was the subject of religious convictions, and when only about eight years old she attached herself to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which she remained a consistent member until her death. Her life was a beautiful expression of simple, earnest piety. She had been in feeble health for some months, but no one the family apprehended immediate danger. During the night before her death she was taken with a congestive chill, which her friends did not discover until she was dead. When informed that her end was near she gave no signs of alarm, but expressed herself as ready to go. The only thing that seemed to trouble her was the fact that her youngest child had not been baptized. She leaves a husband and children to mourn her loss, but her loss is those who have no hope.

LITTLE MORGAN REAGAN died in Covington, La., on Sunday, June 4, of typhoid fever, aged about two years. He was a good boy, and loved his Sabbath-school. I sent for him to pray for him, and he used to come every day, saying that the good old man more good than the minister. On the day of his death his mother was telling him he wanted the boy to pray. He went and administered to him. He said he was not afraid to die. He was then very happy and almost gone. About an hour before he died he raised up both hands and said: "I see the angels! the angels!" the angels" and instantly died. How *soon the lamb* of the fold is taken away when we have the heavenly glory! and what a blessed assurance and confirmation of the truth of the Christian faith in one so young! May the little boys and girls of Covington live and die like him.

L. L.

BRO. H. S. HENRY was born in Lincoln county, N. C., September 2, [illegible] and departed this life April 6, 1876, in Livingston parish, La. He professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he remained a consistent member until his death. His life was a beautiful expression of simple, earnest piety. He had been in feeble health for some months, but no one of the family apprehended immediate danger. During the night before his death he was taken with a congestive chill, which his friends did not discover until he was dead. When informed that his end was near he gave no signs of alarm, but expressed himself as ready to go. The only thing that seemed to trouble him was the fact that his youngest child had not been baptized. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss, but their loss is his great gain. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." He leaves a wife and nine children, besides a host of friends, to mourn his loss. Brother Henderson joined the Methodist Church early life, and was an acceptable member as long as he lived. His house was a home for Methodist preachers, and all would partake of his kind hospitality. He moved from Alabama, in 1835 or 1836, to the place where he died. He was in feeble health for more than twelve months previous to his death, during which time he had been blessed with a glorious hope. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

CHARLES H.

MRS. MARY MARIA HILL was born in Sumter, Ala., September 11, 1816. She was married to Rev. J. F. Hill, her surviving husband, October 11, 1836. Soon after her marriage she professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and remained a member of its communion to the day of her death. She died March 25, 1875, steadfast in the faith of the Lord Jesus Christ, leaving as her will and testament behind that her children meet her in heaven.

J. M.

LITTLE PHILIP FERDINAND, son of Charles M. and Sarah Harris, died in 1876. Just as he had entwined himself around the hearts of his parents he was called away to be with the angels. He sustain the bereaved and afflicted parents, and may the father and children live so that they may meet little Ferdie in heaven.

RUFUS T. DAVIS.

EUNICE, June 8, 1876.

WALTER J. ARINGTON was born March 31, 1873, and died January 14, 1876. The Lord said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Little Walter was not, for the Lord took him.

L. L.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876.

DAFFODILS.

I stand, as once I stood of old,
Upon a meadow of green and gold;
'Tis sunny April day;
The little daisies kiss my feet,
The blackbird's call is clear and sweet,
And care is far away.

A solemn peace lies on my heart,
So lately wont to throb and smart,
And chafe the human ills;
And all my knee to bend the breeze
That wanders through the bubbling trees
And shakes the daffodils.

How sweet they show to weary eyes,
These hardly yellow blooms that rise
On spindle-slanted stalks!
They need no nurture, thought or care,
No spring will e'er unfurl more fresh and fair,
Over all our common walks.

On meadow green, by leafy edge,
In wood and shade and rushy sedge,
By little lowly rills;
While yet the north wind blows its blast,
Before the storm and sleet are passed,
Laugh out the daffodils.

They rise this year from last year's grave,
And all their golden tassels wave
As blithely now as then.
So I who love their beauty so,
Rise up this year from last year's woe,
And gather flowers again.

What though the feet that walked with mine,
Through last year's days of shade and shine
Among my native hills,
Have wandered from my side, and I
Stand lonely under God's blue sky,
Among the daffodils.

Yet though the hand which held my own
In fond and close clasp, while love's own tone
Grew tenderer with each pain,
Has left my poor hand thus and cold,
I bring the trusting heart of old
To these bright flowers again.

All The Year Round.

Marshall and Jefferson.

Among other distinguished persons encountered by Mr. Picknor during his journey to Virginia in [illegible] was the illustrious Chief Justice Marshall, of whom in a few touches he gives us a faithful portrait. "You will expect," he wrote to his father, "some account of the chief justice of the United States, the first lawyer—not, indeed, the first *orator*—in the country. You must then imagine before you a man who is tall to awkwardness, with a large head of hair, which looked as if it had not been lately tied or combed, and with dirty hands. You must imagine him, too, with a strangeness in his manners, which arises neither from awkwardness nor from stupidity, but seems to be a curious compound of both; and then perhaps you will have before you a figure something like that of the chief justice." His style and ease in conversation are uncommonly mild, gentle and conciliating; and before I had been with him half an hour I had forgotten the uncouthness of his dress and person, and observed only the quick intelligence of his eye, and the penetration which he discovered in the suggestions which he spoke by the animated expressions of his countenance."

His impressions of Mr. Jefferson, whom he visited at Monticello, and descriptions of the sage's house and of the social regulations which he found existing within it, form the staple of another letter to his father, which is extremely valuable and interesting, as being a contemporaneous sketch, drawn from the life, of the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence and his mode of living.

"Mr. Jefferson lives, you know," writes Mr. Ticknor, "on a mountain which is named Monticello, and which, as you do not know, is a Spanish word for Carter's mountain. The west of this steep, savage hill was precisely and slow as satan's ascent to paradise. We were obliged, to find two-thirds round its sides before we reached the artificial lawn on which the house stands; and when we had arrived there we were about six hundred feet above the stream which flows at its foot. It is a abrupt mountain. The tulip-growth of ancient forest trees conceals its sides, and shades part of its summit. The prospect is admirable. In the center of the lawn, and facing the southeast, Mr. Jefferson has placed his house, which is of brick, two stories high in the wings, with a piazza in front of a receding center, to enter, by a glass folding door, into a hall which reminds you of Goldsmith's 'Man of the Mountain,' by the strange furniture of its walls. On one side hang the head and horns of an elk, a deer and a buffalo; another covered with curiosities which Lewis and Clarke found in their long and perilous expedition. On the third, among many other striking matters, was the head of a mammoth. On the fourth side, in oil and in fresco with a fine painting of the Apostle Peter, is an Indian map on leather, of the southern waters of the Missouri, and an Indian representation of a bloody battle, handed down in their traditions. Through this hall—or, rather museum—we passed to the dining-room, and sent our letters to Mr. Jefferson, who was in his study. Here again we found ourselves surrounded with paintings that seemed good. We had hardly time to glance at the pictures before Mr. Jefferson entered. I was astonished to find him, whom I had always supposed to be a small man, more than six feet high, with dignity in his appearance, and ease and gracefulness in his manner. As dinner approached he took us to the drawing-room—a large and rather elegant room, twenty or thirty feet high, which, with the hall I have described, composed the whole center of the house from top to bottom. The floor of this room is tesselated, and is formed of alternate diamonds of cherry and beech, and kept polished as highly as if it were of the mahogany. Here are the best pictures of the collection. Over the fireplace the Laughing and Weeping Philosophers, dividing the world between them; on its right, the earliest navigators to America—Columbus, Americus Vespucius, Magellan, etc. Everything is done with such regularity that when you know how one day is filled, I suppose you know how it is with the others. At eight o'clock the first bell is rung in the great hall, and at nine the second summons you to the breakfast-room, where you find everything ready. After breakfast every one goes, as inclination leads him, to his chamber, the drawing-room or the library. The children retire to their school-room with their mother (Mrs. Randolph,) Mr. Jefferson rides to his mills on the Rivanna, and returns at about twelve. At half-past three the great bell rings, and those who are disposed resort to the drawing-room, and the rest go to the dining-room at the second call of the bell, which is at four o'clock. The dinner was choice, and served in the French style; but no wine was set on the table till the cloth was removed. The ladies sat until about six, then retired, but returned with the tea-tray a little before seven, and spent the evening with the gentlemen; which was always pleasant, for they are obviously accustomed to join in the conversation, however high the topic may be. At about half-past ten, which seemed to be their usual hour of retiring, I went to my chamber, found there a fire, candle, and a servant in waiting to receive my orders for the morning; and in the morning was waked by his return to build the fire."—*Life, Letters and Journal of George Ticknor.*

Beds.

As we snuggle between the sheets, and lay our heads on a soft pillow some cold winter's night, it sometimes seems as if nothing but a luxurious couch of this sort could be worth calling as bed. Yet a large part of the world enjoy no such arrangement for sleeping, and could not enjoy it if they had it. Our own ancestors reposed in much less luxurious fashion. In the Eastern countries people commonly spread a mat on the flat roof of their houses, and make that their bed. In Russia the top of the stove is the bedstead. In both cases the sleepers do not undress themselves.

In ancient Egypt—as still in China and Japan—wooden pillows were in vogue, hollowed out to fit the shape of the head. But the ancient Egyptians, while, on account of the heat and vermin, they preferred hard pillows, are said to have considered their comforts at night in the invention of spring mattresses. These were made of strips of leather crossed over each other, and must have been as cool, if not quite as soft and yielding as the wobbling of twine stretched over a frame, on which the natives of India rest.

The Israelites used sheepskins and goat skins stuffed for pillows and in early times the same for bedding, but their bedsteads, at a later period, at least must have been very costly. The prophet Amos speaks of "beds of ivory."

Among the Assyrians, and afterward among the Romans, couches of gold and silver were possessed by the rich. The reason for this splendor was partly that the bed-room was the safe room, for in the same room occupied by day, and where food is eaten, and in which one receives company, the bed is often inconvenient, and sometimes unbearable. A Roman lets the guests recline, and sometimes undresses for supper in a separate room.

Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors were not at all refined in their sleeping arrangements. Their beds consisted of wooden boxes, filled with a bag of straw. In an old illustrated manuscript there is a picture of a king going to bed. He lays a crown on his head, every princely article but night-cap, but has no night-dress.

King Henry the Eighth, of England, is said to have slept upon a straw bed, while his servants lay upon rushes strewn on the floor of the royal kitchen. The Russians, not what we should call luxurious, but so much ceremony was used in going to bed that several chamberlains were employed to undress the royal personage, putting down the bolster, etc. One indispensable part of the ceremony was to thrust a sword into the straw to see that no person was concealed in it.

When feather beds came into use in England they were regarded as articles of great value, and are commonly mentioned in wills. The person to whom a feather bed was bequeathed did not roughly receive anything else, his outfit by night was provided for, if not his welfare by day.

It may be mentioned in connection with beds that a strange superstition was once common in the south of England, in the belief that a passing funeral the whole length of a person's garden. Nursing sons has often been removed from a feather bed to the bare floor, under the notion that the death struggle was prolonged, owing to the presence in the bed of a few pigeon feathers. In England it is still customary to surround the bed with curtains. Americans have adopted the more sensible French fashion of allowing free circulation of air about the sleeper.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A COMMON MISTAKE.—It is a great mistake to suppose that much can be accomplished after a man has reached the age of thirty or forty years. Nine tenths of our clever men have actually exhibited more vigor of intellect at fifty years of age than at forty. Franklin was forty before he began, in real earnest, the study of natural philosophy. The principal of one of the most flourishing colleges in America was a farm servant until he was past the age when most students have completed their collegiate education. Sir Henry Spelman did not begin the study of science until he was between forty and sixty years of age. Greek was the first foreign language which Cato the elaborated Roman censor, acquired, and he did so in his old age. Alfieri, whose writings have caused a revolution in the dramatic literature of Italy, was left without a tutor in his infancy and wasted his early years; John Ogilby, the author of poetical translations from Virgil and Homer, began the study of Latin when about forty years of age, and Greek in his forty-fourth. Boccaccio, one of the most illustrious writers that ever appeared in Italy, suffered nearly half of his life to pass without improvement. Handel was forty-eight before he published any of his great works. Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby, learned German at forty, in order that he might read Niebuhr in the original.

The most likely thing to become a woman—A little girl.

The Vatican.

The word is often used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which covers a space of 1,200 feet in length and 1,000 feet in breadth. It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of the cruel Nero. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who, in the early part of the sixth century, erected an humble residence on its site. About the year 1161 Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. Innocent the Second, a few years afterward, gave it up as a lodging to Peter the Second, King of Arragon. In 1305 Clement the Fifth, at the instigation of the King of France, removed the papal see from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a condition of obscurity and neglect for more than seventy years. But soon after the return of the pontifical court to Rome, an event which had been so earnestly prayed for by poor Petrarch, and which finally took place in 1376, the Vatican was put into a state of repair, again enlarged, and it was thenceforward considered as the regular palace and residence of the popes, who, one after the other, added fresh buildings to it, and gradually encircled it with antiquities, statues, pictures and books, until it became the richest depository in the world. The library of the Vatican was commenced 1,300 years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts, among which are some by Pliny, St. Charles Borromeo, and many Hebrew, Syriac, Arabian and Armenian Bibles. The whole of the immense buildings composing the Vatican are filled with statues found beneath the ruins of ancient Rome; with paintings by the masters, and with curious medals and antiquities, of almost every description. When it is known that there have been exhumed more than 70,000 statues from the ruined temples and palaces of Rome, the reader can form some idea of the richness of the Vatican.—*Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette.*

AN OLD JERSEY TRICK.—The story of the knowing turtle, which found its way back 15 its of home over seven miles of a swampy meadow, reminded one of another old turtle which came back every summer for twenty two years to the farm of a friend who lives on the bank of the Raritan. Over the boys' wicket-bed hung a shell, with his initials, "W. S.," also the year in which he found him, and then left him to pursue his travels. Having no fear of ghosts, he made his home in a hollow in an old pear tree having moved it very. The sudden death of the old holidays (the first, sixth, eleventh, sixteenth, twenty-first and twenty sixth days of each month and to prevent the recognition of Sunday. They were successful. Elated with their victory, they next demanded the purging of the schools of such text-books as Wayland's and Haven's "Moral Science," and issued orders forbidding the attendance of students at Christian churches or Bible classes. Their first step was to prohibit the engagement of any minister or teacher of the Christian religion in the government schools. They then boldly attempted to have the foreign instructors teach on Sundays, and take their holidays on the Japanese *ichirokn*, or "one-six" days. Only the French teachers in the Imperial College agreed to this, the American and English refusing. The baffled school officers took his revenge in refusing to re-engage the American instructor most prominent in advocating the faithful maintenance of Sunday as a day of rest. Three years have now passed, and the significance of the recognition of Sunday as a day of rest in Japan is seen in this: that, whereas in 1872 such a measure so alarmed the anti-Christian or active pagan element in Japan, now, in 1876, that element is not to be feared, and the adoption of Sunday has so far scarcely suggested the thought of opposition. The direct advantage to Christian labor, and especially to preaching, in giving to the native evangelists and missionaries a day that accords with the general public leisure, and audiences disengaged and ready to hear, is simply incalculable. Already the Japanese Christians in committees of two—the apostolic number—are preaching and teaching unchecked and unharmed in many of the interior towns and localities where foreigners are not allowed to go.—*Independent.*

Religious Intelligence.

—Mr. McAll's mission in Paris continues to prosper. Three new stations have recently been opened. The attendance of workmen is very large, and cases of conversion are numerous.

—It is stated that a prominent Presbyterian church, recently had eighty applications for its vacant pulpit. To twenty-five of these a hearing has been given. The church is still without a pastor.

—Among the evidences of revival in the Maori mission of New Zealand we notice the ordination of three Maoris in connection with the Church Missionary Society of Auckland. This raises the number of Maori ministers to twenty-four.

—Ten members were added to the First Presbyterian church at Canton, China, on the first Sunday in January. This congregation, under the charge of Dr. Hopper, has enjoyed a continuous revival interest, and is one of the best in China.

—Mr. Neesima, the young Japanese missionary educated in this country, was married, January 3, to the sister of Yamamuro, the blind counselor of the city of Kiyoto. It is a marriage which promises to be very helpful to the gospel work in Japan.

—The Roman Catholics, having received large indemnities from the Chinese government for properties possessed by them two hundred years ago, and confiscated at their expulsion, are building a magnificent cathedral at Canton and a similar one in Peking.

—The receipts of the English Wesleyan Missionary Society, for 1875-6 will reach the sum of $920,000. Last year a similar amount was raised, by means of contributions for extraordinary objects. This year the large sum above mentioned is the ordinary income.

—The organic union proposed between the Free Church of Scotland and the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Scotland was effected on the twenty fourth of May, at Edinburg. "Thus," writes Mr. George H. Stuart, from Philadelphia, "two grand historic churches, which have long been one in fact, are now one in name, thus setting mother churches of the Old World are consolidating their forces for Christ's crown and covenant, the day seeing a glorious example to the great Presbyterian family in America."

—At the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel which the ceremony was borne by the successor of the martyr, who accompanied the Prince of Wales during his recent tour in India. Wherever he went, he said, there were communities of Christians grown up under the aegis of the British empire, and he remarked that wherever he went the power of the gospel was most marked where it had been least associated with "temporal power." And the man who had been engaged in effecting what seemed to him an enormous revolution in the opinions of those about them were unconscious of what they had done, and were always striving at something higher and better and more complete."

—The recent proclamation of the prime minister of Japan, declaring that hereafter Sunday shall be observed as a day of rest in the government offices throughout the empire, has an encouraging significance to those who watch the progress of Christian ideas in Japan. The five-fold arrangement of the premier, Sanjo, the Ta, Sho, Shi, Fu and Ken as the trunk and branches of the government, from supreme council to county offices, are designated—has a history behind it. In November, 1872, when the Mikado had determined, on abolishing the lunar and adopting the solar calendar, it was intended then to adopt Sunday, out of pure convenience. This good intention was spoiled by the impudence of a French Roman Catholic missionary in Tokio, who fatuously remarked to one of the supreme organizers, that, having adopted the calendar of Christendom, with its Sunday, they might as well at once take the next step, and recognize Christianity. This remark was understood as a taunt; and the native conservatives, hearing of it, immediately took measures to secure the retention of the old holidays (the first, sixth, eleventh, sixteenth, twenty-first and twenty sixth days of each month and to prevent the recognition of Sunday. They were successful. Elated with their victory, they next demanded the purging of the schools of such text-books as Wayland's and Haven's "Moral Science," and issued orders forbidding the attendance of students at Christian churches or Bible classes. Their first step was to prohibit the engagement of any minister or teacher of the Christian religion in the government schools. They then boldly attempted to have the foreign instructors teach on Sundays, and take their holidays on the Japanese *ichirokn*, or "one-six" days. Only the French teachers in the Imperial College agreed to this, the American and English refusing. The baffled school officers took his revenge in refusing to re-engage the American instructor most prominent in advocating the faithful maintenance of Sunday as a day of rest. Three years have now passed, and the significance of the recognition of Sunday as a day of rest in Japan is seen in this: that, whereas in 1872 such a measure so alarmed the anti-Christian or active pagan element in Japan, now, in 1876, that element is not to be feared, and the adoption of Sunday has so far scarcely suggested the thought of opposition. The direct advantage to Christian labor, and especially to preaching, in giving to the native evangelists and missionaries a day that accords with the general public leisure, and audiences disengaged and ready to hear, is simply incalculable. Already the Japanese Christians in committees of two—the apostolic number—are preaching and teaching unchecked and unharmed in many of the interior towns and localities where foreigners are not allowed to go.—*Independent.*

Our Young People.

THE GOODEST MOTHER.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Evening was falling cold and dark,
And people hurried along the way
As if they were hoping soon to mark
Their own home candles' cheering ray.

Before me toiled to the whirling wind
A woman with hopeless grief and smart,
And after her tugged a sled behind
The bundle she bore'd the best at all.

A dear little rosy-cheeked boy,
With rosy cheeks and a jacket blue,
Laughing an letting'ring, by her joy,
And here's what he said—I tell you true:

"You're the *goodest* mother that ever was."
A voice as clear as a forest bird's;
And I'm sure the glad young heart had cause
To utter the sweet of the lovely words.

Perhaps the woman had worked all day
Washing or scrubbing; perhaps she sewed;
I know by her weary bed-fall's way
That life or her was an uphill road.

But love was a comfort children dear;
I think what a comfort you might give
To the very best friend you can have here,
The lady fair in whose house you live.

Do you run to wash your step and say,
Or ask no play for a tired ma's pause,
And tell her, in sweet and winning way,
You're nothing *goodest* mother that ever was."

From Our Little Friends.

OCTAHOMA, MISS., June 1, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: Like the other little girls, I will tell you how old I am. I will be ten years old on the fourth day of October. I have been to school, but have not been going all the time since I first commenced. Sometimes we have a teacher, and sometimes we have none. I was five years old when I started to school to my Cousin Maggie. I then went to Mr. Griffin, and then to Miss Dora, and then to Mr. Hall; now I am going to Mr. Hines, who is a son of our beloved presiding elder, W. B. Hines, of the Jackson district, Mississippi Conference.

Mr. Editor, I have told you about going to every-day school, and I am so sorry that I have nothing to tell you and my little friends about Sunday schools. Mamma and papa live so far from the church that I have had very poor opportunities, up to this time, for attending. I think, however, that I will go pretty soon, as Mr. Hines has been made superintendent of a prospective school near my home; and I am so much delighted! Why, I can go every Sunday!

I sometimes think that little children living in a city or town are, or at least ought to be, much smarter than us little folks away out in the wilderness of the interior.

I will not close my already tedious letter without telling you that I consider myself a member of the church. I was baptized by Rev. H. H. Montgomery when I was a little, tiny baby. I want to be a good little girl, and do all the good I can in the world, so that when I die I will go to heaven, and see little Buddie.

JESSIE ROBERTS.

BAY ST. LOUIS, La., May —, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: Mamma takes your paper, and I am always glad when it comes, so I can read the Child's Corner. Mr. Whatley is our preacher this year. We all love him, although he has preached only once for us. We live in the country, but we have a church and Sabbath-school near us. I knit a pair of socks to get money for our preacher. Mr. A. E. Clay was our preacher last year. He lived with us, and preached on Wednesday nights. We loved him very much, and were very sorry when he went away. I am nine years old. I have six sisters and five brothers. I do not go to school, but sister teaches us at home. I am studying geography, arithmetic, history and spelling. With kind wishes, I am your little friend.

MAGGIE MCDONALD.

Seven Miles Up in the Air.

On the fifth day of September, 1862, two Englishmen ascended, Glaisher and Coxwell by name, made one of the most remarkable ascents recorded in the history of ballooning. They started from Wolverhampton, England, and the elevation reached was the highest ever attained by man nearly or quite seven miles above the earth.

Mr. Glaisher has given a modest yet thrilling account of this almost fatal adventure. The balloon left the earth at three minutes past one P. M. Nothing important occurred until the party, at forty minutes past one, reached the altitude of four miles from the earth. Discharging sand, they rose to the height of five miles during the next ten minutes. More sand was discharged, and the balloon shot rapidly upward. Soon Mr. Glaisher's sight failed, and he could not read the fine divisions on his instruments. All the time the balloon had been spinning round and round, and the valve-line had become so entangled that Mr. Coxwell had to climb into the ring above the car to adjust it.

At this moment one o'clock and fifty-four minutes Mr. Glaisher looked at the barometer, and found its reading to be nine and three-quarter inches, implying a height of over twenty-nine thousand feet. Wishing to record the observation, he found his right arm powerless. He tried to move the other arm, and found it powerless too.

"Then I tried to shake myself, and succeeded; but I seemed to have no limbs. On looking at the barometer my head fell over my left shoulder; I struggled and shook my body again, but could not move my arms. Getting my head upright for an instant only, it fell on my right shoulder; then I fell backward, my back resting upon the side of the car and my head on its edge. In this position my eyes were directed to Mr. Coxwell in the ring. When I shook my body I seemed to have full power over the muscles of the back, and considerably so over those of the neck, but none over either my arms or my legs. As in the case of the arms, so all muscular power was lost in an instant from my back and neck. I dimly saw Mr. Coxwell, and endeavored to speak, but could not. In an instant intense darkness overcame me, but I was still conscious, with as active a brain as at the present moment while writing this. I thought I had been seized with asphyxia, and believed I should experience nothing more, as death would come unless we descended speedily; other thoughts were entering my mind, when I suddenly became unconscious, as on going to sleep."

Meanwhile Mr. Coxwell was in quite as critical a condition. Hoar-frost was all around the neck of the balloon, and the ring was piercingly cold. He attempted to leave the ring, and found that his hands were frozen. He dropped to the car almost insensible, and discovered that his companion was apparently dead. He tried to get to him, but could not. He wished to open the valve, but his hands were frozen and his arms powerless. Feeling insensibility reaching rapidly over him, he made a desperate effort, caught the valve-line with his teeth, and held the valve open until the balloon took a decided downward turn.

In a few minutes Mr. Glaisher began to revive, and soon became conscious that Mr. Coxwell was trying to rouse him.

"I then heard him speak more emphatically, but could not see, speak or move. I heard him again say, 'Do try; now do!' Then the instruments became dimly visible, then Mr. Coxwell, and very shortly I saw clearly. Mr. Coxwell told me that he had lost the use of his hands, which were black, and I poured brandy over them."

What if Mr. Coxwell had lost the use of his neck also!

It has been said that during the critical moments when Mr. Glaisher was unconscious, and Mr. Coxwell nearly so, the balloon reached the fearful height of seven miles.—*James Richardson, in St. Nicholas.*

Going to God's House.

On the parlor wall, where the first sunbeam lights it up in the morning, hangs a pictured face in its wreath of immortelles. The merry brown eyes and the smiling mouth have nothing of death in their look; but the unfading wreath speaks of the crown they wear beyond the river. So you do not wonder when loving lips tell you that the little maiden lived twelve beautiful years on earth, and then went home in one swift moment to "the Father's house in the skies."

We have many beautiful memories of her left with us; but none sweeter than of the little prattling child of three years, whose words and ways were full of strange wisdom.

One an old friend of the family called to spend an hour; and, as he said goodby, he lifted the gentle one of life's forms, asking lightly: "Well, but Mary, when shall I see you again?"

"Oh, when we get to God's house!" was her instant reply, her beautiful eyes smiling in his face. The old man went away; but the words haunted him, and when, a few years afterward, he lay dying, he said to those about him:

"Tell little Mary C. I have gone to God's house, and I shall wait to meet her there."

Mary lived for twelve years, full of life and merriment, fairly overflowing with frolic, yet the who knew her best knew how much of deep thoughtfulness was hidden under it all.

"We were one of us so ready for sudden death as Mary," yet no one was more full of hopes and dreams for life.

She had no long sickness—only a slight cold that no one thought worth noticing. At midnight she had a smile and a jest for her brother; in an hour she was gasping for breath, and longing for the morning.

"Oh, if the morning would only come! I can't breathe in the darkness," was her constant cry. But just at morning, with the awful look of death setting on her soft, dimpled face, she opened her eyes wide in a flood of light, exclaiming rapturously: "The perfect day! The perfect day!"

With that glad cry she went home to God's house. The gates opened wide to let her in, and we doubt not there were welcoming hands stretched out to meet her. It was not going away, alone to some strange region. It was a home familiar from childhood, God's house, where our dear Lord went to prepare a place for us.—*Sunday School Scholar.*

"THE PROPHETIC SPIDERS. A close observer in the Providence *Journal* gives the following incident: The spiders were wise prophets yesterday morning, for their wonderful instinct taught them that the day would be fine, and that the sun would shine on their gossamer houses. Therefore they spread their pretty lady mantles on the drenched grass, and patiently waited for the storm to pass away. The morning broke with a dreary outlook, but when we saw these fairy structures spread thickly over the lawn, and hanging with dainty grace upon the pendant branches of a fuchsia in full bloom, we felt sure that the little workmen knew what they were doing. Neither were our humble friends mistaken in their calculations, and, snugly sheltered under their silvery tents, they doubtless enjoyed the sunshine quite as well as the superior race, whose perceptions in regard to the condition of the elements are far less delicate and reliable than the instinct possessed by these insignificant insects. We have watched the lady mantles for many years, and seldom have the spiders proved false prophets.—*Vermont Christian Messenger.*

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876.

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ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

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Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.
AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Sowing Money.

Giving to benevolent objects is sowing money. So Paul intimates to the Corinthians. Every dollar has a living germ in it that will sprout into new life and ripen into a harvest. Expended in other ways for pleasure, appetite and avarice, it may bring temporary returns, but in the end it wastes and perishes. The result of fleshly sowing, in money as in other things, ends in reaping corruption. The dragon's teeth brought forth a crop of armed men. A bad use of money is sure to entail calamities and miseries. The only lasting and safe investment is in devoting it to God and godly enterprises. The only way to keep it forever, and to have it always, is to give it away. The reported declaration of a dying philanthropist is strikingly true: "What I have given I have, and what I have kept I have lost."

And yet the common conception of giving would seem to be that it is the alienation from ourselves of property and means, and that the giver dispossesses himself of that which he contributes. This is so not more than in the case of the husbandman who casts seed into the ground. He does not throw away his bread, but he makes it, and largely increases his store. The bread cast upon the waters is most wisely and judiciously disposed of to the advantage of him who finds it after many days.

That money sown comes back in kind may be true. There are promises which countenance the expectation. "Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase; so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine." Paul certainly intimates to the Corinthians that they should not be losers in a temporal way by what they gave in ministering to the saints, but that God would enrich them in everything. There is a principle here, which is taken into the account in the order of Providence, but it is not greatly emphasized in the teachings of Christ and the apostles, and for the reason that it might induce sordidness and covetousness in giving. The penalty of withholding may be impoverishment, and the reward of liberality may be increased worldly prosperity. The pound improved secures the gift of more, while the pound hid away is resumed by the lawful owner. God is not indifferent to our stewardship of temporal things, and an even-handed justice is often exhibited in the condition of those who have abused, or have been faithful to their trust.

But the temporal benefits of liberal giving are the lowest considerations in the Christian's mind. Except so far as these may affect his ability to give, they have a very subordinate influence. He looks not so much for the return of his money as for compensation of a nobler character. He would not be content to receive his money back again, if this were all, because he seeks higher and more durable blessings. Money given is money sown, because the harvest is in spiritual blessedness here, and in an eternal recompense hereafter. The actual good done is an element of satisfaction and exquisite delight, but even more gratifying is the sense of God's approval, and the consciousness that we have done all we could for the glory of God and for the happiness of men.

In whatever way we consider the results of giving—the temporal, the spiritual, the eternal—it has in it the analogy of sowing. In a lower sense, but in an accurate one, money, like the word, is the good seed of the kingdom. The analogy to nature is not pressed unduly when we say of this money-sowing: "That which thou sowest is not quickened, except it die." It must die to the giver before it can be quickened into a higher form of blessings for him: "and that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bare grain, it may chance of wheat or of some other grain." It is, indeed, a resurrection—something purer and better than that which is sown, for "it is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory." Every farthing rightly given, has this germinant nature. There is a fruitful life in it which can only be developed by sowing—that is, by giving it away. There is but one soil wherein money can be quickened and expanded into a spiritual and immortal harvest, and that is the good ground of religion and benevolence. Here it bursts forth into flowers most fragrant, into fruits like those that hang upon the tree of life, and into foliage whose every stem and leaf is full of healing balm.

Comparatively a small portion of the money in the world is sown. The most is expended upon self, the lusts of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life. It goes into railroads, into estates, into the investments of the stock exchange. It is consumed, wasted, lost in the attempt to keep it, while the consecrated use which transmutes it into imperishable treasure is the rarest of all.

The law holds good in sowing money as in sowing wheat: sparingly, sparingly—abundantly, abundantly. The farmer who sows sparingly reaps accordingly. He enriches himself by scattering his seed with a lavish hand. Few men are wisely liberal. They sow but little—they waste the most that they have. The money God has given them to sow is hoarded, or worse. The seed-corn bears no reasonable proportion to that which goes to the mill. They will reap sparingly—something perhaps—a few thin and blighted ears scattered over a sterile field. In grace and glory sparingly. Of the money we have spent, how much of it has been sown? And a few—passing few—sow abundantly. They are rich in grace and in the great beyond—they have a good reward for all their labor. They will come up in "that day" with joy, and bearing their sheaves with them.

What an auspicious hour is this for sowing money! How can we keep it back, in this spring-time of godly opportunity, when the world, so long fallow, is being broken up, and when mission fields, colleges and churches and the poor are calling for liberal and open-handed devisings.

Death of Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D.

The death of Dr. Sehon is an event that will excite deep regret throughout the church and country. The positions which he filled for many years as Bible agent and missionary secretary required him to visit all parts of the country, and in almost every section he was personally known and loved by a great many people. He was universally popular, courtly and affable, a model gentleman in his bearing always, and rarely gifted as a speaker. On the platform and in the pulpit he was in his congenial element: graceful, eloquent, and generally tender and persuasive. We saw him last at the General Conference in Louisville, in May, 1871. He was the presiding elder of the Louisville district, and all who were there will remember how well he performed his rather trying and laborious duties in the reception and entertainment of the Conference while filling his place at the same time as a delegate. In reference to this sorrowful bereavement that has fallen upon us the editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate* says:

In our last issue we reported the extreme illness of Dr. Sehon. We now report his death. He died June 7. We are sad indeed; so are thousands all over the land. Scarcely any minister was better known throughout the Union, and more beloved, than Dr. Sehon. The editor of this paper has enjoyed his unbroken friendship for nearly forty years. He came to Baltimore as agent of Augusta College when we were stationed there. We, of course, introduced him to our friends, but in a short time he had become acquainted with the great body of our people and others, who were delighted with his fine personal presence, his charming *bonhomie*, and his eloquent speech. He became a great favorite in the Monumental City. But where was he not a favorite? He visited us in Texas, in company with his late friend, Bishop Morris, when he was agent of the American Bible Society—and we shall never forget how he impressed the islanders—it was in Galveston—when we got him to preach on the steamer Neptune, lying at the wharf. The scene was novel—the noble vessel was crowded—so was the wharf—and the silver tones of his rich voice floated over the placid waters of Galveston Bay, while he proclaimed: "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ." We have him in grateful remembrance for his kindness to us when we visited Ohio in 1842 in the interest of the churches we were building in Texas. He made our cause his own. But this was characteristic of his noble soul. He was devoted to his friends, and generous to a fault. He was for several years secretary of our Missionary Society, which brought him into familiar intercourse with us. He was vice president of the Board of Missions at the time of his death. How deeply were the members of the board affected when he looked in upon us at our meeting in May, and spoke his last words—assured, as he and we felt, that we should see his face no more! We did indeed hope that he would live to complete his half century of work in the ministry, which he entered in 1827; but the Head of the church had otherwise ordered it. His fine physique and cheerful spirit warranted the expectation that he would live to a good old age; but troubles of various kinds—among them the loss of beloved children and of all his property (for he was once wealthy)—seemed to prey upon him, and make inroads into his constitution, so that he was taken from us at the comparatively early age of sixty-eight.

The Editor and His Work.

Rev. Dr. Fowler, the new editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*, in his salutatory, says:

The press has long been the *third house*. Its control in the interest of righteousness is necessary to the success of the church. The unsanctified press is handling all questions, and forestalling the preacher in fixing the public mind. This arm of the service must be snatched or its own field. The question is no longer: "How can a preacher be an editor?" but rather, "How can he fail to be an editor?" The secular press may sometimes assume that the press has superannuated the pulpit, but the acquaintance lies rather in making it reinforce the pulpit. The work of public instruction by all agencies is kept in perpetual demand by the new layers of young life constantly coming, with the same old ignorance to be cured. Each child must be individually molded. Thus there is always on hand a fresh generation, for the fashioning of which the church and the world are contending. This fresh generation is a fort in the pass between the present and the future. The party that gets in commands that future. Thus the church is under perpetual pressure to seize all advantages and make the most of every opportunity. The press and the pulpit are parallel barrels on the same stock. They are under the same sight, and, loaded alike, they will carry to the same mark. The church must see to it that neither is loaded with blanks.

A thoughtful man, turning from an audience of a few hundred to an audience counted by the hundred thousand, cannot fail to be oppressed with their very numbers and their varied needs. There is not a want in the range of all human experience that does not call to him. The one supreme Want, which we call humanity, cries for that supreme Fullness, which we call God. The saved soul must seek the greatest and all channels of communication.

All the enterprises of the church come to the paper having on the wedding garment, and may not be cast out. What a vigilant secular press is constantly doing for secular life the religious press must do for religious life. Set for the defense of the faith; it can never be off duty. Under orders for the capture of the world, it can never go into winter quarters. Commissioned for the edification, the upbuilding, of believers, it cannot neglect the costly materials.

With much other work, the pulpit must conduct most of the raids into the enemies' territory. Permanent literature must build the forts; Periodical literature must cultivate the captured valleys. While sermons may be swords, and books may be shields, the editor's pen must be, like Fitz James' blade, both "sword and shield." The religious press must not keep the apostles forever on trial for perjury, but must rather send them about their Master's work.

It need hardly be added, after this partial confession, to which the churchly side of my work is hinted at, that the editor, like the first friend of Columbus, must "believe in the impossible." This faith is comparatively easy when it is remembered that the editor is not to own, but to edit, the paper, and is not to furnish, but to use, all the brains of the church.

Success consists in making Methodism do its best for the Savior. This reduces to the axiom: "The whole is equal to all the parts." We you, reader, and I have this paper. If we put all our strength into it, and behind it, it will go as best it can. If you get either an idea or the name of a new subscriber, send it on immediately; the first I will use if I want it; the second I will use anyway.

Tribute of the Board of Missions to the Late Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D.

At a meeting of the Board of Missions, June 14, 1876, the president stated that since the last meeting of the board the Rev. Dr. Sehon, vice president, had "passed through death triumphant home," whereupon the following members were appointed a committee to prepare suitable resolutions to be entered upon the journal of the board, testifying the sincere and ardent affection of the members to their late associate, to wit: the Rev. Drs. Young, Kelley and Cunnyngham. The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Rev. Edmund W. Sehon, D. D., by the several offices of manager, secretary and vice president, has been connected with the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for the last twenty-five years;

And whereas, It has pleased God, in his wise providence, to remove him from our counsels by death, June 7, 1876; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Sehon this board has lost one of its most intelligent and devoted members, and the cause of missions an eloquent and successful advocate.

Resolved, That our country has lost a useful and patriotic citizen, and the church one of its most zealous and gifted ministers.

Resolved, That we send a representative to the memorial service that may be held in honor of our deceased brother at the next session of the Louisville Conference.

Resolved, That we tender the sympathies of this board to the family of Dr. Sehon, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to them, and to the *Christian Advocate* for publication.

ROBERT A. YOUNG.
D. C. KELLEY.
W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM.

Several members of the board bore oral testimony to the noble character and eminent services of Dr. Sehon, whose loss is most sincerely and deeply deplored.

JOHN B. McFERRIN, Sec.

MISSION ROOM M. E. CHURCH SOUTH,
Nashville, Tenn., June 14, 1876.

Good News from Warrington, Fla.

WARRINGTON, PENSACOLA NAVY YARD,
June 19, 1876.

DEAR DOCTOR: With a joy unspeakable I write to tell you of the glorious revival we are in the midst of here.

Our good layman, Bros. Philibert and Magruder, whom you met at Conference, came to this work, like myself, in the spirit in which you left us at Milton. Two weeks ago we began with our horizon like Elijah's, having only a little cloud, yet full enough to make our faith strong. Now, blessed be God, the sky is full of glory clouds, and the Spirit is poured upon this place in a most wonderful manner.

I have never seen such a revival. From the smallest child in the Sunday school up to the old gray-haired man, the working of God's Spirit is startlingly manifest. Not only do the women and children crowd the altar, but as many of grown men and youths, and they of the best people and business men in the place. Whole families unite around the altar. Young converts go out and speak for Jesus, and urge their friends to come to him. Men compelled to be absent send earnest requests for prayer. The end cannot be seen. We seem no nearer than when we began. Bless God, we wish never to see the end!

I have been preaching two weeks with no ministerial assistance, and am almost worn out; but God has made preachers out of all the converts, and I am not alone. We received twenty-four members to-day, and have about fifteen applications, and nearly all of both are grown persons. Pray for us.

Yours, PRESTON NASH.

Joint Fraternal Commission.

Having just received, as senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, though the Rev. James A. Duncan, D. D., the following official communication from the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in answer to our fraternal delegates, it is hereby forwarded for publication:

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19, 1876.

"At the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in this city, it was [illegible] tion of Clinton B. Fisk,

"*Resolved*, That in order to remove all obstacles to fraternity between the two churches, our Board of Bishops are instructed to appoint a commission, consisting of three ministers and two laymen, to meet a similar commission authorized by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and to adjust all existing difficulties."

(Signed) CLINTON B. FISK,
A. C. GEORGE,
OLIVER HOYT,
F. C. HOLLIDAY,
JOHN D. BLAKE,
WM. R. CLARK,
JAS. W. W. HOUTON,
Committee.

"In accordance therewith, the following commissioners were appointed, viz: Morris D'C. Crawford, Enoch L. Fancher, Erasmus Q. Fuller, Clinton B. Fisk, John P. Newman.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Sec. of Gen. Conf. M. E. C. C.

The way being now open "to adjust all existing difficulties" between the two churches, the commissioners already appointed in behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church South are hereby notified of this fact, and will endeavor to effect the purpose of their commission at as early a day as may suit the convenience of both parties. The names of our commissioners are: E. H. Myers, D. D., R. K. Hargrove, D. D., T. M. Finney, D. D., Gen. R. B. Vance, Hon. David Clopton.

R. PAINE,
Assistant Secretary.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 6, 1876.

For all particulars concerning the Seashore Camp Meeting our readers are referred to an extended notice of the trustees on the eighth page. Let all who expect to attend read that notice and keep it by them for reference. It is time *now* to begin the necessary preparations. It is best for all to make arrangements before the time.

The Germans—Our Mission.

MR. EDITOR: Of all nations represented in the United States, the Germans are the most pliable, and most readily yield to American usages and views of life. Everywhere, away from home, the French are stolidly French. The same is the case with the Spaniards, Italians, Irish, etc. But in about twenty years after their arrival here all the peculiarly *German* protuberances of the Germans have been rubbed off, and you find them almost fully Americanized. Of course there are some fossiliferous exceptions, who, like the Chinese, retain their "cue" as long as they live. They will continue to spend their evenings away from their families at the beer-house, talk vociferously, without any one specially listening, against Christianity and its advocates, and denounce all things sacred to the pious heart as pernicious superstition. But, on the whole, the Germans are decidedly cosmopolitan, and readily conform to the habits and customs of the nations with whom they mingle.

The Methodist Church has done much to encourage the speedy conflux of the different national streams into one peculiarly American river. Because of its Anglo American origin and tendency, you will find that those foreigners who fully embrace Methodism are at the same time more or less nationally changed.

The Southern Methodist Church especially has been aware of this, and has acted in accordance therewith. Our German missions were not called into life in order to perpetuate Germanism. The German language had to be employed in order to reach those who understood no other; but our design has always been, as soon as our members should be sufficiently Americanized and understand the English language so as to feel at home in our American churches, to turn them over to them. If I mistake not, and in case immigration should continue to decrease, it will be necessary, in less than ten years, to have English preaching in most of our German churches, for awhile at least, once every Sabbath.

This accounts for the comparatively little success of some of our German missions: They are designed to be nothing more than a "hopper" to the general church mill. A considerable proportion of the membership in our American churches are the fruit of our German missionary operations. Much more could have been accomplished in this respect if our American preachers had deemed it worth while to pay special attention to our German work, and if our Board of Missions had had the means to send German missionaries to every city and town in the Southern States where Germans have settled.

The Northern Methodist Church has not altogether worked on this plan, and I have suffered ill at their hands because I have advocated with pen and speech the submersion of our German missions into the American work as soon as practicable. The Northern German Methodists are decidedly *German*, and their leading men seem to do all in their power to establish and perpetuate a German Methodist ecclesiasticism. I suppose their Western Book Concern has stereotype plates for German books amounting to at least $100,000 in value. They clamor for a German Bishop. Their English Sunday school literature is hardly ever mentioned in their official German organ, much less recommended to be introduced in connection with their German periodicals. In short, they do their best to perpetuate Germanism among them. Hence their Herculean efforts to disintegrate and absorb our German churches in the South. They fear that our German churches possibly might be lost to their cherished *Germanism*.

Will not our American brethren continue to extend aid and comfort to the German missionaries of the Church South?

J. H. A. AHRENS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19, 1876.

President Andrews sends us good news from Jackson, La., as follows:

MR. EDITOR: We have just concluded a most gracious revival in Jackson, La. There were thirty-two accessions to the church and thirty-five conversions. Six of the college students professed religion and six joined the church. Among the converts are several of our oldest and most honored citizens. Family altars have been erected. One of the students, a descendant of one of the distinguished fathers of the Mississippi Conference, has consecrated himself to the ministry. Bros. C. D. Cecil, N. R. Young, J. W. McElmeen and C. Keener rendered most valuable service, as also the noble corps of local preachers in our midst.

C. H. ANDREWS.

JACKSON, La., June 16, 1876.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The Bishops at their late session appointed a week of prayer to be observed throughout the connection, beginning with the first on Friday, August 4.

Southern University, Greensboro, Alabama.

The following note from the [illegible] retary will inform our readers [illegible] the commencement exercises of [illegible] institution. It will be an occ[illegible] of great interest, and those who [illegible] able to attend will be well rewa[illegible] for their trouble. The univer[illegible] should have a warm place in [illegible] hearts of Alabama Methodists, [illegible] we trust there will be a growing [illegible] earnest interest in its support.

MR. EDITOR: You number among your readers many friends of the Southern University who will [illegible] an interest in its approaching [illegible] mencement exercises. The ser[illegible] is to be preached July 2, by [illegible] Marshall, and the literary addres[illegible] be made the Tuesday following, [illegible] Hon. John W. A. Sanford. Th[illegible] will be the other usual exer[illegible] prize declamations, society exhi[illegible] tions and graduating orations. T[illegible] declamations on such occasions [illegible] always popular, and from the ch[illegible] acter of the young men who [illegible] take part in the other exercises [illegible] entertainment of unusual inter[illegible] may be safely promised. May [illegible] hope for your presence, and for t[illegible] of other brethren of your Conf[illegible] ence?

H.

GREENSBORO, ALA., June 14, 1876.

One long agony is over. The [illegible] publican candidate for President [illegible] Gov. R. B. Hayes, of Ohio; for V[illegible] President, Hon. William A. Wh[illegible] er, of New York. Mr. Hayes [illegible] born in Vermont. In early life [illegible] emigrated to Ohio, is a lawyer [illegible] profession. He has been three ti[illegible] sent to Congress, and is now filli[illegible] third term as Governor of Ohio. [illegible] is an out and out hard money [illegible] and his character is said to be wi[illegible] out stain. Mr. Wheeler has ser[illegible] in Congress, and is best known to [illegible] by his connection with what is ge[illegible] erally called "the Wheeler co[illegible] promise." The nomination of th[illegible] gentlemen was an utter rout [illegible] Grantism, and perhaps also of t[illegible] extremists in the party. If the R[illegible] publican ticket should be elected, [illegible] may hope for something better [illegible] the Grant administration has gi[illegible] us. Hayes and Wheeler make a strong ticket, and one that the op[illegible] posing party will find hard to bea[illegible] The Democratic convention me[illegible] in St. Louis on the twenty-seven[illegible] of June. The nominations made, th[illegible] two great national parties will ent[illegible] upon one of the most spirited co[illegible] tests since the foundation of the go[illegible] ernment.

A correspondent pleads for week-day excursion trains to the Seashore Camp Meeting, putting the fare [illegible] for the round trip. We think [illegible] arrangement desirable, but the [illegible] tees inform us that they have [illegible] tained the lowest terms that [illegible] railroad officials are willing to gra[illegible] With our correspondent we agr[illegible] that the Sunday excursion train [illegible] fare $1 for the round trip—should [illegible] avoided by people who have any [illegible] gard for the Sabbath. We ha[illegible] turned over the communication [illegible] the trustees. They assure us how[illegible] ever, that the published rates are [illegible] the best they can obtain.

Rev. A. E. Clay, pastor, has shown us his subscription list for building [illegible] church at Morgan City. It foots up [illegible] including lot, materials and money [illegible] the sum of $1,276. The lot is the [illegible] gift of Mrs. H. E. Lawrence, and is valued at $300. Mr. John N. Pha[illegible] gives $300, Mr. Morgan $50. The [illegible] balance is in smaller subscriptions, ranging from $25 to $2 50. We think this result is encouraging, and we have no doubt the church will be built and paid for this year.

A press dispatch from Nashville announces that Vanderbilt University has received another donation of $300,000. We hope the new [illegible] and that we are to have at least one well-endowed university in the Southern Methodist Church.

The commencement of Centenary Seminary, Baton Rouge, La., takes place on Thursday, June 29. We doubt not it will be an occasion of great interest. The Institution is among the best in our country for the education of young ladies.

Mrs. Ellen E. Hebron announces her new poem, "Faith, or Earth's Paradise," as now ready for publication. For particulars we refer our readers to the advertisement in this week's ADVOCATE.

We are indebted to the marshals for the programme of commencement exercises of Randolph Macon College. Commencement day was June 15.

"Then only can we pray with hope when we have done our best. And though the means cannot effect that which we desire, yet God will have us use the likeliest means on our part to effect it. In vain shall Moses be upon the hill if Joshua be not in the valley. Prayer without means is a mockery of God.—*Bishop Hall*, 1574.

The soul that suffers is stronger than the soul that rejoices.—*Elizabeth Sheppard.*

The Theater.

he Free Church Presbytery of oburg recently addressed to its rches a pastoral letter on theatri- ainments, in which the follow- judicious counsel is given:

o and you in determining what uty in this matter, suffer us to re- d you that it is not with an ident ter or drama that, as practical istians, you have to do. The ques- with which you are called to deal nt whether a pure stage is a con- ivable or a possible thing; nor are ualified to pronounce a judgment the moral character of all dramas, all actors of plays. As little do we you to pass judgment upon those have tried, or who are trying, to ate and purify the stage, or on the al or spiritual state of all who ent the theater. We simply you to determine for yourselves r own duty, and the line of cour- which it becomes you to take in rence to your families.

e ask you to bear in mind, first, the theater in this country has in the past been a school of vir- or morality. It has been the ally the occasion of much immorality sin. Evidence of this is furnish y the undeniable fact that public es and dens of immorality have tiplied in the neighborhood of aters, and that many have traced r first marked declension from paths of virtue to their visits to theater. On this point the testi- y of Richard Cecil, when a young , is very striking: "The at- sphere of the playhouse is poison- I remember how it was with elf. I have looked at my watch— play is almost done—I must go y dungeon! There is my father aling with his infirmities—there y mother with her Bible! What I do? Is there any other place ? Why, if I have a shilling in pocket, I will find out that e."

ithout entering into any minute cism of the character and spirit heatrical representations, let us whether the moral tone of the e has not always had a down- d tendency, from the temptation er which it lies to gratify the taste he mass of those who frequent it? got true that very often expres- s are used and sentiments utter- which cannot but give a shock to nt and virtuous minds? Is it an atmosphere that you relish yourselves, or that you desire r sons and daughters to breathe? an it be that any countenance to an institution is compatible with r prayer, "Lead us not into tempta- n," or with your solemn vows at table of the Lord?

Books and Periodicals.

T OR, EASE. A pastoral idyl. y: A. B. add C. in council, following the last 1875, on the question: Pray or play. A trib rth the council. Boston: Published for the au or by Lee & Shepard, 1876.

he little tells as much about the tents as need be known. It is a of colloquy in simple rhyme, y smooth, spirited and sentil- ial. Tolerable reading for a rm, sleepy afternoon in June. sale by R. J. Harp, Southern thodist Depository, 110 and 112 up street, New Orleans.

The Galaxy for July has: July 876, Washington's Headquarters Newburg, Life Among the Re ins, What Makes the Poet? On loquedins, A Word with Max Mul Souvenirs of a Man of Letters, ling with the Sioux on the Yel stone, and other articles.

Ware's Valley Monthly, for May a varied table of contents, of ch we note: Thrilling Adven s with Indians, President Lin and the National Monument, bbs and Ramblers Abroad, stern Cavaliers, Progress of the ublic, From Wakarusa to Appo tox.

he *Congregationalist* has an ar le by the Rev. Washington Glad , solving the standing conun m of the croakers: Why don't masses go to church? He points that the comparison of church ngs with the census returns is a t fallacious procedure. A large portion of the population is un- to attend church. Some are too to go, and some are too young. y are sick or infirm, and many e must stay at home to care for invalids and the infants. Care- statistics prepared in England w that fully forty-two per cent. of population is providentially de- ed from church every Sunday; only about fifty-eight per cent. those returned by the census can be onably expected in our churches any given Lord's day." Besides, or three services are held every Sath, and the same persons do attend all the services. When these facts are borne in mind, appalling lack of church facili- which so troubles some anxious rts is seen to be very largely a bug- .

ith relies upon the truth of what hath promised, and Hope waits the enjoyment of the good in the ulse, but more especially for the y which is to be revealed. This e of glory is full of rejoicing, be- se everything which Hope looks nd draws its joy from depends on truth and faithfulness of a cov- nt God. There can be no failing his part, and therefore on the be- er's there can be no disappoint- nt.—*Romaine*.

nder the new episcopal plan pted by our Bishops, says the New k *Christian Advocate*, Bishop drews is to visit our Conferences Europe and India, and Bishop ven our Conferences in Liberia. hop Andrews will embark for rope in about three weeks, and hop Haven for Liberia during the ing autumn.

MARRIED.

MARSHALL—RHODES.—At the residence of the bride's father, near Evergreen, on the seventeenth of May, 1876, by Rev. Fred. White, Mr. John T. Rhodes to Miss Lucie Marshall, all of Avoyelles parish, La.

LONGMIRE—McCORMICK.—May 11, 1876, near Cheneyville, La., by Rev. Fred. White, Mr. John Longmire to Miss Mary McCormick, all of Rapides parish, La.

GREEN—RAINES.—At the residence of Col. William N. Raines, of Hickory, Miss., on the eleventh of June, 1876, by Rev. Dr. T. S. West, Mr. J. F. Green to Miss A. V. Raines.

BRANTLY—TARVER.—June 1, 1876, at the residence of the bride's stepfather, A. Chadwick, by Rev. Irvin Miller, Mr. Ed. Brantly to Miss Mattie Tarver.

The production of pig iron in the United States in 1875 is reported officially at about 2,100,000 net tons, a falling off of about 600,000 tons as compared with the production of 1874. The consumption of pig iron in 1875 was less than in any year since 1871.

A Boston Sunday school informs the public by circular that it will soon celebrate its "annual anniversary."

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgements of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending June 17, 1876.

A—N W Ayer & Son, J J Austin $2.50, T C Andrews $2.50, H F Adams $4.15, Sax in A Anderson, Philip Allen, J Atkinson.

B—Mrs C A Benjamin, Bones J Brown, A S Barnes & Co, J F Blanc, James J Billingsley $2.75, W Bryan $4.65, Henry Bennett, H Bradford $1.50, J M Black $1.50, W Buchanan, J H Brügner two letters, D P Bradford $2.50, J H Barnes & Co, George W Beers, Gaylor S Boyd $4.70, John H Bonner $4.25.

C—J E Creary, Beverly Claradine two letters, Holmes L Coleman $2, B H Cleland, John F Cook, H Copeland $5, A H Copeland, Lyman Curley, E W Carr $1, Mrs A C Carpenter Spooms, A W Campbell $4.50, T J Crawford $2, J W Copeland $2.

D—Charles T Dillingham two letters, W L Dougert and others, Daniel Dennett, J J Davis, P H Dotson & Co, W John De Lacey, Turpin Dudley $5.40, R A Davis $2.

E—John C Emack two letters, Miss Matthie Erwin $2, Joseph D Ehrs, John W Ellison $2, Eyrich & Co.

F—W F Ferris $5.60, E H Faust, Jesse Fulton $4, S C Forsaith & Co, J H Ford & Co, French & Co.

G—Miss Kitty Gillis $2, A E Gourlay $4, J M Gladden, John A Green $2.

H—Mrs E J Harding $10, Mrs Ellen Hebron, Mrs Ben Hardaway $2, V G Hayes $20, Graham, Hilliard & Spiller.

I—J W Irion $2.

J—Silver Jones $2, Benjamin Jones, $2.

L—Joseph Litchfield $2, D C Langford $1, H P Lewis, Mrs Virginia Livingston.

M—Henry Metcalf, M E Mecher $1, A D McVoy, P A McFerrin $1.50, J L Matthews, James W Mc Lauren $2, W McClock $25, Morgan Express Company, A H Moss $1, Mrs Sallie M Mercer, W F Mosely, John W McMasters $2.10, W B May $10.52, McFarland & Avery, Irvin Miller, William Martin $1.50, J E Mason, T F Mangum, S W Montgomery $3.20, J Parker Martin.

N—J T Newcomer, E P Nix $2.80, John F Neal.

O—James Orangod, W P Oliver.

P—H W Peyton, Potter, Ainsworth & Co, Hiscox T Pearson $5, C H Phillips, J W Powell $11.50, J W Pike, John Primlap.

R—A H Redmond seven letters, A Richardson, F M Roberts 25 cents, J F S Roberts, A D F Randolph & Co, Hood & Lathrop, J C Richardson, Mrs M W Read, Miss Julia E Rucker, John F Richardson $7.50, W H Ruffold $17, F H Reneau.

S—H H Singleton two letters, A J Sanderson, M Shurbrough $1.60, M J Salter $2, J J Shwardt, J W Smithell $2, Smith, Olton & Co, S H Schroeder $2.50, A P Sage $2.50, C M Stone & Co, B H Schuster, John C Stevens $4.50, W A Sampey $2, D Joseph M Scott.

T—Eggleston, Lamb & Co $5.50, James Tharp.

U—Thomas J Upton.

V—George P Vickers.

W—W C Wells & Co, W H Wilkinson, Mrs M C Withers $1.60, Isaac Wolford $2, W H Wandell, J M Weems, Thomas Williams Streets, B P White $1, Mrs N H Wagner $2.50, Mrs M J Wesson, D J Wright $2, J A Walsh, W H Marlow, A H Winfield, Walter Wilson.

Martha Washington Female College,

ABINGDON, VA. We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the catalogue of the sixteenth session of the above institution. We are glad to note an increasing liberality shown over the last session. There are nine professors and assistants, forming an able faculty, and fully covering the course proposed in the curriculum. The election of Prof. Warren Dupre to the vacancy caused by the resignation of President Jones has fully met the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the institution. They could not have found a more popular successor to Maj. Jones, whose place it was difficult to fill. We intend to [illegible] to another column of this issue of the ADVOCATE.

Hibernia National Bank.

The statement of the Hibernia National Bank, to June 15, 1876, appears in our advertising columns. The election of Messrs. John J. Adams, P. C. Morris, Adam Thomson and Andrew Stewart to fill vacancies will be a pleasant duty to the patrons as it is to the stockholders of the bank. It would be difficult to find four gentlemen whose names would inspire more confidence. The choice of J. C. Morris, Esq., for the presidency we regard as equally judicious, and we predict for the bank a prosperous term under their management.

Dixie Bee-Hive.

The Dixie Bee-Hive, advertised elsewhere, is superior to any hive we have ever seen, in our judgment and we invite the special attention of those raising bees. Mr. George A. Vincent, No. 20 North Peters street, has them for sale.

Roofing.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the Cuban Asphaltum Roofing, and Asphalt Varnish, for painting metal roofs, gutters and boilers. William Francis McLean, 185 Gravier street, proprietor.

One of the most attractive of the Canal street stores is Navra & Offner's China and glassware establishment.

Levy Bros., 480 Magazine street, make a specialty of black alpacas.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel,
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good Goods*, sell at *one price*, and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

A New House Remedy.—Little as many may think, it is proved by experiment that by mixing with one feed, each day, about a tablespoonful of Simmons' *Liver Regulator*, horses that are let down will improve in health, because heartly eaters, shed all well, and get in condition sooner than by any other remedy. It slightly moves the bowels if given in larger doses, and is easily administered by mixing the powder with the food; for stock will eat it. Maj. Bacon, the great stock farmer of South Carolina, uses it for stock and chickens with great success.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 18 Camp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best-selected stock in the South; and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit our line of

LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as moderate as can be found in any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
18 Camp street, under City Hotel
New Orleans, La.

MRS. F. MORRELL, Bangor, Me., July 2, 1873, writes: "Six months ago my friends thought me incurable, suffering from weakness, disordered stomach and fever. The doctors gave me no benefit. I was persuaded by Dr. *Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator*; after using three bottles began to improve, and to-day feel perfectly well." Sold by all druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROOFING.

MADE OF

PURE CUBAN ASPHALTUM,

WHICH is well known to be indestructible, and is not affected by heat to make it run, or cold this will cause it to crack. Fresh and salt-water will not affect it. It is also spark and ember-proof, and is the LIGHTEST, MOST DURABLE AND CHEAPEST ROOFING ever offered to the Southern public. Sold in United States, or in the form of Paint.

Is also a patented article, but made from the Asphaltum of our own mines in Cuba.

Also ASPHALT VARNISH, for painting Metal Roofs, Gutters, Boilers, and every kind of metal surfaces. It preserves metal from rust, and wood from decay.

For further information address or call on

WM. FRANCIS McLEAN,
185 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Martha Washington Female College

ABINGDON, VA.

WARREN DUPRE, A. M., late Professor of Natural Science in Wofford College, S. C., has been elected President of the above institution. He is assisted by a full and able corps of professors in all the departments.

The situation is one of the most delightful in the mountains of Virginia, and abounds in valuable mineral waters.

It has been for years the summer resort for many of the best families in the Southern States.

The College is endorsed and commended by many citizens of Abingdon, whose daughters are under liberal tuition. [illegible] graduates.

☞ *Two Hundred and Ten Dollars* will pay for board and tuition for ten months. Extras small and [illegible].

Next session begins SEPTEMBER 21.

For further particulars send for catalogue.

DIXIE BEE-HIVE.

PRICE $3 PUT IT READY FOR USE.

Nothing to get out of order. Any one can manage them. The most profitable hives.

This is the cheapest, simplest and most complete Hive suitable for Southern Apiaries.

HONEY EXTRACTOR..... $12

For sale by

GEO. A. VINCENT,

Dealer in Wood, Hides, Honey, Moss and Country Produce in general,

No. 20 N. PETERS ST. NEW ORLEANS.

OUR CHILDREN.

I. The Family.
II. The Sabbath School.

A BOOK FOR PARENTS, TEACHERS AND PREACHERS.

BY ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, D. D.,
President of Emory College.

Dr. Luyleck Pierce Writes an Admirable Introduction.

In the best style of Printing, 12mo. Price, $1.50, postpaid to any address. For sale by

R. F. Harp, New Orleans.
Nelson & Phillips, New York.
A. H. Redford, Agent, Nashville, Tenn.
J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga.
B. F. Johnson, St. Louis.
Hendricks & Waddell, Cincinnati.
P. A. Yo Willard, Richmond, Va.
J. B. Bobbitt, Raleigh, N. C.
B. H. Caroll, Baltimore, Md.

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10,000 SUBSCRIBERS

FOR

Faith, or Earthly Paradise.

A CENTENNIAL Dramatic Poem of 270 pages, 10 Acts and 18 Scenes, which are laid in and around Baltimore and Washington city. "Faith" is the heroine, a Missionary to China the hero, a poet, a statesman and a President of the United States are leading characters. His narrative will be found interesting to old and young. Its object the elevation of the moral and social status of all classes of American society, from the President down to the lowest grade. Hence it will be found suitable for the libraries of the young, and of Sunday Schools.

The manuscript of "Faith" is now ready for publication, and will be put in press as soon as One Thousand subscribers are obtained. Terms: One half cash in advance, the remainder to be paid upon delivery of books. Muslin bound copies, full gilt, size, $1.25, paper binding, 75 cents each. Ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys, throughout the United States are requested to act as agents, to whom 25 per cent. commission will be allowed. Remit by Postoffice Order or Bank Check, and receipts will be immediately forwarded. For further particulars address

MRS. ELLEN F. HEBRON,
Care of Dr. J. L. Hebron,
Vicksburg, Miss.

COUNTRY ORDERS

FOR

BOOTS AND SHOES.

PARTIES who wish to buy Boots and Shoes FOR CASH are invited to send for me for a card which explains HOW TO PAY MUCH OWN MONEY, thus enabling any one in the country to get a good fitting Boot or Shoe direct from the city at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Where we are favored with orders that exceed $10 the Freight thereon will be *prepaid to any R. R. depot*. Where the order exceeds $20 we will also pay the cost of sending the money to us, whether by Express, Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or otherwise.

Goods sent C. O. D. to all points where the Express Company or Packets have agents.

Price list of ready made goods, also instructions how to take your own measure, will be sent by mail upon application.

GIMBEL'S UPPER CITY BLUE BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
No. 578 Magazine Street.
Sign of the Lady's Boot.
Branch 581 Magazine St., corner St. Andrew.
LOUIS GIMBEL, Agent.

Gold Rings

WE send a plain solid 18 karat Gold Engagement or Wedding Ring by mail, at short notice, on receipt of price. Put every wedding ring sent with a $5 $5.50, $6, $6.50, $7, $7.50, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12 and $15 bill. In ordering measure the largest joint of the finger. You desire fitted with a narrow piece of still paper. We engrave any name, motto or date free of charge. Money may be sent safely in a registered letter. BURNES & BIRD, Jewelers, 224 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

9tw

SULLIVAN & BILGER,

NO. 97 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS,

DEALERS IN

Gas Fitters' and Plumbers' Materials,

Cast Fixtures, Pumps, Bath-Tubs, Rubber, Iron, Lead and Tin Lined Pipes, Sheet Lead, Fittings of all descriptions, Brass, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks, Valves, Plugs, etc. Thirty per cent. discount on Iron Pipe; all other goods in proportion. cow

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hibernia National Bank.

ACTUAL CONDITION,

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$168,021 50	
Deduct bad and doubtful	31,000 00	$137,021 59
Fifty United States five per cent. bonds, 1881, $1,000 each, valued at 117		58,500 00
$152,250 New Orleans city seven per cent. bonds of 1870, valued at 35		53,287 50
Real estate		9,911 63
Furniture and fixtures		2,890 00
Current funds—		
In vault	$335,150 27	
In New York	211,959 32	
In Dublin and London	12,711 71	
In sundry banks	4,037 89	
In United States treasury	2,250 00	570,066 22
		$1,008,586 61

LIABILITIES.

Circulating notes	$47,000 00	
Dividends not called for	391 00	
Deposits	567,901 69	$615,292 69
		$155,620 25

We certify that we have personally examined the portfolio and other resources of this bank, and its liabilities, and that the foregoing statement is true.

J. C. MORRIS,
EMILE GAUCHE,
ANDREW STEWART,
ADAM THOMSON,
JOHN T. ADAMS,
P. IRWIN,
THOMAS SMITH,
Directors.

HIBERNIA NATIONAL BANK,

NEW ORLEANS, June 17, 1876.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, the resignation of Messrs. William Hart, John Henderson, P. Pearsh and E. A. Yorke having been tendered and accepted, Messrs. John T. Adams, J. C. Morris, Andrew Stewart and Adam Thomson were duly elected Directors for the current term.

And Mr. Thomas Smith having resigned his office, Mr. J. C. Morris was unanimously elected President.

The Board is now constituted as follows:

J. C. Morris, John T. Adams,
Emile Gauche, P. Irwin,
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Adam Thomson.

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☞ *In press, and will be ready in time for the Fall Trade*, the following three books:

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Express	11:30 P. M.
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IF YOU FEEL DULL, DROWSY, DEBILITATED, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial-diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking **Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.**

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1874: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies." 5ptc

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BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, molding so calumnies as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected. If you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden, and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the seeming suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. No drastic, violent purge, but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment; in fact nature in many instances gives timely warning of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial-diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking **Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.**

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1874: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies." 5ptc

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE LARGEST STOCK OF

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CUTLERY, PLATED WARE

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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

IN THE SOUTH.

☞ Look at our prices and judge for yourselves:

A real French China DINNER SET, 115 pieces, for	$20 00
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A Stone China DINNER SET, 112 pieces, for	14 50
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Sole Agents for the celebrated SHAW REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS. The best and cheapest in the country.

Also the celebrated BUTTER CHURN. Warranted to make butter in from three to ten minutes.

All kinds of Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers and Ash Tubs.

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Scrupulous care with reference to the price and quality, and fidelity to the interest and fulfillment of the wishes of correspondents, will be sedulously carried out.

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LADIES' DRESSES,

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CENTENNIAL APRONS, RUCHES AND KERCHIEFS, the same as of the Fashions of 1776.

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IN THE MOUNTAINS OF THE

Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

THE strongest known CHALYBEATE WATER in the United States, and possessing the highest medical virtues, both Tonic and Alterative. The elevated location in pure atmospheric, romantic walks, rugged scenery, the bowls and terraces, their ensemble and comforts provided, and the attention paid to guests by the three large Hotels, connected together by wide and spacious covered ways, all contribute to render OLD RAWLEY a favorite resort alike to the invalid and the pleasure seeker.

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ALBERT H. PHELPS, Keeper,
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FOR Coughs, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Complaints produced our Swamp-ee is the most effective Remedy that has ever appeared. Contains NO POISON, and is delicious. The proofs are overwhelming, and daily increase. Nearly ELEVEN PAGES of names of HOME REFERENCES at the Depot, 100 CAMP STREET, New Orleans. Late Tonic infallible for Chills, Swamp Fever etc. Sold by Country Merchants and Druggists. 5p

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Has been refitted and refurnished for the season and is now open. No house in the country can excel it for Cookery and Wines. Prices suited to the times.

WANTED WANTED.

A SITUATION by a first class PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Vocal and Instrumental.

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To meet the demand for our Cabins we have added such machinery as enables us to turn them out not only faster, but better and cheaper; so come on with your orders. Not forgetting that as Lumber Merchants we date back a quarter of a century, and will recently established telegraph communication with our Pearl River Mills, we can furnish at short notice anything from a planter lath to a ship spar.

W. W. CARRE & CO.,
No. 321 Delord street.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Pekin Ducks.

This breed of ducks, which appears to be fast coming into public favor, says the *Southern Plantation*, were imported by Mr. J. E. Palmer, in March, 1873, from Shanghai. They grow very large and heavy; and Mr. Palmer mentions that he took them for geese when he first saw them among some white China geese. Mr. Palmer says one of the imported ducks laid one hundred and thirty-three eggs the first season, and two hundred and one eggs the second; from which it appears they are good layers as well as great feeders. In 1875 he imported four drakes and six ducks more. There seems to be little difficulty in feeding them to a weight of eight to eleven pounds.

In addition to the above, which we clip from an exchange, we copy the following, by W. Cliff, in the *Poultry Journal*:

We have in this remarkable breed of ducks, introduced last year, the results of long years of thorough breeding for economical ends. Where the population is so dense as in China they are compelled to economize in the use of animal food, and much more attention is paid to the breeding of fish and poultry than in this country. Many live upon rafts, or in boats, and keep large flocks of ducks as a means of subsistence. The Pekins, without much doubt, belong to the Mallard family, and are the largest of all the varieties that spring from that stock. They cross readily with the Rouens and Aylesburys, making larger birds than these, but not equal to the Pekins. There is not much doubt that their grades will prove fertile, though it will take another year to test this matter. Some of the Rouen grades come out clear white, but are readily distinguished from the pure Pekins by the shape of their bills and smaller size. Some of them are nearly solid black, and remarkable for their glossy plumage. It is possible that this cross may be used to advantage in increasing the size of the Black Cayugas, and their fecundity—points in which that very fine variety is lacking. Other grades come out looking very much like finely-bred Rouens, only with a slight derangement of the plumage. The cross with the Aylesburys seems more natural; the grades are readily distinguished by their lighter bills, smaller size, and different build behind. So far as the observation of this season goes, there is an improvement to be made upon the Pekins in size, or beauty of form and plumage, by the cross. Rouens and Aylesburys are increased in size. We claim for the Pekins a comely form, of snowy whiteness, that makes them very desirable pets for the lawn, or for small bodies of water in cultivated grounds. They are a very hardy bird, and, judging by the experience of the past two seasons, are more easily raised than either Rouens or Aylesburys. The eggs hatch, in warm weather, in about twenty-five days, coming out two or three days sooner than the other varieties. They seem larger and stronger at birth, and, after a week with the hen, may safely be put in flocks of about fifteen, and, with a barrel or box for shelter, will take care of themselves.

Bots in Horses.

Rarey says: "In twenty-seven years' time I never find a horse to die of the bots. I believe that almost everybody is convinced that the bots come from eggs or nits which are deposited upon the horse's hair, by that troublesome fly resembling a bee in color. This has always been my opinion. Now it is generally known that a horse that has the bots does not appear to suffer until he is too far gone to be cured. To prevent fatal effects of the disease, I have made it a practice to give my horses, in the month of September, the following remedy:

"Of olive oil, honey and lemon juice, each two ounces and a half. Mix and give this to the horse; the next day purge well. Whether a horse be inclined to have the bots, this remedy will do him no harm."

A correspondent of the Department of Agriculture says:

"It appears from remarks of different writers that none know of any certain remedy. I know of a remedy that is safe and certain, discovered in the following way: About thirty years ago a friend of mine lost, by bots, a fine horse. He took from the stomach of the dead animal about a gill of bots, and brought them to my office to experiment upon. He made preparations of every remedy he had ever heard of, and put some of them into each. Most of them had no effect, a few affected them slightly, but sage tea more than anything else—killed them in fifteen hours. He concluded that he would kill them with nitric acid, but it had no more effect upon them than water; the third day they were as lively as when put in. A handful of tansy was growing by my office. He took a handful of that, bruised it, and added a little water, then squeezed out the juice and put some in; they were dead in one minute. Since then I have given it to every horse I have seen affected with bots, and I have never known it to fail of giving entire relief. My friend had another horse affected with bots several years later. He gave him a dose of tansy in the evening, and a dose of salts in the morning. The next morning he took up from the excretions about three half pints of bots."—*Farmers' Union.*

OATMEAL, BONE AND MUSCLE.—Liebig has shown that oatmeal is almost as nutritious as the very best English beef, and that it is richer than wheaten bread in the elements that go to form bone and muscle. Prof. Forbes, of Edinburg, during some twenty years, measured the breadth and height, and also tested the strength of both the arms and loins of the students in the university—a very numerous class, and of various nationalities, drawn to Edinburg by the fame of his teaching. He found that in height, breadth of chest and shoulders, and strength of arms and loins, the Belgians were at the bottom of the list; a little above them, the French; very much higher, the English; and highest of all, the Scotch and Scotch-Irish, from Ulster, who, like the natives of Scotland, are fed in their early years with at least one meal a day of good oatmeal porridge. Speaking of oatmeal, an exchange remarks that a very good drink is made by putting about two spoonfuls of the meal into a tumbler of water. The Western hunters and trappers consider it the best of drinks, as it is at once nourishing, assimilating and satisfying.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GORDON FOOD,

FOR

HORSES, MULES & CATTLE.

CONCENTRATED, STRENGTHENING, INVIGORATING, PALATABLE AND RENOVATING.

A PREPARED FOOD.

It does not add to the ordinary cost of feeding, although producing the most admirable results—viz: Strong wind, fine appearance, good digestion, and a generally improved health.

It is continued to secure perfect health in HORSES, MULES AND CATTLE.

GORDON FOOD IS PACKED IN

Whole sacks, 50 pounds	$8 00
Half sacks, 25 pounds	4 00
Quarter sacks, 25 pounds	2 00

Sent to any address on receipt of price.

SAMUEL MULLEN,

SOLE AGENT,

DEPOT—59 POYDRAS ST., New Orleans.

State Superintendent of Public Education for Louisiana.

CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, who was honored by the suffrages of a large majority of the legal voters in the general state election of 1872, is a CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION as State Superintendent, at the similar election to be held in November, 1876. He respectfully solicits the liberal influence and voluntary support of all honorable citizens of the State who are in favor of

1. Reform and economy in the administration of the public school system.

2. A vigilant protection of the school funds from waste or embezzlement.

3. Equal facilities for the moral and mental instruction of all children in the State, by upright and competent teachers, under the guidance of directors who shall be responsible to the communities in which they act.

4. Schools, when and where feasible, for the training of apt pupils, of proper age, in a practical knowledge of the useful arts and trades; and

5. The prompt and punctual payment of teachers' salaries, and of all other legal and indispensable obligations of school directors.

ROBT. M. LUSHER.

GROVER & BAKER

SEWING MACHINE DEPOT

REMOVED TO

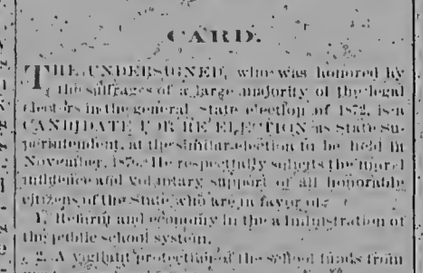
NO. 5 CHARTRES STREET.

A NEW STOCK of the Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Machines with a complete assortment of Needles, Parts, Attachments, Silk Twist, Spool Cotton, Linen Thread, Oil, etc., just received and for sale at the lowest cash prices. The above goods are manufactured by and for the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, and warranted the best in the market.

Caution to Our Patrons, Grangers and Their Agents.

There are parties here who are selling fraudulent imitations of our goods, repainting and patching up old Machines to make them look new, and selling them as such. No new goods of the above grades can be purchased in New Orleans except from us, at No. 5 Chartres street. Agents wanted.

H. H. TRUE,
General Southern Agent.



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Rates of Board: $2 per day; $12 per week; $45 per month.

Round trip tickets, $27, good until the first of November.

J. D. TOWNER, Proprietor.

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R. LUCKNER, SR.,

112 Magazine St 112

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WILLIAM MYERS,

DEALER IN ICE.

No. 138 Harmony Street,

Opposite the Ninth St. Market, Fourth District.

Families supplied, wholesale or retail, at short notice.

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IMPROVED RICE MILLS,

A. B. & A. JOHNSON, Proprietors,

154, 156 and 158 Magazine St., New Orleans.

MILLING RATES—No. 1 at 3c. per pound; No. 2 at 2c. per pound. All kinds of orders for empty Sacks to P. O. Box 2267.

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17 CHARTRES STREET 17

CARPETINGS—Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Brussels Tapestry, Three-Ply, etc.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH—English and American.
MATTINGS—800 rolls White, Check and Fancy.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
FURNITURE and CURTAIN GOODS in great variety.
BURLAPS, Tarlor and Enamel OIL CLOTHS.

A. BROUSSEAU.

INSURANCE.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

FACTORS' & TRADERS'

INSURANCE CO.,

37 CARONDELET STREET 37

NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1876.

The Trustees, in conformity with the charter of the Company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1876, to wit:

Premiums for the year—

On Fire risks	$330,051 30	
On River risks	281,692 49	
On Marine risks	46,908 03	
		$660,651 82
Less—		
Unterminated premiums, 1875	$56,590 00	
Return premiums	11,021 21	97,583 21
Net earned premiums		$563,071 61
Losses paid:		
On Fire risks	$66,311 21	
On River risks	191,653 85	
On Marine risks	19,593 67	
Total	$277,478 73	
Reinsurance	36,231 83	
Rebate account	14,046 43	
State and City Taxes and Licenses	55,188 91	
New Orleans Board of Underwriters	3,519 05	
Gross general expenses	41,355 22	
		$426,355 37
Balance		$136,716 24
Add interest and discount and savings		108 285 52
		$245,001 76
Less first semi-annual interest paid on capital stock, five per cent., and second ditto, five per cent.		100 000 00
Net profits		$134,901 76
Reserved		31,000 00
Balance divided on net premiums		$97,901 76

The Company have the following assets:

Cash on hand	$373,534 71
Accounts in course of collection	31,621 06
Bills receivable on pledge	485 851 21
Bills received for premiums	28,594 53
Bank and other stocks	257,348 16
City and other bonds	108,503 38
Bonds of Masonic Grand Lodge	5,000 00
Bonds of Odd Fellows' Hall Association	5,000 00
Bonds of Association for relief of Jewish Widows and Orphans	2,000 00
Real estate	555 5 85
Total	$1,388,559 40

The foregoing is a true and correct statement from the books of the Company.

ED. A. PALFREY, President.

THOS. F. WALKER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twentieth day of May, 1876.

EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the eighteenth instant, it was resolved to pay on demand a second semi-annual interest of FIVE PER CENT. to April 30, 1876, making ten per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the Company ($1,000,000) and a scrip dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. to stockholders on the amount ($1,584,167) of their net participating premiums for the year ending April 30, 1876.

ED. A. PALFREY, President.
JOHN CHAFFE, Vice President.
THOMAS F. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

W. A. Johnson,	W. C. Raymond,
John F. Noble,	T. Eyre Lyon,
John Chaffe,	S. H. Snowden,
Richard Milliken,	S. H. Boyd,
Adolph L. Warren,	Joseph McElroy,
R. T. Bickner,	E. B. Wheelock,
Sam'l Friedlander,	Cyrus Hussey,
A. A. Yates,	Wm. J. Behan,
Alvin L. Adams,	H. P. Eshleman,
Isaac Schoreck,	Wm. U. Black,
R. M. Walmsley,	Charles Chaffe,
A. H. May,	L. C. Jurey,
	Wm. Hartwell.

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Near the Union National Bank.

This Company, incorporated in 1857, insures against the risks of Sea, River and Fire, and settles promptly all losses of claims.

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J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

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L. D. Sarpy,	A. Chiapella,
R. Soby,	J. Reyne,
H. Labasse,	A. H. Broussseau,
	A. Bonneeaze.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW ORLEANS

SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

151 CANAL STREET 151

Incorporated March 15, 1855.

OFFICERS.

DAVID PROPHIET, President.
THOS. A. ADAMS, First Vice President.
THOS. ALLEN CLARKE, Second V. President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President.
CHARLES KLEINLAW, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

Thos. A. Adams,	George Jones,
Thos. Allen Clarke,	John C. Gaines,
Charles J. Leeds,	Christian Schmelzer,
Samuel Emerson,	Carl Kohn,
A. Moulton,	T. L. Rayne,
J. A. Palfrey,	David Urquhart.

3 per cent. interest allowed on deposits.

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AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL $500,000

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JAS. JACKSON, Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

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J. H. KELLER,	W. H. THOMAS,
W. R. SCHMIDT,	JAS. JACKSON,
	E. C. PALMER.

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JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

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AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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UNDERTAKER,

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Embalming and Disinterring. Bodies carefully shipped. Carriages and Cabs for hire.

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Crescent Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 20, 1876.

The Trustees, in conformity to the amended charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the thirtieth of April, 1876:

First premiums	$201,006 26	
Marine premiums	37,488 97	
River premiums	114,813 26	$353,308 49
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		283,357 48
Losses paid and estimated, including all known and unpaid:		
On fire	$56,980 10	
Marine	18,938 58	
On river	71,471 80	$147,390 48
Taxes, expenses, rebate in lieu of participation, less interest, discount, etc.	83,728 14	231,116 62
Leaving, after paying ten per cent. in cash, interest on capital stock, profits		$52,240 79

The Company have the following assets:

Bills receivable	$54,758 78	
Loans on bond and mortgage	86,413 33	$140,772 11
Loans on pledge at call	$120,711 57	
Cash	67,388 04	188,099 61
Real estate		123,031 42
City bonds, bank and other stocks		120,161 00
Premiums in course of collection		27,625 77
Total assets		$585,688 71

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twentieth day of May, 1876.

WM. H. HOLMES,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved that, after paying the annual interest of four per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, a dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. be paid in cash on and after the twelfth day of June next to those parties insuring with the Company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thos. A. Adams,	Edward Pusbary,
Sam'l B. Newman,	John F. King,
Sam'l H. Kennedy,	Fredk. Comeadet,
John Phelps,	J. L. Harris,
Adolf Thomas, jr.,	Andrew Stewart,
Henry Abrahams,	Joseph Simon,
P. N. Strong,	Leon de Martin,
Victor Meyer,	Alfred Montleon,
Joseph Bowling,	L. J. Jurey,
Edward J. Gay,	Edward Nalle,
John M. Shindler,	George W. Scudrid,
Simon Hernsheim,	A. Lovi,
Simon Forchheimer,	John Brunost,
Joseph H. Wolfe,	Wm. H. Matthews,
R. B. Post,	John V. Moore,
	Paul E. Mortimer.

New Orleans Insurance Co.

CORNER CAMP AND CANAL STS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1805.

Capital $500,000
Assets at the first of January, 1876 [illegible]
Income for the year 1875 [illegible]

The company insures FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS. Issues Marine policies, payable in London in case of loss.

President—J. TUYES.
Vice President—A. SCHREIBER.
Secretary—J. W. HINCKS.

DIRECTORS.

Ernest Merlli,	A. M. Blackman,
Placide Forstall,	A. S. Richard,
H. Gally,	J. Tuyes,
Charles Latino,	W. A. Bell,
W. Vale Benthuysen,	L. Lacin,
Pierre Poutz,	H. H. Rogers.

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Pontchartrain Cheap Store,

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GIROD ST., BETWEEN BARONNE AND BRYANES, NEW ORLEANS.

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SHAKSPEARE, SMITH & CO.

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WHERE HE CONTINUES TO

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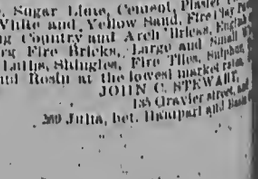

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135 Gravier street, and
369 Julia, bet. Rampart and Basin sts.

Scientific.

A good deal of attention is being of late to the variable stars, es- lly by Schonfeld, of Mannheim, Schmidt, of Athens. The latter, recent number of the *Astro- sche Nachrichten*, gives the re- of his observations upon the of Algol since 1840. He finds eriod, to be 2 days, 20 hours, 48', from one minimum of bright- to the next. The period, how- is quite constant, but seems to hortening a few seconds in the ury. The star remains most of time of the second magnitude it as bright as the pole star; when the fit comes on it begins ade, and in about 4 hours, 30' diminished to the fourth magni- with only about one-fourth of rdinary light. It remains faint t 15 minutes, and in 4½ hours recovers its pristine brilliancy.

The French *Gazette des Hopi-* contains an article on "The ct of the Sun on Lunatics." Dr. za, director of the Lunatic Asy- at Allessandria (Piedmont,) con- eil the idea that the solar rays t have some curative power in ses of the brain. His conclu- s from his experiments are these: e violet rays are, of all others, e that possess the most intense ro-chemical power; the red light so very rich in calorific rays; light, on the contrary, is quite id of them, as well as of chem- and electric ones. Its beneficent ence is hard to explain; as it is absolute negation of all the ex- ments, it succeeds admirably in ing the furious excitement of iacs."

A French chemist has disproved experiment the old notion held miners that a man cannot be ged by an atmosphere which support the combustion of a .

barometer doesn't depend on diet. ass eats thistles and nettles, the pest of food, and is the dullest of nals.

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A full assortment of Paints, Oil Oakum, Hemp and Manilla Rope. Keep a complete assortment of French and Caledonia Wines, Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli, etc.

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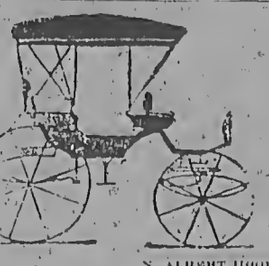

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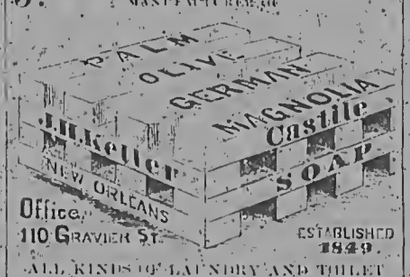

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My patrons need scarcely be reminded that no efforts will be spared to render them the best service. In Dentistry the best is always the cheapest.

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FOR LIGHTING HOTELS, PRIVATE RESIDENCES, CHURCHES, SUGAR-HOUSES, FACTORIES, MILLS, etc., with a brilliant and powerful Gas equal in every respect, if not superior, to Coal Gas, at **One-Third the Cost.**

THE WORKS are so very simple as to be almost beyond description, being nothing more than the well-known *Gas Meter* that has been *in use Sixty Years.*

There are at present, in the different sections of the country, over *Four Thousand* dwellings, churches, halls, mills, factories, hotels, and public and private institutions of all descriptions, *Using this Quality of Gas* in preference to that of Coal Gas, owing to its richness, purity, and the soft and pleasing light given by it. Also from an economical and hygienic point of view—we use *no Drums, Pumps or Blowers* to surround or get out of order, and dispense entirely with the use of any and all foreign and dangerous substances or elements, such as *Fire, Water or Acid.* Our Works are as **Compact, Simple of Construction, Safe and Reliable** as speaking and mechanism, coupled with an experience of over thirty years in the gas meter and gas making business, could suggest, derive or produce, and think we have at last gained the *Acme of Perfection*, both in illuminating gas and simplicity of manufacture. The Works occupy but very little more space than a gas meter, and require no more attention than an eight-day clock, making **Every Man His Own Gas-Maker,** placing him entirely independent of any and all Gas Companies. The Works can be placed in or removed from any premises much more readily than a gas meter; they are attached to the regular gas pipes. No change whatever in pipes or fixtures.

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Owing to the receipt of numerous orders from all sections of the South, parties contemplating purchasing will do well to order immediately. We cannot promise to ship any Works within three weeks from receipt of order.

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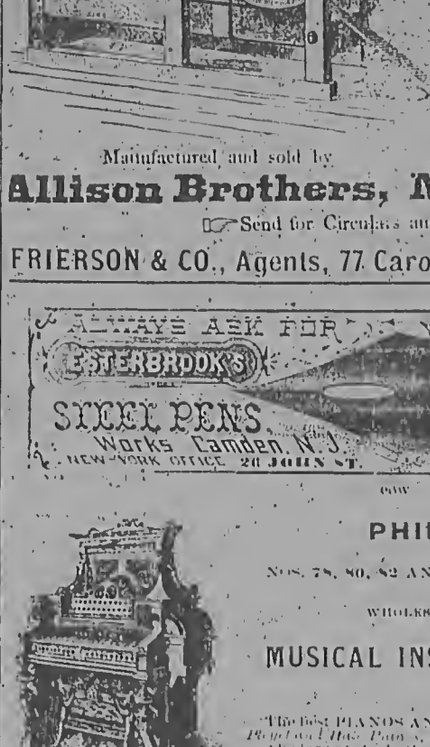
3 TO 15 HORSE POWER.



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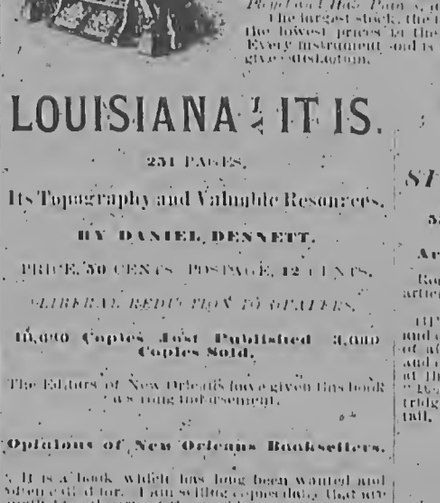

The Complete Cotton Cleaner. A New, Valuable, and Money making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginner.—thoroughly removes all Burr, Dirt, Sand and light Trash from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grades.

No gin-house should be without one of these "cleaners." It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days work.

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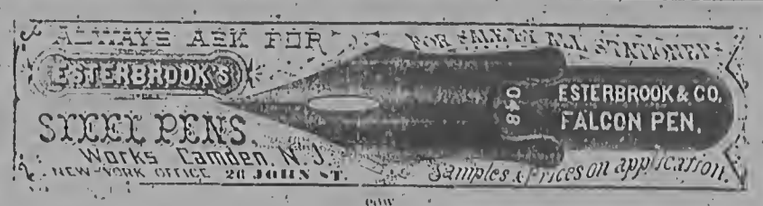

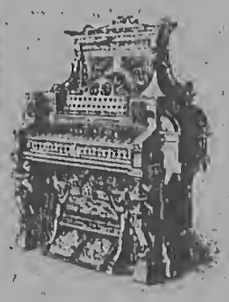

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The largest stock, the best Pianos and Organs, the easiest terms and the lowest prices in the South. No trashy unreliable Pianos kept. Every instrument sold is fully warranted to prove represented, and to give satisfaction.

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Rods, Nets, Hooks, Lines, and every desirable article for the Angler, wholesale and retail.

GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS of every variety and of direct importation. Also Sporting material of all kinds, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Flasks and every article needed by Hunters, all to be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Also the celebrated "Dead Shot" Gunpowder, Shot, Fley's Shells, Cartridges, etc., at the best quality, wholesale and retail.

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OFFICE OF THE

NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD CO.,

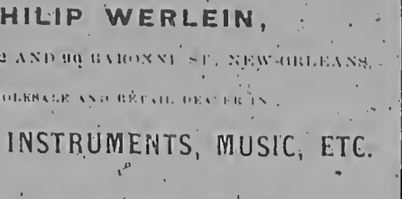
No. 141 Canal St., New Orleans, April 21, 1876.

FOR THE LAKE.—The regular trains over the New Orleans Metairie cemeteries and Lake Railroad will begin running on

SATURDAY, APRIL 22,

For the present trains will leave Metairie Ridge at the Lake EVERY HALF HOUR from 6 o'clock A. M. the last train leaving the Lake at 10 o'clock P. M. Fare from City Station to the Lake, TEN CENTS.

SEVEN INCHES LONG.



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Carries a No. 1 inch ball with accuracy fully equal to without powder or percussion. Draws barrel, hair trigger. For sale by dealers. By mail, free for 75 cents, with permanent amendation for target practice in-doors and for sporting out-of-doors.

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A. A. GRAHAM,
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Home-Made Shoes at $3.50 a Pair.

City-made Boots and Shoes of all kinds and styles, made of the very best material and workmanship, and at less prices than any other store in this city. Keeps all kinds for Gents', Boys', Ladies' and Children's wear.

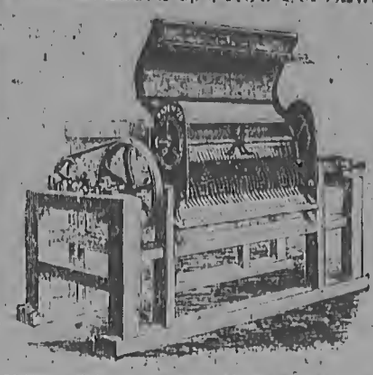
MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED

"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.

PATENTED JULY 15, 1873.

Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction in the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time while economizing fuel or animal power than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of a greater market value. This improved valve, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every 100 bales ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

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MILL STONES, IRONS & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

MAKE FLOUR, CORN, SAW, MILLS AND COTTON PRESSES

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OF ALL KINDS;

Plows, Seeds, Fertilizers,

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We are prepared to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Planting Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Sugar Drip Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Judson's Governors, all kinds of Plantation and Steam-boat work and every description of Machinery for the South. LEEDS & CO.

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IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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MENEELY & COMPANY,

Bell Founders, West Troy, New York.

FIFTY years established. Church BELLS and CHIMES; ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court-houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.

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WILLIAM GREGG. MRS. ADA GREGG

Gregg's Purchasing Bureau,

NO. 151 CANAL STREET,

Next door to New Orleans Savings Institution,

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Having acquaintance with the various kinds of

SEWING MACHINES

has induced us to make a specialty in this line. First-class Machines of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Fuller-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $30. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones.

Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments to the country to parties giving references.

MRS. ADA GREGG

respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adornment or domestic goods for Ladies' and Children's use, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trousseaux, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies' and Children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.

N. B.—All inquiries relative to articles mentioned or unmentioned will be answered free of charge.

Second-hand Machines, in good order, at half prices. The best Needles for all Machines.

REFERENCES.—J. L. Power, Jackson, Miss.

Send for catalogue and circular.

GREGG'S PURCHASING BUREAU.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, June 20, 1876.

MONETARY.

Quietness prevails in bank and insurance parlors, unless now and then some needy one breaks the spell by offering a small note to assist him in meeting the demands of his business, which is done as coolly as possible, at regular rates.

Now and then sales of premium bonds are effected at 34½@35½.

Prices of bank, insurance and city railroad stocks, as well as others, unchanged.

Gold, 112½@112¾.

GENERAL MARKET.

The general market discloses no new features except in provisions, which, owing to large foreign orders being filled in New York and Western cities, are stiffer, while sales are very light. Breadstuffs are quiet. Orders from the country are "few and far between." Groceries move slowly, but steadily. Hardware, dry goods, and boots and shoes are in demand, but only to a limited degree. From the light loads our jackets carry-out it would seem our friends are well supplied, or are determined to make old clothes do a little longer. This is the only way out of our poverty: Stop buying until you have the cash to pay down. Then you can obtain bargains.

COTTON.

The market has shown a healthy steadiness during the past week, and sales to the extent of 12,900 bales are reported at regular prices. The New York market also shows that spinners have more confidence. Sales there, 13,504 bales, at 12 5-16c. for middling Orleans. Liverpool, with a stock of 1,026,000 bales, of which 605,000 is American, has sold 65,000 bales, on a basis of 6 5-16d. The world's visible supply on the sixteenth was 2,606,310 bales.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	7½	8½	9½	10½	11½	12½
Thursday	7½	8½	9½	10½	11½	12½
Friday	7½	8½	9½	10½	11½	12½
Saturday	7½	8½	9½	10½	11½	12½
Monday	7½	8½	9½	10½	11½	12½
Tuesday	7½	8½	9½	10½	11½	12½

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Cash—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	11	11½	11
Thursday	11½	11½	11
Friday	11½	11½	11½
Saturday	11½	11½	11½
Monday	11½	11½	11½
Tuesday	11½	11½	11½

COTTON STATEMENT TO JUNE 20.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875, bales	6,976
Received from that date to June 13, 1876	1,542,280
Received during past week	3,670
Amount of bales from city gins and pickeries	18,795—1,561,345
Total	1,571,621
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to June 13, 1876	1,476,118
Exported past week	18,750
Consumed by factory and burned	1,570—1,496,223
Stock on hand and amount not cleared	84,141
Estimated stock on shipboard	15,000
Amount remaining unsold, about	69,101
Stock at all the United States ports	528,180
Receipts at all the ports	4,004,836
Receipts last year to date	3,448,280
Increase at all the ports	52,656

SUGAR.—Receipts very light. Market quiet, and gimlet rangers generally retiring to summer quarters. Prices: Fair 8c., fully fair 8¼c., yellow clarified 9¼@9½c., white clarified 10@10¼c.

MOLASSES.—Very dull. Quotations nearly nominal. Fair 48@50c., prime 52@54c., choice 55@57c.

RICE.—Not much doing and very little on hand. We quote Louisiana No. 2 at 2½@3c., common 4@4¼c., ordinary 4¼@4¾c., fair 5@5¼c., good 5¾@6c., prime 6¼@6½c. ₱ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

	FROM	TO
Eggs, ₱ doz:		
Creole, good demand	—	18
Attakapas, demand fair	—	12½
Western and country	—	10
Chickens, ₱ doz:		
Creole, grown	$4 00	$5 50
Creole, half-grown	2 00	3 50
Good fat country chickens bring 25 to 50c. per dozen less than Creole.		
Wool, ₱ lb:		
Burry	10	15
Free of burrs	15	25
Beeswax, ₱ lb	27	30
Hides, ₱ lb:		
Green-salted	6	7½
Dry	9	11½
Deer skins	25	28

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, $6@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and pecks, and 25 inches in diameter, $7@$10 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 34 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₱ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $5@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood—For large sound logs, $2.25@$3 ₱ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2.25@$2.75 ₱ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2.50 ₱ cord.

(Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to cords.)

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice corn-fed beeves are in demand at 4@5c. ₱ lb. gross.

Fat grass-fed beef cattle sell readily at $25@$35 ₱ head. Poor cattle dull at $12@$20 ₱ head.

Fat calves, up to year olds, $7@$12 ₱ head. Poor ones very dull at $5@$8 ₱ head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3@$5 ₱ head. Poor ones unsalable.

Hogs, corn-fed, at 5@7c. ₱ lb. gross. Mast-fed dull at 3@4c. ₱ lb. gross.

Milch cows sell according to quantity of milk given. Choice fancy milkers, giving 4 to 5 gallons per day, $80@$100 ₱ head. Fair milkers, say giving from 1½ to 3 gallons per day, $35@$75 ₱ head. Common stock very hard to sell at $18@$25 ₱ head.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	125 00	425 00
H. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ M.:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ M. feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ M	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 20	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gal	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights:

Size of lights.	Sash per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	50	$1 50	$2 00
10x12	65	1 95	2 25
10x16	$1 00	2 95	3 25

Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$4 75
3 feet x 8 feet	4 00	4 25
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25

Panel Doors:	
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$4 75 4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	25	30
Gosheu, choice	30	32
Coffee, ₱ lb.		
Rio, fair	18½	19½
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O G		34
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	40
Sweet	28	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.	— —	3 00
Beef, K D	— —	— —
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	10	12
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	23 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	— —	4 25
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	5 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 00
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	5	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	23	25
Lubricating, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, best	17	19
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	— —	45
Fair	— —	50
Prime to choice	55	60
Golden and Rapid strips	80	85
Half bbls, 5c. and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3½
Ordinary	— —	4½
Fair	5½	5¾
Prime to choice	6¼	7½
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb:		
Keller's magnum	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₱ lb.	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 15
Sugar, in bbls:		
Fair	8¼	8¾
Prime	9	9¼
Choice	9¾	9¾
Yellow clarified	9¾	10
White clarified	10¼	10¾
Crushed	11½	11¾
Powdered	11¼	11¾
Spices, ₱ lb:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	52
Tea, ₱ lb.:		
Black Oolong		1 00
Green imperial		1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	85	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	78	80
White, mixed	— —	67
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis to Galena	45	48
Bran, choice, ₱ t of lbs	— —	80
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	— —	25 00
Ordinary	— —	20 00
Cotton seed meal	26 00	27 00
Cow Peas ₱ bushel	1 50	1 75
Mixed clay	— —	1 50
Mixed and clay	1 75	2 25

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	11	14½
Shoulders	9½	10½
Sides, clear rib	— —	11½
Sides, clear	— —	12½
Hams, sugar-cured	14	15
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	21 50	22 00
Dry Salted meat:		
Shoulders	— —	8½
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	— —	10½
Choice, in tierces	— —	13

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
Dundee	— —	11
Jute	10½	11
Ties, Arrow, best, per bundle, m 30		
Ties and buckles	— —	3 50
Beard	— —	3 00
Twine, hemp	— —	15

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	45
Calf-skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Sierra's raw-bone superphosph	65 00	— —
Sierra's bone-ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands, ½	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands, ½	— —	7½
Choice brands, 4-4	10½	14½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	— —	15½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	8	9
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	13½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	12	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor mud boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	16 50
Russets' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.* Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

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Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

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WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

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Religious Notices.

SEASHORE CAMP GROUND.—The Seashore Camp Meeting will commence on *Wednesday, the nineteenth of July*, and continue from eight to ten days.

The camp ground is delightfully situated upon the coast, two miles west of Biloxi, Miss., open to and fronting directly upon the Gulf of Mexico, enjoying the cool and refreshing breezes of the sea.

Persons visiting the camp meeting will leave the New Orleans and Mobile railroad at Seashore Camp Ground station from which a shaded walk of a few hundred feet will bring them to the encampment.

Eligible lots for building will be furnished free to persons desiring to erect permanent tents, and can be obtained from the trustees, or the agent representing them upon the grounds, at all times.

All permanent tents are required to be of value of not less than $10, and must be completed at least one week before the commencement of the camp meeting. This rule does not preclude the use of temporary tents, constructed of cloth or other material for which pleasant positions will be assigned to all persons desiring it.

Favorable reductions of fare and freights on the railroad have been secured. On the New Orleans and Mobile road the fare from New Orleans to camp ground, for the round trip, is $2 50; and from Mobile, the round trip, $2.

The camp meeting tickets will be placed on sale at the offices of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, July 18, and continue good until July 30, inclusive. These tickets will not be good to return unless stamped by the agent of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, who will be on the ground. This order will be rigidly enforced by the railroad company. The sale of tickets from local points on this road will begin as above, and at the same rates as last year. Freight will be carried from New Orleans and Mobile to camp ground, at full rates, and returned *free*. Shipments can be made any time after July 10, and continue during the meeting. By the Morgan road passage will be full price one way only. By New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago road one and one-fifth the full fare only. Taking these cars, persons on making known that they are going to the camp meeting will have their ticket punched and retain it, and, having it stamped at the camp ground, will return on the same free.

From their new purchase of another hundred acres since the camp meeting last year, the trustees have made a large and desirable addition to the camp grounds, embracing several delightful and refreshing springs, cool and health-giving. The grounds have been cleaned up and improved generally.

Tents, cots, etc., have been provided for rent to persons or families as they may desire.

Provision has been made by the board of trustees, and under their supervision, for a good restaurant. Meals and lodgings will be furnished at reasonable prices. Use of bath-houses free.

Brethren of the Methodist Church, and of other churches, and the communities of the adjacent cities and country, are invited to attend the camp meeting.

Several Bishops and other ministers of talent and distinction from far and near are expected to be present, and to assist in conducting the exercises.

Persons are recommended to make arrangements for their comfort, before the date of the camp meeting, by application to any of the board of trustees: Dr. E. T. Griffin, Moss Point, Miss. William Otis and Hugh L. Hopper, Mobile; J. H. Keller, George W. W. Goodwyn, R. O. L. Rayne, R. S. Rickey, P. Hallaran and W. H. Foster, New Orleans.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.—The annual sermon will be preached on July 9, by the Rev. William C. Murrey, D. D.

Meeting of the board of trustees, July 10, at 9 A. M. Exhibition of Preparatory Department, July 10, 8 P. M.

Tuesday, July 11.—Meeting of the alumni; and delivery of diplomas to their graduates by the societies. Eight P. M.—Exhibition of the literary societies, followed by an address from the Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D.

Wednesday, July 12.—Commencement day. Speeches by the five graduates, and baccalaureate by the president.

P. G. ANDREWS,
President.

COMMENCEMENT OF CENTENARY FEMALE COLLEGE, SUMMERFIELD, ALA.—June 25.—Commencement sermon by Rev. William E. Motley.

June 26.—Board of trustees meet at 8 o'clock A. M. Exercises of Centenary Male Institute. Eight o'clock P. M.—Students' concert.

June 27, 10 o'clock A. M.—Junior exhibition. Eight o'clock P. M.—Annual concert.

June 28, 10 o'clock A. M.—Graduating exercises. Eight o'clock.—Alumni supper.

Hacks and conveyances from Hunt's stables, Selma, Ala.

J. M. CREWS.
A. H. McVOY.

THE Prattville District Conference will convene at Prattville on Wednesday, July 5, at eight o'clock P. M. Opening sermon by Rev. J. W. Shores.

A. J. BIGGS.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES TO PRATTVILLE DISTRICT CONFERENCE, JULY 5.—Conveyances will meet you at Coosada (the first station above Montgomery on the North and South railroad) on *Wednesday and Thursday*, and at Washington, on the Alabama river, on *Tuesday evening* when the boat is *going down*, and on *Friday morning* when *going up*. Come to time, brethren, and write me beforehand.

J. W. RUSH, Pastor.

NOTICE.—Persons attending the District Conference at Newton station will pay full fare to the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad going, and will be returned free on certificate of the secretary.

WILL. H. LEITH.

THE District Conference for Selma district, Alabama Conference, will be held at Camden, Ala., beginning on the twenty-seventh of July, and including the thirtieth.

O. R. BLOE, P. E.

HOMER DISTRICT, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—The District Conference for Homer district will convene in Arcadia, directly on the stage line from Monroe to Shreveport, July 27, 1876, and continue over the Sabbath following. The preachers in charge will please have their reports prepared, especially on those subjects mentioned on the fifty-first page of the Discipline.

JOHN A. MILLER, P. E.

NOTICE.—The camp meeting at the Union camp ground, Grove Hill circuit, will commence on Friday night, the first of September. A cordial invitation is extended to all who may be disposed to attend, and especially to our ministering brethren. Preparation will be made for the accommodation of all who may be in attendance. We hope to have a good attendance of people and preachers and a gracious revival of religion from the presence of the Lord.

BASHOM C. GLENN, Pastor.

GROVE HILL, ALA., June 14, 1876. 22

WESLEY CHAPEL CAMP MEETING.—A camp meeting will be held, commencing August 25 and lasting some eight days, at the camp ground one mile north of Woodville, Lincoln parish, La. Preachers are specially invited to attend.

J. LANE BORDEN, P. C.
22 Vernon Ct., Louisiana Conference.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning July 19. Preachers in charge will please forward me the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance.

E. H. MOUNGER.

MEETING OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.—The Publishing Committee of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will hold its annual meeting at the Seashore Camp Ground, July 20, 1876.

THE Brandon District Conference will convene at Newton, June 29, 1876. Preachers in charge of circuits, stations and missions are requested to immediately forward to Jared Watts the names of lay delegates and local preachers, as well as visitors, who are expected to attend.

J. H. K. SMITH, P. C.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

MERIDIAN DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Enterprise station	June 17, 18
Waynesboro circuit, at Waynesboro	July 1, 2
Meridian station	22
Wayne circuit, at Andrew chapel	8, 9
Quitman circuit, at Quitman	15, 16
Shubuta circuit, at Soule chapel	22, 23
Paulding circuit, at Philadelphia	29, 30
DeKalb circuit, at Prairie chapel	Aug. 5, 6
Spring Hill circuit, at Union	12, 13
Lauderdale circuit, at Mount Isabron	19, 20
Enterprise mission	26, 27
Marion circuit, at Pleasant Hill	Sept. 2, 3

The District Conference will be held at Waynesboro, June 23, 24 and 25.

JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

JACKSON DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.

Jackson station	June 24, 25
Vernon mission, at Vernon	July 1, 2
Madison circuit, at Pearl River	8, 9
Shuro circuit and Thomastown mission, at Madisonville	15, 16
Canton station	22, 23
Brownsville circuit, at Edwards	29, 30
Camden circuit, at Soule chapel	Aug. 5, 6
Carthage circuit, at camp ground	12, 13
Yazoo circuit	19, 20
Hoyer's circuit	26, 27
Vazoo City	Sept. 2, 3
Silver Creek circuit	9, 10

The District Conference of Jackson district will convene at Edwards, Hinds county, Miss., July 27-30, opening at nine A. M. on Thursday. Bishop Paine is expected to preside.

WM. B. HINES, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MARIANA DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Big Creek circuit, at Mount Zion	June 17, 18
Perro Gordo mission, at Sandy Creek	24, 25
Holmes' Valley mission, at Orange Hill	July 1, 2
Calhoun circuit	8, 9
Cahaba circuit	15, 16
Marianna station	18
Geneva circuit, at Edna	22, 23
Newton circuit, at Sylvan Grove	Aug. 12, 13
Echo circuit, at Brown's chapel	19, 20
Ozark circuit, at Blow Ridge	26, 27
Greenwood circuit, at Campbellton	Sept. 2, 3

15 HENRY H. MOORE, P. E.

RAILROADS.

The Real Centennial Route!

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The Only Line Running Passenger Coaches on to the Grounds of

FAIRMOUNT PARK, at Philadelphia.

MANY HOURS QUICKER than any other route, it being the shortest, and not requiring excessive speed to reach the Centennial Grounds, where the new and handsome Hotels are erected, within ten minutes' walk of the MAIN CENTENNIAL BUILDING. The Pennsylvania Railroad cars stop directly in front of these magnificent and palatial Hotels—a great advantage to visitors who desire to visit the entire NATIONAL JUBILEE.

Three Daily Express Trains from Cincinnati, making close connection, without a single wait or lay-over, with all trains from *New Orleans and the South*. By this route, it must be recollected that if an New Orleans, via Louisville, the time between New Orleans and New York is only *Sixty-two Hours and Eleven Minutes*. But one change from New Orleans to New York or Philadelphia, and no change from Cincinnati.

Steel Rails and Stone Ballast, the entire route; with double and treble tracks, and the best system of railroad telegraphing in the country—which insures perfect safety. The scenery along the line of the route is historical—combining nature with art, and forming a perfect panorama of the country—blending, as it does, hill and dale, mountain and valley, waterfalls and cascades; mountain rivers and limpid brooks; in fact, as the European tourist says: "It is the Alpine country of America." All the principal manufacturing towns and State capitals (Columbus, Harrisburg and Trenton) are along this great thoroughfare.

No Other Route Offers Equal Facilities. The traveler, by this route, can breakfast in the Mississippi valley, dine at the capital of Pennsylvania, and take supper at New York. This is worthy of, even in this advanced age of progress—but the PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE is equal to the occasion, as every traveler who knows the difference in routes will so state.

For full particulars call at the Railroad offices, corner Camp and Common streets, New Orleans,

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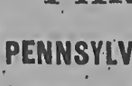

Of New, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built Iron Screw Steamers, combining all modern improvements of safety and comfort in saloon and steerage passengers. Sailing between New York, Glasgow and Belfast, and connecting by first-class steamers with Liverpool, Londonderry, Hull, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre and Copenhagen.

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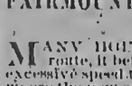

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool. Sailing every Saturday.

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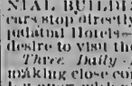

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Passage, all classes, between principal points in Europe and America. Cabin and saloon accommodations unexcelled. Shortest sea route, superior ships, experienced officers and disciplined crews. Safety the governing rule. Three weekly sailings each way. Emigrant and steerage passage, the very best in all respects—through to New Orleans, Alabama and Texas at lower rates than by any other line.

Through tickets to any point in Europe. All classes of excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Prepaid emigrant tickets from any place in the Old Country.

Sight drafts from $5 up on any city in Europe, Great Britain or Ireland.

For circulars and other information, tickets or staterooms, apply to

A. K. MILLER & CO.,
35 Carondelet St., New Orleans.

N. B.—Tickets, drafts and coins sold at the very lowest rates. Saloon, second cabin and steerage passengers will find it advantageous to make arrangements at this office.

DRY GOODS.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

11 & 13 MAGAZINE ST.,

AND

79, 81, 83, 85, 87 and 89 Common St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods, Hosiery & Notions,

Now opening and being received by every steamer.

Liberal Terms to All.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

LEVY BROS.,

580 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS

THE MOST POPULAR

DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN NEW ORLEANS.

Keep constantly on hand a select stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting of Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, Calicoes, Flannels, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Corsets, Ribbons, Cassimere, Delaines, Merinoes, Blankets, etc.

A Specialty Made of Black Alpaca.

Our BELLA Kid Gloves are guaranteed, and money returned or another pair given in case they rip or tear while putting them on.

Orders from the country strictly attended to, and samples sent, if requested.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

CAREFUL OBSERVERS

IN THE MATTER OF

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS

Will find it to their interest to examine

THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

HOUSEWARE,

Of every description, kept by

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,

NO. 29 CAMP AND 116 COMMON ST.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

And they will establish these facts:

1. OUR STOCK IS THE BEST.
2. OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST.
3. OUR METHODS ARE THE FAIREST.

With more than thirty years' experience in the Crockery trade, we claim a knowledge of the wants of this community second to no one, and can fill them better than any house in the Southwest.

Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$4 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.

6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

18 00 will buy a very elegant Porcelain Decorated ivory opal or French China (in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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that leak are costly properly. You cannot s... them. The damage to your housed crops ... sults from one storm is often more than the ... putting your flurn-roof in old r... The yearly ... of agricultural machinery and implements ... from leaky roofs on outhouses, would ... pay the cost of roofing every shed, crib and ... house on your farm. Your stock suffers ... drippings of your stable-roof, and the neces... their lying in wet stalls. These evils affect ... erty, but when your house-roof leaks it is ... yet; then comfort departs, and you have a ... full of pails and pans to catch the steady ... there are wet ceilings and falling plast... spoiled furniture, damp bedding and rheuma... there is the anxious wife, wearied with runn... stairs to guard against new leaks; it is dec... ruin and property wasted. You cann

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876. NO. 26.

THE BREEZES OF JUNE.

BY PAUL D. DAYNE.

Oh! sweet and soft,
Returning oft,
As oft they pass lovingly,
The warm June breezes come and go,
Through golden rounds of murmurous blow,
Still length to sigh,
Waft talm and die,
Far down the panting primrose sky.
Divinely!

Though soft and low
These breezes blow,
Their voice is passion's wholly;
Ah! our hearts on faith to meet
Burden of their music sweet,
Ere set in sighs,
Saints, falters, dies,
Down the rich path of sunset skies—
Half glad, but melancholy!

Send, send thine ear!
Oh! hark and hear
What vows each lillie newcomer,
The warm June breeze but comes and goes,
Whispering to the coral rose,
And star-pale lily, trembling nigh,
Are set in such fast harmony
As unions die,
Wax faint and die,
On the unchiel bosom, passionate sky,
Of youthful summer!

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The important military order mentioned in the dispatches last night does not go into effect until the first of July. The full significance of the order cannot be explained in brief, but it may be well to mention the fact that desperate efforts are to be made to carry the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas for the Republicans in November, and this order is the first move in the programme.

The Federal officeholders in the States mentioned are to be reconstructed, especially the United States marshals and their deputies. None but the most uncompromising, and, may be added, unscrupulous Radicals are to be placed in charge of these offices. The Attorney General will overhaul the list of marshals and assistants, and in this work he is being assisted by the extreme radical politicians, in and out of Congress.—*Picayune*

Gen. Schofield has been ordered to West Point; Gen. McDowell to the military division of the Pacific and Gen. Ruger to the department of the South. The division of the South will be discontinued.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—A dispatch from Paris, Ky., says a fourth of the northern portion of that city at half-past six in the afternoon, demolishing ten or twelve houses, injuring a colored Methodist church, uprooting a large number of trees and doing other damage. Only two persons were injured, one seriously. Nicholasville, Ky., the lightning struck a house, igniting two kegs of powder. The explosion demolished the building and seriously injured a colored woman.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—At three o'clock this morning the House passed the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The military order, which goes into effect July 1, throws Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana and Mississippi under Gen. Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Maj. Gen. J. Schofield will relieve Col. T. Ruger, brevet major general, as superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., by the first of September.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell is assigned to the command of the military division of the Pacific, in place of Maj. Gen. Schofield, and will assume command July 1.

The military division of the South is discontinued and the department of the South is annexed to the division of the Atlantic. The States of Alabama and the parts of Kentucky and Tennessee lying west of the Tennessee river will be embraced within the department of the South.

The military posts on the gulf coast within the State of Florida will be included within the department of the South.

Col. Thomas H. Ruger, of the Nineteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the department of the South, according to his brevet rank of major general. The next senior, Col. G. Pennypacker, Sixth Infantry, will temporarily command the department until the arrival of Col. Ruger.

FOREIGN.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 16.—The military situation remains unchanged. The pronunciados are said to number about eight thousand men, badly armed and provisioned, at Tlaxcala, San Juan de Lomosplac, fifteen miles apart.

The government general, Alatorre, with five thousand well-armed and equipped troops, is at Apizaco, the junction of the Vera Cruz and Mexico and Puebla railroads, ready to march to the relief of either of these places if they are attacked.

Gen. Alatorre expects reinforcements from Gen. Escalada's command at Matamoras, by way of Vera Cruz. After their arrival he will commence active and vigorous operations against the pronunciados with the bulk of his forces. This will alter the situation considerably, and probably give a death-blow to the revolution.

The revolutionary chiefs in Oaxaca and other States treat foreigners with much severity, especially Americans, who are all in favor of constitutional government. Gustavus Nolte, an American citizen, and three other foreigners, supposed to be Americans, were massacred at Numerol. Guadalupe said the affair grew out of a private feud, and was not connected with politics.

LONDON, June 21.—Dr. E. D. Dickson, physician of the British embassy at Constantinople, writes to the *Times* from that city, under date of the thirteenth instant, as follows:

"Undoubtedly the disease which is prevailing in Mesopotamia is real plague. Since the beginning of June, with a rise of temperature to about 104 degrees, another characteristic of the plague has been exhibited in the rapidly diminished number of attacks and deaths. The scourge will doubtless cease entirely during the great heat of summer. During the month of May the number of attacks at Bagdad was 2079, and deaths 1,222."

BERLIN, June 21.—A captain and six lieutenants of the Chinese army arrived here, bearing a request from the Chinese government to serve a term in the Prussian army. They propose to study the German military system. The request was granted.

VIENNA, June 22.—It is certain the Servian mission to Constantinople has been abandoned, showing there is no hope of obtaining anything from the Porte by negotiations.

The second van of Servian militia are being mobilized and sent to the frontier. All available hands are working day and night at Cronstadt, preparing the Russian fleet for sea.

LONDON, June 24.—A special dispatch to the *Standard*, dated Constantinople, June 21, via Athens, says: Great uneasiness prevails and is increasing. The palace of Sultan Murad is surrounded day and night by pickets of cavalry.

The Russian residents are sending their families away. Ibrahim Pasha has been placed under arrest. There are various rumors that he is implicated in the Russian intrigue, and that he assisted Abdul Aziz in disposing of his treasure.

The censorship of the press is extremely severe. Three Turkish and three French journals are now suspended. The government is fast becoming unpopular, and will speedily fall if it does not abandon its undecided attitude.

LONDON, June 26.—An explosion took place to day in the Bailey pit, near Sheffield. Five dead bodies have already been taken out. There were only six men in the pit. They were all killed.

From the Work.

WINNSBORO, LA.—*Mr. Editor:* At an early hour on the morning of June 7 the church, which was beautifully decorated with evergreens and mottoes, began to fill, and by ten o'clock was densely crowded with visitors, while the Sunday school, teachers and scholars, were grouped around the piano, on an elevated platform in one end of the building. Just behind them, in large green letters on a white background, was the motto, "The Sunday School Army;" and above floated a beautiful banner with the motto, "Pilgrim Band," in letters of evergreen on a white ground.

After various soul-stirring songs by the little choir, and a prayer by Rev. A. W. Moore, our zealous superintendent, R. T. Young, made a short but beautiful and appropriate address, and then introduced Capt. W. P. Power, who spoke at greater length, and won the attention of the audience by his chaste and eloquent remarks.

The next feature was the distribution of prizes by T. W. Young, followed by a neat and elegant address from W. W. Campbell, and concluding with more hymns and the benediction, after which the scholars formed in procession and marched to the grove, where dinner had been prepared. Dinner over, the young folks joined in a game of croquet, while the older ones occupied rustic seats under the trees.

The exercises passed off pleasantly. The children's singing was such as to win the admiration of visitors, and reflect credit upon their teacher. We had a lovely day, and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

If space permitted I would like to give you a history of our Sunday school, and tell you how, through the indefatigable efforts of a few, it grew from the small nucleus of five little boys into a large and flourishing school, drawing within its charmed circle some for whom preaching has few attractions.

At night the Winnsboro Dramatic Club gave an entertainment for the benefit of our church, which is not yet paid for, and made $226. This was their third entertainment, and already they have reduced the debt two thirds, having realized about $750 on their three entertainments. Things looked rather desperate before the club took the matter in hand, as the builder had judgment against the church, and it was about to be sold; but now we have until next fall to finish paying for it. M.

JUNE 15, 1876.

Many very good people are annoyed by sleepiness in church. The following remedy is recommended: Lift the foot seven inches from the floor, and hold it in suspense, without support for the limb, and repeat the remedy if the attack returns.

Missionary Work Required in New Orleans.

MR. EDITOR: Out of a population of two hundred and twenty-five thousand souls in this city, the writer has no adequate means of ascertaining the exact number of Roman Catholics, Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, Swedenborgians, and colored church members, and therefore does not venture to approximate the number of non-churchmen who make no pretension to religion. But this latter class must amount to many thousands. The members of these different denominations generally attend their own churches. The increased membership of the orthodox churches is generally supplied by the children of Christian parents, whose early life has been one of religious discipline and Sabbath school culture. A church that keeps itself in this city, preserves its order and rank, feels that much is accomplished. Among all the combined activities of Christians, taking the aggregate effort of all the Protestant churches, there is not, so far as our information extends, more than one purely missionary enterprise on foot. No paid colporteur of Bibles, no special tract distribution, little systematic and efficient jail or hospital visiting, no street preaching, no general and promiscuous house visiting, no Young Men's Christian Association, and no enterprise or effort in existence here which is specially directed toward the saving of the thousands who are perishing in their sins. This remark, of course, must be understood as referring to work outside of what is generally recognized as the legitimate pastorate.

The most active and vigorous efforts made in this city are put forth by the Roman Catholic Church. But their work is entirely for the secular or financial interests of their organization. The priesthood endeavor to hold the heart in bondage, while they unloose the pocket-books of their proselytes. There has not been in New Orleans since its existence, in so far as its history is generally known, a single period of great religious feeling among the people. No ripple has ever broken the stillness of this sea upon whose treacherous bosom so many thousands have been conveyed to the dark regions of despair.

The question may be asked: "What can be done?" Some of the great evangelists have been here and the people were not moved. We do not need foreign assistance. This is a work which God's ministry and people themselves, in this city, can accomplish under the leadership and inspiration of Christ. But it will cost more labor, self-sacrifice and unabating zeal than the church has heretofore evidenced. Every preacher knows that he has never accomplished anything until his soul became inflamed with holy fire, and every power was at work.

Do the churches expect their ministers to be the only workers? This is the mistake into which most churches fall. Yet the experience of every successful preacher is that his own efforts were almost paralyzed until the church began to co-operate actively and enthusiastically with him. It would be a matter of easy prophecy to say that New Orleans would be shaken to its foundation if the churches in it, as the early Christian church, assembled themselves before the Lord, every member of them, to invoke the Spirit's presence, and to pray that sinners might be moved by the truth. It is a question of prayer and consecration, of doing as well as saying. Moody found in Scotland and England that the only way to reach the masses was to go after them. Christian young men and women banded themselves, two by two, as street missionaries, visited house after house, prayed, sang and exhorted, and left personal invitations to attend the meetings. The result was overcrowded houses.

The church itself must have before it the value of the soul. Every member must feel his own obligation to others growing out of his reception of light and grace, and must realize that Christ desires him to bring some soul to the fountain of life.

This work cannot be individual, but should be collective. Should all the Christian denominations here meet in convention, and with their representative ministers organize themselves into a great and divinely ordained agency of carrying the gospel to the people; elect a suitable preacher as general superintendent; select a large and commodious building—say the Exposition Hall; establish a series of nightly meetings, leaving the preacher of each evening to the choice of the general superintendent; begin house visitation on every street in the city, entering every house where no objection is met—the churches and ministers forgetting all differences of doctrine, and preaching the gospel of grace to the last—thousands of souls would be saved!

M. P.

Northern Texas.

PILOT POINT, DENTON CO., TEXAS, June 15, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: In perusing the columns of your interesting and popular paper I have read but little, very little, from the pen of any one in this part of the vineyard; and if it is not presuming too much, allow me to give you a brief synopsis of our labors in this part of northern Texas. And to begin, our people are alive to almost every interest of the church, especially the Sunday school department. I have never seen more interest manifested anywhere than here on that subject; even where there are no organized classes the world has fled from satan as far as the Sunday school. We have had some revival meetings, at which times and places not a few sinners have been awakened and converted.

Finances are low, though crops are finer than ever known before, and pastors and people are "waking up," and we all hope for better days, if they *never* come, though come they will if we will but remain faithful. We were very glad to learn that Bishop Pierce was coming to spend the summer with us; and well we may be, for every Texan feels, although he had been slighted. In all the other conferences we can hear of the Bishops presiding even in District Conferences; but in Texas heretofore it has been by the "skin of our teeth" that we secured episcopal service even in an Annual Conference. This looks hard, but still we labor. "Woe unto us if we preach not the gospel." Our calling is of God, our commission from Heaven. We have fought with "beasts," men and devils, we have hazarded our lives and property, carrying our guns across the pommel of our saddles; we have scoured Texan frontiers and pressed our claims within the wigwam of the savage. "Much fruit may we bear to thy glory, O Lord!"

We hear some little of the Centennial, but take little or no interest in it. There has been too much corruption discovered for a Texan. We do not want to be defiled; though S. Paxon says if we would just go up North and get some of those great ideas, some of us would do right well, considering where we came from. But we beg leave to join issue with that old "blue stocking," and claim that we have as much common sense as he enjoys; and Heaven help us if we have no more! The only trouble we have had to amount to anything was caused by this representative of the American Sunday School Union. He publicly insulted every Methodist preacher in this (Sherman) district, at a convention (Sunday school, so called) held at Sherman. But I guess we will have no more trouble from that source. God forbid! May God, in his infinite mercy, prosper his cause, aid us all in our efforts, and bring us all in the unity of the faith, etc.

J. W. HILL.

A Detroiter of liberal education, says the *Free Press*, has been greatly annoyed because his wife and other women are not better posted on history and other matters connected with the growth or welfare of the country. The other day he carried home a big history, and handed it to his spouse with the remark: "There, Mary, I want you to commence at page 1, and see if you can't learn something." She agreed to become his pupil, and when he came home to supper he found her reading away, hair down, slippers on, all the dres out but one, and no sign of supper. "Why, how's this?" he inquired. "Are you sick?" "Sick! No." "Well, where's my supper?" "I don't know anything about your supper," she replied, as she settled back in her chair, "but I can tell you about the first discovery of Florida."

Bridget—"Sure, Maria and me was discushin' over what was thim things on the pitcher over the mantel." Mistress—"Why, Bridget, those are Raphael's angels." Bridget—"Och, thin the both of us wuz wrong. I said they wuz twins, and Maria said they wuz hats."

A Specific Against Hydrophobia.

The *British Medical Journal* says: "Dr. Grzyvala, of Krivac Ozero, Podolia, for whose trustworthiness Prof. Gubler, of Paris, vouches, declares that, after a series of crucial trials, which he describes at length, he has found that, after having had opportunities of treating at least one hundred cases of men bitten by rabid dogs with the *Xanthium spigosum*, he has never in any one of these cases failed to ward off hydrophobia. He gives some startling examples. During the Crimean war a family of twelve persons had been bitten by a hydrophobia wolf. Six of them entered his wards in the hospital of Oselianka, government of Podolia, district of Balta. They were treated with infusion of the leaves of the Xanthium, and all recovered. The six others, who were treated by the actual cautery and the daily use of *Acnista tinctoria* and other drugs, died with hydrophobia in the course of twelve to sixty days. He recounts many other facts not less striking. For an adult the dose is sixty centigrammes of the dry powder, repeated three times a day, and continued during six weeks. Children under twelve take half that quantity. The dose for animals is much larger. A herd of thirty oxen had been bitten by a mad wolf. Eight had succumbed, with symptoms of hydrophobia. The commissary of police came to Dr. Grzyvala for his "antirabic powder." He gave three ounces of the powder, with bran, daily to each of the animals. None of them suffered from the disease. These are examples of which Dr. Grzyvala says he has a hundred others. *Fiat experimentum.* We have heard too often of specifics for hydrophobia not to regard this last claimant with sorrowful suspicion. But the herb is, at least, a harmless one. Its ordinary properties seem to be mainly sudorific; and since animals suffering from rabies are only too frequently at hand, and the remedy is one which grows plentifully in the middle regions of France, as well as Podolia, let us hope that our French colleagues will lose no time in putting this prophylactic to the test.

SINGING IN CHINESE.—*A Hard Field.*—Mr. Walker wrote from Foochow, October 27, reporting a visit to some congregations a few miles southwest from Foochow:

At the small village of Thong Ha I spent a very pleasant afternoon and evening in the chapel, with the help of two or three church members, singing and expounding hymns. There is one very serious drawback to the use of music as a means of preaching the gospel in China. In singing the word the tunes cannot be given, and this destroys the sense; for in Chinese, as a rule, every articulate sound represents at least two or three different words, while the more common, such as "ting, ling and sing," often represent two or three dozen different words, and without the help of the tones they have no meaning whatever. So when a hymn is sung to a Chinese audience, who are not already familiar with it, it has scarcely more meaning to them than it would have to a foreigner just arrived. In fact I have sometimes just sung a foreign hymn to the audience, and then interpreted and expounded it, and it seemed to answer as well as a native hymn.—*Missionary Herald.*

THE HAPPIEST SEASON OF LIFE.—A venerable man, of eighty-five, having been asked, "Which is the happiest season of life?" thus answered the question: When spring comes, and, under the influence of the gentle warmth of the atmosphere, the buds commence to show themselves and to turn into flowers, I think in myself: Oh, what a beautiful season is spring! Then when summer comes and covers the trees with thick foliage, where the birds are so happy in singing their pretty songs, I say to myself: Oh, summer is a fine thing! Then when autumn arrives, and I see the same trees laden with the finest and most tempting fruits, I cry out: Oh, how magnificent is autumn! And finally, when the rude and hard winter makes its appearance, and there are neither leaves nor fruits on the trees, then, through their naked branches I look upward and perceive, better than I could ever before, the splendid stars that glitter in the sky.—*From the French.*

Geologists show us the ripple-marks and rain-drops in the sand stone, which was once the beach of an ancient sea, and which bears in these enduring marks the memorial of some play of the summer waves; or some dropping of the summer shower in a remote, incalculable past, which, light as they seemed to be, have left these perpetual traces of their presence to a distant future. So the influences that circle round the young soul may be as light as the zephyrs that roll softly up the gentle wave as it reaches the smiling strand, or as transient as the shower whose hasty drops are dotted on its surface; yet, when ages of unmeasured cycles shall have rolled away, the ripple-marks and rain-drops of these passing facts shall be found chiseled into the enduring character, as with the point of a diamond upon the rock forever.

"I take my tex dis morning," said a colored preacher, "from dat position ob de Scriptures what de Postol Paul puts his pistol to de Fesions."

Joseph A. Mayhin.

At an adjourned meeting of the board of directors of the Southwestern Bible Society, convened on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 13, to take action in regard to the recent decease of the society's first and only president, Joseph A. Mayhin, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Since, in the exercise of his sovereign wisdom, our heavenly Father has called hence, to the enjoyment of the rest that remaineth for his people, our beloved brother and honored president, Joseph A. Mayhin, who died on the morning of Monday, May 15, in the eighty-second year of his age; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in this death, by which for the first time its presidential chair is vacated, the Southwestern Bible Society mourns its loss of an officer most faithful and efficient, a counselor eminent for prudence and catholicity of spirit, and a friend and advocate tried and proven through all the years of its history.

Resolved, That as a society founded to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures we have ever been able to point with admiration to the daily life and conversation of our departed president as characteristically that of one whose "delight was in the law of the Lord," and in that law meditated day and night.

Resolved, That in his peaceful death we recognize a fitting close to a long and active career, conspicuous up to its latest hours for the constant exercise of a genuine Christian philanthropy, so that we may say of him with confident assurance: "Them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

Resolved, That while we extend to the bereaved household, whence has been taken its loved and venerated head, our cordial sympathy, we rejoice that to them is bequeathed the rich legacy of such an example, since in their memory of the departed father, and the contemplation of his present happiness, is most clearly illustrated the inspired proverb: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold."

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the religious and secular papers of our city, and that a copy of the same be furnished to the family of our late president.

WM. H. FOSTER,
Chairman.
M. M. GREENWOOD,
Sec. pro tem.

OUT-DOOR EXERCISES FOR MOTHERS.—Consider it your religious duty to take out-door exercise without fail each day. Sweeping and trotting around the house will not take its place; the exhilaration of the open air and change of scene are absolutely necessary. O, I know all about "Lucy's gown that is not finished," and "Tommy's jacket," and even "his" coat, his buttonless coat, thrown in your lap, as if to add the last ounce to the camel's back; still I say: Up and out! Is it not more important that your children, at their tender years, should not be left motherless, and that they should not be born to that feeble constitution of body which will blight every early blessing? Let buttons and strings go; you will take hold of them with more vigor and patience when you do return bright and refreshed; and if every stitch be not finished at just such a moment (and it is discouraging not to be able to systematize in your labor, even with your best efforts,) still remember that "she who hath done what she could" is entitled to no mean praise. Your husband is undoubtedly "the best of men," though there are some malicious people who might say that that is not saying much for him. Still he would never, to the end of time, dream what you were dying of; so accept my advice, and take the matter in hand yourself.—*Fanny Fern.*

The Rev. Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburg, though a very clever man, once met with his match. When examining a student as to the classes he had attended, he said: "And you attended the class for mathematics?" "Yes." "How many sides has a circle?" "Two," said the student. "What are they?" "What a laugh in the court the student's answer produced when he said: "An inside and an outside!" The doctor next inquired: "And you attended the moral philosophy class also?" "Yes." "Well, you would hear lectures on various subjects. Did you ever hear one on cause and effect?" "Yes." "Does an effect ever go before a cause?" "Yes." "Give me an instance." "A man wheeling a barrow." The doctor then sat down and proposed no more questions.

SCOLDING A CHURCH.—"It is simply ridiculous for any one to be yelling and stamping at a jaded, emaciated, wind-broken, spavined, knock-kneed and down-at-the-heel church, to urge it to activity in every good work."

So says the very figurative *Presbyterian Banner*. The best way to spur up churches, like horses, is to put the whip in the manger.—*Christian Observer.*

A countryman in Savannah, observing a gang of negroes laboring on the streets, each wearing a ball and chain, asked one why that ball was chained to his leg. "To keep people from stealing it. Heap of thieves about here."

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876.

WHY HE TAKES THEM.

The flock stood by the rapid river
And would not cross,
Although the shepherd kind and tender
Called them to follow.
And fields of green, and verdant hills, sweet smiled
The further shore,
The danger all their fearful vision filled
Of crossing over.

He stretched his kindly arms and gently called them
They would not hear
The deep, broad river's rapid stream appalled them
Though pleasant stood
And mountain fair beyond the dark'ning river,
Rose to their view,
And in the distance, bright and fast'ning ever,
Were pastures new.

The shepherd took a lamb, and safely bore it
While in his arms
To where the pastures brightly gleamed before it,
And it was well.
Were hushed. The mother heard its voice of pleading,
And, crossing over,
The flock behind her followed in her leading,
Unto the shore.

O stricken hearts, all torn with grief and bleeding,
A Shepherd's voice
Ye would not hear, nor follow where he leadeth,
Of your own choice.
And so he takes your lambs into his keeping,
That eyes still dim
And dark with sorrow's clouds, and sad with weeping,
May look to him,
And see beyond the darkly rolling river
Those gone before,
And to the fields with verdure green forever,
Cross safely over.

Christian Observer.

Paul a Methodist.

MR. EDITOR: I sent you an article, a short time since, entitled "Paul not a Baptist Preacher." I now send one to prove that he was a Methodist preacher. I do not wish to be understood as asserting that the denomination called Methodist was in existence in his day, for at that time the church was not divided into sects or denominations. There were no Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians or even Campbellites then. The people of God were called by the general name of Christians, or disciples of Jesus. Since that time the followers of Christ have become divided in the interpretation of the doctrines, modes and government of the church, which has led to their division into different sects, which has been going on through various ages, even down to A. D. 1823, when the Campbellites, I believe the latest of the sects took their rise, assuming the imposing title of "THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH!" Each of these parties has its peculiar interpretation of the doctrines and teachings of the gospel; and when I claim Paul as a Methodist, I of course refer to his experimental and doctrinal views of the gospel of Christ. I assert, therefore:

1. That Paul was a Methodist because he believed in present, free and full salvation, by faith, for all men, without exception or limitation. He says: "But we see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor, that he by the grace of God should taste death for *every man*."—Hebrews ii, 9. "And that he died for *all*, that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him which died for them and rose again." Second Corinthians v, 15. "Behold, *now* is the accepted time; behold, *now* is the day of salvation." Second Corinthians vi, 2.

2. Because he believed in *entire* sanctification as attainable in this life. He says: "Therefore, leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto *perfection*." Hebrews vi, 1. He prays for the Thessalonians: "And the very God of peace sanctify you *wholly*." And, to prove that it was to be accomplished in this life, he goes on to say: "I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved *blameless* unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." First Thessalonians v, 23. It is evident that an inspired apostle would never pray for that which was not according to the will of God. Again, he declares that Christian perfection was the object of the gospel, as follows: "And he gave some apostles, and some prophets, and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers, for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ; till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a *perfect* man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." Ephesians iv, 11-13.

3. Because he believed in the possibility of the final and total apostasy of justified believers. Not by any means the necessity, but the dangerous possibility, of apostasy. He admonishes the Hebrews to advancement in holiness by the consideration that if they should fall away, after certain attainments, it would be impossible to renew them again to repentance. Hebrews vi, 6. He says to the Corinthians: "But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection; lest that, by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway."—First Corinthians ix, 27. Again, he says: "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he *fall*."—First Corinthians x, 12. Dr. Clarke says this should have been translated: "Let him who most confidently standeth." There is no propriety in warning one who only thinks he stands against falling; it would be mere trifling.

4. Paul was a Methodist because he believed in heartfelt religion—in a joyful sense of his personal acceptance with God—in a bright and blissful hope of heaven. He exhorts the Thessalonians: "Rejoice evermore, pray without ceasing. In everything give thanks; for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you."—First Thessalonians v, 16-18. Again, he says to the Philippians: "Rejoice in the Lord always; and again I say, Rejoice."—Philippians iv, 4. To the Corinthians he says, in his enumeration of the triumphs of grace in him: "As sorrowful, yet always rejoicing."—Second Corinthians vi, 10. Here he asserts that even in the midst of the afflictions incident to this life there was a constant vein of religious comfort inspiring his soul. His religion made him happy.

5. Again, he was a Methodist because he baptized households without respect to age, and it is exceedingly improbable that in so many instances there should have been no children in the family. He baptized the household of Stephanus (First Corinthians i, 16); also the household of Lydia (Acts xvi, 15); and the Philippian jailer and all his family (Acts xvi, 33). He clearly teaches that "God constituted in his church originally the membership of infants, and this right was never taken away. Infants are still continued exactly in the same relation to God and his church in which they were under former dispensations." Nothing but the external forms and ceremonies have been changed. Christ has been the great propitiatory sacrifice for sin from the beginning, and all the sacrifices, ceremonies and offerings of the Old Testament were but types of his great atonement and he has always been the *only* meritorious ground of the sinner's pardon, from Adam to the last inhabitant of earth.

Finally, he was a Methodist because he believed in the *necessity* of good works. His faith was not a mere assent of the mind to the truth of the Christian religion, nor a mere conformity to outward forms and ceremonies; but an active, working principle, which led him to the performance of Christian duty, and active and zealous efforts for the temporal and eternal welfare of his fellow-creatures. He says to the Philippians: "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure."—Philippians ii, 12. From which we learn that, although we are entirely dependent upon God's grace for *power* to work, *we* are to *do* the work. It requires the same diligence and faithfulness to *retain* grace as to *obtain* it in the outset.

No inspired writer more fully insists on our entire dependence upon God's grace for power to perform the conditions and duties of religion; yet none urges the necessity of man's obedience to the precepts and ordinances of Christ more extensively. A large portion of his various epistles is composed of instructions with regard to the duties of believers. He was a working man, and insisted continually on the performance of good works, not as meritorious in themselves, but to honor God.

Paul was truly an itinerant Methodist—he was emphatically a traveling preacher. He speaks of conferences, of bishops, elders, presbyters and deacons, but never of associations, synods or baptisteries. Your correspondent would by no means be understood to deprive his brethren of other denominations of their claims to the Christian name and character, but desires to show that the Methodists have as clear a title as any others, if not clearer; and we hope we shall be so happy as to meet them all where all distinctions shall be done away forever.

PEDO-BAPTIST.

CLEVELAND, MISS., June 7, 1876.

Letter to a Lady

WHO HAD LAST HER DAUGHTER AT SCHOOL.

SELECTED.

DEAR MRS. ——: I am not permitted to come to see you, but I am thinking about you, and I often talk to our Father about you. Oh! the unimaginable compassions of the mighty heart of love!

"Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him."

Do you not find it sweet to believe that your covenant God enters into all your feelings now, and feels for you that deep, tender pity you felt for your suffering child? The dear Savior, so far from forbidding your tears, weeps with you, and bids your friends do the same; and this because he knows what sympathy is worth to the human heart.

The removal of one we tenderly love is, to our sensitive natures and limited vision, afflicting. You rejoice in her joy, but still you cannot help grieving that you shall see her sweet face no more. For a time she is lost to you; but then that is to her advantage. You cheerfully consented to her going away to school, because you felt that it would be for her good; and when you missed her in the family circle, and felt sad, and longed to see her, you cheered yourself by thinking that your loss was her gain. When you received letters from her from time to time, giving evidence that she was happy and improving, you were satisfied, and quite willing to wait till the time was out without seeing her.

Now the Lord Jesus Christ has taken her into his school. Oh! what a gain this is to her every way! How rapidly she is advancing now in all knowledge! What a continual enlargement of capacity! What purity, what happiness, what perfect sanctify!

Perhaps you will say: "If we could only hear from her occasionally as we used to do." Mount upon the wings of faith, and you shall hear from her every day. She writes you no letters now, but in that beautiful letter, which her God and our God has written, special mention is made of our departed ones. Yes, you can hear from her every day by this letter. I was looking into it this morning, and found that she was well and happy. Revelation vii, 15-17: "Therefore are they before the throne of God, and serve him day and night in the temple; and he that sitteth upon the throne shall dwell among them. They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and lead them to living fountains of waters; and God shall wipe all tears from their eyes."

"And I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

She has glorious companions. Hebrews xii, 23: "The general assembly and church of the first-born, which are written in heaven, and God the judge of all, and the spirits of just men made perfect."

She has not shed a tear, or felt a pain, or seen a dark hour, and she was assured by the Lord of the place that she never should. Revelation xxi, 4; xxii, 5: "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, nor any more pain; for the former things are passed away." "And there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of sun; for the Lord giveth them light; and they shall reign forever and ever."

She was learning the new song which no man can learn save those who are redeemed from the earth: "Unto him who hath loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood." Revelation i, 5.

There was an attempt made to describe her happiness, but language broke down under it. The letter spoke of "rest," "fullness of joy," "an exceeding weight of glory," but altogether beyond our highest conception. First Corinthians ii, 9: "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him."

Would you inquire whether, in a state so new, so strange, so dazzling, far away from those dear ones hitherto so essential to her happiness, she is every way and entirely contented? If you will look into the letter you will find an answer. Psalms xvii, 15: "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness. I shall be satisfied when I awake in thy likeness."

Would you ask whether she still thinks of her parents, brothers and sisters with interest? Oh, yes! for poor Dives did as much. Does she watch your progress in the divine life? You will find an answer in Hebrews xii, 1: "Wherefore, seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us."

Perhaps you inquire whether, so changed as she is, and so far away, there will any longer be points of sympathy between you? Yes; for whenever you feel like singing, "Alleluia! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth," then her heart and her song blend again with yours. Whenever you rejoice over a new convert you know she is rejoicing with you. Is it not a pleasant thought that one way reminds us of adding to the happiness of departed Christian friends—by laboring for the salvation of the sinner?

It is pleasant thus to dwell on the happiness of the departed; but there is another consideration, which, to the Christian, is most precious—the thought that it is the Lord who hath done this. It is "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." "The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice." Oh, it is good to be in his hands, and to have those we love in his hands! I love to think of that glorious plan of his, rolling on, rolling on. What if it does roll over and crush some of our little plans?

May you, my dear ——, be sweetly sustained in this affliction, and be enabled to glorify God by your cheerful acquiescence. I hope you will indulge in these tender recollections which nourish grief and cripple faith. For months after my affliction I sought consolation rather than sanctification. I think it will be so with you. May you have so deep a delight, and peace, and repose in the presence, favor and love of God, as shall greatly abate your sensibility to pain. We shall soon get home.

Yours in the bonds of Christian love,

Moral Affinity.

"And they prayed, and said, Thou, Lord, which knowest the hearts of all men, show whether of these two thou hast chosen, that he may take part of this ministry and apostleship, from which Judas by transgression fell, *that he might go to his own place*."—Acts i, 24, 25.

It is not my intention to enter into an exegesis of the passage of Scripture at the head of this article, nor to tell you or the readers of the ADVOCATE what my opinion is as to where he went. One thing, however, is certain: he went to that place that he had an affinity for. And this much may be said of every man, saint or sinner, all go to their own place, or the place they have the greatest affinity for; and it may be further added that every man chooses his own place, and by his acts creates within himself an affinity for that place; so that if there were no angelic hands to escort the ransomed souls to heaven, or devils to drag the wicked down to hell, that self-created affinity would secure to each a safe passage. Were it possible for a soul polluted with sin and having no affinity for heaven to enter that holy place, it would be no place of happiness or enjoyment to such a soul; for how could the impure, the unjust, the unsanctified in heart and life and temper, be happy in heaven? The holy associations of that place, the blaze of its eternal day and full-orbed glory would confound such an one. It would be to such like setting up a monument of ice under the noonday blaze of a tropical sun. Not one chord in the soul of such an one would beat in unison with the joyful symphonies of that "temple not made with hands."

It is a law of rational intelligence, fixed and incontrovertible, that intellectual beings can be happy only in kindred associations. Take a man of a fully depraved disposition and habits, one devoid of all holy aspirations, who has steeled his heart and conscience against every fear of judgment to come, and every emotion of love and gratitude to his heavenly Father, and who can glory in his own shame; take such an one from scenes, employments and associations in which he has sought his happiness, and place him in the company of the sanctified, where every word he hears will utter to him an awful reproach; let him hear nothing but the language of sanctification, the music of heavenly harping—could he, I ask, be happy there? Would not every word, every note that would fall upon his ear be as a scorpion sting, every sound hateful to his ears and heart, and would he not cry out in his misery for some strong arm to snatch him from his own condemnation, or some dark cloud, if possible, to hide him from himself?

Reader, have you an affinity for heaven? If not, do you desire to have such an affinity? Or, to change the figure, to have a magnetic attraction for heaven? If so, cultivate a growing acquaintance with Christ: take exercise, indoor and outdoor, in all the graces of the Spirit; become a co-worker with God, and thereby create in thy heart an affinity for heaven. Heaven will be inhabited by every man who, while living, has heaven in his soul. If Christ be formed in the man "the hope of glory," all the powers of earth and hell combined cannot keep such a soul out of heaven when once freed from its clay tenement. It is sometimes the case that the dying saint, before his soul is released from its prison-house of clay, is permitted to look almost into the inner courts of heaven, and to hear the mellow chimes of the celestial bells stealing softly upon his ear, saying: "Come, come up higher—come up to thy long-sought home, the city of God, and reap joy and gladness forever." At other times the saint of God, who has sown to the Spirit, and watered the seed with many tears, trembles as he approaches the dark valley of the shadow of death. With many and deep sighs and groanings, that could not be uttered, he has looked forward for a bright light to illuminate the dark valley, and sweet strains of music to whisper him away. But lo! they have not come. Still he has a sweet peace within, and, as one wearied in much serving, he closes his eyes in sleep, and dreams as he never dreamed before—of heaven, and of seeing and conversing with loved ones there, who are all clothed in robes made white in the blood of the Lamb; and hears music—anthems he never heard before, but in perfect unison with the well-tuned chords of his soul. At length he makes the attempt to unite in the sweet anthem, and in the attempt he wakens and looks back, and finds that he has passed through that dreaded valley, and what he thought was a dream is a joyful reality; and as he looks around upon that mansioned city he sees with astonishment that every tear he had shed was then a brilliant gem, and that his sighs were the inspiration of God, and that the fruit of his labor and heartfelt groanings was truly great.

W. SPILLMAN.

ENTERPRISE, MISS., May, 1876.

A Curious Letter.

Mr. Wesley wrote the following letter to Mr. S——, at Armah, in Ireland, April 21, 1769:

BE active, be diligent, avoid all laziness, sloth, indolence. Fly from every appearance of it, else you will never be more than half a Christian. Be cleanly. In this let the Methodists take pattern by Quakers. Avoid all nastiness, dirt, slovenliness, both in your person, clothes, house, and all about you. Do not stink above ground. This is a chief fruit of laziness; use all diligence to be clean; as one says:

"Let thy house's sweetness bear witness upon
Each part of thy person, clothes and bedplace."

Whatever clothes you have let them be whole—no rents, no tatters, no rags. These are a scandal to either man or woman, being another fruit of vile laziness. Mend your clothes or I shall never expect you to mend our lives. Let none ever see a ragged Methodist. Use no tobacco unless prescribed by a physician. It is an unclean and unwholesome self-indulgence; and the more customary it is the more resolutely should you break off from every degree of that evil custom. I see no snuff unless prescribed by a physician. I suppose no other nation in Europe is in such vile bondage to this silly, nasty, dirty custom as the Irish are. Touch no dram. It is liquid fire. It is a sure though slow poison. It saps the very springs of life. In Ireland, above all countries in the world, I would sacredly abstain from this, because the evil is so general; and to this and snuff and smoky cabins I impute the blindness which is so common throughout that nation.—*Wesley's Letters, page 91.*

OBITUARIES.

ANOTHER one has joined the blessed dead. ELLEN VONSTEIN, daughter of Rev. A. B. and N. H. Stewart, and wife of Rev. A. B. Stewart, was born in Jasper county, Mo., November 17, 1845. Early in childhood she came with her parents to Yazoo county, Miss., where she joined the Methodist Church, at old Mount Olivet, in her fourteenth or fifteenth year.

She finished her education at Judsonia, under Bro. Mc. Underhill, Bro. Hargrove was married to the Rev. A. B. Stewart, of the Mississippi Conference, November 26, 1868, and on the 3d of February, 1869, near Mount Olivet church, where she first gave herself to God, her husband being the pastor in charge. After an illness of nearly five weeks, on the 19th of April, 1876, two months and nineteen days before the completion of her thirty-first year, she passed away. During her long-protracted illness she manifested the greatest Christian patience, and her early connection with the church she has proven herself one of Christ's most faithful followers. Having connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at the age of fifteen, she cheerfully submitted to every appointment to which her husband was sent, gladly entering into the good work of saving souls to Christ, and proving herself a helpmate indeed in her husband's labors as pastor and minister.

During the early part of her very severe illness I visited her. When I approached the bedside and extended my hand her face lit up with a pleasant smile, and when, in answer to her question, "Where did you expect to find me this morning?" I replied, "Not here," her face growing brighter with a still more heavenly radiance, she answered: "Yes, my body you would have found below, but my soul would have been in heaven, waiting there to greet you when you come." Thus she had lived, and thus she was able to rejoice in the hope of the glory of God. Her testimony to all during her great affliction was that of strong and undefying faith in her blessed Master. From her childhood up she has been looked upon as a model of piety, and remarkable for her strictness of adherence to the discipline of her beloved church. The associations of the home circle were of infinitely more pleasure to her than the frivolous scenes and sinful pleasures of the ball-room or places of doubtful propriety. Such places she never attended, deeming them unworthy the approval of a Christian man or woman. Yes, it has been my pleasure to hear her now aged and stricken father thank God that he had raised two daughters who had, during such times of youthful demoralization, faithfully withstood all such worldly allurements.

As a friend, sister, daughter, mother, wife and Christian her name will ever be held as sacred by those with whom she was associated while on earth. Only a few days before her death she wrote the obituary of her beloved brother, W. E. Hollaman, which appeared in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Scarcely did she think then that the Master would so soon summons her to share in his pleasures. Sister Stewart leaves a father and mother, two sisters and a brother to mourn her loss, who, through her faith, which still speaketh, rejoice in hope of glory. She also leaves three children under five years of age, and a most heart-broken husband, for whom comes our special duty as brethren to in this sad bereavement.

Her cousin,

T. B. HOLL——

THE workmen die, but the M—— carries forward his work. Bro. C—— BREWSTER a faithful worker and a Christian of this (Sugar Loaf) circuit, Hempstead county, Arkansas Conference, M—— Episcopal Church South, ceased from labors on the eighteenth of February. Bro. Brewster was born in Florida on the seventh of November, 1817. The years of his life were spent in the M—— Church, forty of which he served the church officially as steward and class-leader. His house was emphatically the weary traveler's home, many of whom, not only in Arkansas but in Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama while reading these sad lines, will recall kind hospitalities enjoyed under this brother's roof. Being blessed with that combination of gifts—the *ability* and will—he was pre-eminently qualified for the delicate and responsible position that the church conferred upon him, and his death has created a vacuum that the Quarterly Conference will find exceedingly difficult to fill. His sufferings, it was thought, were occasioned by a combination of diseases, which culminated in dropsy. The writer was with him in his last sickness, and found him resting implicitly upon the strong arm of the Savior. Blessed are those servants whom the Lord, when he cometh, shall find watching. May this afflictive dispensation of providence of God be sanctified to the church and disconsolate wife and children.

SIDNEY S. K——

SISTER SARAH ANN TATUM, daughter of Stephen and Mary Curry, was born in Orangeburg district, S. C., February 19, 1818, and died at Smith station, Lowndes county, Ala., March 19, 1876. She was married to Mr. A. K. Tatum, February 2, 1841. In this union, with her husband, she moved to Lowndes county, Miss., and from there to Marion county, Ala., in 1850, where they resided county about the year 1851.

We know but little of her early life, except that she joined the Methodist Church while young. On the ninth of September, 1866, she was converted while at camp-meeting. After she made profession of religion she gave abundant evidence of the change. She was a faithful member many years, being a regular attendant upon the means of grace when her health would permit. After the death of her husband she moved to the home of her son, Dr. W. A. Tatum, where she remained until her death. When I came to this place I was informed that she was sick, and soon passed to the house. She was very low, and remained in this condition for several days. Her husband and five children, with many friends, were in the room. All these, and her many friends in the church and community, were weeping as if there was no hope. But she was not weeping. She was rejoicing in the hope of a glorious immortality. She was perfectly resigned to the will of God, and where weeping is no more.

S. H.

JOSEPH D. FLOWERS was born May 21, 1812, and died January 19, 1876, at Rocky Springs, Claiborne county, Miss. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1857. For a great many years he was a consistent, and, for the most part, well-to-do citizen. During his long illness he was much afflicted in his mind, and for the most part during his long illness for the most part was confined to his bed. What, however, he did say from time to time proved a blessing above price to his family and friends. His pain and helplessness he found to be nothing when he had not in health and strength the peace of God which passeth all understanding.

"At peace with the world, with his family, with his Creator. What a blessed reflection at the mercy we are to receive everlasting to everlasting, passed away from earth, and assuredly walks the streets of gold, arrayed in garments of white, with the redeemed of the Son of God."

W. H. FERN——, Claiborne.

SISTER MARGARET E. MCINT—— (formerly Miss Perkins) was born October 1844; was married to John McIntire May 1863, and died April 19, 1876. Sister McIntire was a devoted wife, mother, friend and sister, and, best of all, was not forgetful of her duties as a Christian. She expressed herself as being ready and willing to go, and departed with the full assurance of finding a resting-place with God. After many friends manifested their high appreciation of her by laying aside their various home duties, and one of the most busy seasons of the year, to assist in depositing her remains in the grave. Nor was the only token of respect there were but few eyes looking upon the scene that did not shed tears to her memory.

LEWIS R. FEATHERSTON.

LITTLE GEORGE WHELAN was born April 28, 1873, and died December 1875. Little Thomas WHELAN was born April 28, 1871, and died February 7, 1876. These were the children of Mr. and Mrs. Whelan, of Rocky Springs, Miss. They were dear little boys. O how inviting to the parents is the prospect of meeting their angel children in the spirit land!

LEWIS R. FEATHERSTON.

God chooses that men should be tried, but let a man beware of tempting his neighbor. God knows how and how much, and when and when. Man is his brother's keeper and must keep him according to his knowledge.—*George MacDonald.*

Without the Spirit St. Peter trembled at the voice of a maid servant; with the Spirit he withstood kings and princes.—*St. Jerome.*

he Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1870.

TWILIGHT VOICES.

hat are the whispering voices
That awake at twilight fall?
o they come from the golden sunset,
With their haunting, haunting call?

hey tell me of bre zy spring-times,
And of dreamy summer eves,
oil of snow-wreaths merrily shaken
From the shining ivy leaves.

ut the far-off treble changed
To a longer tone, and so,
know that the voices tell me
Only of long ago.

hat are the tuneful voices
That of early dawn are born
o they come from the orient portals
Of the palace of the morn?

hey tell of a golden city,
With pearl and jasper bright,
nd of shining forms that beckon
Out of the dazzling light.

Then a rush of far-off harpings
Blends with the visions clear,
nd I know that the night is passing,
And I know that the day is near!

C. H., in Good Words.

Anecdote of Jefferson.

any amusing anecdotes are handown to us of Thomas Jefferson, of those who were politically opd to him. Here is one worthing. Mr. Jefferson was in the t of driving himself in a gig, n he made his visit to his compent, Monticello, at Charlottes, Va. He preferred this mode of elling to the stage coach, and of ways there were none than his n Washington and his rural resie. On one of his trips he saw a poorly clad, trudging along the side, and accosted him asking if he would like a ride. The boy pptly and frankly accepted the tation, and soon charmed his unwn friend by his ingenuous, boys conversation. After a time Mr. erson asked his companion if he ever heard of Tom Jefferson.

Oyes," was the quick response. y dad says he's the biggest rascal lived."

othing daunted by this unexpectandor, the President continued conversation; and when, in reply lusions purposely made to Tomson, the lad would exclaim that d said that he was a traitor to his try," he would say, in expostuon: "O perhaps you would not him such a bad fellow, after all." nding reached the point where his panion must leave him Mr. Jefon said, as the boy lightly leaped e ground:

You can tell your dad you had a with Tom Jefferson, and he is such a bad fellow."

Jogged if I do!" exclaimed the h. "Dat would give me the sticking Fever had if he knew I'd been riding with you."

ill amused at the youngster's stence, Mr. Jefferson said, in a lly tone:

Now, my little fellow, I want to come and see me at the White se in Washington; and you'll I am not as bad as your dad s me."

boy, with a bare acknowledg- of the friendly invitation, ran oward his home. He was, how r, sufficiently impressed to tell d that he was asked to go and the President at the White House. mean to go.

Nonsense!" sneered the parent; hen you go there he will ask you, o in the world you are."

No, he won't," persisted the lad, d I'm a going."

e was as good as his word. His supplies—a hoop-skirt suit and a ge of under-clothing, had just n completed; and one morning, ning the new suit, and a new t, and putting the remainder of personal effects up in a handkerf, he twisted a stick through his gage, put it over his shoulder, and ed briskly off to walk to Washton to see his friend. In due time brave youngster reached the capcity, and, inquiring the way to White House, soon found himat the entrance. To the servant appeared in response to his vigus blows on the panel of the door boldly demanded to see "Tom" erson.

He's at dinner, and has company," replied the attendant, not a e astonished at the audacity of travel-soiled boy with his bun-

That's nothing," promptly the ng adventurer answered; "he me to come here to see him, and come, and I ain't going off without seeing him."

here was no choice but to obey; he servant went to the dining- and told his master that a boy outside who said he must see the sident, as he had been told to e. Mr. Jefferson at once ordered intruder to be brought in; and shabby youth, with his bundle over his shoulder, found himself the midst of a "State" dinner ty. But nothing daunted by his uge position, when the President genuine astonishment exclaimed, Who under the sun are you?" the ngster ejaculated:

Now that's just what dad said 'd say if I came here. I'm arles Morgan, and you axed me to e when I was riding with you her day."

So I did," replied the President; recollection of the incident revivg; "and now you are here, sit n with us and take some dinner." nother plate was ordered to be ged on the table; and Charles rgan took a seat with undiminish- assurance among the fine ladies l gentlemen. Mr. Jefferson direct- the dusty bundle, to which the lad ng to the last, to be taken to a r bed-room, and announced his ention of keeping the owner reof as his guest.

fter a few days, during which the sident had greatly enjoyed the spoken frankness and fearless nae of the acquaintance picked up the wayside, he inquired of young rgan what he could do for him.

What would you like to be when are a man, my fine fellow?" he ed.

I want to be a colonel," was the wer, in which Charlie persisted reply to the question, wherever put to him, until one day a play-fellow was brought to him in the shape of a young midshipman. When, after enjoying the society of his new acquaintance for a short time, the President once more questioned him as to his wishes in regard to his future, he made up his mind with his customary decision that nothing but the navy would meet his desires.

To his great delight, Mr. Jefferson told him his wishes in this respect could be gratified. The sequel to the story is easily told. The boy entered the navy, and served his country nobly during the remainder of his life. And Commodore Morgan, I am told by those who knew him best, always preserved the utmost simplicity of character and the fearlessness which so attracted "Tom" Jefferson when he met the outspoken Charlie Morgan on the Virginia highway.—*Gertrude Mortimer, in Ladies' Repository.*

Jet.

"Jet," says *All the Year Round*, "a sort of semi-jewelry in its usual applications, is one of those many substances which have a kind of mysterious brotherhood with coal. The beautiful pearly white paraffine for candles comes from coal; so does the benzoline which we use in our handy little sponge lamps; so do the gorgeous magenta and aniline dyes and pigments; and so, some people think, does jet. In this last-named instance, if coal is to be mentioned at all, we should rather say that jet is a kind of coal, not that it is produced from coal. Be this as it may, jet, a shining black substance, is found in seams dissociated from all other black minerals; not in the coal regions, but in other districts of England, notably near Whitby, in Yorkshire." It occurs also in Spain, in Saxony, and in the amber district on the Prussian shores of the Baltic."

What is it? Scientific men call it a variety of coal, and it shows most of the distinguishing properties of coal. "But the Whitby folks can adduce many reasons for thinking that jet, in some of its forms at any rate, must have been at one time in a semi-liquid state, quite unlike coal derived from a lignitous origin. Mr. Simpson, curator of the Whitby Museum, states that that collection comprises among its specimens a large mass of bone which has had the exterior converted into or replaced by jet. This jet coating is about a quarter of an inch thick. The jetty matter appears to have entered into the pores of the bone, and there to have hardened; during this hardening or mineralizing process the bony matter has been gradually displaced and supplanted by jet, the original form of the bone being maintained. Another person for thinking that the jet, or some of it, must once have been in a gummy or semi-liquid state is that bits of vegetable and mineral substances are sometimes found imbedded in it, as flies, wings, and small fragments are in amber. Cavities and fissures in the adjacent rocky strata are also sometimes found filled with it, as if it had flowed into them originally. The stratum called 'jet rock,' in which the Whitby jet is mostly found, is a kind of shale, which, when distilled, yields ten gallons of oil per ton. That in a remote geological era there was an intimate relation between this oil and the jet is probable, though its exact nature cannot now be determined. The Yorkshire coast for many miles north and south of Whitby, is a storehouse of jet."

Cædmon, the Saxon poet, who is buried in Whitby Abbey, says of it:

> "Jet's admired a gemm, the kyndoins find:
> Like fir'mid flotta it resists as wee drons kynd,
> Its back and shining, smouth and ever bigh;
> Ys if draw up straws if rubbed till hot and brig."

The first allusion is to the electrical qualities of the substance.

Jet is made up thus: "Let us suppose that pieces of jet, varying much in size and shape, are brought to the workshop. The rough jet has a kind of exterior skin or crust, often marked by impressions and ammonites and other fossils, and presenting various tints of bluish brown. This skin is removed by means of a large chisel. At the sawing-bench the piece is then cut up with saws. This process requires much discrimination, seeing that the size and shape of the piece must determine the kind, size and number of ornaments obtained from it; the great object is to waste as little of the substance as possible. From the saw-bench the jet passes into the hands of the carvers and turners. The turning is effected by a careful use of small lathes. The carving is effected by grinding rather than cutting, grindstones of various kinds being used, and the jet applied to them in succession—first to grind away, then to polish. In this way most of the beads, necklaces, bracelets, crosses, brooches, lockets, chain links, etc., are made, as well as bas-reliefs, floral designs and monograms. A clever workman will get twenty per cent. more value out of the same piece of jet than a man of less skill and judgment, by adapting his design to the size and shape of the piece.

"Jet is usually found in such thin seams that nearly all the ornaments and articles made of it are flat and of small thickness; cementing is occasionally adopted, where two pieces are suitable for being joined face to face; but all attempts to work up fragments, cuttings, turnings and powder into a paste or homogeneous mass have hitherto failed. This can be done with amber, and with the meerschaum clay for pipe-bowls; but no mode has yet been devised for adopting the same course with jet."

There was a comical blunder in one of the original inscriptions of the marble monument which formerly stood at the eastern approach of the Market Street bridge, Philadelphia, and is still preserved on the grounds of the gas works. The inscription originally ran: "Elevated above all floods ever known." Soon after its erection some wag pencilled under these words: "Except Noah's." Whereupon the words "in this river" were very judiciously added.

The voices of the night—Those blessed babies.

Russian Priests.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Globe* writes of the priests in Russia:

It is hard to say that a well-organized and tolerant religion like the orthodox one of Russia does more harm than good; yet such seems to be the case. In very few villages do you find the priests doing any practical good; on the contrary, you find everywhere traces of their doing positive harm to peasants whose spiritual welfare they are supposed to look after. In many villages we find them drunken and immoral. One was pointed out to us as being the hardest drinker in the district. At one church we entered we caught the priests gabbling through the Sunday morning service because they wished to make hay in the afternoon. At the Torjok Monastery, where we called on the priest directly after matins had been performed, we found him drinking gin with several friends, and he was quite vexed because we refused to stay and get drunk with him. Everywhere we found the Russo-Greek priests ready for a game at cards, a gossip or a drinking bout, but nowhere did we find them teaching the people, checking drunkenness or improving the minds of their flocks. In towns the "popes" were not much better. At Nijni a priest, seeing us enter his church, came up and showed us over the place. He smelled horribly of beer, and made fun at the very images he had been praying to a few minutes earlier. It was a very common sight in these Nijni and Moscow churches to see men working at one end of the church and service being performed at the other. The worst scenes we witnessed, however, during our trip to Orenburg were those we saw last Sunday at the Troitsa Monastery, near Moscow, one of the most sacred shrines in Russia. The day chanced to be the principal day of the year at the monastery, and the shrine of St. Sergius was visited by thousands of pilgrims. Outside the walls there was quite a fair; inside was not much better. Hordes of beggars clamored for coppers, and fought among themselves for them at the doors of the churches. Everywhere a brisk trade was being done in holy candles, so much so, that in one church the sound of money, as it was received in exchange for candles, was so great that it almost drowned the voice of the priest officiating. There was nothing to remind one that the day was a Sabbath. The gin shops round the monastery did as thriving a trade as the shrine itself, and in the evening we saw several priests reeling about the platform of the railway station. Everywhere we saw new churches being built, old ones being repaired, new dresses, new crosses; everywhere signs of gracefully and less grotesque excess in the embellishments of the services of the church; everywhere immense sums of money being received in petty from peasants; everywhere unmistakable signs of outward prosperity; but nowhere did we see the church elevating the morals of the peasants, or assisting them to rise from the slough of laziness, lying and petty roguery, in which long ages of serfdom have plunged them.

ALL FOR JESUS. From last month's number of *Child's Millions* we give the following interesting case, reported by Mr. Williamson, of Chinkiang:

Among the candidates for baptism there was a man who gained his livelihood by fortune-telling. He had previously been examined for baptism, and had made a good profession of faith in Christ; there was little doubt of his sincerity; *but he was a fortune-teller*, and as such could not be received into a Christian church. He was exhorted to seek some other mode of supporting himself, and did so, but without success.

Again the period for examination of candidates came round; and, more eager than before, he presented himself among seven others. Most reluctantly he was again refused, and urged to have faith in God, and follow Jesus at all cost. The poor man went away sorrowing. It was not felt wise to hold out any promise of help to him, but much prayer was offered to God that *he* would help him; and he did so by giving the needed strength and grace.

The morning for baptisms arrived, and the native church, with a congregation of unbelievers, was gathered together to witness the baptism of the three who had been accepted. The service was about to commence, when in came the fortune-teller, carrying a bundle wrapped in a piece of carpet. A bright and happy countenance told its own story, and said more emphatically than words could utter: "All for Jesus." He opened his parcel, and displayed the books, tablets and other articles used in his profession; they were his worldly *all*, but he proceeded to destroy them; and, taking them into the court-yard adjoining the chapel, set them on fire, to the delight of the Christians and to the astonishment of the heathen.

The circling smoke continued to ascend in the sight of all during the service; and, ere the smouldering fire had consumed the last vestige of them, he and the others were baptized in the name of that Savior who had lain down his life for them.—*Illustrated Missionary News.*

GOING TO THE HEATHEN.—A minister once announced to his astonished congregation that he was going on a mission to the heathen during the present week.

After service many of his people gathered around him, asking him why he had never told them before of his intention of leaving them.

"O, friends," he replied, "I am not going out of this town at all!"

It would not require a sea voyage for most of our ministers to preach to the heathen; for Boston and all our cities and manufacturing towns are full of those who know not God. Here is a missionary field, white for the harvest; for those of us who cannot go to foreign lands and the isles of the sea.

Religious Intelligence.

—A society of Mohammedans has been started in Constantinople for the purpose of propagating the religion of the prophet of Mecca, in Central Africa.

—The Methodists in New York are very strong. Many of the churches are costly and elegant. Pew rents are high, and choirs are paid from $3,000 to $5,000 a year.

—Lord Radstock has left England for St. Petersburg, where he will conduct a series of religious meetings similar to those which he held in that city about a year ago.

—The official statistics of England show that the number of Methodists, or Wesleyans, in the British army and navy is 6,828. Besides, there are 2,943 in the militia of Great Britain. The records show, that the best soldiers are the religious men.

—The *Presbyterian*, speaking of recent ingatherings in the Presbyterian churches of Philadelphia, says the largest accessions reported were: Bethesda 367, Tabernacle 73, Eastburn Mariners' 68, Westminster 60. Others ranged from 13 to 50. There were also considerable accessions by certificate—48 to Bethany.

—The London society has definitely resolved to undertake the mission to Lake Tanganyika. They have dispatched Rev. Roger Price, the son-in-law of Dr. Moffat, to Zanzibar to make preliminary inquiries on important points. In addition to the gift of $25,000, an equal sum is to be raised before the work is actually begun.

—It is asserted that Cardinal Manning will go to Rome in order to defend before the Sacred Congregations a scheme which has been submitted to him, and on which he has been engaged for two years, for the union of a portion of the English ritualistic clergy with the Roman Catholic Church. The Pope is believed to be in favor of the scheme, but the Sacred Congregations are opposed to it.

—Cairo is the most Mohammedan city in the world. It has the finest library of Moslem literature, and its printing-press has a reputation wherever the name of Mohammed is revered. There are upward of 500 mosques in the city. The chief of them is called Al-Azhar, the splendid and has 10,000 enrolled students, who are instructed in theology, law and mathematics. But although Cairo is externally more religious even than Mecca, the faith of the people in their system is dying out. The wave of the Wahabi revival does not seem to have reached Egypt. The mosques are poorly attended, and educated Mohammedans are skeptical.

CATHOLICISM IN THE UNITED STATES. According to the best and latest Roman Catholic authority, Sadlier's Roman Catholic Directory for 1870, the Catholic Church has in the United States 1 cardinal archbishop, 10 other archbishops, 50 bishops, 3,071 priests, 3,393 churches, chapels and stations where mass is regularly said and a Roman Catholic population of about 6,000,000 persons. This latter item, of course, includes in the estimate all the men, women and children of Catholic families, and is considered rather an overestimate at that. The Jesuits have, according to Appleton's Cyclopedia, the following colleges in the United States: Boston College, Boston; College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.; St. Francis Xavier's, New York; St. John's, Frederick, Md.; Loyola, Baltimore; Gonzaga, Georgetown, D. C.; Spring Hill, near Mobile, Ala.; St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.; College of the Immaculate Conception, New Orleans; St. Charles, Grand Coteau, La.; St. Joseph's, Bardstown, Ky.; St. Xavier's, Cincinnati; St. Ignatius, San Francisco; and Santa Clara, Cal. In Canada the Jesuits conduct St. Mary's College, Montreal, founded in 1848; and they have recently petitioned the Dominion Parliament for the restoration of the estates owned by the order before its suppression in France and her colonies. The number of degrees in the United States, and Canada in 1871 was 1,062.

—The *Chronicle* of the London society publishes the letter of one of its missionaries in China, who has recently paid a visit to Japan. In reviewing the progress of the mission work in various cities of the empire, the writer refers particularly to the "Union" churches, whose cause the *Independent* espoused editorially two years ago. One of these churches is at Yokohama, and has one hundred and fifty members. The other is at Tokio, and has also what for Japan is a very large membership. These churches enjoy the counsel and ministrations of foreign missionaries, but sustain and regulate their own work without any formal connection with the churches of England and America. Passing to the general phases of the mission, the writer compares them with the missionary enterprises in China. There is in China a far greater religious liberty, but in Japan a much livelier interest in the gospel. The converts in the latter country belong to higher classes of society, a circumstance which is partly due to the fact that the Western civilization, which the upper classes in Japan so greatly admire, is connected with Christianity and its literature. The writer does not think that the interests of the gospel will suffer from Japanese fickleness, as this people have shown a great tenacity of religious conviction in cleaving to a foreign Confucianism and Buddhism for a thousand years. Many of them once showed an intense enthusiasm for Roman Catholicism, which even ages of bitter persecution have not been able entirely to quench; and those who now accept Protestantism show the same active and aggressive spirit, though under higher and purer forms. It cannot, however, be concealed that the government has simply suspended, and not given up its hostility to Christianity. The decrees against it are at present a dead letter; but whether this will remain the case depends upon the growth of Christianity and of Western influences in general.—*Independent.*

Our Young People.

WHAT'S A BOY LIKE?

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Like a wasp, like a sprite,
Like a goose, like my cat,
Like a top, like a kite,
Like an owl, like a wheel,
Like the wind, like a staff,
Like a knife, like a crow,
Like a thorn, like a nail,
Like a hawk, like a doe,

Like the sea, like a weasel,
Like a witch, like the sun,
Like a cloud, like a veil,
Like a book, like a gun,
Like a smile, like a tree,
Like a lamb, like the moon,
Like a bird, like a bee,
Like a horse, like a tune!

Like a colt, like a whip,
Like a mouse, like a mill,
Like a bell, like a ship,
Like a jay, like a rill,
Like a shower, like a rest,
Like a rug, like a toy,
Like a lad, like a lad,
Most of all, like a boy.

Keep Still.

Some big folks forget that they once were little, and want children to act just like men and women.

Little Robbie was sent into the country to his aunt once when his dear mamma was ill. Everybody was careful to see his clothes, and his stout boots, and his warm stockings put into the big bag his papa was to take for him. But no one thought of Dick, his headless rocking-horse, of his drummer boy, or his dog and trumpet, and they were far more to Robbie than all his clothes or shoes were.

This aunt's house was very neat. You could not find a speck of dirt in it; nor a bit of paper, nor a chicken's feather on the lawn. No flowers were allowed in these except those which Aunt Phebe put up still and straight in her parlor vases.

The dear little boy hunted round for a big stick to ride, in place of Dick, and, having found one, galloped joyfully into the sitting-room to show his aunt what a horseman he was.

"O Rob!" she cried out, "carry that old stick into the shed, and do keep still."

"That isn't a old stick," said Rob in surprise. "That's a hoss, auntie!"

"I don't wonder your mother's sick," said auntie, "if you are so noisy all the time at home. You must keep still here, Rob, or you'll make me crazy."

So the good child put away Dick, and got the big dinner bell, and went up-stairs and down, and out on the piazza, which he called the deck, calling on the passengers to pay their fare.

"Now, Rob, you will craze me," said his aunt. "Give me the bell, and sit down on the lowest step of the piazza and keep still."

So Rob folded his dear little hands on his lap; he fixed his eyes on the jumping-stone before the door, and drew a long sigh. After a little he said: "O auntie, dear, I do pity stones so."

"Pity stones? What for, Robbie?"

"'Cause they have to keep so still all their lives. I'm so glad I ain't a stone!"

"There's no danger of your turning into a stone, Rob; you don't keep still long enough."

"Oh dear, how stones must ache, keepin' still always. I ache now, just in this little speck of a time. I'm glad I ain't a fence, nor a tree, nor a rag baby that can't move till somebody pulls you! O auntie, my head aches, and my hands and feet are cold, and my eyes are crooked, keepin' still such a long time!"

"Your mouth is all right, little boy," said the lady. "That hasn't kept still at all."

Then grandma came in, and asked what was the matter, and Rob said: "I'm all hard. I've been sittin' such an awful long time."

"One minute," said Aunt Phebe.

"O auntie, it's an hour, a awful long hour, and I'm all asleep but my head! Can't I get up, say?"

"Yes," said grandma. "You may come up in my room and make a train of cars with the chairs."

"Won't you be crazy, grandma?"

"No, my dear, noise does not trouble me much. But it is a good plan for little boys to learn to be still, so that they will not trouble those who are not well. To-morrow morning I wish you would fold your hands and sit still one minute, and again in the afternoon. We will call that your 'lesson in silence.' By and by you can sit still two, three and five minutes, to please those who do not like a noise."

"Yes, grandma, dear, I will; but I hope mamma will soon be well, I'm so tired of keeping still," said the dear little boy.

The Greatest Toothache Ever Known.

If any of you should have a toothache, my poor children, and it's very likely that you will, just look into the brook, or any other mirror, with your tear-dimmed eyes, and notice how small is the little white tormentor that is causing so much pain. Then, by way of comfort, I want you to reflect how much worse it would be if this tiny white thing were an elephant's great tusk with toothache all through it.

Perhaps you will say, that elephants can't have toothache. Then listen to the sad story of Chunee, the elephant of Exeter Change.

At Exeter Change, in the great city of London, there was, many years ago, a menagerie in the second story of a building. Here the elephant, Chunee by name—a very quiet, well-trained beast was confined in a cage, under which the floor had been strengthened to support his weight. Chunee never came out, but seemed very happy, for all that. Suddenly he became raving mad, and screamed and trumpeted, and endeavored vigorously to tear away the iron bars of his cage.

Now if he had succeeded in getting out upon the floor Mr. Chunee would have immediately dropped through into an apothecary shop below. If he had fallen into the scales his exact weight might have been ascertained, after a fashion; but, in other respects, a mad elephant in a drug store would have been far worse than a bull in a China shop. If he had been sane he might have had a nice time eating the liquorice and congli lozenges and sugar-coated pills and candy; but, as he wasn't sane, the accident was not to be desired.

Well Chunee grew more and more wild and dangerous, until, at last, the "beef-eaters," who are the keepers of the Tower of London, were called upon to destroy the poor beast. They discharged many balls from their old-fashioned muskets into his body; but loss of blood seemed to increase his fury and not lessen his strength. There were no rifle teams in those days to reach his brain with a single shot, so a piece of artillery was actually brought up, and poor Chunee, obeying his keeper's voice, even in his rage, kneeled down, and was shot to death with a cannon ball.

Then the surgeons discovered that the elephant had been suffering from the greatest toothache ever known. His tusk, preserved in the warehouse of the East India Company, shows this.

Now just think of what an awful thing six feet of toothache must have been, and pity poor Chunee!—*St. Nicholas.*

How to Make Sunshine.

"Sunshine! Why, we have plenty of that every day," says a dear little friend at my side.

Yes, we certainly have plenty of it outside of us, and it is the most beautiful thing in the world, because it makes everything pleasant that it looks upon. Do the young people who read this paper ever think how beautiful and how useful the sunlight is?—how it wraps the world in its bright mantle till the earth's old heart grows warm and young again, and the grass and flowers spring forth? how it wanders all over the world, into every nook and corner, with its cheering smile?—how it glances in the trees, and plays through the thick branches, till the little birds twitter and warble with delight in their leafy nests?

But it is another kind of sunshine I mean we are to make. Your own heart is the sun, and your home is the little world which you are to fill with happiness.

Do you suppose the sun ever sees anything dark with that great, bright eye of his? Why, no; for the moment he looks at anything it grows bright, and nothing can be dark where he is looking. Just so, if you always carry a heart full of sunshine with you, everything will seem beautiful and bright. But if your own heart gets clouded with impatience or discontent you will find the pleasantest place on earth very gloomy and disagreeable.

How different would our life be if we were only determined, in spite of discouragements, to be cheerful and happy ourselves, and to add, by every possible means, to the welfare and the happiness of those around us!

But can every one be happy who wishes it? Surely every one desires happiness; then why do so many fail in the attempt to gain it?

Because they do not try in the right way. Our only way to be happy is the one in which God is happy, and that is by *being good* and *doing good*. Those who earnestly try this never fail of success.

"But can *every one* be good?" says my little friend, thoughtfully, and with downcast eyes.

Yes, dear, every one can be good by the help of God, who willingly gives the help of his Spirit to all who sincerely ask for it.—*Early Days.*

HOW A CRICKET SAVED A SHIP. In Southey's "History of Brazil" he tells how Cabeza de Vaca was in a great ship going to South America with four hundred men and thirty horses; and after they had crossed the equator the commander discovered that there were only three casks of water left. He gave orders to make the nearest land, and for three days they sailed for the coast. A poor, sick soldier, who had left Cadiz with them, brought a grillo, or ground cricket, with him, thinking its cheerful voice would amuse him on the long, dreary voyage. But, to his great disappointment, the little insect was perfectly silent the whole way.

The fourth morning after the ship had changed her course the cricket, who knew what she was about, set up her shrillest note. The soldier at once gave warning to the officers in charge of the vessel, and they soon saw high, jagged rocks just ahead of them. The watch had been careless, and the great ship, in a few moments, would have been dashed to pieces on the ledges if this puny creature had not scented the land and told them of their danger. Then they cruised along for some days, and the cricket sang for them every night, just as cheerily as if she had been in far-off Spain, till they got to their destined port, the Island of Catalina.

THE FOX AND THE GOAT.—A fox went to a well to quench his thirst; all at once he fell in, and he did not know how to get out. By-and-by a goat came to the same well to drink. He saw the fox, and said to him: "Is it nice to be down there to drink?"

"Nice!" said the fox. "I should think it is. Just come down and try it. You need not take my word for it." Down went the goat, and then the sly fox got on the horns of the goat, and so got out of the well, while the poor goat was left to get out of it in the best way he could, or to die in it.

Fools are too apt to trust to the fair words of rogues.

If we stop the *first* lie we stop all the rest; if we do not use the first profane word we shall never use the second. If we are not disobedient the *first* time, we shall never be disobedient. It is doing the first sin that does all the mischief.—*Children's Friend.*

The man who volunteers to pay borrowed money acts as a surprise party.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876.

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ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

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Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112, Camp street New Orleans.

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The Moral Conditions of Faith.

Faith is the condition of pardon and of all spiritual blessings. It is done unto us according to our faith. As we believe so we are. Justification is by faith without the works of the law. God is the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus. But faith has its conditions—conditions which may be practically summed up as perfect and thorough honesty and sincerity of purpose. It is only in a penitent state of mind that the sinner can believe to the saving of his soul.

Nathaniel's faith was that of a guileless man—a man simply bent upon knowing the truth and doing his duty. He so far put aside prejudice as to come and see for himself, and with the determination to follow his convictions of right whithersoever these might lead. It was easy for him to take Christ for his Savior, and to make the confession: "Rabbi, thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel." Nathaniel was honest with himself, and hence upon comparatively slight but sufficient evidence he yielded at once. The trouble with skeptics of nearly every class is that they are not thoroughly honest with themselves. They come to the Bible with a purpose not to believe, or they lack the disposition and willingness to do the will of God. Christ uttered a great and searching truth when he declared to the caviling Jews: "If any man will do his will he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself." An honest purpose, a sincere willingness to obey God, is the open door to the knowledge of the doctrine of salvation. He shall know of the doctrine, he shall certainly attain to a saving experience. The moral conditions of faith are in him, and his justification is near. Faith this spirit of submission and obedience to the will of God is reached the knowledge of the doctrine is impossible, and faith cannot be exercised. There may be severe struggles of soul, and conflict with doubt, but the main tenderance is overcome when there is a willingness to do the will of God.

The same important truth is contained in the declaration: "For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness." It is, of course, not a regenerated heart, but a heart imbued with the purpose to do the will of God, and deeply penitent. In order to the exercise of faith the heart must be truly contrite, sin must be renounced, and there must be an absolute surrender to the divine authority. The inward battle of faith is fought at the outpost, or rather in the citadel of the heart. When rightly disposed in heart, belief is not the difficult thing that we sometimes imagine. The hard thing is to be perfectly honest with ourselves, and get clear of self-will and rebellion against God. No man can believe unto righteousness until in his heart he has given up sin in every form; and until the doing of God's will becomes the absorbing desire. Men are readily deceived about themselves, fancying that they are honest and sincere when they are not. "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. Who can know it?" Is the seeker after faith sure that he is actuated by the single purpose to do the will of God? Does he come with the contrite spirit, and are there no reservations in his heart? It is written: "If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us." It may happen, under the blinding influences of sin, that men may be conscious, sincere at the same time that the truth is not in them.

We are often at a loss how to explain the difficulties of apparently truth-loving people. But, if Christ's words be true, the sincere purpose is wanting, and the real obstacles to faith are altogether moral. It is not in the evidences, not in the lack of light, not in the intellect, but in the heart. The carnal mind is enmity against God, and such is the deceitfulness of the heart that skeptics and all unbelievers may mistake the cause of their infidelity. It may be the pride of science as in Huxley, the pride of philosophy as in Strauss, or a flippant sentimentalism as in Renan. At bottom the moral conditions are lacking. The heart to believe is not in those who complain of the difficulties of faith. Honest doubt will soon give way where there is an honest heart. Where the heart is rightly disposed the belief unto righteousness becomes easy.

It becomes the inquirer to look carefully into himself, and to see that the moral conditions of faith are present. It must be so, since Jesus says it: "If any man will do my will he shall know of the doctrine." Paul meant something when he said: "With the heart man believeth unto righteousness." It was the guileless Israelite who believed so easily and so wonderfully. If we cannot believe there must be something wrong in ourselves, and Scripture locates the wrong just where it must be—in our indisposition to do God's will, in the state of our hearts, in the absence of that deep and thorough honesty of soul that leads to confession of sin, and the forsaking of it. God works in us to will and to do of his good pleasure. He helps us just where help is most needed, he touches the will—the mainspring of our spiritual being—and adjusts and rectifies the moral nature, and secures the conditions in which faith is possible.

Unbelief is represented as "an evil heart of unbelief in departing from the living God." It sounds like undue severity thus to characterize the doubt which we have regarded as something honest and sincere. It may be well, however, to endure the probe, and suffer the word of God, as a sharp knife, to open the diseased part. And why should we not, in wrestling with the evil that is in us, be willing to know all, and pray for honesty, for the spirit of obedience, and for that state of heart that shall make faith possible and bring us to the knowledge of the doctrine of Christ? We are justified by faith, but it is with the heart that man believeth unto righteousness.

Fire Crackers.

"As a nation we ought to feel grateful to the celestials who have conferred the boon of fire crackers upon us." To the boys, who are growing up, and upon whom the Chinese question will come for its settlement; we can address no stronger argument. Our nation's natal day would have fallen into neglect but for an invention which keeps up the smell of gunpowder, and makes a larger amount of smoke and noise for the money than anything we know of.

The fire cracker is the educator of our youth in patriotism; its influence is precisely where it is most needed—in the hearts of the young—stirring the young blood with the memories of battles fought for freedom, and quickening the seeds of liberty in those who are to be the statesmen, politicians and voters of the coming generation. Orations, biggins, bunting, and the tedious reading of that prolix and antiquated document, yclept "The Declaration of Independence," are of small interest in comparison. To the average boy a bunch of fire crackers is more than all the other exuberant demonstrations of "the day we celebrate." Sometimes mischief is done in the use of them. Faces are burned, eyes put out, horses are frightened and bones broken, and occasionally, a city is nearly burned up, as in the case of Portland several years ago. But these are small sacrifices if the spirit of '76 can only be kept alive, and the liberty tree be kept green and flourishing for another hundred years.

Especially in this centennial year, and on this Fourth of July of all others, joy should be unconfined, and the flowery kingdom should be exhausted of its utmost resources in order that there may be no lack of enthusiasm, and no stint in the expression of devotion. We believe that a resolution or petition was recently introduced into Congress looking to the abatement of fire crackers, but such an infringement of the rights of States and persons is not likely to be countenanced by a body of experienced and patriotic legislators. The authorities of our cities also have taken the subject in hand, but their ordinances are so flatly against the American grain that not much attention is paid to them. Liberty or death is the watchword of the boys of to-day, as it was of the men a century ago. The conflict is practically irrepressible, and it is not hard to tell how it will end.

We must have fire crackers, or imperil the perpetuity of republican institutions. If this is a nation, one and indivisible, and not a mere confederacy of independent States, we must by all means cherish the sentiment that breathed in the fathers. The traditions of their heroism, sacrifices and courage have come down to us, associated with the racket and smell of the oriental invention, and it is easy to see how our liberties might be lost by reckless interference with the time-honored observance. If we allow nothing for "indirect damages," we know of nothing so cheap as the cracker patriotism, and it is certainly as sincere and substantial as the most that is exhibited in other forms of national glorification. And where do we find so much genuine pleasure for the youthful mind as is here embodied and compacted into a little cylinder of pasteboard and dirt, crammed with a grain or two of powder, and set off with a cotton string?

Exposing Spirits.

Seldom was a good-natured audience more thoroughly entertained than the crowd that gathered at Chickering Hall on Friday evening, to witness the marvelous feats of young Mr. Bishop. From allusions in the introductory addresses we inferred that some proportion of the throng were Spiritualists, and before the entertainment closed there were frequent and amusing indications of their presence and pertinacity. Young Bishop, after the musical and oratorical preliminaries, was seated upon a camp stool. His arms, tightly tied together at the wrists, were pinioned behind his back to an iron ring inserted in a post. By a tight band around his neck, his head was fastened to the upper part of the post. His legs were tightly tied together at the ankles, and the rope was held by a person in the audience, so that any movement of the feet would be manifest. Coins were placed upon his toes. All these fastenings were made by several well-known gentlemen, who were constrained to give themselves to this warm work by invitations from the platform, seconded by hearty applause from an audience that knew them well. Around this thoroughly bound and helpless youth was a three sided screen, open at the front. In his lap were placed some bells and a tambourine, a white sheet only a few feet square was drawn across the front, and the spiritual cabinet was ready. As the piano began to play, there began behind the sliget the most demonstrative accompaniment of bell ringing tambourine pounding and jingling, continuing with the bells flying up into the air and the explosion of firearms. At the instant the tambourine careered over the screen, there was a cry of "Light!" the sheet fell, and there in the full blaze of a calcium light, shining from the gallery, sat the young man tied, tethered motionless. This sudden revelation of the youth tied like a St. Sebastian, at the very moment in which he seemed to be engaged in the most obstreperous performances, added greatly to the incredibility of the feats. But the audience made quite as much noise with their uproarious laughter as with their well-merited and prolonged applause. While they were astonished at the inexplicability of the phenomena, they were utterly confused at the absurdity of such miracles when claimed to be the work of disembodied spirits. For more than an hour the seance continued. Upon a chair behind the sheet was placed a board with a nail and hammer. In a moment there is heard a vigorous hammering, the sheet falls, and the nail is found driven through and through the board. His hands are frequently examined, and all the gentlemen assure the audience that his wrists are securely fastened to the ring and post, as at the outset. Upon his knees is placed a goblet of colored liquid, and after but a moment of concealment the sheet is dropped, and behold the inverted glass between his teeth, almost emptied, and as it is drained the assistant takes it from his mouth, amid the shouts of the spectators. His head is flat against the post, and not a drop stains the immaculate shirt bosom. But when one such feat can be performed, of course the number may be multiplied indefinitely. What would account for one would account for all. After one of the most astounding, a voice exclaimed in tones so profound as to leave no doubt as to its sincerity: "I contend that this is the agency of spirits." After another, some spectator became very persistent in his queries as to whether the young man could not slip his arms through the bands, and whether he could not do this or that. In answer it was said that before the evening was over all such curiosity would be abundantly gratified, and meanwhile the examiners assured the audience that the victim was actually bound just as closely and firmly as it appeared.

But the crowning test, after the most approved mediumistic method, was yet to be applied. Within the screen one of the medical gentlemen took his seat. When his eyes were bandaged, he placed his foot upon the feet, his hand upon the knees, his other hand upon the forehead of the wonder-worker. In the lap of the latter was placed a fife and a guitar. At the instant the sheet is lifted both Pandemonium and the Guynacutus seem to be let loose—the fife screams, the guitar twangs and bangs as though it would demolish the flesh and blast the spirit. As the sheet falls, and the medical man is seen holding on to his motionless companion, the effect is so utterly ludicrous that laughter long and hearty follows. Fun is said to be much a matter of contrast, and it would be difficult to devise a more striking contrast than this between the cantankerous guitar, the furious fife, and the immobility of these figures within the shrine of discord. Two gentlemen in succession, who applied this test, assured the audience that they could not detect any motion in the person that they held so firmly.

According to promise, although much exhausted by long continued exertion in a position itself extremely trying, Mr. Bishop repeated some of his feats in full view of all. Upon his lap was placed the empty pail which he had again and again inverted upon his head within two seconds' time. With no sheet to intercept the view, the pail seems to be endowed with life, it sinks downward and backward with a movement of the performer's abdomen, it topples toward his face, it is caught or flopped upward either by his teeth or his lap, and falls over his head. It takes but a moment, and the movement is so rapid and peculiar that the explanation is almost as marvelous as the previous mystery. Equally dexterous was the gyration of his body by which he brought the chair, board and hammer within reach of his tightly-tethered hands, and in this most constrained and unnatural position actually drove the nail with the force and precision of a good mechanic. One such revelation was just as satisfactory as a hundred. It was evident that this youth had such suppleness, muscularity and peculiar conformation that he was able to triumph over what would be insuperable physical disabilities in another. Not one of the imagined solutions had proved correct. He had no confederate, he had not slipped his arms through the bandage, he had not pulled the ring out of the post and worked with liberated arms. As far as could be seen, it was mainly a matter of so disposing of his lithe and limber body that he could bring his lap and its contents within reach of his anchored hands. He had solved the problem of utilizing what has hitherto been considered only an objectionable peculiarity, for when he had no right hand, and no left hand it was evident that he could do wonders with that which was behind.

But all this did not satisfy a venerable gentleman, who rose from his seat as the audience retired, and, with much clearness and deliberation, began an address in defense of the claims of Spiritualism. There were some hisses, and remonstrances in the form of such cries as "Hire a hall." But the defender of Katie King continued with the greatest calmness and dignity, until a thundering blast from the great organ extinguished his light just as effectually as though a stream of Croton had been played upon him by the district fire department.

Such are the lying wonders of the baldest imposture that ever yet found followers among the class that can read. Skeptics regard Christian believers as very credulous. But it was a leading literary monthly of Boston that was compelled to accompany its published issue with an explanatory note, declaring that it was not responsible for the convictions of Robert Dale Owen. Such charming simplicity, such unsuspicious faith, in this century of progress, is to be found only among the accomplished conductors of literary magazines who have but little regard for the sturdy faith once delivered to the saints. We do not think there is a religious journal in America so credulous as to celebrate the disgusting knavery of Spiritualism. — *New York Observer.*

E Pluribus Unum.

MR. EDITOR: The following letter, received from one of the preachers in this district, reads like a chapter in Dr. Redford's "Western Cavaliers:"

JESUP, 1876.

Dear Brother: Your unavoidable absence was quite a disappointment to all present on last Sabbath. Unfortunately on Thursday I took a very severe chill and fever, which was followed up on Friday and Saturday. On Saturday morning I started with Bro. McB to church, propped up with quinine. On the way we met Bro. F in a "dug-out." Soon after our arrival I took sick again, suffering most excruciating pain in the head. We were about starting home at half past twelve, when C's "dug-out" arrived with Bro. D and son and Bro. G and son. The roll was called, etc., when we adjourned subject to call. I could not even stand up, and was taken home on my back in the bottom of the boat. The water was deep enough in front of the church to get our boats to the steps. Much medicine, taken on Saturday night, enabled me to feel better on Sabbath morning, and as my soul had been longing, yea, even fainting, to visit the courts of the Lord, I went, in the face of being called "self-willed." There were present twenty-five persons, not including a few children and several "colored breddren." I preached as well as I could, but of course it was in much weakness. I have received during the past quarter $2 in actual cash. I came back with Bro. F. on Monday in his "dug-out;" took possession of the craft and came here to-day. After next Sabbath I intend to float down with it to F. chapel.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain your brother in Christ,

Paul says to the church at Corinth: "And whether we be afflicted, it is for your consolation and salvation." If the afflictions of the ministry are the measures of the spiritual prosperity of the church, then what a volume of "consolation and salvation" is coming upon the church during this summer and autumn. "Two dollars in actual cash this quarter!" Shades of Post-Oak! What a cheap gospel! P. E.

M. E. Church in Mexico.

Speaking of their work in Mexico, the New York *Christian Advocate* says:

Rev. William Butler, D. D., superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal mission work in Mexico, arrived a few days since from the Mexican capital. He expresses the opinion that the revolution under Diaz has no promise of success. Even if it should succeed, such success would not result in any serious peril to our work, as both parties in the strife are friendly to the Protestant cause.

Dr. Butler comes on a four months' furlough. His purpose is to secure, if possible, funds for enlarging and perfecting the publishing department of our mission work in that country. Our church has already in the city of Mexico a printing office, and a considerable requisite outfit, gotten up under the supervision of Dr. Butler. It is doing a good service in sending out in the vernacular of the people tracts, catechisms, the sermons of Mr. Wesley, and our Ritual. The plan of Dr. Butler is to enlarge the work of our press there, to extend the catalogue of its publications, and to issue at an early date an illustrated evangelical weekly paper of good style, and thoroughly adapted to the wants of the better classes of the people. The number of Spanish-speaking people on the globe is estimated at from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000. Any movement, therefore, which will provide for an increased supply of wholesome and fresh evangelical literature is invested with an importance vastly beyond that arising from its relation to the single community or country in which its headquarters should be located.

"If the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, both of which have important and rapidly growing interests in Mexico, could unite in supporting the publication movement contemplated, and if, in addition to them, our Wesleyan brethren in England, who also have considerable missionary work among the Spanish-speaking peoples, would aid in the movement, it would certainly promise results of incalculable value not only to Methodism in particular, but also to the cause of Protestant evangelization in general. United action is the demand of the hour. We are not yet fully informed of Dr. Butler's plans in detail, as we have not yet had the opportunity of personal conference with him on the subject; but, so far as has been communicated to us by information indirectly given, we most heartily approve them. But more concerning them hereafter."

Meeting of the Joint Commission.

The commissioners appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and those appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, "to adjust all existing difficulties," "in order to remove all obstacles to formal fraternity" between said churches, will convene in joint session at Cape May, N. J., on August 16, 1876.

Previous to such meeting any parties who desire to submit to the joint commission any conflicting claims relating to church property should prepare accurate statements of the facts, and of the questions involved, including such evidence as either party may wish to submit, and forward the same to Rev M D'C Crawford D. D., 322 West Fifty-Second street, New York city, or to Rev E H. Myers, D. D., 58 Barnard street, Savannah, Ga.

M. D'C. CRAWFORD,
Chair'n Com. M. E. Church.
E. H. MYERS,
Chair'n Com. M. E. Church South.

ENCOURAGE YOUR MINISTER.—This is from the *Christian at Work:*

Under the delusion that a cheering word may spoil the pastor, there are many parishioners who, however well they may be profited, never utter any encouragement. The fact is that there are so many disheartenments in a clergyman's life that he can stand expressions of approbation better than almost any one else. There are so many heavy weights put in on the wrong side of the scales that it needs a good many pounds of approval to make the even balance. When, therefore, your pastor preaches a sermon that comforts your sorrow, or makes new revelation of your duty, or kindles a more blissful anticipation of realms ahead, rush out and stop his gig and tell him so. Soft, meaningless adulations sicken a minister, but positive statement of good done is to a preacher and pastor inspiration. Here and there a minister may be so well pleased with his own sermons that his self-conceit and vanity applaud him so loudly any other praise would be supererogation. But the most of clergymen whom we have known feel, after preaching, a depression of soul. They think they have come short of the theme or the occasion. This is a nervous reaction, during which a pastor needs confidence. Speaking out of our own experience, from nine-tenths of our public services we feel a desire to walk up some unfrequented street, so that we may see no one in what we feel to be the hour of our disgrace. Generally the saddest moments of our life are between ten and twelve o'clock of Sabbath night, after the day's engagements are over. Once in about six weeks we feel delighted with our own sermon, in which case we always find afterward that the service was nearly fruitless, souls neither saved nor comforted.

Chappell Hill Female College and Soule University were to have their commencement exercises June 23-28. We are glad to notice that the past scholastic year has been marked by wonderful success.

Books and Periodicals.

HOW TO WRITE LETTERS. By Willis Westlake, A. M. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1876.

This is an elegantly bound volume, and filled with useful information. Young people especially will do well to read and keep them. It is a manual of correspondence showing the correct structure, composition, punctuation, forms, varieties and uses of the various kinds of letters, notes and cards. For sale by George Ellis, New Orleans.

LITERATURE FOR LITTLE FOLKS. By Elizabeth Lloyd. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1876.

A 12mo of 143 pages, illustrated, containing selections from standard authors, and easy lessons in composition. A good book for beginners, and not without interest to older people, on account of the classic literature of their childhood, which the volume contains. For sale by George Ellis, New Orleans.

WAS IT AN INHERITANCE? OR NOT. By NIE GRANT. A narrative. By Mrs. H. V. Goff. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, 1876.

A temperance story, and a long one—352 pages, 12mo, handsomely bound. Price, $1.50. For sale by Eyrich, New Orleans.

—Scribner's Monthly for July is handsomely illustrated. Among the most entertaining articles we note The Story of the Signing, A Centennial Lady, Reminiscences of Audubon, Harvard University, Centennial Bells, The Stuart Portraits of Washington, The River Mississippi and its Old Roman Poet.

—The Aldine, part 12, contains the following illustrations: Shoshone Wild Swans, Cephalus and Procris, Mount Hayden and Mount Moran, The Falls of Snake River, Kenmarvan, So Beautiful! Exhibition English Design in Silverware, The Great Castle of Schwerin.

—St. Nicholas for July has: The Mother's Stratagem, One Hundred Years of American History, The Queen and the Countess, Windsor Castle, How the Storks Came and Went, The Vikings in America, and other articles, besides a wonderful variety of illustrations.

—The Atlantic Monthly for July has: From Jaffa to Jerusalem, The Old Woman's Gossip, Campaigning, Battle of Gettysburg, The States and the Railroads, A Sennight of the Centennial. The notes on recent literature, art, music and education are full and able, as usual.

—The Southern Musical Journal for June has: The Popular "Sardine Life Waltzes," by Strauss price 75 cents; and Ctarihel's favorite ballad "Come Back to Erin" price, 40 cents. Both of these choice pieces can be had for 75 cents by addressing the publishers.

—Lippincott's Magazine for July has: A Glimpse of Philadelphia in July, 1776, On the Eastern Shore, Letters from South Africa, An Episode of the Revolution, The Market of Paris, and other articles.

—"Are we Forgotten When we are Gone?" is the title of a song and music by Maj. J. Barton. For sale by P. Werlein, New Orleans.

The last remaining State in Christendom, vassal to the Vatican, the *Interior* has declared its independence of papal dictation. The Pope's legate left Spain in wrath a few days ago, when the Cortes, by a two thirds vote, declared in favor of religious toleration. So that there is not now a State remaining in the world which does not reject the Pope's arrogant claims and defy his power. Ten years ago the Vatican was supreme in Austria in all parts of Italy with its islands, and in Spain, and was little short of supreme in many of the German kingdoms and principalities, in France and in Brazil, and several other Spanish American States. One by one the bonds have been cast off by those nations, each fetter, as it was broken, bringing a wail and a malediction from Rome. The civilized world has, for the last decade, been like a rapidly growing boy—outgrowing the new garments faster than Mother Church can sew them together.

We are requested to give notice that the Women's Christian Temperance Union meets every Tuesday at six P. M., at the Carondelet Street church. The exercises consist chiefly of singing and prayer. The objects of the organization are good, and we trust that it may meet with abundant encouragement.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The Bishops at their late session appointed a week of prayer to be observed throughout the connection, beginning with the fast on Friday, August 4.

The influence of faith is seen in the fact that it relieves the mind from all perplexity of doubt, and the heart from all anxiety, as to unseen and eternal things. It is, as one has said, "the repose of the intellect and the repose of the affections." It believes God's word and "stays quiet." God has testified that the blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, "cleanseth from all sin."

A good life is valuable, but a bad one often costs more.

Saying "Please."

o could help loving fair-haired, -eyed little Bonnell? He is one se mischievous eight-year-olds ne must pet in spite of one's And yet he is not all mischief. Now and then he makes one's open with astonishment, and hands go up with the exclamn-

hat a child!"

nell's pa is rather careless about ous matters, and sits down at able without thinking of the ng.

," said the little fellow the day, "nin says God made you.

e, pa?"

es, he made me."

ell, pa, are you glad he made

hy, Bonnell, of course I am; questions you do ask."

child's mind was evidently ng out a problem, but he did actly know what it was.

er a pause:

a, what does Uncle Sam ask a ng at the table for?"

reckon because he wants to."

e says he wants to thank God s dinner, but I told him that orked for your dinner and it. God does not give it to you, e, pa?"

ell, yes; I suppose he gives me too."

nell looked up with astonish- and then fell to vigorously is knife and fork. Suddenly ed again:

, does God want Uncle Sam to him?"

s, child, I suppose so."

e silence.

I'm mighty glad God is not ou, for if he was we would get anything more to eat, and 've'd starve."

hy, Bonnell, what do you

was just thinking. You would ve sister Nat apple, 'cos she not say 'Please,' and if Gigi is ort of way he never would give thing more, because we do not him, like Uncle Sam."

quiet, Bonnell; you do not what you are talking about."

rest of the meal was eaten in e, but that very night at tea ell's father astonished his fam- by saying "Please" to God.—*Presbyterian.*

RGEON'S WORK IN THE SUN-SCHOOL.—Recently Mr. Spur- gave a very interesting account steps by which he ascended to esent pulpit. He commenced he was about sixteen years old, after his conversion, to dis- e tracts, and, by persevering in bors within a certain district, to have a sort of diocese in- he was a familiar and wel- fact. Having much to do with ople, the next step naturally 'ench their children; and so but a short time before he was Sunday school. In the Sab- hool he made several addresses children, which were liked so that it was arranged that he speak to them every Sunday. always been found that a table the spread for the children the old folks will soon come to they cannot also partake of the So it was in this case. The kept dropping in, until before youngster had more people him in the afternoon than the er had in the morning. The n easily be imagined.

special points to be noticed in ecinct autobiography are: I mmenced to work immediately he became a convert. Those- sors of religion rarely amount thing who do not, like him, tly go to work for the Master. growth. He did not all at once to a pulpit rostrum. He climb- He was gradually fitted for his Sunday school work. That is theological seminary. 3. He ed his present large congrega- preaching to the children.—*Congregationalist.*

AT COULD THE NO IN HEAVEN?—bout thirty years ago or more, stage coaches still ran, that an ent old clergyman, who had a bservation of the world, was ng on the top of the coach. It old, wintry weather, and the man, as he drove his horses y, poured forth such a volley ths and foul language as to all the passengers. The old man, who was sitting close to said nothing, but fixed his ng blue eyes upon him with a of extreme wonder and aston- nt. At last the coachman be- uneasy, and, turning round to said: "What makes you look sir, in that way?"

clergyman said, with his eyes pon him: "I cannot imagine you will do in heaven! There horses or coaches or saddles or e public houses in heaven. will be no one to swear at, or on you can use bad language. not think what you will do you get to heaven."

TH VS. PRESUMPTION.—It is l of the Israelites: "By faith assed through the Red sea as y land, which the Egyptians ng to do were drowned."—Heb. xi. 29. It was faith with the tes, because they had the of the divine protection. It resumption with the Egyp- for they were rushing on "the bosses of Jehovah's buckler." evening, we are told, after a march through the desert, mied was camping with his ers, and overheard one of them: "I will loose my camel and it it to God;" on which Mo- ed took him up: "Friend, *tie* ued, and commit it to God"—, do whatever is thine to do, en leave the issue with God.

erfect contempt of the world, a desire to go forward in virtue; e of discipline, the painful- of repentance, the readiness of nce, the denying of ourselves, e bearing any affliction for the Christ patiently, will give us onfidence—we shall die happy. —*A Kempis.*

MILTON'S DAILY LIFE.—Milton lived, in a small house in London, or in the country, in Buckinghamshire. Of all consolations, work is the most fortifying and the most healthy, because it solaces a man not by bringing him ease, but by requiring effort. Every morning he had a chapter of the Bible read to him in Hebrew, and remained for some time in silence grave, in order to meditate on what he had heard. He never went to a place of worship. Independent in religion as in all else, he was sufficient to himself. He studied till mid-day; then, after an hour's exercise, he played the organ or bass viol. Then he resumed his studies till six, and in the evening enjoyed the society of his friends. When any one came to visit him he was usually found in a room hung with old green hangings, seated in an arm chair, and dressed quietly in black. He had been very beautiful in his youth, and his English cheeks, once delicate as a young girl's, retained their color almost to the end.

Few men have done such honor to their kind. Amidst so many trials (a scrivener caused him to lose $10,000; at the Restoration he was refused payment of $10,000 due him from the excise office; his house was burned in the great fire; when he died he only left $7,500, including the produce of his library;) a pure and lofty joy, altogether worthy of him, had been granted to him; the poet, buried under the Puritan, had reappeared more sublime than ever, to give to Christianity a second Homer.—*Taine.*

GRACEFULNESS IN GIRLS.—The Hindoo girls are graceful and exquisitely formed. From their earliest childhood they are accustomed to carry burdens on their heads. The water for family use is always brought by the girls in earthen jars, carefully poised in this way. This exercise is said to strengthen the muscles of the back, while the chest is thrown forward. No crooked backs are seen in Hindoostan. Dr. Henry Spry, one of the company's medical officers, says that "this exercise of carrying small vessels of water on the head might be advantageously introduced into our boarding schools and private families, and that it should entirely supersede the present machinery of dumb-bells, blackboards, skipping ropes, etc. The young lady ought to be taught to carry the jar, as these Hindoo women do, without ever touching it with her hand." The same practice of carrying water leads to precisely the same results in the south of Spain and in the south of Italy, as in India. A Neapolitan female peasant will carry on her head a vessel full of water to the very brim over a rough road and not spill a drop of it, and the acquisition of this art or knack gives her the same erect and elastic gait, and the same expanded chest, and well-formed back and shoulders.

USE OF PAPER.—Of the 1,300,000,000 of human beings inhabiting the globe, 370,000,000 have no paper nor writing material of any kind; 500,000,000 of the Mongolian race use a paper made from the stalks and leaves of plants; 10,000,000 use for graphic purposes tablets of wood; 130,000,000—the Persians, Hindoos, Armenians and Syrians—have paper made from cotton, while the remaining 300,000,000 use the ordinary staple. The annual consumption by this latter number is estimated at 1,800,000,000 pounds, at average of six pounds to the person, which has increased from two and a half pounds during the last fifty years. To produce this amount of paper 200,000,000 pounds of woolen rags, 800,000,000 pounds of cotton rags, besides great quantities of linen rags, straw, wood and other materials, are yearly consumed. The paper is manufactured in 3,000 mills, employing 90,000 male and 180,000 female laborers. The proportionate amounts manufactured of the different kinds of paper are stated to be: of writing paper, 300,000,000 pounds; of printing paper, 900,000,000 pounds; of wall paper, 100,000,000 pounds; and 200,000,000 pounds of cartoons, blotting paper, etc.

Spurgeon says: "If you wish to ruin your throats you can speedily do so; but, if you wish to preserve them, note what is now laid before you. I have often compared the voice to a drum. If the drummer should always strike in one place on the head of his drum the skin would soon wear into a hole; but how much longer it would have lasted him if he had varied his thumping, and had used the entire surface of the drum-head! So it is with a man's voice. If he uses always the same tone he will wear a hole in that part of the throat which is most exercised in pronouncing that monotone, and very soon he will suffer from bronchitis. I have heard surgeons affirm that dissenting bronchitis differs from the Church of England article. There is an ecclesiastical twang which is much admired in the establishment—a sort of steeple-in-the-throat grandeur, an aristocratic, theologic, parsonic, supernatural, infra-human mouthing of language and rolling over of words."

A little three-year-old, when gathering flowers, found one with an unusually short stem, and exclaimed that he "found it sitting down."

The author of the saying, "You must always take a man as you find him," was a constable.

MARRIED.

MORRIS—WATERS.—On the twenty-first of June, 1876, in Washington Street church, Houston, Tex., by Rev. R. T. Nabors, Rev. L. Z. T. Morris, of the Texas Conference, and Miss Isabella Waters, of Houston, Tex.

LAKE BREEZES.—The opening of the New Orleans City Railroad, and equipping it with delightful coaches, to run through to the lake without change, affords our people an opportunity of enjoying their spare evenings on the beach at the trifling cost of twenty cents. The time table of the road will be found in our advertising columns.

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending June 24, 1876.

A—E & H T Anthony & Co, W T Ashford $25, J E Allen, Phillip Allen $2, C G Andrews, L S Austin $2, J N Andrew, W F Alderman, W H Ardis, A C Allen.

B—Ritchie J Briggs, W H Bennett, J T Buckley, Barnes & Wilkinson, J Bamerid, C H Briggs & Co, E W Barber, C W Barrett two letters, J W Burke & Co, R Brown, D P Bradford $6, Mrs R M Barrington $1, Mrs E C Barksdale, Buffalo Hardware Company, H J Baldwin, J W Bryan, E R Bareus, J D Bodine.

C—James Corey, W J Carleton, S S Connor, A E Clay, T H Cleland 80 cents, John Church & Co, Thomas R Curtis $1.25, R Cole $1, Beverly Carradine two letters 35 cents, Thomas Fallon, T M Casanova, J Sidney Carleton, T Cameron, R Crawford, M Cognenheim 80 cents, S H Cooper, W J Carnes.

D—Warren Dutro, F A Daughtry, P M Dixon, W B Dennis $5, W J Delacey, C H Dutton $8, F H Dunkerson & Co, M M Dawson.

E—Esterbrook Steel Pen Company, J M Elkin.

F—J B Ford, F B Foust, Thomas Franklin, B T Fullilove, J R Ferguson, William Fotsch, S J Franks.

G—H Gwinner & Bro, Buseron C Glenn, Ed P Goodwin, J S Glasgow, James Gethins, E F Gates, William Greenbury.

H—Holbrook Bros, Joseph Hillman, Thomas A Henderson $1, P Howard $2, James F Higgins for Lenox $3.75, F C Hoeft $125, Mrs M M Harris, A B Haygood, J H Harper, George Hampton, H C Harris, Thomas J Humphries $2, C S Hart $2, J C Johnson $6, Addison Jones, Jackson & Jones.

K—R N Kittrell, J Kirk $6, J D Kesler, Theodore E Kelly, Kilgore & Gillett $18.54, Kohler, Stark & Co.

L—F Leyholdt, Lorenzo Lee, George M Leverman $25, H A Little $1.35, Mrs P Lyle $1.70, W B Lewis $17.50, H P Lewis $6, Mrs Lillie $1, Thomas S Lane, W E M Lithfield.

M—F T Mangum, Thomas McLaughlin, Nicholas Muller & Sons, J J McCook & Co $27.90, A F Milligan, J H Miller, W H Morris, B F Marshall, David Merchant $13.85, D W Mclean $7, Mrs A C Mengle $2, W Francis McLean, Mrs R F Moore $2.

N—R A Nobles, S S Norwood $2, R D Norsworthy $., Neill & Co.

O—Oates & Worrall $5, James Ormond.

P—S M Pettengill & Co two letters, John B Peavey, George A Prince & Co $25, Payne, Holder & Co, Pacific R R Company, Thomas Ritter, H C Parrish, J M Pelton $1.65, J W Potts, Francis M Peterson $2.

Q—W H Heather (agent), four letters, Thomas P Randle, Ira H Roberts $1 $2, W W Richards 10 cents, A Richardson $1.50, H Ray, E P Rogers $1.75, J C Richards $1, B S Rayner, Rowell & Chesman, J M Ross $30.72.

S—J M Simpson St Louis Advertising and Publishing Company $4.85, W A Spurlock, H Sutherland, E C Selectman & Co, George S Seufeld, R J Spangler, R A Snow $1.85, Thomas M Smith $1.10, W H Sinclair, Mrs W R Spencer, C S Sandell $1.75, W D Slaughter, Mrs W R Stuart, T W Smith $.

T—Elliott A Timmons $6, E W Tarrant, C M E Dickey $1, E M Turgeon.

V—F H Van Valkenburg $20, Mrs M Vaughn.

W—W H Wood, John G Williams, J W Wells, Mrs M J Wesson $1, John P Wynn, J H Winnie, K Thomas, Ward, White, Saying, White $10, George H Wiley, James W G Wilkins $2, A West $2.50, W S Williams $2, W H Wells, Mrs E H Wilkerson, J E White (cash).

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, North Carolina.—The above-named institution is regarded by those of our friends who are familiar with its management as one of the very best in the country and the community in which it is located is composed of the most substantial and intelligent people. The influences brought to bear upon the character of the pupils are of a most desirable kind. We take pleasure in directing the attention of those who are interested in the advertisement to be found elsewhere in our columns.

ORANGE TREES.—We have never seen orange trees of the same age anywhere equal to those of the Messrs. of Mr. W. R. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Miss., advertised in another column. Mr. [illegible] has spent much time and taken much pains in procuring the best means known [illegible] as well as to prepare for [illegible] public, and those needing young trees should read his advertisement.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.—Messrs. Roberts & Co., proprietors of the Louisiana Sash, Blind and Door Factory, occupying [illegible] Gravier street, are prompt, reliable and skilful manufacturers and dealers. White Pine planing, &c. Sand, lime, cypress, and all kinds of building material.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER.—Those wishing a pure, and wish to obtain the [illegible] manufactured, should read the advertisement of M. Requelme in our columns. He is at No. 11 Decatur street, opposite the post office and is one of our most active dealers, as well as an extensive manufacturer.

BLADON SPRINGS.—The advertisement of this popular watering place appears in another column. The advantages of these springs for [illegible] are too well known to need comment. Under the management of the present proprietor, Mr. [illegible] Conner & Co., is ably conducted.

NAVRA & GUTNER will fill orders [illegible] for chromos and glassware with care and speed.

Read Levy Bros.' advertisement in to-day's paper.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 18 Camp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best-selected stock in the South; and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit our line of

LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as moderate as can be found in any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
18 Camp Street, under City Hotel
Opposite the City Hotel. New Orleans, La.

PIERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel.
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep [illegible] goods, sell at *one price* and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

TO PREVENT drunkenness don't drink; but, if you have been drinking, none of it will not suffer you. While you are [illegible] nervous and distressed [illegible] resort to *Simmons' Liver Regulator*, as a tonic, to arouse your torpid liver to action, enliven your spirits, dissipate the blues, and drive away despondency. Nine cases out of ten it is your heavy liver that causes your desire to get rid of yourself in intoxication. We know hundreds that have tried our remedy, and it has proved their salvation.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.—*Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef*, in pint bottles, enriches the blood, aids Digestion, cures Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Debility, Chills, Fever, Ague, and female complaints. Sold by all druggists.

$15 to $5! Send for particulars. Catalogue free. E. NASSON & CO., 111 Nassau street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"I am certain that the work will prove of decided value to all who make use of it."—*Dudley Buck.*

PALMER'S

THEORY OF MUSIC

(JUST READY.)

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF

Thorough Bass, Harmony & Composition

For Acquiring a Knowledge of the Science,

IN A SHORT TIME,

With or Without the Aid of a Teacher.

Including 730 Questions, Illustrated by 582 Examples from the best Writers.

BY H. R. PALMER.

"I shall recommend it to my pupils and others as a book from which they can obtain the most useful information with the least effort and in the easiest way."—*Wilhem Mason.*

"It will meet a want which has never before been met."—*L. O. Emerson.*

"It is the best work of the kind that has ever come under my observation."—*Joseph Ramdisch.*

Bound in Cloth—Price, by Mail, $1.

JOHN CHURCH & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, CINCINNATI, O.

20,000

ORANGE TREES!

OF

W. R. STUART,

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

LOUISIANA SWEET, MANDARIN, BRAZILIAN, grafted on sour stock; and SWEET SEEDLINGS, we [illegible]. Price, from 20 cts to $1 each, according to age and number wanted.

Also SOUR SEEDLINGS, for grafting or budding, and for ornamental trees, from 10 cents to 50 cents, according to number wanted.

Trees carefully packed and shipped to any point. No fruit tree will stand transplanting and transporting better than the orange.

Limes and Trifoliata Trees a specialty. 1E.

NEW CHURCH MUSIC BOOK!

THE SALUTATION! By L. O. Emerson. Price $12 per doz.

This book, together by Mr. Emerson, *adds* still the issue of his popular "[illegible]" shows the marks of his unexcelled talent in providing for the tastes and wants of the singing public. We have been a fine Song School Course, a capital collection of easy Glees and Part Songs for practice, and a large number of new Metrical Tunes, Chants, Motets, Sentences, Anthems, etc., preceding freshness and variety in every piece. Price, for single copy, $1.25, for which it will be mailed, post free, to any address.

A decidedly pretty and sweet Sabbath School Song Book is **GOOD NEWS.** It takes at first sight. Specimen pages mailed, post free, for 6 cents.

For our **Centennial Collection of National Songs**, for use on all Centennial occasions. Price in paper, 30 cents, in boards, 40 cents.

Try the following similarly books:

The American Chorus Book, easy Glees and four part Songs for Societies. Also **The Emprire** for Singing Classes and Conventions, by L. O. Emerson; also the Oratorio of **Joshua**, by Handel; and a new collection of part Songs, for Male Voices, by W. O. Perkins.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
BOSTON.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. | J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

BLADON SPRINGS,

ALABAMA.

PERSONS WISHING TO VISIT THESE FAMOUS SPRINGS WILL TAKE THE MOBILE TRAIN ON

Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

And connect with the Boats that [illegible] Mobile at [illegible] P. M. on the same day.

Rates of Board:

Board, per month	$50 00
Per Week	15 00
Per day	2 50

Liberal rates will be given to families.

[illegible] & SUMNAS, Agents for New Orleans.
JAMES CONNER & CO.,
Proprietors.

M. REQUELME,

CIGAR MANUFACTURER,

11 DECATUR STREET,

OPPOSITE P. O. AND POST OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS.

Dealers always supplied with the [illegible] Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

$20 Per Thousand Upward.

A large assortment of Key West and Domestic CHEWING TOBACCO.

CHOICE!

FAMILY PICKLES.

17 CASES GHERKINS AND MIXED Pickles, just received by the Steamer Crescent City, from E. P. Brooks, Boston, and for sale by

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES.

Thirty cases of the present crop of CHERRIES AND STRAWBERRIES (bottled in the State of South Carolina by Whitney Family of Shakers), the best Preserves before them.

FANCY GOSHEN BUTTER,

that we are receiving now, is in the language of the shippers, "[illegible]" and our customers indorse the statement.

ALBERT C. PIPE & CO., Grocers,
Cor. Perdido and Tchoupitoulas Sts.

Martha Washington Female College

ABINGDON, VA.

WARREN DUPRE, A. M., late Professor of Natural Science in Wofford College, S. C., has been elected President of the above institution. He is assisted by a full and efficient corps of professors in all the departments.

The situation is one of the most delightful in the mountains of Virginia, and abounds in valuable mineral waters.

It has been for years the summer resort for many of the best families in the Southern States.

The College is endorsed and commended by many eminent scholars, whose daughters are numbered among its graduates.

Two Hundred and Ten Dollars will pay for board and tuition for ten months. Extra and preparatory.

Next session begins SEPTEMBER 21.

For further particulars send for catalogue.

The Great Southern Remedy!

JACOB'S

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Flatulent Colic, Weakness of Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Debility, etc. For sale by druggists and dealers throughout the [illegible].

GENERAL DEPOT:

RHEIN & HOGART, Wholesale Druggists,
214 Fulton Street, New York.

LOUISIANA STEAM SASH, BLIND —AND— DOOR FACTORY,

ROBERTS & CO., PROPRIETORS,

501, 503, 505 and 507 Gravier Street,

Country orders solicited. New Orleans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Orleans City Railroad.

FROM CLAY STATUE TO THE LAKE WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Fare for the round trip to the Lake and return,

TWENTY CENTS.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

From Clay Statue.		From the Lake.	
6 o'clock	A. M.	7 o'clock	A. M.
7	A. M.	8	A. M.
8	A. M.	9	A. M.
9	A. M.	10	A. M.
10	A. M.	11	A. M.
11	A. M.	12	M.
12	M.	1	P. M.
1	P. M.	2	P. M.
2	P. M.	3	P. M.
3	P. M.	3.45	P. M.
3.30	P. M.	4.15	P. M.
4	P. M.	4.45	P. M.
4.30	P. M.	5.15	P. M.
5	P. M.	5.45	P. M.
5.30	P. M.	6.15	P. M.
6	P. M.	6.45	P. M.
6.30	P. M.	7.15	P. M.
7	P. M.	7.45	P. M.
7.30	P. M.	8.30	P. M.
8	P. M.	9	P. M.
8.30	P. M.	10	P. M.

Trains will stop, going and returning, at Carondelet, Rampart, Claiborne and Galvez streets only.

Greensboro Female College,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE Fall Session will begin on Wednesday, AUGUST 23, and continue 20 weeks.

Board (exclusive of washing and lights)	$75 00
Tuition in regular English course	25 00

For catalogue apply to Rev. T. M. Jones, President.

N. H. D. WILSON,
President Board of Trustees.

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American Cotton Tie Co.,

LIMITED.

17 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS.

TO DEALERS IN

IRON COTTON TIES,

Planters and Country Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade in any quantity with the following celebrated Ties:

THE ARROW AND SIDE SLOT.
BEARD & JONES' JACK TIE.
BRANCH, CROOKES & CO.'S LOCK TIE.

We also beg to inform the public that the interests of Messrs. Beard & Bro. and Branch, Crookes & Co. are now merged in and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. The following are the New Orleans Agents:

Stone & Pell,	Ogden & Bell,
Fisher & Boyd,	Archer & Borland,
William Dillon	T. L. Rabbet & Co.

For the American Cotton Tie Co., Limited,
R. W. RAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, ANDCHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE

On and after October 31, 1875,

A. M. and P. M.

Trains depart and arrive as follows, from Canal street depot:

DEPART.

Express	7.30 A. M.
Mail	P. M.

ARRIVE.

Express	11.30 P. M.
Mail	12.40 A. M.
Accommodation	6.00 A. M.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI.

Only one change of cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale, and information given at No. 1 Carondelet street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
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CANE AND SORGHUM

MACHINERY

A SPECIALTY.

Evaporators, Patent of 1876.

Superior and cheaper.

Send for catalogue and price list. Address

S. S. CONNOR,
AMERICUS, GA.

FREE! FREE!

10,000

E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S

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LATEST STYLES FASHIONS.

Just received and ready for distribution. Mailed by any address upon application to

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Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

DR. C. BEARD,

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NEW ORLEANS.

Office hours from 10 to 3. 5p

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.

1,000 LBS KALSOMINE, assorted colors, ready for use.
100 cases R. Bell & Co.'s Pure Mixed PAINTS, ready for use.
100 cases assorted COLORS, in oil.
15 tons pure WHITE LEAD, in kegs and cans.
15 tons French and American ZINC PAINT.
150 barrels DRY COLORS, assorted.
50 barrels LINSEED and LARD OIL.
10 barrels MINERAL SPERM OIL, 300 deg.
10 barrels HEADLIGHT OIL, 175 deg.
100 cases PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, 150 deg.
25 barrels best VARNISH, assorted.
1,000 boxes French and American WINDOW GLASS. For sale by
SAMUEL M. TODD & CO.,
78 Magazine street.

MEDICAL.

IF YOU FEEL DULL, DROWSY, DEBILITATED, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial-diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking **Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.** Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 6, 1872: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies." 5plte

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA PALACE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Crockery, China, Glassware

CUTLERY, PLATED WARE

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

IN THE SOUTH.

☞ Look at our prices and judge for yourselves:

A real French China DINNER SET, 117 pieces, for	$20 00
A real English China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for	6 75
A Stone China DINNER SET, 120 pieces, for	11 50
A Stone China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for	3 75
A Stone China HAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for	3 50
Decorated CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for	6 00

Sole Agents for the celebrated SHAW REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS. The best and cheapest in the country.

Also the celebrated BUTTER CHURN. Warranted to make butter in from three to ten minutes. All kinds of Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers and Bath Tubs.

Orders from the country will receive our best attention.

NAVRA & GUTNER,
128 Camp street, New Orleans.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE

RESPECTFULLY offers her services in selecting, purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel or personal adornment for ladies' and children's use, including MILLINERY, DRY GOODS, JEWELRY, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Trimmings, Underwear, Sewing Machines etc.

Scrupulous care with reference to the price and quality, and fidelity to the interest and fulfillment of the wishes of correspondents, will be assiduously carried out.

Spring and Summer Styles

LADIES' DRESSES,

IN IMPORTED FRENCH PATTERNS,

TENPENNY APRONS, RICHES AND KERCHIEFS in Shades of the Fashions of 1870

Just received by

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE,
No. 102 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

W. M. EVANS,

NO. 33 N. PETERS ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF

Wool, Moss, Hides, Rugs, Bones, Metals,

AND all descriptions of PRODUCE.

Personal and careful attention given to all business intrusted to my care, quick sales and prompt returns made. Will fill orders for all descriptions of goods at lowest cash prices. Advances made on consignments. P. O. Box 2205.

The New Louisiana Remedy

FOR Coughs, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Complaints, produced from our Swamps is the most effective Remedy that has ever been offered. Contains NO POISON, and is harmless. The proofs are overwhelming, and daily increase. Nearly ELEVEN PAGES of names of HOME REFERENCES at the Depot, 106 CAMP STREET, New Orleans. Life Tonic, infallible for Chills, Swamp Fever etc. Sold by Country Merchants and Druggists. 5p

BOUDRO'S RESTAURANT,
AT THE LAKE END, PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,

Jary & Hussar, Proprietors,

has been refitted and refurnished for the season and is now open. No house in the country can excel it for Cookery and Wines. Prices suited to the times.

WANTED.....WANTED.

A SITUATION by a first-class PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Vocal and Instrumental.

REFERENCES: Rev. H. F. Johnson, Whitworth College, Brookhaven, Miss.; Rev. M. H. Wells, Waco, Tex. Address

KELLOGG & CO.,
Lock Box E, Little Rock, Ark.

ADOLPH FISCH,

(Formerly with N. Burke,)

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

(COR. FELICITY ROAD AND DRYADES SIS.

Always on hand, and for sale cheap, a first-class stock of choice Family Groceries. Goods delivered free of charge.

CABIN'S CABINS, LUMBER, ETC.

To meet the demand for our Cabins we have added such machinery as enables us to turn them out more faster, but better and cheaper; so please call with your orders. Not forgetting that as Lumber Merchants we date back a quarter of a century, and with recently established telegraph communication with our Pearl River Mills, we can furnish at short notice anything, from a plaster lath to a ship spar.

W. W. CABIN & CO.,
No. 14 Delord street.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Coverings for Wounds of Trees.

It often happens that, either by intention, as in pruning, or by accident, trees are wounded in various ways. A common practice is to cover large wounds with coal tar; but this is objected to by some as injurious to the tree. Experiments made in the orchards and gardens of the Pomological Institute, at Ruthlengen, in Germany, go to show, however, that its use in covering large wounds is not injurious; but that, on the contrary, a callous surface forms under the tar, on the edges of the wound, and that the wounded part is thus protected from decay. There is, nevertheless, another objection, for if the tar is applied a little too thick, the sun melts it and it runs down on the bark of the tree. This can be obviated by mixing and stirring, and thus incorporating with the tar about three or four times its weight of powdered slate, known as slate flour—the mixture being known as plastic slate, and used for roofing purposes. It is easily applied with an oil knife or flat stick, and, though it hardens on the surface, it remains soft and elastic underneath. The heat of the sun does not melt it, nor does the coldest winter weather cause it to crack, neither does it peel off.

The same mixture is also useful for other purposes in the garden. Leaky water pots, barrels, pails, shutters, sashes, etc., can be easily repaired with it, and much annoyance and loss of time be thus avoided. It will stick to any surface, provided it be not oily; and, as it does not harden when kept in a mass, it is always ready for use. A gallon will last for a long time.—*Massachusetts Plowman.*

Tea.

ITS CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

A writer in the *Chronicle*, who has traveled extensively, says: "The tea plant grows better in California than in China; but to the aqueous infusion it yields no theine, which is the esteemed element. The tea plant grows well in California. We have seen a million of them, in full and luxuriant growth, among the foothills between Georgetown and Placerville. We tasted the infusion from its leaves, served Japan fashion, which differs materially from Chinese methods. Instead of iron plates, heat is applied to the leaf from Japan through a porous paper, expressly made, so that there is no burning or overheating. We have taken tea which came from Assam and also from the vast tea gardens of the snowy Himalayas; and between teas of China and Japan there is a marked difference. The teas of India are too rank. They are only used to give pronounced flavor to the teas of China, which are growing year by year more insipid. We are not surprised to find in this first tea of California quite a difference from all others. It was not rank, but delicate; and, considering that it was rudely prepared and fired through Japan tea paper in haste for our industrial fair, we judged that tea-culture may be a success in California when it can be economically aided by machine preparation. The tea plants of El Dorado were all destroyed by a casualty that is avoidable in the future. The experiment otherwise proved that, with irrigation, tea will grow first rate in our foot-hills, and all the better where snow covers the brush for sixty days."

HOW MIRRORS ARE SILVERED. The following description of "silvering" plate glass for mirrors is mainly founded upon the method pursued at St. Cobin and Ravenhead. "After polishing, each glass tablet intended to make a looking-glass is silvered, or, more correctly, coated on one side with an amalgam of tin. In the preparation of this amalgam tinfoil is used, but it must be beaten from the finest tin, and possess a surface similar to that of polished silver. The art of silvering is simple, and merely requires dexterity. The glass plate having been thoroughly cleansed from all grease and dirt with putty powder and wood ashes, the workman proceeds to lay a sheet of tinfoil upon the table, carefully pressing out with a cloth dabber all wrinkles and places likely to form air bubbles. He spreads over it a quantity of mercury, taking care that all parts are equally covered, and then the glass plate is pushed gently on to the surface, commencing at one edge. The glass is allowed to remain for twenty-four hours. It is then removed to a wooden incline, similar to a reading desk, to allow the mercury to drain off. As the amalgam gradually sets the incline is increased, till finally the plate reaches the perpendicular, when the process is finished, and the mirror removed to the store-room. *Iron Age.*

A NEW VEGETABLE. Foreign horticultural papers are praising the quality of a new plant that promises to be quite an acquisition to our list of esculent vegetables. It was grown in the horticultural gardens at Chiswick, under the name of *Witloof*, which is Flemish for "Whiteleaf." Although but a mere variety of the common chicory (*Cichorium Intybus*), it is far superior to the species in the way of a salad. The top is blanched and used precisely as sea-kale, while the side shoots, which are produced after the cutting of the crown, are served as a salad. It has been grown for several years just around Brussels, and by the gardeners there is considered a great delicacy. It is highly recommended by the *Journal of Horticulture*, especially for forcing purposes, which thinks there is a rich reward awaiting the enterprising gardener who shall undertake its cultivation.—*New York Tribune.*

LUCERNE.—Having had a considerable experience with lucerne, or alfalfa, in the River Platte region of South America, and also here, I write to say that I think it the most valuable grass sown. It will yield four crops a year here, and all stock are fond of it, and it does not salivate like clover. It should be sown on rich land, well prepared, twenty pounds of seed per acre, broadcast. It is time, land and labor thrown away to drill it or to work it. The first crop may have weeds, and the second a few, but the third will be clear lucerne; this used to be my experience in South America, where weeds grew faster than in any other place I ever knew. I think spring the best time to sow, but it will do in the fall. I sowed some the sixth of last October, and in a week's time will begin cutting the fourth crop. It should not be grazed, and when cut it should be cut off even with the ground, so that no stubble will form. It makes a good hay when properly cured.—*A. O. B., Accomac C. H., Va., in New York Tribune.*

THE UNION-JACK.—The term "union-jack" is one which is partly of obvious signification, and in part somewhat perplexing. The "union" between England and Scotland, to which the flag owed its origin, evidently supplied the first half of the compound title borne by the flag itself. But the expression "jack" involves some difficulty. Several solutions of this difficulty have been submitted, but with a single exception only they are by far too subtle to be considered satisfactory. A learned and judicious antiquary has recorded it as his opinion that the flag of the union between England and Scotland, having taken place in the reign of King James, by whose command the new flag was introduced, the name of the King in French, "*Jaques*," would have been certainly used in heraldic documents; the union flag of King "Jaques" would very naturally be called after the name of its royal author, *Jaques union*, or *Union Jaques*, and so by a simple process we arrive at *union-jack*.

"Suppose," said a lawyer to a witness he was trying to badger, "suppose I should tell you that I could bring a dozen men of your town to this court-room who would say they would not believe you on oath, what would you say?" And calmly the witness made his reply: "I would say you lied." A gentle smile diffused itself all over the court-room, and the garrulled witness stepped down.

"Is your house a warm one, landlord," asked a gentleman in search of a house. "It ought to be," was the reply. "The painter gave it two coats recently."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hibernia National Bank.

ACTUAL CONDITION.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1876.

LIABILITIES.

Notes and bills discounted $1 50
Dedepted and due to $1 00 $1 00
Fully United States five per cent. bonds, ... 2 00
Real estate 2 00
Furniture and fixtures 2 00
Current funds—
In Vault 2 00
In New York 2 00
In Dublin and London 2 00
In solvent banks 2 00
In United States treasury 2 00

LIABILITIES.

Circulating notes $1 00
Dividends not called for 2 00
Deposits 2 00

We certify that we have personally examined the portfolio and other resources of this bank, and its liabilities, and that the foregoing statement is true.

J. C. MORRIS,
EMILE GAUCHÉ,
ANDREW STEWART,
ADAM THOMSON,
JOHN L. ADAMS,
P. HOWIN,
THOMAS SMITH,
Directors.

HIBERNIA NATIONAL BANK,
NEW ORLEANS, June 17, 1876.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, the resignation of Messrs. William Hart, John Henderson, P. Poursine and E. A. Yorke having been tendered and accepted, Messrs. John L. Adams, J. C. Morris, Andrew Stewart and Adam Thomson were duly elected Directors for the current term.

And Mr. Thomas Smith thereupon resigned his office, and J. C. Morris was unanimously elected President.

The Bank now resumes business.

J. C. Morris, John L. Adams,
Emile Gauché, P. Howin,
Andrew Stewart, Thomas Smith,
Adam Thomson,
JOHN S. DEVERIN, Cashier.

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THOS. ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President.
CHARLES KURSHAW, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

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Thos. Allen Clarke, John G. Gaines,
Charles J. Leeds, Christian Seimetzler,
Samuel Jamison, Carl Kohn,
A. Moulton, T. L. Hayne,
E. A. Palfrey, David Urquhart.

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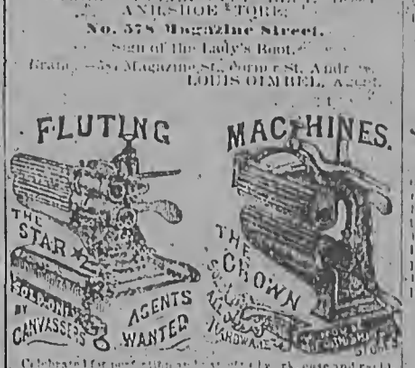

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MISCELLANEOUS.

State Superintendent of Public Education for Louisiana.

CARD.

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Scientific.

he report of Prof. Hayden, in e of the United States geolog- urvey of the Territories for 1875, ins a detailed account of the nalls of Colorado, observed by Earnest Ingersoll, and affords interesting information re- ng their distribution.

rof. Tyndall is reported to have in a recent lecture before the l Society, that "spontaneous ation is an impossibility," and ontrefaction and infection would known in an optically pure at- here." This opinion is founded fact that "where air is ren- optically clear by filtering it gh fire, acids or cotton-wool, ons which in the atmosphere rapidly fill with life remain anged."

ix new asteroids this year thus iz.: 158, discovered by Knorre, rlin, January 4; 159, discovered aurl Henry, at Paris, January 30, discovered by Peters, at Clin- N. Y., February 24; No. 161, by on, at Ann Arbor, on April 16; 62, by Prosper Henry, at Paris, pril 21; and No. 163, by Per- at Toulouse, on April 27. No. iscovered by Palisa, on Novem- 2 last, has been named Xan- e. (So now even *she* is raoked g the goddesses. What would tes say?) No. 157 (discovered rseilles, on December 11 is call- Ajara; and No. 158 has re- d the name of Koronis. No. 152 med Atala, and No. 153, the distant of the whole family, a period of nearly eight years, e known as Hilda.

ES CAUSED BY IRON RUST.— seems a queer nutting, but it is quite plausible, by a recent sh writer, who says: "When of iron is placed in contact timber, excluded from the at- here, and aided by a slightly ed temperature, the oxide parts its oxygen, is converted into inely divided particles of me- igon, having such an affinity ygen that, when afterward ex- to the action of the atmos- heat any other oxygen assimi- so rapidly that these particles ne suddenly red-hot, and, if in ent quantity, will produce a erature far beyond the ignitible of dry timber." This, if true, ecount for many of the myste- fires which are constantly ing.

he puddle, no less than the sea world, will read with interest important statement recently by Dr. Richardson in the course ectures delivered before the Eligh Society of Arts. Speaking of trate of amyl, which has with- se last few years obtained a ble importance owing to its ordinary action on the human Dr. Richardson said that a dis- shed chemist, Prof. Guthrie, years ago, while distilling over e of amyl from amylic alcohol, ed that the vapor, when in- quickened his circulation, and him feel as if he had been run- There was flushing of the rapid action of his heart, and lessness. In 1861, Dr. Rich- made a careful and prolonged of the action of this singular and discovered that it pro- its effect by causing an ex- relaxation at first of the blood s, and afterward of the nerve ers of the body. To such an did this agent thus relax that Richardson found it would even ce the tetanic spasm produce trychnia, and, having thus dis- ed its action, he ventured to se its use for removing the in some of the extremest odic diseases. The results, he , have more than realized his tations. Under the influence agent one of the most agoniz- known human maladies, an pectoris, has been brought under control that the paroxysms have regularly prevented, and in stance, at least, altogether re- d. Even tetanus or lockjaw een subdued by it, and in two ces of an extreme kind so ef- ally as to warrant the credit of may be truly called a cure. It estly to be hoped that further iment may confirm this good and that Dr. Richardson, to we already owe the intro- on of ether spray as an anæs- may really have vanquished rrible foe which he has been ating.

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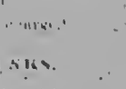
WILLIAM EBERT, ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS, And General Housesmith.  Iron Railings, Tomb Railings, Fences and Verandas of all kinds made to order, also Iron Shutters, Doors, Window and Door Gratings. 129 and 131 Magazine St., Cor. Girod, Box 214, Mechanics' Exchange.

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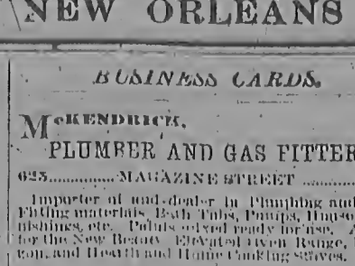

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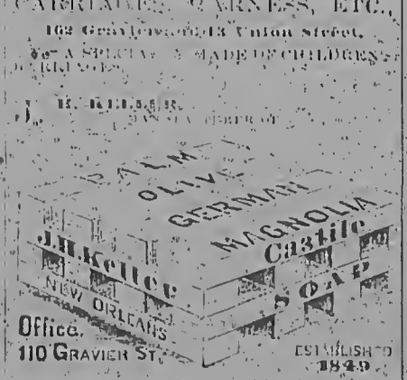

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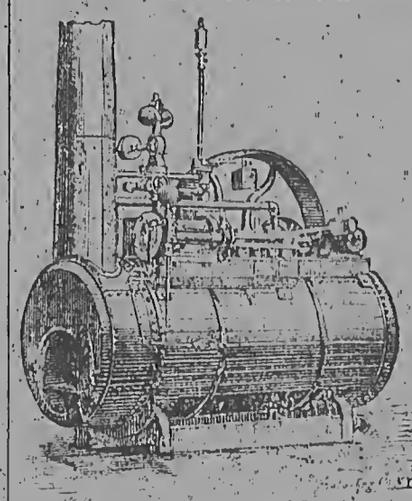

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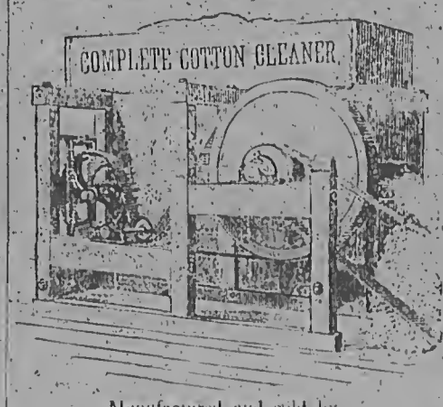

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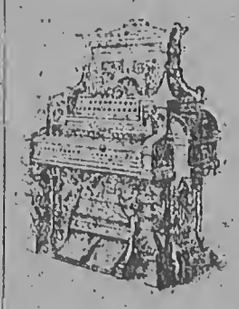

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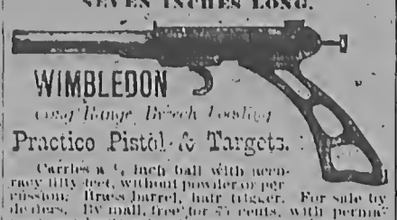

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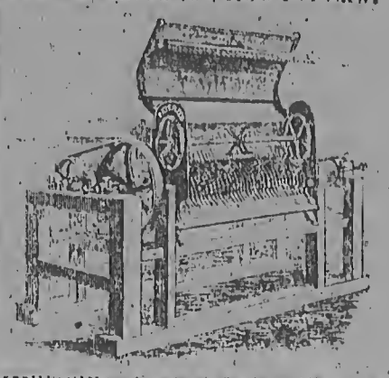

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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GREGG'S PURCHASING BUREAU.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, June 27, 1876.

MONETARY.

The condition of our market is unchanged. The same dullness prevails. Money-lenders scrutinize closely each piece of paper offered for discount. Money is plenty, but to obtain it, except on strictly first-class collaterals, is difficult at any price. We note the fact that the Louisiana National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. Stock market quiet. Gold, 112, with a light demand for it. A1 commercial paper, 10@12; exceptional paper, 8. First-class mortgage paper, 9@10.

The following report from the Clearinghouse exhibits the movement in our banks up to Friday last:

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS,

At the close of business, Friday, June 23, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Specie	$20,338 12
Currency	4,381,088 91
Clearinghouse exchanges	860,206 98
Checks on other local banks and bankers	11,367 59
Domestic and foreign exchange	3,356,203 37
Due from distant banks and bankers	427,781 67
Loans and discounts	9,311,165 29
Other cash assets	4,000 154 19
Total	$23,148,338 02

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$852,018 50
Deposits	13,218,052 2
Due distant banks and bankers	1,120,651 37
Other cash liabilities	579,813 02
Total	$15,890,534 41

I. N. MAYNARD, Manager.

GENERAL MARKET.

In our ramblings among the storekeepers we notice that all are quiet, and have accepted the situation of affairs with a degree of composure well suited to the times; but our leading merchants are hopeful, and consider the future promises better days for our city. Many think bottom has been reached, and that we are slowly but steadily on the up grade. Stocks of merchandise, breadstuffs and provisions are quite light, while the demand is small. Shipments from the West are larger this week than last.

COTTON.

The three great markets of the world—Liverpool, New Orleans and New York—have moved with steadiness the past week. On Monday there was a slight depression, which necessitated a reduction of an 1c. in prices.

Sales at Liverpool, 48,000 bales, against 65,000 bales last week; at New York, 4,316 bales, against 13,504 bales last week; at New Orleans, 9,050 bales, against 12,900 bales last week. World's visible supply, 2,554,829 bales.

We hear that two bales of new crop are expected from the Rio Grande, by the steamer Harris, on Thursday, and will be exhibited at the Exchange; but this does not prove that the crop is earlier than last season. Reports from the country are desired relative to the condition of crops of sugar, corn and cotton.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	7⅞	8⅜	9⅝	10⅞	11⅜	12⅛
Thursday	7⅞	8⅜	9⅝	10⅞	11⅜	12⅛
Friday	7⅞	8⅜	9⅝	10⅞	11⅜	12⅛
Saturday	7⅞	8⅜	9⅝	10⅞	11⅜	12⅛
Monday	7⅞	8⅜	9⅝	10⅞	11⅜	12⅛
Tuesday	7⅞	8⅜	9⅝	10⅞	11⅜	12⅛

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

	Mobile, Middling.	Galveston, Middling.	Memphis Middling.
Wednesday	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Thursday	10⅞	11⅛	11@11⅛
Friday	11⅛	11⅛	11@11⅛
Saturday	11⅛@11⅜	11⅛	11@11⅛
Monday	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Tuesday	11⅛	11⅛	11@11⅛

COTTON STATEMENT TO JUNE 27.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875	bales.	9,976
Received from that date to June 20, 1876		1,515,910
Received during past week		2,866
Amount of bales from city gins and pickeries		18,398—1,567,150
Total		1,576,980
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to June 20, 1876		1,488,853
Exported past week		6,786
Consumed by factory and burned		1,370—1,497,009
Stock on hand and amount not cleared		79,971
Estimated stock on shipboard		22,500
Amount remaining unsold, about		7,471
Stock at all the United States ports		309,880
Receipts at all the ports		4,055,167
Receipts last year to date		3,142,166
Increase at all the ports		913,001

SUGAR.—Receipts very light. Market quiet, and gimlet rangers generally retiring to summer quarters. Prices: Fair 8⅛c., fully fair 8¼c., yellow clarified 9@9¼c., white clarified 10@10⅛c.

MOLASSES.—Very dull. Quotations nearly nominal. Fair 48@50c., prime 52@54c., choice 55@57c.

RICE.—Not much doing and very little on hand. We quote Louisiana No. 2 at 2½@3c., common 4@4⅛c., ordinary 4⅝@4¾c., fair 5@5⅛c., good 5⅞@6c., prime 6⅛@6⅜c. ₱ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

	from	to
Eggs, ₱ doz:		
Prime, good demand	—	18c.
Attakapas, demand fair	—	12½
Western and country	—	10
Chickens, ₱ doz:		
Creole, grown	$3 00	$4 50
Creole, half grown	2 00	3 50
Good fat country chickens bring 25 to 50c. per dozen less than Creole.		
Wool, ₱ lb:		
Hurry	10	15
Free of burrs	18	21
Beeswax, ₱ lb	27	30
Hides, ₱ lb:		
Green salted	6	7½
Dry	9	11½
Deer skins	25	28

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice corn-fed beeves are in demand at 4@5c. ₱ lb, gross.

Fat grass fed beef cattle sell readily at $25@$35 ₱ head. Poor cattle dull at $12@$20 ₱ head.

Fat calves, up to year olds, $7@$12 ₱ head. Poor ones very dull at $5@$8 ₱ head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3@$5 ₱ head. Poor ones unsalable.

Hogs, corn-fed, at 5@7c. ₱ lb, gross. Must fed dull at 3@4c. ₱ lb, gross.

Milch cows sell according to quantity of milk given. Choice fancy milkers, giving 4 to 5 gallons per day, $80@$100 ₱ head. Fair milkers, say giving from 1½ to 3 gallons per day, $35@$75 ₱ head. Common stock very hard to sell at $18@$25 ₱ head.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$1 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
U. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	145 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skelt	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	100 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	8	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	11 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	2 25
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	18 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	—	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 16 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	—
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb	12	15
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gall	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights: Size of lights.	Sash per path. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	60	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	85	1 95	2 25
10x16	$1 00	2 05	3 25
Sash Doors:	Single.		Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50		$4 50
3 feet x 8 feet	4 00		— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —		4 25
Panel Doors:			
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	— —		$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	— —		3 75
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 75		4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb:		
Western choice	25	30
Goshen, choice	30	32
Coffee, ₱ lb:		
Rio, fair	18	19½
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O G	— —	31
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb:		
Cocoa	38	60
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:		
Best, K D	— —	3 00
Cheese, ₱ lb:		
Western factory	10	12
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	2 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	— —	4 25
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	5 00	5 25
Choice XXX	5 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 50
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingersnaps	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	23	26
Insurance, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, best	— —	45
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels,		
Centennial	— —	35
Cuffy	— —	30
Porto Rico, choice	55	60
Refined and Raffued syrups	80	85
Half bbls., 5c. and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
No. 2	— —	2½
Ordinary	— —	3½
Fair	— —	5½
Prime to choice	6¼	6¾
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	5
Starch, ₱ lb	1	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	1 35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bols:		
Fair	8¼	8¾
Prime	9	9¼
Choice	9¾	10¼
Yellow clarified	10	10¾
White clarified	10¾	11¼
Crushed	11¼	11¾
Powdered	11¼	11¾
Spices, ₱ lb:		
Alspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	40
Cinnamon	— —	40
Tea, ₱ lb:		
Black Oolong	1 00	— —
Green Imperial	1 25	— —
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	90	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	75
White, mixed	— —	70
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis to Mulen	45	48
Bran, choice, ₱ Cwt	— —	80
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	— —	25 00
Ordinary	— —	20 00
Cotton Seed, meal	26 00	28 00
Cow Peas, ₱ bushel	1 50	2 25
Mixed clay	— —	1 50
Mixed red clay	1 75	2 25

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb:		
Breakfast	10	11½
Shoulder	9½	9¾
Sides, clear rib	— —	11½
Sides, clear	— —	12½
Hams, sugar cured	11	13
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	21 50	22 00
Dry Salted meat:		
Shoulders	— —	8½
Lard, ₱ lb:		
Choice, in kegs	— —	11½
Choice, in tierces	— —	11½

BAGGING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	— —	14
Jute	10½	11
Ties, Arrow, best, per hundred, at 50		
Ties and buckles	— —	3 50
Board	— —	3 00
Twine, hemp	— —	15

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb:		
Sole, hemlock	25	28
Sole, oak	34	40
Upper	35	45
Calf-skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	75 00
Tanned, rough, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stern's raw-bone superphosph	55 00	— —
Stern's fine ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	8
Standard brands, 7-8	— —	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands, 4-4	— —	7½
Choice brands, 7-8	10	11½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	— —	5½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	8	9
Ticking, ₱ yard		
Common brands	10	11½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	11
Checks	14	18
Denims	12	28

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Unlined calf boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common lined boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Unlined calf brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	18 00
Misses' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 00

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grave, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the triennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.* Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

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Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 9574) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Religious Notices.

SEASHORE CAMP GROUND.—The Seashore Camp Meeting will commence on Wednesday, *the nineteenth of July*, and continue from eight to ten days.

The camp ground is delightfully situated upon the coast, two miles west of Biloxi, Miss., open to and fronting directly upon the Gulf of Mexico, enjoying the cool and refreshing breezes of the sea.

Persons visiting the camp meeting will leave the New Orleans and Mobile railroad at Seashore Camp Ground station from which a shaded walk of a few hundred feet will bring them to the encampment.

Eligible lots or building will be furnished free to persons desiring to erect permanent tents, and can be obtained from the trustees, or the agent, representing them upon the ground, at all times.

All permanent tents are required to be of value of not less than $10, and must be completed at least one week before the commencement of the camp meeting. This rule does not preclude the use of temporary tents, constructed of cloth or other material for which pleasant positions will be assigned to all persons desiring it.

Favorable reductions of fare and freights on the railroad have been secured. On the New Orleans and Mobile road the fare from New Orleans to camp ground, for the round trip, is $4 75; from Mobile, the round trip, $2; and from Pensacola, Fla., the round trip, $7 60.

The camp meeting tickets will be placed on sale at the offices of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, July 18, and continue good until July 30, inclusive. These tickets will not be good to return unless stamped by the agent of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, who will be on the ground. This order will be rigidly enforced by the railroad company. The sale of tickets from local points on this road will begin as above, and at the same rates as last year. Freight will be carried from New Orleans and Mobile to camp ground at half rates, and returned *free*. Shipments can be made any time after July 10, and continue during the meeting. By the Morgan road passage will be all rail, or one way only. By New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago road one and one fifth the full fare only. Taking these cars, persons on making known that they are going to the camp meeting will have their ticket punched and return it, and, having paid single fare to the camp ground, will return on the same free.

From their new purchase of another hundred acres since the camp meeting last year, the trustees have made a large and desirable addition to the camp ground, embracing several delightful and refreshing springs, cool and health-giving. The grounds have been cleaned up and improved generally.

Tents, cots, etc., have been provided for rent to persons or families as they may desire.

Provision has been made by the board of trustees, and under their supervision, for a good restaurant. Meals and lodgings will be furnished at reasonable prices. Use of bath-houses free.

Brethren of the Methodist Church, and of other churches, and the communities of the adjacent cities and country, are invited to attend the camp meeting.

Several Bishops and other ministers of talent and distinction from far and near are expected to be present, and to assist at conducting the exercises.

Persons are recommended to make arrangements for their comfort, before the date of the camp meeting, by application to any of the board of trustees: Dr. E. T. Griffin, Moss Point, Miss. William Otis and Hugh L. Hopper, Mobile; J. H. Keller, George W. W. Goodwen, R. G. L. Rayne, H. S. Hickey, P. Ballereau and W. H. Foster, New Orleans.

THE Alexandria District Conference and District Camp Meeting will convene at the Castor Sulphur Springs, Catahoula parish, La., twenty miles southwest of Columbia, on the ninth of August, 1876.

Pastors will please inform themselves fully as to the condition of their charges, so as to be able to answer the questions indicated in chapter 2, section 3 page 51 of the Discipline.

We would kindly urge upon all ministers and delegates, the importance of attending this conference and camp meeting. Ample provision will be made for taking care of all ministers and delegates.

The Castor Sulphur Springs are unsurpassed for their superior medicinal properties, the situation is all that could be desired and we pray that the expected large attendance at the District Conference and camp meeting will be benefited bodily and spiritually.

S. H. COOPER, P. E.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF PENSKNARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA. The annual sermon will be preached on July 9, by the Rev. William E. Munsey, D. D.

Meeting of the board of trustees, July 10, at 9 A. M. Exhibition of Preparatory Department, July 10, 8 P. M.

Tuesday, July 11. Meeting of the alumni, and delivery of diplomas to their graduates by the societies. Eight P. M. Exhibition of the literary societies, followed by an address from the Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D.

Wednesday, July 12. Commencement day. Speeches by the five graduates, and baccalaureate by the president.

C. G. ANDREWS, President.

THE Prattville District Conference will convene at Prattville on Wednesday, July 5, at eight o'clock, P. M. Opening sermon by Rev. J. W. Shares.

A. J. Ruttons.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES TO PRATTVILLE DISTRICT CONFERENCE, JULY 5.—Conveyances will meet you at Coosada (the first station above Montgomery on the North and South railroad) on *Wednesday* and *Thursday*; and at Washington, on the Alabama river, on *Thursday evening* when the boat is going down, and on *Friday morning* when going up. Come to time, brethren, and write me beforehand.

J. W. RUSH, Pastor.

THE Selma District Conference for Selma district, Alabama Conference, will be held at Camden, Ala., beginning on the twenty-seventh of July, and including the 31st inst.

H. R. REVES, P. E.

HOMER DISTRICT, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—The District Conference for Homer district will convene in Arcadia, directly on the stage line from Monroe to Shreveport, July 27, 1876, and continue over the Sabbath following. The preachers in charge will please have their reports prepared, especially on those subjects mentioned on the fifty-first page of the Discipline.

JOHN A. MILLER, P. E.

NOTICE.—The camp meeting at the Union camp ground, Grove Hill circuit, will commence on Friday night, the first of September. A cordial invitation is extended to all who may be disposed to attend, and especially to our ministering brethren. Preparation will be made for the accommodation of all who may be in attendance. We hope to have a good attendance of people and preachers and a gracious revival of religion from the presence of the Lord.

BASCOM C. GLENN, Pastor.

GROVE HILL, ALA., June 11, 1876. 22

WESLEY CHAPEL CAMP MEETING. A camp meeting will be held, commencing August 25 and lasting some eight days, at the camp ground one mile north of Woodville, Lincoln parish, La. Preachers are specially invited to attend.

J. LANE HORNER, P. C.,
22 Vernon Ct., Louisiana Conference.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning July 19. Preachers in charge will please forward me the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance.

E. H. MORNGER.

MEETING OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.—The Publishing Committee of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will hold its annual meeting at the Seashore Camp Ground, July 20, 1876.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

MERIDIAN DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Enterprise station	June 17, 18
Waynesboro circuit, at Waynesboro	" 24
Meridian station	July 1, 2
Wayne circuit, at Andrew chapel	" 8, 9
Quitman circuit, at Quitman	" 15, 16
Shubuta circuit, at Soule chapel	" 22, 23
Paddock circuit, at Philadelphia	" 29, 30
DeKalb circuit, at Prairie chapel	Aug. 5, 6
Spring Hill circuit, at Union	" 12, 13
Lauderdale circuit, at Mount Hebron	" 19, 20
Enterprise mission	" 26, 27
Marion circuit, at Pleasant Hill	Sept. 2, 3

The District Conference will be held at Waynesboro, June 23, 24 and 25.

JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

WINONA DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Whitmore circuit	Aug. 19, 20
Durant circuit	" 26, 27
Kosciusko station	Sept. 2, 3
Liberty camp meeting	" 8, 10
Zion	" 16, 17
Athens	" 23, 24
Newport	" 30, Oct. 1
Richland	Oct. 7, 8
Bloomfield	" 14, 15
Black Hawk	" 21, 22
Valden	" 28, 29
Winona and Carrollton	Nov. 4, 5
Bethlehem	" 11, 12

J. W. KNOTT, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MARIANA DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Big Creek circuit, at Mount Zion	June 17, 18
Cerro Gordo mission, at Sandy creek	" 24, 25
Holmes' Valley mission, at Orange Hill	July 1, 2
Cedarn circuit	" 8, 9
Columbia circuit	" 15, 16
Marianna station	" 18
Geneva circuit, at Elim	" 22, 23
Newton circuit, at Sylvan Grove	Aug. 12, 13
Echo circuit, at Brown's chapel	" 19, 20
Ozark circuit, at Haw Ridge	" 26, 27
Greenwood circuit, at Campbellton	Sept. 2, 3

HENRY D. MOORE, P. E.

RAILROADS.

The Real Centennial Route!

PAN-HANDLE

AND

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

The Only Line Running Passenger Coaches on to the Grounds of

FAIRMOUNT PARK, at Philadelphia.

MANY HOURS QUICKER than any other route, (being the shortest, and not requiring excessive speed to reach the Centennial Grounds, except the new and handsome Hotels are erected within five minutes' walk of the MAIN CENTENNIAL BUILDING. The Pennsylvania Railroad cars stop directly in front of these magnificent and palatial Hotels, a great advantage to visitors, who desire to visit the entire NATIONAL DRILLER.

Three Daily Express Trains from Cincinnati making close connection, without a single wait or layover, which all trains from *New Orleans and the South*. By this route, it must be perceived that from New Orleans, or Louisville, the time, between New Orleans and New York is only *Sixty-two Hours and Eleven Minutes*. But one change from New Orleans to New York or Philadelphia, and no change from Cincinnati.

Steel Rails and Stone Ballast the entire route with double and treble tracks, and the best system of rail road telegraphing in the country which insures perfect safety. The scenery along the line of the route is historical—combining nature with art, and forming a perfect panorama of the country—heralding, as it does, hill and dale, mountains and valley, waterfalls and cascades, mountain rivers and murmuring brooks; in fact, as the European tourists say: "It is the Alpine country of America." All the principal manufacturing towns and State capitals (Columbus, Harrisburg and Trenton) are along this great line to Centennial.

No Other Route Offers Equal Facilities. The traveler, by this route, can breakfast in the Mississippi valley, dine at the capital of Pennsylvania, and take supper at New York. This is worthy of note, even in this advanced age of progress; but the PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE is equal to the occasion, as every traveler who knows the difference in routes will concede.

For full particulars call at the Railroad offices, corner Carondelet and Common streets, New Orleans.

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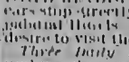

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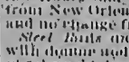

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool. Sailing every Saturday.

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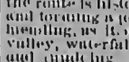

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Passage, all classes, between principal points in Europe and America. Cabin and saloon accommodations unexcelled. Shortest sea route. Superior ships, experienced officers and disciplined crews. Safety the governing rule. Fifteen weekly sailings each way. Emigrant and steerage passengers the very best in all respects through to New Orleans, Alabama and Texas at lower rates than by any other line.

Through tickets to any point in Europe. All classes of excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Prepaid emigrant tickets from any place in the Old Country.

Sight drafts from £5 up on any city in Europe, Great Britain or Ireland.

For circulars and other information, tickets or staterooms, apply to

A. K. MILLER & CO.,
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N. B.—Tickets, drafts and exchange sold at the very lowest rates. Saloon, second cabin and steerage passengers will find it advantageous to make arrangements at this office.

BATHS!—BATHS!

NO. 102 CONTI STREET

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. For Ladies, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. For Gentlemen from 12 M. to 6 P. M. Sulphur and Fresh-Water Baths at all hours every day. Polite and special attention to guests.

J. KLOCK.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

11 & 13 MAGAZINE ST.,

AND

79, 81, 83, 85, 87 and 89 Common St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods, Hosiery & Notions,

Now opening and being received by every steamer.

Liberal Terms to All.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

TO

CASH BUYERS.

LEVY BROS.,

530 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS

THE MOST POPULAR

DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN NEW ORLEANS.

Keep constantly on hand a select stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS consisting of Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, Calicoes, Flannel, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Corsets, Ribbons, Cassimere, Delaines, Merinoes, Blankets, etc.

A Specialty Made of Black Alpaca.

Our BELLA Kid Gloves are guaranteed, and money returned or another pair given in case they rip or tear while putting them on.

Orders from the country strictly attended to, and samples sent if requested.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

CAREFUL OBSERVERS

IN THE MATTER OF

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS

Will find it to their interest to examine

THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

HOUSEWARE,

Of every description, kept by

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,

NO. 29 CAMP AND 116 COMMON ST.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

And they will establish these facts:

1. OUR STOCK IS THE BEST.
2. OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST.
3. OUR METHODS ARE THE FAIREST.

With more than thirty years' experience in the Crockery trade, we claim a knowledge of the wants of this community second to no one, and can fill them better than any house in the Southwest.

Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$1 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.

6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10 00 will buy a French China Gobleor Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

15 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain Decorated (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes,

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but slop jar and Foot Pan.

1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.

75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET.

Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.

Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice) 100 pieces, $30.

Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices and everything else required for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of every one.

The above list contemplates first class, regular goods, in good shapes and sizes, and will give entire satisfaction wherever they are placed.

Charges for packing and drayage: Dinner sets, $1; Tea sets, 50 cents.

We invite inquiries. Catalogues sent on application.

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GUARANTEED U. S. STANDARD.

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FOR 1875.

The Singer Manuf'g Co. 24

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.	
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The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1876. NO. 27.

THE SHELL.

See what a lovely shell,
Small and pure as a pearl,
Lying close to my foot:
Frail, but a work divine,
Made so fairly well,
With delicate spire and whorl;
How exquisitely minute,
A miracle of design!

What is it? A learned man
Could give it a chimsy name:
Let him name it who can,
The beauty would be the same.

The tiny cell is forlorn,
Void of the little dying will
That made it stir on the shore.
Did he stand at the diamond door
Of his house in a rainbow frill,
Did he pace, when he was pearled,
A golden floor as a fairy horn,
Through his dim sea-water-world?

Slight, to be crushed with a tap
Of my finger-nail on the sand,
Small, but a work divine,
Frail, but of force to withstand,
Year upon year, the shock
Of extreme seas that stoop
The three-decker's oaken spine
Athwart the ledges of rock,
Here on the Breton strand!

Tennyson.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

CHARLESTON, June 28.—The celebration at Fort Moultrie took place in the parade grounds under a granite tent. Over five thousand persons were present. An address of welcome to the visitors was delivered by Gov. Chamberlain, after which Gen. Kershaw pronounced the oration.

To-night the city is brilliantly lighted, several banquets are going on, and the houses of leading citizens are thrown open for entertainment of the military guests. Nothing has occurred to mar the celebration but the heat, which has been exceptionally severe, and has prostrated hundreds with sunstroke. Only one case, so far, has proved fatal.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Four children—Katy Jones, Lary and Franky Cooney—aged respectively nine, seven, five and three years, were found starving to-day in a Washington street tenement house. Their father is dead, and their mother was sent to prison on Monday last for assault and battery. They were taken in charge by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

RICHMOND, July 1.—A battalion of the first regiment of Virginia volunteers, composed of companies A, B and C, left this morning for Philadelphia to participate in the Centennial parade on the fourth. The battalion numbers one hundred and fifty men, and is commanded by Maj. A. S. Ordway, of the first regiment. They will be absent eight days.

DENVER, July 2.—The returns thus far received indicate that the proposed State constitution has been ratified by an overwhelming majority. The day was treated by all classes as a holiday, stores and other places of business being closed and exclusive attention given to the election. Colorado will vote for President this year.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 29.—The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* reports that a regular war panic prevailed on the bourse yesterday, founded on the belief that it would be impossible to confine war between Turkey and Servia to the limits of the Ottoman empire, and that a collision between Russia and Great Britain would eventually result.

The *Times* says there is little hope of maintaining peace.

A dispatch from Belgrade to the Reuter Telegram Company says that Prince Milan left that place for the army at five o'clock this morning, amid the cheers of the populace and salutes from his batteries. All his ministers accompany him as far as Paramandria, twenty-four miles from Belgrade. It is expected that upon joining the army Prince Milan will issue a proclamation to the Servian nation. The Servian metropolitan and all the bishops have gone to the frontier to bless the troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30. The representative of Russia at Belgrade acting on a direct order of the Emperor, has to the last moment done everything in his power to persuade Prince Milan from invading Turkish territory. The Prince, however, declares that, being urged by the people, he could not remain a passive spectator after the acts committed by the Turks in Bosnia and their violation of Servian territory. Had the Porte accepted the suggestion of appointing him viceroy of Bosnia, on condition of his recognizing the Sultan's full sovereignty, the Prince believed that the insurrection and consequently threatening aspect of affairs would have been avoided. The Porte would not negotiate with Servia, and he was compelled to yield to the public feeling of the country and must act accordingly.

HAMILTON, ONT., July 1. The following decision has been given by Judge Sinclair in the Jones extradition case: "I think the prisoner must be committed for extradition. The evidence adduced before me is, in my opinion, on the authorities cited, quite sufficient to justify me in making the warrant asked for."

The prisoner's counsel's plea that, as the prisoners had been tried, convicted and escaped before sentence, the provisions of the Ashburton treaty did not apply. The treaty can only be carried by a fair and liberal construction. It would be a reproach to our system of administering the law and of constructing treaties like this, which have for their object the proper punishment of crimes, if requisition could be made only on a plea that the prisoner charged had not been tried and convicted. I think the fact of conviction only strengthens the case against this prisoner, and that he cannot be allowed to set up his wrongful act of breaking jail and escaping before sentence as an answer to the claim for extradition. I therefore think the prisoner's case comes within the true spirit of the treaty, and that the ground of objection fails."

LONDON, July 1.—In the House the home rule motion was rejected—291 to 61.

BELGRADE, July 2.—The manifesto of Prince Milan was promulgated on Saturday, and a state of siege proclaimed throughout Servia.

LONDON, July 3.—The *Times* editorial says the Princes of Servia and of Montenegro have entered upon a great enterprise, and must be allowed to fight it out. We do not mean to say that if their efforts proved so successful as to cause a complete break up of the union between the European provinces and Turkey, we might not be constrained to express our opinion as to the destination as to some one or two of them, but there are remote contingencies the anticipation whereof would not justify our interfering to restrain the princes. Now we hope and believe that no body in England dreams of such an interference. If this thought has been harbored anywhere it must be dissipated as soon as it assumes practical shape. The article concludes with a forecast of the result of the conflict highly unfavorable to Turkey.

Democratic Convention.

THE PLATFORM.—NOMINATION OF TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The convention was called to order at 2.15 P. M. Judge Meredith, of Virginia, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the report, stating that a great many resolutions were presented, all of which had been carefully examined and discussed before coming to an agreement. He requested Gov. Dorsheimer, of New York, to read it to the convention, as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do here declare the administration of the federal government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the members of this convention and of the Democratic party in each State a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty. For the Democracy of the whole country we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the federal Union, our devotion to the constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government; in absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of Church and State, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before the just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct, unvexed by sumptuary laws. To the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope, we behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeful history. But while upholding the fond of our Union and the great charter of these our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty. Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the Union eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a corrupt centralism, which, after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honeycombed the officers of the federal government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of our industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal-tender notes which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation.

We denounce the improvidence which, in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people, in federal taxes, thirteen times the whole amount of legal tender notes, and squandered four times this sum in useless expense, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party, which, during the eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption; that instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and, while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hinderances thereto. As such a hinderance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal. We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation to insure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system, well devised, and, above all, intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public, and inspiring general confidence—would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industry, and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures, and the mechanical arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its national source the prosperity of the people. Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distress, and labor lightly burdened.

We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly four thousand articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense; it yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue; it has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor; it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior upon the high seas; it has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agricultural industry, followed by half our people; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor; it promotes fraud and fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue. Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense, federal, State and municipal. Federal taxation has swollen from $16,000,000 gold in 1860 to $450,000,000 currency in 1870. Our aggregate taxation from $181,000,000 gold in 1860, to $730,000,000 currency in 1870, or in one decade from less than $5 per head to more than $18 per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than thrice the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that amount for the federal government alone. We demand a vigorous frugality in every department, and from every officer of the government. Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands, and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than twice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to the tillers of the soil. Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of the Republican Congress, and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race, recrossing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific slope to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock; in fact now denied by law citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization, or exercised in liberty under equal laws.

We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates the revival of the coolie trade in Mongolian women for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men hired to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modifications of the treaty with the Chinese empire, or such legislation by Congress within a constitutional limitation, as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race. Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the elections, and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to smother it; the issues with which they would enkindle sectarian strife in respect to the public schools, of which the establishment and support belong exclusively to the several States, and which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation, and resolved to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the treasury to any; the false issue by which they seek to light the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples once unnaturally estranged, but now reunited in one indivisible republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subjected to change at every election, and be a prize offered at the ballot box as a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor, assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men, nor the instrument of their ambition. Here, again, professions falsified in the performance attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of public service. The President, Vice-President, judges, senators, representatives, cabinet officers—these and all others in authority—are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite—they are a public trust. When the annals of this republic—the disgrace and censure of a vice president; a late speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his ruling as a presiding officer; three senators profiting secretly by their votes as law-makers; five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriched or enriching friends by percentages levied on the profits of contractors with his department; an embassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed misdemeanors—the demonstration is complete that the first step must be the public choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infest the whole body politic; and thereby, making no change of men or party, we can get no change of measures and no reform.

All these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of sixteen years of ascendency of the Republican party, create a necessity of reform confessed by the Republicans themselves. But their reformers are voted down in convention and displaced from the cabinet. The party's mass of honest votes is powerless to resist the eighty thousand office-holders, its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of men.

The reading was frequently interrupted by applause.

The balloting resulted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Adleo	56
Tilden	535
Parker	98
Hancock	75
Hayard	27
Hendricks	140

SECOND BALLOT.

Allen	54
Tilden	867
Parker	68
Hancock	71
Hendricks	108
Fine-man	2

Iowa changed 20 for Tilden; Illinois changed 21 for Tilden and 18 for Hendricks; Missouri changed 20 for Tilden and 10 for Hendricks.

At the close of the second ballot, without waiting for the announcement from the chair, the convention rose and gave long, tumultuous cheers. For ten minutes the excitement and noise almost drowned the music by the band.

Various other States announced changes amid great confusion, including Delaware, which went solid for Tilden.

Pennsylvania moved to make it unanimous.

Indiana seconded Pennsylvania's motion to make the nomination unanimous. Adopted.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Hendricks was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot.

The Seashore Camp Ground.

MR. EDITOR: The nearness of any event intensifies the interest centering therein. In this centennial year, in which there is so much of interest to American hearts as they look back at the work accomplished, or, standing on the present, look forward to all that is yet to be done—this is the year of anxieties and doubts. Amid all of these excitements, political and centennial, is there time to turn aside and spend a short season in worshiping and praising God? To those who are wearied with the heat and dust of the city, with its hurly-burly of rattling wheels and the tinkling car bells, the Seashore Camp Ground offers a sure and safe retreat, and it is very near the "mercy seat." To the farmer, who has sowed the seed, and watched for the early and later rain, the weeding and laying by of the crop, this resort is the place above all others; for here he is by the sea side and sea breeze, which cools the heated brow, and is the breath of commerce that wafts his products away to foreign shores. To every one, of whatever class or condition, this Seashore Camp Ground is the place to frequent.

The inducements to Christians to visit these grounds are greater than those of any other watering place on the sea shore. Here we are associated with fellow Christians. Here on these delightful grounds, beneath the waving boughs of oaks and magnolias, with their refreshing shade, one can surely look from nature up to nature's God. How near the approach to God, with the murmuring waves singing their mysterious songs as they break in gentle cadences on the sandy beach! And as we gaze on the whiteness of the sea shore sand, with its silvery, dazzling light, how the mind turns to the bright jasper walls and pearly gates of the New Jerusalem.

Since the last camp meeting the grounds have been greatly improved by setting out shade trees, and enlarged by the purchase of the tract of land west of and adjoining the original tract, on which are the *celebrated springs of the sea shore*, well known as the *Mineral Springs*. The waters of these springs are strongly impregnated with mineral qualities—two are sulphur, and one iron; and although there has been no analysis of the waters, yet from the experience of invalids, who have visited the grounds, they undoubtedly possess great curative qualities. The water flows out freely, and is almost as cold as ice water. Indeed, to drink of the water and see the springs alone, were there nothing else to see, would be almost worth the cost of the trip. But beside and beyond the natural attractions of the Seashore Camp Ground is the greater attraction of the camp meeting to be held on these grounds in July, commencing on the nineteenth and continuing for ten days. During these meetings we have the best of religious services—preaching, prayer, singing, and experience meetings. As Christians do we long for more holiness of heart and life, for deeper depths of humility and higher heights of perfect love? The camp meeting, with its songs of praise, and prayers of faith, and sermons preached in power, will be the helping hand to aid us on. Are you cold, lukewarm, forgetting the first love? Here is the place to start afresh, and have the love of God shed abroad with greater power in our hearts. Have you a friend, a child, not converted—careless, indifferent to the interests of their souls? Here is the place to bring them, for the services are almost continuous, and the hardest hearts will melt under the direct rays of gospel truth and life, as seen and heard on this blessed ground.

What are the prospects for a good meeting and a large attendance? Better than ever before. The public tents have all been rented, and the trustees are having four or five more erected. Those who were present last year are coming, and are bringing others with them. Can't you leave your business, your farm, your house, and join God's people in this week of service in this our centennial year?—join all the hosts who will gather by the sea side in singing, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow?" The psalmist of old sang: "I was glad when they said, Let us go up to the house of the Lord." So let our hearts join the refrain, and we will also say: "It was good to wait on the Lord." "Let the heavens rejoice, and let the earth be glad, let the sea roar; then shall the trees of the wood rejoice before the Lord," and join the praises of his people.

R.

State Female College.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

It is with pleasure that we reproduce the following extracts from the editorial columns of the *Western Methodist*. "The State Female College has many friends and alumni within the bounds of our circulation, and they will be glad to learn of its continued prosperity.

During the past eleven months the hearts and thoughts of the many friends of the State Female College have been turned toward it with feelings of anxious solicitude. The sense of the terrible loss it had sustained in the death of its president, Dr. Collins, and the fact that this event would in all likelihood produce some change in its hitherto careful management, produced a natural anxiety on the part of the interested public, and serious fears were entertained that, under the influence of commercial depression, and its own great loss, it might not be able to triumph over the difficulties that surrounded and threatened it.

But the new president, Mrs. Collins, and those she called to her help, threw themselves into their noble work with an energy that at once challenged success. God raised up strong friends for the school on every hand, who not only gave it the comforting words of sympathy, but the substantial aid of patronage and influence. It was with a thrill of pleasure that they saw its halls fill up, last September, almost to their normal number, and the attendance steadily increase down to the very close.

There is no further doubt as to the future of the college. Those who have the work in hand have shown themselves capable of executing their task. All the school work has been as thoroughly and successfully done as ever in its past career. In its financial arrangements and management it has been, considering the times, wonderfully successful. No indebtedness hangs over its head to threaten its existence; its officers and faculty are cheerful and enthusiastic in its service; repairs have been kept up, and everything about it maintained in the very best condition. It remains thoroughly and heartily Methodist in its alliances, and Christian above all things. Let its friends cling to it as they have, and they can make it, as its managers intend, the greatest school of its class in the South.

Periodicals.

Appleton's Journal is now published as a monthly. It is devoted to popular literature, and all matters of taste and general culture, and it will prove to be one of the most entertaining magazines of the day. The number for July is handsomely illustrated. In the table of contents we note: Out of Londoo, Six Hotels, A Forest Retreat, Two Holy Mounts, Santa Barbara, Gobelin Tapestry, Ceramic Art at the Exhibition, and other articles. Price of the monthly Journal, $3 a year.

A gentleman, while out taking a drive, had the misfortune to have his carriage upset, and himself and a newly engaged young Scottish coachman thrown into the road. The gentleman was not seriously hurt, his principal loss being that of his wig. He found his servant standing in the middle of the road, bathing his head with one hand, through the fingers of which the blood was freely trickling, while he gazed with a stupefied sense of horror upon his master's wig, which he held at arm's length in his other hand. "Weel, Sandy, are you much hurt?" inquired the master compassionately. "Hurt!" exclaimed Sandy, in a tone that betrayed an injury to his feelings by the bare inquiry. "Ay, I'm doating, I'll leeve to see the morn after this. Din ye no see I hae lost the tap o' my head?"

She sat by the window, reading and rocking, and when she heard the child scream she put her finger on the line she was reading and called to the hired girl: "Sarah, go and tell that tarnal young 'un into the house." She had commenced another chapter when the poodle, walking up and down in front of the gate, was snapped up by a big cur. The book was thrown across the room as his yells were heard, the woman jumped up and ran, and as she reached the gate she screamed: "Sarah! Sarah! the poor darling dog will never get over this shock to his nervous system!"

"Yes, I want my daughter to study rhetoric," replied a Vermont mother, "for she can't fry pancakes now without smoking the house all up."

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1876.

GRAPES, WINE AND VINEGAR.

Weary and wasted, sick worn-out,
You sigh and shake white hairs, and say
"Ah; you will find the fruit one day
Of life and empire, do but doubt!"

Age rhymes to sage, and let us give
The hoary head its honors due;
Grant youth its privileges too
And tolloos how do, think and live.

Which has more chance to see aright
The many-colored shows of time—
Fresh human eyes in healthy prime,
Or custom-dull'd and failing sight?

Gone from the primrose and the rose
Their diversely delicious breath,
Since no fine waiting visit'd
An old, perhaps a smelly, nose?

Youth has its truth: I'd rather trust
Of two extremes, the ardent boy,
Excess of life and hope and joy,
Than this dejection and disgust.

Vinegar of experience—"drink"
Why so, and set our teeth on edge?
Nay, even grant what you allege,
We'll not anticipate, I think.

Who miss'd or loses, earlier truth,
Though old, we shall not count it sage;
Rare the strong mellow'd wine of age
From sunshine-ripen'd grapes of youth.

Fraser's Magazine.

Bad Signs.

"Give, therefore, thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between the good and bad."

Well, Mr. Editor, I have never found any fault with that prayer. If Solomon did pray it in his sleep. His knowledge of human nature was better, with "his eyes shut," and his mind at rest, or inactive (and that, too, before the spirit of revelation was given), than ours is, perhaps, with all our senses thoroughly awakened and aroused. Now as God was pleased to answer his prayer, as seen in certain wise discriminations in after life, I suppose we have a *right* to pray in like manner, and expect a similar answer.

But to get at the gist of the matter at once, without "going around it a time or two," I have a few questions to propound. The preacher, we will suppose, is on his work—and *at* work too; in time becomes acquainted with the general state of affairs; knows the spiritual status of his congregation. He finds out that all is not as it should be. Worldliness, love of fashion and display, lukewarmness in every stage, indifference, want of reverence in the house of God, conformity to the world in its maxims, ways and principles, lack of sympathy with the preacher and his message, are all seen to exist in some degree. This sends him to his knees. He goes to his study, his heart sinking within him like a barometer before the coming storm. He mourns, weeps and prays. "Oh Lord Jesus," he says, "turn thy face toward Zion at this place. Let the outpouring of the Spirit be felt among the people. Give thy servant words that leave the blood-drops of Calvary on them, and may the bright, sharp, two-edged sword of the Spirit be so skillfully wielded that the mighty may fall before its piercing thrust, and the slain of the Lord be many." He enters the pulpit in such a frame of mind. His frame quivers; the word of God trembles on his lips; his tongue is loosed. "The thoughts of many hearts are revealed; the piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow," takes place as the result. Well, now for the question: You walk down the street the next morning, and meet Bro. N. on the opposite side. He bows coldly with a "How are you?" and passes on. A little further down you meet Bro. T., face to face, who speaks in a cold, formal manner to you, with not so pleasant a smile on his face as usual and *somehow* hasn't got much to say this morning. You walk into Bro. O.'s store, but he is so busy that he hasn't got ~~time to chat, as formerly~~; and yet he looks as if he would say: "You were *after me*" yesterday." Now what would you *say* to all this? I think your answer would be: "Well, I won't *say* anything, but I *think* it's *a bad sign*." You step out of the store and meet Sister M., and the *muscles of her neck* don't seem to be so pliable as of old, judging from the nod of the head. You call at Sister Y.'s, who meets you at the door, in response to the call of the bell, and says: "Good morning, *Mr.* X. (she *used to say* brother.) Won't you walk in?" and in you go. You've been "counting" on a good time here. You start the conversation in "the usual way," but it "don't work" this time. Somehow words don't seem to "flow apace," as before. You feel within yourself that *this* won't do; and by making short meter of everything you walk out in L. M. time, to prepare for the coming Sabbath the best way possible. Well, Mr. Editor, "how *now*?" And again the response rings in my ears: "A bad sign."

Does any one doubt if *this* ever takes place, he could soon be satisfied if he would take a little trouble to find out. Go, brother, whoever thou art that reads this, and ask your pastor if he knows anything of this in his own experience, and the answer will flash out in his own countenance in such a way that it will need no words for a reply. If we should go through the districts of the Louisiana Conference this fact would doubtless get the attestation—whether in the country, towns or cities—of many if not all the preachers laboring within its bounds.

But, Mr. Editor, how about the week-night meeting—*i. e.*, the prayer meeting? One would think it a great privilege to take advantage of the promise of Jesus to meet him where two or three are gathered in his name, and receive his smiles into their very souls; and go away nearer the cross and heaven than when they came. I said *privilege* because I *meant* it. The church is supposed to be in *such* a spiritual state that she *calls* for an assembling of God's people *during the week* and only expects the pastor to *lead her* in the worship. She sees it's *too long* a strain from Sabbath to Sabbath or meal to meal, and calls for a *lunch* in the *interim* thereby giving God the Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday night. But sir when the voluntary called-for meeting is not had, and the preacher seems almost *forcing* an attendance when he holds the week-night meeting, I bring up the question again: "How now?" And the answer still is: "A bad sign."

I have sometimes thought the week was like a great bridge over a mighty stream; and, for fear that the weight might become too great for its strength, the church runs up a pier, in the way of a prayer meeting, midway the arch, for safety, and thus passes over the dangerous chasm without fear of damage.

If the promise of Christ to two or three stands firm and steadfast, and for eighteen hundred years has not failed in a single instance, I ask: What Christian can *afford* to stay away from the prayer meeting? And this brings the matter home to the heart of each professed disciple. "Brother," I seem to hear you exclaim, "I haven't got time to attend during the week." Then you haven't time to *meet Christ*; and this is a "bad sign." You say: "I can't leave my business till late at night, and so I can't well go." Then you value your business more than you do the meeting with Jesus. You say: "I can't shut my doors on my customers, and drive them from my counters, perhaps insult them and lose their patronage." Then you esteem their favor and money *more* than you do the favor and *riches* of Christ; and all these are bad signs. Then Sister So-and-So says she was "unwell, and so very tired," and she couldn't go; but she could work hard all day and go to the fair at night. Another says: "It was so cold and wet I was afraid to go out;" and yet I met her the next morning in the rain and mud, just coming from the shop, with bundles in her arms. Oh, Mr. Editor, it were good that male and female *knew*, or remembered, that Christ can't and *won't* bless empty pews. What would you think if these same brethren and sisters could find time, most any night, yea, on the prayer meeting night, to go out to lectures, fairs, suppers, panoramic shows, etc.; take all the children, and pay their money in addition, thereby sometimes upholding infidels and enemies of Christ in their ungodliness and work of death; and who at the same time complain, in the very excuses rendered, that we should expect them, under all the "peculiar circumstances," to attend the prayer meeting?

What *moral* benefit are they to the church of Christ? How is she sustained and honored by them? Who sees their lights burning, and glorifying Jesus and the Father of us all? What help are they to the preacher in his conflict with the powers of darkness? Oh, sir, if earth or heaven or hell were to answer this question, each would say: "None, none, none!" And this, I think, is a "bad sign." How much *time* do these brethren and sisters spend in public worship? Perhaps two hours during the week, if they go to church twice on the Sabbath; but some only go at the eleven o'clock service. Think of it! Out of one hundred and sixty-eight hours God gets *two*, at *most*, of public worship from them, and the other one hundred and sixty-six are used in making cotton, sugar, greenbacks, writing business letters, and that, too, on Sunday. But say they give *all* the Sabbath day to God—one in seven—I ask: "Is it *enough*?" Who wants a clerk or book-keeper or runner who only puts in one-seventh of the time for his employer, and gives the other six-sevenths of the time to a *rival* house? Who would have properly he can use only one-seventh of the time, and what *use* can Christ have with a man or woman one-seventh of the time, and who gives the other six-sevenths to the world, the flesh and the devil? I think my readers seem to feel it's "a bad sign" to find empty pews on the week-night meeting.

This attendance is a test of one's piety. No man or woman deserves any praise for going to church on Sunday. The most abandoned and wicked men do this, because, however, they have no other place to go to. The usual places of resort and amusement, the wine or beer shop, the theater (at least in some places,) are all closed, and they go there "to pass away the time." They are employed during the week in their different occupations, and hence are never out except on Sunday. Now, sir, shall a real child of God never be seen out at the chapel except when these children of Belial go too? Oh, may the time speedily come when this reproach shall be taken away from God's people, for it is "a bad sign."

The man who goes to prayer meeting through rain, sleet, mud and snow will find it set down to his credit in the day of judgment. He will have a higher seat in heaven—be closer to its great Light, even Jesus, the Lord God—and will shine brighter there than some, even as he did here below. "If God speaks to us in a meeting mid-week, it is because there is something that needs to be said before the next Sunday." Then said the Lord unto me, What seest thou, Jeremiah? And I said, Figs, the good figs, *very good*; and the evil, *very* evil, that cannot be eaten, they are so evil."

MACHAIRA.

"One Woman Has Translated the Whole Bible."

MR. EDITOR: I do not propose to refute *again* Mrs. Sadler's article in the ADVOCATE of June 8; but I do propose to examine, in the light of recorded facts, her sweeping declaration that "*no one man has ever translated the whole Bible from the original Greek.*" When fully examined this assertion will be found to lack authority, the same as another she made in regard to the preaching of the first woman who took "*an apple for her lord.*"

That "one woman has translated the whole Bible" I am willing to admit, and that, too, with gratitude; but that "no one man has ever translated the whole Bible" I will most respectfully examine in the light of the following facts:

1. "Ulphilas, * * * about A. D. 370, * * * with unwearied industry *translated* the Old and New Testament into the Gothic tongue." This translator was "*versed in* Gothic, Greek and Latin."—Townley's Scripture History, pages 38, 39. This translation was from the original Greek, and that by *one man*.

2. "A translation of the sacred volume into the *Amharic*, or vulgar language of Abyssinia, was made by Abu Rumi, an Abyssinian, under the direction of M. Asselin de Cherville, French consul at Cairo."—Townley's Scripture History, pages 41, 42 43.

3. "Jerome, *the translator* of the Vulgate, was the most eminent biblical scholar of the fourth century."—Ibid., page 47. "Jerome is also well known; he is the author of what is called the *Vulgate*, a Latin *version*, from the Hebrew and *Greek*, of the *whole* Old and New Testament."—Dr. A. Clarke. This translation from the Hebrew and *Greek* was made by *one man*.

4. "During the eighth century *a translation* was made of the Old and New Testament into the *Georgian* language, *by St. Euphemius*, whose autograph of the version is said still to be preserved in the Iberian or Georgian monastery at Mount Athos."—Townley's Scripture History, page 105.

5. "Another *Polish version* is reported to have been made *by Andrew de Jassowitz*, about 1440, by order of *Sophia*, wife of Casimir Jogellon, King of Poland."—Ibid., page 172.

6. "Archbishop Usher assigns a translation of the *whole* Bible to the year 1290, and says that several copies have been preserved at Oxford. These copies have been regarded as corrected ones of Wiclif's version."—Ibid., page 175. That John De Wycliffe made a full translation of the Scriptures is thus certified by Lingard, the distinguished Roman Catholic historian: "Wiclif made a *new translation*, multiplied the copies by the aid of transcribers, and by his poor priests recommended it to the perusal of their hearers." "Such was the opposition of the hierarchy that ten years afterward a bill was brought into the House of Lords to forbid the perusal of the English Bible by the laity."—Life of De Wycliffe, pages 101, 105. All this shows what "the morning star" of the great Reformation did—and he was *one man!*

7. "In the year 1357, or; according to Wharton, in 1387, John Trevisa, a Cornishman, canon of Westburg, in Wiltshire, and vicar of Berkley, in Yorkshire, and one who had been a great traveler, is said to have finished a *translation* of the Old and New Testaments, at the desire of his munificent patron, Thomas Lord Berkley."—Townley's Scripture History, page 177.

8. Martin Luther, the great reformer, made a translation of the whole Bible from the Hebrew and Greek and Latin, but before he would proclaim this version, into German, as authority, he "wisely called in to his assistance Melancthon and other professors, that each might contribute toward the perfection of the whole." "Nothing could exceed the zeal and fidelity of Luther in the prosecution of this work;" and yet "he declared to his friends that he had sometimes employed fourteen or fifteen days before he could *satisfy himself in translating* a single word."—Ibid., pages 207, 208. This almost superhuman work of giving the word of God to the Germans is characterized by the learned *Franck* as "*precious and inestimable.*" And yet in modern times "*one woman*" has far surpassed any *one man*, in all the past mighty ages, in causing the whole Bible to be understood by the people.

I have several other names "booked" for this communication, but I forbear, at least for the present.

Now in the light of the above recorded facts, how stands the following declaration of Mrs. Sadler: "One woman has translated the whole Bible from the original Greek. The manuscripts are now in the hands of the publishers. Of course it will not have standard authority, but it will show what a woman is capable of doing. No one man has ever done the same."

ANGUS DOWLING.

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA., June 21, 1876.

Christian Consolation.

FIRST PAPER.

"The Lord," cries the psalmist of Israel, "is my shepherd; *I shall not want.*" And from an abiding confidence in this promise proceedeth the consolation of our holy religion. David carried, locked in his heart, a consciousness of God's providence—that he directed his every step; and this accounts for the serenity of mind which ever characterizes "the man after God's own heart." If misfortunes overtook him he acknowledged in them the hand of God, and that they were necessary to his welfare. The words of St. Paul on this subject afford abundant consolation to weary hearts, and should be the watchword of every Christian soul. "For," says he, "we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose."—Romans viii, 28.

The despondency which often takes possession of Christians on account of trial is mainly due to the want of finding God in everything. We often hear Christians say: "I find no difficulty in submitting to things that come from God; but I do find it exceedingly difficult to submit to human oppression." Know, O devout soul! that nothing comes to thee save by the knowledge and consent of thy heavenly Father. No temptation, no trial, however severe, touches thee before it has passed the chancery of heaven, and received the seal of the King of kings. And though it comes through human agency, you must acknowledge it as fresh from the hand of him "who doeth all things well." Beware lest thou treat lightly the promise of him who, though he was rich, became poor, that we might enjoy with him the riches of his kingdom. "I will not suffer you to be tempted above what you are able to bear." "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee." "*My grace is sufficient for you.*"

Each trial should be made a stepping-stone to heaven. As the piece of ragged marble receives a beautiful polish when subjected to the sculptor's instrument, so our souls become brighter and our faith stronger for every temptation we successfully encounter. The love of God for his creatures cannot receive addition—it is infinite. He knows what trials are calculated to cause us to make the greatest advancement in his cause. His wisdom is infinite, his judgments are inscrutable! We now see through a glass darkly, but when we shall have "passed over the river, and lay us down to rest under the shade of trees of the eternal Jerusalem," we shall see clearly the source of the Christian's consolation. But for the present we have but to go forward, "having on the whole armor of God, and our feet shod with preparation of the gospel," resting in the promise that we shall one day lay aside our weapons for a crown of peace.

Bunyan saw in the house of the Interpreter the devil continually throwing water upon the fire of faith burning in the soul; but this mischief was more than counterbalanced by Christ, who as continually poured upon it the oil of his grace. Then how precious the promise: "My grace is sufficient!".

Oftentimes we become dejected, and feel forsaken of God; the fire of our faith burns low, and the "pleasant way," which but a few brief moments ago was all sunshine and flowers, is now covered with thick darkness and piercing thorns. But God has not indeed forsaken us.

"Behind a frowning providence
He hides a smiling face;"

and if we falter not "we shall see his salvation." It were not well for us, while here, to behold his face without interruption. Those clouds are but the ministers of his love; and, though seemingly impenetrable, the eye of faith undaunted will finally pierce their murky depths, and there see the face of our blessed Redeemer, radiant with love and mercy. Then

"Look above, O trembling soul!
The sun still shines for thee."

Gold must undergo the intense heat of the mint master's furnace to be cleansed of all impurities, and receive the national impress, before it is ready for the treasury of the country. So likewise our souls must undergo, as it were, the fiery furnace of trial, be cleansed of every sin, and receive the impress of the kingdom of heaven, before we are ready for its treasury. If we fail to be cleansed by the free offering of Jesus Christ, fail to undergo what he is pleased we should undergo for his sake, we shall be counted as dross—as unfit for the pure and incorruptible treasury of God, and shall receive our portion in the "burning lake."

Our hearts should ever go out in the sentiments of Christian song:

"Nearer to thee, my God,
Nearer to thee;
E'en though it be a cross,
That raiseth me.
Still all my song shall be:
Nearer, my God, to thee,
Nearer to thee."

D.

OBITUARIES.

MRS. NANCY J. KIRKPATRICK was born in Greene county, Tenn., July 13, 1813, and died in Jackson, Miss., June 3, 1876. She was converted to God and joined the Methodist Church when only fifteen years of age, and from that time to her peaceful, beautiful death was faithful and consistent in all the relations of life. In Greene county, Ala., in May, 1831, she married Mr. W. McKirkpatrick, with whom she removed to Mississippi, and who, with four children, mourns her loss. Those most intimately acquainted with her daily walk express the highest appreciation of her sincere faith and many Christian excellencies of character. Religion was not postponed to the sick-room and death-hour, but for long years, amid the vicissitudes of an eventful life, she reflected and enjoyed its purity and power. Many times before her last lingering illness she had experienced a joy bush-side, and has left a shining example of the constraining and elevating power of the gospel. For weeks before she fell asleep in death she shouted praises to God. Friends were sent for, and around her bed were exhorted to love God and seek his purifying favor. Two of her children were received into the church at her bedside, amid the rejoicing of a dying mother and the weeping of many friends, such an inspiring scene I never witnessed. To each child, her aged husband, pastor and friends she left a saintly blessing. Many times she welcomed death with a loud voice, and rejoiced at the prospect of going home. It did not seem like the coming of the king of terrors—you could not feel that death was near. It was more like a return home of an absent loved one. With a face radiant with hope three weeks of shouting God's praise, and exhorting all to meet her in heaven she rested in the arms of Jesus. Her death has established many doubting ones, and confirmed the faith of all who witnessed the triumph of grace. To the community it has preached an eloquent and effective sermon, whose echo will last out the ages. May God comfort the bereaved ones, and give them such an experience.

CHARLES B. GALLOWAY.

BRO. L. D. CORLEY was born in the State of Georgia, January 10, 1821; was converted and joined the church, under the ministry of the Rev. John P. Wynn, July 22, 1871, and died February 24, 1876.

Bro. Corley's change from nature to grace was indeed, as it should have been, perceptible to all who knew him. Old things passed away, and all things became new. So striking and complete was his conversion that it became a topic of conversation among his friends, and until his death he delighted to talk about and sing about it, and rejoice over it. Redeeming love was his theme at all times and places.

Bro. Corley was attacked with pneumonia after returning home from church, where he had spent the greater portion of the day in the services of the sanctuary, which consisted in prayer meeting, preaching, and closing with an experience meeting, in which he was the last member to speak, which he did in a manner that touched our hearts, brought tears from our eyes, and caused us to rejoice that he had been plucked, as a brand from the burning. Bro. Corley seemed at all times to be in the enjoyment of religion, and in death he gave us undoubted testimony of the presence of the Savior. He died calmly and serenely, quietly falling asleep, pillowing his head on Jesus' bosom.

"Servant of God, well done!
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle's fought, the victory's won;
Enter thy Master's joy."

J. L. P. SHEPPARD.

BRO. JOSEPH WILSON died at his residence in Brandon, Miss., May 31, 1876, aged fifty-five years. He was born in Ireland, May 8, 1821; came to the United States when fourteen years old; spent several years in Philadelphia and St. Louis; came to Jackson, Miss., in 1846; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1851; and was married to Mrs. Ella Cameron in 1855, with whom he lived to sweetest union for twenty-one years, she leaves her, with six interesting children, to mourn the loss of a most tender and affectionate husband and father. But "they sorrow not as others who have no hope." He has left them a heritage of a pious example, and the fair name of an upright citizen. He had been a citizen of Rankin county for twenty years and of Brandon for six years, and his integrity of character and the purity of his Christian devotion commanded the respect and confidence of all.

He was firm in his Christian principles, loved the church, and was faithful to its ordinances. He filled the offices of Sabbath-school superintendent, steward and trustee in the church with fidelity and efficiency many years. He erected a family altar after his marriage, the light of which was never gone out.

He was taken sick just at the close of a protracted meeting, which had continued nearly two weeks. He shared largely in the spiritual comforts of the meeting, of which he gave abundant testimony in a talk he gave at the last service he attended. As he spoke of the goodness of God to him in the past, his present joys and future hopes, in his usually modest, placid face glowed with a heavenly radiance that attracted all eyes. But we knew not that he was so near the golden city. His last illness was attended with intense suffering, and the disease did its work rapidly. But death had no terrors for him. His last words touching the subject were: "It is for the best. I am ready." About half-past ten o'clock P. M., May 31, he sank calmly on his faltering trust in God, and

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams,"

he sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

R. S. WOODS.

JOHN W. SMITH was born in the State of Mississippi, January 30, 1820; was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the year 1845; received license to preach in the year 1847, and died February 5, 1876.

Bro. Smith was said to have preached the best sermon that ever fell from his lips the night that he was taken sick, to a large congregation of his neighbors and friends. He went home from church, and took to bed, never more to rise in health. His illness was short but extremely painful; but he suffered it all with the fortitude of a Christian. He felt sure from the onset of the disease that his departure was at hand. He felt no fear, but often expressed himself perfectly happy, anticipating, no doubt, an abundant entrance into the everlasting kingdom of God.

It was said by Bro. L. D. Corley, who witnessed his departure, to have been a blessed privilege to be there. So victorious was his faith, over the grim monster—death. Bro. Smith reached his robust unimpaired through all his suffering; knew and greeted his friends kindly to the last; had kind words and good advice for all. It was the writer's privilege to converse freely with him on religious subjects previous to his death, and to accompany him passing through the last Jordan. So it proved. He departed peacefully, pronouncing a benediction on those with whom he had labored.

J. L. P. SHEPPARD.

PHILIP WILLINGHAM was born in Person county, N. C., March 2, 1812; moved to Bedford county, Tenn., while a young man; was married to Miss Frances L. Beasley in 1831, who died some years ago. In 1855, he made Alabama his home, and settled, first in Greene county and then in Sumter. His second marriage was in 1863, to Miss Carrie Powers, of Greene county. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1861. At his residence, near Rogers's Station, Sumter county, he breathed his last, April 3, 1876.

Death has taken from us, in Bro. Willingham, a most worthy man. Through more than threescore years his life was a consistent exhibition of true honor and purity. To every action had as its main-spring worthy and exalted motives. He was loyal to truth, whatever might be the surroundings. He was prompt in meeting all his obligations—true to his word. Emphatically he was a true man, a sincere friend, a scriptural neighbor, a tender and considerate husband, a loving father and an earnest Christian. A priceless heritage for his bereaved family. May they follow in his steps to the "better land."

C. B. GALLOWAY.

THE WORLD OF INSECTS.—The *American Entomologist* gives the following calculation of the amount of labor necessary to fully describe the insect world:

One volume of 625 pages would describe 500 species. To describe the 500,000 species will consequently require just 1,000 volumes—occupying a shelf 166 feet long—or enough to fill seven book cases six feet high and four feet wide. In describing the species a great deal of observation and close inspection is necessary to differentiate all the habits, variations and other changes to make blunders, so as not to have species and varieties mixed together. No person can get through the labor safely on an average of more than one species a day; and, counting 365 days to the year, it would consume the hard labor of one man for 1,369 years, if he should live as long. Much more time, or more, would be required for the illustrations, making 3,332 years; or it would take the life of 83 persons, each working 40 years, to get through with the book.

ORIENTAL SAILORS.—Some idea of the number of Asiatics who periodically visit Great Britain as crews of steamers, chiefly through the canal, may be formed from the fact that in the one year, ending October last, the missionary of Col. Hughes' Strangers' Home for Asiatics visited and spoke to 4,624 natives of India, 2,190 Malays and East Africans, 190 Malays, 220 Manillas, 171 Chinese, 32 Burmese, Cingalese and Japanese—total 5,948. Of these, 5,374 were Mohammedans, 388 Roman Catholics, 1 Buddhists, 35 Hindoos (low caste), and 46 Protestant Christians.

A lawyer who consumes three hours in arguing a question of law relating to the ownership of a barrel of apples is indignant at his client for exceeding twenty-five minutes in unfolding one of the great principles of morality, on whose observance the tolerable existence of society depends.—*Christian Register.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1876.

ONE DAY OUT OF SEVEN.

...ink cannot always slog;
...ll-nes at times they ask, to nurse spent feeling:
...e see some new, bright thing,
Ere a fresh burst of song, fresh joy revealing.

...lowers cannot always blow;
Some Sabbath rest they need of silent winter:
...e from its sheath below
...Shoots up a small, green blade, brown earth in splinter.

...ngues cannot always speak;
...filled I to this loud world of noise and clatter,
...ve us this once-a-week,
To let the sown seed grow, not always scatter.

Spectator.

...ligious Character of Washington

BY REV. WILLIAM HALL.

At a meeting of the New Jersey ...storical Society, a few years ago, at ...merville, N. J., an anecdote was ...ted by the late Rev. Prof. John ...ndfit, of New-Brunswick, of much ...erest in relation to this subject. It ..., in substance, that at one time, ...en Washington had passed a ...ht with his suite at a tavern in ...neton, in the morning, before ...uming their journey, he called the ...pany together, and, saying that ...was accustomed to begin his day's ...ies with a devotional service, read ...assage from the Bible, and then ...ered a beautiful extempore prayer. ...t this meeting of the Historical ...ety the religious character of our ...t Revolutionary leader was the ...e of some interlocutory remarks, ...hich the Rev. Dr. Messler, pas... of the Reformed church of Som...ille, and other prominent liter...gentlemen, took part. The inci...t mentioned by Dr. Proudfit had to this discussion, the conclusion which was that Washington, in ...w of the reported facts of his life, ...r be acknowledged to have been a ...n of decidedly Christian senti...nts and practice.

...similar fact to the before-men...ed was among the Revolutionary ...iniscences of the late Mr. Cor...ius Dorenus, who in his boyhood ...sionally saw Gen. Washington ...his father's house in old Pequon...k, N. J., when passing from one ...tonment of the army to another ...at was in 1781. It has been ...tly referred to by a writer in the ...ark *Daily Advertiser*, who gives ...Rev. Gerrit C. Schenck, of New ...ey, as his authority for this recol...ction.

...e story of Valley Forge, lately ...anew in the columns of the New ...k *Observer*, by the graphic pen o... Headley, adds another tribute of ...ence to the view already given. ...lso the early home education of ...future savior and father of his ...try. Mr. Elliott, in writing of ...y, the mother of Washington, ...s remarks: "I believe in the ...ls of religion, she inculcated a ...r obedience to its injunctions, ...planted the seed and cherished ...growth which bore such rich and ...rous fruit." Surely in that crit...period of the nation's history, ...the storm-cloud of the seven ...s war for independence, with ...s sad variety of want and ...swept over the land, was no ...e for throwing overboard the ...ciples of religious duty. And it ...e justice to his memory to believe ..., while some who wore and ...ght and sacrificed much for the ...dgment of our national inde...dence in the great field of conflict ...eemingly forget their depend...upon God, his true "excellency," ...commander in chief. The Gen...al host was not one of them, ...e from all other records, the or...s assert, fully accorded to him ...e impartial biographer, Dr. Jared ...ks, has forever shielded his name ...m any associations with the camp ...infidel. The public documents, ...letters of Washington abound ...expressions of his deep sense of ...responsibility and dependence ...n One "whose kingdom ruleth ...all."

...illustration of this we here quote ...sage from one of his Revolution...letters, casually lighted on in his ...minous correspondence. It was ...ten March 26, 1781, to Gen. Arm..., from New Windsor, near ...burg, on the Hudson, and is as ...ws:

"Our affairs are brought to a peril...crisis, that the hand of Provi...ce, I trust may be more conspicu...in our deliverance. The many ...arkable interpositions of the ...ne government, in the hours of ...deepest distress, have been too ...ious to suffer us to doubt the ...vine issue of the present contest."—*New York Observer.*

The Jesuits and the Bible.

...ey hate the Bible; hence the ...x Expurgatory, approved by the ...ncil of Trent, and confirmed by ...Clement the Eighth, 1595. In ...index the Scriptures, in the vul...ongue, are forbidden to all per... without special license. The ...ment in the Vatican bates it, ...has fulminated several windy ...es against the American Bible ...ety. I do not see why, if the ...ines and order of their church—...ows and ritualistic ceremonies ...e in their chapels and cathedrals ...Sunday—are sanctioned by the ..., the teachings and example of ...Christ and the apostolic church ...there much display of scarlet ...white canonicals, and lighted ...les, great or small, and tawdry ..., when the apostles were gather...together in Jerusalem on the day ...entecost, when thousands were ...erted by the faithful declaration ...el's ward by Peter? I ask again ...the Jesuits and the Romish ...rchy *hate* the Bible? The more ...light, the less priestcraft, and ...reasuring from indulgences and ...es for the *dead* would run very ...Hence these Jesuits, as soon ...ey land on our shores, have the ...nce to intrigue and use their ...ficial arts to shut out this pre...gift of God to our sinful world, ...our houses, from the people, ...rom our public schools, and as a ...they tell us the Bible is sectu... This is indeed a *sham*, to cover ...al ground of their opposition, to ...prejudice the public mind against the use of the Bible in our public schools. Hence the move of these Romish emissaries upon our school boards, not always by official application, but by tampering with these boards, by *covert* agencies, especially if many of these school officials be foreigners or infidels, or of loose and easy morals, or of no morals at all, or the devotees of King Gambrinus. If either of these boards are found to be composed of sensible men, who think for themselves, and are men of honor and entertain proper respect for public opinion, these artful emissaries of Rome move very cautiously; but when they ask some slight modification in the rules of the board, and are *snubbed*, and the board moves on in silent contempt for their insolent proposition, they will try their skill on some other boards. These foreign intruders make some insolent demand on a school board in an adjacent town, but this board moves on, without the slightest notice of these foreign emissaries. Have they moved down on Chicago to try their skill on our school board? Perhaps they found these officials all *right* on the *wrong* side—that they were hand and glove with the *Jesuits* in their crusade against the Bible reading in our public schools.—*From a Tract by Rev. W. Robston.*

MOORISH ART.—It is a matter of interesting and curious study to note how it is that, while we Christians have borrowed and adapted to our use so much of Oriental decorations, the Moors, though constantly in contact with other nations, have never, either in Spain or elsewhere, admitted any mixture of Christian art. Jealously and carefully have they ever retained their own mode of building, their own fashion of decorating, and it must be allowed that in both respects their refinement and exquisite taste would only have been deteriorated by any change.

The skill also with which they adapted their buildings to the exigencies of climate is very remarkable. In southern towns, where the heat of summer is the danger to be guarded against, their rooms were lofty, cool and dark, and a refreshing current of air could be passed through the fretted decorations of the roof. At Granada and other colder towns every great house could be thoroughly warmed by hot air. This was conveyed from the bath room by brick passages into chambers in the walls, and was let into the apartments through perforated tiles placed near the floor. Nothing could be simpler or more skilful than such an arrangement.

Lord Seaforth, who was born deaf and dumb, was to dine one day with Lord Melville. Just before the time of the company's arrival, Lady Melville sent into the drawing room a boy of her acquaintance who could talk with her fingers, to divert people, that she might receive Lord Seaforth. Presently Lord Guilford entered the room; and the lady, taking him for Lord Seaforth began to play her fingers nimbly; Lord Guilford did the same, and they had been carrying on a conversation in this manner for about ten minutes when Lady Melville found them. Her female friend immediately said: "Well, I have been talking away to this dumb man." "Dumb!" cried Lord Guilford; "bless me, I thought you were dumb." —*Rogers' Table Talk.*

THE DANGER OF RICHES.—A poor widow in her poverty, like her in Scripture, had been always ready to bestow her mite freely in the cause of charity or religion, until by some turn in the wheel of fortune she suddenly became wealthy. When she no longer proffered aid, but waited to be called on, and then gave only coldly, reluctantly and stintedly. On her pastor's remonstrance in regard to her change of feeling and practice, she made the striking but melancholy reply: "Ah! sir, when I had a *shilling* purse I had a *guinea* heart, but now that I have a *guinea* purse I am afflicted with a *shilling* heart. In my poverty I never had any distrust of Providence or anxiety about the future, but now I am haunted with fears of poverty."

THE LION AND THE ASS.—On one occasion Mr. Burke had just risen in the House of Commons, with some papers in his hand, on the subject of which he intended to make a motion, when a rough-hewn member, who had no ear for eloquence, rudely started up and said: "Mr. Speaker, I hope the honorable gentleman does not mean to read that large bundle of papers, and to bore us with a long speech into the bargain." Mr. Burke was so enraged as to be incapable of utterance, and absolutely made for the door to go out, when George Selwyn stopped him with the remark that "it was the only time in his life he had seen the table realized or a lion put to flight by the braying of an ass."

Says Prof. Moses Stuart: "Whichever the Scriptures speak of wine as a comfort, a blessing, or a libation to God, and rank it with such articles as corn and oil, they mean they can mean—only such wine as contained no alcohol that could have a mischievous tendency; that wherever they denounce it, prohibit it, and connect it with drunkenness and revelry, they can mean only alcoholic or intoxicating wine. If I take the position that God's word and works harmonize, I must take the position that the Bible before us is such as I have represented it to be. I cannot refuse to take this position without virtually impeaching the Scriptures of contradiction or inconsistency."

"You have a considerable floating population in this village, haven't you?" asked a stranger of one of the citizens of a village on the Mississippi. "Well, yes—rather," was the reply. "About half the year the water is up to the second-story windows."

A reporter once aptly called an unsuccessful printers' strike a "typographical error."

NIGHT IN THE MOON.—At last, however, night sets in. Gratefully it comes after the sun has gathered up his smiting beam and gone down to his rest. All at once we are plunged into comparative obscurity, for again there is no twilight to stay the steps of departing day. At one stride comes the dark. But, looking up into the sky, we behold a vast orb, which pours down a milder and more beneficent splendor than the great lord of the system. It is such a moon as we terrestrials cannot boast; for it is not less than thirteen times as large and luminous as our own. There it hangs in the firmament, without apparent change of place, as if "fixed in its everlasting seat;" but not without change of surface; for this great globe is a painted panorama, and, turning round majestically on its axis, presents its oceans and continents in grand succession. As Europe and Africa, looking the Mediterranean in their embrace, roll away to the right, the stormy Atlantic offers its waters to view, then the two Americas, with their huge forests and vast prairies, pass under inspection. Then the grand basin of the Pacific, lit up with island fires, meets the gazer's eye, and as this glides over the scene the eastern rim of Asia and the upper portion of Australia sail into sight. The Indian ocean, and afterward the Arabian sea, spread themselves out in their subdued splendor, and thus, in four and-twenty hours, "the great rotundity we tread" turns its picture countenance to the moon, and grandly repays the listening luminaries by repeating, to the best of its ability, the story of its birth. Nor is the sky less marvelous in another respect; for the absence of any atmospheric diffusion of light permits the constellations to shine out with a distinctness which is never paralleled on earth. They glitter like diamond points set in a firmament of ebony. Stars and clusters which we never see by the naked eye flock into view, and crowd the lunar heavens.—*British Quarterly.*

A WIFE'S POWER.—A good wife is to a man wisdom, strength and courage; a bad one is confusion, weakness and despair. No condition is hopeless to a man where the wife possesses firmness, decision and economy. There is no outward propriety which can counteract indolence, extravagance and folly at home. No spirit can endure bad influence. Man is strong; but his heart is not adamant. He needs a tranquil mind; and especially if he is an intelligent man, with a whole head, he needs a sound force in the conflict of life. To recover his composure, home must be a place of peace and comfort. There his soul renews its strength and goes forth with renewed vigor to encounter the labor and troubles of life. But if at home he finds no rest, and is there met with bad temper, jealousy and gloom, or assailed with complaints and censure, hope vanishes, and he sinks into despair.

STRIPPING STEP.—Ministers of the gospel, laymen and the religious press, all combined, are striking heavy and heavy blows at the *great sins*, and the little ones are left alone, unmolested, while those upon whom they rest are in the most danger.

But few men ever jump from the second floor to the first when there is a stairway. The reason is obvious: he fears that such a leap would be fatal. He sees the end, and knows that it would be pain. But, he can walk down, step by step, unhurt. Men are not so free to indulge in what we call great sins, because well they see the end, yea, they feel it. But then they can indulge in the so called little sins, and the end is not so vividly present to them; and thus thousands are going to torment and eternal damnation step by step.

Let Christian effort give attention to this matter, and may be we can awaken some from this sleep ere they reach the bottom steps of woe.—*Local.*

TRAVELING BY THE COMPASS.—A story is told of an old hunter in Michigan, who, when the country was new, got lost in the woods several times. He was told to buy a pocket compass, which he did, and a friend explained to him its use. He soon got lost and lay out, as usual. When found he was asked why he did not travel by the compass. He said that he did not dare to. He wished to go north, and he tried hard to make the thing point north, but 'twa'n't no use; 'twould dodge, diddle, diddle, diddle right around and point southeast every time!"

A good many people fail of the right direction in life, for the same reason of the inshop of fair Wolverine friends. They are afraid to take the Bible and follow just as it points.

THE LORD WILL PROVIDE.—Whether there be a prophet beside the brook, or a raven who brings the prophet his daily bread; whether they be a million of pilgrims spending forty years in the desert, or those lilies on the mountain-side, God feels his servants and cheers them; and while they to day are doing *his* work, he is taking care for *their* morrow.

He that hath given thee his Son, what can he deny? He that hath given thee an ocean will not deny thee a drop! If thou must the kernel, thou shalt not want the shell! If thy father vouchsafe thee bread, manna, the ring, a kiss—he cannot well refuse thee the husks! Seek first the kingdom of God, and all these shall be added be cast in as paper and pack thread to the bargain.

An inquisitive but badly posted tourist went down to visit Mount Vernon, not long since, and after making many inquiries, and noting down the answers, he said to the superintendent:

"Ah, may I look you if Gen. Washington was in the battle?"

"He was, sir," replied the superintendent.

"And on which side, Union or rebel?"

"Rebel, sir," was the reply, which was carefully noted down.

Religious Intelligence.

—At the first anniversary of the Metropolitan Lay Mission, held at City Road chapel, London, the reports showed thirty-six paid and five hundred voluntary agents at work under the auspices of this mission.

—The *Canada Christian Advocate* reports that a number of the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada are generally in a prosperous state. Most of the stations report an increase of members, but many a financial failing off.

—As the native church develops into strength the foreign missionaries become superintendents, rather than pastors. Thus in the Church Missionary districts of Tinnevelly, India, Dr. Sargent has twenty-four and Mr. Dibb twelve native pastors working under him.

—Lieut. Cameron, who has recently returned from his trip across the continent of Africa, speaks of the natural wealth of the country west of the great interior lakes. He believes that this region will become a center of civilization and productive trade. It is, therefore, all the more desirable that Christianity should be early in the field.

—The Church of England is making arrangements to send a missionary expedition to Lake Nyassa, similar to the Scottish mission expedition now at the lake. A boat for the navigation of the lake is partly built, and a medical missionary and some mechanics have been engaged. The entire amount of money needed for the expedition has not yet been subscribed.

—Strong drink is becoming the curse of the South Sea Islands. Rarotonga, of the Hervey group, where the work of the London society has grown up almost into a self-support, is happily being spared this scourge. At a general meeting of the pastors, deacons and teachers of the churches thanks were given to God for the success which has attended the police regulations prohibiting the import of intoxicating drinks, and the whole assemblage was pledged to total abstinence endeavor among their people.

—In the treaty lately concluded between Russia and Japan, by which Saghalien was ceded to the former and the Kurile Islands to the latter country, it was stipulated that the Russians and others in the Kurile Islands should enjoy complete religious liberty, after having become the subjects of Japan. It is thought that this treaty provision will be the entering wedge for larger liberty of conscience throughout Japan, and that ere long the government will legally tolerate the Christianity which it now tacitly permits.

—The *Church Missionary Intelligencer* devotes considerable space to the discussion of a vernacular literature for India. The school system which has for nearly a generation been so carefully fostered by the government has produced a multitude of Hindoo readers. The question is: What shall they read? Native enterprise has not been slow in supplying vast quantities of a cheap and often a very indecent literature. In 1872-3 there were published in Bengal 1072 books; in the Northwest Provinces, 97; in Madras, 387. In some respects the mission presses have also been very active. There is an abundance of controversial books, suited to a stage of missionary activity when Hindooism was more aggressive than it is now. School-books also, inculcating Christian principles in connection with science, are very plentiful. Upon the whole, however, a Christian literature for India is yet to be created. The translations of the Scriptures have laid the proper basis for it. The Bible, written by Orientals, shows its divine origin in its marvelous adaptation to Hindoo tastes and modes of thought. Little books, like "The Peep of Day" and "Line upon Line," have been so directly derived from the Scriptures as to share their adaptation to the popular mind. We cannot say so much, however, of the general Christian literature as it now exists. The books are often stiff translations. Their whole style of thought, their very binding attributes, is entirely foreign and unsuited to the Hindoo taste. Mrs. Mullens, with her graceful Bengali tale, entitled "Phulmoni and Karuna," led the way into a popular Christian literature, in which she has as yet had but few followers. The Hindoos love allegory, story and poetry, especially the latter. A pleasing Christian poem will always sell well and pay its cost. Several Christian laymen—like Col Roughgh, Sir W. Muir and Mrs. H. Carre Tucker—have succeeded in stirring up a new interest in the matter of a vernacular literature which shall really meet the popular mind. At the suggestion of the latter gentleman, three great societies—the Christian Vernacular Education Society, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Religious Tract Society—have combined in larger and more systematic efforts to supply better books. A meeting of the representatives of various societies was held at Allahabad, in February, 1875, in order to systematize the book and tract work in the Hindoo and Urdu languages. Frequently the missionary societies have with their publications traversed each other's ground, instead of taking their respective places in a well-ordered scheme. The colporteur and sales system has been very imperfectly managed. The attempt is now being made to rectify these evils, and especially to encourage native literary talent. Ultimately India will have to depend for its Christian prose, and especially for its Christian poetry, on native Christian writers. The work of supplying a literature for India, which is not so much a nation as a continent of nations, is a stupendous one. It needs to be done in twelve or fifteen languages, for Hindoos, Mohammedans and aborigines. Next to the preaching of the gospel it is the most important Christian agency now to be exerted, and we rejoice that the subject is enlisting so much skilled thought and energy.—*Independent.*

Our Young People.

LITTLE TOTTLER.

Duly beginning the journey,
Many a mile to go;
Little feet, how they patter,
Wand'ring to and fro;
Trying again so gravely,
Laughing in baby glee,
Halting its line in mother's lap,
Proud as a baby can be.

Talking the oddest of lingoings
Ever before was heard;
But mother—you'd hardly think so—
Understands every word.
Tottering now and falling,
Eyes are going heavy;
Kisses and plenty of love words;
Willing again to try.

Father of all, oh! guide them,
The pattering little feet,
While they are treading the uphill road,
Braving the dust and heat.
And then, when they grow weary,
Keep them in pathways blest,
And when their journey is ended,
Savior, oh! give them rest.

The Children's Friend.

From Our Little Friends.

FLOYD, LA., June 17, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: Since I see you have so much patience with your little correspondents, I have been almost on my tip-toes to write a letter and see how it would look in print; and sometimes after school I get a pen and scribble all over a half sheet of paper to send you; but mamma says you could not read a word of it, and promised to write one for me if I would tell her what I wished to say.

My papa takes the ADVOCATE—has been a regular subscriber for eighteen years—and says he can't do without it. I can't read it myself, but pa and ma read the Child's Corner for me. I am only five and a half years old. I was baptized by our former presiding elder, Rev. B. F. Alexander, and was named for a Bishop. I almost know I'll be one, because mamma says that Bro. Alexander prayed the most fervent prayer for me, when I was baptized, that she ever heard offered for a babe. I am going to school to Prof. Taylor, of this village, who merits and receives the esteem of all. He is also our Sunday school superintendent, and is learning the children to sing, as well as pray and repeat Scripture. I learn a verse every Sunday, and hope soon to be able to do my own writing. But, Mr. Editor, don't think that I'll bother you about "Barney and the Bays," Nessie, because I know it must be a very hard task to keep as much patience as you have. I tried the meaning of *patience* when papa put me on quit putting on my boots for me, and said: "Be patient, sonny, and you'll succeed."

Now my good and dear Mr. Editor, this is a long letter for the first; but if you will do me the honor to print it, you'll scarcely hear from me thus a dozen times until I am *ripe* for a Bishop. Good-by, dear Mr. Editor. God bless you and yours! Your trusting friend,

KEENER SISSON MCCLENDON.

CHINA GROVE P. O., MISS.,
June 17, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: I see so many little boys and girls writing that I thought I would write a short letter. I am a little boy of ten summers. I am always glad to read the pieces in your paper, or hear my mother read them; and I think they are so nice. I want to tell the little folks about my New Year present. It is a pretty book, "Glad Tidings" is the name of my book. It was sent to me from Texas. It has so many pretty pieces that I wish all the boys and girls had one like it to read. We have a flourishing Sunday school at China Grove. We have a good superintendent—Mr. D. O. Sumner. He is always at his post, ready to hear our lessons, and then give us the praise, if we deserve any. I will close before I weary your patience.

THOMAS B. REGAN.

A Sad Day.

"We had a sad day at our house last week, auntie," said little Katie. "The sun did not rise clear and the wind was very cold. Sam stepped on Nellie's shoe-string, when she was going down to breakfast, and she fell all the way down and cut her face on his skates that he had thrown on the hall floor the night before. Trip stole one of baby's kid shoes and chewed it all up. When papa saw the little tare ties popping about she thought they were for her to play with or to eat; so she caught them between her sharp claws and her teeth, and scratched and bit them till the blood came. Mamma and all of us had to kiss her little foot twenty times before it got over the pain. May lost her spelling book, and it was found under the big apple tree all wet and spoilt with the dew. She was late to school, and so was 'kept in,' and that made her cry so that she had the headache all the evening.

"In the afternoon Sam climbed up on the shelves of the China closet to reach papa's pistol. The shelf gave way, and he came down all mixed up with broken China and glass. His hands and face were badly cut, and mamma was very much grieved with him beside.

"We were all glad when bed-time came, so that we could get asleep and be out of danger; and mamma was more glad than any one else. Wasn't it an unlucky day?"

"No, I do not call it so," said the kind aunt. "God sends the ruin, in love, to make grain and fruit grow for our comfort. If Nellie's shoe-string had been tied at the proper time, and Sam's skates hung up in their place, she would not have fallen and cut her face.

"If nurse had put baby's shoe in the toilet basket in the closet Trip would have found something nicer and cheaper to eat his new teeth on. Nurse's carelessness did not make that 'an unlucky day.' Had dear little May put her book on the shelf made for it in her room she would have saved herself being 'kept in,' and crying till she had the headache.

"Sam's trouble among the China and glass came from a greater fault than carelessness. He was disobeying his father. It may have been mercy instead of 'bad luck' which brought him and the dishes down; for, had he reached the pistol, it might have gone off in his hands and killed him. If you all 'turn over a new leaf' you will find that 'bad luck' vanishes before good order, as the clouds do before the sun," said Aunt Miriam.

The Caterpillar and the Lark.

"I believe everything I am told," said the Caterpillar, with as grave a face as if it were a fact.

"Then I will tell you something else," cried the Lark; "you will one day be a butterfly."

"Wretched bird!" exclaimed the Caterpillar. "You jest with my infirmity. Go away! I will listen to you no more."

"I told you you would not believe me," said the Lark, nettled in his turn.

"I believe everything I am told that is," said she hesitated, "everything that is reasonable. But to tell me that butterflies' eggs are caterpillars, and that caterpillars leave off crawling and get wings and become butterflies! Lark, you are too wise to believe such nonsense yourself, for you know it is impossible."

"I know no such thing," said the Lark warmly. "Whether I hover over the cornfields of earth, or go up into the depths of the sky, I see so many wonderful things I know no reason why there should not be more. Oh, Caterpillar, it is because you crawl; because you never get beyond your cabbage leaf, that you call anything impossible."

"Nonsense!" shouted the Caterpillar; "I know what's possible and what's not possible as well as you do. Look at my long green body, and these endless legs, and then talk to me about having wings and painted feathery coat! Fool—"

"And fool you!" cried the indignant Lark. "Fool to attempt to reason about what you cannot understand! Do you not hear how my song swells with joy as I soar upward to the mysterious, wonderful world beyond? Oh, Caterpillar, what comes to you from there, receive, as I do upon trust."

"How am I to learn that?" asked the Caterpillar.

At that moment she felt something at her side. She looked around—eight or ten little caterpillars were moving about. They had broken from the butterfly's eggs! Shame and amazement filled our green friend's heart, but joy soon followed; for, as the first wonder was possible, the second might be, so too. And the Caterpillar talked all the rest of her life to her relatives about the time when she should be a butterfly.—*Parables from Nature.*

HE'S A BRICK.—If it is slang, it is really classical slang. And yet of the thousands who use the term, how few—how very few—know its origin or its primitive significance. Truly, it is a heroic thing to say of a man to call him a brick. The word so used, if not twisted from its original intent, implies all that is brave, patriotic and loyal.

Plutarch, in his life of Agesilaus, gives us the origin of the quaint and familiar expression.

On a certain occasion an embassador from Epirus, on a diplomatic mission, was shown by the King over his capital. The embassador knew of the monarch's fame—knew that though only nominally King of Sparta, he was yet ruler of Greece—and he had looked to see massive walls rearing, and their embattled towers for the defense of the town; but he found nothing of the kind. He marveled much at this, and spoke of it to the King.

"Sire," he said, "I have visited most of the principal towns, and I find no wall reared for defense. Why is this?"

"Indeed, Sir Embassador," replied Agesilaus, "thou canst not have looked carefully. Come with me to-morrow morning, and I will show you the walls of Sparta."

Accordingly, on the following morning, the King led his guest out upon the plains, where his army was drawn up in full battle array, and, pointing proudly to the serried hosts, he said:

"There thou beholdest the walls of Sparta—ten thousand men, and every man a brick!"—*School Journal.*

CALABASH TREE.—One of my birds has just been telling me about a tree that, he said, "grew dishes." In his native islands—of the West Indies—he has seen a tree, in height and size resembling an apple tree, called a calabash tree. It has wedge-shaped leaves, large, whitish, fleshy blossoms, that grow—where do you think?—not like those of most other fruits, on the smaller and outermost branches, but on the trunk and big branches. The fruit that succeeds the flower is much like a common gourd, only a good deal stronger, and it often measures twelve inches in diameter. The hard shell of this fruit is cut into various shapes by the natives, and is sometimes handsomely carved. It is made into drinking cups, dishes, pails, and even pots. Yes, they say that these calabashes actually can be used over the fire for boiling water, just as you would use a pot. But the calabash pot gives out after a few such trials, and is unfit for further service.—*St. Nicholas Magazine.*

"Spawntaneous generation" is what a Cincinnati paper calls that storm of frogs' eggs.

A pig will not eat when he is not hungry. Why should we?

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1876.

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ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

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AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Clouds After the Rain.

Clouds returning after the rain is the Preacher's description of old age. It is as if sorrow were to come upon sorrow, trouble upon trouble. There is rain at all seasons; but there is a season—the winter-time of life—when the clouds come back upon us with all the gathered volume of a whole life of misfortune. Very few comparatively become old, and yet a considerable argument of the royal Preacher for early piety is based upon its necessity as the support and comfort of age. Youth has health and hope, middle life has strength and abundant occupation, and in both there are conditions of pleasure and enjoyment somewhat independent of religion. But to the old, in whom desire has failed, and for whom youthful pleasures and the employments of mature years are no more, what is there left if the comfort of religion be not theirs?

The sorrows of old age are partly in the ties of domestic affection that have been severed. The wife or the husband is long since gone; some or all of the children have dropped into the grave. Parents, in the order of nature, have passed away, and the friends and associates of youth have nearly all disappeared. Old age is almost necessarily a state of loneliness, and stands apart and solitary, though surrounded by the younger elements of society. Nothing is more common, and nothing more pathetically true, than the plaint of age: "I am left alone"—alone, although jostled and crowded by the living, restless throng. Then infirmities of body have usually so increased that positive pleasure is lost, and hours free from uneasiness and pain are rare. The fresh, clear eye of youth is dimmed. The soul can never more look out upon the forms and colors of this beautiful world as it once did. The exquisitely-tinted clouds and sky, and the varied landscape, wear a subdued and faded aspect. The ear has parted with its fine sense of sound, and the rapture of melody is a thing of the past. These avenues of so much delight in the earlier years are partially closed, and the sensations which they yield are stripped of the zest which they once possessed. The touch has lost its delicacy, the smell can no longer regale with the breath of pleasant odors, and the taste has lost the nice discrimination which detected the savor of the choicest food. It is the lot of the aged to be thus in a large measure shut out from the material world, and to live and move in a world but half open to the physical senses.

If poverty comes, there is this aggravation in it: the absolute impossibility of restoring the broken fortune. The tree is not quite fallen, but it is so nearly down that "there it shall be." It is so nearly prone that nothing can ever lift it again to its place. As far as this world is concerned, there is no future of restored prosperity and activity. Life, with its opportunities and possibilities, is left behind, and the soul is confronted with the labor and sorrow of a few brief years, and then the grave and eternity. Life in all of its stages has its storms and tempests; in every period—of infancy, youth and maturity—there are sufferings and afflictions; but old age is marked by the return of the clouds after the rain. After the period of vicissitude, of alternate light and shadow, of rain and sunshine, comes the unbroken, the settled and somber winter of our years.

As religion is the preparation for death, it is also the preparation for old age. In the Preacher's estimate of the matter we must remember God in our youth if we would be sure of his favor in old age. When the clouds return after the rain, and the pitiless tempests beat upon us, it will be too late. Aged sinners seldom seek God; they rarely turn to Christ. The near approach of death, and accumulating infirmities do not usually turn the tide of unbelief and indifference into the channels of penitence and faith. If the winter come upon us without religion, its days of darkness will lie without relief. There will be no spiritual comfort, no blessed hope, no light from the throne above. Old age without Christ is the most dismal, the most forlorn, the most fearful condition that is conceivable in this world, and separated but by a very thin partition from the outer darkness of the final catastrophe.

With a sure hope of eternal life, with the comfort of the Holy Spirit, and with the heart throbbing with love, how different! The clouds that return after the rain are then lined with silver, there is a bow of promise upon the darkest, and none is without its rift through which the light of heaven breaks upon the believing soul. It is a somewhat somber picture which the Old Testament preacher draws of old age, but it is accurate and to the life of the average experience. There is in it, however, the assurance that godliness brightens up the scene, and imparts a peculiar glory to that period which is most encompassed with infirmity and sorrow. Aged Christians are almost uniformly happy. Gradually and leisurely they are disrobing—throwing off the earthly, that they may be clothed upon with the house which is from heaven, and that mortality may be swallowed up of life. Cut off from the outer world, in a great measure, they have resources within themselves—the recollections of a devoted and useful life, communion with God, and an eternity of blessedness opening before them.

"The eye is dim, and the ear is dull, and the heart beats slowly and wearily; "but as it is written, Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." In old age especially are these prepared things revealed by the Spirit. The winter's store has been gathering, and there is abundant cheer for the days when leaden skies and howling blasts are without. The clouds that return after the rain, however dark and tempestuous they may seem, bring no evil to the children of God. Rather they afford occasion for the revelation of peculiar mercies, and for the most striking illustrations of infinite tenderness and faithfulness. In no other circumstances do we realize so fully that time predicted by the ancient seer, when "the man"—Christ—"shall be as a hiding-place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest."

Brandon District Conference.

Newton, the place of meeting, is on the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, in Newton county, Miss., and about thirty miles west of Meridian. Our way to it was somewhat roundabout, being by Mobile and Meridian. Leaving New Orleans on Thursday at seven A. M., we were at our destination on Friday morning at three A. M. Notwithstanding the early hour, our host, Dr. J. T. Watts, was at the depot. Many thanks to him, and to his wife and daughters, for a pleasant home and most generous and agreeable entertainment. The Conference had been in session one day, and on Friday, June 30, the business was considerably advanced, with an attendance of nearly sixty members and delegates. The pastors were all present except two, and a good attendance of laymen. Bro. Leith, the presiding elder, is well in the saddle, and knows his work thoroughly. In the performance of his duties he has traveled twenty-five hundred miles up to date this year. He must have a place among our Southern cavaliers—when the book shall be written. Bishop Paine was in the chair nearly the whole time, performing its duties vigorously and searchingly, and with little apparent weariness. We were more than repaid for the trip by the privilege of once more seeing his face and enjoying his society. He is looking a little more aged, and there is less firmness and confidence in his step than when we saw him two years ago, but in some important respects he is in decidedly better health. There is no decline in mind, memory or voice, and his Sunday morning sermon was admirable every way. We hope he will take our advice and rest during the balance of the heated term, so that he may be fresh for the fall and winter. There were no committees. Verbal reports from pastors and laymen were made on the subjects indicated in the Discipline. Everything was thoroughly sifted, and the interests of the district were carefully reviewed. The spiritual condition is hopeful. One bad feature of the Sunday school work is that there are a great many union schools. The support of the preachers—now at the end, nearly, of the third quarter—is rather discouraging. About the best was where one-fourth had been received, and there were instances where only a fifth and a tenth had been collected. One brother reported his entire receipts as $12; but he had a farm, and was also confident that his allowance would be forthcoming at the end of the year. This indeed seemed to be the persuasion of nearly all: that the pastors' salaries would be paid before the meeting of the Annual Conference. The preachers are cheerful and confident, and love and trust their people. But they must and do suffer from this delay. The Bishop insisted upon the more excellent way of paying at least quarterly, and we hope his counsels and admonitions will be heeded. The disciplinary system of assessing the members is in general operation, but in many charges they have no system whatever. The collections for missions, Bishops and superannuates have not been made, as a rule. These are also being put off to the end of the year—a very bad way. It was hinted several times that the times are hard, and no money in the country. We have heard this rumor in other places, and there may be some truth in it; but there must be a little money, and surely the Lord's tenth is in it. There was considerable religious interest—large and overflowing congregations, mourners at the altar, and several conversions. The pastor, Bro. B. L. K. Smith, with the assistance of some of the brethren, purposed continuing the meeting. The last hours of the District Conference (Saturday afternoon) were devoted to the local preachers and their work. Every local preacher's name was called, and an account rendered. This is a new thing, so far as our observation goes, but it may turn out to be a very good one. President Adkisson was present and represented the East Mississippi Female College. This institution is prospering, its prospects every way most flattering, out of debt, and a plan is on foot to raise $10,000 or more for building purposes. The editor was cordially received, patiently heard, and grand resolves were made to increase the circulation of the ADVOCATE. We were gratified to meet a good many friends and subscribers in Newton. We did not know before that the people set so much by our paper. Delegates to the Annual Conference—A. G. Mayers, Irvin Miller, W. M. Thornton, Jared Watts. Alternates—James Freeney, L. M. Whorton.

Provident Disciples.

Humanizing divine ideas, by an easy translation conforming them to the conditions of our earthly life, is an ingenious but futile work of man.

The scribe who, in offering himself for discipleship, had so well arranged his matters that he could say with a fixed resolution of purpose, and without reserve, "I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest," had made everything secure. The reply of our Lord was an unexpected but marvelously keen-sighted criticism upon his careful but altogether too human provision for the work of salvation: "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." The figures illustrate the scribe, and not anything in the lot of poverty, self-chosen by our Lord. The first denotes facility for concealment, the second prosperity secured. The scribe's preparation for discipleship consisted of a prudential arrangement to avoid danger and possible adversity.

If he was admitted to discipleship it was with this distinct notification: that he could find no place for his "cave" and his "nest." The mission of Christ made no account of dangers and conveniences. Those who made much of them would find it difficult to keep up with Christ, and would secure little profit from their following.

Another case in point occurred at a later period, when the disciples adopted extraordinary means to meet the exigency of their situation by devoting all their property to the common use. Their example was inspiring, and some of the more prudent were drawn into it a measure farther than their presentiments justified. They providently, therefore, reserved a competence from their proceeds, and donated the remainder. The provident instinct and habit were thus strikingly illustrated by the two notable disciples—Ananias and Sapphira; and the danger to faith of this purely human virtue is convincingly set forth in the exemplary treatment of these persons.

There are many aspects under which this purely human providence shows itself dissimilar and averse to the circumstances of the earthly life of Christ. In following the nearest comparison we must look not solely upon the person Christ, but the entire outcome, and impress of the personality of Christ upon all that represents him in the world—his cause and following. It will appear that while the disciples in large numbers have "their "caves" and their "nests," "the Son of man hath not (literally) where to lay his head." The dissimilarity is thus brought out. The "caves" and "nests," exponents of provident discipleship, so completely occupy the space that there is no room for the circumstantials of a Christly life; no place for Christ—that is, concrete Christianity—to appear.

By means of foresight and provision the Christian disciple may not taste the danger or loss—fixed circumstances of Christ's leadership. Thus the "caves" and "nests" which we bring into our discipleship not only save us from a personal tasting of genuine Christianity, its dangers and its losses, but they deprive us of the inspiration that comes only by tasting.

This picturesque way of setting forth the hazardous in Christ's calling is the Lord's own invention; and, although by skillful maneuvering the idea may be displaced, the fact remains still, and *he* will lose the opportunity of successful training who, guarding against the present, waits for the revelations of the future.

"I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest" are brave words, and a suitable introduction to the exercises of discipleship, provided the "caves" and the "nests" are left behind. Otherwise they fall as far below "a life of trust" as dividing the price let down the provident Ananias and his wife.

DOUBLE U.

Decline of Popery in Europe.

Dr. Herbert Vaughan, the Romish Bishop of Salford, has lately returned from a visit to the "prisoner of the Vatican," and, though he brings cheerful news as to the health of the holy father, he has been telling the "faithful" in Lancashire that things on the Continent, and especially in Italy, look very gloomy indeed. He assures them that a Liberal conspiracy has been entered into through out the Continent, the effects of which are painful to contemplate, and still more painful to feel. He suggests that in Italy the new ruling power is going at such a terrible pace that we may expect soon to see it abolishing the decalogue. From these doleful words of Dr. Vaughan it is safe to conclude that the wholesome current of progress, arrested by such men as he, must have set in very strongly; and this inference is certainly sustained by the political incidents in Italy, France and Spain, which are reported simultaneously with the lugubrious speech of the ex-editor of the *Tablet*.

In the first-named of these countries (Italy) the political unity of which cannot be said to be fully consolidated so long as its institutions repose on the basis of the present restricted suffrage, a royal commission has been appointed to draw up a scheme for the extension of the franchise, and all who know the antecedents of the leading members of the new Italian cabinet are expecting to see a decided step in advance taken, though, of course, the great mass of people—thanks to the protracted rule of the priests in the past—are by far too ignorant to permit of their being suddenly added to the electorate.

In France, where the efforts that are being made by the Republican majority to effect the divorce of the Church from the State provoked the holding of a great Ultramontane conference, the most of whose proceedings were conducted in secret session, we see the government issuing an order with respect to the circulation of newspapers, which has almost a freak English feeling about it, and which is one of many heralds proclaiming that for our neighbors on the other side of "the silver streak" better days are at hand.

At Madrid the discussions in the Cortes during the past week have been mainly on religious questions, and the tone of the debates has been exceedingly hopeful. It is true that Senor Ortiz did not succeed in carrying an amendment which sought to reintroduce the more liberal article on religious tolerance contained in the constitution of 1869, though even for that a sturdy band of thirty-three senators voted in the division; but, on the other hand, the Ultramontane factions were powerless against the overwhelming majority which declared in favor of continuing to Protestants the measure of tolerance which they at present enjoy. Perhaps the most significant incident in the debate was that which occurred at the close of the great speech of Senor Ortiz, when he demanded to know of the Ultramontane members whether their party would close all the Protestant places of worship at present existing in Spain, and expel all Protestants from the country. To this question Senor Ferdinand Alvarez replied, with brutal frankness, that they would. But we perceive one token of the great change which has come over the spirit of the land of the Inquisition when we note the words that are added by the Parliamentary reporter. The answer of the leader of the priest party, we are told, "caused a great sensation." It evidently shocked the majority in the assembly pretty much in the same way as it would have shocked an English audience. For an amendment proposing that Dissenters should be restricted to private worship only twelve votes could be mustered, the majority which thrust out the hateful thing numbering one hundred and sixty-three. Thus we find that in Madrid, as at Versailles and in Rome, things are moving in a healthy flow; and we cannot wonder that English reactionaries like Dr. Vaughan, of Salford, are in a somewhat despondent mood when they survey the position of affairs on the Continent. The great heart of England, however, rejoices in the fresh tokens that lands long cursed with superstition are coming, slowly it may be, yet surely, into the clear daylight of civil and religious liberty.—*Belfast Witness.*

Another Gift from Commodore Vanderbilt.

Of this Dr. Summers has the following notice in the Nashville *Christian Advocate:*

While the faculty of the Vanderbilt University were in special session on Friday, June 16, Bishop McTyeire quietly surprised them with the glad tidings that Commodore Vanderbilt had added $300,000 to his former donations to the university; whereupon, as might be supposed, all other business was suspended, and a committee appointed to prepare suitable resolutions expressing grateful appreciation of this noble act of generosity. On the next day, Saturday, June 17, the following report was presented by the committee, and unanimously adopted by the faculty:

ACTION OF THE FACULTY.

The committee appointed to report suitable action to be taken by the faculty in regard to the recent generous donation of Mr. Vanderbilt to the university, report the following:

Whereas, Bishop McTyeire, president of the board of trust, has informed the faculty that Mr. Vanderbilt has added $300,000 to his previous donations to the university which bears his honored name—the bonds to that amount having been deposited in the bank, subject to the disposal of the board of trust for the ends specified—thus raising his noble beneficence to $1,000,000; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Faculty of Vanderbilt University, That they express their profound gratitude to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, founder of this university, for this additional act of munificence and testimonial of kind regard for the institution with which they have the honor to be connected.

Resolved, That this donation of Mr. Vanderbilt is the more highly appreciated—being both liberal and opportune—as it will enable the board of trust to develop its plans and purposes so as more fully to meet the ends contemplated in the founding of this seat of learning.

Resolved, That this benefaction is the more thankfully appreciated as it comes at a time when the people of the South represented by this university are in circumstances of great straitness, so that they cannot furnish the means absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the university.

Resolved, That while they thus thankfully recognize the great kindness of Mr. Vanderbilt, they cannot but express their devout gratitude to God for raising up so bountiful a patron and so liberal a benefactor; and with their gratitude they blend their prayers for his restoration to health and for the preservation of his life, so that he may long live to witness the successful development of his designs in founding and nurturing the institution which bears his name, and will be a monument of his enlightened liberality in coming ages; and they further pray that, "whensoe'er he hence departs, he may depart in peace," and find his reward in paradise.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Vanderbilt.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished to the *Christian Advocate*, published in Nashville, and to the *Western Methodist*, published in Memphis, and to the secular newspapers of Nashville, for publication.

We call attention to the notices of the District Conferences on our eighth page. It will be seen that the "Montgomery District" Conference meets at Auburn, Ala., on Thursday, July 27. We are glad to note that the District Conferences this year have been attended with more than usual interest, and with revival power. We would like to attend many of them, but cannot well do so. We hope, however, that the ADVOCATE will not be forgotten by the brethren. In these times the publisher needs the hearty co-operation of all in meeting the heavy expenditures necessary to keep the paper a going. Brethren, don't forget the ADVOCATE at the District Conferences. Its increased circulation will help all the interests of the church.

Rev. James A. Duncan, on account of his health, has resigned the presidency of Randolph Macon College. He has accepted the position of president of the board of trustees, and will return to the pastoral work at the meeting of the Virginia Conference, in November. It will be difficult for the college to supply Dr. Duncan's place, and his resignation is universally regretted.

The Republican Convention of Louisiana, on Monday, July 3, made the following nominations: S. B. Packard for Governor, C. C. Antoine for Lieutenant Governor, W. G. Brown for Superintendent of Public Education. Antoine and Brown are colored.

Vanderbilt Commencement—Sunday.

Sunday, June 18, was a glorious day:

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
Bridal of earth and sky.

The university bell sent out its mellow tones on the circumambient air, and called together a large and imposing assembly to the first commencement service in the Vanderbilt chapel. After a voluntary by the university choir, the noble old hymn, "Come, thou almighty King," was sung; prayer was offered by the Rev. Anson West; lessons were read by the dean of the theological faculty, followed by the hymn, "Blessed be the Father and his love;" and then came the sermon by the Rev. R. A. Moran, D. D. He selected a grand theme—"The recapitulation of all things in Christ" (Ephesians i, 10), and nobly did he vindicate the wisdom of the faculty in selecting him to preach the first commencement sermon; he developed the glorious subject in a masterful and most eloquent discourse which we will not attempt to describe, but which we hope to see in print. The large audience seemed to be enchained during its entire delivery. They were prepared to unite in singing Charles Wesley's immortal hymn—said to have been a favorite with Bishop Soule—"A thousand oracles divine"—and to unite with the venerable Father Neil, of the Presbyterian Church, in the appropriate and fervent prayer at the close. We ought to state that, both in the discourse and in the prayer, the founder of the university was gratefully remembered, and ardent prayers were offered for his restoration to health and late removal to the better world.

In the afternoon Dr. Winfield delivered just such a discourse as was needed to close the exercises of commencement Sunday, and with the pulpit services of the session. His theme was Proverbs i, 10: "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." He gave the students a world of good advice, in a most affectionate and impressive manner, which they received with the most devout attention. The university choir led in the singing of appropriate hymns: "Let everlasting glories crown," "How shall young secure their hearts?" "When we with fear and hope survey," and the whole service was well completed with an impressive and a comprehensive prayer by Dr. Oliver.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

Death of Mrs. James R. McDowell.

Sister McDowell was a daughter of Dr. C. K. Marshall. The bereaved parents and kindred will receive the prayerful sympathies of their many friends. Dr. Watkins, in a note dated Vicksburg, June 29, says:

Our brother, Dr. Marshall, and his family, have been called to the endurance of a most distressing bereavement. Their youngest daughter, Mrs. James R. McDowell, one of the most lovely and accomplished ladies we ever knew, died on the twenty-seventh instant, after an illness of only two days.

The Vicksburg *Daily Tribune* of June 29 says:

The funeral of Mrs. James R. McDowell was very largely attended last evening by the very best representatives of society of Vicksburg, and the presence of so large a number of ladies and gentlemen of the city was a touching tribute to the worth of one of the loveliest of her sex. The Rev. Dr. Watkins, of the Methodist Church, performed the funeral services at the house and at the grave. His tribute to the deceased was beautiful and eloquent, but his heart was in his throat, and his voice was frequently inaudible. The afflicted family have the warm sympathy of the community.

The *Nation* is moved, says the *Methodist*, to some sharp words concerning a reported saying of Dr. Townsend in an address before the theological school of the Boston University. The doctor is said to have praised "the coolness with which Mr. Blaine had for the second time faced and routed the riff raff of secession on the floor of Congress." We hope Dr. Townsend said nothing of the sort, for two reasons: 1. On the floor of Congress there was no question of secession, but one affecting the character of Mr. Blaine. Theological students need to be warned, both by precept and example, against descending from the gospel to the kind of politics to which this contest belongs. Let us add, as a caution, that a good many Methodists, are, at such seasons as this, a good deal disturbed by the covert or open political preaching with which they are treated, and ministers who are more interested in the success of particular candidates than in the salvation of souls had better leave the pulpit for the stump.

SATISFIED.—A presiding elder writing about other things, says incidentally:

I am delighted with the style and *conduct* of the ADVOCATE—could offer no amendment. It *is* the church and *family* paper I know. God bless you and the publisher in your arduous and self-sacrificing work.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The Bishops at their late session appointed a week of prayer to be observed throughout the connection, beginning with the fast on Friday, August 4.

Some might suppose that sorrow and serenity do not go together, inasmuch as gloom is apt to be connected with sorrow. But with Christ there is nothing of the kind. Even among the purer and better natures of earth, who have sorrow, there is nothing dark and forbidding. It is really a question whether any human countenance is perfect in its expression without a certain tinge of sadness.—*Reid.*

panese Ware at the Exhibition.

The collection of porcelain and tery which most powerfully im- sses the imagination of the Ameri- visitors to the exhibition, both n its pompous splendor and the ltiplicity of articles, is that of pan; and a brief account does but nt justice to a department that ht tax the narrative powers Scheherezade in the "Arabian hts" adequately to describe. We familiar with the peculiarities of to. Satsuma and Taxio porcelain pottery, and know by heart the Kioto with its brilliant colors; know the crackle also, and can n a glance the Idue or red Japan celain, decorated with the favorite of chrysanthemum, for the sight hem meets us in every Idne China or private dwelling. But the s porcelain, in the Japanese collection, is much more rare, and is ptuous and splendid beyond my er. Here are displayed a variety lacquered porcelain forms—jars, es and other objects—but chief ong them are two immense jars, emtling in shape elongated pine- les. They are six or eight feet h, and graceful and tall as palm e. The color of the body of these e is a blnish white, and this is ered closely with a fine blue pat- . The blue decoration would e made them elegant without addition, but this close pattern n but a background over which Japanese artist has elaborated e forms in color, and lacquered es sumptuous in the extreme—graceful necks of peacocks, ng aromd the long necks of the s, with sweeping tails that ne- nearly half the length of the . They are painted above the under-pattern, and gold inlaid lacquer-work makes the feathers he tails, which is sometimes bur- ed brown gold, and in other es red and green and pink gold; le the eyes of the peacocks' tails w the blue of the under-pattern eath them. Tufts of palm trees, large of gold lacquer, shine like stars upon the sides of these s, and are very conspicuous e the under color. The habit of ing in Japan, with different rs of gold, is very splendid in its lts, for no substance combines er than gold with other tones or rs. We wish the custom might adopted here of mixing broken s of paint into our gilding, as in ese of these Arita vases, where see streaks running through the surface of the metal that re- ble the dust of vermilion or icles of emerald green or rose der.

sides these superb jars, there is ndid collection of whitish vases, se surface resembles the polish e inside of a shell. Not entirely the glaze upon these articles is t brilliant. But the chief attrac- consists of lively leaves and ers, ivy and grape leaves, of ral colors, and shaped and in- ted, veined and twisted, like those nature. This porcelain in its ure looks as if it might consist of , and, though its color is white, aze makes it iridescent to the ve often see in the inside of ter-shell. Some other vases in roup are formed of blue and ested in rough surfaces, and ed by white, unglazed orna- . In this collection there are note richly-colored pieces of pot- or porcelain than various old s and covered jars. Some irregu- shaped bowls are here besides, ividual in form as the printi- lamps in the Cesnola collection e Metropolitan gallery, that ap- to have been sent by the rs into their pleasant forms. e old articles, which are formed arse, grily glazed porcelain and ery, are painted in very deep and maroons, green, sulphur yellow purple, so dark that in places appear nearly black. The key grus, or the little leaves that thr s form, are of a most irregular e; and this indication of their g hand-work gives them a vastly ter charm than is derived from most precise printed patterns tel with a stencil plate upon pean China. The colors, too, uite irregular in their depth of , and greens run from a deep ze color to a pale apple green in ame figure from no motive ap- ntly, except that the designer's had become empty of color, he thought it unnecessary to more. This pottery is very ly glazed and resembles in re our ordinary milk-pans and pots.—*Appleton's Journal.*

is not needful that we should interest in all things—only in thing, and in some things. has constituted us differently, and another, and he has set us e world fertile in choices. He indifferent who cultivates this or that, this study or that, this er, keener, stronger interest, h obscures or forecloses that g something—something which st pure, then vigorous, whole- and of good report—God ex- each one to interest himself, with his might.

RTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.—*ge of Time.*—Having been in d to change the time of the h Mississippi Conference, I now ounce that the North Georgia erence is changed from the ty-ninth of November to the of December.

G. F. PIERCE.

ANGE OF TIME.—The time of Vicksburg District Conference, eet in Port Gibson, Miss., is ged from July 19 to October 12.

F. M. FEATHERSTUN, P. E.

Scotch minister, who was famed is dryness in the pulpit, called e of his aged hearers, and, as partook of a cup of tea. He re- ed to the guid wife that her tea an very slowly. "Deed, ay," the guid wife, "it's like yersel'; an unco bad delivery." The ch have a charming frankness of ch.

MARRIED.

LOVE—HUDSON.—June 22, 1876, in Yazoo county, Miss., by Rev. R. D. Norsworthy, Mr. Robert H. Love and Miss Emma Hudson.

RUTLEDGE-PERDUE.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Crenshaw county, Ala., by the Rev. A. M. Jones, June 22, 1876, Mr. Augustus Rutledge and Miss Nettie Perdue.

There was great practical good sense in the advice given by the celebrated Dr. Routh to a student who asked for counsel as to studying divinity. "Advise to you, sir, in studying divinity?" said the doctor. "Did you say that you 'wished I would give you a few words of advice,' sir? * * * Then let me recommend to you the practice of always verifying your references, sir."

Sunday boots squeak worse than every-day ones. So do Sunday Christians.

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending July 1, 1876.

A—American Sunday School Union, N W Ayer & Son, William T Ashford, H F Adams, Edwin Alden, C G Andrews $5, Philip Allen.

B—L R Throoyne, R F Beazley, Barnum & Pease, Daniel F Beatty, Ralph Bradley $2, J W Burke & Co two letters, George P Bratdt 65 cents, T T Beall $1, J M Black $1.45, Barnes & Wilkinson, James E Bradley two letters, E S Bogel, J R Barden, J W Bryan, Isaac F Billow, C W Bearn Jr $2, W E Bales.

C—Jesper M Calvin 50 cents, L Emmie Carley $1.80, J Crowder $5, S S Connor, Louis Cook, Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, Robert Carter & Bro, B F Darrow, John J Collins, Mrs A H Carpenter 25 cents.

D—Davidson Rubber Company, C B Dullose, W Dameron, Charles P Dillingham four letters, Daniel Dennett, Charles H Dilson & Co, Joel T Daves, two letters $2.50, Oliver Dilson & Co, Mrs Augusta Douglas 75 cents, Robert A Davis, A Dowling $2.

E—Esterbrook Steel Pen Company, R A Ellis.

F—E A Flowers $3.15, M D Fly, John L Ferguson.

G—Charles B Galloway $2, L A Graves, Edward E G Green, John T Graham $2, H T Gray, Gorton & Wailes $2.50, E J P Goodwin $16.50.

H—A S Heindel $50, R H Henly, H D Howes, J H Holcomb, A E Hardly, R J Hainmel, W R Hines, J W Hearne, Thomas P Harper, John A Heard Jr $2.25, W W Horner, Thomas W Hines, H W Hawkins, Harper & Bros.

J—Johnson, H F Johnson, J N Johnson.

K—W H Kirk, Theodore E Kelly, J W Knott, J C Keener, Louis Kendall $2, John G Kraiter $5.

L—Miss E M Layehace 50 cents, E J Legrand, James K Lane, Thomas J Lowry two letters, D C Langford $6, D A Little $5, L H Legette $50, J C Lowe, A J Lamar $2, John Leonhard $5.10, Lee & Shepard, G R Lynch $2.

M—R W McKilley, W P Mosely $8, Morgan Envelope Company, J M Mason, A Millspaugh, Mrs Lizzie A Maguire, John Massey, Sol C Murray $10, Ezekiel Mixer, James L Mathison $1.50, S A McLemore $1.50, Thomas H McClendon $12, A G Moore, E M Montgomery.

N—Joseph D Newsom $13.50, R D Norsworthy $.

O—James Ormond two letters E M Owens.

P—J M Pugh, P H Phair, Michael Pickett, S M Pettengill & Co, John Pringle $1.10, F W Pike 25 cents, O J Penn, J F Patterson $2, J W Perry $2, M S Parks, Cornelius Pierpont, L Parker.

R—A H Redford agent Seven letters, Samuel Rayner, Lewis A Reed, Robert H Read.

S—J H Stone $2, F W Stratton $1.50, Smith, Dixon & Co, R A Sidey, C W Swafford, Thomas M Smith, George S Stonfield, H B Safford, John D Sulit, W B Salter, J T Strather $3, St Helena Spencer, A P Sage, J L P Sheppard, L P Smith, R L Selman $1.50, R G Sewell, A Seely, J F Scarlock.

T—D W Tippen, Mrs B Trauble $2, T Turnage 60 cents, Mrs S F H Tarrant, Albert H Thomas.

V—W G Veal.

W—Mrs M D White $2.50, E M White, Thomas S West $10, R L Wilson, H J Wright 50 cents, Miss M J Wright 25 cents, George H Wiley $48, A H Weatherby $2, Samuel White, R J Walker, S F Williams $2.50 Words, John K White, A R Winfield, S P Ward 5 cents, J C Weaver, F J Worthy, Miss Bettie Wise $1.50, J P Woodfolk, W J Wooten $1, Mrs N H Wagley, Horace Waters & Sons, Wilkinson Bros & Co.

Y—T W Young, E H York, Agt.

THE GREAT LOUISVILLE ROUTE.

The traveling community, who travel for pleasure or profit, should recollect that passengers leaving New Orleans by either the Jackson road, or the New Orleans and Mobile railway, arrive at New York and other eastern points from eight to twenty four hours in advance of all other routes, which publish "the one change of cars." By this route there is but one change of cars to New York or the Philadelphia Centennial, or to Baltimore and Washington. The trains that connect at Cincinnati with the Louisville line run directly on to the grounds of the Centennial. To Niagara Falls passengers save seventeen hours and forty minutes by this reliable route. Sleeping car accommodations direct to Cincinnati, and then on to New York or Niagara Falls. The Louisville railway is the only route south of the Ohio river that is stone-ballasted and steel-railed, and the route passes through the healthiest portions of Kentucky and Tennessee—the high regions of those States. The cars are of the newest designs, and the Pullman Palace on all trains. The eating stations along the line are all first-class. For full information please call on Capt. Joseph H. Smith, general Southern agent, Camp and Common streets.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Those in need of a faithful likeness should visit the art gallery of J. A. Sheldon, 131 Poydras street, where he is taking pictures in keeping with the times. He has recently gone to great and valuable expense in fitting up his gallery, which is now very attractive, and one of the finest in the city. Remember the place—formerly occupied by E. Lilienthal.

COTTON PRESS.—The Balanced Screw Cotton Press, advertised elsewhere, has some advantages over other presses that it would be well for planters to consider. These advantages are briefly stated in the advertisement, but more full and explicit information can be obtained by sending to D. R. Lemman, Esq., No. 3 Perdido street, for circulars.

MACHINERY.—All persons interested in steam engines, mills or any kind of plantation machinery are referred to the advertisement of H. Dudley Coleman, Esq., one of our most enterprising citizens. We have known Mr. Coleman for a number of years, and can safely recommend him to those interested.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.—A. P. Harrington, Esq., having bought out the interest of James A. Gresham, will carry on the business of bookseller, stationer and news dealer at 118 Canal street. Mr. Harrington has experience in the business, and is well and favorably known to the trade.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, CINCINNATI.—Parties visiting Cincinnati this summer, either on pleasure or business, will find the above house a most desirable stopping-place. It is first-class in every particular, as well as being the most reasonable in charges. See advertisement.

PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.—Travelers visiting the Centennial should read the advertisement of the Pan-Handle route. Col. Wallington is the general Southern agent.

LEVY BROS., 580 Magazine street, guarantee their Hella kid glove.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.—The Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company is under the management of an excellent board of directors and officers. It insures against loss by burglars, thieves and fires at low rates, and gives six per cent. interest on small deposits. We direct attention to the advertisement in another place.

BITTERICK'S PATTERNS have been brought into extensive use by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and thousands of persons have attested their convenience and economy. See cut in our advertising columns, and send to the company, as directed, for catalogue.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.—P. P. Carroll, Esq., attorney and counselor at law, 27 Carondelet street, offers his services to the public, and guarantees prompt attention. See card in another column.

AT NAVRA & OFFNER'S China Palace, on Canal street, all articles of China and glassware can be procured at reasonable prices.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 18 Camp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best-selected stock in the South; and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit our line of

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as moderate as can be found in any market.

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Opposite the City Hotel.
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good goods*, sell at *one price* and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited; and a liberal deduction made to them.

THROW off that despondent spirit, crush that feeling of despair, be cheerful, happy and well. Take *Simmons' Liver Regulator*. It is no humbug; its virtues can be proved by hundreds right here at home. Examine the certificates. It has cured the worst cases of Dropsy, Dyspepsia, and prevents Chills, Fever, etc.

"I have been a dyspeptic for years; began to use the Simmons Liver Regulator two years ago; it has acted like a charm in my case.

REV. J. C. HOLMES, Clayton, Ala."

PERSONS who are subject to Headache, Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Depression should never be without *Dr. Hoff's Liquid Extract of Buchu*. Get pint bottles. Sold by all druggists.

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BALANCED SCREW
COTTON PRESS.

THIS is the most valuable improvement ever made upon the Screw Cotton Press. It obtains 40 to 50 per cent. more good qualities, and adds thereto *a rapidity which is astonishing.*

The improvements consists in making the nut in two parts. The nut is opened and closed upon the screw by means of levers. With the nut open, the screw and follower are set down upon the cotton, then the nut is closed and the pressing is done in the usual manner. So in open the nut, and raise up the screw and follower instead of screwing it up. This raising and lowering the screw, by means of the counterbalance, saves revolving the press at least sixty times, reducing the time and labor of pressing cotton one half.

This Press has taken the premium over all competitors at the recent State Fairs of Mississippi and Louisiana.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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9	A. M.	10	A. M.
10	A. M.	11	A. M.
11	A. M.	12	M.
12	M.	1	P. M.
1	P. M.	2	P. M.
2	P. M.	3	P. M.
3	P. M.	3.45	P. M.
3.30	P. M.	4.15	P. M.
4	P. M.	4.45	P. M.
4.30	P. M.	5.15	P. M.
5	P. M.	5.45	P. M.
5.30	P. M.	6.15	P. M.
6	P. M.	6.45	P. M.
6.30	P. M.	7.15	P. M.
7	P. M.	7.45	P. M.
7.30	P. M.	8.20	P. M.
8	P. M.	9	P. M.
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A SOVEREIGN remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Flatulent Colic, Weakness of Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Debility, etc. For sale by druggists and dealers throughout the south.

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IF YOU FEEL DULL, DROWSY, DEBILITATED, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial-diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

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Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

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How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden, and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. No drastic, violent purge, but a gentle assistant to nature.

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SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment; in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

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This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance at the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial-diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking **Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.**

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Grafting the Pear.

I wish to say something derived from my experience in grafting the pear. I took kindly to every new variety of this fruit offered by the nurserymen. Ultimately I found that the soil or climate in my situation was not favorable to all the sorts pressed upon amateurs, and I then had recourse to the kinds found to be advisable under the circumstances, using the unproductive stocks for working over into those that were suited to better results. I do not think that my method of grafting is in common use; but it is far to be preferred to any other. I proceed in this way: In the spring I cut the clons from the trees I desire to propagate, and bury them half their length in the earth at the foot of the tree. These will do to graft for two or three months. When the bark will separate easily from the wood, I saw off the limbs square upon my stocks, at any length from the ground, make a slit downward on the side, and insert the cion, properly shaved off one-half and fitted with a shoulder, into its place. One stock will serve for several clons, according to its size. Stocks three inches in diameter will serve for four clons. The grafts must be bound on and waxed in the usual way, and when the work is carefully performed not one in a hundred will fail.

It is not necessary, however, to make the provision for clons which I have described, except for early operations. Grafting by this style may be done nearly all summer, resort being made to the standing trees for the clons. Early in the season the old wood or twigs of last year's growth may be used. If any growth has been made, cut back the immature part of the buds more fully matured, or to those which have not started. Later, the new growth is admirably adapted to this purpose. The clons will immediately put out and make a fine growth the same season. This method saves the trouble of splitting the stock, and fitting the cion exactly is more readily performed, and may be practiced at any time from the latter part of May till August with the most perfect success. I sometimes use a cion with three or four twigs, or with half a dozen buds, and insert two or more in the same stock, according to its size. Any one who has never seen grafting done in this way will be surprised to see how effectually it works. The apple can be grafted in the same style, and perhaps other fruits; but the smaller growth of the pear, especially when cultivated by the dwarf system, renders it peculiarly adapted to the latter.

I am indebted to my own experience for what I recommend as above. The method partakes of the principle of budding, or inoculation, with the advantage of a vigorous growth during the first season, and as avoiding the necessity of special preparation in providing for clons. It admits also of greater leisure in performing the operation, the season in which it may be done extending over a period of nearly or quite three months. Perhaps its greatest merit will be found in the perfect union of stock and cion, which takes place in a few weeks of time.—*Correspondent of Country Gentleman.*

BEE-RAISING.—Bees are as useful as chickens, and as easily raised. They afford us a luxurious food, healthy, and might be cheap. Bees need little feeding, little expense and attention. They want only a comfortable home, covered from the storm and sun, and protected from the marauding miller. They will make their own living, and do considerable toward the living of the farmer. Not many swarms can be kept prosperously in one place, but every farmer may raise honey for home use and a little to spare. Every gardener, every villager might do it. A single swarm of bees, well attended to, will soon produce as many swarms as can be successfully kept in one place. All that bees make is clear gain. They get their treasure from the flowers. We should have bees enough in the country to have one always sipping at every flower. The flower is all the time producing honey. The bee should be all the time gathering it. If we had a bee all the time at every flower, honey enough would be procured to supply the world. It is a means of health, wealth and pleasure. Let bees be cultivated; let every farmer have them. They are as useful as cows and far less troublesome. A little attention will teach one to manage them.—*Rural Sun.*

ONE CHAPTER IN THE PICKLE BUSINESS.—Being in Lewiston one day last week, we made a brief call on Mr. L. B. Knight, of the firm of L. B. Knight & Co., whose name has become quite well known throughout the State in connection with the business of putting up and selling Maine pickles, and who has not inappropriately been styled the "Maine pickle man." What he don't know about pickles is hardly worth knowing.

In preparing the cucumbers for pickles Mr. Knight "greens" them very lightly, but in such a way as to make a plump, fine-looking, solid and crisp pickle, the process consisting of soaking them in cold water brought up to a moderate heat, in which the cucumbers remain but a short time. The English pickles are not "greened" at all, but have a sort of brown look; and for certain markets Mr. Knight puts up large quantities of pickles after this style. No alum is used, and only the purest white wine vinegar, which is manufactured expressly for his own use.—*S. L. Boardman.*

WHEN TO PICK PEARS.—A subscriber asks "whether pears should be allowed to ripen on the tree or be picked before they are ripe?" Pears should never be allowed to become fully ripe before gathering. They should be picked eight or ten days before they become ripe. Their quality will be higher and they will look better, if properly handled, than if left on the tree. It is quite an art to handle pears after picking, so they will color up finely and command the highest price in market. They want to be kept in a proper temperature, and some persons spread them out on the floor and cover them with woolen blankets to heighten their color. In the South pears do well, and with proper skill and experience they can put their pears into market and command nearly the prices of California pears.

PLANT A GRAPE VINE FIRST.—Not one farmer in twenty will buy grapes or other fruit, except apples, for himself and family; but grapes are so easily and cheaply grown that no family should be without a few grape vines. Grapes can be got in bearing earlier than any other fruit, excepting strawberries. The first duty of a settler on new land is to plant half a dozen grape vines, and after that as many as he can afford. Fresh fruit is necessary to the health of a family, and nothing is more quickly, easily or cheaply grown than grapes.

People have generally three epochs in their confidence in man. In the first they believe him to be everything that is good, and they are lavish with their friendship and confidence. In the next they have had experience, which has smitten down their confidence, and they then have to be careful not to mistrust every one, and to put the worst construction on everything. Later in life they learn that the greater number of men have much more good in them than bad, and that, when even there is cause to blame, there is more reason to pity than condemn; and there a spirit of confidence again awakens within them.—*Frederika Bremer.*

When a child picks flowers in the field, and brings us the whole handful, one up and one down, all thrown together, then in each individual one we see more clearly the beauty, the harmony in color and form than is so good to our sight. We arrange them, and altogether they blend in a beautiful whole, so that we do not look at one, but at the whole bouquet. This perception of the harmony of beauty is an instinct in us, lying in our eyes and in our ears—these bridges between our souls and the created things, even in the beating of the waves of the air made manifest in sound.—*Hans Christian Anderson.*

Two village worthies met on the street one day. "Jamie," says the richer of the two, "are ye never gaun to pay me that account? I'm ill all for siller the noo." "O," says Jamie, "I hae na seen ye this lang time. Ought ye cheenge a twenty-pund note?" "Ay cudd I," says the laird, drawing out his pocket book. "Ah, weel," says Jamie, "ye're na needin' siller, then," and walked on.

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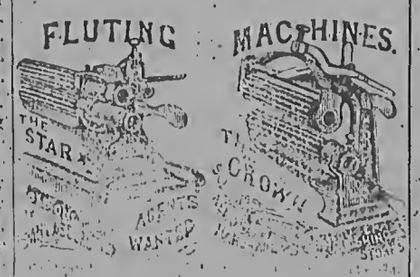

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Scientific.

—It has been found that the young of the blind beetles of Mammoth Cave are eyeless, as well as the adult. These, as well as a number of other forms, are figured and noticed by the editor of the *American Naturalist*.

—It has been found by Dr. Gunther, according to the *American Naturalist*, that the young sword-fish differs from the adult not only in having no "sword," but in having the scapular arch prolonged into a horn at the lower part, while the pectoral fins are wanting. Though there is no sword, the jaws are long, of equal length, and both are furnished with teeth. As the fish grows the scapular horn disappears, the pectoral fins grow, and the upper jaw is developed in excess of the lower. The long teeth disappear, and the upper jaw grows into the toothless, sword-like weapon which gives the fish its peculiar character.

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—Rules to those seeking the truth. We are under obligation to learn the best methods of stating the truth. When the truth we are to give, is not anything involved, intricate, something to be learned by long study, the method by far is not to tell many, but tell of Christ, and so present the substance of the whole matter before the souls of inquirers.

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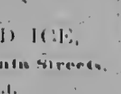

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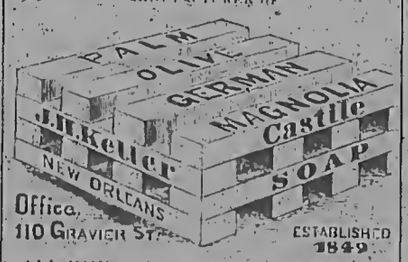

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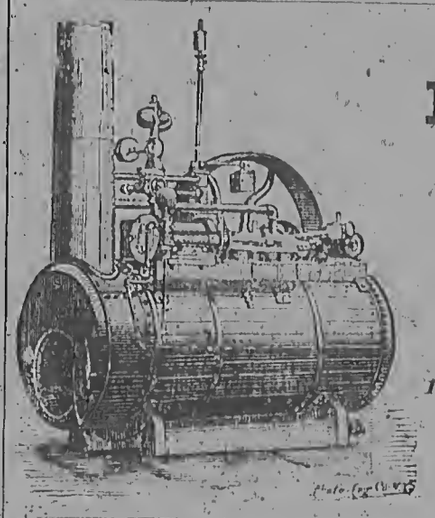

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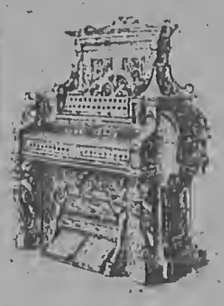

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E. FORGUE & ELLIS, Booksellers, Opposite the Postoffice.

During my long experience as a bookseller in this city I have had thousands of inquiries for such a work. Mr. Dennett's LOUISIANA AS IT IS is precisely the book that has been called for. It gives general satisfaction to buyers to the city and country. Its true character were generally known it would replace ten times the present edition of 30,000 copies to supply the demand.

C. F. HALEY, Bookseller, 93 Commercial Place, Branch, 150 Poydras street.

An experience of twenty-five years as bookseller in New Orleans will justify me in saying that the book just issued by Mr. Daniel Dennett, LOUISIANA AS IT IS, supplies a want long felt by residents and strangers. The demand for the book is active, and is steadily increasing.

JAMES A. GRESHAM, 92 Camp and 118 Canal street.

Dealers in the city and country can obtain supplies of the above book at the wholesale establishment of ROBERT J. HARP, 110 and 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

STAINED GLASS WORKS

GALLERY OF ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIVE ART.

WILLIAM GIBSON'S SONS.—Established in 1853. Ecclesiastical Decorations, Plain and Ornamental Windows for Churches and Domestic Buildings. The ideas of Artists and Amateurs artistically carried out. Designs for Memorial Windows a specialty. Gibson's Building, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York.

GEORGE W. ROPER,

DEALER IN

Fancy Goods and Millinery,

103.....CANAL STREET.....103

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Ladies' Lace Goods, Corsets and Underwear. The trade supplied at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

RICHARD RHODES,

LATE E. CHARLEVILLE,

SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT.

55 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Articles of All Kinds for Fishermen.

Rods, Nets, Hooks, Lines, and every desirable article for the Angler, wholesale and retail.

GUNS RIFLES and PISTOLS of every variety and of direct importation. Also Sporting materials of all kinds, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Flasks and every article needful by Hunters, will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Also the celebrated Dead Shot Gunpowder, Shot, Eley's Shells, Cartridges, etc., of the best quality, wholesale and retail.

R. RHODES

M. H. APPLEGATE,

PLUMBER,

AND DEALER IN

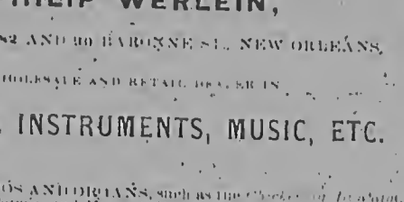
Cooking Ranges and Boilers,

Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Washstands, Kitchen Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Ale Pumps, Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, Brass and Plated Cocks of all Patterns,

116 Poydras St., New Orleans, La.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

SEVEN INCHES LONG.



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Practice Pistol & Targets.

Carries a ½ inch ball with accuracy fifty feet, without powder or percussion. Brass barrel, hair trigger. For sale by dealers. By mail, free for 75 cents, with permanent ammunition for target practice in-doors and for sporting out of doors.

AGENTS WANTED.

A. A. GRAHAM,

56 Liberty street, New York.

ATTENTION!

M. ANDRIEU,

150.....POYDRAS STREET.....150

Hump-Made Shoes at $3.50 a Pair.

City-made Boots and Shoes of all kinds and styles, made of the very best material and workmanship, and at less prices than any other store in this city. Keeps all kinds for Gent.'s, Boys', Ladies' and Children's wear.

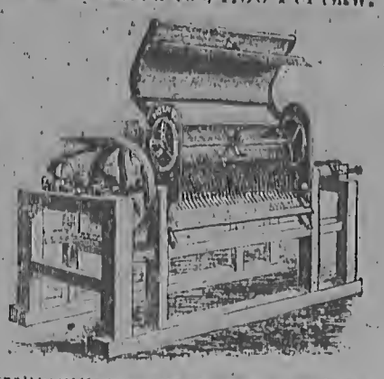
MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED

"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.

PATENTED JULY 15, 1873.

Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction in the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed that any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work with the same time while economizing team or animal power than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very clean, the length of the staple is increased, producing a lint on this account of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every bale ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

59.....Carondelet St.....59

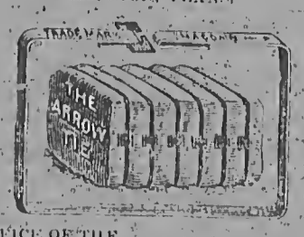
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BEN. F. WOLFE,

AGENT FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS,

22.....Main Street.....22

HOUSTON, TEXAS.



OFFICE OF THE

American Cotton Tie Co.,

(LIMITED.)

17 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS.

TO DEALERS IN

IRON COTTON TIES,

Planters and Country Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade in any quantity with the following celebrated Ties:

THE ARROW AND SIDE SLOT.
BEARD & BROS. LOCK TIE.
BRANCH CROOKES & CO.'S LOCK TIE.

We take pleasure in informing the public that the interest of Messrs. Beard & Bro., and Branch & Crookes & Co. are now merged into and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. (LIMITED.) The following are the New Orleans Agents:

Stone & Tutt, Ogden & Hill,
Chism & Reed, Argyle & Rorland,
William Nelson, D. A. Rantlett & Co.

For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited.)

R. W. PAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.

SOUTHERN FARMERS DEPOT FOR SUPPLIES

The Cheapest and Best

Farm Machinery,

OF ALL KINDS,

Plows, Seeds, Fertilizers,

Lime, Plaster and Cement.

C. H. STOCKELL & CO.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.

GRIST MILLS.

MILL GEARING MADE

SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS.

The UNEQUALED FLAX BELT DOUBLE PLY PURE GUM RUBBER BELTING.

ALDES' POOLE & HUNT,

FROM 1 TO 7 LIGHT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

LEEDS' FOUNDRY,

Cor. Delord and Foucher Sts.

We are prepared to manufacture Steam Engines, Rollers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Hot Coaching, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Andiron Casters, all kinds of Plantation and Steam-boat Work, and every description of Machinery for the South. LEEDS & CO.

Orders left at Box 74, Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange, will receive prompt attention.

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IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING.

HANGERS, PULLEYS, COUPLINGS, BELTING etc. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list.

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124 CHAMBERS AND 613 READE STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.

MENEELY & COMPANY,

Bell Founders, West Troy, New York.

FIFTY years established. Church BELLS and CHIMES; ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings, for Churches, School, Farms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, etc. Full Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.

Vanduzen & Tift, 102 & 104 Second St., Cin.

OCEAN SAW MILL.

W. G. TOOMER (late of Danner & Toomer,)

SUPERINTENDENT.

LUMBER shipped up or down the Mississippi River can be loaded at the Mill Wharf, and save drayage by extra handling.

Cargo orders a specialty for Pine, Cypress, Walnut, Oak, Ash, Poplar, Mahogany and Cedar LUMBER AND TIMBER. Also Railroad Bridge Timber and Cross Ties, Shingles and Laths.

P. O. Box 98. Branch office at Pascagoula, Miss. Cable address—TOOMER.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT. ABSOLUTELY and SPEEDILY CURED. Publicity. No publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 167 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, July 4, 1876.

MONETARY.

We have no excitement in our money market. Borrowers and lenders meet and discuss the dull times, and build up each other's faith in the future, dwelling on Col. Ead's success at the mouth of the river, favorable reports of crops from the interior, and prospects of being liberated from the grip of rascally officers, who no doubt will fight hard to retain their ill-gotten wealth. Confidence increases daily, and hope consequently cheers many who are struggling. Stocks and bonds unchanged. Exceptional paper, 8 per cent.; A1, 10@12 per cent. per annum. Gold, 112¼.

GENERAL MARKET.

The general market is very quiet. Some goods, of course, must be bought about the first, which creates a little stir for the first week of each month; but thence to the end stagnation exists, of course. Our packets carry light loads, and the smaller boats running up our tributaries have to lay over to get a paying trip. Prices of goods are low, except for hog products. We notice that dry goods are offered at very low figures, and cash customers in almost all lines can buy at a slight advance on cost and carriage. New Orleans is, no doubt, the cheapest place for our people to purchase at, and if freights were reasonable we would see a large increase of orders.

COTTON.

Our market has ruled quiet, easy and dull, with a decline of 1c. on Wednesday, ⅛c. on Friday, and ⅛c on Monday, and sales of 3,750 bales for the week; while the New York market, for three days, sold 2,815 bales at 12 3 16c. In Liverpool sales foot up 31 000 bales at 6d. for middling Orleans. The large buyers have nearly all gone, and the gathering at the Cotton Exchange is small. The amount offering is not probably over 35,000 bales; and much of that in small numbers. There is not much prospect of an improvement in prices for some time, and those holding have missed it this time. We refer our readers to the following tabular statements for further particulars.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	7¼	8¼	9¼	10⅛	11⅛	12⅛
Thursday	7¼	8¼	9⅛	10⅛	11⅛	12⅛
Friday	7⅛	8⅛	9⅛	10⅛	11⅛	12⅛
Saturday	7⅛	8⅛	9⅛	10⅛	11⅛	12⅛
Monday	7	8	9¼	10⅛	11¼	12⅛
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Cross—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	11⅛	11¼	11
Thursday	11⅛	11¼	11
Friday	11⅛	11¼	11
Saturday	11	11¼	11
Monday	11	11¼	11
Tuesday	Holiday.	.....	.....

COTTON STATEMENT TO JULY 1.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875 ..... bales		9,976
Received from that date to June 27, 1876		1,518,600
Received during past week		3,358
Amount of bulings from city gins and pickeries	18,398	1,570,762
Total		1,580,338
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to June 27, 1876	1,495 639	
Exported last week	9,426	
Consumed by factory and burned	1,370	1,506,435
Stock on hand and amount not cleared		73,903
Estimated stock on shipboard		24,000
Amount remaining unsold, about		49,903
Stock at all the United States ports		309,880
Receipts at all the ports		4,664,532
Receipts last year to date		3,436,457
Increase at all the ports		627,075

SUGAR.—Receipts very light. Market quiet, and gimlet rangers generally retiring to summer quarters. Prices: Fair 8¼c., fully fair 8⅝c., yellow clarified 9@9⅛c., white clarified 10@10⅛c.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

	From	To
Eggs, ₱ doz.:		
Creole, good demand	—	18
Attakapas, demand fair	— —	12½
Western and country	— —	10
Chickens, ₱ doz.:		
Creole, grown	$1 00	$5 50
Creole, half grown	2 00	3 50
Good fat country chickens bring 25 to 50c. per dozen less than Creole.		
Wool, ₱ lb.:		
Burry	10	15
Free of burrs	15	25
Beeswax, ₱ lb	27	30
Hides, ₱ lb.:		
Green salted	6	7½
Dry	9	11½
Deer skins	25	28

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice corn-fed beeves are in demand at 4@5c. ₱ lb. gross.

Fat grass fed beef cattle sell readily at $25@$35 ₱ head. Poor cattle dull at $12@$20 ₱ head.

Fat calves, up to year olds, $7@$12 ₱ head. Poor ones very dull at $5@$6 ₱ head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3@$5 ₱ head. Poor ones unsalable.

Hogs, corn-fed, at 5@7c. ₱ lb. gross. Mast-fed dull at 3@4c. ₱ lb. gross.

Milch cows sell according to quantity of milk given. Choice dairy milkers, giving 4 to 5 gallons per day, $80@$100 ₱ head. Fair milkers, say giving from 1½ to 3 gallons per day, $35@$75 ₱ head. Common stock very hard to sell at $18@$25 ₱ head.

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, $6@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and pecks, and 25 inches in diameter, $7@$10 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 34 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₱ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $5@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood.—For large sound logs, $2.25@$3 ₱ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2.25@$2.75 ₱ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2.50 ₱ cord.

(Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to cords.)

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
H. J. West's corn mill	280 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	6 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	— —
Pat. Dr'cr, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1¾
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gall	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Size of lights.	Sash per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
Window Sash, 12 lights:			
8x10	60	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	65	1 95	2 25
10x16	$1 00	2 95	3 25
Sash Doors:	Single.		Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50		$4 70
3 feet x 8 feet	4 00		— —
3 feet x 7 6 or 6 inches	— —		4 25
Panel Doors:			
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	— —		$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	— —		3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	$3 75		4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	25	30
Goshen, choice	30	32
Coffee, ₱ lb.		
Rio, fair	18¾	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O G	— —	34
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	60
Vanilla	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:		
Best, K. D.	— —	3 00
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	10	12
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	— —	4 25
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	23	26
Insurance, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, bbl	17	18
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	— —	45
Fair	— —	50
Prime to choice	55	60
Golden and Roquet syrups	80	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
No. 2	— —	2¾
Ordinary	— —	4¾
Fair	5¼	5¾
Prime to choice	6½	7½
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.:		
Keller's magnum	— —	5
Keller's Eye	— —	6½
Starch, ₱ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	1
Coarse	1 05	1 13
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	8¼	8¾
Prime	8¾	9¼
Choice	9⅜	9¾
Yellow clarified	9¾	10
White clarified	10¼	10¾
Crushed	11¼	11¾
Powdered	11⅛	11¾
Spices, ₱ lb:		
Alspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	50
Cinnamon	— —	62
Tea, ₱ lb:		
Black Oolong		1 00
Greeb Imperial		1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	0	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	85	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, shelled	78	80
White, mixed	— —	67
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis to Gulpons	45	48
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	— —	80
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	— —	25 00
Ordinary	— —	20 00
Cotton Seed Meal	26 00	28 00
Cow Pea, ₱ bushel	1 50	2 25
Mixed clay	— —	1 50
Mixed sand clay	1 75	2 25

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breasts	11	14½
Shoulders	9½	10
Sides, clear rib	—	11½
Sides, clear	—	12
Hams, sugar cured	14	15
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	21 50	22 00
Dry Salted:		
Shoulders	— —	8½
Sides	— —	11½
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice in kegs	— —	11½
Choice, in Cerces	— —	13

BAGGING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	— —	11
Jute	13½	14
Ties, Arrow best, per bundle, at 30	— —	3 35
" dog and buckles	— —	3 30
" Bear	— —	3 40
Twine, hemp	— —	65

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Side, oak	35	40
Harness	35	45
Calf skins, Rogers	20 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb	24	28
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Sterrett's raw-bone superphosph	65 00	— —
Sterrett's fine ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands, ¾	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands, ⅞	— —	7½
Choice brands, 4-4	10½	14½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	— —	15½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	8	9
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	13½
Good	19	22
Gunnebags:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	12	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor mud boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	18 00
Russetts' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 00

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.* Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Religious Notices.

SEASHORE CAMP GROUND.—The Seashore Camp Meeting will commence on *Wednesday, the nineteenth of July*, and continue from eight to ten days.

The camp ground is delightfully situated upon the coast, two miles west of Biloxi, Miss., open to and fronting directly upon the Gulf of Mexico, enjoying the cool and refreshing breezes of the sea.

Persons visiting the camp meeting will leave the New Orleans and Mobile railroad at Seashore Camp Ground station, from which a shaded walk of a few hundred feet will bring them to the encampment.

Eligible lots for building will be furnished free to persons desiring to erect permanent tents, and can be obtained from the trustees, or the agent representing them upon the grounds, at all times.

All permanent tents are required to be of value of not less than $10, and must be completed at least one week before the commencement of the camp meeting. This rule does not preclude the use of temporary tents, constructed of cloth or other material for which pleasant positions will be assigned to all persons desiring it.

Favorable reductions of fare and freights on the railroad have been secured. On the New Orleans and Mobile road the fare from New Orleans to camp ground, for the round trip, is $1 50; from Mobile, the round trip, $2; and from all way stations at proportionate rates. From Pensacola, Fla., the round trip, $7 00.

The camp meeting tickets will be placed on sale at the offices of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, and at all regular way stations, on and after July 17, and continue good until July 30, inclosive. These tickets will not be good to return unless stamped by the agent of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, who will be on the ground. This order will be rigidly enforced by the railroad company. The sale of tickets from local points on this road will begin as above, and at the same rates as last year. Freight will be carried from New Orleans and Mobile to camp ground at full rates, and returned *free*. Shipments can be made any time after July 16, and continue during the meeting. By the Margno road passage will be full fare one way only. By New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago road one and one-fifth the full fare only. Taking these cars, persons on making known that they are going to the camp meeting will have their ticket punched and retain it, and, having it stamped at the camp ground, will return on the same free.

From their new purchase of another hundred acres since the camp meeting last year, the trustees have made a large and desirable addition to the camp grounds, embracing several delightful and refreshing springs, cool and health-giving. The grounds have been cleaned up and improved generally.

Tents, pots, etc., have been provided for rent to persons or families as they may desire.

Provision has been made by the board of trustees, and under their supervision, for a good restaurant. Meals and lodgings will be furnished at reasonable prices. Use of bath-houses free.

Brethren of the Methodist Church, and of other churches, and the communities of the adjacent cities and country, are invited to attend the camp meeting.

Several Bishops and other ministers of talent and distinction from far and near are expected to be present, and to assist in conducting the exercises.

Persons are recommended to make arrangements for their comfort, before the date of the camp meeting, by application to any of the board of trustees: Dr. E. T. Grillin, Moss Point, Miss. William Otis and Hugh L. Hopper, Mobile; J. P. Keller, George W. W. Goodwyn, H. O. L. Rayne, H. S. Rickey, P. Halbran and W. H. Foster, New Orleans.

THE District Conference for the Montgomery district, Alabama Conference, will meet in Auburn on Thursday, July 27. The opening sermon will be preached at eleven A. M. As the meeting embraces the fifth Sabbath, it is hoped the preachers will arrange to stay till the close.

M. S. ANDREWS, P. E.

NOTICE.—The District Conference for Bethel district, Louisiana Conference, will convene in Bastrop, La., August 10, 1876.

T. W. CARTER, P. E.

THE Alexandria District Conference and District Camp Meeting will convene at the Castor Sulphur Springs, Catahoula parish, La., twenty miles southwest of Columbia, on the ninth of August, 1876.

Persons will please inform themselves fully as to the condition of their charges, so as to be able to answer the questions included in chapter 2, section 4 page 51 of the Discipline.

We would kindly impress upon all, ministers and delegates, the importance of attending this Conference and camp meeting. Ample provision will be made for taking care of ministers and delegates.

The Castor Sulphur Springs are unsurpassed for their superior medicinal qualities, the situation is all that can be desired, and we pray that the expected large attendance of the District Conference and camp meeting will be benefited bodily and spiritually.

S. H. COOPER, P. E.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.—The annual sermon will be preached on July 9, by the Rev. William E. Mosher, D. D.

Meeting of the board of trustees, July 10, at 9 A. M. Exhibition of Preparatory Department, July 10, 8 P. M.

Tuesday, July 11.—Meeting of the alumni, and delivery of diplomas to their graduates by the societies. Eight P. M.—Exhibition of the literary societies, followed by an address from the Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D.

Wednesday July 12.—Commencement day. Speeches by the five graduates, and baccalaureate by the president.

C. G. ANDREWS, President.

THE District Conference for Selma district, Alabama Conference, will be held at Camden, Ala., beginning on the twenty-seventh of July, and including the thirtieth.

O. R. BLUE, P. E.

HOMER DISTRICT, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—The District Conference for Homer district will convene in Arcadia, directly on the stage line from Monroe to Shreveport, July 27, 1876, and continue over the Sabbath following. The preachers in charge will please have their reports prepared, especially on those subjects mentioned on the fifty-first page of the Discipline.

JOHN A. MILLER, P. E.

NOTICE.—The camp meeting at the Union camp ground, Grove Hill circuit, will commence on Friday night, the first of September. A cordial invitation is extended to all who may be disposed to attend, and especially to our ministering brethren. Preparation will be made for the accommodation of all who may be in attendance. We hope to have a good attendance of people and preachers and a gracious revival of religion from the presence of the Lord.

HASDOM C. GLENN, Pastor.

GROVE HILL, ALA., June 14, 1876. 32

WESLEY CHAPEL CAMP MEETING. A camp meeting will be held, commencing August 25 and lasting some eight days, at the camp ground one mile north of Woodville, Lincoln parish, La. Preachers are especially invited to attend.

J. LANE BURDEN, P. C.,
22 Vernon Ct., Louisiana Conference.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning October 12. Preachers in charge will please forward me the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance.

E. H. MOUNGER.

MEETING OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.—The Publishing Committee of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will hold its annual meeting at the Seashore Camp Ground, July 20, 1876.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

WINONA DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Winona circuit	Aug. 19, 20
Durant circuit	26, 27
Kosciusko station	Sept. 2, 3
Liberty (camp meeting)	9 10
Zilpha	16, 17
Attala	23, 24
Newport	30, Oct. 1
Richland	Oct. 7, 8
Ebenezer	14, 15
Black Hawk	21, 22
Walden	28, 29
Winona and Carrollton	Nov. 4, 5
Bellefontaine	11, 12

29 J. W. KNOTT, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

SHREVEPORT DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Shreveport station	July 8, 9
Mooringsport at Mooringsport	15, 16
Caddo, at Long street	22, 23
Mansfield station	29, 30
Amaconco, at Beech Grove	Aug. 5, 6
Natchitoches circuit, at Price's place	5, 6
Natchitoches station	5, 6
Springville circuit, at East Point	12, 13
Webster, at Andrew chapel	19, 20
DeSoto (Bethel camp meeting)	19, 20
South Bossier	19, 20
North Bossier	26, 27
Pleasant Hill (Benton camp meeting)	Sept. 2, 3

6 JOEL T. HAYES, P. E.

NEW ORLEANS DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Moreau street (Quarterly Conference), 7 P. M.	July 8
St. Charles avenue, at 7 P. M.	15
Algiers, at 7 P. M.	29
Baton Rouge	Aug. 5, 6
Plaquemine	12, 13
Lafourche	19, 20
Carondelet street, at 7 P. M.	19
Felicity street, at 7 P. M.	25
Louisiana avenue, at 7 P. M.	Sept. 2

6 J. B. WALKER, P. E.

RAILROADS.

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GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after October 31, 1875, AT 5.30 P. M., Trains depart and arrive as follows, from Carondelet street Depot:

DEPART.

Express	7.30 A. M.
Mail	5.30 P. M.

ARRIVE.

Express	11.30 P. M.
Mail	12.30 A. M.
Accommodation (on Monday)	10.30 A. M.

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Through tickets to any point in Europe. All classes at excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Prepaid emigrant tickets from any place in the Old Country.

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Also SOUR SEEDLINGS, for grafting or budding, and for ornamental trees, from 10 cents to 25 cents, according to number wanted.

Trees carefully packed and shipped to any point. No fruit tree will stand transplanting and transporting better than the orange.

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CAREFUL OBSERVERS

IN THE MATTER OF

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Will find it to their interest to examine

THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

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HOUSEWARE,

Of every description, kept by

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,

NO. 29 CAMP AND 116 COMMON ST.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

And they will establish these facts:

1. OUR STOCK IS THE BEST.
2. OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST.
3. OUR METHODS ARE THE FAIREST.

With more than thirty years' experience in the Crockery trade, we claim a knowledge of the wants of this community second to no one, and can fill them better than any house in the Southwest.

Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$7 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.

6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

18 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Pots.

1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.

75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET, Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.

Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice,) 160 pieces, $30.

Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices and everything else required for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of every one.

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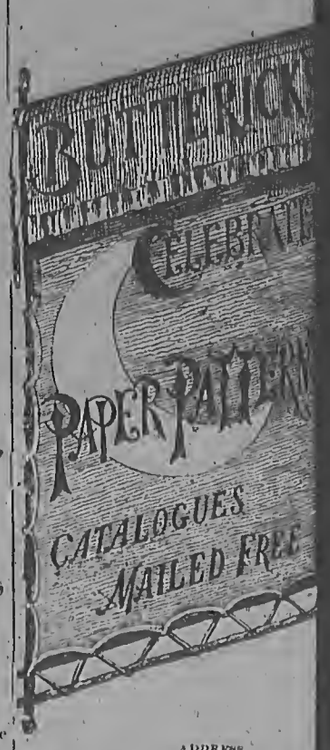

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A NEW STOCK of the Elastic Stitch Stitch Machines, with a complete assortment of Needles, Parts, Attachments, Silk, Twist, Cotton, Linen Thread, Oil, etc., just received for sale at the lowest cash prices. The Goods are manufactured by and for the Baker Sewing Machine Company, and are the best in the market.

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There are parties here who are selling duds of our goods, repainting and passing Machines to make them look like new, and them as such. No new goods of the kind can be purchased in New Orleans except at No. 5 Chartres street. Agents wanted at No. 5 Chartres street.

H.

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876. NO. 28.

OVERBOARD THE TEA IT GOES.

A REVOLUTIONARY JINGLE.

O take your taxers home, King George,
Their tyrant rule is o'er;
We love our cup of tea quite well,
But we love our freedom more.

Chorus.—Then overboard it goes, my boys,
Where darkling waters roar;
We love our cup of tea full well,
But we love our freedom more.

So then we'll steep our roots and herbs,
And throw yours in the sea,
And let the shrimps and porpoises
Pay your taxes on your tea.

Chorus.—Then overboard it goes, my boys,
Where darkling waters, etc.

We'll let the shrimps and all such like
Drink yours down in the sea;
We Yankee boys are on a strike,
And we'll pay no tax on tea.

Chorus.—Then overboard it goes, my boys,
Where darkling waters, etc.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Mr. Cadwalader, the acting Secretary of State, presented Mr. Schlozer, the German minister, to the President, for the purpose of delivering an autograph letter of congratulation from the Emperor of Germany.

Mr. Schlozer, in presenting the letter, stated that he was instructed by his majesty to deliver upon the fourth day of July, to the President in person, an autograph letter of congratulation upon the occasion of the centennial anniversary, and wished to add his personal good wishes for the United States.

The President briefly replied, assuring him of his satisfaction in receiving this evidence of good feeling on the part of his majesty, and that his kind expressions for the United States were fully appreciated, and that the letter should be properly acknowledged. A translation of the letter is as follows:

BERLIN, June 19, 1876.

William, by the grace of God, Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, etc., to the President of the United States of America:

Great and Good Friend: It has been vouchsafed to you to celebrate the centennial festival of the day upon which the great republic over which you preside entered the rank of independent nations. The purposes of its founders have, by a wise application of the teachings of the history of the foundation of nations, with insight into the distant future, been realized by a development without a parallel. To congratulate the American upon the occasion affords me so much the greater pleasure because, since the treaty of friendship which my ancestor, of glorious memory, King Frederic the Second, who now rests with God, concluded with the United States, undisturbed friendship has continually existed between Germany and America, and has been developed and strengthened by the ever-increasing importance of their mutual relations, and began an intercourse which is becoming more and more fruitful in every domain of commerce and science. That the welfare of the United States and the friendship of the two countries may continue to increase is my sincere desire and confident hope. Accept the renewed assurance of my unqualified esteem.

(Signed) WILLIAM.
(Countersigned) VON BISMARCK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The ceremonies of unveiling the statue of Alexander Von Humboldt, erected by the Germans in East Fairmount Park, came off this morning. The officers and members of the Humboldt Monument Association and members of the different German societies—musical, beneficial and social—formed a procession at half-past seven o'clock, and marched to the spot where the monument is erected, where a large crowd had already assembled.

An efficient orchestra and a large chorus were present. The ceremonies were opened by the performance by Aist of an overture, followed by Beethoven's chorus, "Die Ehre Gottes," sung by musical societies.

The president of the Monument Association, Mr. George K. Ziegler, then delivered an address in German, at the conclusion of which he removed the flag which covered the statue. This was greeted with cheers. Mr. Ziegler then made an address in English, and presented the statue to the Fairmount Park Commission. "Deutsches Voelker Gebet" was then sung.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, July 5.—A fearful storm swept over this city last night. Rain commenced falling about ten o'clock and continued for three hours, with a solid sheet of water, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Death and destruction are visible on every side. All bridges on wagon roads and railroads were swept away, and no trains can arrive or depart for several days. Houses were carried down stream by the torrents and their occupants drowned. Cellars were filled with water, the streets washed out and live stock drowned.

The village of Rockdale, twenty-seven miles from this city, built in a ravine, on a stream, was inundated at the dead hour of night, while the storm was raging and lightning flashing, by the breaking away of a mill dam some distance up the stream, and every building in the place, save a mill, was carried down or moved from its foundation.

After the storm had abated forty-two persons were missing. Nineteen dead bodies of men, women and children were picked up along the stream. Search is being made for those still missing. The railroad bridge at this place was carried away and the road made impassable. All railroads have suffered with washouts. No trains arrived or departed to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The number of cash admissions to the Centennial Exhibition yesterday was over fifty-one thousand, this being the largest number of paying visitors since the opening day.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, July 6.—There was a tornado here yesterday. Three persons were killed and several hurt. Twenty buildings were demolished. The blow lasted but an instant.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 8.—Mr. Blaine has accepted the senatorship. The vacancy in the House of Representatives will not be filled until the regular State election in September.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Thermometer yesterday, 99. Several more deaths reported from heat.

TRENTON, July 9.—Thermometer, 110° in the shade. One hundred and seventy men at Camp Bedle were prostrated; many are in a dangerous condition. Thirty dropped unconscious as the brigade stood in dress parade to night. Gov. Bedle's son fell, but recovered.

Later.—The prostration is increasing. Six out of seven of the brigade physicians are down. Every available Trenton physician was called to assist. Gov. Bedle has ordered the First Brigade home.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Castle Garden caught fire this afternoon and was totally destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Recently the Postmaster General authorized the statement that he had no expectation then to remain in the office until the fourth of March. Yesterday the Postmaster General called on the President on business and was informed that his resignation would be acceptable. He immediately wrote it. Judge J. N. Tyner, now Second Assistant Postmaster General, will succeed Jewell.

FOREIGN.

VIENNA, July 4.—Turkish official accounts of the battle of Slevcar say: The Servians crossed the frontier on Monday; a sharp encounter followed, which soon became general. Osman Pasha, repulsing the Servians, entered their territory as far as Latschar, carrying all neighboring Servian positions. Reported loss of the Servians, two thousand; the Turks' comparatively trifling.

PARIS, July 5.—It is reported that sanguinary fighting has occurred near Netschar, Gen. Tchernyeff occupying commanding positions, the Turks being defeated.

The *Correspondence Universelle* states that the Khedive has furnished the Porte twelve thousand men.

A council of ministers discussed the Eastern news. It is thought all the European powers will adopt a policy of non intervention, to which France is unalterably attached.

BELGRADE, July 5.—From Servian official sources: Hostilities commenced on the southeastern frontier. The Servians were successful in several engagements, and captured the fortified camp of Babinagartarian by assault. After three hours' fighting the Turks abandoned their arms and baggage. The River Drina was crossed on Monday.

HAVANA, July 6.—Advices from Mexico to June 28 have been received.

No important engagement had occurred between the government and revolutionary forces, as the latter avoid a general engagement and appear to be unwilling to risk battle.

Minor military events are generally favorable to the government.

The rainy season, which was beginning, will impede operations.

Preliminary elections for President will be held July 9. There was no opposing candidate to President Lerdo. The revolutionists are trying to prevent the holding of elections, and in a majority of districts may prevent a constitutional election. The revolutionists claim that the re-election of Lerdo will insure his overthrow, though the government is at present able to maintain itself.

BERLIN, July 6.—Gen. Tchernayeff has turned the Turkish flank at Tritsch, and is marching on Sophia by way of Pirot.

The Russian navy in the Black sea is preparing for active service.

Arms and ammunition are continually arriving in Servia from Russia and Roumania.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, July 7.—Ten regiments of Egyptian troops are leaving to-day for Constantinople.

PARIS, July 8.—The *Journal des Debats* has the following latest news from the seat of war: The Servians have captured Rachka. Gen. Tchernayeff's tactics are compelling the Turks to withdraw beyond Dulanta. The balance of advantage so far is slightly in favor of the Servians.

An official telegraphic dispatch received at Belgrade announces that after ten hours' desperate fighting at Rachka the Turks have fled to Novivaras. The Servians have occupied the territory between Rachka and Novivaras. The Servian loss was inconsiderable. The army under Gen. Zack crossed the frontier near Yavaco on Thursday.

The Little Horn Massacre.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Gen. Hancock arrived this morning. It is supposed, for consultation over the terrible situation of affairs in the Indian country.

There has been no official account of the following disaster, which seems well confirmed. Gen. Custer found the Indian camp at twenty-five lodges on Little Horn, and immediately attacked with five companies, charging into the thickest of the camp. Nothing is known of the operations of this detachment after the charge as they were only traced by their dead.

Maj. Reno attacked the lower part of the camp with the seven remaining companies.

Gen. Custer, his two brothers, his nephew and his brother-in-law, with about three hundred others, were killed.

Only thirty-one were wounded; two hundred and seven men are buried in one place.

The Indians surrounded Reno's seven companies and held them in the hills one day, away from water. Gen. Gibbon's force and then came in sight, and the Indians broke camp and left in the night, the remnant of the Seventh Cavalry and Gibbon's command returning to the mouth of Little Horn, where there is a steamboat.

The Indians got the arms of the killed soldiers.

Seventeen commissioned officers were killed.

The whole Custer family died at the head of the column.

BISMARCK, July 7.—Custer left Rosebud on the twenty-second of June with twelve companies of the Seventh Cavalry. On the twenty-fourth a fresh trail was reported. On the morning of the twenty-fifth an Indian village, three miles long and half a mile wide, was reported fifteen miles off. Gen. Custer pushed for it.

They had made seventy-eight miles in twenty-four hours preceding the battle. When near the village the Indians appeared to be moving in hot haste, as if retreating. Reno, with seven companies, was ordered to attack the right, and Gen. Custer, with five companies, vigorously attacked the left of the camp.

Reno felt them with three companies, and was immediately surrounded, and after an hour's fighting, losing Lieuts. Hodgson and McIntosh and twelve men, and several Indian scouts killed and many wounded, cut his way out and gained a bluff three hundred feet high, where he entrenched, and where he was soon joined by Col. Benton with four companies.

Here the Indians made repeated assaults, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The Indians finally gained higher ground than Reno, and, with longer range guns than the cavalry had, kept up a galling fire till night. The Indians renewed the attack at daylight. Up to that time Reno had lost forty-odd killed.

Before reaching the bluff many hand to hand conflicts occurred, the Indians outnumbering the troops ten to one. The men were without water for thirty-six hours, when they determined to reach water at all hazards. Col. Benton made a sally and routed the main body guarding the approach to water. The water was gained, with one killed and seven wounded; the fighting then ceased for the night, during which Reno prepared to resist further attacks. They had now been forty-eight hours fighting, with no word from Custer. There was twenty-four hours more of suspense, and the fighting ended, when the Indians abandoned their village in great haste. Gen. Berry, with Gibbon, commanding his own infantry, had arrived, and as the commanders met the men wept on each others' necks.

Inquiries were then made for Custer, but none could tell where he was. Soon an officer came rushing into camp and related that he had found Custer dead and stripped naked, but not mutilated, and near him his two brothers, Col. Tom and Boston Custer, his brother in-law, Col. Calhoun and his nephew, Col. Yates, Col. Keogh, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Crittenden, Lieut. Sturgis, Col. Cooke, Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Harrington, Dr. Lord, Mack Kellogg, the Bismarck *Tribune* correspondent, and one hundred and ninety men and scouts. Custer went into battle with Companies C, L, I, F and E of the Seventh Cavalry, and the staff and non-commissioned staff of his regiment and a number of scouts. Only one Crow scout remains to tell the story—all are dead.

Gen. Custer was surrounded on every side by the Indians, and the horses fell as they fought on the skirmish line or in line of battle. Gen. Custer was among the last who fell, but when his cheering voice was no longer heard the Indians made easy work of the remainder.

The bodies of all save the newspaper correspondents were stripped, and most of them were horribly mutilated. Gen. Custer was shot through the body and through the head. The troops cared for the wounded, buried the dead, and returned to their base for supplies and instructions from the General of the army.

Col. Smith arrived at Bismarck last night with thirty-five of the wounded. Indians lost heavily in the battle. The Crow scout survived by hiding in a ravine. He believes the Indians lost more than the whites. The village numbered one thousand eight hundred lodges, and it is thought there were four thousand warriors.

Gen. Custer was directed by Gen. Terry to find and fight the Indians, but not to fight unless Terry arrived with infantry, and with Gibbon's command.

GEN. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.—This distinguished historical character departed from life in this city on the twenty first of June. However he may have been condemned by parties, his career formed a brilliant and important portion of the history of Mexico, and future historians will differ in their judgment of his merits. Gen. Santa Anna outlived the days of his usefulness and ambition, and died at the ripe age of eighty-four years. Peace to his ashes!—*The Two Republics, City of Mexico.*

Decisions of the College of Bishops.

The following decisions are taken from the appendix of the last edition of Bishop McTyeire's Manual of the Discipline. They will be read with eagerness, particularly the last one, which relates to a case that has caused a great deal of excitement in the bounds of the St. Louis Conference.

ARE THERE ANY COMPLAINTS?

In a Quarterly Conference, under the question, Are there any complaints? the pastor was complained of for neglect of certain duties, and a record was made of it. The case coming before the Annual Conference, the president decided:

That while it is the duty of a presiding elder to learn all he can concerning the usefulness and acceptability of a pastor—and from no source is he likely to get such reliable information as from official members—nevertheless the Quarterly Conference is not charged with the duty of inquiring into the life and official administration of a member of an Annual Conference. Complaints may not be entertained against him by that body, nor entered on its journal. He is responsible to another ecclesiastical body which has original jurisdiction, and may reprove, suspend or expel him.

Approved. (1875.)

A VERDICT NOT TO BE REVERSED FOR INFORMALITY IN THE TRIAL.

In the trial of a member the charge of immorality was supported by two specifications. He was found guilty and expelled. An appeal to the Quarterly Conference was taken by the accused, and this plea was urged before the appellate court:

That the specification upon which he was convicted belonged to a grade of offense less than immorality, viz.: improper conduct. The presiding elder ruled "that the charge belonged to one class of offenses, and the first specification to another." Whereupon the Quarterly Conference, without considering the testimony given at the trial, proceeded to reverse the verdict of the committee that tried the case. The matter coming before the president of the ensuing Annual Conference, he decided:

"The Quarterly Conference cannot reverse the verdict of the committee except upon the merits of the case. For irregular or illegal proceedings the proper course is to remand the case for a new trial. A reversal of verdict ends the case."

Approved. (1876.)

PRO RATA DIVISION OF RECEIPTS.

The joint board of finance presented to the president of an Annual Conference these questions of law arising out of a disagreement between a presiding elder and one of the preachers in his district—the issue was referred to the joint board for adjustment:

Ques. 1. Since the Discipline provides (chapter 9) that the district stewards shall apportion the presiding elder's claim among the different charges of the district, to be added to the claim of the preacher in charge, and its collection provided for in the same way, has the board of stewards the right to make any other than a *pro rata* division of the funds collected?

Answer by the president. No.

Ques. 2. In case the board of stewards make other than a *pro rata* division between the presiding elder and pastor, should the one receiving more than his proportion refund the excess to the other?

Answer by the president. Yes.

Ques. 3. In a reference to the joint board of finance of a disagreement concerning receipts between the presiding elder and the pastor, may this board take into consideration the way each has performed his duties?

Answer by the president. No; the presiding elder and the preacher in charge are responsible to the Annual Conference only for the way in which they discharge their duties.

Approved. (1876.)

HOW AN EXPELLED PERSON MAY REGAIN MEMBERSHIP.

A member was arraigned and tried for immorality, and expelled. He gave notice of an appeal to the ensuing Quarterly Conference; but before the meeting of said Conference he was received into full membership by the pastor of another society in the same city, without confession of the offense for which he had been expelled or any communication with the society that expelled him.

A complaint of maladministration was made against this pastor, by his presiding elder, at the ensuing Annual Conference, and the president of the Conference made the following decisions on questions of law:

Ques. 1. Can any one who has been expelled from the church by due process of law, and who has formally given notice of an appeal to the Quarterly Conference, be restored to membership during the pendency of such an appeal?

Answer by the president. He cannot be; for an appeal, of which due notice has been given, may only be terminated at the Quarterly Conference to which the appeal has been taken.

Ques. 2. Can any one who has been expelled from the church be restored, without confession of the offense for which he was expelled, except in the case (as provided for in the Discipline, sec. 3, p. 152, par. 5) where the Quarterly Conference becomes satisfied that the expelled person is "innocent of the offense for which he was expelled?

Answer by the president. He cannot be; for a confession of anything else would not be a satisfactory evidence of repentance in the sense of the Discipline.

Ques. 3. Can any one expelled from the church be received into its membership again, except in the way provided in the Discipline for the restoration of a member? (See Discipline, chap. 7, sec. 3, par. 5.)

Answer by the president. No; for one who has been excluded from the church, by due process of law, can only be restored regularly by the Quarterly Conference of the society which excluded him, in accordance with an opinion already placed upon the journal of this Conference by the president.

The College of Bishops, having these decisions before them for review, say:

Of Question 1 and answer. We concur in this decision with this understanding: One who has taken an appeal to the Quarterly Conference is at liberty to abandon it; but if he does not prosecute his appeal the effect will be to leave him in the same attitude as if the appellate court had formally concurred in the decision of the lower court.

Of Question 2 and answer. There is some ambiguity here. If instead of the words, "Confession of the offense for which he was expelled," the language of the Discipline in the place cited, had been used, viz., "Giving satisfactory evidence of repentance," we should concur in saying, "He cannot be." But the answer involves an interpretation of language contained in the question which does not necessarily come before us.

Of Question 3 and answer. We think the "No" may be proper; but the words in the answer, beyond that we do not concur in, because:

1. Allusion is made to an opinion which is not before us.

2. Where an expelled member gives "satisfactory evidence of repentance" he may be restored without the intervention of the Quarterly Conference.

3. The restoration of an expelled member, by the Quarterly Conference of the society which excluded him, occurs only when the Quarterly Conference "shall become convinced that he was innocent of the crime for which he was expelled." In this case, of course, no evidence of repentance is required. (1876.)—*Western Methodist.*

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VA.—We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of this popular seminary for the education of young ladies. It is located in the city of Staunton, in the center of the far-famed Shenandoah valley, in one of the healthiest climates in the world, where every breeze contributes to the physical vigor of its pupils. In this health-giving climate our Southern daughters, who go with feeble constitutions, soon acquire the vigorous form and blooming cheek of health. It presents attractions unsurpassed if not unequaled in the South. It is conducted by over twenty able and accomplished teachers and officers. Its buildings are home-like and elegant, grounds attractive, scenery grand.

The last session this school was attended by pupils from seventeen different States. One of the laudable aims of this school will be to require its pupils to practice economy, especially in dress. To this end a simple uniform is worn. In this institution no unnecessary bills are allowed, and the expenses of parents and guardians are to be kept within the lowest possible amount. With these advantages, we are not surprised that this popular institution draws its patronage from Maryland and Pennsylvania to Texas. It is indorsed by Profs. Smith, Peters, Holmes, Davis, of the University of Virginia, Bishops Doggett, Marvin, McTyeire, and a host of distinguished men and worthy patrons throughout the South. See advertisement.

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.—The second and third quarter drafts drawn by the Bishops on the treasurer of the Board of Missions are now falling due.

In order to enable us to meet them the preachers are hereby requested to forward to me immediately the amounts collected by them in their several charges for foreign missions. Brethren who have not taken up their collections will please do so at once, and forward the same to me.

A. H. REDFORD,
Treas. Board of Missions.

Dr. Young, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, preached twice in Lebanon, July 2, and was present, July 3, in the county court at the opening and probating of the will of the late Mr. William M. Cartmell. The doctor confirms the report of the secular press that Mr. Cartmell has made the Vanderbilt University the residuary legatee of his estate. It is thought the university will get at least $20,000.

After years of controversy the English Methodists seem disposed to favor lay representation in the General Conference. The representative committee have voted that the Conference consist in future of 220 ministers and 220 laymen, and there is no question but that the Conference will ratify their action.

A capital letter—Iced T.

Whitworth Female College.

MR. EDITOR: I made my annual visit to the commencement of Whitworth College last week, and was amply repaid for the long ride. It was an intellectual treat, and filled my heart with beautiful sentiments of love to God and love to man.

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. W. E. M. Linfield, of the Mississippi Conference, on Sunday, June 18. His subject was "The Power of the Resurrection;" his text was written by St. Paul—a grand theme, and profoundly he presented it. His thoughts and illustrations were elevating and sublime.

On Monday eleven young ladies, the seniors, read their compositions, as usual exhibiting a great variety of taste, talent and sentiment, some reaching up to a high literary attainment, others spicy with wit and cultivation. There was a vein of moral and religious thought that reflected favorably upon their alma mater. A college under the patronage of the Conference should show religious training, and, to the praise of Whitworth College, these compositions were fragrant with true piety of thought and devotional sentiment.

In the afternoon the Alumni Association had their annual meeting. Several of their members read literary essays, one young lady recited the centennial anthem, several short speeches were made by friends of the association, and the graduating class were received as members.

On Monday night a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music was given by Prof. Eckhart and his pupils, aided by his accomplished wife. Quite a number of recitations and entertaining scenes were presented. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was excellent, exhibiting skill, taste and great cultivation. A large audience were present, and were well repaid for their profound attention, which was unusually good.

Tuesday, June 21, was commencement day. The fine weather brought together a large audience of patrons and friends of this institution, many from a distance. The exercises were introduced with a fine display of instrumental and vocal music. The salutatory was delivered by Miss Melissa A. Linton, of Brookhaven, who acquitted herself with marked ability and gracefulness. Then followed the annual address by the Rev. C. B. Galloway, of Jackson. After an appropriate exordium, his principal theme was self-culture, addressed to the graduating class, urging the importance of recognizing the fact that they had just reached the commencement of their future education, and, by a review of the literary field before them, bringing to their minds many authorities to sustain his point from the writings of the literati of this and former centuries.

The valedictory was pronounced by Miss Mary Chandler, of Hancock county, daughter of Judge Chandler. Miss Chandler had a hard task to perform. A valedictory is usually a farewell talk; and, while she did not ignore the precedent, she nevertheless gave us some new thoughts connected with these last days at college, and in her parting words made all feel the true character of the scene.

The president then presented to the graduates their diplomas, and made a short address.

One of the best things that occurred at the close of these interesting exercises was the taking up a collection of over $400 to aid in purchasing a library for the college.

This college, as you know, is presided over by Rev. H. F. Johnson, who is assisted by an able corps of professors. It is the property of the Mississippi Conference, and is entitled to the patronage of the church and all who want a thorough education for their daughters.

Yours, T. R.

FAYETTE, MISS., June 20, 1876.

FROM PRATTVILLE DISTRICT.—*Mr. Editor:* We have just closed a very interesting session of the Prattville District Conference at this place. The delegates elected to the Annual Conference are: Elbert S. Starr, Robert W. Russell, Charles M. Howard, Samuel P. Smith. Alternates—George L. Smith, Benjamin Rush. The next Conference is to be held at Summerfield.

A. J. BRIGGS.

PRATTVILLE, ALA., July 5, 1876.

If men pay as they go some of them go very slow.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

MY VOICE SHALT THOU HEAR IN THE MORNING.

My voice shall thou hear this morning.
For the shades have passed away,
And out from the dark like a locusts lark,
My heart soars up with the day;
And its burden all is blessing,
And its accents all are song;
For thou has refreshed its slumbers,
And thy strength hath made it strong.

My voice shall thou hear this morning,
For the day is all unknown;
And I am afraid without thine aid
To travel its hours alone.
Give me thy light to lead me,
Give me thy hand to guide,
Give me thy living presence,
To journey side by side.

Sure of eternal morning,
Such that can ne'er decline,
Day that is bright with unfading light
Ever above me shine,
For the night shall all be noontide,
And the clouds shall vanish far,
When my path of life is gilded
By the bright and morning star.

Sunday Morning.

Undeveloped Land.

MR. EDITOR: Reading, recently, a well-written book on the undeveloped West, I was reminded of a land not so difficult of access as the West, and yet as much undeveloped; and it has occurred to me to write some what of it, that possibly I may influence those who are hunting homes to "give it a call," as the merchants say, before going elsewhere.

THE LAND

is that part of west Florida lying between the Chattahoochee river on the east and the Choctawhatchee on the west. Briefly, it may be said of this territory that in it can be produced everything needful to supply the wants, gratify the curiosity or contribute to the pleasure of man. As a general but imperfect description, it is enough to say that mainly it is piny woods, interspersed with hammocks, and here and there sections of rich land, varying in size from a few acres to whole counties. Jackson county, lying along the Chattahoochee river, has in it as fine corn and cotton lands as can be found anywhere in the older settled States. There is an abundance of lime in the soil, and scattered about on the surface may be found large quantities of limestone. Though the water is impregnated with the lime, yet it is not enough so to make it unpleasant to the taste. In Calhoun county, south of Jackson, there is much good land, splendid grazing for cattle, and as fine hammocks for oranges as can be found in south Florida. Orange culture is now carried on extensively in the lower part of this county, and the facilities for getting them to market being superior to those found along the St. John's, it is likely to become a successful rival in supplying the demand for this highly valued fruit. Here, however, one is not confined exclusively to raising oranges, for there is range for abundance of cattle and sheep, so that stock-raising may be a source of revenue not by any means inconsiderable.

In Washington county are located two wonderful sections, known as Holmes Valley and Orange Hill. Holmes Valley is of irregular shape, covering a space, with its numerous "spring heads" and bays, sixteen or eighteen miles long and six or eight wide. Originally it was covered with a dense forest of bay, magnolia, hickory, oak and gum trees, and is now so covered, save in the parts under cultivation. Why it is called a valley I do not know, for it is a broken, hilly country. The land is exceedingly fertile. Twenty-five bushels of corn, thirty bushels of rice or fifteen barrels of sirup is not an uncommon yield per acre. Corn, cane, oats, potatoes, peas, rice and all kinds of vegetables are cultivated here successfully. In this county, on St. Andrew's bay, the orange does as well as in Calhoun county, and the groves recently planted are very promising. While near there lately I heard of one tree which the past year furnished *eleven thousand* oranges. The piny woods in this and Holmes counties supply pasturage for thousands of cattle and sheep. Large droves of both are seen wandering about, all fat enough for market, and the grass is so abundant that, without doubt, it will furnish good grazing for ten times as many as are now feeding on it.

West of the Choctawhatchee river is found the celebrated Euchee Valley. Like Holmes Valley, on the east, this is very fertile. Here is the far famed Scotch settlement, known as "Knox Hill," where the Presbyterian Church is strong, and where Calvinistic doctrines are believed with unquestioning faith. In this valley and north of it are found the most beautiful springs in the world. These springs vary in size from a few feet in circumference to a half acre in extent, and in depth from a few inches to sixty or eighty feet. At noon the smallest objects may be distinctly seen, at the depth of forty or sixty feet, lying on the white sand bottom, while fishes of every variety gracefully move hither and thither with the assurance of perfect safety.

Of all this land it may be said: It flows with milk and honey. Cattle and bees are found almost everywhere, and milk and honey are seen on every table.

There are no negroes except in Jackson county; hence hogs roam about at will, without danger of being killed and baconized to appease some darkey's appetite; and such a thing as theft is never heard of.

This is a brief but very imperfect description of the land of which I write. A much more attractive picture might have been drawn. I have sought rather to fall below than to go beyond the truth. This land is

UNDEVELOPED.

Jackson county has many fine plantations lying out or being but half cared for by the lazy freedmen, who seek only to live above starvation. Outside of this county but little, so far, has been done to develop the resources of west Florida. Here and there are found men of enterprise, who by industry and economy are building up their own fortunes, while they are adding to the prosperity of the country; but it is painful to see how many there are who have no ambition to add to their comforts or even fully to supply their wants. A pole cabin with one room, a few articles of home-made furniture, and enough corn to last till the season arrives for blackberries, fish and honey, are sufficient to satisfy too many. For miles one may travel and never see a patch of corn of more than one or two acres, and too often that little patch is cultivated by the wife and daughters of the man who is out hunting or fishing or *cutting logs*. Energy, industry and education might develop this into one of the most desirable countries for the home of man.

As there is much here to be done in agriculture, so in religion there is a vast field for improvement. These people, as a general thing, are too poor to supply themselves with the gospel on the congregational plan; hence they have been dependent on the glorious itineracy of the Methodist Church for the bread of life, and that itinerancy has not failed them. There are but few habitations in all this territory which have not been visited by Methodist preachers. But while by this means the people have been supplied with the gospel, and while to many of them it has proved the power and wisdom of God unto salvation, yet the field is too large to be successfully cultivated, and consequently there is in many places a lamentable ignorance of the obligations of the religious life. One is shocked to discover the low ideas of religion that abound. I heard, a short time since, an old woman praising a daughter, whose death had been to her a sore affliction. She mentioned several excellencies of character which the daughter possessed, but laid especial stress on this one: that she *"had never hearn her say a cuss word in all her life."*

In education, as in religion, there is need of development. But few schools are found, and they are often under the management of illiterate teachers. Hundreds of children are growing up without being able to read and write, and the most gloomy feature of the case is that the people do not see the need of education. There are some neighborhoods—noble exceptions to this statement—where there are good schools, and where the need of education is felt; but what I have said is true of the larger part of the country of which I am writing. In the development of this country there are great difficulties. The preachers must come only as missionaries—the people cannot support them; the farmer must contend with the obstacle of no market till railroads are built; and the teacher must come and wait till he has created a necessity for himself before his services will be rewarded. These difficulties, I believe, will in time be overcome, and then I expect to find this one of the garden spots of the South.

OMERO.

A Dangerous Word.

MR. EDITOR: Dr. Spillman's recent article on "Pride and Vanity" leads me now to express some views long entertained touching the use of the word pride. His quotations showed that according to some authors and lexicographers the word pride is not to be understood as always conveying an evil meaning. Trabue, who is no mean authority where words are concerned, goes so far as to say that "pride is the spring of all human actions." Now, while we are aware that current good usage is the only standard of correct speech, and while we admit that many good people use the word pride intending a good and not a bad sense, still we are disposed to enter our protest against the use of the words pride and proud with approval by Christians. These words occur about one hundred times in the Scriptures, and in every instance they signify, when applied to men, states of the soul of which Jehovah has declared his unqualified disapproval. "Every one that is proud in heart is an abomination to the Lord." If there be one sin which God hates above every other, that sin is pride. We know that terms employed in the Bible often undergo great changes, and even total reversals of meaning, as has occurred in the case of the word let; but with regard to some words we hold that their meanings may no more be changed than the fundamental distinctions of morality may be changed. The words of which we speak are obviously those used in defining our duties, and in marking the distinctions between right and wrong; and the reasons for their fixedness of meaning are evident. Words are not only the instruments of all thought, but the only embodiment of moral ideas. Suppose usage should authorize the dictionaries to define murder to be an innocent pastime, and swearing to be a pleasing recreation (and there are persons in the world who act as if both these definitions were correct,) would Christians then be at liberty to murder and to swear? Words, especially those which lie at the foundation of all morality, must be kept as far as possible *fixed* in their signification. To change the meaning of a word may be to endanger the salvation of souls. To allow a word whose primary signification is acknowledged by all to be very bad, by a very slight change in the field of its application, and that, too, within the territory of Christian morals, to be regarded as having an entirely good meaning, is certainly a dangerous procedure. We submit that the distinction between that pride which is everywhere denounced in the word of God as fearfully evil, and that pride of which the world so flippantly boasts, is not easily drawn by the popular mind. The Christian world are as much bound to "hold fast the form of sound words," and to use all their influence to hold those words to their proper signification in the public mind, as they are to teach good morals by precept and example, and to resist every prevalent vice of the age. A Christian may not say he is proud. Let him use some other word. We expect sinners to be proud, but servants of the meek and lowly Jesus never.

The general purport of these views, we are happy to know, meets the approval of many wise and pious persons, and of at least one very scholarly Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

W. L. C. HENNIGHTT.

Homer College.

MR. EDITOR: Having just returned from a visit to this institution, I give a few thoughts and facts, that those interested may know that she is still moving onward and upward. I had a truly refreshing feast, and am much gratified and encouraged.

The public examination began on Friday, the sixteenth of June, and closed on the nineteenth—Monday. I was present at the examination of some of the classes, and was greatly pleased at the exhibit of such talents, training and attainments. The pupils reflect great credit upon Dr. T. B Gordon, the president, and Prof. A C Calhoun.

On Tuesday, the twentieth, in the evening, a large audience was delightfully entertained with some fifteen or twenty speeches (declamations and addresses) by the pupils of the school. All did well. It is clearly demonstrated that this important branch of education is well cared for here.

On Wednesday, the twenty-first—commencement day—we had addresses from seven young men. These addresses (the two first excepted) were in every respect their own production.

After the young men had closed Judge Tribble made a few remarks, pointed and plain, to the young men and the patrons, which were well-timed and suited to the occasion. Dr. Gordon then gave one of his short, warm addresses in the way of thanks, and of setting forth the importance of educating the young, and the necessary steps thereto.

Homer College has a live board of trustees. I was with them parts of three days. We had a very pleasant and profitable meeting. Suitable arrangements were made for the progress of the college. The board is determined to do all in its power toward advance steps. Steps were taken to meet the liabilities of the institution. I can assure the friends of the college that her interests are well cared for, and every just and prudent measure is being used for her growth and stability.

The discipline of the institution is very good. Dr. Gordon will not receive or retain a young man who will not be subject to the laws and regulations of the college. Some have failed to enter on this account. I am persuaded that no young man leaves the school worse than he came, but much better.

The college has the confidence of the people (and I might say the sympathy) in the vicinity—through north Louisiana and south Arkansas—which promises a great increase in the matriculates the next scholastic year.

Her financial condition is good, taking all things into consideration.

From what has been seen we are rejoiced, and look with pleasure on the future of Homer College.

The Masonic Female College, located in Homer, under the administration of President Thomas Sly and his accomplished wife, is doing well, and deserves the patronage of the surrounding country. It is a beautiful location, and the president and his wife are very kind and pleasant. I had the pleasure of enjoying their smiles and kind words while in Homer. ROBERT RANDLE.

A Bishop a Great Show.

MR. EDITOR: I presume you have heard of "hard times," though you may have been so fortunate as not to have realized its meaning to the extent that some of your ministerial brethren have. When, after a long and tedious quarter of travail and labor, to see the stewards come up with a quarterly report of $2 or $5, and then you proceed on Sunday to take up a collection for the presiding elder, of whose indispensable visits the whole people are aware, and get a still less amount, and for the ADVOCATE just nothing at all, you would not be surprised if you heard some one speak of hard times. Then, ere one is aware of it, the question comes home to the preacher in charge: What am I to do? How are we to meet the claims of the missionary, Bishops, widows and orphans, etc., on our purse, or that of the church? I do not mean to burlesque any one, for I know that some of them are generous-hearted and praise-deserving. I am decidedly of the opinion that if we could prevail on one of our Bishops to attend our District Conferences, it would be a means of great benefit to the church, both in moral and financial life.

I notice that, regardless of the times, when a show passes through the country there is always, somehow, money sufficient for admittance fee. Those who have not can easily borrow; and "he who has but little has no luck."

A Bishop in *many parts* of north Louisiana would be a greater show than has visited this section for years. Not long ago I heard a lady say that "she would give more to see and hear one of our Bishops than she would give to see Barnum's Menagerie." This would be a gratification never before enjoyed, though she had been a member for over twenty years, and loyal to all the interests of the church, especially that of contributing to the support of the Bishops, and has doubtless regarded it as a happy privilege to give *this way*. It would not only be to *her* a supreme gratification to see one of these beloved and venerable fathers in Israel, but their "name is legion." Especially so would it be to those dear local brethren whose meager circumstances forbid them attending our Annual Conferences and being ordained, as they have desired for years.

Now, Mr. Editor, as a show of this kind will in every way pay, can you not send us one up to visit this forgotten, but not lost, section? If you can—under authority, as you are—you will certainly have the thanks and prayers of the many, as well as those of ONE AMONG MANY.

THE FLIES OF 1776.—The cackling of a goose is fabled to have saved Rome from the Gauls, and the pain produced by a thistle to have warned a Scottish army of the approaching Danes; but we never heard that flies contributed to hasten American independence till we read the following anecdote in Randall's Life of Jefferson:

"While the question of independence was before Congress, it had its meeting near a livery stable. Its members wore 'short breeches' and silk stockings, and, with handkerchief in hand, they were diligently employed in lashing the flies from their legs. So very vexatious was this annoyance, and to so great an impatience did it arouse the sufferers, that it hastened, if it did not aid in inducing them to promptly affix their signatures to the great document which gave birth to an empire republic!

"The anecdote I had from Mr. Jefferson at Monticello, who seemed to enjoy it very much as well as to give credit to the influence of the flies. He told it to me with much glee, and seemed to retain a vivid recollection of the severity of an attack from which the only relief was signing the paper and flying from the flies."

As the rays come from the sun and yet are not the sun, even so our love and pity, though they are not God, but merely a poor, weak image and reflection of him, yet from him alone they come. If there is mercy in our hearts, it comes from the fountain of mercy. If there is the light of love in us, it is a ray from the full sun of love.—*Charles Kingsley.*

It is reported that the man who "penned a few rambling thoughts" repented afterward and let them out.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

SISTER ADDIE C. CASSADY, daughter of Rev. John W. Norton, was born in Barbour county, Ala., in August, 1848. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South when quite a child, but was never fully satisfied in reference to her spiritual well-being till, in her fifteenth year, during a protracted meeting conducted by her own brother, Rev. W. K. Norton, in Lawrenceville, Ala., she was soundly and joyfully converted. Ever after this she adorned the doctrines of her profession by an upright walk and godly conversation.

She was educated principally at Lawrenceville, under the skillful direction of Rev. J. C. Holmes. But she finished her education at Enon, Ala., under Prof. Douglas. She was a woman of ripe scholarship, refinement and taste. She was an ornament to society and a blessing to the world. Especially in the Sabbath-school she was capable and useful.

In Enon, Ala., December 23, 1874, she was most happily married to Capt. A. A. Cassady, of Lawrenceville. In the relation of wife she was all that an affectionate and devoted husband could desire. Truly she was a "helpmate." She was a comfort to his heart. In the household she presided with dignity and grace.

Personally she was handsome, neat and pleasant. In conversation she was richly gifted. In religion her faith was strong and her convictions clear. Her character was positive and solid. She occupied no middle ground upon vital questions. Her expression of character is explained in the light of her father's careful and diligent training. Her father blessed her with early moral culture, and in return she honored her faithful father by the consistency and beauty of her life.

In her relations to this life she was highly honored. She was the cherished daughter of a Methodist preacher; she was niece of Rev. James Norton, the beloved friend and traveling companion of Bishop McKendree; she was sister of four Methodist preachers—W. K. Norton, E. H. Norton, W. F. Norton and Thomas Norton; she was sister-in-law of two Methodist preachers—J. F. Dickinson and J. J. Cassady; besides others of noble birth and honored lives.

The great goodness of her heart was manifested during her last sickness. She was permitted to linger in heavenly contemplation for several weeks before called hence. She approached death so calmly that it was scarce suspected till a few days before the solemn occurrence. She died in great peace, in the honored place where others had gone before to heaven. At twenty-five minutes past ten P. M., June 21, 1876, she forsook this world amid the tears and cries of the loved of earth, and ascended to the mansions of the skies, there to meet the many precious ones who had preceded her.

She leaves a heart-broken husband, her infant son—J. J. Cassady—many relatives and countless friends to mourn her early departure. A large concourse of sorrowing friends attended her funeral.

A. DOWLING.

MRS. ANN ELIZA DICKS, daughter of Daniel Bass, was born in Fayetteville, N. C., August 7, 1818, and died in Natchez, Miss., June 13, 1876.

Her father settled his family at Woodville, Miss., in 1822. At the age of fifteen years she was received into the Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. J. C. Burruss. She was first married, in 1838, to Mr. H. Y. Collins, whose death in 1841 left her a widow. In 1845 she was married to George J. Dicks, of Natchez, Miss.

Her life was a beautiful and instructive exhibition of the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ purifying, ennobling and sanctifying redeemed humanity. Undemonstrative, yet earnest, her Christianity displayed itself chiefly in a faithful devotion to her domestic duties; especially in constant and prayerful and therefore successful efforts to train aright the children which God had given her. For every benevolent and charitable work her heart and hand were ever ready. Unaffected simplicity and modest sincerity were the ornaments of her character, and gave attractiveness and power to the stronger virtues of which it was composed. But we forbear to speak her praise, however due, even in her absence, since nothing was more offensive to her while she was among us than anything which seemed even the remotest approach to flattery.

Her death was such as her life had promised. Patient in suffering, exclaiming, "How grateful I am that God has dealt so gently with me;" delivering her dying charges to her four sons and her daughter, one by one, with the deliberation of one who was departing on some pleasant journey; hopeful, trustful, she passed through the valley of the shadow of death fearing no evil, like a confiding child whose trembling steps were stayed each moment by a faithful Father's hand. Her cheerful resignation to the will of her heavenly Father was wonderful and edifying to behold. Indeed it was no ordinary privilege to witness the perfect peace and serene confidence in which she died.

With mournful joy we laid her body in the tomb, mourning that one so loved by many hearts should be taken away from us—joyful to behold so happy an exemplification of the power of the grace of God to bless and sanctify and save one of our fallen race. She sleeps in hope of a resurrection to eternal life. W. L. C. HENNIGHTT.

ANDREW HOWMAN TENNANT was born in Sumter district, S. C., April 11, 1809, and died in Escambia county, Fla., April 9, 1875. The affectionate son of a pious mother, with whom he lived until her death, which occurred only a few years since, it is said that he was never known to swerve from his duty to that mother. This speaks volumes. It is not a wonder that lessons of piety, early instilled into his mind, were lasting.

Late in life he was married to Miss Isabel Mackey, who, with five little orphaned children, mourns his loss in realizing the fact that husband and father is gone. The many ordeals through which he passed were fiery, yet he came out conqueror through Christ. His disease (hernia) preyed upon his system for years, rendering him very weak and pinnacled in his last days. Toward the last his suffering was great.

For a number of years he was a member of the Methodist Church, and, according to the statement of those who knew him well, he was known as a man of strict Christian integrity. I think that meekness must have been his leading characteristic in health, for humble and submissive was he in sickness. As his pastor I visited him frequently during his last illness. His conversations were of a heavenly nature. He gave every assurance of his peace with God. The thought of leaving wife and children troubled him for a time, but as he neared the "valley and shadow of death" perfect resignation to the divine will calmed all his fears. His end was peace. On the afternoon before his death I called to see him. It was evident that he would soon be at rest. I asked him: "My brother, is your sky clear?" "Not a cloud," said he, "is before me." "Your faith in God strong?" "Yes," he exclaimed, "I have trusted God a long time. I can say I have never known one of his promises to fail, and I feel like trusting him still; my faith increases."

He died on a calm, holy Sabbath eve. As he was nearing the "turbid stream" the brethren and friends sang the "Land of Beulah;" and as the chorus, "Oh, come, angel band," was borne upward on the air, angels descended to bear his spirit home. God, and a seraphic smile lit up his face, betokening his happy entrance into rest. He suffered much in life, but his sufferings are no more. He fought a good fight; he has laid hold on eternal life.

W. P. DICKINSON.

MRS. VIRGINIA A., wife of T. Johnson, and daughter of John M. and Caroline McGhee, was born in Auburn, Ala., December 30, 1841; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1861; was married in 1868, and died in Rutledge, Ala., May 25, 1876, aged twenty-five years, five months and twenty-five days.

Having been trained by pious parents, and had early religious impressions, gave her young heart to God, and joined the church at the age of twelve years, under the ministry of the Rev. H. J. Hunter. From the date of her reception into the church until the day her death she kept her baptismal vows, never brought a reproach upon the cause of the Savior, but continually adorned the doctrine which she professed. She loved the church of her fathers with a pure devotion, and while in health was a constant attendant upon the services of the sanctuary. During her entire life the subject of this obituary was amiable and kind, affectionate and lovely—a faithful child, an affectionate sister, a faithful wife and a devoted mother. In her death the community has lost a good neighbor, and the church one of its brightest jewels.

During her sickness, though long and painful, she never murmured, and no complaining words ever passed her lips. As far as the future was concerned, Sister Johnson had no fear of death. She was a child of God and an heir of heaven, and was ready to depart and be with Christ. But the thought of leaving her loved ones behind, and her children orphans in the world, was to her a source of great sorrow. When the end came all was peace. In the early morn, while the sun was lighting up the eastern sky, the same tired spirit left its tenement of clay and went home to a blissful immortality. She could not have gone before to heaven. She leaves her husband, father and mother, two children, four brothers, five sisters, and numerous friends and relatives to mourn her loss. A. M. JONES.

MRS. LAMINDA AUGUSTA HALDRIDGE, consort of Mr. John S. Haldridge, Jefferson county, Miss., was born April 3, 1816, and died at the residence of her husband, June 1, 1876.

Mrs. Haldridge was converted and received into the Methodist Church about 18— Her maiden name was Orr. She was married to Mr Haldridge December 3, 18— and became the mother of ten children, three of whom preceded her to the better land. The remaining seven are, without exception, acceptable members of the church of their mother. This of itself is sufficient evidence of her high Christian integrity.

Mrs. Haldridge was of a meek and gentle spirit, was always at her post of duty, and in her quiet way she adorned the doctrine of God, her Savior. She was cheerful and happy-hearted, affable and discreet. Her children loved to counsel with her, and her counsel was always good. They miss her now, yet they rise up and call her blessed, and time will not obliterate from their memory the example and advice she gave them while living. Her house was an example of neatness, order and hospitality. The apostolic injunction, "Use hospitality one to another without grudging," was never ignored in that Christian home.

But she is gone from the evil to come. Let this be the occasion of a nearer approach to the Savior, and of a more thorough consecration to his service, on the part of those who are bereaved by this event. Let the aged husband know that his lifelong companion has simply preceded him to the better land. A few days of separation, and then a reunion in heaven, never to be severed again. W. B. LEWIS.

DIED, December 23, 1875, at the residence of her sisters, near Lauderdale, Miss., Mrs. JULIETTE HENDERSON, aged seventy-four years, seven months and eight days. She joined the Methodist Church when very young, and was a faithful member. After a long illness of three months, God, in his goodness, took her from her sufferings. No one seemed to be more reconciled to the will of God than she was during her sickness, and she had no fears of death. M. E. B.

DIED, in Clarke county, Ala., on the twenty-third of June, little ABBIE, infant daughter of John F. and Dora E. Barbour.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

THE ANGEL UNAWARE.

BY MARGARET J. PRESTON.

Abroad on the landscape pale and cold,
Blurred with a gather of wintry rain,
I gazed and questioned if it could hold
Ever the sweet, old joy again.
The color had faded from earth and sky,
Mists hung low where the light had lain,
And through the willows a fretful sigh
Moaned like a helpless thing in pain.

"My days most darkened as these," I said—
"Out of my life the past summer go;
Its russeted memories, dim and dead,
Shiver along my pathway so.
No more the elastic life come back—
The leap of heart and the spirit-glow
That never had sense of loss or lack,
Whether my lot were glad or no."

But here on my musings broke a child,
Fresh from a rush in the plashing air;
And, kissing my hand, she gayly smiled,
Speaking no word, but leaving there
A handful of heart's-ease; blithe and bright,
What had become of my cloud of care?
It had haloed itself in a ring of light
Over the angel unaware!

Thomas Chalmers.

We remember well our first hearing Dr. Chalmers. We were in a moorland district in Tweeddale, reciting in the country, after nine months in the high school. We heard that a famous preacher was to preach at a neighboring parish church, and all we, a cartful of expressible youngsters, "Calm was the nature as a resting-wheel." The cows, instead of taking wing, were imprudent, and sat still; the cart horses were standing, knowing their way, at the field gates, gossiping and dozing, idle and happy; the moor was stretching away in the pale sunlight—vast, dim, melancholy, like a desert; everywhere were to be seen the gathering people, "sprinkling of the company;" the country-side seemed moving to some one center. When we entered the kirk we saw a notorious character, a drover, who had much of the brutal look of what is worked in, with the knowing eye of a man of the city—a sort of a big Tamer Bell—

"He had a hardness in his eye,
He had a hardness in his cheek."

He was our terror, and we not only wondered, but were afraid when we saw him go in.

The kirk was as full as it could hold. How different it looks to a dark town congregation. There was no fine leisureliness and vague stare; no the dignity and vacancy of eyebrows raised, and mouths open, as is the habit with those that speak little, and look much and at small objects. The minister looked homely in his dress and gait, but having a great look about him, like a mountain among hills. The high school boys thought him like a "big face of ourselves." He looked vaguely round upon his audience, as if he saw in it one great object, not many. We shall never forget his saddle, its general benignity!—how he let the light of his countenance fall on us. He read a few verses quietly; then prayed briefly, solemnly, with his eyes wide open all the time, but not glaring. Then he gave out his text. We forget it, but its subject was: "Death reigns." He stated slowly, calmly, the simple meaning of the words; then suddenly he started, and looked like a man who had seen some great sight, and was breathless to declare it; he told us how death reigned everywhere, at all times and in all places; how we all knew it; how we would yet know more of it. The drover, who had sat down in the middle seat opposite, was gazing up in a state of stupid excitement. He seemed restless, but never kept his eyes from the speaker. The tide set in—everything added to its power—deep called to deep, imagery and illustration poured in; and every now and then the theme—simple, terrible statement—was repeated in one lucid interval.

After overwhelming us with proofs of the reign of Death, and transferring to us his intense urgency and emotion, and after shrieking, as if in despair, these words, "Death is a tremendous necessity," he suddenly looked beyond us, as if to some dismal region, and cried out: "Behold mightier!—who is this? He coming from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah, glorious in his apparel, speaking in righteousness, traveling mighty men in the greatness of his strength, mighty to save." Then in few plain sentences he stated the truth as to sin entering, and death by sin, and death passing upon all. Then he took fire once more, and uttered with redoubled energy and calmness the freshness, the simplicity, the security of the great method of justification. How astonished and impressed we all were! He was as the full thunder—the whole man was an agony of earnestness. The drover was weeping like a child, the tears running down his ruddy, coarse cheeks; his face opened out and soothed like an infant's; his whole body stirred with emotion. We all had insensibly been drawn out of our seats, and were converging toward the wonderful speaker. And when he sat down, after warning each one of us to remember who it was that followed death on his pale horse, and how alone we could escape, we all sunk back into our seats. How delightful to our eyes did the thunder look—exhausted, but sweet and pure! How he poured out his soul before God, in giving thanks for sending the Abolisher of death! Then a short psalm, and all was ended.—*North British Review.*

Mr. Emerson on Farming.

The farmer's office is precise and important, but you must not try to paint him in rose color; you cannot make pretty compliments to fate and cultivation, whose minister he is. He represents the necessities. It is the beauty of the great economy of the world that makes his comeliness. He bends to the order of the seasons, to weather, the soils and crops, as the sails of a ship bend to the wind. He represents continuous hard labor, year in, year out, and small gains. He is a slow person, timed to nature, and not to city watches. He takes the pace of seasons, plants and chemistry. Nature never hurries; atom by atom, little by little, she achieves her work. The lesson one learns in fishing, yachting, hunting or planting is the manners of nature; patience with the delays of wind and sun, delays of the seasons, bad weather, excess or lack of water—patience with the slowness of our feet, with the largeness of sea and land we must traverse, etc. The farmer times himself to nature, and acquires that livelong patience which belongs to her. Slow, narrow man, his rule is that the earth shall feed and clothe him; and he must wait for his crop to grow. His entertainments, his liberties and his spending must be on a farmer's scale, and not on a merchant's. It were as false for farmers to use a wholesale and massy expense as for States to use a minute economy. But if thus pinched on one side, he has compensatory advantages. He is permanent—clings to his land as the rocks do.

He has grave trusts confided to him. In the great household of nature the farmer stands at the door of the bread-room, and weighs to each his loaf. It is for him to say whether men shall marry or not. Early marriages and the number of births are indissolubly connected with abundance of food; or, as Burke said: "Man breeds at the mouth." Then he is the Board of Quarantine. The farmer is a hoarded capital of health, as the farm is the capital of wealth; and it is from him that the health and power, moral and intellectual, of the cities come. The city is always recruited from the country. The men in cities who are the centers of energy, the driving-wheels of trade, politics or practical arts, and the women of beauty and genius, are the children or grandchildren of farmers, and are spending the energies which their fathers' hardy, silent life accumulated in frosty furrows, in poverty, necessity and darkness.

He is the continuous benefactor. He who digs a well, constructs a stone fountain, plants a grove of trees, by the roadside, plants an orchard, builds a durable house, reclaims a swamp, or as much as puts a stone by the wayside, makes the land so far lovely and desirable, makes a fortune which he cannot carry away with him, but which is useful to his country long afterward. The man that works at home helps society at large with somewhat more of certainty than he who devotes himself to charities. If it be true that not by votes of political parties, but by the eternal laws of political economy, slaves are driven out of a slave State as fast as it is surrounded by free States, then the true abolitionist is the farmer, who, heedless of laws and constitutions, stands all day in the field, investing his labor in the land, and making a product with which no forced labor can compete.—*Golden Rule.*

Dress and Worship.

It is a singular commentary on modern religious worship that it should be almost invariably performed in full dress. One of the foundation principles of our religion, and, necessarily, of all religions, is humility—constant self-abasement in the presence of an offended superior Being, for whose forgiveness we supplicate. The ancient Jewish prophets were accustomed to the simple garb of robe, girdle and sandals; and on occasions when they sought to mortify their remnants of pride they clothed themselves with sackcloth, and sprinkled ashes and dust on their heads. The Jewish kings, too, in seasons of national affliction, concealed sackcloth next their skin, beneath the royal robes. But we make worship an occasion for display of pride and dress. We approach the crimson cushions on which our sins are to be confessed, arrayed with a splendor that Solomon in all his glory could hardly equal. This nominal act of humiliation is a real act of vain-glory. Studied garments, dusty shoes, unkempt beard and ungraceful kneeling are out of the question. They would be considered inexcusable violations of the taste and proprieties which are the supreme considerations in well-regulated churches. The apparel, if not brilliant, must, at least, be rich enough to tell no tale of poverty of purse or spirit; the white hands must be carefully gloved, except when it may be necessary to dazzle those who see them with the flash of the diamonds on their owners' fingers. The hair must be elaborately arranged—not according to the mortifying regime prescribed by the apostle of the Gentiles, but in strict conformity to the latest Paris authorities. The words of life and the songs of Zion must be read out of azure velvet and gold, and the kneeling must be done with the same studied regard for the esthetics of attitudinization that dancing-masters, actors and orators find necessary in their callings. In fact all things must be done not decently and in order only, but according to art and fashion.

Is it a wonder that the two-edged sword of the word preached rarely reaches through all this outer barricade of silk, diamonds, lace, velvet and gold into the human heart of the worshipers? Is it any wonder that the preaching, praying and singing in fashionable churches are so often mere parts in a weekly drama of dress and display? Is it to be wondered that the poor of this earth so rarely take their bruised hearts to the fashionable fountains of living waters to be healed and refreshed and comforted, when their soiled faces and ragged garments would bring down upon them glances of wrath and fury from the patrician wearers of silk and broadcloth?

"What am I made of?" asked a little girl, fresh from her Sunday school lesson, as she essayed to show off her knowledge to a younger sister. "I don't know," was the honest answer. "What does mamma sweep up from the floor?" was the first speaker's next trial in the Socratic method. "Pins, needles and hairpins," was the prompt but unexpected response.

The Mexican rebels have taken Jalapa. Probably didn't know what it was.

Parental Sympathy.

Next to that of justice, which is, I believe, a heavenly instinct with almost all young children, their strongest need, and the most powerful influence with them, is sympathy. And this the wise parent will give at all times and under all circumstances. A child accustomed to find in the mother's bosom a perpetual refuge, to bring there all its little woes—so small to us, to it so large—to get answers to all its questions, interest in all its discoveries, sympathy in all its amusements—over a child so trained the influence of the mother is enormous, nay, unlimited. What a safeguard to both, not only in childhood, but in after years! To feel that she is an absolute providence to her child—that from babyhood it has clung to the simple belief that mamma must be told everything, and can right everything. What an incalculable blessing, lasting till death and after—the remembrance of a mother from whom the child has never received anything but love!

Love, the root of sympathy, is the most powerful agent in the bringing up of children. Not mere caresses; yet these are not to be despised, as being "the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace." The earliest development of our nature is so entirely objective rather than subjective, practical rather than ethical, that a kiss or a cuddle at all times is a much more potent agent in moral education than stern elder folk believe. Love, not in a word only, but in action; love, ever at hand to remove small evils, to lessen great ones; to answer all questions and settle all difficulties; to be a refuge in trouble, a sharer in joy, and a court of appeal where there is always certainty of sympathy, if not redress—this is the sort of thing which gives to parents their highest, noblest influence—beginning with birth and ending only with the grave.—*Sermons Out of Church, by Miss Mulock.*

FASHIONABLE BONNETS AND NEURALGIA.—A physician of a London hospital writes to the *British Medical Record*: "There is no recognized reason why of late years neuralgia of the face and scalp should have increased so much in the female sex as compared with our own. There is no doubt that it is one of the most common of female maladies—one of the most painful and difficult of treatment. It is also a cause of much mental depression, and leads more often to habits of intemperance than any other. This growing prevalence of neuralgia may to some extent be referred to the effects of cold upon the terminal branches of the nerves distributed to the skin; and the reason why men are less subject to it than women may to a great extent, I think, be explained by the much greater protection afforded by the mode in which the former cover their heads when they are in the open air. It may be observed that the surface of the head which is actually covered in man is at least three times that which fashion allows to a woman; indeed the points of contact between the hat or bonnet and the head in the latter are so irregular as practically to destroy any protection which might otherwise be afforded. If I were to report to the journals a case of facial neuralgia cured on the principle of protecting the lateral and frontal surface of the face, as well as the superior part of the scalp, it might excite a certain amount of ridicule. I can assure you, however, that my patient considers that her case ought to be reported; for she says that, if we cannot do much for neuralgia with our prescriptions, we ought to oppose fashion when we find it prejudicial to health and productive of suffering."

THE USEFUL REINDEER.—Lapland nourishes no other domestic animal than the reindeer; but in this creature are to be found many useful qualities. No part of the animal is useless. The Laplanders make use of the hair, the skin, the flesh, the bones, the marrow, the blood and the nerves. The skin serves to protect them from the inclemency of the weather; no other flesh than that of the reindeer is eaten; its bones are of astonishing use, for cross-bows and bows, for pointing their arrows, for making their spades, and for ornaments. Its tongue and the marrow of its bones are their greatest delicacies. They frequently drink the blood, but they generally preserve it in a bladder, which they expose to the cold, and allow it to become dense by freezing; when they wish to eat it they cut off with an ax as much as they desire. They have no other thread than that which they draw from the nerves and sinews of this animal; with the finest they sew their clothes, and with the coarsest they sew the bark of their huts, sledges and cradles. The milk of the reindeer is the only beverage the Laplanders possess; and because it is extremely fat and thick they mix it with nearly an equal quantity of water; they only draw a gallon of milk daily from the best reindeer, which give no milk except when they have a young one. Very nutritious cheeses are made from this milk; and the poorer classes, who cannot afford to kill a deer for its flesh, live on nothing else than milk and cheese. The cheeses are fat, and have a strong smell; but, being made and eaten without salt, they are quite tasteless.—*Home and School.*

It is a strange word for a heathen to say that the day of death we fear so is the birthday of eternity. Thus it is indeed to those who are here born again; this new birth of grace is the sure earnest and pledge of that birthday of glory. Why do we not then labor to make this certain by the former? Is it not a fearful thing to spend our days in vanity, and then lie down in darkness and sorrow forever; to disregard the life of our soul, while we may and should be provident for it; and then, when it is going out, cry: Whither art thou going, O my soul?—*Leighton.*

There are very few rich dentists. They all live a sort of hand-to-mouth life.

Religious Intelligence.

—The Congregation of Rites, at the Pope's elbow, has decided that Joan of Arc be *not* recommended for the honors of sainthship.

—Mr. Bruce's school at Julfa, Persia, has been closed by the Persian authorities at the instance of the Romanists and Armenians.

—The revival in Dublin, following the labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, is still going on with great power. At a converts' meeting, lately held, two or three thousand persons were in attendance. Sabbath services are crowded.

—It is announced that the American Baptist Missionary Union closes its fiscal year with an excess of receipts over last year of $4,026. The total receipts for the year have been $245,997; expenditures, $223,179; leaving a balance in the treasury of $22,820.

—The first church in Charlestown, Mass., organized in 1632, is the oldest orthodox Congregational church in the country. Lately the Rev. Henry L. Kendall was installed the new pastor. He stood—on his feet—an examination of two hours and a half on his doctrinal soundness.

—The American Bible Society is making arrangements for a full exhibition of Bibles of all editions and languages. The British and Foreign Bible Society will unite with their American co-worker; and it is estimated that two hundred versions of the Bible in various languages and dialects will be on exhibition.

—Miss Baxter, of Dundee, has given $1,000 to the London Society, toward the purchase of a suitable building at Amoy, China, for the training of native ministers and schoolmasters. In view of the general intelligence of the Chinese, and the great respect for learning which their system of government inspires, the London society is desirous of giving the native ministers a better education than has hitherto been the case.

—The North India Bible Society report an increase of more than 50 per cent. in their sales this year over last. The number of copies of Scripture circulated in 1875 was 36,870; of the Urdu Scriptures, 18,330; of the Hindi, 15,622. The subscriptions were Rs. 2,820; the sales at depot, Rs. 3,771; the colportage sales, Rs. 1,262. The committee are bringing out an edition of 3,000 copies of the Gospel of John in Urdu-Persian, in large type, for the use of those who are under instruction in zenanas.

—The most flourishing station of the Niger mission, West Africa, under the charge of Bishop Crowther, is Brass, at the mouth of the river. At this place the Christians have endured bitter persecution, but have more than held their ground. The new church, toward which the people had given £1,000 in money or kind, was opened last year. Fifteen persons were baptized on the day of dedication, making forty-seven for the year. Others are coming forward. Among those who were received was a chief, by whose side sat his most bitter persecutor, in former years, apparently a converted man.

—The *Advance* says: "The American Home Missionary Society (Congregational) closes its financial year not only, as its traditional policy compels, out of debt, but with receipts $11,000 higher than last year. It received $11,000 more last year than during any year previous. In view of the 'hard times,' and some distracting things in the denomination, this affords renewed ground of confidence in its wise administration, as well as reason for special thanks to almighty God. Its treasury has been repeatedly relieved from the most unexpected quarters, and its work therefore prosecuted without embarrassment. The $30,000 which has flowed, by this channel, to those who were destitute of the gospel has come through unlooked-for legacies, as well as the offerings of thousands who were less able to give this year than before. The whole constitutes a precious trust, bestowed by the great Giver in answer to prayer. It teaches us American Congregationalists, with peculiar emphasis, lessons of courage, faith and hopefulness. It will be necessary for many persons, in the year to come, out of smaller pecuniary income probably, to make a larger consecration, in order to meet the increasing demands for the work of the coming kingdom."

—A letter from Alexandria in the *Press* says that never has a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina been so numerously attended as the one which was concluded at the beginning of the present year. There is now at Mecca a celebrated preacher whose reputation has extended through the whole of Arabia. He is regarded as a saint and a prophet, and people from Turkey, Northern Africa, the Soudan, Arabia and India assembled in crowds to listen to him. Among the pilgrims were several princes, such as the uncle of the Shah of Persia, and some Arabian and African Sultans. All strictly fulfilled the rules observed by the pilgrims, and even the Shah's uncle, who is a man advanced in years, entered Mecca with only a cloth round his loins. An old man of seventy, feeling his end approaching, traveled all the way from Karrachee to hear the celebrated preacher, and died at Mecca shortly after his arrival. The correspondent also describes some sermons which were addressed to the assembled pilgrims, apparently with considerable effect. In one the preacher urged his hearers to have as little intercourse as possible with Christians, and to abstain entirely from drinking wine; and his words produced so much remorse in some of the pilgrims that as he rode away they threw themselves under the horse's hoofs. Another "salut" predicted that within the next ten years the whole of "Franglistan" (Europe) would be under the rule of the crescent, that the Sultan of Constantinople would conquer the eastern portion of the continent, including "Rmul-el-Kubrijeh" (Rome the powerful,) and that the Sultan of Morocco would occupy the western portion, with the town of "Tuleitulah" (Toledo.)

Our Young People.

THE CAPTAIN'S DAUGHTER.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

We were crowded in the cabin,
Not a soul would dare to sleep;
It was midnight on the waters,
And a storm was on the deep.

'Tis a fearful thing in winter
To be shattered by the blast,
And to hear the rattling trumpet
Thunder: "Cut away the mast!"

So we shuddered there in silence,
For the stoutest held his breath
While the hungry sea was roaring,
And the breakers talked with Death.

As thus we sat in darkness,
Each one busy with his prayers,
"We are lost!" the captain shouted,
As he staggered down the stairs.

But his little daughter whispered,
As she took his icy hand,
"Isn't God upon the ocean
Just the same as on the land?"

Then we kissed the little maiden,
And we spoke in better cheer,
And we anchored safe in harbor,
When the morning was shining clear.

From Our Little Friends.

RUTLEDGE, Crenshaw Co., Ala.

MR. EDITOR: We live in the pine woods, a long distance from the railroad; but we enjoy a great many blessings. We have a good teacher—Mr. E. Y. McMorries—and a good pastor—Mr. A. M. Innes—whom we like very much. Our Sunday school is not very largely attended. The little boys and girls write you about so many good Sabbath schools at other places that it makes me wish ours could be as good and prosperous as theirs. I have been a member of the Sabbath school six years; am a member of the Methodist Church; joined when I was ten years old—am now eleven. I like the stories which you send us in the ADVOCATE, and also the letters you receive from your little friends. When you hear from me again I hope our Sunday school will be in a more flourishing condition.

Your true friend,

GLENNIE OSBORNE.

Timidity of Orators.

Orators are peculiarly liable to that momentary sensation which Collins, in his "Ode to the Passions," has graphically described:

"First fear his hand, its skill to try,
Amid the chords bewildered laid;
And back recoiled, he knew not why,
E'en at the sound himself had made."

As a rule, orators manifest a painful anxiety about their speeches. They are uneasy and nervous, as if anticipating failure. This is due to the very sensitive organization which makes them orators.

"Why! how nervous you are!" said a friend, on taking Canning's hand just before he rose to speak.

"Am I?" was the prime minister's reply. "Then I shall make a good speech."

Daniel Webster, on the other hand, was cool, calm, collected. His nerves were of iron. Everything had been thought out before he rose to speak. On the morning he was to reply to Hayne a group of anxious Yankees met him as he entered the capitol.

"Mr. Webster," said a friend, nervously grasping him by the arm, "Mr. Webster, *are* you ready?"

The great man, bringing his open right hand vertically down into the palm of the left, quietly said:

"I have got four fingers in."

"Four fingers" was, among sportsmen, the mark of an unusually heavy charge for a gun. Mr. Hayne found out how heavy the load was.

A junior counsel once congratulated Sir William Follet on his perfect composure in the prospect of a great case he was about to try. Sir William merely asked his friend to feel his hand, which was wet from the nervousness of anxiety.

This nervousness and anxiety seems a condition of oratorical success. The late Lord Derby, "the Rupert of debate," as he was named by his admirers, said that his principal speeches cost him two sleepless nights—one in which he was thinking what to say, the other in which he was lamenting what he might have said better. Cicero, according to Plutarch, not only wanted courage in arms, but in his speaking also. He began timidly, and in many cases he scarcely left off trembling and shaking, even when he got thoroughly into the current and substance of his speech.

My Stars!

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are.

Right over there, to-night, above the southern horizon, a triangle of three bright stars shines like diamonds in the sky. That brightest one is Sirius. It was the watch-dog of the Nile. It rose when the great Nile flood rose every year. As they had fever then, they thought the Dog-Star Sirius warned them of fevers. And some people here believe the rising of the Dog Star—dog-days are fever days.

How brilliant it is! Wonder how far off it is! Let's see; how shall we come at it? The tailor measures by the yard; but the yard-measure won't do. Railroads measure by the mile. Well, that only do to start on. Let's get a few distances. From New York to Chicago is, say 1,000 miles, to Denver, Col., 2,000 miles, to San Francisco 3,000 miles. A pretty broad country, that.

But this will hardly do for the stars. It may do for the star worlds that belong to our sun. The moon is 240,000 miles off. About 500 times as far—say 100,000,000 miles—and we come to the sun. It is a little less, but that will do—100,000,000 miles to the sun.

Now that bright blue star, Sirius, that looks so little beside our sun, is over 100,000,000 times as far from us as the sun—that is, 100,000,000 times 1½ million miles, or about 100,000,000,000,000 miles. That's a good ways off, and a good many figures.

But 100,000,000,000 don't get much knowledge into our heads. Let's try another way. The cars run about 30 miles an hour. To get to the moon on the cars would take 333 days—say one year. To get to the sun we would have to go, if we lived long enough, about 378 years. And now for a long trip. If we could ride to Sirius on the cars, at the rate of 30 miles an hour, we should get there in about 378,000,000 years, allowing for no way stations at the moon and the sun. But that's a little more than time most of us can spare for a pleasure trip.

Let's try another plan to find out how far off Sirius is. If we can't go, may be we can see. Light travels faster than the cars. Light goes at the rate of 181,000 miles a second. In about eight and one-half minutes the first ray of light reaches us from the sun, after he rises in the morning. Now, although that is traveling pretty fast, yet it would take a ray of light, starting from Sirius, 23 years to reach us here; it will take the Sirians 23 years waiting to see the glories of our one hundredth liberty year, and the splendid show of the Centennial at Philadelphia, the gathering of the fruits of the great republic, and the gathering of the fruits of the nations of the earth will not dazzle their eyes till about the year 1999. If Sirius were blotted out to-day, yet for 23 years its splendor would gem the southern sky, and only when 23 years had gone by would we know the dire catastrophe by a dark space eclipsing the brilliant star. What a great blazing sun it is, pouring out its white heat way into the untraveled immensity!

We think some people and some things big in this world of ours. But when we look at this mighty sun, mightier than 2,000 of our suns, and then remember that the eye can see 6,000 of them in the sparkling sky, and that the glass can see 20,000,000 of them, some of them smaller, but many of them far mightier than this glorious Sirius, we begin to feel our own dimension; and, though we can never take its measure, yet we can look with awe and reverence on the mighty universe of God.—*Rev. J. P. Safford, in the Interior.*

What is for Jesus' Sake?

Willie joined the infant class. There were twenty-three little boys and girls in it. And what a nice teacher they had! She was so good, and loved them so much. Willie was a little bashful at first, but he soon got over it.

When his teacher asked him if he knew a verse he stood up just as the others had done; and, though he trembled a little, he said it so that they all could hear him. This is the verse:

"Jesus loves me: this I know;
For the Bible tells me so.
Little ones to him belong;
They are weak, but he is strong."

A few weeks after this, when Willie had gone to bed, and said his "Now I lay me down to sleep," ending with the line, "And this I beg, for Jesus' sake," he asked his mother:

"What is for Jesus' sake?"

His mother said: "Suppose I should ask papa to do something for your sake; what would I mean?"

"Would it be to do it to please me?"

"Yes. Papa loves you, and loves to make you happy; and even things that he likes to do he likes better to do when he knows you will be happy. If I ask papa to do something for me he loves to do it; but I can see how his face brightens if I say it will please Willie too."

"Yes, mamma."

"Now God loves you, and loves to do you good. He loves Jesus, who spent his life in trying to make everybody know about him, and was crucified that he might draw people to him, and save them from doing wrong, and being unhappy. Jesus loves you now just as he loved the little children when he was on the earth, and loves to have the heavenly Father bless you; and the heavenly Father loves to bless you, and loves to bless you, too, for dear Jesus' sake."—*The Day Spring.*

"COME AND SEE ME."—Never take "Come and see me" as a phrase meant in earnest unless it is accompanied with a date. Such an invitation amounts to nothing at all. If a lady or gentleman desires your company he or she will appoint a time for your visit.

"Call on me when you can make it convenient," "Drop in as you are passing," "Make us a visit whenever you have an hour or two to spare," are social ambiguities by which men and women of the world understand that they are not expected to do the thing requested. When people wish to be cheaply polite there is nothing like this kind of vagueness. The complimentary small change of society must always be taken at a large discount. It is never worth its face or anything like it. Yet it is a convenient medium of exchange, and heavy debts of gratitude that ought to be requited in better coin are often paid with it. People who have more polish than principle use it lavishly—plain, blunt, honest men, sparingly or not at all. Whoever makes a friendly visit to a fashionable house on the strength of a mere "Come and see me" will very often find that the family circle he has dropped into by request is as incongenial as the Arctic circle, and he will probably leave it with a chilly feeling that will prevent him from venturing into the same high latitude again. But when a wholesouled man, whom you know to be your friend, grasps you vigorously by the hand, and says, "Come and dine with me to-day—dinner on the table at five o'clock—be sure to come—we shall expect you," you can take it as certain that your presence is warmly desired. It is pleasant always to make or receive a visit from a friend, but a nod on the street is all-sufficient from a fashionable acquaintance.

It is the wife who has the making of a man's home, says an exchange. True, and now and then she makes his wig warm too.—*New York Commercial.*

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

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AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Rambling.

—The camp meeting season is upon us, and there are many announced. It is a good plan for every district to have its camp meeting ground centrally located, and arrangements looking to permanence. They should be, as far as possible, on or near the great railroad thoroughfares, so that people can reach them easily and cheaply.

The Seashore camp meeting opens July 19. The place of breezes and salt water, healing springs and boundless contiguity of shade. Camp grounds, like colleges and other institutions, gain by age. The people blessed and converted there are apt to return, bringing their friends with them. This will be the fifth meeting at the Seashore, and we expect it will be more largely attended than ever.

The Summit district camp meeting will be held in connection with the District Conference at Magnolia, Miss., July 26. This is a fine location, and the presiding elder, Bro. Godfrey, assures us that everything will be in order for the entertainment of the people.

Crystal Springs camp-meeting will open August 2. This is one of the best improved camp grounds in the South. The managers are men of business, and all the details are perfectly organized. It is said to be the model camp meeting for the excellence of its improvements, and for the completeness of its provisions for the comfort of visitors.

There are other important camp meetings announced, but we mention these three as following each other in close order, and as specially accessible to many of our readers.

It is usual for editors to tell how camp meetings should be conducted, but those who have them in charge know their own business. We take it for granted there will be no fine preaching, and that if there be any great preachers present they will consent to become fools for Christ's sake. Saints are to be built up and revived, missions and Sunday schools may be mentioned with propriety, and one or two collections would not hurt; but the main thing is the conversion of sinners. To this end all others should be adjusted, and to it the gathered forces of the occasion should be directed. The number of conversions does by no means exhibit all the good done, but it is the most prominent and appreciable indication.

The two great political parties have now adopted their platforms, and nominated their candidates. As to the platforms, both parties seem to occupy nearly the same ground on the financial question, and on other subjects both propose to do right. The candidates of both parties are pure and good men. This is something of moment in these times. The people know what the Republican administration is and has been, and they may conjecture what the Democratic will be. Every intelligent and conscientious man will give the matter due consideration, and cast his vote in the fear of God. It is rumored that Grant will employ the military freely in the Southern States, and that bayonet rule will be again resorted to. It may be so, and our people must be as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves. Yet the power of the Grant administration will be exerted for the success of the party with which it is identified. It will probably be most unlawfully, unscrupulously and brutally exerted. It is right, and necessary to their prosperity, that the Southern States should be under the control of their own people. Unprincipled adventurers, in corrupt coalition with misled negroes, have nearly ruined us. The intelligent taxpayers of the country ought to have a voice in our local governments. We say to our readers: Do not leave everything to the mere politicians, but see that good men are nominated, and vote for them. We want honest and capable men—men of sobriety and good report—in office, and deliverance from the vampires and harpies that have well-nigh destroyed us.

—As the glorious Fourth is now past, we are fairly launched for another centennial voyage. It is pleasant to think that all the political rascals of this period will be dead when the next hundred years are past, but perhaps as bad a set will flourish then. Grantism, by that time, may have grown into a despotism as absolute in name as the present is in fact, and the whisky rings, with no Bristow to prosecute them, may be the power behind the throne.

But we hope for better things, though we thus speak. The negroes and Indians and the Chinese will be disposed of for better or worse, and the Confederate war will be remembered as an episode in our history—brilliant for the valor displayed, and notable as resulting in a radical revolution in the national government. Another hundred years of conflict with evil may bring about a purer society, the general triumph of the gospel, and witness the extinction of sectional asperities.

The old bell of liberty that pealed so joyously when the Declaration was adopted was cracked and useless when the centennial Fourth came. It was meet, for "how shall we sing the Lord's songs in a strange land?" We hope the old bell may somehow recover its tone, and be so mended up that it shall, a hundred years hence, sound out the old tocsin of freedom. We believe the only way to mend a cracked bell is to cast it over again. The bells that vibrated and thrilled in 1776 would be out of place now, but their time may come again.

—As beseemeth this hot weather, there are no exciting ecclesiastical questions up for the editors to write about. What could we do with such questions up here in the third story, the mercury in the nineties, and with no outward view but brick walls, which fairly shimmer in the noonday sun? The fraternal commissioners meet in August at Cape May. They have had an eye to their personal comfort, and perhaps also to the success of their mission. With due attention to sea-bathing they may keep clean and cool, and the good fare and breezes will tend to tranquilize and harmonize the mind. Thus may they settle all matters of dispute, and promote brotherly love. Meantime let those who have grievances to be redressed and disputes to be adjusted send on the documents, so that the brethren may have something what to say and do when they get together.

—Our institutions of learning are now before the people. About the last of the commencements end this week, and students and professors have a vacation. We have heard of nothing but good reports from any of our schools and colleges, and we never do. All graduates acquit themselves well, the addresses and sermons are always of the best, and the attendance uniformly large, intelligent, respectable. The life-work of the young graduates is now before them. It is natural for them to tell of their *alma mater*, often to revert to their college days, and not to conceal the fact that they are regular graduates. But they must let their light shine in noble actions and in worth of character.

We note that many who have been the greatest benefactors of institutions of learning were not graduates. Rich, Vanderbilt, Cornell, and others that we might name, were not trained in college halls. The alumni are watched, and by their fruits will our colleges be judged. They are the living epistles, or dead. Our sympathies are with the boards of trustees how to provide ways and means for our schools in the impoverished South. And yet we shall grow steadily poorer and worse every way if we fall. As there is but one Vanderbilt, we must look to ourselves.

Letter from Philadelphia.

MR. EDITOR: My congregation having kindly voted me a leave of absence, and furnished the "sinews of war" for a trip to the Centennial, I left Jackson, Miss., on the morning of June 20, and found my way to this great historic city. For speed and safety I cheerfully commend the route by way of Milan and Cincinnati. We reached Washington in two days and five hours, without let or hindrance, save the intense heat and excessive dust. Two days I lingered at our national capital, employing the time very profitably and pleasantly. Having never seen the great capitol building, nor looked upon a Congress in session, of course my steps were directed thither without delay. I chanced to be in the hall when the speaker called the House to order and introduced the chaplain. One thing I observed with pain—our law-makers have very little regard for the great Law-giver, and less interest in his service. As the chaplain appeared at the desk, in his clerical robes, and began to read the morning prayers, possibly a half dozen stood up, as many more bowed their heads, and the rest either sat in indifferent silence or engaged in whispering conversation. Here, possibly, has been the secret of misrule and unwise legislation through all the years. Would that our public men had a higher reverence for God, whose servants they are, and whose laws of eternal right they should first obey!

From the lofty dome of the capitol we have a most commanding prospect. The magnificent government buildings tower in the distance from every point of observation. They are worthy the wealth and splendor of this great nation. I made a visit to each, and wandered wonderingly through their spacious apartments. A description I will not attempt. Among other places of interest which the Southern visitor should honor is Arlington, the historic home of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee. It is situated on Arlington Heights, and from the opposite bank of the Potomac grandly overlooks the city. The house is kept just as it was left by the family, except the library, which contains the desks and other office furniture of the superintendent of the national cemetery. The floors and walls are perfectly bare, without carpet to dull the hollow echo of footfall, or picture to relieve the sense of sad desertion. In the old spacious parlor there remain the narrow white marble mantlepieces, with the curious carvings. The green-house is kept in repair, and flowers growing to adorn the graves of sleeping soldiers. A feeling of peculiar sadness overwhelmed me as I walked through this now lonely but once delightful home of a noble family. I could scarcely repress a rising tear. In it the grand Southern chieftain was not permitted to die. Mrs. Lee visited Arlington but once after the war, and then only to get some remaining household furniture. From this their rightful home his children are driven by the strong arm of federal power. But a day of right-doing will yet come, and with it the heirs of Robert E. Lee will kiss the soil of historic old Arlington and again call it *home*.

To be in time to witness the Fourth of July Centennial festivities, and be in advance of the crowd, I hastened to Philadelphia. Of the exposition I may write next week. On Sunday morning Rev. H. F. Johnson, of Brookhaven, and myself attended a centennial service, at nine o'clock, in the Arch Street church, Dr. Hatfield, pastor. Short voluntary addresses were made by the promiscuous congregation. They had a decidedly political tone, and were no mean efforts at successful stump-speaking. That proper reference should be made to our national history was expected; but I was not prepared for such a service. One brother said: "We have a great deal to thank God for to day as individuals and as a nation. If for nothing else we should ever thank him for raising up that modern Moses, Abraham Lincoln," etc. Another was convinced that God controlled in the affairs of men far more than we think. "For instance," said he, "it was very strange that the candidate nominated at Cincinnati was not the one the country expected, and I believe the Lord has overruled to put forth the right man." Another brother seconded warmly the remarks of the last speaker with reference to the Cincinnati nomination; and thus on to the close. At ten and a half we were at Trinity, and heard a sermon from Bishop Gilbert Haven. He had a good subject, and, bating some objectionable passages thrown in by way of illustration, he preached a fine sermon. He is a man of distinguished talents, enlarged culture and personal magnetism. But for his negro-mania his influence would be wholesome and widespread. This, however, he cannot restrain. In this sermon he paid a glowing tribute to John Brown and his holy martyrdom. He said: "When governors and presidents shall pass away, and Jerome and John Huss shall be forgotten, he will be known and honored as the *sinless criminal*." At night he preached on "God's Purpose in America," and indulged to fullness his gushing African fanaticism. He honored the government for striking the irons from the enslaved, but charged it with wickedness for delaying and hesitating before the black man was fully and permanently established in all his rights as a free and equal citizen. "Because of this timid policy," he said, "hundreds have been brutally shot and tens of thousands have been driven from the polls." I give these few morsels to let you know on what spiritual pabulum the Bishop feeds his Northern audiences. Many things said of him in the newspapers I never credited, but now am prepared to believe the worst when quoted on this subject. In the afternoon I attended a communion service in another church, and was treated with Methodist cordiality. Philadelphia, I am sure, has less consideration and sympathy for the South than any city in the North. May be when I know them better we will love each other more.

C. B. G.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1876.

Castelar on Toleration.

The article on religious toleration, in the new Spanish constitution, has passed both houses of the national legislature. In its discussion before the Cortes a brilliant assembly, composed of, "the statesmen of every shade of political feeling, the whole diplomatic bodies, the lady of fashion and the passing stranger," was electrified and enthralled by the eloquence of the noble advocate of religious liberty, Senor Castelar. One account says: "The whole speech was delivered without hesitation; it was replete with historical erudition and glowing wit and tender pathos; the rich, musical tones of the orator ran through every niche and corner of the Congress; bursts of suppressed applause followed at the conclusion of each separate division of the subject." We make a brief extract from his brilliant and weighty speech:

"From the day when the elements of human matter rose up from confusion of chaos, uprose with them spirit and heart and conscience. That spirit you cannot curb, that conscience you cannot bind by any human law of coercion. Try it. It has been tried; it has ever failed; it ever will fail. And why? Because it is against the will of the great Creator of the universe. The State has ever—in the pages of divine or human history go and seek it—sought to bind down the conscience of men. Pharaoh, who represented the State, sought to force his own form of worship upon Moses and the Jews; Pilate, the State representative, though seeking to do this, wetted his hands in the blood of the spotless One. Nero, the Cossac's of the Don, King Henry the Eighth and his harlot Parliament, Charles the Fourth—all these, powers of the State, committed a like fatal error; and how do their names sound to our ears? No, brother deputies, you cannot do it. The State and the conscience are two great powers, but they are separate entities, and each has its own work in the universe; the State is the representative of authority to enforce what is morally and legally clearly right; but the conscience has a higher, finer, keener task to perform.

"I see honored statesmen round me who wish to bind the conscience of their subjects by the power and force of the State. What, brother deputies, if the State tells you what is the true, what the false religion, would you believe it? If you do, if you will vote for a religious unity of coercion, why you are voting that the power of human law shall be paramount and tyrannize over the divine and moral powers of the human soul. Conscience is unconcealable, is inviolate; you may persuade, but never can you coerce it by force. No, deputies, you know you cannot. You can move it by inspiring it with a new idea; you cannot move it by a mandate. The persecutor gets his way outwardly, but he does not in reality. Outward obedience and assent is all he can obtain; and is such a victory to be called a triumph?

"Sirs, I charge no one with desiring to bring back the cursed age of torments, the horrors of the Inquisition, the street and altar smeared with innocent blood. Nay; but, sirs, I charge you with trying to coerce men to be hypocrites and liars from fear—fear lest their children should be illegitimate, fear lest their rights of citizenship be taken from them, fear lest when dead their bones should rot on some dung hill, or in the Campo. You say: 'The State undertakes to support the Roman Catholic religion and its ministers.' Well, I give that creed its due honor; I own its beauty, and its force, and its antiquity. And you say: 'This is the true religion.' Sirs, are you so gross as to say, 'This is the true,' because it is imposed by human law and force of arms? Nay, you will surely say: 'This is true because, and only because, it recommends itself to your heart and conscience as the true one; and, if so, why do you want a human law to force you to follow that which your conscience tells you is true?' Are you afraid of a rival? Sirs, you do an honor to Protestantism if you think it so true as to be able, in a fair race, to outrun Roman Catholicism. But if it be not true, this religion of the State—if it be not true, brother deputies, what then? *Magna est veritas et prævalebit.* If the Roman Catholic creed be true, it will prevail by force of truth; if Protestantism be true, it will prevail, and you cannot crush it. If this liberty of conscience be of God, you cannot, if of man, you need not, crush it."

Crystal Springs camp meeting begins on Wednesday, August 2. We refer our readers to the notice on our eighth page for particulars. There will be a large attendance, as heretofore, we doubt not.

The Summit District Conference and camp meeting begins at Magnolia, Miss., July 26. For particulars see the notice on our eighth page.

Death of Bishop Cummins.

The community, says the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist*, will learn with mingled feelings of surprise and regret of the sudden death of the Right Rev. George D. Cummins, senior Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, which occurred very unexpectedly at his residence in Lutherville, Baltimore county, on Monday afternoon, the twenty-sixth of June. He had been in the enjoyment of excellent health until a few days ago, and only on Sunday, the eighteenth of June, he preached at morning and evening services at Bethany Independent church, Franklin square. A heavy rain storm prevailed on the day in question, and before reaching his home after the evening service Bishop Cummins contracted a very severe cold, which was succeeded by inflammation of the bowels, causing his death. The deceased was in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and was widely known throughout the country as the leading representative of that disaffection in the Protestant Episcopal Church which, a few years ago, assumed positive form, and organized what is known as the Reformed Episcopal Church in the United States. The Baltimore *Bee* says:

"Bishop Cummins was born in the State of Delaware, in December, 1822, and was therefore in his fifty-fourth year. He came of Methodist parentage, and all his early years were under the control of Methodist training. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1841, was ordained a deacon in 1845, and a priest in 1847. Among other parishes, he was rector of St. Peter's church in this city, and was a great co-worker with the Rev. H. V. Johns, rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, from whom he imbibed many of the views of church polity and form of worship that governed his after life. The ritualistic party of the Protestant Episcopal Church, fearing his large and rapidly increasing influence, aided in a project that in 1866 elevated him to the episcopate as assistant Bishop of Kentucky, but his restless spirit and desire for reform in the conduct of the church would not permit this remaining quiet, and the result was some serious agitation on important questions between himself and his superiors, which finally resulted in his being deposed and withdrawing from the church. The movement, which resulted in the establishment of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was begun in the latter part of 1872, but in the death of its head it receives a blow which many will deem serious.

Of What Church?

The New York *Christian Advocate* says:

A friend has just shown us a private letter received last week from Gov. Hayes' pastor (one of our preachers of the Central Ohio Conference,) from which we quote the following:

"The Governor is not a member of the church, though he hardly lacks anything more than having his name on the church record. He is a regular member of my congregation, and chairman of my board of trustees; and, privately, I may tell you that, he comes so near being a Christian that he conducts worship in his family. Mrs Hayes is an earnest member of the church."

As to Mr. Wheeler, the nominee for Vice President, two different statements have appeared as to his church relationship, one stating that he is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, the other that he is a deacon in the Congregational Church. Both describe him as a man of firm religious convictions and habits—a fact of no small moment to all the Christian people of this great country. Now let us hear from St. Louis!

President Grant is so near the kingdom that he has a Methodist wife, and this is about all that can be said for him religiously. Gov. Hayes has a wife who is an earnest member of the Methodist Church, and, although not a member himself, he is so nearly a Christian that he holds family prayer. Mr. Wheeler is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, or a deacon in the Congregational Church. Our Northern Methodist brethren never forgot that Grant was a brother-in-law, though somewhat loose in some of his ways, but they have a still better thing in Hayes, who has a pious Methodist wife, and is himself almost a Christian.

Gov. Tilden is so unfortunate as to have no wife, but is said to be piously disposed notwithstanding. He is a Presbyterian in faith, and owns and regularly occupies a pew in that church. Gov. Hendricks is reported to be a member of the Episcopal Church. We should judge the tickets to be about evenly balanced religiously, and our votes must be determined by other considerations. Knowing, however, what the Methodist administration has been for the past eight years, we are willing to try a Presbyterian for awhile.

Rev. A. J. Briggs, writing from Mount Zion church, Perry county, Ala., June 28, gives us the following sad news:

This community is in the midst of great sorrow, occasioned by the death of Daniel S. Christenberry, an official member of our church, on Sunday last. He was beloved by all who knew him, and was an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH.—The Bishop, says the *Pacific Methodist* of June 23, preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation in St. Paul's church on Sunday last. On Monday morning he and Mrs. Kavanaugh took passage overland for Kentucky. We wish them a safe and pleasant trip home.

On This Picture, and Then on This.

The following extract is from a venerable and venerated document written by Thomas Jefferson, and adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. Our Southern people, especially the citizens of Louisiana, will be surprised to find the wrongs which they have recently endured stated with so much force and accuracy. Many of the counts and specifications sound as if they were drawn up to-day, and meant for somebody other than King George. Let us read reverently:

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution; and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the powers of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.

Rev. T. B. White, writing from Albany, Ore., June 29, says:

"I have just returned from Corvallis, whither I have been a few days attending commencement and the annual meeting of the board of regents.

"The college is well manned, and has sent out, in the language of the president, the 'best class' that ever passed from its threshhold. There were six graduates—two young ladies.

"We feel proud of our school in Corvallis. The appeals made for noble and honored Centenary, I hope, will meet a liberal response. If we had such buildings as Centenary we would certainly stand in the front of colleges.

"The faculty is able and sound, discipline good, and the status of education required is high. Success to Corvallis College!

"O how hot! While I write the perspiration stands on my brow. Thermometer in the room, eighty-eight degrees. Crops are growing fast; and although the prospect was so gloomy, and the crop put in so late, yet these lands seem to have such power! We are having occasional showers. Notwithstanding the times are so hard, there is light ahead."

We see by the programme of commencement exercises that Bro. White's daughter, Miss Minnie M. White, was one of the graduates. We have no doubt she acquitted herself in a manner to do honor to her native State. We regret to learn that Bro. White's health is not good. May he soon be restored. If he cannot find health in Oregon he will be most cordially welcomed back to our salubrious Louisiana.

The following in the New York *Christian Advocate* is headed "Interesting Ceremony:"

A private note from Rev. Dr. Newman, of the Metropolitan Methodist church, Washington, bearing date on Friday last, contained, among other items of interest, the following: "I go to baptize Col. Fred. Grant's infant daughter. The President is to stand as godfather, and Mrs. Honore, the maternal grandmother, is to be godmother. The ceremony is to take place at the White House, and the water to be used is from the river Jordan. I brought it over at Mrs. Grant's request."

Very interesting, we should say, if not wonderful—extraordinary. Water all the way from the Jordan, brought by Parson Newman, and by him applied! Then there is to be a godfather and a godmother, and by what ritual is this to be done? This makes an epoch indeed in an eventful if not an illustrious life. "I go to baptize Col. Fred. Grant's infant daughter." Blarney and toady culminated!

Planets govern not the soul nor guide the destinies of men; but trifles lighter than straws are levers in the building up of our character.

Schools.

reat these days people who have ldren to educate will do well to ult our advertising columns, in ch the best of our Southern ols will be found.

mory and Henry, Virginia, Dr. . Wiley, president, opens Sep- ber 14. No better place for boys where. A healthful location, ex- nt government, thorough in- ction, and excellent religious in- nces.

mong the schools for young e we note:

hitworth Female College, Brook- n, Miss., Rev. H. F. Johnson, ident. A model school in every ect.

ard's Seminary, Nashville, Ten- ee, enjoys a fine reputation and onage.

rraut's College, Crab Orchard, is in the midst of famous cinal springs, and in a most rious country.

he Locquet-Leroy is one of well-established New Orleans ols. The sixth scholastic year s September 4, 1876.

shop Cummins' decease, says the *tian Union*, is hardly likely to the interests of the Reformed copal Church. Not that it could him, for he was its head and ration; but since its organization young church has taken such root that its continued growth not depend on the oversight of two of its pastors. The Bishop long enough to draw a very re- able following toward his re- lovement and give it some of ww earnestness, so that his loss upon the church more as a be- ndent than a blow. Instead of ming disheartened, its member- can do no less than see that their r's work does not come to noth- hrough their own lukewarmness. last words were, as reported the people of my church to go ard," and the outside churches u have welcomed the Reformed e into the religious fold will ct to find them faithful to this ment. The Bishop died quite enly on the twenty-sixth of at Lutherville, Baltimore y, Md., in his fifty-fifth year.

e had a brief call, this week, Prof. James A. Harrison, late ndolph Macon College. He in- ed us that he had recently been ed to the chair of English and ern languages in Washington Lee University, and that he ex- d to enter upon his work if that tution in the fall. Prof. Har- is a son of our old friend, and *time citizen of New Orleans*, J. rrison, whose lamented death two years ago.

ave received the announce- of Troy High School, Troy, K. J. Walker, president. This ent school appears to be pros- e.

you wouldn't take me to the ly," said a rich heiress to an gentleman. "What would you me for, then?" "For better or r," replied the son of the Emer- ld.

MARRIED.

ERSON—IRVINE.—In the city of Na- es, on the twenty-ninth of June, A. D. 1876, W. L. A. Hundertmark, Mr. Robert T. Iron- and Miss Kate E. Irvine.

LEY—WINDHAM.—At six o'clock on y morning, June 20, 1876, at the residence of the father of the bride, Rev. A. T. Ramsey, Mrs. A's. Rev. D. S. Handley, pastor of sbyterian church at Birmingham, Ala., to O. P. Windham, of the former place.

APS-JONES.—June 27, 1876, at the resi- e of the bride's father, Rev. John G. Jones, by Rev. A. B. Jones, assisted by Rev. John G. Mr. Reuben W. Millsaps, of Hazlehurst, Miss Eugenia W. Jones, of Port Gibson.

OF-HOWARTH.—At Morton, Scott county, sday, June 27, 1876, by Rev. J. J. Smylie, Mr. H. Goodloe, of Caroline county, Va., to s E. Howard, of Morton, Scott county, ss.

N-LAWLER.—At Brewerville, Sumi- ry Co., on the eighteenth of June, 1876, W. McClain, Mr. J. J. Mellon and Miss Lawersall, of Sumter county, Ala.

Publisher's Department.

F. F. ROSS, ESQ., connected rs years with the CHRISTIAN ADVO- now on a tour through the West and on business connected with the office. confer freely with our patrons and agents ifferent cities in regard to our mutual in- and we bespeak for him the courtesies have been so liberally extended heretofore, ch we have not forgotten.

INOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—A l means of the corporation which controls ve road have been liberally expended in modious and luxuries which are used to the annoyances and relieve the fatigue of Indeed they have reached such perfection ptillaces for the comfort of passengers difficult to conceive how they can be im- upon. Those who contemplate trips to the North should post themselves as to the ws of this route, and for full information ll on to Maj. A. W. Rountree, at the office s street, under the City Hotel, who will to the most polite attention.

CKS.—We direct the attention ractors and builders to the advertisement Brick Yard, located in St. Bernard parish, e keeps on hand at all times a quantity of ilies, etc., suitable for kettles and bulkheads.

AM RICE MILL.—The adver- t of C. H. Allen, Esq., in another column, of interest to rice producers. The milling fairly stated, and Mr. Allen, we feel sa- ll give satisfaction to his customers.

DS.—Planters and gardeners nt to procure seeds from a reliable seeds- cannot do better than to patronize Richard er, whose advertisement appears in an- plumn.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending July 8, 1876.

A—W F Alderman $5, J O Andrew $10, Edwin Alden, N F Adams, N S Avent, John W Adams $8.55.

B—M J Barnes, F E Butler, J L Burrow, W H Burnett, John F Barbour 50 cents, J T Blane two letters $1.50, George W Beers 75 cents, A E Bohr $2, Gayle S Boyd, J W Bryan.

C—A J Coloman, S H Cox, Ed E Cowan, B F Clark $2, John Church & Co, Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, J M Cowin 10 cents, T B Cannon $2, Robert Carter & Bros, Cassell, Petter & Galpin, Sheldon Collins & Co, Rev. Orly Carradine $2, H A Currie, M Cady, A C Cooper, N S Cornell, L Carley, J M Curtis $25, Manuel Cuguenhem, Catching & Ainsworth.

D—Dodd, Mead & Co, W P Dickinson, P L Dallas $1.20, John B Deutsch $3, Daniel Dennett, W D Dominick $15, Charles T Dillingham, Charles H Ditson & Co, Oliver Ditson & Co $21, Donaldson & Co $87.30, P H Dieffenwjerth $3.15.

E—J F Ellis, Esterbrook Steel Pen Company, John W Ellison.

F—S F Frazer $1, John L Ferguson, A H Ford, E B Foust $3.55, E N Freshman & Bros.

G—Mrs A H Goodwin, Mrs M R Gwin $2, J F Grilling, H Gwinner & Bros, J A Graves 75 cents, David A Given $8.50, B Griswold, J S Gillett.

H—Mrs M B Halcomb, W L C Hunnicutt $1, R J Hummel $10.20, John Holland, Holtomon Bros, James B Hall, William A Harris, W L Hingston 20 cents, J P S Harvey, J R Heartsill, Harper & Bros, S E Holloway, W H Harrell.

I—International Publishing Company, B R Ivy $2.

J—A M Jones, A B Jones, John A B Jones, P A Johnson, Mrs P B Jordan, W H Johnson $6, J C Johnson $8.75.

K—John G Krauter $25, J G King, John O Koerner $1.85, L A Kimbrough, Miss Clara Ky $1.

L—C M Liddell two letters $2, Thomas Landsell 90 cents, Fletcher K Littlepage, C Henri Leonard.

M—E H Mounger, Henry D Moore, W N Muldrix, R M Morris, S C Murray, Mrs Lou Muller $2, A M Mosely $5, Thomas Mount $9, J Mestoveny, Michael MENEE, James H Muse $1, F M Martin & Co $12.89, Mrs Lizzie A Maguire, L P Meador $13.60, E M Montgomery 5 cents, W P Mosely, John H Malone $15.35, A K Miller, W R Manning, J W McCann.

N—Thomas Nelson & Sons, W K Norton, A B Nicholson, J O Napier, R H Norsworthy $2.

O—James Osmond, W P Owen.

P—Porter & Coats, Thomas J Porter $22, Poll, Young & Co, J M H Parker, D A J Parker $22.75, G D Parker, J W Poston, John Prinzing.

R—A H Redford agent six letters, Z Richards, Robert Randle, Lewis A Reed $10, Rowell & Chesman, James S Rencher, J K Rand all two letters $2, F H Revell.

S—A P Sage $1, T A Sessions $2, Mrs J S Smith, E Y Sealed, Wyatt Smith $2.50, Capt Henry Scott, St Louis Advertising and Publishing Co pay $3.68, R A Sibley, Thomas Simmons, W H Saller, H R Slaughton, Sower, Potts & Co, John D Saint, S H Stevens.

T—J D Taylor $2.10, M E Tamblin, M C Threnthe $2, S H Terral $1.25, W E Tynes, W C Tull agent, Mrs S F H Tarrant.

U—University Publishing Company.

V—John E Vernon, M V Vaughn.

W—Wilson, Hinkle & Co, W H Wilkins, W H Wild $3.50, W Wood, J W Walkup, John Wesley, William Wood & Co, E E Wiley, J B Winn, Henry T Williams.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—*Nalle & Commack.*—The above-named firm has been established in this city for a number of years, and by close and careful attention to business have succeeded in securing the confidence of their patrons. They receive produce of all kinds, and sell at the best market rates. Having been in business here for so long a time, they have facilities for handling produce not enjoyed by many other houses. Our friends in the country who have shipments to make would do well to note these facts. Their card can be seen in our issue of to-day.

ROOFING SLATE.—Alexander Hill, Esq., whose advertisement appears elsewhere, has long been at the head of the slating business in this city, and has an excellent reputation as a business man. Those who have business transactions with him may feel perfectly safe.

SEE the advertisement of Navra & Offner's China and glassware establishment.

FOR dress goods go to Levy Bros.', 580 Magazine street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 18 Camp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best-selected stock in the South; and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit our line of

LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as moderate as can be found in any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
18 Camp street, under City Hotel.
New Orleans, La.

PIERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel.

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good goods*, sell at *one price* and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

DISTRESS after eating—one of the most unpleasant results of indigestion—will no longer be experienced if a half spoonful of *Stedman's Liver Regulator* is taken after each meal. This will prevent the distress referred to, and by persevering in the use of this remedy for a few weeks a permanent cure will be effected, and pain will no longer be the penalty of eating.

DISTINGUISHED physicians and clergymen use *Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef*, in pint bottles, in preference to anything else for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervousness, Debility and Weakness. Sold by all druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROOK STEAM RICE MILL.

C. H. ALLEN,

83, 91 AND 93 THIRD PHYTHIAS STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

This is the most extensive Mill in the South, and the quality of our Rice is unsurpassed.

MILLING RATES. No. 1, ½c per pound; No. 2, ¼c per pound, Sacks furnished on orders to Lock Box 926, New Orleans. Eight sacks of Bran returned to the planter for every hundred pounds of Rice received.

THAT MAGIC NAME!

LIVINGSTONE!

Kindles the enthusiasm of the world wherever heard. **AGENTS WANTED** everywhere to sell his *Complete* **Life and Explorations**, and **Last Journals**. 650 pages only **$2.50. Proof**, by **facts**, and our splendid illustrated circulars, that it outsells **any** other book, sent free. Write at once; or, if in haste to work, send $1 for full outfit for it and *another* fine book *gratis*, to genuine address. LIVINGSTONE'S PUBLISHERS, St. Louis, Mo.

RICHARD FROTSCHER,

SEED MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN RUST'S WARRANTED HARDEN SEEDS,

Nos. 15 & 17 Dumaine St., New Orleans.

I am in receipt of a full stock of Seeds for Fall planting, to which I call the attention of those in need of good and reliable seeds. Prices moderate. All communications promptly answered.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wesleyan Female Institute,

STAUNTON, VA.

WILL begin its twenty-seventh annual session SEPTEMBER 21, 1876. Rev. W. A. HARRIS, D. D., President, with an able corps of twenty-three teachers and officers.

Modern Languages taught and spoken in the college by a European teacher. Music by able professors and teachers, among whom are some of the most cultivated teachers of vocal music in the South.

This is one of the healthiest climates in the Union. Its marked effect is the rapid promotion of the health and vigor of our pupils. Those who come here from the South with feeble constitutions and climatic diseases are generally restored.

Buildings elegant—fanned by purest breezes, commanding the most magnificent scenery, and combining such varied attractions as to make it one of the most delightful college homes in the Union.

This school is usually attended by pupils from fifteen to seventeen different States.

Great economy and simplicity in dress are required. A simple uniform is worn. No unnecessary expense allowed. Strict economy practiced to limit expenses of pupils.

From Bishop D. S. Doggett, D. D.

The Wesleyan Female Institute, located in Staunton, Va., under the presidency of Rev. W. A. Harris, is, in my judgment, one of the best institutions for young ladies in the South. I have occasion to know and appreciate its value by the advantages enjoyed by one of my daughters there. Its course of study is ample, its Faculty accomplished, and its instruction both solid and elegant. Its personal accommodations are all that can be desired for health and comfort, or taste. No location could be more eligible, no scenery more magnificent, no atmosphere more salubrious. Not the least of its merits is that sacred regard for religious training, without which no female college especially would be a blessing.

D. S. DOGGETT.

From Bishop E. M. Marvin, D. D.

The Wesleyan Female Institute is an honor to the Church. Instruction is thorough. In music advantages are of real of very high order. The most talented professors are employed, and neither pains nor expense are spared to make this department eminent.

Terms for Entire Collegiate Year.

Board and tuition in the collegiate course $240

For catalogue address

REV. W. A. HARRIS, President,
Staunton, Va.

Whitworth Female College,

BROOKHAVEN, MISS.

ON the New Orleans, St. Louis And Chicago Railroad, 128 miles from New Orleans.

Will Reopen September 27, 1876.

Number of teachers 11
Number of pupils last term 262
Number of music pupils 101

Charges low. Dresses required to be plain. English text books, copy books and slates, also bottle chess and medical attention, furnished without extra charge. Maps, Charts, Apparatus—all the appliances of a first-class college—are in constant use. No college furnishes better advantages. For catalogue address

H. F. JOHNSON, President.

TARRANT COLLEGE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

CRAB ORCHARD, KY.

MRS. S. F. H. TARRANT, PRINCIPAL.

HEALTHY LOCATION—Sulphur Well—Chalybeate and Epsom Water.

We will begin the seventh year SEPTEMBER 1, 1876. *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars*, paid in advance, will defray the expenses of board, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in Literary Department for session of ten months (forty weeks.) Send for a catalogue.

THE LOCQUET-LEROY

N. O. Female Collegiate Institute,

280 CAMP STREET,

Between Calliope and Poydras streets.

THE sixth scholastic year of this Institute will commence SEPTEMBER 1, 1876.

The entire course of study embraces all branches of a solid instruction, English and French.

The price of instruction for both languages varies for day scholars from $5 to $12 per month, according to the classes. For boarders, $40 per month, or $90 per quarter, payable invariably in advance. Extra charges are made for German, Latin, Painting, Music, Dancing, and all kinds of fancy work, for the teaching of which able professors are employed.

A chemical laboratory is attached to the Institute, and lectures, accompanied with experiments to illustrate the sciences, are delivered by Mr. Perry, professor in the New Orleans Medical College. For further particulars apply to the Principal.

S. R. LOCQUET LEROY,
Or, by letter, Postoffice Box 1751.

Educate Your Daughters.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

PARENTS having daughters to send off the first of September next will not find a school of higher scholastic advantages or more careful in duly training than

WARD'S SEMINARY,

in the healthy and beautiful city of Nashville. Testimonials from patrons—many of them eminent men in almost every Southern and several Northern States—can be given. But eleven years of success is its best testimonial. Next session opens SEPTEMBER 1. For catalogue address

J. H. WARD,

Bricks! Bricks! Bricks!

ROY'S BRICK YARD,

ST. BERNARD PARISH, four Blocks below the Slaughterhouse.

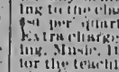
The undersigned respectfully informs builders, planters, and all consumers of Bricks, that he is extensively manufacturing fine Brick at his old Brick Yard, near the Slaughterhouse, where he has always on hand a large quantity of country made Bricks and Kettle Tiles, ready to be delivered without detention.

FREDERIC ROY.

Orders left with S. Roy, at 17 Cavarie & Soniat's Agents, No. 45 Decatur street, or at the Brick Yard, will be promptly attended to.

Summer Arrangement.

Lower Coast Semi-Weekly Packet,



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leaves for the above EVERY WEDNESDAY at 12 M., and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning EVERY MONDAY and FRIDAY FORENOON. For freight or passage apply on board or to

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EXCURSION TICKETS for the round trip Sold, AT REDUCED RATES.

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A. P. HARRINGTON.

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FRANK W. BUSKIRK, Cashier. ..... JOHN McINTYRE, Book-Keeper.
JOHN B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

Cor. Sixth and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I pride myself in providing for my guests the *best living, cleanest house* and *most civility* for less money than any other house in the city. ☞ COME AND SEE ME. ☜

tf FRANK J. OAKES, Proprietor.

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Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

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Daily, from Pier 41, North River, at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 6:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant Drawing-Room cars *through* without change.

Emory and Henry College,

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THE collegiate year for 1876-7 begins on the FOURTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next. It is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, the first closing January 31, and the second beginning February 1, 1877.

For TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS deposited with the President at the beginning of the year we will give to a student, for the forty weeks, his tuition, board, fuel, room-rent, washing, library and contingent fees.

For information on special points or for a catalogue address E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory P. O., Virginia.

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GOV. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES' GRAND MARCH.

With a fine portrait. Music of the best. By E. MACK. 40 cents.

THE SALUTATION!

Our new church Music Book for 1876-7 commends itself at once by the variety, freshness and musical excellence of its contents, by L. O. EMERSON. Single copy, $1.68. Per dozen, $12.

Welcome to All Nations.

Written by Dr. O. W. HOLMES to Keller's American Hymn, to be sung at July 4 Centennial celebration, Philadelphia. Octavo form for Societies, 10 cents.

Centennial Hymn as sung at the opening of the Exhibition. Words by WHITTIER. Music by PAINE. In sheet music, 3 cents; octavo form for Societies, 10 cents; arranged for Orchestra, $1.

Centennial Collection of National Songs. Elegant and attractive volume. Paper, 75 cents, boards, $1 cents.

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GOOD NEWS is the talking name of one of the prettiest and best of Sabbath School Song Books ever made. Send for specimen pages (free) or specimen copy 6 cents.

Any book or piece sent, postpaid, for retail price.

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OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

LOUISIANA SWEET, MANDARIN, BRAZILIAN, grafted on sour stock, and SWEET SEEDLINGS, well rooted. Price, from 25 cents to $1 each, according to age and number wanted.

Also SOUR SEEDLINGS, for grafting or budding, and for ornamental trees, from 10 cents to 25 cents, according to number wanted.

Trees carefully packed and shipped to any point. No fruit trees will stand transplanting and transporting better than the orange.

I make Orange Trees a specialty. tf

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

DR. C. BEARD,

OCULIST,

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Office hours from 10 to 3. 5p

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FAMILY PICKLES.

17 CASES GHERKINS AND MIXED, from C. B. Brooks, Boston. The best ever offered for sale.

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES.

Thirty cases of the present crop of CHERRIES AND STRAWBERRIES from the Shaker village of South Union, Ky., where everybody knows the best Preserves come from.

FANCY GOSHEN BUTTER,

that we are receiving now, is, in the language of the shippers, "*The finest in the country*," and our customers indorse the statement.

ALBERT G. PHELPS, Grocer,
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12	M.	1	P. M.
1	P. M.	2	P. M.
2	P. M.	3	P. M.
3	P. M.	3:15	P. M.
3:30	P. M.	4:15	P. M.
4	P. M.	4:45	P. M.
4:30	P. M.	5:15	P. M.
5	P. M.	5:45	P. M.
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6	P. M.	6:45	P. M.
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Thoughts for the Month.

During the last ten years there has been a decided disposition to lay by crops too early. Sambo wants to give them the least amount of labor possible, and landlords are anxious to curtail expenses as much as they can. Whatever the motive, the policy is a bad one. Crops should have *undisputed* possession of the land until they are *fully matured*, and whatever work is necessary to secure this should be given them. So far as plowing goes, a corn crop is all the better off for an early "laying by." If clean and well worked up to time of "bunching," for a little hoe work will keep it clean after that; but cotton should be worked just as long as a plow can pass through it without breaking off the limbs.

All upland crops should be "laid by" with the surface of the ground as flat and free from *ridges* as practicable. Now that manuring and enriching our lands is the order of the day, it is worse than folly to let them wash away. If corn was planted in water furrow, enough dirt will have been thrown to it in previous workings, and no necessity for hilling will exist. Cotton beds, if the crop has been cultivated, after the first or second plowing, with sweeps, will pretty well disappear by August, and, though the surface be clean and loose—conditions favorable to washing—very little will take place. Moreover, this clean, flat surface will be admirably adapted to receive a seeding down of oats in September. To this latter point we beg to call the reader's attention *now* that he may think about and prepare for it. We have just harvested—as fine a crop of oats as we ever grew, made by sowing the grain in a cotton field in September, and running one furrow of a three-foot harrow in each middle. Just think of the small amount of labor such a crop involves—a hand can sow down and cover some five acres in a day! We will recur to this again, however, next month.

Peas should always be sown broadcast when laying by corn, if not previously planted in the corn. They may take a little food away from the corn, but nothing like what *grass* would, and for any loss thus produced they return a four-fold equivalent in the food they yield and the enrichment of the land. No opportunity should ever be lost on a farm to get in one of these nitrogen-gathering crops, like peas. Remember that a good supply of available nitrogen is the foundation of a good *grain* crop.

Go carefully over the cotton fields now and kill all grass; the bunches are large enough now to be easily seen, and later, when the cotton is larger, it will be more difficult to hoe among it. Every year's experience and observation confirm the opinion, heretofore expressed, that by proper care *crab grass* can be banished from fields where its presence is not desired. If a cotton field is laid by perfectly clean, and grass not allowed to *seed* in it, little or no grass will appear in it the next year, and in a short time any original stock of grass seed which may have been in the soil will become exhausted. Just think of the diminished labor of making a cotton crop if crab grass was out of the way! Is it not worth an effort to do this? Will not a *little* additional hoeing *now* save many-fold in the matter of hoeing another year?

As cotton has now commenced to fruit freely, the workings given it should be at *longer* intervals, as it is now desirable to check gently the growth of *weed* and turn the forces of the plant into *fruit-making*. Rapid growth and fruiting seldom go together. Rapid growth from the time of coming up to the time of blooming, then slowly decreasing growth, finally ceasing about the first of September, are the ideal conditions of a large cotton crop. Of course the seasons have much to do with it, but the farmer can control the matter somewhat by the manner of working the crop.

SWEET POTATOES.

Keep these clear of grass, and see that the vines do not take root in the middles. When this occurs numerous small tubers are formed at the expense of the main crop. If the ground is wet a fair crop may be made by throwing up a bed, opening a furrow on top of it, and laying *vines* in it, say three or four side by side, and covering them at intervals, leaving spaces some six inches wide uncovered—eighteen inches apart. This may be done, with the *early* varieties, as late as the twentieth of the month; with ordinary varieties not later than the first week of July.

TURNIPS.

Have land ready to sow rutabagas toward the latter part of this month. Remember that *very fine tilth* is essential to a turnip crop. The rutabaga is greatly preferable to all other turnips as stock feed, being hardier and more nutritious than other varieties. In this connection we would suggest a trial of the old-fashioned *long cabbage* as a crop for stock feed, especially milk cows. Plants may be set out as late as the first of August, and on good land will make an immense amount of nutritious food. A similar plant, called *cow* cabbage, is largely used as cattle food in the Jersey Islands and in Portugal.—*Southern Cultivator.*

CABBAGE.—Many persons complain that they cannot have any luck with cabbage—it will not head for them. The cabbage is just as easily grown as any other plant if its natural wants are met in the surrounding conditions. These, although not many nor difficult to meet, are imperative, and must be met if success is to be secured. A little study of its nature will give some insight into the character of these wants.

The cabbage is a biennial plant, and all efforts during its first year's growth are directed toward laying up its stalk and thick stems and leaves, as large an amount of plant food as possible, to be drawn upon for the production of seed during the second year. As the formation of good heads requires a rapid growth, the first necessary condition is a very rich soil. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to have soil too rich for cabbage, provided it is thoroughly rotted. And it is next to impossible to secure satisfactory results without a rich soil.

This plant is a native of the sea coast of Europe, and grows in a moist soil and atmosphere. From this it would seem that the nearer these conditions can be met the better. Where it can be secured a moist but not wet soil should be selected. But one of the most essential conditions of the success in cabbage-raising is frequent and thorough cultivation. Without this success can seldom be achieved; with it, fair success may be had even when other things are not very propitious. It is hard to overdo in this matter. Cabbage should be thoroughly cultivated with plow or hoe at least twice each week. This frequent stirring of the soil keeps it constantly in a porous and moist condition, that the demands of this succulent growing plant are fully met. No one should attempt to raise this plant for profit who is not willing to give thorough culture.—*L. J. T., in Southern Agriculturist.*

ORANGE MARMALADE.—Cut Florida oranges into quarters, and then take out the seeds, and cut the pieces into thin slices with a sharp knife. To every pound add one quart of cold water, and let the whole stand in a large bowl for twenty-four hours. Boil until the slips of peel are very tender, which will take about three hours of slow cooking. Let it stand in the porcelain kettle until next day; then weigh it, and to every pound of peel and juice add one and a half pounds of lump sugar. Boil the whole until the syrup jellies, and the bits of peel are transparent, which will take an hour's slow boiling. Turn out into jars or tumblers. This marmalade will last for years, and is delicious for breakfast as well as tea.—*Daisy Eyebright, in Country Gentleman.*

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MISCELLANEOUS

State Superintendent of Public Education for Louisiana.

CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, who was honored by the suffrages of a large majority of the legal electors in the general state election of 1872, is a CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION as State Superintendent, at the similar election to be held in November, 1876. He respectfully solicits the moral influence and voluntary support of all honorable citizens of the State who are in favor of:

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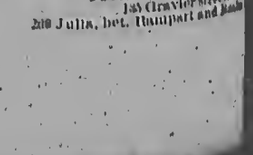

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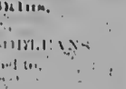

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PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

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Importer of and dealer in Plumbing and Gas Fitting materials, Bath Tubs, Pumps, House Furnishings, etc. Pumps always ready for use. Agent for the New Beauty Elevated Oven Range, Parragon, and Hearth and Home Cooking Stoves.

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Near Jackson, New Orleans.

Parlor Sets manufactured at New York prices. Spring, Hair and Moss Mattresses made. Loose Covers cut and made in order. Carpets laid, and taken up, cleaned and relaid. All work guaranteed.

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And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, SHIP CHANDLERY, Etc.

Nos. 157 and 159 Old Levee St.,

Between Jefferson and St. Peter, New Orleans.

A full assortment of Paints, Oil Oakum, Hemp and Manilla Rope. Keep a complete assortment of French and Catalonia Wines, Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli, etc.

ADOLPH FINCK,

(Formerly with N. Burke,)

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

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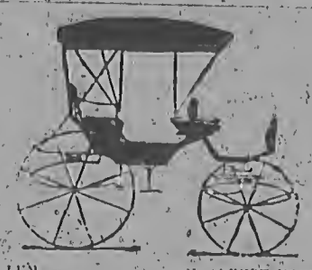
Always on hand, and for sale cheap, a first-class stock of choice Family Groceries. Goods delivered Free of charge.

MISSISSIPPI SHIP TIMBER, LUMBER AND WOOD YARD, foot of Lyon street, and foot of Bifossat street, Sixth District, New Orleans. Office, No. 15 L'Echappatoire, between Valence and Bordeaux streets. L. CARIO, Sr., agent. Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Cypress and Pine Mast Sticks and Spars of all sizes and lengths, Square, Walnut, Oak, Ash Plue, etc.; also all kinds of Lumber, Cypress Shingles, Staves, Barrel Headings, Pickets, Clapboards, Firewood, etc., by wholesale and retail. Mills sawed to order in Pine or Cypress. Direct communications to Box 2269, New Orleans Postoffice, or Box No. 22, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange.



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CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC.,

103 Gravier and 13 Union Street.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

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ALL KINDS OF LAUNDRY AND TOILET SOAPS.

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LANDE & LEGENDRE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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References—Schmidt & Ziegler, Wholesale Grocers, New Orleans; John Hahn, President Levee Steam Cotton Press; John Cassard, Vice President Germania National Bank; Pike, Brother & Co., Bankers; Nima Lilly, Cashier Peoples Bank; Emile Legendre, St. James; Felix F. Poeyfe, St. James.

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JOHN L. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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PROVISIONS, LARD, OIL, ETC.,

Nos. 13, 15 and 17 Peters Street,

(Formerly New Levee Street,) New Orleans.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. R. OTTO MOSES,

DENTIST,

217 BARONNE STREET. 217

Solicits the patronage of the public, assuring them of faithful attention in all operations pertaining to his profession, at charges in keeping with the present distressed pecuniary condition of the people of Louisiana.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Late of Franklin, St. Mary Parish, La.,)

166.....COMMON STREET.....166

(Upstairs,) New Orleans.

REMOVAL.—ACARIO,—In obedience to the expressed wishes of many of my patrons I have removed to office strictly my residence, 625 Napoleon avenue, to TIVOLI CIRCLE, west side, corner of Hollard street. This spot so long selected by reason of its attending excellent rooms and fine light, and for its central location and easy access by car lines.

My patrons need scarcely to remind that no efforts will be spared to render them the best service. In Dentistry the best is always the cheapest.

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Corner of Camp Street and Commercial Place,

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Home-Made Shoes at $3.50 a Pair.

City-made Boots and Shoes of all kinds and styles, made of the very best material and workmanship, and at less prices than any other store in this city. Keeps all kinds for Gents, Boys, Ladies' and Children's wear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS AT LIVING PRICES.

Hyam's Celebrated Portable Gas Works,

FOR LIGHTING HOTELS, PRIVATE RESIDENCES, CHURCHES, SUGAR-HOUSES, FACTORIES, MILLS, etc., with a brilliant and powerful Gas equal in every respect, if not superior, to Coal Gas, at One-Third the Cost.

THE WORKS are so very simple as to be almost beyond description, being nothing more than the well-known *Gas Meter* that has been *in use Sixty Years*.

There are at present, in the different sections of the country, *over Four Thousand* dwellings, churches, halls, mills, factories, hotels, and public and private institutions of all descriptions, *Using this Quality of Gas* in preference to that of Coal Gas, owing to its richness, purity, and the soft and pleasing light given by it. Also from an economical and hygienic point of view—we use *no Dryers, Pumps or Blowers* to corrode or get out of order, and dispense entirely with the use of any and all injurious and dangerous substances or elements, such as *Fire, Water or Acid*. Our Works are as **Compact, Simple of Construction, Safe and Reliable** as science and mechanism, coupled with an experience of over thirty years in the gas meter and gas-making business, could suggest, derive or produce, and think we have at last gained the *Acme of Perfection*, both in illuminating gas and simplicity of manufacture. The Works occupy but very little more space than a gas meter, and require no more attention than an eight-day clock, making **Every Man His Own Gas-Maker**, placing him entirely independent of any and all Gas Companies. The Works can be placed on or removed from any premises much more readily than a gas meter; they are attached to the regular gas pipes. No change whatever in pipes or fixtures.

Works sent to any part of the country or world, with full directions for setting, which can be done by any one who can handle a wrench or pliers. The attention our Works require does not consume over **Two Hours a Year.**

Owing to the receipt of numerous orders from all sections of the South, parties contemplating purchasing will do well to order immediately. We cannot promise to ship any Works within three weeks from receipt of order.

State and County Rights For Sale. The best opportunity of obtaining a safe, legitimate and highly lucrative business ever offered to the public. **Call and Examine.**

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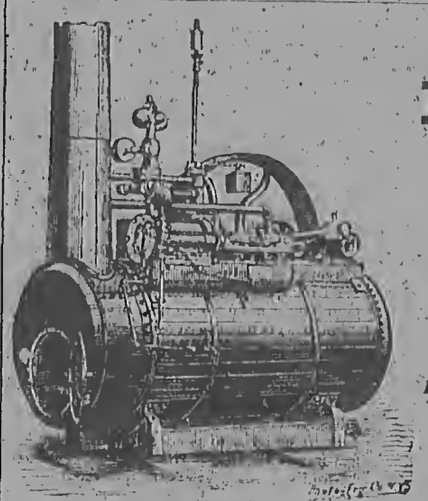

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Send for Circulars and Price list.

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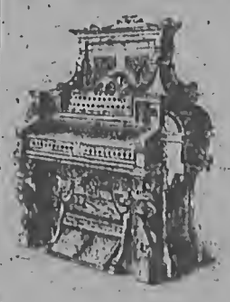

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NOS. 78, 80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE ST., NEW ORLEANS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC, ETC.

The best PIANOS AND ORGANS, such as the *Mackering, Dunham, Prescott Hale, Pease*, and *Mason & Hamlin* and *Estey Organs*. The largest stock, the best Pianos and Organs, the easiest terms and the lowest prices in the South. No trashy, unreliable Pianos kept. Every instrument sold is fully warranted to be as represented, and to give satisfaction.

LOUISIANA AS IT IS.

251 PAGES.

Its Topography and Valuable Resources.

BY DANIEL DENNETT.

PRICE, 50 CENTS POSTAGE, 12 CENTS.

LIBERAL REDUCTION TO DEALERS.

10,000 Copies Just Published—3,000 Copies Sold.

The Editors of New Orleans have given this book a long indorsement.

Opinions of New Orleans Booksellers.

It is a book which has long been wanted and often called for. I am selling copies daily that are mailed to all parts of the world.

GEORGE EKLIS, Bookseller, Opposite the Postoffice.

During my long experience as a bookseller in this city I have had thousands of inquiries for such a work. "Mr. Dennett's LOUISIANA AS IT IS" is precisely the book that has been called for. It gives general satisfaction to my patrons. The only attempt country. It is true character was generally known it would require ten times the ... to edit one of his books to supply the demand.

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An experience of twenty-five years as bookseller in New Orleans will justify me in saying that the book just issued by Mr. Daniel Dennett, LOUISIANA AS IT IS, supplies a want long felt by residents and strangers. The demand for the book is active, and is steadily increasing.

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Dealers in the city and country can obtain supplies of the above book at the wholesale establishment of ROBERT J. HARP, 110 and 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

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GALLERY OF ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIVE ART,

WILLIAM HIRSON'S SONS. Established in 1858. Ecclesiastical Decorations, Plain and Ornamental Windows for Churches and Domestic buildings. The Ideas of Artists and Amateurs artistically carried out. Designs for Memorial Windows a specialty. Hirson's Building, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW Shades, Cornices, Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Mirrors, Moldings, Chromos, Engravings, Etc.

Frames made to order a specialty.

No. 99 Camp Street,

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Fancy Goods and Millinery,

103.....CANAL STREET.....103

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Ladies' Lace Goods, Corsets and Underwear. The trade supplied at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

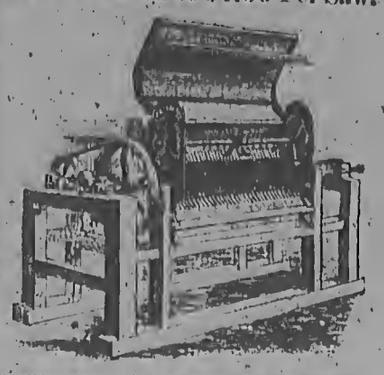
MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED

"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.

PATENTED JULY 15, 1873.

Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It pulverizes all friction in the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, than doing a great deal more work within the same time while consuming less or minimal power than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every 100 bales ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

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AGENT FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS,

22.....Main Street.....22

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

OFFICE OF THE

American Cotton Tie Co.,

(LIMITED.)

17 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS.

TO DEALERS IN

IRON COTTON TIES,

Planters and Country Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade in any quantity with the following celebrated Ties:

THE ARROW AND SIDE SLOT.
BEARD & BRO.'S LOCK TIE.
BRANCH CROOKES & CO.'S LOCK TIE.

We also beg to inform the public that the interests of Messrs. Beard & Bro., and Branch, Crookes & Co. are now merged into and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO., (LIMITED.) The following are the New Orleans Agents:

Stone & Tutt, Ogden & Bell,
Chism & Boyd, Archer & Borland;
William Bufton, O. L. Rumbell & Co.

For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited):

R. W. RAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.

SOUTHERN FARMERS DEPOT FOR SUPPLIES

The Cheapest and Best

Farm Machinery,

OF ALL KINDS,

Plows, Seeds, Fertilizers,

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C. H. STOCKELL & CO.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.

SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.

MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS

OF LATEST AND BEST DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.

The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use.

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No. 12 Union St. New Orleans La.

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MACHINERY

MILL STONES, IRONS & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

MAKE FLOUR, CORN, SAW, AND COTTON PRESSES MILLS

THE

BALANCED SCREW

COTTON PRESS.

THIS is the most valuable improvement ever made upon the Screw Cotton Press. It relieves all their good qualities, and adds the right *equilibrium* and ease to the screw.

The equilibrium consists in and on the part of the nuts. The nuts is opened and closed upon the screw by means of a lever. With the nut open, the screw and follower are let down upon the cotton, then the nut is closed and the pressing is done in the usual manner, then open the nut, and raise up the screw and follower instead of screwing it up. This raising and lowering the screw, by means of the counterbalance, saves revolving the press 40 least sixty times, reducing the time and labor of pressing nothing one half.

This Press has taken the premium over all competitors at the recent State Fairs of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Machinery Purchasing Agency.

I will give my personal attention to the purchase of Plantation Machinery of every description, at manufacturers prices.

Send for circulars.

D. R. LEMAY,
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GLASS STAINER.

Particular Attention Paid to Church Work.

Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.

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FOR LADIES ONLY.—Lady Agents Wanted—Supporting Corset and Skirt Supporter. Address or apply to MME. GRISWOLD, 21 E. Sixteenth street, New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

LEEDS' FOUNDRY,

Cor. Delord and Foucher Sts.

We are prepared to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Judson's Governors, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat work and every description of Machinery for the South. LEEDS & CO.

Orders left at Box 73, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, will receive prompt attention.

MACHINERY.

IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING.

HANGERS, PULLEYS, COUPLINGS, BELTING etc. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list.

GEORGE PLACE,

121 CHAMBERS AND 122 READE STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.

MENEELY & COMPANY,

Bell Founders, West Troy, New York.

FIFTY years established. Church BELLS and CHIMES, ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

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Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings for Church, School, Farm, Factories, Court-House, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.

Vanduzen & Tift, 102 & 104 E. Second St., Cin.

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SUPERINTENDENT.

LUMBER shipped up or down the Mississippi river can be loaded at the Mill Wharf, and save damage by extra handling.

Cargo orders a specialty for Pine, Cypress, Walnut, Oak, Ash, Poplar, Mahogany and Cedar LUMBER AND TIMBER. Also Railroad Bridge Timber and Cross Ties Shingles and Laths.

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OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT ABSOLUTELY and SPEEDILY CURED. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 137 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, July 11, 1876.

MONETARY.

No extraordinary developments in this department since last date. While some few are hard pressed and are daily on the street borrowing, the majority are smiling along smoothly. All are disposed to contract their business rather than enlarge on a credit basis, which is certainly a favorable indication. We have summed up the capital invested in the various corporations of our city whose stocks are used as collaterals, and thus to some extent represent the resources of our merchants. It is as follows:

Capital stock of 17 banks	$7,984,500
Capital stock of 7 insurance companies	7,985,150
Capital stock of 8 city railroad companies	4,145,000
Capital stock of miscellaneous corporations	11,560,075
Total	$31,674,725

We continue to quote as follows: Exceptional paper, 8 per cent. per annum; A1 commercial, 10@12 per cent.; second grade, 12@18 per cent. Prices of stocks same as last week. Gold, 112. Silver, nominal.

COTTON.

The Exchange boards exhibit no change in prices during the past week, while parties on the street report an irregular market, sales being effected in some instances at ⅛c. lower figures. The daily telegrams from Liverpool show a decline of 1-16d. on Wednesday, 1-16d. on Thursday, and a still further decline of 1-16d. on Saturday. Week's sales in that market, 41,000 bales. Sales in New York, 4,261 bales. Sales here, 4,150 bales, market closing very quiet.

We take the following from Messrs. W. C. Watts & Co.'s cotton circular, dated Liverpool, June 23:

"The import here this week has been unexpectedly large; and the stock has been slightly increased, but there are now 172,000 bales less at sea for this port from India and America than at this time last year, and our imports for the next three weeks promise to be small, perhaps not more than 100,000 to 110,000 bales, whereas during the corresponding period last year they were quite large, namely: 224,861 bales, which ran up the stock here on the fifteenth of July to 1,047,450 bales, which was the maximum of the year. Should the import for the next three weeks not exceed our estimate, and the deliveries—trade and export—average the same as since the first of January last, the stock here will, on the fifteenth proximo, be about 100,000 bales less than last year, whereas there is now an excess of 36,740 bales. The supply of American cotton in and afloat for this port is now 41,000 bales less than last year. The statistical position looks to be a very strong one—and particularly when taken in connection with the fact that American cotton is now 1¼d. ₱ lb. lower than last year—and this will have its due influence on prices sooner or later; but the fact that present supplies are abundant; Manchester depressed by the continued decline in silver, and futures cheaper than spots, tends to check anything like a speculative demand. Besides, the position of Continental affairs, although apparently less critical now than for some weeks past, is still a source of uneasiness, and tends to induce extreme caution.

"The low grades of American cotton, such as range in value from 4¾d. to 5¼d., has for the past week or two been in fair demand. It appears that such trade as there is at Manchester is running largely on the lower qualities of goods and yarns, and the stock of Surat here being limited—say 120,000 bales, against 185,000 last year—spinners are resorting largely to the use of low American. At present the supply is excessive, and prices in consequence irregular, but as the season advances we expect their relative position as compared with middling will improve.

"The stock of cotton held by English spinners we now estimate at 112,000 bales, against 166,000 last year and 181,000 the year before at same date."

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS:

	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	8	8	9¾	10¾	11¾	12¾
Thursday	8	8	9¾	10¾	11¾	12¾
Friday	8	8	9¾	10¾	11¾	12¾
Saturday	8	8	9¾	10¾	11¾	12¾
Monday	8	8	9¾	10¾	11¾	12¾
Tuesday	8	8	9¾	10¾	11¾	12¾

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Cents—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis
Wednesday	11	11¾	11
Thursday	10¾@11	11⅝	11
Friday	10¾@11	11	10¾
Saturday	10¾@11	11	10¾
Monday	10¾@11	11	10¾
Tuesday	10¾	11	10¾

COTTON STATEMENT TO JULY 11:

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875	bales	2,976
Received from that date to July 4, 1876		4,551,804
Received during past week		2,462
Amount of bullings from city gins and pickeries		18,308 1,572,574
Total		1,582,480
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to July 4, 1876		1,556,065
Exported past week		22,089
Consumed by factory and burned		1,570 1,578,571
Stock on hand and amount not cleared		33,976
Estimated stock on shipboard		30,000
Amount remaining unsold, about		17,476
Stock at all the United States ports		2,250,000
Receipts at all the ports		1,611,942
Receipts last year to date		3,111,818
Increase at all the ports		627,121

RICE.—Not much doing and very little on hand. We quote Louisiana No. 2 at 2½@3c., common 4@4¼c., ordinary 4½@4¾c., fair 5@5¼c., good 5¼@6c., prime 6¼@6¾c. ₱ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

	From	To
Eggs ₱ doz:		
Creole, good demand	—	18
Attakapas, demand fair	—	15
Western and country	—	13
Chickens, ₱ doz.:		
Creole, grown	$4 00	$5 50
Creole, half grown	2 00	3 50
Good fat country chickens bring 25 to 50c. per dozen less than Creole.		
Wool, ₱ lb.:		
Burry	10	15
Free of burrs	15	24
Beeswax, ₱ lb	27	30
Hides, ₱ lb.:		
Green-salted	6	7½
Dry	9	11½
Deer skins	23	26

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$1 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cultors	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
H. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Dugasse cart	55 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	5
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	$ 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 20	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	9	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1¾
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gallon	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights: Size of lights.	Sash, per pair, Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	60	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	85	1 95	2 25
10x16	$1 00	2 95	3 25

Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$4 50
3 feet x 8 feet	4 00	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25
Panel Doors:		
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	— —	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	— —	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	$3 75	4 10

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	25	30
Goshen, choice	31	33
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18¾	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21¾	22¾
Java, choice O. G.	— —	31
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	40
Sweet	28	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:		
Best, K. D	2 75	3 00
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	10	12
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
superfine	3 75	4 00
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 50
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingersnaps	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	23	26
Lubricating, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, best	17	19
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels.		
Common	— —	40
Fair	— —	45
Prime to choice	50	55
Gabled and Hogshead strips	80	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3½
Ordinary	— —	5¼
Fair	5¼	5¾
Prime to choice	6¼	7¼
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₱ lb	— —	5
Salt, 10 sacks:		
Fine	1 30	75
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bags:		
Fair	8½	8¾
Prime	9	9¼
Choice	9¾	9¾
Yellow clarified	9¾	10
White clarified	10¼	10½
Crushed	12	12¼
Powdered	12	12¼
Spices, ₱ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	50
Cinnamon	— —	52
Tea, ₱ lb.:		
Black Oolong	— —	1 00
Green Imperial	— —	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	70	55
Chewing, prime	80	85
Chewing, choice	85	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	70
White, mixed	— —	68
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis to Galena	— —	45
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	— —	75
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	— —	25 00
Ordinary	— —	20 00
Cotton seed meal	26 00	28 00
Cow Peas, ₱ bushel	1 50	2 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	— —	16
Shoulders	10	10½
Sides, clear rib	— —	12
Sides, clear	— —	12½
Hams, sugar cured	16	16½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	22 00	22 50
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders	— —	8½
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	— —	10½
Choice, in tierces	— —	10

BALING STUFF.

Bagging:		
Indian	— —	11
Jute	13½	14
Ties, Arrow best, per bundle, at 30 lbs and buckles	— —	3 30
Hoard	— —	3 00
Twine, hemp	— —	65

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	37	40
Harness	35	45
Calf skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	75 00
Upper, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Sterrick's raw bone superphosphate	$55 00	— —
Sterrick's ding ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 50	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	8½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
4 home Grands	— —	7½
4 Pierce Grands, 4-4	9½	10½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	— —	15½
Spraguc, Allen & Hamilton	8	9
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	13½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	12	23

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor mud boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	11 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	18 50
Russetts' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.* Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

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Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,
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Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Religious Notices.

SEASHORE CAMP GROUND.—The Seashore Camp Meeting will commence on *Wednesday, the nineteenth of July*, and continue from eight to ten days.

The camp ground is delightfully situated upon the coast, two miles west of Biloxi, Miss., open to and fronting directly upon the Gulf of Mexico, enjoying the cool and refreshing breezes of the sea.

Persons visiting the camp meeting will leave the New Orleans and Mobile railroad at Seashore Camp Ground station, from which a shaded walk of a few hundred feet will bring them to the encampment.

Eligible lots for building will be furnished free to persons desiring to erect permanent tents, and can be obtained from the trustees, or the agent representing them upon the grounds, at all times.

All permanent tents are required to be of value of not less than $10, and must be completed at least one week before the commencement of the camp meeting. This rule does not preclude the use of temporary tents, constructed of cloth or other material, for which pleasant positions will be assigned to all persons desiring it.

Favorable reductions of fare and freights on the railroad have been secured. On the New Orleans and Mobile road the fare from New Orleans to camp-ground, for the round trip, is $7.50; from Mobile, the round trip, $2; and from all way stations at proportionate rates. From Pensacola, Fla., the round trip, $7 60.

The camp meeting tickets will be placed on sale at the offices of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, and at all regular way stations, on and after July 17, and continue good until July 30, inclusive. These tickets will not be good to return unless stamped by the agent of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, who will be on the ground. This order will be rigidly enforced by the railroad company. The sale of tickets from local points on this road will begin as above, and at the same rates as last year. Freight will be carried from New Orleans and Mobile to camp ground at full rates, and returned free. Shipments can be made any time after July 10, and continue during the meeting. By the Morgan road passage will be half fare one way only. By New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago road one and one-fifth the full fare only. Taking these cars, persons on making known that they are going to the camp meeting will have their ticket punched, and retain it, and, having it stamped at the camp ground, will return on the same free.

From their new purchase of another hundred acres since the camp meeting last year, the trustees have made a large and desirable addition to the camp grounds, embracing several delightful and refreshing springs, cool and healthy-giving. The grounds have been cleaned up and improved generally.

Tents, cots, etc., have been provided for rent to persons or families as they may desire.

Provision has been made by the board of trustees, and under their supervision, for a good restaurant. Meals and lodgings will be furnished at reasonable prices. Use of bath-houses free.

Brethren of the Methodist Church, and of other churches, and the communities of the adjacent cities and country, are invited to attend the camp meeting.

Several Bishops and other ministers of talent and distinction from far and near are expected to be present, and to assist in conducting the exercises.

Persons are recommended to make arrangements for their comfort, before the date of the camp meeting, by application to any of the board of trustees: Dr. E. T. Griffin, Moss Point, Miss. William Dias and Hugh L. Hopper, Mobile; J. H. Kellet, George W. W. Goodwyn, B. O. L. Rayne, R. S. Hickey, P. Ballanco and W. H. Foster, New Orleans.

NOTICE.—The Summit district camp meeting will commence at Magnolia, Miss., on the twenty-sixth of July. Persons wishing to rent will apply to Mr. C. C. Gibson, of Magnolia, who will furnish comfortable tents at a rent of $10 each; or, if a permanent owner-ship is desired, at $50. Application should be made from the first to the fifteenth of July.

There are two good hotels in Magnolia, and one or two good restaurants immediately on the grounds. Meals and lodgings will be furnished at low rates.

Preachers and people are invited to attend.

Let all who can do so secure tents, or come with *cloth* tents, which may be made to answer well for summer use.

We expect to continue the meeting about eight days.

Preachers and lay delegates of the Summit district will please take notice that our district conference will convene in the Methodist church in Magnolia at eleven o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the twenty-sixth of July. Come prepared to make full reports upon subjects indicated on page 51 of the Discipline. Pastors would do well to have their reports written.

We hope preachers and delegates will come expecting to remain during the camp meeting, or at least until Tuesday, August 1.

JAMES A. DOUGHEY,
Presiding Elder Summit District.

TO THE PREACHERS OF THE SUMMIT DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Dear Brethren:* Please send me the names of local preachers and delegates elect who will attend our District Conference at Magnolia, on the twenty-seventh instant.

H. P. LEWIS.

TO THE PREACHERS AND DELEGATES TO THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE OF SUMMIT DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE: Tell your arrival in Magnolia go to Dr. Wotten's drug-store, where you will be met by accommodator, who will direct you to your homes during Conference.

H. P. LEWIS.

THE CAMP MEETING near Crystal Springs will begin on Wednesday, August 2, and continue till Thursday, August 10. Let everybody come and attend the services. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. New tents are being put up and old ones enlarged. The public tent will be kept by T. J. Catching, Esq.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT CONFERENCE, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—This Conference is appointed to embrace the second Sabbath in August, beginning on Thursday, the tenth. Ministers and delegates who expect conveyance to be furnished them must be at Cuba station, on the A. and C. railroad, on Thursday morning; and any who come on the railroads on Wednesday night will be provided with comfortable lodgings at Cuba.

A. H. MITCHELL, P. E.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—Persons coming to Auburn over the Western railroad to attend the session of the Montgomery District Conference, Alabama Annual Conference, can come at regular excursion rates, by procuring round-trip tickets at the station where they take the cars. Conference to open on Thursday morning, the twenty-seventh instant.

M. E. BUTT.

THE Alexandria District Conference and District Camp Meeting will convene at the Castor Sulphur Springs, Catahoula parish, La., twenty miles southwest of Columbia, on the ninth of August, 1876.

Pastors will please inform themselves fully as to the condition of their charges, so as to be able to answer the questions indicated in chapter 2, section 3, page 51 of the Discipline.

We would kindly urge upon all, ministers and delegates, the importance of attending this Conference and camp meeting. Ample provision will be made for taking care of ministers and delegates.

The Castor Sulphur Springs are unsurpassed for their superior medicinal qualities, the situation is all that could be desired, and we pray that the expected large attendance at the District Conference and camp meeting will be benefited bodily and spiritually.

S. H. CLOPTON, P. E.

NOTICE.—The camp meeting at the Pilgrim camp ground, Grove Hill circuit, will commence on Friday night, the first of September. A cordial invitation is extended to all who may be disposed to attend, and especially to our ministering brethren. Preparation will be made for the accommodation of all who may be in attendance. We hope to have a good attendance of people and preachers, and a gracious revival of religion from the presence of the Lord.

BASCOM C. GLENN, Pastor.

GROVE HILL, ALA., June 14, 1876.

HOMER DISTRICT, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—The District Conference for Homer district will convene in Arcadia, directly on the stage line from Monroe to Shreveport, July 27, 1876, and continue over the Sabbath following. The preachers in charge will please have their reports prepared, especially on those subjects mentioned on the fifty-first page of the Discipline.

JOHN A. MILLER, P. E.

THE District Conference for the Montgomery district, Alabama Conference, will meet in Auburn on Thursday, July 27. The opening sermon will be preached at eleven, A. M. As the meeting embraces the fifth Sabbath, it is hoped the preachers will arrange to stay till the close.

M. S. ANDREWS, P. E.

WESLEY CHAPEL CAMP MEETING. A camp meeting will be held, commencing August 25 and lasting some eight days, at the camp ground one mile north of Woodville, Lincoln parish, La. Preachers are specially invited to attend.

J. LANE BORDEN, P. C.
Vernon Ct., Louisiana Conference.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning October 12. Preachers in charge will please forward me the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance.

E. H. MORGER.

THE District Conference for Selma district, Alabama Conference, will be held at Camden, Ala., beginning on the twenty-seventh of July, and including the thirtieth.

O. R. BLUE, P. E.

NOTICE.—The District Conference for Delhi district, Louisiana Conference, will convene in Hastrop, La., August 10, 1876.

F. W. CARTER, P. E.

MEETING OF THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.—The Publishing Committee of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will hold its annual meeting at the Seashore Camp Ground, July 20, 1876.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MOBILE DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Whistler	July 15, 16
Mount Pleasant, at Bay Minette	29, 30
Pollard and Blackwater mission, at Pollard	Aug. 5, 6
Citronelle, at Beaver Meadow	12
St. Francis street and City mission	13
Pensacola	19, 20
Warrington, at 8 o'clock P. M.	20
Yellow River mission	26, 27
Milton	26, 27
Eastern Shore	Sept. 2, 3
Bladon Springs	9, 10
St. Stephen's	16, 17

Will Bro. Paul meet me at Milton, August 27.

S. H. COX, P. E.

13

PRATTVILLE DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Newborn circuit, at Cunningham's	July 29, 30
Marion station	Aug. 5, 6
Pleasant Hill circuit, at Snow Hill	12, 13
Sepulga circuit, at McKenzie's	19, 20
Monterey circuit, at Liberty	26, 27
Summerfield and East Selma, at Selma	Sept. 2, 3
New Providence and Siloam circuits, at Providence	9, 10
Randolph circuit, at Cross	16, 17
Chaston circuit, at Isabella	23, 24

13

A. J. BROOKS, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

SUMMIT DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Amite, at Tod's place	July 8, 9
Hazlewood, at Dames' chapel	15, 16
Covington, at Lower West Pearl	22, 23
Franklinton, at Mount Hermon (Wednesday)	26
Magnolia, at Magnolia	29, 30
China Grove, at Serrins	Aug. 5, 6
St. Helena, at Darlington (Tuesday)	8
Port Vincent, at Palmetto	12, 13
East Baton Rouge (Monday)	14
Simmesport, at Tepotsaw	19, 20
Bogue Chitto, at Hopewell (Tuesday)	22
Meadville, at Mount Nebo	26, 27
Liberty, at Homochitto chapel (Tuesday)	29

13

JAMES A. GODFREY, P. E.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

WINONA DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Winona circuit	Aug. 19, 20
Durant circuit	26, 27
Kosciusko station	Sept. 2, 3
Liberty (camp meeting)	9, 10
Zilpha	16, 17
Attala	23, 24
Newport	30, Oct. 1
Richmond	Oct. 7, 8
Edwards	14, 15
Black Hawk	21, 22
Madden	28, 29
Winona and Carrollton	Nov. 4, 5
Reticulation	11, 12

29

J. W. KNOTT, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

SHREVEPORT DIST. THIRD ROUND.

Shreveport station	July 8, 9
Mooringsport or Mooringsport	15, 16
Caddo, at Lonestreet	22, 23
Mansfield station	29, 30
Anacoco, at Beech Grove	Aug. 5, 6
Natchitoches circuit, at Federalsburg	5, 6
Natchitoches station	7, 8
Springville circuit, at East Point	12, 13
Webster, at Andrew chapel	19, 20
DeSoto Bethel camp meeting	19, 20
South Bossier	19, 20
North Bossier	26, 27
Pleasant Hill (Beulah camp meeting)	Sept. 2, 3

6

JOEL T. DAVIS, P. E.

NEW ORLEANS DIST. THIRD ROUND.

Marean Street (Quarterly Conference at 7 P. M.	July 8
St. Charles avenue, at 7 P. M.	15
Algiers, at 7 P. M.	20
Baton Rouge	Aug. 5, 6
Plaquemine	12, 13
Lafourche	19, 20
Carondelet street, at 7 P. M.	19
Felicity street, at 7 P. M.	23
Louisiana avenue, at 7 P. M.	Sept. 2

6

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Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$1 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.
6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.
10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.
18 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.
4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.
1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.
1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.
1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.
1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.
1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.
75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET, Sugar Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.
Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice) 150 pieces, $30.
Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices and everything else required for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of every one.
The above list contemplates first class, regular goods, of good shapes and sizes, and will give entire satisfaction wherever they are placed.
Charges for packing and drayage: Dinner sets, $1. Tea sets, 50 cents.
We invite inquiries. Catalogues sent on application.

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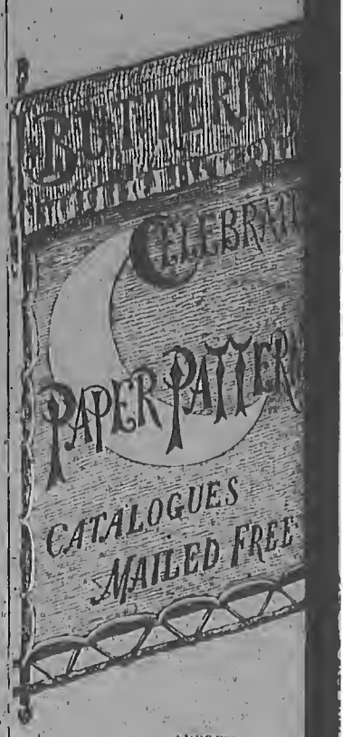

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VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876. NO. 29.

TWO PICTURES.

An old farm-house with meadows wide,
And sweet with clover on each side;
A bright-eyed boy who looks from out
The door with woodbine wreathed about,
And wishes his one thought all day:
"Oh! if I could but fly away
From this dull spot the world to see;
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I would be!"

Amid the city's constant din,
A man who round the world has been
Is thinking, thinking all day long:
"Oh! if I could only trace once more
The field path to the farm-house door,
The old green meadows could I see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I would be!"

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Surrogate ...lvin to-day dismissed the petition ... James Bailey and others, alleged ...od relations of the late A. T. ...wart, to have the probate of the ...ll of Mr. Stewart opened, so that ...petitioners could contest the will. ...Eight hundred Mormons from Eu... left for Salt Lake to-day. Some ...them had as many as eight wives.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—There were ...ty cases of sunstroke yesterday, ...fatal. A thunder storm prevailed ...t night.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The weather ...tinues very hot. Many prostra...ns from heat and a number of ...ths reported.

...om Pedro and party sailed to-day ...the steamship Russia for Liver...l. The war vessels saluted and ...nned their yards as the Emperor ...sed out.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The pay ...missions at the Centennial Exhi...on were over $18,000.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 14.—While ...ing of fifty convicts were being ...nsferred from Sing Sing, en route ...Auburn, Thomas Edgerly, a fifteen ...rs man from New York, leaped ...ough the car window while the ...n was running forty miles an ...r, and was instantly killed.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Italy has ...warded $400 in gold for distribu...among the families of the life-...ng crew on Cutrituck beach, ...th Carolina, lost while endeavor... to save the Italian bark Muora ...avia.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Advices ...n Crook's camp, July 12, show ... the Indians on Big Horn are ...day's hard march distant. Crook ... not take the offensive until re...rced.

...he latest advices from Crook, ...tained in a dispatch received to... by Gen. Sherman from Gen. ...idan, say that he is waiting for ...nforcements of the Fifth Cav... The Indians outnumber them ...ee to one.

FOREIGN.

TORONTO, July 12.—The twenty-...annual convention of the Young ...'s Christian Association of the ...ted States and Canada assembled ...this evening. About five hund... delegates are present.

BOSTON, July 14.—The *Standard*, ...s evening edition, publishes a ...tch from Portsmouth, which ... that a serious accident, the na... and extent of which is un...wn, occurred on board her maj...'s iron-plated turret ship Thun... while on a trial trip in Stokes ...-day. A large number of the in... have been brought to the royal ...l hospital at Haslar.

...e Reuter Telegram Company's ...tch from Portsmouth says that ...ty-one persons were killed, and ... wounded by the explosion on ... the Thunderer. Many of the ...ded cannot recover.

...till later dispatch from Ports... says it is feared that twenty-...e fatally wounded.

...rl Derby concluded his reply to ...Christian League as follows: ...we desire to see is fair play. If ...ey is destroyed we cannot help ... We have guaranteed Turkey ...st murder, but not against sui... sudden death. If an oppor...y of mediation offers, which ...tunity may even now be at ... we shall avail of it."

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—The ...ans and Bulgarians who ap... near Widden were defeated ...ed to Servia.

...officially announced that the ...ahtien. Selim Pacha has gained ...portant victory over the Mon...rins between Gatshoko and ...inj, and effected a junction ...the Turkish forces at Novesinj.

PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND, July 15.—...ty-five of the Thunderer's crew ...ad; their bodies are shockingly ...ted, the flesh being stripped ...their limbs by the escaping ...forward stoke hole, where the ...sion occurred, is divided from ...ter stoke hole by water-tight ...eads. The stokers in the latter ...protected from the fragments ...by the explosion, but were ...ly boiled alive by steam. ...re have been thirty deaths, and ...he injured are likely to die, ...the Thunderer calamity.

BELGRADE, July 16.—Letters from ...ratz state that the Circassians ...burned two Bulgarian villages, ...Sabluglava, murdering the men ...ttling the children to pieces. ...ficer's report states that during ...rvian's attack on Nova Va... the Turks placed Christian ...n and children in the entrench... and that many were killed ... Servians' fire.

LONDON, July 16.—The weather ...the past four days has been ex...ely hot, the thermometer reach...ety-six degrees in the shade. ...have been numerous sun...

The Turks were surrounded in ...a by the Servian army of the Drina. Their surrender is only a question of time. The Servians are preparing for an immediate assault. Another report says Gen. Olimpies, commander of the Servian army of the Drina, is a prisoner. The headquarters of the Moravia army at Tjuprija is no longer concealed. Regiments of Roumanians, raised in eastern Servia, are unwilling to fight the Turks.

Three thousand troops sailed from Alexandria on Sunday.

A special to the *News* from Vienna says: "The Montenegrins took fifteen hundred prisoners on Saturday."

The *Telegraph's* Constantinople special says: "The Servians were defeated at Lubovic, in Bosnia, losing two hundred killed and three hundred wounded, and also at Isvor, where they lost nine hundred killed and wounded."

From the Work.

SEASHORE DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—The spiritual condition of this district, in a large majority of the appointments, is evidently improving. The preachers are all at their posts, some changes having become necessary since the commencement of the year.

In several of the circuits we have had seasons of spiritual power at our quarterly meetings, resulting in the conversion of sinners and accessions to the church.

In matters of finance we take pleasure in reporting that all of those works, except one, where it was necessary, have adopted a more liberal policy than heretofore. We have been successful in leading them away from that question, of all the most difficult to solve, "How much are we able to give?" to that which is more in keeping with the teachings of God's word: "How much ought we to give?" If we do not realize the full amount of the liberal things devised, we hope to attain a higher level. The advanced state of our Conference collections indicated very strongly that a surplus will be reported.

The number of Sunday school pupils is about double that reported last year.

Rev. J. R. Graves, the "Jupiter Tonans" of the Baptist Church, by special solicitation and pay, lately "held a performance" for five days at Moss Point, one of the strongholds of Pedo-Baptist belief. Result: *Not one hurt.*

The writer was told by a friend immediately after our Conference: "You have a district of immense distances." It was very expressive and very true. Two rounds have been completed, with twenty-five hundred miles of travel, and a fair prospect of as many more for the remainder of the year. Yet there are compensations. The mysterious music in the waters of Pascagoula; the balmy and health-breathing air that floats over the Gulf of Mexico; the romantic and charming scenery along the beach; the beautiful little cities of the dead, so handsomely kept and adorned with flowers, fit emblems of hallowed and loved associations; the groves of majestic live-oaks; the fruitful valleys, yielding an abundance to industry; the extensive pasture lands, with their flocks and herds, and everywhere the industrious bees plying their busy work, reminding one of that ancient "land flowing with milk and honey;" every variety of human development, from the highly cultured to those who still keep to their rustic simplicity, modified by the teachings of only *one book*; the universal appreciation by the people of the sermon, evinced by the fixed attention and the tearful eye; and, more than all else, the blessing of the Lord in comforting his people and in converting sinners, counteract the fatigue of the body, reanimate the soul, and kindle with fresh fervor the desire to

"Preach him to all, and cry in death
Behold, behold the Lamb!"

The writer feels happy in his work, and so, he trusts, do all his fellows in the ministry of reconciliation.

THOMAS PRICE.

OCEAN SPRINGS, Miss., June 27, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: The Meridian District Conference convened at Waynesboro, at nine A. M. on Friday, June 23, 1876, Bishop Paine in the chair; J. W. Adkisson, secretary. Attendance of members, clerical and lay, unusually small. Great interest manifested by the people in the community of Waynesboro. The disciplinary routine of inquiry and response thoroughly ventilated.

Spiritual State of the Church.—No general movement of revival spirit. Good meetings at a few points. Attendance upon public worship and the ordinances of the church good. Indications that the work now being done upon the district will result in revivals and awakenings of the church at many points.

Missions Upon the District.—One mission under the supervision of the district—Ellisville mission, J. S. Williams, pastor. Eleven appointments; no church buildings; congregations tolerably fair—gradually improving. About sixty members, two Sunday schools and one prayer meeting. Pastor not discouraged.

Sunday Schools and Education Generally.—The Sunday school work upon the district was represented generally as being in a prosperous condition. Our own literature used, and a uniform and successful method of conducting the schools adopted. The subject of education received due attention.

Finances.—Conference and missionary collections being brought up tolerably well. Collections for pastors are behindhand, with some exceptions. Enterprise and Waynesboro charges paid up. The card and assessment systems prevail.

Elections.—Delegates to the ensuing Annual Conference were elected, as follows: W. M. Brame, A. Taylor, L. P. Brown, E. J. Taylor. Alternates—S. B. Watts, E. W. Stafford, S. Terrell. Enterprise was selected as the place for the next Conference.

Prominence was given to religious service throughout. Preaching twice per day. Some signs of a revival among the people when Conference adjourned, and the meeting protracted by the pastor, and others who remained to assist him.

J. W. ADKISSON, Sec.

MERIDIAN, June 29, 1876.

Letter from Oregon.

MR. EDITOR: Sometimes, while wandering over these broad, flowery plains, or among the wild, rugged mountains of our Pacific slope:

"I feel like one who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed."

However, I can realize occasionally that I'm not alone, for God encampeth about his people—he inhabiteth their prayers and praises, whether "in the city full" or in the wild, wastes of a solitary way.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

We are now in the midst of the usual camp meeting season. Be not astonished if I tell you that it is generally a season of showers, and not unfrequently pretty heavy ones. The proper time for such meetings here is occupied by the harvest.

We have lately closed a basket and a camp meeting on our present work, but with no marked success. June rains interfered and washed away any vestige of hope which might have remained. The preacher, wife and a whole nest of little ones started to the camp meeting in an Oregon "bus," with the rain slowly coming down, and with indications that the unwelcome visitor intended to stay "a good long bit." We trotted along, however, full of delightful anticipations never to be realized, when all at once we found ourselves, "bus" and all, deep down in an Oregon mud-hole—something "not to be sneezed at" by the boldest and the most hardy. Every one landed as best he could, while the vessel stuck fast. To add to the interest of the occasion, the rain continued with increasing capacity. At last additional force was applied and success attended our efforts. The next day found us at the camp ground in the rain; and for two blessed days and nights from that time "did the heavens give rain." Under all the circumstances one could not expect anything but wet benches and stand, together with damp, moldy sermons, prayers, exhortations, hymns and amens; but our brethren were in due trim for preaching, praying, etc., notwithstanding the bad weather and small congregations. However, the Sabbath's bright rays and blue skies introduced a most desirable change in the weather; and so we gallantly passed out of the storm and finally reached the quiet harbor of a pleasing termination of the meeting, when we rested a little from our labors. Our basket meeting had a similar run, and wound up in about the same way.

OUR ANNUAL CONFERENCE

will soon be upon us, and yet but very little has been done by our church in this State, since our last session, toward the conversion of souls—the gathering of "precious jewels" from our mountains and valleys to decorate Immanuel's crown. Many of our preachers have been sick, and the winter has been very long and dreary; while other causes have hedged up the way and told the reason of this unfavorable state of things.

We have some excellent people in this State, who would grace any society by their polite intelligence, or adorn any church by the purity of their lives; but, while this is the case, the large majority of our inhabitants, I fear, is a body of mere *adventurers*, who are not after heaven, but earth—are not in pursuit of a crown of glory, but of a fleeting, fading diadem of time and sense; and who, if they enter a church occasionally, it is because of some improper motive. Our citizens here generally move and drift as the sands of the desert. A church may flourish a year or so, and may then in the next year, or the one following, be deserted and left solitary and alone. At or near some points on my present work there used to be strong churches; but now their congregations are all gone, and the houses of worship are locked up or tumbling down.

Now with all these facts, and a great many others, to discourage and set us back, how can we well help "going forth weeping, bearing precious seed," when we find comparatively so little "good ground" upon which to cast it. But it is true that we do not know what we accomplish in this world. Only the general judgment at the last day will reveal it, when all secrets shall be made known.

DONATION PARTIES.

In a recent number of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate* a brother over in Illinois makes quite "a flourish of trumpets" over one inflicted upon him not long since. He spends about half a column in the details. He goes on to say: "About one hundred ladies and gentlemen, with baskets, buckets, etc., containing sweetmeats, bread, cake, meats (chicken, of course,) entered." "The ladies arranged the tables, which were brought there for the occasion. And then the hundred, with the preacher and his family, ate the contents of the aforesaid baskets," etc. "And after all had eaten, the committee presented the donations—a free-will offering; not to be charged as quarterage—to the pastor and his family, consisting of money, dry goods, groceries and provisions, with 'wood and corn;' the whole lot amounting to $35. Hence the empty larder and depleted wardrobe are both replenished." While I was perusing this church "puff" I just thought of the "mountain laboring and bringing forth a mole." Some years before the death of Peter Cartright his friends in Illinois gave him a similar party with similar results. "There was much ado about nothing;" and he did not withhold his notions from the public, if the papers can be relied upon. Such parties sometimes "may be done up" right, and result in positive good to all concerned; but usually, I fear, they are made of "shoddy cloth," and there is a hurt to the preacher and people, instead of a blessing.

Portland, Ore., is just emerging from a flood, caused by the rapidly melting snows on the mountains. Of course the Columbia river has done more harm than that.

JAMES E. BRADLEY.

HARRISBURG, ORE., June 30, 1876.

TAXING THE HEATHEN TO BUILD OUR CHURCH.—In a Massachusetts city, not far from the capital of the State, a Methodist church, some time since, built a large and convenient house of worship. As it was a heavy burden even for a vigorous body to bear, when the season came round for taking up the annual collection for missions, the pastor prefaced his call for the accustomed contribution by remarking that it could hardly be expected, after their heavy outlays, that they would subscribe as much as heretofore, and that perhaps it was due them that the collection itself should have been omitted. A brother, who had probably given as large a sum as any one, if not more, rose in the audience and remarked in a quiet tone, and in his usual measured sentences: "I do not wish to seem to differ in opinion with our pastor, but I think it would not look well for an able church like ours, in a Christian land, to tax the miserably poor heathen of India and other parts of the world to build for them a comfortable house of worship." "Pass the boxes," said the pastor, convicted of his error, and thoroughly converted from his false premises, and a larger, rather than a diminished, collection than usual was the result.

Pay as you go, and if you can't pay don't go.

Letter from China.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, May 12, 1876.

Rev. D. C. Kelley, D. D., Assistant Secretary Board of Missions, M. E. Church South:

Dear Brother: At the close of the past quarter, March 31, I am glad to state, the work in Shanghai and at all our stations is very encouraging. I would have reported at an earlier date, but my health was such as to prevent me from doing so at once. But I thank my God that the prayers of his people have been heard, and I feel to-day, as also the past two weeks, that my strength and health are returning. My soul is filled with thankfulness and praise for the great loving kindness of our kind and loving Father in heaven. At our station in Nuziang I baptized two persons in March. One was the teacher in the school at that place, and the other was the wife of Bro. Fong, our preacher at that place. This teacher seems to be an earnest man, and I trust may become a useful man in the church. At Soochow we have succeeded in renting a house on a good street. The house is being built according to contract, and will contain several rooms. There will be a hook-room in connection with the church. I do trust, as soon as we get into this new building, we shall meet with more encouragement in our work there. Bro. Parker is engaging heartily in his work, and is making excellent progress in the written and spoken language, and we trust he will soon be able to do effective work in his new field of labor. He has been with me to visit some of the cities to the south of Soochow, where we hope some day to open stations and commence a work. There are no places of worship in these large cities which should be occupied. We did not succeed in getting a house at the city of Chingpoo during the last visit. The people are quite willing to let their houses; but the officials, though pretending to be favorably disposed, and willing, as they say, that we should have a house, yet secretly they are intimidating the people. But we will succeed by and by, as the Lord in his good providence opens the way. Our work at the village of Wongdoo is very encouraging, and also the work at Nuziang. Our schools are all in excellent working order, both in Shanghai and in the interior. On the first of May we opened a new day school in Shanghai, in connection with the native parsonage we have just completed. This makes two day schools in Shanghai, and one boarding school, one day [illegible] in Nuziang, one day school in Karding, and one boarding school in Soochow. We hope to open another day school in the city of Shanghai very soon. Our work is extending, and, of course, the necessary labor to be done is increasing. We put as much work upon our native preachers and Bible women as we can, but the work and labor of the foreign missionary is also increased to a very great extent. Can we not have more missionary ladies for this work? It is greatly needed just now in our mission at Shanghai. If you can send us some such help—ladies who are somewhat advanced in life, say thirty or thirty-five years of age—determined to devote themselves to this work, we shall be very thankful. Our schools are increasing in number, and it is impossible for one lady to look after all, and do them justice. Our native parsonage has been completed, and a schoolhouse built in connection with it. It forms a very nice compound on the Liew lot. It has been built at a cost of two hundred and four Mexican dollars. Half of the amount was paid from the fund of the Woman's Bible Mission, Nashville, and the other half has been paid from the rent of the houses on the lot. A very interesting school of girls has been opened there, and I feel sure there will be a good work begun among the women in the neighborhood. Bro. Allen's school-room has been so arranged that we can now have preaching there twice a week. With the prayers and the help of God's people in Christian lands the good work will go on. Good news reaches us from Hankow, Hangchow and Ningpo, that a good work of grace is going on in the schools and in all their congregations. We are greatly encouraged in Shanghai to see an increased earnestness in the native Christians; and, also an increase of interest on the part of the heathen around us to hear the glad news of salvation. We confidently expect a blessing; but how utterly inadequate are we to carry on this great work without the aid of that power which is given from on high! The Lord is working in the hearts of many around us in this land and in Japan. A wonderful work is going on in Japan. Can we not have some part in this glorious work? Cannot one or two men be sent to Kobe or Osaka or Kiota—all large cities, and very near each other? I would recommend either Osaka or Kiota. It is in the inland sea, and very healthy, and there is an immense population in these two cities. If we had a mission there, we from China, in case of ill health, could reach this point in about four days. I would like very much to see Walter appointed to Japan if the board thought it necessary or expedient to open a mission there. I think he would find a more extensive opening in Japan, and a more readiness to receive the truth. If we had a mission there we could be in easy communication with each other in regard to the progress of the work in both countries. I feel sure that if the board did determine to establish a mission in Japan they would not regret the step. All over Japan churches are being formed, and many of the Japanese are professing faith in Christ. It is one of the most interesting fields of labor for the missionary which we have in any part of the East.

Praying the blessing of God to rest upon all your labors, I remain yours in the bonds of Christian fellowship,

J. W. LAMBUTH.

THINK OF THIS.

Two men from Mississippi determined they would erect a church in Nuziang, China, where the glad news of salvation could be preached to those who know not God. This has been done. We have the promise of five hundred dollars from Kentucky to build a church in the city of Karding, to be called Taylor church. Who will send us five hundred dollars to build us a church in the city of Karshin, where a native Christian has given us land? In order that our preaching may be effectual, we must have houses of worship.

J. W. LAMBUTH.

Southern Review.

ALEXANDRIA, June 28, 1876.

REV. T. O. SUMMERS, D. D.—*Dear Sir:* If you will be so kind as to publish in your *Advocate* the following extract from a letter, with the accompanying explanation, my reasons for wishing its publication will be obvious to your readers.

A friend from Mississippi wrote as follows on the twenty-third of June:

"REV. A. T. BLEDSOE—*My Dear Brother:* I saw no notice of the *Southern Review*, April number, 1876, in any of the *Advocates* that came to my table, except the *Southern Christian Advocate*, Macon, Ga. This astonished me, and has been in these parts an occasion of some unfavorable remarks. Two weeks ago I saw a line from Dr. Summers in the Nashville *Advocate*, saying: 'The April number of the *Review* has not come to hand.' This ought not so to be; for notices of the *Review*, whether favorable or unfavorable, attract attention and aid in its circulation. Our people are beginning to look for both from first sources, and consequently take nothing second hand. I thought it was due to you to know that some are ready to say the *Advocates* have quit the *Review*. If the editors do not get the *Review*, of course they cannot answer it. All this may have been the fault of the mails. The *Southern Review* is to me such a rich treasury of good things that I would, if I could, put it in every family in the land. There is no man, living or dead, who has been so much help to me in my search after truth as Dr. A. T. Bledsoe," *etc.*

I omit all the rest of the letter, because it relates exclusively to the writer's indebtedness to my writings. It would be exceedingly gratifying to me to have it published in our *Advocates, but it is not to the present point.*

I did not see the statement, referred to in the above extract, that you had not received the *Review* for April. Bro. Bennett, the editor of the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, informed me that he had not received it; and now the statement comes from Mississippi that none of our *Advocates*, except one, has noticed the *Southern Review* for April. Hence "some are ready to say the *Advocates* have quit the *Review*."

All this was a great mystery to me; for I had not the shadow of a doubt that the *Review* had been, as usual, mailed to all of them. The impression which has got abroad that I had declined to send the *Review* to them has no foundation whatever in relation to any one of our *Advocates*. Such a thought never has for a moment entered into our imagination, and never will enter there, unless some unfriendly *Advocate* should direct the discontinuance of the *Review*, which I do not apprehend will ever be the case. As soon as I received the above letter I looked into the matter, and, to my great astonishment and regret, discovered that the April number of the *Review* had not been mailed to any of our exchanges. The printer, by whom the *Review* is mailed, had made out a new mail list of subscribers from the one furnished by the associate editor of the *Review; but he did, not think to add the exchange list already in his possession, and in his possession alone.* Hence our exchanges did not get the *Review* for April, without the least knowledge of the neglect on our part, until after the above letter was this morning received.

I will be obliged to those editors of our exchanges, who did not receive the *Review* for April, if they will be kind enough to copy the above extract and explanation. They will receive the April number of the *Review* with the July number, which will be issued in two or three days.

Truly and fraternally yours,

A. T. BLEDSOE.

Nashville Christian Advocate.

Jonas Hanway, the philanthropist, having once advertised for a coachman, he had a great number of applications. One of them he approved of, and told him if his character answered he would take him on the terms agreed upon. "But," said he, "as I am rather a particular man, it may be proper to inform you that every evening after the business of the stable is done I shall expect you to come to my house for a quarter of an hour to attend family prayers. To this, I suppose, you can have no objection." "Why, as to that, sir," replied the man, "I does not see much to say against it, but I hope you will consider it in my wages."

A good life hath but a few days, but a good name endureth forever.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

MIDSUMMER.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

A power is on the earth and in the air
From which the vital spirit shrinks afraid,
And shelters him, in nooks of deepest shade,
From the hot steam and from the fiery glare.
Look forth upon the earth—her thousand plants
Are smitten: even the dark sun-loving inhize
Faints in the field beneath the fervid blaze:
The herd beside the shaded fountain pants,
For life is driven from all the landscape brown;
The bird has sought his tree, the snake his den,
The trout floats dead in the hot stream, and
men
Drop by the sun-stroke in the populous town.
As if the Day of Fire had dawned, and sent
Its deadly breath into the firmament.

Who Are Responsible?

MR. EDITOR: It will be admitted by all that intemperance, with its outflowing results, is one of the gigantic evils of this land, invading with destructive force all the public and private relationships of life. It will also be readily admitted by all that if the temperate drinking usage of society could be abolished there would be no drunkenness. What, then, is the source and cause of this temperate drinking that inevitably produces intemperance?

It may be safely admitted that the desire to drink intoxicating liquors does not originate in the force of a natural appetite, but springs up from deference to the demands of fashion, and the social customs among us.

From the social and public habit it becomes an acquired appetite, leading by smooth and noiseless steps to the treacherous path to drunkenness. By the demands of fashion and custom the social and public drinking usage has become incorporated into every pursuit and business of life; it pervades all grades and every class of society.

Here, then, is the key-note of this whole drinking system which we have inaugurated among us. It is the respectable, the educated, the refined and the fashionable who are, in a large measure, responsible for the establishment and continuance of the drinking customs of society. Let the postulate of the argument be distinctly kept in view: that what we commonly style temperate, *moderate* drinking stands sponsor to and is the condition precedent of that which is *intemperate*. Abolish the one and the other becomes impossible.

It may safely be admitted, therefore, that nine-tenths of those who commence the use of alcoholic stimulants do it not from appetite, but from a *polite deference to custom and the fashion of the hour*. Fashion possesses the ruling power of an absolute monarch. Fashion rules the world. Fashion sends its resistless influence downward and outward, permeating every department of life. And it is fashion that upholds and gives countenance to the temperate drinking usage.

Thus the man of wealth, learning or official position silently but surely wields a commanding influence over the opinions and practices of others, which fortifies and strengthens this usage, until mere compliance from custom, or the dictates of imperious fashion, has at last given birth to an intense morbid appetite, and then the descent is rapid.

It is in the abodes of the rich, honored and admired where the enchantments of luxury, elegance and music are setting the bewitching snares of habit for alcoholic beverages, and sending out and sending down the example through all grades and conditions of society. Right here is the fountain-head of the mighty river of social drinking usage, the great gulf stream, that bears upon its deceitful current millions of wrecked intellects, noble natures blasted, noble souls doomed and damned.

In the parlors of fashion, in the halls of the wealthy, among the princely merchants, along the busy marts of trade and commerce, in the gilded cabins of the river steamers, where friend pledges friend; where the sparkling wine, with mirth and music, with compliment and song, is invoked to give brilliancy to wit, proffered by the jeweled hands of beautiful women; where the dignified merchant pledges his faithful customers; where the busy broker pauses amid the rush and roar of the world's business machinery to quaff a glass to the success of business and rapid sales—these, all these, are the head sources of the swelling river of intemperance, in whose treacherous waves millions have been engulfed and gone down forever.

It must be confessed by every candid man, no matter how severe the reflection, that from this highly respected and honored source originates all the intemperance and drunkenness that pervades the land.

Neither the power of law, the force of argument, nor the most powerful and eloquent appeals to the conscience and understanding of the masses, will prevail to arrest this colossal evil so long as the educated and refined, the wealthy, and the fashionable, persist in sustaining this drinking usage. The argument, then, is narrowed down to the simple but momentous question: Will they still continue to give countenance to and indorse the master vice of this age?

Mr. Mill, the great logician, lays down the proposition, and Mr. Buckee, in his great work on English civilization, agrees with him, "that society, whether acting by the legislature or by the influence of public opinion, has no right to interfere with the conduct of any individual for the sake of his own good; but society may interfere with him for their good, and not his—that is, society may protect itself. If his actions hurt them he is then amenable to their authority.

Following this line of argument, he says: "The immense mass of mankind are, in regard to their usages, in a state of social slavery; each man being bound under heavy penalties to conform to that standard of life common to his own class." "They may complain of prevailing customs, and wish to shake them off, but they dare not do so, but continue to practice them at the expense of health and fortune." Men, not cowards in other respects, are afraid to declare their independence, and rebel against the exactions of fashion's tyranny.

Now let the refined, the educated, the wealthy and the fashionable resolve no longer to indorse this drinking system, and its power is broken, the question is settled, and society relieved of the mightiest curse that ever pressed upon its bosom.

As it cannot be proven by any one that it is either *necessary, safe or useful*, let Fashion issue the imperial edict, and rule it out of court, and let it stand forever condemned by all the wise and good, by all the refined and influential, by all the poor and wealthy in society.

Let it be done upon the unanswerable fact: *That drunkenness, by a necessity of nature, is produced by the moderate, customary, reputable drinking usage*, and that such is the settled, unchanging order of Providence.

J. W. HARMON.

NEW ORLEANS, July, 1876.

A Voice In Behalf of Centenary Female Institute.

MR. EDITOR: The establishment, in the year 1811, of the Centenary Female Institute, Summerfield, Ala., was intended by the Methodists of that State as a grateful centennial commemoration of the birth of Methodism. Influence and patronage so powerful were exerted in behalf of the infant school that it became a realization of the fabled birth of Minerva. The spirit of wisdom rested upon the trustees in their earliest deliberations. They offered the presidency to and it was accepted by the Rev. A. H. Mitchell, A. M., a graduate of Athens, Ga. His collegiate training was improved by an experience as teacher in some of the most respectable schools in South Carolina. He came to Centenary in the prime of life, with a name and record as bright as burnished gold. Under the guidance of President Mitchell the success of the school was greater than the most ambitious of its friends dared hope for. Assisted by able and accomplished educators, many hundred girls received, during his presidency, thorough instruction. His graduates point to him with pride as their preceptor. Many of them are highly cultivated women, adorning the finest social positions. The University of Alabama was never more discriminating in the bestowal of honor than when it conferred upon President Mitchell the honorary D. D.

At the expiration of fourteen years Dr. Mitchell was succeeded by the Rev. J. T. Montgomery. Under his management the numerical prosperity of the school was almost fabulous. In October, 1861, the Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., assumed control of Centenary. Through those perilous years, the remembrance of which is as a horrible nightmare, he was faithful and true to all the trusts reposed in him. His resignation in 1865 was a calamity which was soon followed by others, chief among which was the death of the noble R. A. Baker, a munificent patron of learning.

Five years ago the Rev. A. D. McVoy, a gentleman of elegant culture, much energy and great spirituality, accepted the presidency of Centenary. None but those well acquainted with the school know how heroic the effort that he has made to conquer the adverse complications which threatened to destroy it. For four years it was a struggle for life. A less resolute man would have succumbed.

Convinced of the genuine worth of Mr. McVoy, and determined by united effort to sustain him, they organized an Alumni Society, and elected Mrs. K. D. Jackson, a daughter of Dr. Mitchell, president. Well-directed efforts were made to render the approaching commencement profitable as well as pleasant. Their reward was almost equal to the merit of the enterprise.

We attended commencement. It was a *renaissance* of the pristine glory of Summerfield. The ladies of the society worked as only Southern women can when fully aroused. From ten A. M. to eleven P. M. they furnished ice cream to waiting crowds, and they sold flowers. On Wednesday night the grand alumnal supper was served. It would have graced a royal dining-room. The evening was given exclusively to social enjoyment, save one-half hour, which, by special request of Col. L. W. Reeves, of Dayton, was granted to him that he might read to the good people of Summerfield a homily upon slander. They do not think, however, that they needed a lecture of that kind.

We understand that the alumni propose by their efforts to endow a scholarship for the exclusive benefit of the daughters of widowed graduates of Centenary. Is not this a noble undertaking? Surely all of Centenary's daughters will aid it.

LOYANTE

JULY 6, 1876.

Church Suit Settled.

HAZLEHURST STATION, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.—At the third Quarterly Conference, Brookhaven district, held at Hazlehurst on the tenth of July, 1876, the following resolution was submitted, and adopted unanimously by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Quarterly Conference are hereby tendered to Bro. William L. Nugent, of Jackson, for his professional services, rendered gratuitously, in having a decree of the Chancery Court of this county reversed in the Supreme Court at Jackson, in which the property of this church was involved.

On motion the undersigned was appointed a committee of one to furnish Bro. Nugent a copy of the above resolution, and also a copy to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

JOHN DUNNING,
Committee.

MR. EDITOR: A few words of explanation are due Col. Nugent, as well as to the better enable the reader to understand the merits of one of the most important church suits that has ever transpired in the bounds of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Several years ago Mr. Killpatrick deeded the Methodists a lot of ground, as provided by our Discipline, as his subscription toward the building. But about five years ago the congregation decided that they wanted the house moved to a more central point, and the Quarterly Conference authorized the trustees to exchange the lot on which the house then stood for a more convenient lot, which they did, and moved the house.

In 1874 Mr. Killpatrick entered suit for the lot he had donated, under the plea that the object of said donation was perverted, and that the Quarterly Conference had no authority to transfer church property. Contrary to the expectation of everybody who knew anything of Methodist usage, Judge E. G. Peyton, Jr., decided that the land was of right Mr. Killpatrick's.

You may well imagine that such a decision created no small stir among the Methodists, as we had disposed of a great deal of very valuable property in this State in the same way. But during the session of the Annual Conference in this place, in 1874 Col. W. L. Nugent, of Jackson, Miss., expressed the belief that he could have that decision reversed if we would take an appeal to the Supreme Court; and further stated that if we would take an appeal he would represent the church free of charge. So we took the appeal, and through the untiring energy and *skill* of Col. Nugent we gained the case, which was worth much to the Methodist Church South, because of the principle involved.

I am sure that every Methodist will unite in heart in the vote of thanks given by the Hazlehurst Quarterly Conference to the deservedly popular and able jurist who fought this battle for our church, and against the best talent of the State, without one cent of compensation.

J. M. WEEMS.

HAZLEHURST, MISS., July 12, 1876.

Note from an Invalid.

DEAR ADVOCATE: How often I have wished to say to your kind editor: "Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all." But my poor helpless hands refused to obey the will. Hope would whisper too: "In a few more days strength will return, your labors can be resumed, and its fruits forwarded at once, and your debt to the ADVOCATE paid as far as $2 can pay for it." Alas! my illness has been protracted from month to month, and still I have not earned enough to pay this just and sacred debt.

Notwithstanding all this, you still come, dear ADVOCATE, to cheer and bless me in the midst of my poverty and infirmities. So often my enjoyment is banished when the silent appeal comes from your columns: "Pay me what thou owest me!" I mentally respond: "Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all;" and so I will if God will accept the sacrifice I have offered. He has heard my cry when I have prayed, "Give us this day our daily bread," and I have his blessed promise: "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee."

Dear ADVOCATE, can you trust me as I have trusted in his faithful promises? Health can never be mine, but Jesus has spoken unto my soul: "Thy faith hath saved thee; go in peace."

Wishing success to you and your editor, I still remain your debtor.

INVALID.

HOUSE, June 23d, 1876.

FOR THE ADVOCATE.

NOT LOST! NOT LOST! THY GUIDING STAR.

BY ISAAC N. MAYNARD.

My guiding star hath sunk and gone,
Down from her bright and peerless throne—
Gone down on life's dim, viewless shore!
Lost! guiding star! thy light is o'er.

For me now all is dark some gloom;
No more thy smiles light up my room.
So sweet when evening shades came on,
My guiding star! forever gone.

"She'll rise again," they tell me now
To soothe my dreams. "Push her brow
A diadem of gems and gold;"
Immortal spirit, as foretold!"

Yes, she'll rise again; but not for me
Those love-lit orbs on earth I'll see.
But when I sleep—my day-dreams o'er—
She'll light me to "fair Canaan's shore."

On you blue shores eternity—
Thy glimmering light methinks I see,
O brightly gleams, it beckons on
To peace and rest—our labors done.

Sweet guiding star, for thee I long;
For thee I sing my sweetest song;
Yea, hopeful sing—thy smiles adorn,
Proclaim: "Not lost! thy guiding star!"

Here sweetly on my Savior's breast
My head on "downy pillows" rest;
His smile lights up my brow afar:
"Not lost! not lost! thy guiding star!"

Hold Up the Light.

The famous Eddystone lighthouse, off the coast of Cornwall, England, was first built in a fanciful way, of wood, by the learned and eccentric Wistanley. On its sides he put various boastful inscriptions. He was very proud of his structure, and from its lofty balcony used boldly to defy the storm, crying:

"Blow, O winds! Rise, O ocean! Break forth, ye elements, and try my work!"

But one night the sea swallowed up the tower and its builder. It was built a second time of wood and stone by Rudgard. The form was good, but the wood gave food for the elements, and the builder and his structure perished in the flames.

Next the great Smeaton was called in. He raised a cone from the solid rock on which it was built, and rivetted it to the rock, as the oak is fastened to the earth by its roots. From the rock of the foundation he took the rock of the superstructure. He carved upon it no boastful inscriptions like those of Wistanley, but on the lowest course he put: "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it;" and on its keystone above the lantern the simple tribute: "*Laus Deo!*" and the structure still stands, holding up its beacon light to the storm-tossed mariner.

Fellow-workers for the salvation of men! Christ, the Light, must be held up before men, or they will perish. Let us, then, place him upon no superstructure of our own device. Let us rear no tower of wood, or wood and stone. But, taking the word of God for our foundation, let us build our structure upon its massive, solid truth, and on every course put Emmanuel's humble, trustful inscription, and then we may be sure that the lighthouse will stand.

Cures for Fits.

For a Fit of Passion. Walk out in the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself a simpleton.

For a Fit of Idleness. Count the ticking of a clock; do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next and work like a negro.

For a Fit of Extravagance and Folly.—Go to the workhouse and speak with the inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced:

Who makes his bed of briar and thorn
Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a Fit of Ambition.—Go into a church-yard and read the grave-stones; they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed-chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a Fit of Despondency.—Look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and to those which he has promised his followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt, will find them; while he who looks for a flower may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For all Fits of Doubt, Perplexity and Fear.—Whether they respect the body or the mind, whether they are a load to the shoulders, the head or the heart, the following is a radical cure which may be relied on, for I had it from the great Physician: "Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he will sustain thee."

For a Fit of Repining.—Look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed-ridden and the afflicted and deranged; and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

Some one says: The greatest objection to smart children is that when they commence having whiskers they leave off having brains. Boys that are philosophers at six years of age are generally blockheads at twenty-one. By forcing children you get so much into their heads that they become cracked in order to hold it.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

DIED, in Auburn, Ala., May 17, 1876, Mrs. RACHEL MARCELLA NEAL, wife of Rev. William B. Neal, of the Alabama Conference. She was born in Autauga county, Ala., June 5, 1820, and was the daughter of Lewis and Ann Stonlenmelr.

She was mainly educated at Valley Creek Academy (now Summerfield,) and was among the first whom that favored seat of learning sent forth to cheer the weary itinerant on his way, and bless the church. The first fruits indicated the abundant harvest which was to follow when the church should assume full control of the institution. In her girlhood she joined the church, and through life so regulated her vows that nothing could ever be alleged against her religious faithfulness and integrity.

September 3, 1857, she married Rev. William B. Neal, an itinerant minister of the Alabama Conference. Before taking this step she fully counted the cost, and was aware of all it involved; consequently she never manifested any reluctance to submit to the inconveniences and privations of the itinerant life. Her husband says that without murmuring and cheerfully she accompanied him to any appointment. To help him in his chosen work was the chief desire of her heart; his success in the ministry was her "chief joy." Though a member of the church, she was not satisfied of her conversion until after her marriage. Probably her new relation to the church caused a strict examination into her spiritual condition, and made her feel the necessity of a deep religious experience, that she might be the more ready to go where the church should call, and the better prepared to help her husband in his special work. She was blessed with a full assurance of the divine favor, and ever afterward bore a willing testimony to the truth as it is in Jesus. Her religion was her constant support and comfort in the varied trials of life; and, like others, she had her sore trials, in the pecuniary losses since 1860, in the loss of children and property, and the disorganization of society by the war.

For the last ten years she had been nearly helpless, and for some months before her death her decline was so marked as to excite the apprehensions of her family. But in all her sorrows and perplexities and physical sufferings she neglected that quiet, meek submission to the divine will which indicated a deep religious experience and an abiding trust in God. Wherever she lived she had true friends, drawn to her by her gentle spiritual, intrinsic worth. All who knew her felt that in her life and religion she was *sincere and honest*.

She approached the river of death as if she knew the bottom was firm and the everlasting arms were about her. There was no trembling, no shrinking, no fear. She had the assurance and confidence of one who had fought life's battle well.

Her tenement now in the sear and yellow leaf is all broken up. A place at his fireside so long filled by one he loved is empty, and the house "sounds hollow" when he comes home from his appointments. His companion and best friend for thirty-nine years is gone. He weeps, but is not in despair. Faith says the debet the mountains on the other shore, and he expects to reach the in soon and see her again.

M. S. A.

JOHN BURCH, second son of L. M. and M. A. McLendon, was born in Anson county, N. C., on the twenty-second of October, 1851, and died August 3, 1876. He removed with his parents to Kemper county, Miss., when a small boy, and there the greater portion of his time was spent in agricultural pursuits, of which he was very fond.

His last sufferings were severe, but were borne with meekness and resignation. With a constitution originally frail, he was physically unqualified to cope with the very severe sufferings, both of hunger and cold, incident to fifteen months' confinement in a Northern prison (Rock Island.) There, we think, the fatal disease, (consumption) originated, which finally terminated in his death. My brother was a brave boy; for, notwithstanding every inducement was held out to cause desertion, the young soldier, scarcely seventeen years old, remained loyal to the Southern cause. After his release he started for his distant home in the South. A long and tiresome journey lay before him. Being conveyed as far as Richmond, Va., by federal authority, the balance of the journey had to be performed mostly on foot, which was a Herculean task for one in his weak condition. But, notwithstanding the many difficulties that lay before him (bridges and roads having been destroyed, and penniless, worn and emaciated,) he reached his father's home in safety. Here a fresh sorrow awaited him. The brother whom he left battling for his country on Lookout mountain had fallen a victim to cruel war on the retreat from Tennessee, and sleeps in a soldier's grave near Resaca, Ga. The mother who had bade him an affectionate farewell, such as only a fond mother can, had "passed through the gates into the city of God." She was not here to take her boy by the hand and welcome him home again. But methinks she met him "on the beautiful shore where the bright angels stay," and all heaven resounded with the joy of that meeting that has no end.

After his marriage, in May, 1866, he continued near the old homestead until the winter of 1875, when his health failed so rapidly that he determined upon a change of location, and spent nearly a year in Texas. Finding no relief, he returned to the old home to die, surrounded by those he loved best. For six long months of suffering he taught us a quiet lesson of patience and humility. He was received into the Methodist Episcopal Church South by his brother-in-law, Rev. A. J. Coleman, and gave frequent testimony, during his last ... of a readiness to "depart and be ... Christ."

At a meeting of the choir of ... Methodist Episcopal Church South, ... station, Mississippi Conference, held ... church, July 9, 1876, the following ... tions, in relation to the great loss ... by it and the church in the early ... Mrs. LUCY M. MCDOWELL, wife of J... McDowell, Esq., and daughter of Rev. ... Marshall, D. D., were offered and ... a rising vote:

Resolved, That by the death of ... friend and associate, Mrs. Lucy ... Dowell, our association and church ... been bereft of one of its most esteem... ful and valued members.

Resolved, That her devotion to the ... of church music, and her active ... efforts for its improvement, demand... its corresponding devotion, corres... efforts.

Resolved, That it is our firm belief ... such efforts, such devotion in the ... church music on earth but the bet... pared our deceased friend for mem... in the heavenly choir of angels, to wh... great purity of life, her amiable dep... and her sincere Christian faith give ... hopes that she has attained; and th... earth is the poorer in the loss of a ... heaven is the richer in an immor... pire, so fine was our beloved associa... we are almost inclined to adopt the ... ment:

"Death, ere thou shalt take another
As good, as pure, as fair as she,
Time shall cast a dart at thee."

Resolved, That the family of our ... friend have in this severe trial of the... our most sincere Christian sympathies.

Resolved, That a copy of the fo... resolutions be furnished the family ... deceased, and also to the NEW ... CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

R. D. ...

WORTHY MASTER, BROTHERS ... SISTERS: Your committee, appointed ... special meeting of the Oak Grove ... No. 578, on the thirteenth instant, to ... a memorial of Bro. BAKER, respectfu... all the following preamble, and re... for your consideration:

Since our last regular meeting we ... been called upon to consign to the ... tomb our worthy brother, A. B. Baker, ... departed this life at his son's resi... Holmes county, Miss., on the twe... inst. In the seventy-fifth year of his ... and while we sadly bow in humble ... sion to Thy will, O a kind and ... Father, we none the less feel it our ... express our earnest, heartfelt regret ... loss; therefore,

Resolved, That Oak Grove Grange, ... 578, has lost one of its most ... members; the county one of its best ... and, above all, the cause of Christ one ... most zealous advocates, loving, and ... true.

Resolved, That we extend our ... heartfelt sympathy and especially to ... aged widow we would say: You can ... a partial relief to your sorrowing ... death has not sting and the ... victory in gaining so pure and ... land.

Resolved, That we wear the usual ... mourning for thirty days, and that ... amble and resolutions be spread ... minute-book, a copy be sent to the ... family, and a copy to the NEW ... CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the ... with the request that they publish the ...

C. L. JOHNSON,
O. WISE PHILLIPS,
WM. A. TRELEWEL...
Com...

JUNE 21, 1876.

SHELDON E., son of the Rev. ... and Emma F. Kelly, was born ... 1862; was baptized by the Rev. C. S. ... 1872, and died at Mount Ida, ... county, Ala., in 1876.

Sheldon had never made a public ... sion of religion, had never taken ... of the church; but he was a good ... ways attentive at church, faithful to ... day school, and, conscientious as ... private devotion. His parents, ... the consistency of his life, have no ... but that he was a subject of saving ... and lies gone to his Savior in ... Brother and Sister Kelly, having buried ... children before, now have five in ... and five on earth. It was a great ... them to bury their oldest boy, their first ... son; but, thanks be to God, they could ... expect to meet him, with the others who ... gone before, in the paradise of God, ... there will be no death and no more ... forever. May God bless the bereaved ... and sisters, and sustain them by his ... this sad affliction.

A. M. JO...

MRS. SELETA ANN MONK, wife ... Merrill Monk, Jr., and daughter of ... Palmer, was born in Russell county, ... November 8, 1839, and died in Cla... parish, La., June 25, 1876.

Sister Monk embraced religion and ... with the Methodist Episcopal Church ... in early life, and from thenceforward ... hour of her death she adorned her ... sion. She loved the church, and alway... tended to the heralds of the cross the ... infirmities of her home.

Death to her was not an unexpected ... a welcome guest. She was perfectly ... ed to the will of her heavenly Father, ... life and in death. A short time before ... departure she gave specific directions ... gard to her children, entreated her ... to live more religiously, and said, "... home, sweet home in heaven!" and ... She leaves a father, mother, brothers, ... husband and children all in sorrow, ... not without hope, for they expect to ... her in heaven. May God bless and co... the bereaved.

THOMAS J. P...

DIED, at the residence of ... Noble, Esq., near Monroe, La., July 3, ... SAM. HOYD WATT, only son of John W. ... Myra Noble Watt, aged five months ... thirteen days. This sweet little child ... ed beautifully, and gave promise of ... happiness to its parents for a few days. ... It is now transplanted into those ... bowers where it will flourish in all ... bloom and vigor of immortality. ... such is the kingdom of heaven."

H. S. TARR...

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

AT REST.

creep the shadows through the curtained
ow up,
ter the crimson sun from out the west,
ound the sleeper falls a soft'ning gloom.
Rest, baby, rest!

for the wind moans through the branches
ong,
snowflakes' wings against the pane are prest.
for an angel's soft bath pressed the door.
Rest, baby, rest!

for a sound of tears that needs must flow
on the air, with stillness else oppress,
d a wounded heart sobs out its woe.
Rest, baby, rest!

d thee fairest flowers will soon be spread,
e blossoms breathing sweetness on thy
rest—
rs that are sacred to the early dead.
Rest, baby, rest!

than those pale flowers in thy calm brow,
cold as moonlight snow-wreath's frozen
rest,
the shadowy vale thy spirit now
Doth rest, doth rest!

ary Magazine.

Reunion in Heaven.

The mere conception of the re-
n of good men in a future state
eld a momentary rapture into the
of Tully—if an airy speculation
there is reason to fear it had little
on his convictions) could inspire
with such delight—what may
e expected to feel, who are assur-
such an event by the *true Spir-
of God?* How should we rejoice
e prospect, the certainty rather,
ending a blissful eternity with
whom we loved on earth, of see-
them emerge from the ruins of
mb, and the deeper ruins of the
not only uninjured, but refined
perfected, "with, every tear
d from their eyes;" standing
the throne of God and the
b in white robes, with palms in
hands, crying with a loud voice:
vation to God that sitteth upon
rone, and to the Lamb, for ever
ever!" What delight will it
d to renew the sweet counsel we
taken together, to recount the
of combat, and the labor of the
and to approach not the house,
the throne of God in company, in
to join in the symphonies of
nly voices, and lose ourselves
st the splendors and fruitions of
beatific vision! To that state
e pious on earth are tending;
f there is a law from whose oper-
none are exempt, which irre-
ly conveys their bodies to dark-
and to dust, there is another,
less certain or less powerful,
h conducts their spirits to the
es of bliss, to the bosom of their
er and their God. The wheels
ture are not made to roll back-
. Everything presses on toward
ity. From the birth of time an
nous current has set in, which
all the spoils of men toward
interminable ocean. Meanwhile
en is attracting to itself whatt-
s congenial to its nature, is en-
ng itself by the spoils of earth,
collecting within its capacious
n whatever is pure, permanent
divine, *leaving* nothing for the
e to consume but the objects
the slaves of concupiscence;
everything which grace has
ed and beautified shall be
ed and selected from the ruins,
rn that eternal city "which
no need of the sun, neither of
on, to shine in it, for the glory
od doth enlighten it, and the
b is the light thereof." Let us
ine voice that calls us thither;
seek the things that are above,
onger cleave to a world which
eedily perish, and which we
shortly quit, while we neglect
pare for that in which we are
d to dwell forever. Let us fol-
the track of those holy men
have taught us by their voice
encouraged us by their example,
laying aside every weight, and
that most easily besets us, we
run with patience the race
fore us." While everything
us and around us reminds us
approach of death, and concurs
ch us that this is not our rest,
hasten our preparations for
er world, and earnestly implore
race which alone can put an
the fatal war which our desires
so long waged with our destiny.
these move in the same direc-
and that which the will of
r renders unavoidable shall
e our choice, all things will be
Life will be divested of its
, and death of its terrors:—
t Hall.

Washington to His Wife.

only extant letter of Washing-
his wife is an epistle of unusual
h, both on account of its sub-
d date. It was written June
5, and is as follows:

DEAREST: I am now set down
te to you on a subject which
e with inexpressible concern,
his concern is greatly aggra-
and increased when I reflect
the uneasiness I know it will
ou. It has been determined in
es that the whole army raised
defense of the American cause
e put under my care, and that
cessary for me to proceed im-
ely to Boston to take upon me
mmand of it.

may believe me, my dear
when I assure you, in the
olemn manner, that, so far
eeking this appointment, I
sed every endeavor in my
to avoid it, not only from my
ngness to part with you and
ily, but from a consciousness
ing a trust too great for my
s, and that I should enjoy
eal happiness in one month
ou at home than I have the
distant prospect of finding
If my stay were to be seven
even years. But as it has been
of destiny that has thrown
on this service, I shall hope
y undertaking it is designed
er some good purpose. You
I suppose did, perceive, from
or of my letters, that I was
ensive I could not avoid this
ment, as I did not pretend to
e when I should return. That
e case. It was utterly out of
er to refuse this appointment
without exposing my character to such censures as would have reflected dishonor upon myself and giving pain to my friends. This, I am sure, could not and ought not to be pleasing to you, and must have lessened me considerably in my own esteem. I shall rely, therefore, confidently on that Providence which has heretofore preserved and been bountiful to me, not doubting but that I shall return safe to you in the fall. I shall feel no pain from the toil or the danger of the campaign; my unhappiness will flow from the uneasiness I know you will feel from being left alone. I therefore beg that you will summon your whole fortitude, and pass your time as agreeably as possible. Nothing will give me so much sincere satisfaction as to hear this, and to hear it from your own pen. My earnest and ardent desire is that you would pursue any plan that is most likely to produce content and a tolerable degree of tranquillity, as it must add greatly to my uneasy feelings to hear that you are dissatisfied or complaining at what I really could not avoid.

As life is always uncertain, and common prudence dictates to every man the necessity of settling his temporal concerns while it is in his power, and while the mind is calm and undisturbed, I have, since I came to this place (for I had not time to do it before I left home), got Col. Pendleton to draft a will for me, by the directions I gave him, which will I now inclose. The provision made for you in case of my death will, I hope, be agreeable.

I shall add nothing more, as I have several letters to write, but to desire that you will remember me to your friends, and to assure you that I am, with the most unfeigned regard, my dear Patsy, your affectionate

G. W.

To Martha Washington.
June 18, 1775.

The Influence of Books.

A little incident in the life of the poet Coleridge shows of how much importance in shaping his future destiny are the acts of even a boy. The poet in after years said of himself: "From eight to fourteen I was a day-dreamer and a gluttonous devourer of books."

He was at that period an attendant at the "Blue-Coat School," and one day while walking along the street his mind was busy, as usual, in visionary dreams of his favorite hero, and he imagined himself swimming across the classical Hellespont. In this fancied voyage he was throwing out his arms as if in the act of swimming, and ran one hand against the breast-pocket of a gentleman who was approaching from the opposite direction.

"What!" said the gentleman, "so young and yet so wicked. You tried to pick my pocket."

"I did not, sir," sobbed the frightened boy. "Indeed, sir, I did not mean any such thing."

"Well, what were you doing with your hand so near my coat?" inquired the gentleman, now evidently softened by the boy's truthful face.

"I thought I was Leander, and that I was swimming across the Hellespont," was the ready response, "and I did not think of my hands coming in contact with any one *in the water*."

The gentleman laughed heartily at the novelty of the incident, and was so favorably impressed by the boy's simple-hearted frankness that he gave him a ticket of admission to a circulating library in Cheapside. He rightly judged that this readiness of access to books would be the highest possible gratification to such a youth, and herein was probably laid the foundation for the subsequent career of the poet Coleridge.

His wonderful metaphysical and philosophical talents were thus developed, and his rare colloquial powers cultivated by converse with books, till in "linked sweetness" he poured forth the melody of his cultivated genius to the delight of all about him.

His mind was fed, but the soul was starved; and when near the close of his life he frequently lamented that with an intellect such as few men of his age had been blessed with, his career, in all the best purposes of life, had been a failure. Had the religious element mingled more largely in the books of which the circulating library was composed, how different might have been the career of this gifted man!

Books, even more than other surroundings, carve their own features upon the minds and hearts of the young and impressible; and too much care and judgment cannot be exercised in the selection of the literature of the school and family. All about us, sown broadcast over the whole land, is a literature reeking with infidelity, pollution and extravagance. Let us see to it that such books are crowded out of our houses by the introduction of those worthy to be read; and the false principles they inculcate out of the hearts and minds of our children, by laying the foundations of that true wisdom which cometh down from above, by a knowledge of God's holy word, a reverence for his Sabbaths, and a spirit of obedience to his laws. *American Messenger.*

A Tribe Living on Tree-Tops.

Among the papers presented to the British Parliament relating to the South Sea Islanders is a report by Capt. T. H. Simpson, of her maj-esty's ship Blanche, giving an account of his visit last year to the Solomon and other groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean. While at Isabel Island, from which three men and seven women were kidnapped in 1871, Capt. Simpson, with a party of officers, went a short distance inland to visit one of the remarkable tree villages, peculiar, he believed, to this island. He found the village built on the summit of a rocky mountain, rising almost perpendicularly to a height of 800 feet. The party ascended by a native path from the interior, and found the extreme summit a mass of enormous rocks standing up like a castle, among which grow the gigantic trees, in the branches of which the houses of the natives are built. The stems of these trees rise perfectly straight and smooth, without a branch, to a height varying from 50 to 150 feet. In the one Capt. Simpson ascended the house was just 80 feet from the ground; one close to it was about 120 feet. The only means of approach to these houses is by a ladder made of a creeper, suspended from a post within the house, and which, of course, can be hauled up at will. The houses are most ingeniously built and are very firm and strong. Each house will contain from ten to twelve natives, and an ample store of stones is kept, which they throw both with slings and with the hand with great force and precision. At the foot of each of these trees is another hut, in which the family usually reside, the tree-house being only resorted to at night and during time of expected danger. In fact, however, they are never safe from surprise, notwithstanding all their precautions, as the great object in life among the people is to get each other's heads. Capt. Simpson, in returning, visited a chief's house on the beach, and found a row of twenty-five human heads, captured in a recent raid, fastened up across the front like vermin at a barn-door. It was acknowledged that the object of the raid was to get heads, and to eat the bodies, which is always done. The heads of men, women and children are all taken, and the wonder is that the whole island does not become depopulated. The people of this and other islands are not, however, a courageous people. Such a thing as a stand-up fight between tribes is almost unknown, but they prowl about for prey, attacking whenever they have a victim in their power without risk to themselves. In some of the islands, Capt. Simpson observed, the men have long hair, which they wear in fashions like those adopted by the other sex in Europe; the favorite mode being the ordinary chignon, or loose down the back; the women, whose hair is shorter than the men's, wear it loose and undressed. In clothing there is not at present opportunity for European or any other fashions.

The Student of the Period.

Five-and-twenty years ago a boy's appetite for enjoyment was not at all seriously blunted at school, nor was there much fear of his round of holiday amusements being fatiguing. He seldom, if ever, enjoyed the intoxicating bliss of beholding his name and his achievements set forth in type. Now a change has come over all educational establishments. The work of the term, which has generally superseded the old-fashioned "half," serves as a foil for a round of matches, regattas, reviews, "theatricals," concerts, popular lectures, athletic sports, etc., all duly chronicled in the local journals, and perhaps even in metropolitan papers. Examinations also are more frequent, more solemn, and attract more public attention. Thus an energetic boy, who is "good all round," passes from one bout of competition to another, with little interval, during his school career. If home, as is natural, wishes to hold its own in juvenile favor, it must utilize the multiplied opportunities of amusements, so that the holidays pass in downright dissipation. At the universities the perpetual emulation goes on in an intensified form, while the newspaper notoriety which is bound to enhance the various passions of young aspirants to distinction is more pronounced than ever. Suddenly all the strain of personal rivalry is removed, the stimulus of frequent distinction is withdrawn, and the hero of an enthusiastic circle of admirers settles down as a commonplace person to a monotonous routine of business. Surely it is not altogether strange that for a time life should appear dull, stale and unprofitable. The more keen the stress of the probationary period, the stronger is the reaction when the definite struggles of the youth against his fellows are succeeded by the vague, desultory warfare with the great world. It is, indeed, astonishing that so many men can bear with equanimity the rapid transition from the glory of a university "oar" or "bat," or the more modest dignity of a fresh first-class man, to the insignificance of a brieflless barrister or a government clerk.—*London paper.*

INFLUENCE OF THE BIBLE.—It was a noble and beautiful answer, that of Queen Victoria, the monarch of a free people, reigning more by love than law, that she gave to the African prince who sent an embassage with costly presents, and asked her in return to tell him the secret of England's glory. The beloved Queen sent him not the number of her fleet, not the number of her armies, not the account of her boundless merchandise, not the details of her inexhaustible wealth. She did not, like Hezekiah, in an evil hour, show the embassador her diamonds, her jewels and her ornaments, but, handing him a beautifully-bound copy of the Bible, she said: "Tell the prince that this is the secret of England's greatness."

In our own beloved land the secret of our national greatness may be traced to the influence of this blessed, this God-given book. It is said that the first liberty pole ever erected in America was erected by the people of Massachusetts, and they surrounded it with an immense pile of Bibles. No wonder that the people of that grand old State have always been the champions of liberty.

The act of Congress in 1777, providing for the importation of Bibles, evidently has had much to do with our national greatness. The influence of the Bible on men's hearts and lives more fully displays the power of the Bible. The seeds of truth may spring up long after being sown.—*Christian Record.*

Prayer, if I may speak so boldly, is intercourse with God. Even if we do but lisp, even though we silently address God without opening our lips, yet we cry to him in the inmost recesses of the heart, for God listens to the sincere direction of the heart to him.—*Clement of Alexandria.*

Religious Intelligence.

—On April 13 the corner-stone of a new Presbyterian church in Boston was laid, to cost $115,000.

—The London *Christian* protests against what it calls "systematic endeavor" in the United States "to count the converts."

—The Maryland Methodist Protestant Conference has issued an address urging the other Conferences to join in a call for a general convention to meet in Baltimore in 1877.

—The United Presbyterians (Scotch) have opened a new station in connection with the old Calabar mission. This station is at Mbarakom, in the heart of the Ekol country, under the care of a native pastor.

—The Free Church in Scotland, which commenced its separate existence from the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, is now as well supported and established as the Established Church itself. Last year it raised $2,627,120, and since the disruption of 1843 it has raised a total sum of $56,229,075.

—The secularization or confiscation of the monasteries and convents in Greece is proposed. There are now 135 monasteries and 7 nunneries, with 1,729 monks and 168 nuns, in Greece. The yearly income of the convential property is about $100,000, and the full value of the monasteries is estimated at from six to ten million dollars.

—According to the *Illustrated News* there are "a thousand churches in Great Britain use unfermented wine at the communion service." In this country there is an increasing number of churches which take this course, and the temperance reform movement is strengthening this conviction. The late Christian Temperance Convention at Boston unanimously adopted a resolution to the same effect.

—How Christian missions ought and do propagate themselves is beautifully shown in all the colors of the rainbow spectrum in Yokohama. The Sandwich Islanders, after their conversion to Christianity, some years ago, sent as a thank-offering a contribution to the Christians in Japan, for stained glass windows to adorn the first Christian church edifice in the sunrise kingdom. The sunlight of every Sabbath irradiates the faces of a Christian Japanese congregation gathered in this church, which now numbers two hundred members.

—Livingstone's explorations are already bearing fruit. The Presbyterians of Scotland, it has been noticed before this, have established a mission on Lake Nyassa; the English Church Missionary Society purposes to occupy the Victoria Nyanza, and now the London Missionary Society, Dr. Mullens, secretary, is moving to fix a mission at Ujiji and Lake Tanganyika. Mr. Arthington, of Leeds, offers $25,000 toward purchasing a steamer for the mission on the lake.

—Some years ago, says the *Presbyterian*, two Syrian brothers, Sabeeby by name, founded a number of schools in the mountains of Lebanon. They used the Arabic Bible, and gave their whole instruction a scriptural tone. These schools have now passed into the hands of the Free Church of Scotland. They are under the charge of a superintending missionary, a physician and a lady superintendent. The Bible is taught, and the Shorter Catechism or some similar formulary. Mohammedans, Druses, Maronites and Greeks attend the schools. There is also an institution for the training of teachers, very fully equipped.

—The Coptic Church in Egypt is described by an experienced English missionary as the most degraded of the Oriental churches. Its superstitions seem to have been deepened by the influence of Mohammedanism. The missionary was present at a marriage service at which two priests officiated. While the Scriptures were being translated from Coptic into Arabic they sat on the floor, and appeared to talk and joke in the most disgraceful manner. Their private prayers are repeated seven times a day, and are in the highest degree mechanical. After they have repeated a great deal of Scripture, they say, "O my Lord, have mercy," forty-nine times, in Arabic, counting off the number on a string of beads. Their fasts are very long and arduous, and, besides those observed at special seasons, include every Wednesday and Friday. To the United Presbyterians of America has been committed the work of resupplying this fallen church with the gospel. The mission station at Alexandria is not very flourishing. Those at Cairo and in the Fayum are more promising, while the mission at Osiut, Upper Egypt, bids fair to revolutionize the Coptic Church of that district.

—In a recent article we referred to the fact that the Bechuanas are the most hopeful race in South Africa, and the most ready to receive the gospel. We find in the *Chronicle* of the London society a confirmation of this view. Likhatlong, one of the oldest stations in the Bechuana country, is now without a resident missionary, and is occasionally visited from Kuruman, one hundred miles away. The tribe, about fifteen hundred in number, has entirely renounced heathenism. The people live scattered, in small villages and farms. At various central places they have erected chapels, where services are held by leading members of the church and schools taught by the young people. When the missionary is expected the people gather from every direction into the old church at Likhatlong. On one occasion many were obliged to swim the swollen river, helping their wives over and carrying their children on their shoulders. Some of the swimmers were inquirers, and of the latter class fifty were presented to the missionary for examination. On the occasion of another visit the members from the different villages brought with them a large company of inquirers, twenty-three of whom were admitted into the church. Liberal contributions were made, and every book and catechism and tract which the missionary had brought were sold.—*Independent.*

Our Young People.

THE DARK.

Where do the little children run
When they are made afraid?
Out of the light, out of the sun,
Into the dark—the shade.
Under the mother's downy wing
They fear nor care for anything.

Where do the little violets creep
When comes the time of snow?
Into the dark to rest and sleep
And wait for spring; they go
Under the ground, where storms can't reach,
And God takes tenderest care of each.

Are you afraid, dear girl or boy,
Afraid of the dark of death?
Jesus will raise you full of joy
To the world of light, he saith;
And where the little violets sleep,
Your body safe the Lord will keep.

A Useful Child.

DEAR CHILDREN: I will tell you this evening of a dear child who was not, as you are, surrounded by everything to make you happy. The sound of papa's footstep as he returned from work was not hailed with delight; as you hail your papa. Why? I will tell you. That papa was not a good man, but he was a bad man; and what he made by work in the day was spent by him at the gin shop at night; and his poor wife and children often went hungry to bed, and shivered with cold for the want of fire. May you, my children, never know what these poor children felt. Now the one I will tell of was the cause of doing much good. As winter came on their home was no better. Mamma, who was the bread-winner for her little ones, grew sick from cold and want, and little May must do something; so she got an old lady, who kept a small store, to let her have some matches to sell. She was a lovely child, and had she been carefully clothed, as you are, would have been beautiful. At early dawn her sweet voice could be heard, crying: "Matches for sale?" One day she stopped at the door of a great house with her matches, where she was seen by a fine-looking man—Mr. R., a man of wealth—who felt he was only a servant of the Lord, and his wealth was given him to do good to the poor, and not to lay up for moth and rust to corrupt. Seeing little May, he began to talk to her. She told him of her sick mother. Mr. R. said he would go with her to see her mother. May was very happy at the thought of help for mamma. Mr. R. found things in a really worse condition than he supposed. But his Christian heart was not long idle, and soon their home—such as it was—had a comfortable appearance, and the sick woman's wants were supplied; Mr. R. found May an intelligent girl, willing and anxious to learn. He tried to get her to live with him; but she would not leave her mother, but was willing, nay, glad, to come to him for instruction; which he gave her. As soon as she could read he gave her a Bible. This was a great source of pleasure to her mother, who never was restored to perfect health. The privations and hardships were too great; but God, in his all seeing wisdom, raised up for her a guide and support that she never expected. May, with her Bible, was a never-ending source of comfort; for she had not only learned to read, but had found the well of living water, and to her mother she had been the guide to that better land. What a lovely sight was it to a Christian's heart to see her, after the toils of the day (for she still did all she could to support the family,) by her mother's side, reading the holy word of God, and then talking to her of that better world, where sooner or later we must all be gathered. And it was not to her mother alone, but many of the inmates of the tenant-house came first to see the invalid, but afterward to hear of the wonderful things promised to those who love the Lord. Many of these poor beings never heard the word of life till they heard it from the lips of May. At some other time I will tell you of the class of boys and girls, who lived almost in the street, that May got together and taught how to do better and how to read the word of God.

Your friend, S. B.

From Our Little Friends.

JEANERETTE, July 10, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I don't know you, but I have been reading your paper so long that you seem like an old friend; so I thought if you could spare me room I would write you a letter. I am not yet ten years old, but I have a great deal to do—looking after everything about home, for I am my papa's only boy. I read the papers to him, and hope I shall soon be able to write his letters. I drive him about in the buggy, or ride behind him on horseback, to show him the way to go, for my dear papa is blind. Just now we are going about a good deal trying to get money to finish our church at Jeanerette. We began it some time ago, and after it was up and everything going on so nicely a storm came and blew it down. We all felt very sad, and thought it strange that the Lord would let the wind blow down our church; but our good minister, Mr. White, said it was all for the best. He sent us $100 from the kind people of New Iberia; so we went to work, and now hope that it will soon be finished.

I would like to tell you about our Sabbath school, and of Miss Olivia Gibson, who began it, and of Mr. Walker, our superintendent, who gave us a library; but it would make my letter too long.

When our church is finished we want you and Grandpa Theodate to come to the dedication; and, if you can, bring Tom along, for if he talks as he writes he will be a curiosity to us young folks up here.

Your little friend,

FRANCIS RIVERS RICHARDSON.

WAYNESBORO, Miss., July 10, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: We have a nice Sunday school. It has a great many nice boys and girls going to it. Our teacher is named Mr. S. T. Taylor, a nice man. He is good and kind to us—never speaks a harsh word to us at all—and he is always ready to give us good advice. I think Mr. Taylor is a true Christian, and we all love him, and I think he loves all of us. I love to go to Sunday-school, for every time I go I learn something more about our all-wise God, who loves us so well.

I am a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have been for nearly one year. I am now going on fourteen years old, and as pa takes your good paper I get a chance to read it. I see so many nice pieces that it makes me want to write one too. My ma and pa are both members of the church; and I believe they are both Christians. Papa has been taking your paper for eight years. It is a good paper. I love to read it. It has so many nice, interesting stories in it.

I remain your true friend,

GEORGE G. HENDRIX.

Taming the Humming-Bird.

The ruby-throat has sometimes been tamed. Mr. Webber, in his "Wild Scenes and Song Birds," says, after several unsuccessful attempts, at last "I succeeded in securing an uninjured captive, which, to my inexpressible delight, proved to be one of the ruby-throated species, the most splendid and diminutive that comes north of Florida. It immediately suggested itself to me that a mixture of two parts of loaf-sugar, with one of fine honey, in ten of water, would make about the nearest approach to the nectar of flowers. While my sister ran to prepare it I gradually opened my hand to look at my prisoner, and saw to my no little amusement as well as suspicion that it was actually 'playing possum'—feigning to be dead, most skillfully. It lay on my open palm motionless for some minutes, during which I watched it in breathless curiosity. I saw it gradually open its bright little eyes to peep whether the way was clear, and then close them slowly as it caught my eye upon it. But when the manufactured nectar came, and a drop was touched upon the point of its bill, it came to life very suddenly, and in a moment was on its legs, drinking with eager gusto of the refreshing draught from a silver teaspoon. When sated it refused to take any more, and sat perched with the coolest self-composure on my finger, and plumed itself quite as artistically as if on its favorite spray. I was enchanted with the bold, innocent confidence with which it turned up its keen black eyes to survey us, as much as to say: 'Well, good folks! who are you?' By the next day it would come from any part of either room, alight upon the side of a white China cup containing the mixture, and drink eagerly, with its long bill thrust into the very base. It would alight on my fingers, and seem to talk with us endearingly in its soft chirps." Mr. Webber afterward succeeded in taming several of the same species. He gave them their liberty occasionally, and they returned regularly. At the time for migration they left for the winter; but the next spring they sought their old quarters, and accepted the delicious nectar kindly provided for them, and by degrees brought their mates.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

A NINE DAYS' WONDER.—"What are you staring at?" asked Rock, the shepherd's dog, as he noticed the cows walking one after another up to a corner of the field, where they stood with their faces fixed in the same direction.

"At the new gate," said the white cow.

"Why, it's exactly like the old one," said Rock.

"Exactly," replied the white cow, and stared on.

"And leads into the same lane," said Rock.

"The same lane," answered the white cow, still staring.

"Then why in the world do you stare at it?" asked Rock.

"It's new!" said the white cow, and never turned her head aside.

"What incomparable dolts!" exclaimed Rock; "if the old gate had remained standing they would never have given it a look, but this that is not a whit better, and leads the same way, just because it is new, takes the eyes of the whole field!"

"The password is 'Saxe;' now don't forget it, Pat," said the colonel just before the battle of Fontenoy, at which Saxe was marshal. "Saxe? Faith, and I will not. Wasn't my father a miller?" "Who goes there?" cried the sentinel, after the Irishman had arrived at his post. Pat was as wise as an owl, and, in a sort of whispered yell, replied: "Bags, yer honor."

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

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Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

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Political Principles.

The average voter wishes to do what he conceives to be right. He does not expect to have an office, he has no hope of directly sharing in the spoils of party success, and he would not sell his vote for so many dollars cash in hand. He wants a good government, that will afford protection to life and property, give him low taxation, and promote the material prosperity of the country. But still his notions of right are very much determined by his own local and personal interests. These may not be in harmony with the interests of other sections, but they are right because they are the things needful for his particular welfare. The California citizens would proscribe Chinese immigration because it comes in conflict with their own labor, reducing wages, and depriving the Americans of the compensation for work to which they think they are entitled. They lose sight of the venerable boast that this land "is the asylum for the oppressed of all nations." These almond-eyed, yellow skins were not thought of then, and perhaps it was not intended to apply to any but desirable and useful people. The idea of right is their own local well-being. All men may be born free and equal, but let all men stay in their own country, and work out their own salvation as best they can. The wheat-growers, the stock-raisers, the iron manufacturers, are in favor of measures, tariffs, and such public improvements as shall subserve their several callings.

As between the North and South much the same principle obtains. The North cares little for the South beyond their own interests. The negro is a political factor of great significance, and the question is how to manipulate and make the most of him for their purposes. If he were in their way—a burden to their industry and a source of impoverishment—they would not hesitate to declare it a matter of justice and conscience to let him shift for himself. There would be no enforcement law, and no quartering of armed men in a peaceful and law-abiding country, if his vote were not regarded as a party necessity. The Northern voter may believe that his own prosperity is dependent upon Republican success, and that it is a righteous thing to secure this by the miseries which negro and carpet-bag rule entail upon the South. It is certain that they have some way by which the most monstrous wrong is harmonized with their sense of right. No sensible man, not blinded by political prejudice and religious fanaticism, will deny that the political control of the Southern States should be in the hands of the white people. They alone have the intelligence and capacity, they have the taxes to pay, and their dearest interests are involved. They are the natural guardians, the best friends of the negro, and their interests coincide with his. Leaving out the white adventurers as unworthy of comparison, we risk nothing in saying that the Southern white people are the equals in intelligence, morals, and piety of their fellow-citizens of the North, and that they are in a condition to manage their local affairs more wisely and justly than these can be managed by Federal interference, or by politicians who have no personal knowledge or sympathy in the premises. All will concede the application of these views to New York, Ohio and New England, and why not to Mississippi and Louisiana? There is the rub. Admitting that the Northern voter wishes to do right, the right is seen through the glasses of selfish partisanship, and his notions of equity and fair dealing are perverted by sectional prejudice.

On the financial question, as a rule, debtors want expansion, and creditors contraction. Capitalists and bondholders in the East are for hard money, of course, while the West and South are in no hurry for resumption. The platforms are equivocal, and both were framed in view of votes rather than for the exhibition of any earnest principle. A medium course is what either party will be compelled to pursue. Concessions and compromises, so as to meet as nearly as possible the demands of all classes and sections, are necessary, but self-interest is more prominent than conscience.

Principle in politics is a rare commodity. Professional politicians, as a rule, have none of it. The leading men in office—the representatives of the party in power—have none whatever. Of the party out of power it will be time to speak, when there shall be an opportunity to estimate its character. It is hard for good men to follow the behests of conscience and duty in political matters. Local interests, selfishness, partisanism, the sophistries of political demagogues and sectional prejudice tend to warp the better judgment. But there is such a thing as principle in politics, and it is this that, as a nation, we most deeply need. The war and the unconstitutional expedients by which it was sustained and supplemented gave the death-blow to all political morality in the North, and the abuse of the powers of the national government have perhaps tended to relax the convictions which obtained in the South. A revival of political principle is our deepest need just now, as a nation—principle that can penetrate and expose demagogism, rise above partisan traditions and prejudice, and that can rid itself of sectional asperity, and aim simply to do right.

In our Southern States it is important that the candidates should be good men—not political hacks, not drunkards, not pot-house politicians, but men of honor, probity, ability and good morals. If they are not good men they deserve to be defeated, and we hope they will be. We trust in God that we may be delivered from the misrule of the dark ages of the past ten years; but Heaven forbid that we should fall into the hands of the scum and sediment of any other domination. Let us have good and honest men for candidates, and fairness, with no intimidation, at the polls.

Crystal Springs.

We spent last Thursday and Friday, July 13 and 14, in attendance on the Crystal Springs District Conference, held at Crystal Springs, Copiah county, Miss. This is one of the pleasantest towns, and in one of the pleasantest sections of the State. The country is of diversified surface, well wooded, well watered, healthy, and finely adapted to a varied agriculture. It lies in the fruit belt. Peaches, apples, pears, strawberries, flourish, and the crop rarely fails, although it is an utter failure this year. Last year from Crystal Springs alone over $25,000 worth of fruit was shipped by rail. It is a cotton country, but rice, wheat, oats and corn are cultivated successfully. Why people should leave such a region as this, with its superior climate and agricultural resources, for any other section of the United States, is a mystery to us. How long will it take us to find out that the people of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana have the best country in the world? In company with Rev. H. J. Harris and others, we visited the widely-celebrated camp ground, one mile distant from the town. The road thither is up and down hill, through noble forests, and across brawling brooks—a short but delightful drive. The camp ground embraces forty acres, and the improvements are near the center a most picturesque location. The surface is exceedingly broken, presenting a plat of densely-shaded knobs, ravines and dells. There are three or four excellent springs so situated as to meet the convenience of the different parts of the encampment. We tried one of the springs, and found the water cool and agreeable. The tents, of which there are between forty and fifty, are, for the most part, well-built, and located so as to meet the inequalities of surface on which they are built. The tabernacle for preaching is on a side hill, giving it something of the shape of the amphitheater, with seats rising to the sides and rear from the pulpit and altar. It is estimated that fifteen hundred people can be comfortably seated. The acoustic properties are said to be good—so good that a brother assured us the editor would not find it difficult to be heard to the remotest seat. The trustees are out of debt, and their entire expenditures so far are less than $1,000. Several new tents are going up, and we found the people of Crystal Springs and vicinity busily preparing and looking forward with interest to the meeting which opens on the second of August. The District Conference opened on Thursday morning, Rev. H. H. Montgomery, presiding elder, in the chair. We were sorry to find Bro. Montgomery in bad health, and by his physician interdicted from preaching for awhile. The business of the Conference was conducted by him with thoroughness, and no important interest was neglected. There was quite a full attendance of ministers and laymen, and there was usually a large audience present not only at the preaching, but at the business sessions. During our stay the spiritual state of the church, missions and the Sunday school interests were passed in review. The reports indicated a hopeful state of affairs, but, of course, with room for improvement. The president made searching inquest, especially concerning the baptism of the children and the administration of discipline. The subject of raising money for church purposes by fairs and the like came up somehow, and resolutions were adopted, after a spirited debate, disapproving of concerts, excursions and fairs, but allowing of suppers, and other plain and harmless entertainments. This is as we understood the action, but the resolutions will be published. The finances had not been reached when we left. Incidentally there were several allusions to the hard times. The interests of the ADVOCATE were not neglected by the Conference. A special committee reported on the paper, and large promises were made. We have reason to expect much from the Crystal Springs district. During our stay we enjoyed the hospitalities of Rev. H. J. Harris. To him and his family we are under lasting obligations.

Divine Assignments.

A life without a plan for it is the fault of no one who believes in creation. A life-plan developed by accident is not a rational belief, and it is not agreeable with the necessity for faith in Christ for any believer to suppose that he personally directs the course and shapes the ends of his life.

It is true that many lives reveal no perceptible plan. Some others make an impression of painful uncertainty, now looking this way, now looking that; while some others appear to be a constant struggle against evident destiny. Such apparent contradictions may produce confusion, but confusion is not a permanent state of mind where faith has room and ground to work.

In a prophecy embracing this subject, and directed to the Apostle Peter, all the particulars of interest are made prominent and clear: "When thou wast young, thou girdest thyself, and walkedst whither thou wouldest; but when thou shalt be old thou shalt stretch forth thy hands, and another shall gird thee and carry thee whither thou wouldest not." The well-known moral traits of self-determination and self-direction of this disciple are made the basis of a prediction which assigns to him martyrdom, as congruous to all the equities in the case. A sense of fitness restrains any expression of surprise at his lot, but not a feeling of anxiety to know if his case was an exception. He therefore turned the Lord's attention to John, asking: "And what shall this man do?" "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?" This answer, not less clear than the prediction, makes the destination of the disciple to turn upon the will of the Lord.

The outlook in the kingdom of Christ's assignment according to the tendencies of the personal life, in which, however, the divine choice will assert itself.

The conscientiousness of working day by day, according to a divine plan, gives a consistent view to life, and a confidence in its developments that is of the very nature of faith. It does not affect the estimate of the divine choice that the destiny of individuals be different. The individual case is subordinated to the general plan, and all are necessary to the best expression of the final effect. There may come up temptations to draw back from such an understanding of the mind of the Spirit, because of the too great importance attached to the conditions of the creature side of human life, and because of the too great influence inhering in destiny, to comport with the free determinations of the creature. For the first we shall find a sufficient counteraction in the mixture of the cup which is in "the Lord's hand." It will not intoxicate with self-conceit, nor drown the soul in floods of despair. And for the other, he who has placed his life by consecration into the Lord's hands, "to order it," and to give it the greatest outcome, will not grieve under an influence that conforms him, by whatever of painful or pleasing constraints, to the Father's will.

Life, in itself the first, the best, the greatest of all gifts—and as redeemed, preserved, and devoted to divine ones, a priceless inheritance—affords an unspeakable joy whenever the Lord's choice prevails in its allotments and in its experiences, and whenever with hearty response the soul can say: "Thy will, O Lord, be done."

DOUBLE U.

Church Rules.

Under this heading the *Methodist* has an article full of point, and exceedingly suggestive. The editor's views are so much to our mind that we quote largely, as follows:

If we could go on, much would remain worth attention. Take cake and pastry. They cost more than all the tobacco and whisky put together, and nearly, if not quite, all physicians will agree that they are both useless and pernicious, laying the foundation for half the diseases under which we die. Take onions, garlic, and some other things whose use is very offensive to us all. Take some disgusting personal habits, of which very high examples might be named. Take coffee, which, after pastry, is the great life-destroyer, hurtful to nine in ten of those who use it, and the direct cause of most of our dyspepsias. Then, again, simplicity of life is outraged by most of us Americans at the expense of the salaries of our ministers, the endowments of our colleges, and the missionary treasury. We dress too expensively, spend on our table on an average three times too much, and indulge in much too costly horses. By adopting a vigorous policy of retrenchment in all these matters the church could save ten millions a year for missions and schools. Why do we not adopt such a policy? Partly because we cannot; the doctrine of Christian liberty is pretty well understood, and nobody is obliged to belong to our church. But we refrain from legislation, of that sort for a better reason than inability to enforce it. We understand pretty well that the value of any economic and benevolent habits results rather being personal and unforced, —that religion is a personal matter, and it is to be worth anything it must live in the soul of each believer. We are persuaded also that the good of six hundred millions would be chimerical, and we are wiser in ways of using it, and more secure in the administrations of such munificent trusts. In short, we lack the spiritual antecedents and moral conditionants of such a vast economy. Perhaps the vastness of the undertaking may deter us; for, if we are to legislate over this field of habits, we must get ready for a large amount of work. We are not much encouraged to do so by our history. Our sumptuary law about dress is a dead letter. A lady recently said that "the best-dressed women in the church profess holiness;" and certainly our members seldom think of the rule, except to laugh over the days when devout men stood at the door of the love feasts to shear the flowers and feathers from the bonnets of "the proud sisters." Some believe that we have less power over this matter of dress from the presence of this rule in our Discipline. Even in the matter of drinking it is doubtful if the rule is obeyed. Any church member who wants to drink can do so under the plea of medical advice, and many drink wine and beer without such advice, or any attempt at concealment. We think our rule sound for reason is often given; but it is doubtful whether it is practically executed. As to minor morals, it may be said that the satisfaction of the consciences of those who are habitually convicted of the dubious sins of their neighbors is not so strong an argument as it looks to be, because it goes so very far. If everything A. thinks wrong must be forbidden to B., we shall have an endless sumptuary law, and then only have begun our work. Sunday camp meetings will be stopped, using street cars on Sunday, etc., will follow. Stock dealings, holding United States bonds, and one thousand other matters of business will come next. The wiser policy may be to lay stress on the Ten Commandments and Christ's law of self-sacrifice, leaving the individual conscience to discover, by the aid of honest preaching and brotherly counsel, what may be personal duty.

Though not old, we have lived long enough to encounter razors that would not cut on Sundays, to hear sermons against playing ball, croquet and blind-man's-bluff, and against voting the Democratic ticket. We remember what courage it required twenty years ago, in some communities, to wear beards, watch-guards, flowers or ribbons; and our fathers have told us of religious scruples about wearing suspenders, leather gloves (mittens being the correct thing,) and bonnets that projected forward less than eight inches. And we have a strong recollection that lying, cheating and slandering were more rarely rebuked, and in less vigorous and caustic English, than the awful practices we have mentioned. The lesson of this experience is for us, that *the stress* of religious teaching and church legislation ought to be laid on offenses against the moral law which are always such, and that pains should be taken to avoid the very serious mistakes made in some of the cases we have cited. For twenty years the sentimental and doubtful region has used up a great deal of our energy, and we have so often forgotten to condemn lying, stealing and slander that the church contains many men who are dishonest in business and unfaithful to trusts, and to whom the truth, as an objective fact, does not exist; it is what they think ought to be true, or might be true, or will advance their interests or opinions. We strongly favor an earnest effort to enforce the simple and permanent obligations of Christian morality, and the leaving of the unsettled and complex questions to the individual conscience.

Wofford College.

We make the following extract from the editorial correspondence of the *Southern Christian Advocate:*

The literary societies, which hitherto have conducted their public debates in their respective halls, determined this year to hold them in the spacious chapel. The debate of the Preston Society on Monday night, and that of the Calhoun Society on Tuesday night, were among the most interesting features of the entire commencement occasion. The young gentlemen conducted the discussions with very decided ability, which illustrated the great value of society training as an adjunct to the regular college curriculum. Maj. David Duncan, of Spartanburg, presided over the first debate, and Mr. R. R. Hemphill, editor of the Abbeville *Medium*, over the second—each closing the brilliant entertainment with an appropriate and carefully prepared address. The valedictorians — Mr. S. Keener, of Louisiana, and Mr. W. E. Burnett, of North Carolina—acquitted themselves very handsomely, and reflected credit upon their respective societies.

The morning of Tuesday, June 27, was devoted to exercises in declamation by members of the junior class, who acquitted themselves handsomely, and elicited very hearty applause from their gratified audience.

Wednesday, of course, was the great day of the week. At an early hour the people in eager throngs began to press their way into the chapel; and they continued to pour in until this most commodious audience chamber of its kind in the South could hold no more, and many were reluctantly compelled to remain without. The graduating class—the largest the college has ever had—consisted of *twenty-one* young men, the peers, I venture to say, of any of their predecessors. All were allowed to make graduating speeches, and in order to provide opportunity for so large a number it was necessary to adopt the "short article" system. *Six minutes* only were allowed for each speech, but the youthful orators recognized the exigencies of the situation, and each made the best possible use of his decimal of the fleeting hour. The entire performance would have been creditable to any college rostrum of the country, and several of the speeches were decidedly above the average of such exhibitions. After delivering the diploma of the institution and a copy of the Bible to each of the graduates, announcing the degrees conferred in course, and reading extracts from the report of the faculty and board of trustees, President Carlisle announced that by the unanimous vote of the board the honorary degree of LL. D. had been conferred upon Warren DuPre late professor in Wofford College, but now president of Martha Washington College, Virginia. This announcement drew from the vast audience the most hearty demonstrations of applause, which fondly indicated the profound esteem and devoted affection with which the newly-made doctor has inspired the community of Spartanburg during his twenty years' sojourn among them. The feeling was universal that the trustees had honored the institution in according this distinction to Prof. DuPre, and that the prerogative of conferring honorary titles had never been more wisely or worthily exercised. The presence of Dr. DuPre upon the rostrum throughout the commencement exercises was a joy to very many hearts.

The baccalaureate address of President Carlisle fitly crowned the literary exercises of the week. The expectations, intellectual and moral, tacitly signified by the diploma and Bible just presented to each graduate, furnished the theme, and in its discussion measured up fully to the high anticipations awakened by the distinguished reputation of the speaker. The address was brief, but so pregnant with profound and edifying thought, condensed into the narrowest possible compass of expression, that it could be diluted into a dozen reputable performances for like occasions.

MR. MOODY IN BOSTON.—The *Congregationalist* says that "Mr. Moody has met with more than three hundred ministers and representatives of the evangelical churches of Boston and vicinity at the Meionaon, for consultation as to his coming here to labor. Mr Moody presided, and the conference was confined to these two points readiness to work and co-operate in the movement, and the best time to begin. Our own denomination was largely represented, and a very earnest feeling in favor of Mr. Moody's coming was unanimously expressed. Some desired the work to begin as early as October 1, while others preferred to postpone it till January 1, as Mr. Moody could then remain for a longer time. It is understood that his labors for the season will be divided between Boston and Chicago, and, should he come here first, he can remain only till January 1.

"No decision was reached, as Mr. Moody said that all he desired was to learn how the brethren felt. He wishes to spend three months in study at Northfield, as so much of his preaching had been reported that he feels it to be imperative to take this time to prepare for his next season's work. He withheld his decision as to the time, but it will probably be January 1. Chicago only awaits a telegram from him to commence a building, to be completed October 1, for the meetings there."

We learn that Rev. H. W. Featherston, of the Mississippi Conference, has been transferred to Los Angeles Conference, and stationed at Los Angeles. We wish our young friend and brother a pleasant and safe journey, and a useful pastorate.

Mansfield Female College.

MR. EDITOR: We had no visiting committee to report on the commencement exercises of Mansfield Female College, and it looks like that the president and his faculty should have no one to say that they are alive, and resting to resume their labors in the fall. These exercises commenced on Thursday, June 22, and closed on Wednesday, June 28. The examinations which we witnessed, and the recitations which we heard, evinced the fact that the minds of both teachers and pupils had been exercised up to a tension of high degree during the term past.

The pupils gave evidence of progress—some more, some less, according to capacity. It appeared to us that merchants' daughters could learn more readily than others the cost of merchandise at a given price. Whether they inherit the gift? President Armstrong seems to have a peculiar tact for governing a school. Everything was conducted with the harmony and precision of a well-adjusted piece of machinery.

On Sabbath Rev. J. M. Brown preached the commencement sermon, to a large and an appreciative audience, from the text: "That our daughters may be as corner-stones polished after the similitude of a palace."—Psalms, cxliv, 12. He showed that education is a mighty lever to elevate and exalt humanity, and place it in the position designed for it; that educated women serve the place of a corner-stone in a building, to hold it together, adjust the proportions, and to complete its beauty and grandeur.

On Wednesday (commencement day,) being absent on more sacred duties, we did not hear the literary address by Col. Jack, of Natchitoches, nor the essays of the three young ladies of the graduating class, all of which were highly spoken of. There was a full share of exhibitions and concerts, which were abundantly attended and applauded.

The college is in a growing condition. The president will travel extensively during vacation for the interests. Let the itinerant preachers of the Louisiana Conference rally to his aid. He gives their daughters a rare benefit.

Dr. H. C. Tweat, the father and founder of the college, was present to witness the success of an enterprise of his own creating. We could wish the college had a endowed chair endowed for him to sit in the remainder of his life; but, as we have no chair to give him, let us give him our sympathies and our hearts' best affections. The college is commended by its works. Its graduates are its living epistles, known and read of all men. The president and faculty are alive and wide awake.

J. P.

CENTENARY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—Of this occasion we have had a brief verbal report. We learn that it was a decided improvement upon last year. Dr. Munsey gave the people more than they could hold, or ever imagined before. Dr. Rives added much to the interest of the occasion by his address before the societies, and by his preaching. President Holcombe, who has been, with the college in its prosperity and in its trials, resigned his professorship, on account of failing health, universally esteemed and regretted. Dr. J. C. Wilson, formerly of Warren College, Kentucky, was elected to fill his place as professor of mathematics and natural science.

We learn that our esteemed friend and brother, Rev. J. Lane Borden, has secured spacious buildings and grounds in Monroe, La., and that he will open a day and boarding school of high grade in the fall. A good school is much needed at that point, and Bro. Borden is well qualified for the undertaking. A full corps of teachers has been engaged, and the premises are completely fitted up. For further information and circulars address Rev. J. Lane Borden, Monroe, La.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.—The *Interior*, in answer to a question, says: As the Baptist polity is congregational, it cannot be said that the denomination has any form of government, and, so there being nothing to divide, it follows that they are, in a merely technical sense, right in saying that there is no division. Nevertheless the division on the slavery question was more acrimonious and bitter among the Baptists than in any other denomination, and the division stands now as it was established thirty years ago. In 1844 the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society refused to receive the contributions of slaveholders into the society's treasury, which was about the most offensive way of rebuking them that could be imagined. Not even their money was fit to be in the same box with the offerings of their anti-slavery brethren. Upon this the Southern Baptists withdrew, established a regular system of conventions of their own, and set in operation their own general machinery for foreign and home missions, publication, and so forth. And so the division stands to-day as sharply defined as it is in the Methodist denomination, or any other.

Books and Periodicals.

...N CHILDREN. By Atticus G. Hay... D. D. New York: Nelson & Phillips. ...hn W. Burke & Co., Macon and Atlanta, Ga., ...76.

The book is divided into two parts. ...rt 1 treats of the family, under ...h chapters as these: Childhood, ...ildhood and Religion; The Fam... —Its Basis in Marriage—The Basis ...he Church and State—A School of ...ligion—The Christian Home; The ...mily Altar. Part 2 treats of the ...nday school, the Magnitude of ... Movement, the Chief Function ...he Sunday School; Who Should ...n the Sunday School? Hunting ...ns; Stoves as a Means of Grace; ...ts on Sunday School Work. The ...ject in both parts is discussed ...h admirable clearness and ability, ...with sound judgment and dis...inination. The author has evi...tly bestowed much thought upon ...topics embraced in his plan, and ...chapters are enriched by mate... and illustrations gathered from ...best sources. We have nothing ...words of commendation to be... upon the work. It is excellent ...nghout, and it should be in the ...ds of all parents and Sunday ...ol workers. The family is the ... of the Church and the State, ...the Sunday school is a most im...nt auxiliary in the work of the ...rch. If our readers take our ad... every one of them will buy this ... and read it. We are under ob...ions to President Haygood for ...mely and valuable a contribu...n to our religious literature. Price, ...

...MENTING AND COMMENTARIES: ...e H. Spurgeon. New York: Sheldon & Co.

...e volume embraces lectures ad...ed to the students of the Pas... College, Metropolitan Tabe...e, with a list of the best biblical ...mentaries and expositions, and ...a lecture on Eccentric Preach... The lectures are characterized ...the author's usual good sense, ...fresh and entertaining style. He ...Baptist and a Calvinist, but his ...ner of commentaries and their ...ors is marked by great candor, ...in the main, will be accepted as ...t right by Pedobaptists of every ... The place which he assigns ...dam Clarke and his great com...ary is very hearty that will ...eyans and Methodists every... claim for them. For sale by ...ge Ellis & Bro., New Orleans.

DOCTRINE OF PRAYER: ...S ...ER AND ITS RELATION TO PROVIDENCE ...D. Mcff. D. D., LL.D., professor of ...al Metaphysics in the University of ...ra New York. Sheldon & Co.

...ittle volume that can be read ...gh in an hour, and with great ... to the reader. The author's ...sophy of prayer, and his way ...eeting its difficulties, in its rela... to Providence, may not be alto... satisfactory, but the essay is ...stive, and may be helpful to ...nt minds. For sale by George ... & Bro., New Orleans.

We have received the Southern ...w for July, 1876. We regret ...eceiving the April number. The ...ent is excellent, so far as we ...had time to examine. The no... of books are pungent and stimu..., specially that of Dr. Fuller's— ...appeal to the Record. The dis... on between freedom and equal... stated with masterly force and ...ess. Dr. Bledsoe promises for ... in the January number a ... of articles on "Terms of Com...n," designed especially to ex... the Baptist notions of close ...union. Each number of the ... for 1877 will contain one ar... from the pen of the editor on ...bject. Those who desire this ...should send in their names by ...et of October. The Southern ...w is an invaluable publication, ...e must sustain it. Contents of ...ly number: 1. The Late Wil... Sparrow, D. D. 2. Martin ver... Appan. 3. Native Races of the ... Coast. 4. Mind and Matter. ...ners and Customs of Europe. ... and the Javanese. 7. The ...ular Fight. 8. Taxation of ... Property. 9. Thorvaldsen. ... Distinction in Mental Science. ...ings of Books. 12. Miscellany.

...e Galaxy for August has: ...ork in the Continental Con... Reforming the World, A Cas...leal Dialogue, German Spas ... Non-Gambling Point of View, ...utch Conquest of Holland, ...Rule and his Band, and other ...

...re's Valley Monthly for June ...ate and Primary Education; ...use of Hesperia; Philip Em... ...gy, Merriwether Lewis; Cen... Mart; Edward, Duke of ... True Theory of Education, ...per articles.

...cord of the Year for August ...en received. This is a sort of ...ce scrap book—a monthly rec... all important events. Yearly ...ption, $5. G. W. Carleton & ...Publishers, New York.

...e Sunday school periodicals ...gust are to hand, and all ex... in their way. In the Maga... zine Dr. Granberry has a thoughtful article on Wisdom.

—The American Agriculturist for July is splendidly illustrated, and replete with useful information.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, writing from the Round Lake camp meeting, gives the following:

"The Troy Conference refuses to allow the gates to be unlocked on the Sabbath, hence the Sunday congregations are smaller than those of any other day. But how orderly and pleasantly the Sabbath passes. The peace of those residing on the ground is undisturbed. There is no surging crowd, no profanity, no drunkenness, no tumult. The trustees regret that this rule excludes thousands of excellent people in this vicinity who would gladly attend the social meetings, and be present at public worship. They say that before this rule was adopted every road diverging from the neighborhood, as far as twenty miles, was filled with omnibuses, hacks, buggies, wagons and saddled horses, moving campward, and that twenty thousand persons swarmed over the camp ground. Believing that the Sunday question is the most important now before the American nation, the preachers of the Troy Conference will not rebuke their decision to keep these gates closed, and guarded on the Lord's day, notwithstanding the clamor from press and people for the repeal of the Conference enactment. By the way, a distinguished friend of Mr. Corlis, the builder of the great engine at the Centennial Exposition, said to your correspondent yesterday that the Centennial commissioners seemed inclined to yield several weeks ago to the great demand for the opening of the gates at Philadelphia on Sunday, and that at this crisis Mr. Corlis said to the commissioners: "If the gates are opened on God's day I will at once remove my great engine from Machinery Hall." This "decided the wavering magnates."

LAST MOMENTS OF BISHOP CLINTON.—Bishop Cheney, on Sabbath, the second instant, gave in a sermon the following account of the death of Bishop Clinton:

"Last Monday, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, one beloved presiding Bishop breathed his last. To the instant of his death his consciousness was unclouded, his mind lost but for a moment its power. So sudden was the blow, so little was the first pain, and that of his beloved know[n] of his illness, shortly before... died he was asked what blessing should be given to the church in the bereavement. Looking around upon the sorrowful company, he answered, without any hesitancy, 'Tell them to love one another,' and, in a larger Methodist sense he left behind him a grand work." As he became more and more prostrated by the awful shock, I bent over him and asked: "My darling, do you know me?" "Yes, dear," he answered, "I know you." Again she said: "Do you know Jesus?" His whole countenance was glorified by a beaming irradiation, as he replied: "Oh, yes, I know him." Then he repeated the first line of Charles Wesley's hymn:

"Jesus, lover of my soul."

But the voice grew feebler with each word. For a moment a hushed silence fell upon the room, hardly broken even by the sobs of his household. Then was heard the last expression of those lips on whose words listening multitudes had hung entranced. But to the latest breath it was the same thought to which in thronged assemblies they had given utterance. He breathed out his life in the distinctly-heard recognition of his Lord: "Jesus! Precious Savior."

It is with the sadness of a personal bereavement that we learn through a letter from Bishop McTyeire, just as we go to press, that his mother-in-law, Mrs. Jane Townsend, died at his house in Nashville, on the morning of July 17. The Bishop sends us an interesting sketch of the character and death of this sainted woman, which will appear next week.

May I be one of the weakest, provided only, in my weakness, that immortal and better vigor be put forth with greater effect; provided only, in my darkness, the light of the divine countenance does but the more brightly shine; for then I shall at once be the weakest and the most mighty, shall be at once blind and of the most piercing sight. —*Milton.*

Publisher's Department.

E. E. F. ROSS, Esq., connected for several years with the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, is now on a tour through the West and North on business connected with the office. He will confer freely with our patrons and agents in the different cities in regard to our mutual interests, and we bespeak for him the courtesies which have been so liberally extended heretofore, and which we have not forgotten.

OUR readers will find among our new advertisements the cards of the following flourishing educational institutions. We regret our inability to do more than notice them at present. Owing to the absence of several of our editorials we shall be compelled to defer the pleasure of commenting upon their particular features to a future issue. We ask you to remember

The Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn.
The University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, N. C.
The Farmers' College, at College Hill, Hamilton county, O.
The Virginia Female Institute, at Staunton, Va.
The Roanoke College, at Salem, Va.
The Memphis Conference Female Institute, at Jackson, Tenn.
The Ouachita Female Academy, at Monroe, La.
The Martin College, at Pulaski, Tenn.

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For the Week Ending July 15, 1876.

A—Edwin Allen two letters $29.25, A J Alexander $, W G Armstrong two letters, Thomas W Adams $1 30, J B Ashley $1, E A Acruman $2.

B—J W Bryant, Boorman & Pease, Barnes & Wilkinson, R A Beale $8.50, Kemp P Battle, J W Bryan, D A Beddie $3.50, J Lane Burden, J E Beck.

C—Joseph T Curry $1.15, T Cameron, S Collins & Co, J Culp (per Hayward & Gordon) $2, R B Crawford, Willis Carr, C W Campbell, J H Corlis, J R Crowder, Ezekiel Cox, J R Critchlug, J M Covington, Sheldon Collins & Co.

D—F A Dickey, Augusta Douglas, Oliver Ditson & Co, Donaldson & Co, John Dunning, Charles T Dillingham, J J Dickson.

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I—Robert S Isbell.

J—Mrs T B Jordan, J C Johnson two letters, $2 50.

K—Ichabod Kingsbury, G W Kern 25 cents.

L—Howard Lockwood, J M Langston, A B Lowry.

M—Morgan Envelope Company two letters, M Mills, D M Marsh $5, J E Mason $4.20, George Morrison, McFerrin & Kelly two letters, G Moore, H H Millsaps, F M Martin.

N—J T Newcomer two letters $73.82, J Nicholson two letters $50, A B Nicholson three letters, Thos Nelson & Sons two letters, Preston Nash $2.

O—James Osmond.

P—J W Poston $26, G J Penn, T M Perdue, Payne, Hudson & Co, D A Parker, Mrs James A Peebles 75 cents.

R—B G Roberts $7, J W Richardson $2 75, A H Redford agent Bagster & Sons, Moses Ray, W N Rainey, J K Randall, W M Richardson, John Rodney, William B Rainford.

S—Smith, Bynum & Co two letters, W W Sharp & Co, Sheldon & Co, W L Shipley $3 60, J W Stradley, Mrs S Stevens, Spencer, James T Sanders, Joseph H Sheldon, N Messenger, M Shoenberg & Co, E B Stuart, Armstrong, Scott & Sheppard, Mrs L Cary Saddler, S S Stallard, J W Suber.

T—Mrs B Tribble $2.50, M C Terrell one, R S Thompson, James H Taylor, Hebron Taylor, W S Turner.

W—Hinds & Ward, White, Mrs M C Wright, J K Walker & Wash & Co, W L Walker two drafts, W R Watson, T E Wood, Miss L Lin M Wilson, J W Wilson, Wood & Ward, W E Ward, F Wallace, M Wenger.

Y—Jacob W Yeiser, Robert A Young, E Hay Young.

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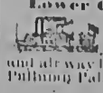

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Skimming is most effectually accomplished by putting a piece of blotting paper lightly over the top of the liquid, taking care to wet it as little as possible. The particles of fat are absorbed by the bibulous paper. Use several pieces, if necessary. Fat is more easily removed if the liquid is allowed to become cold, but that cannot always be done.

The meat for beef tea should be lean and juicy, and without bones, and every particle of gristle and fat carefully taken away before using. A very sharp knife is necessary for this.

If it is given long at a time, the seasoning must be varied, else it excites disgust. For this purpose, one clove heated in a portion is of use. Another way to season it is to take a tablespoonful of celery seed tied up in a bit of muslin, and heat it in a portion. The same little bag of seed can be used four times. Still another way is to serve it cold, with half a teaspoonful of lemon juice to a portion.

The very best way to make beef tea is as follows: Three pounds of beef cut into dice and thrown into three pints of cold water. Let it stand three hours. Add half a teaspoonful of salt. Then cover it, and put it on a slow fire; let it simmer, but never boil, until the quantity is reduced one-half. This will take six hours at least. Strain and set aside till next day, when skim, season and serve hot. It should be perfectly clear, and a golden brown color. It is very nice to cut half a slice of stale bread in dice, roast them in a quick oven for five minutes, turning so that they brown evenly, and put them in the bottom of the basin before pouring in the tea. The cup ought always to be warmed with hot water before using for any hot drink.

Where beef tea is needed quickly take half a pound of beef chopped finely, and soak it in half a pint of cold water, with a little salt, for ten minutes. Then heat it slowly to a boiling-point, and let it boil three minutes. Strain, skim, season and serve hot. Or cut half a pound of beef into dice, and put it into a wide-mouthed bottle; with just cold water enough to cover it. Cork the bottle, and put it in a saucepan of cold water over a slow fire. When the water in the saucepan boils the tea is made. Strain, skim, season and serve hot. This last makes about half a cup full.

Eating and Dyspepsia.

It is an old German adage that "more people dig their own graves with their teeth than with spades," and verily it would seem so if we would look at the immense number of dyspeptics, rheumatic and gouty individuals creeping through life in pain and wretchedness. Yet it is next to impossible to induce even thinking people to control their appetites, and to eat such things and at such times as nature shows them is necessary and right. Dr. Hall declares unhesitatingly that it is wrong to eat without an appetite, for it shows there is no gastric juice in the stomach, and that nature does not need food, and, not needing it, there being no fluid to receive and act upon it, it remains there only to putrefy, the very thought of which should be sufficient to deter any man from eating without an appetite the remainder of his life. If a tonic is taken to whet the appetite it is a mistaken course, for its only result is to cause one to eat more, when already a sufficient has been eaten beyond what the gastric juice is able to prepare. The object to be obtained is a large supply of gastric juice; whatever fails to accomplish that essential object fails to have any efficacy toward the cure of dyspeptic diseases. The formation of gastric juice is directly proportioned to the wear and tear of the system, which it is to be the means of supplying, and this wear and tear can only take place as the result of exercise. The efficient remedy for dyspeptics is work—out-door work—beneficial and successful in direct proportion as it is agreeable, interesting and profitable.—*Rural New Yorker.*

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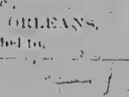

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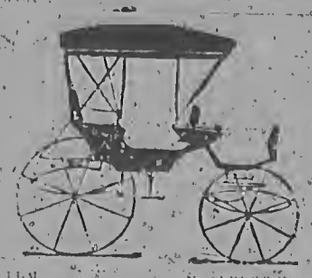

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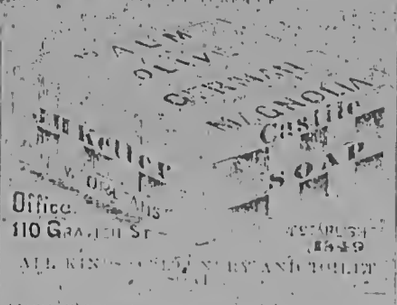

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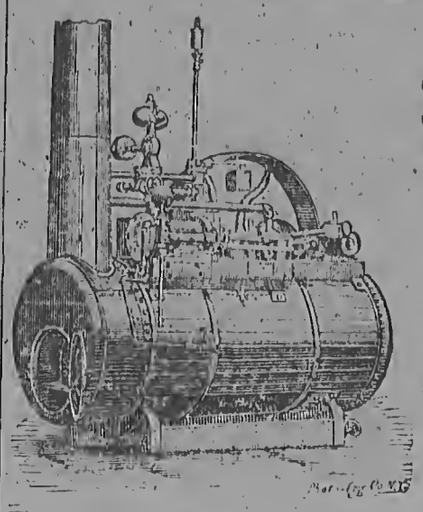

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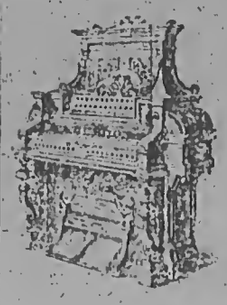

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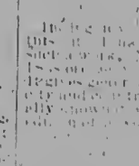

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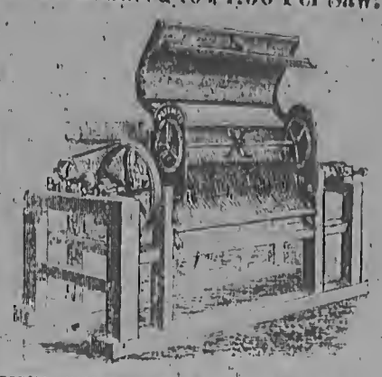

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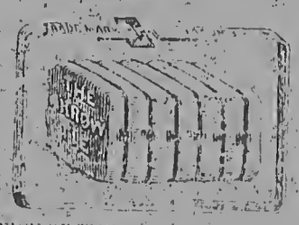

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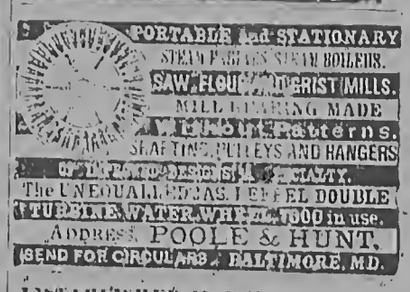

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Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings for Churches, Schools, Farms, Tower Clocks, Chimes, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.

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W. G. TOOMER (late of Danner & Toomer,)

SUPERINTENDENT.

LUMBER shipped up or down the Mississippi river can be loaded at the Mill Wharf, and save damage by extra handling.

Cargo orders a specialty for Pine, Cypress, Walnut, Oak, Ash, Poplar, Mahogany and Cedar LUMBER AND TIMBER. Also Railroad Bridge Timber and Cross Ties, Shingles and Lathes. P. O. Box 98. Branch office at Pascagoula, Miss. Cable address—TOOMER.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT ABSOLUTELY and SPEEDILY CURED. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 167 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, July 18, 1876.

MONETARY.

We are without any special matters of interest to notice this week. A few sales of stocks and bonds are made daily, also the daily movements in commercial paper at previous rates. Money continues easy to those who do not require it, and hard to get for those who sadly need it.

GENERAL MARKET.

There is a marked improvement in shipments this week; indeed in some houses the clerks complain of being busy. Our boats are getting better loads. Machine shops are busy repairing and manufacturing sugar machinery. The rice mills are ready for work, and everybody is anticipating a good season's business.

COTTON.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	9⅜	9¾	10⅛	11	11⅝	12⅛
Thursday	9⅜	9¾	10⅛	11⅛	11⅝	12⅛
Friday	9⅜	9¾	10⅛	11⅛	11⅝	12⅛
Saturday	9⅜	9¾	10⅛	11⅛	11⅝	12⅛
Monday	9⅜	9¾	10⅛	11⅛	11⅝	12⅛
Tuesday	9⅜	9¾	10⅛	11⅛	11⅝	12⅛

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis
Wednesday	10⅜	11	10⅝
Thursday	10⅜	11	10⅝@11
Friday	10⅜	11	10⅝@11
Saturday	10⅜	11	10⅝@11
Monday	10⅜	11	10⅝@11
Tuesday	10⅜	11	10⅝@11

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

	NEW ORLEANS.			NEW YORK.		LIVERPOOL.		
Days.	Receipts Sales.	Market.	Price.	Sales.	Market.	Price.	Sales.	Market.	Price.
						Middling			*Middling*
Wednesday	1,000	Active	11	1,000	Firmer	11 15-16	10,000	Firmer	6 4-5 15-16
Thursday	1,000	Firm	11	1,000	Firm	11 15-16	12,000	Active	6
Friday	1,000	Dull	11	1,000	Dull	11 15-16	8,000	Quieter	6
Saturday	1,000	Steady	11	1,000	Quiet	11 15-16	5,000	Quiet	6
Monday	1,000	Quiet	11	1,000	Quiet	11 15-16	5,000	Steady	6
Tuesday	1,000	Easier	11	1,000	Easier	11 15-16	4,000	Steady	5 61-64
Total	6,000			6,000			56,000		

COTTON STATEMENT TO JULY 18.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875	bales
Received from that date to July 11, 1876	1,350,122
Received during past week	2,651
Amount of balings from city gins and pickings	18,809
Total	1,371,582
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to July 11, 1876	1,357,158
Exported past week	1,124
Consumed by factory and furnished	1,350
Stock on hand this amount not included	11,950
Estimated stock unshipped	2,000
Amount received sold about	11,000
Stock at all the Cotton Ports	220,000
Receipts at all the ports	1,000,000
Receipts last year to date	1,050,000
Increase at the ports	50,000

RICE.—Not much doing and very little on hand. We quote Louisiana No. 2 at 2¾ @ —; common 4@4½; ordinary 4½@5; fair 5@5½; good 5¾@6; prime, —@—; fancy, —@—.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Moss, per bale:	
Creole, prime to choice	1.75@2.00
Attakapas, do do	1.50@1.75
Western and inferior	1.00@1.25
Tobacco, ₱ lb:	
Creole, growth	40@55c
Creole half growth	25@30
Good to fine leaf	20@25
Low grades, stems, trash	10@15
Wool, ₱ lb:	
Hurry	10@12
Free of burr	15@18
Skewan, ₱ lb:	
Green salted	1.50@1.75
Dry	2.00@2.25
Deerskins	20@25

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, 12 feet long, $—@$— ₱ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, 20 inches and timber, free from shake and punks, and 25 inches in diameter, $30@$40 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 24 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₱ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $—@$— ₱ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood. For large sound logs, $2.25@$2.50 ₱ cord.

Ash logs, of — inches and over, $2.25@$2.75 ₱ cord.

Sycamore logs, $3 ₱ cord.

(Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to feet.)

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, speckled and cherry.

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice corn-fed beeves are in demand at 6c. @ 7c. ₱ gross.

Fat grass fed beef cattle sell readily at $25@$35 ₱ head. Poor cattle dull at $12@$20 ₱ head.

Fat calves, up to 1 year old, $5@$12 ₱ head. Poor ones very dull at $3@$5 ₱ head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3@$4 ₱ head. Poor ones unsalable.

Hogs, corn-fed, at 6c. @ 7c. ₱ lb. gross.

Mast-fed dull at 3@4c. ₱ lb. gross.

Milch cows sell according to quality of milk given. Choice fancy milkers, giving 4 to 6 gallons per day, $80@$100 ₱ head. Fair milkers, say giving from 1½ to 3 gallons per day, $35@$75 ₱ head. Common stock very hard to sell at $15@$25 ₱ head.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Ham. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 —	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	11 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
B. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	85 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thimbleskein	85 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Baggage cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½
BUILDING MATERIAL.		
Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	11 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	45 00
Lime, ₱ bbl:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 50	2 75
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 20	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	—	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gall	— —	70
SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.		

Window Sash, 12 lights: Size of lights.	Sash per pair, Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	$0 60	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	65	1 95	2 25
10x16	1 00	2 95	3 25
Sash Doors:		*Single.*	*Double.*
3 feet x 7 feet		$3 50	$3 70
3 feet x 8 feet		4 00	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches		— —	4 25
Panel Doors:			
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick		— —	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick		— —	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick		$3 75	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb:		
Western, cinder	25	30
Goshen, choice	31	35
Coffee, ₱ lb:		
Rio, fair	18½	19½
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, Mocha and G	— —	31
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb:		
Cocoa	— —	12
Swiss	31	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl:		
Best, K. D.	2 75	3 00
Cheese, ₱ lb:		
Western factory	10	12
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	2 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	3 75	4 00
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	5 00	5 50
Choice XXX	5 50	6 00
Choice family	6 00	6 50
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	1 50
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 90
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	3 75
Bandnas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb:		
Soda	— —	6
Butter	— —	8
Sugar	— —	8
Gingersnaps	— —	12
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	35	36
Insurance, 70 cans	— —	30
Coal, in barrels, best	15	19
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels,		
Centrifugal	— —	16
Fair	— —	18
Prime to choice	— —	20
Golden and Cooper syrups	— —	30
Sugar-house drips	— —	20
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
No. 2	— —	4½
Ordinary	— —	4¾
Fair	— —	5
Prime to choice	— —	5½
Soap, ₱ lb:		
Keller's grease	— —	6
Keller's palm	— —	8
Starch, ₱ lb	— —	7
Salt, ₱ sack:		
Fine	1 40	— —
Coarse	1 10	— —
Sugar, ₱ lb:		
Fair	7	7½
Prime	8	8½
Choice	8½	9
Yellow Clarified	9	9½
White Clarified	9½	10
Crystal	10	10½
Powdered	10	10½
Spices, ₱ lb:		
Allspice	15	18
Pepper	20	22
Cloves	30	32
Nutmegs	80	85
Tea, ₱ lb:		
Black or long	— —	40
Green imperial	— —	120
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb:		
Chewing, common	35	40
Chewing, fair	50	60
Chewing, prime	60	70
Chewing, choice	70	80
Smoking	50	60

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, mixed	— —	65
White, do	— —	70
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
Texas, in bulk	— —	45
Western, in bulk	— —	50
Bran, ₱ sack	— —	75
Hay, ₱ cwt:		
Prairie, timothy	— —	90
Timothy	— —	1 00
Cotton seed Meal	26 00	28 00
Corn Peas, ₱ bushel	1 80	2 00
PROVISIONS.		
Bacon, ₱ lb:		
Breakfast	— —	16
Shoulders	— —	12½
Sides, clear rib	13	14
Sides, clear	— —	12½
Hams, sugar-cured	— —	15
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	22 00	23 00
Dry Salted Meats:		
Shoulders	— —	9½
Lard, ₱ lb:		
Choice in kegs	— —	11½
Choice, in barrels	— —	11
BAGGING STUFFS.		
Bagging:		
1 lb.	— —	11
2 lbs.	13½	14
Ties, Arrow best per bundle of 40 lbs and buckles	— —	1 50
Twine, best	— —	16
SUNDRIES.		
Leather, ₱ lb:		
Sole, hemlock	22	25
Sole, oak	25	28
Harness	30	35
Calfskins, Siberian	90 00	75 00
Calfskins, French	20	25
Fertilizers, ₱ ton	— —	— —
Sterrit's raw bone superphosphate	35 00	— —
Stern's ammoniated bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —
DRY GOODS.		
Brown Domestic, ₱ yard		
Standard brands	— —	7
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	8
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard		
1 fleece brands	— —	9½
2 fleece brands	— —	7½
3 fleece brands, 4-4	10½	11½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	— —	5
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	— —	13½
Ticking, ₱ yard	— —	9
Common brands	10	15½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	14	20
BOOTS AND SHOES.		
Batchelor mid boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mid boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	16 50
Russets brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	17 50

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grice, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.*" Address, President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

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Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

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WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Religious Notices.

UNION CAMP GROUND.—*Change of Time.*—The time of holding the camp meeting at the Union camp ground, in the Grove Hill cir. ad, is changed from Friday, September 1, to Friday, September 8. The meeting will not be self-sustaining, from the fact that there are so few tenters; though the invitation is still extended to all.

B. T. GLENN, Pastor.

GROVE HILL, Ala., July 10, 1876.

CAMP MEETING NOTICE.—There will be a camp meeting at Pilgrim's Rest, Philadelphia circuit, beginning on the first day of September next. Ministerial brethren are cordially invited to attend. D. G. W. ELLIS, P. C.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—The Eufaula District Conference will be held at Louisville, beginning on Wednesday night, August 23, 1876. Sermon by the Rev. Jere. S. Williams.

W. H. ELLISON, P. E.

NOTICE.—The Summit district camp meeting will commence at Magnolia, Miss., on the twenty-sixth of July. Persons wishing to rent will apply to M. C. C. Gibson, of Magnolia, who will furnish commodious tents at a rent of $10 each; or, if a permanent owner-ship is desired at $50. Applications should be made from the first to the fifteenth of July.

There are two good hotels in Magnolia, and one or two good restaurants, all within easy call of the grounds. Meals and lodgings will be furnished at low rates.

Preachers and people are invited to attend.

Let all who can do so secure tents or come with cloth tents, which may be made to answer well for summer use.

We expect to continue the meeting about eight days.

Preachers and lay delegates of the Summit district will please take notice that our District Conference will convene in the Methodist church in Magnolia at eleven o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the twenty-sixth of July. Come prepared to make full reports upon subjects indicated on page 51 of the Discipline. Pastors would do well to have their reports written.

We hope preachers and delegates will come expecting to remain during the camp meeting, or at least until Tuesday, August 1.

JAMES V. GODFREY,
Presiding Elder Summit District.

THE Alexandria District Conference and District Camp Meeting will convene at the Castor Selph (Spring) station (the old Spring Hill), twenty miles southwest of Columbia, on the ninth of August, 1876.

Preachers will please inform themselves of the time of the District Conference, so as to be able to answer the roll-call at the proper hour.

We would say to the brethren generally that we hope to have a good meeting, and pray that the Lord may bless us with the presence of his Spirit. Let all come prepared for the camp meeting, and for the Conference, and we will be glad to see you.

H. H. COOKE, P. E.

TO THE PREACHERS AND DELEGATES of the Fifth District Conference of Seward District, Mississippi Conference.—Our next quarterly Conference will convene in Madison, 20 miles from Jackson, on the Western Railroad, three miles from the Madison depot, on Thursday, the twenty-seventh of July, 1876. Preachers and delegates will come prepared to make full reports upon subjects indicated on page 51 of the Discipline. Pastors would do well to have their reports written.

We hope preachers and delegates will come expecting to remain during the camp meeting, or at least until Tuesday, August 1.

H. P. LEWIS.

THE CAMP MEETING near Crystal Springs will begin on Wednesday, August 2, and continue until Thursday, August 10. Let everybody come and attend the services. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. New tents are being put up and old ones enlarged. The public tent will be kept by F. J. Gathing, Esq.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT CONFERENCE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—Lafayette Conference is appointed to embrace the second Sabbath in August, beginning on Thursday, the tenth. Ministers and delegates who expect conveyances to be furnished them must be at Union station, on the A. and C. railroad, on Thursday morning, and any who come on the railroads on Wednesday night will be provided with comfortable lodgings at Cubb's.

A. H. MACDONELL, P. E.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—Persons coming to Auburn over the Western railroad to attend the session of the Montgomery District Conference, Alabama Annual Conference, can come at regular excursion rates by procuring round-trip tickets at the station where they take the cars. Conference to open on Thursday morning, the twenty-seventh instant.

M. S. ANDREWS.

HOMER DISTRICT, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—The District Conference for Homer district will convene in Arcadia, directly on the stage line from Monroe to Shreveport, July 27, 1876, and continue over the Sabbath following. The preachers in charge will please have their reports prepared, especially on those subjects mentioned on the fifty-first page of the Discipline.

JOHN A. MILLER, P. E.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning October 12. Preachers in charge will please forward me the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance.

E. H. MOSELEY.

THE District Conference for the Montgomery district, Alabama Conference, will meet in Auburn on Thursday, July 27. The opening sermon will be preached at eleven A. M. As the meeting embraces the fifth Sabbath, it is hoped the preachers will arrange to stay till the close.

M. S. ANDREWS, P. E.

WESLEY CHAPEL CAMP MEETING. A camp meeting will be held, commencing August 25 and lasting some eight days, at the camp ground one mile north of Woodville, Lincoln parish, La. Preachers are specially invited to attend.

J. LANE BURGEN, P. C.,
Vernon Ct., Louisiana Conference.

THE District Conference for Selma district, Alabama Conference, will be held at Camden, Ala., beginning on the twenty-seventh of July, and including the thirtieth.

D. R. BUIE, P. E.

NOTICE.—The District Conference for Bellii district, Louisiana Conference, will convene in Bastrop, La., August 10, 1876.

C. W. CARTER, P. E.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MONTGOMERY DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Tuskegee	July 8, 9
Montgomery	15, 16
Hope, 3 miles, at night	16
Upelika	22, 23
Auburn	29, 30
Harty Ile circuit, at Prince	Aug. 5, 6
Tuskegee circuit, at Union	12, 13
Tallassee circuit	19, 20
Crawford circuit, at Mount Zion	Sept. 2, 3
Salem circuit, at Mount Horeb	9, 10
Hope circuit, at Oak Valley	16, 17
Wetumpka	23, 24
Loachapoka at Goin Hill	30, Oct. 1
No assign circuit	

The camp meeting at Texas camp ground will embrace the fourth Sunday in August.

20 M. S. ANDREWS, P. E.

MOBILE DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Whistler	July 15, 16
Mount Pleasant, at Bay Minette	29, 30
Pollard and Blackwater mission, at Pollard	Aug. 5, 6
Citronelle, at Beaver Meadow	12
St. Francis street and Tilly mission	13
Pensacola	19, 20
Warrington, at 8 o'clock P. M.	20
Yellow River mission	26
Milton	27
Eastern Shore	Sept. 2, 3
Bladon Springs	9, 10
St. Stephen's	16, 17

Will Bro. Paul meet me at Milton, August 27.

13 S. H. COX, P. E.

PRATTVILLE DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Newbern circuit, at Cunningham's	July 29, 30
Marion station	Aug. 5, 6
Pleasant Hill circuit, at Shaw Hill	12, 13
Sepulga circuit, at McKenzie's	19, 20
Monterey circuit, at Liberty	26, 27
Summerfield and East Selma, at Selma	Sept. 2, 3
New Providence and Salem circuits, at Providence	9, 10
Randolph circuit, at Cox's	16, 17
Clanton circuit, at Isabella	23, 24

13. A. J. BURNS, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

SUMMIT DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Amite, at Tangipahoa	July 8, 9
Hammond, at Ladies' chapel	15, 16
Covington, at Lower West Pearl	22, 23
Franklinton, at Mount Hermon, Wednesday	28
Magnolia, at Magnolia	29, 30
China Grove, at Sargents	Aug. 5, 6
St. Helena, at Darlington, Thursday	3
Port Vincent, at Palmetto	12, 13
East Baton Rouge, Monday	14
Summit, at Tapisaw	19, 20
Roganville, at Holmewell, Tuesday	22
Meadville, at Mount Nebo	26, 27
Liberty, at Hollingsworth chapel, Tuesday	29

13. JAMES V. GODFREY, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

SHREVEPORT DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Shreveport station	July 8, 9
Mooringsport, at Mooringsport	15, 16
Cahills, at Louis street	22, 23
Mansfield station	29, 30
Anacoco, at Beech Grove	Aug. 5, 6
Natchitoches circuit, at Prudhomme	12, 13
Natchitoches station	19, 20
Springville circuit, at East Point	26, 27
Webster, at Andrew chapel	Sept. 2, 3
Oberlin, Bethel camp meeting	9, 10
Smith's Store	16, 17
Pleasant Hill circuit, at Pleasant Hill	23, 24

6 J. W. P. DAVIS, P. E.

NEW ORLEANS DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Morgan Street Quarterly Conference	July 15, 16
St. Charles Avenue, at 11 A. M.	16
Algiers, at 7 P. M.	17
Baton Rouge	22, 23
Plaquemine	24
Lafourche	29, 30
Carondelet, at 11 A. M.	30
Felicity, at 7 P. M.	30
Bonnet Carré, at 7 P. M.	31

J. B. WALKER, P. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOLEY'S

Celebrated Gold Pens

AND PENCILS.

THE FINEST AND BEST.

OBITUARY.—To the clergy and all mercantile professions, and invention that will facilitate their labor is highly worthy of notice as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness to mark and durability of use. Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior excellence consists in the fact that there has been engaged in our employ for a long time the most skilful workmen in the trade, and every pen is carefully tested before it leaves the factory. We, the undersigned, who know the value of FOLEY'S PENS, from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over one thousand others:

J. F. Williams, Pres. Metropolitan National Banks. D. S. Gage, Pres. American Exchange Nat'l Bank. J. A. Brandsler, Cashier Nat'l Bank of N. America. Wm. A. Fall, Pres. of Corn Exchange Bank. R. H. Lowry, Pres. Nat'l Bank of the Republic. E. D. Tappan, Pres. Gallatin National Bank. C. F. Thompson, Cashier Continental Bank. T. G. Ogden, Cashier New York Co. Nat'l Bank. Clark, Dodge & Co. George B. Arthur & Co. White, Morris & Co. H. T. Morgan & Co. Wyrmbly & Co. American Express Co. Wilmohn, Lapier & Co. Atlantic Express Co. Hon. Benj. Wood, Pres. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Daniel D. Smith, Pres. Commercial Ins. Co. Elwood Walter, Pres. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co. Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of America. J. W. Lewis, Cashier Fifth National Bank. Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank. J. Threll, Pres. Importers and Traders' Nat'l Bank. J. M. Crane, Cashier Shoe and Leather Nat'l Bank. Wells, Fargo & Co. E. Kelchum & Co. United States Express Co. S. P. Chittenden & Co. Haughy & Livingston. J. Thomas & Higgins. A. F. Wildbank, Vice Pres. Home Fire Ins. Co. Morris Franklin, Pres. New York Life Ins. Co.

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THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

HOUSEWARE,

of every description, kept by

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,

NO. 29 CAMP AND 116 COMMON ST.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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OUR STOCK IS THE BEST.

OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST.

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Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

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$4 will buy a White Granite TEA SET, 56 pieces.

$9 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

$12 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

$15 will buy an 8-cup Portuguese Decorated (nearly equal in French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Bowl,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates,	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

$8 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

$4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but slop jar and Foot Tub.

$1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

$1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

$1 00 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

$1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

$1 25 per dozen will buy fine Cut Pressed Table GOBLETS.

75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET, Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.

Blank, French China DINNER SETS, assorted, 100 pieces, $30.

Gilt Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices. In fact, all articles required by housekeeping in any style and adorned in the finest of every one.

The above list contemplates first-class, regular goods, of good shapes and sizes, and will give entire satisfaction wherever they are placed.

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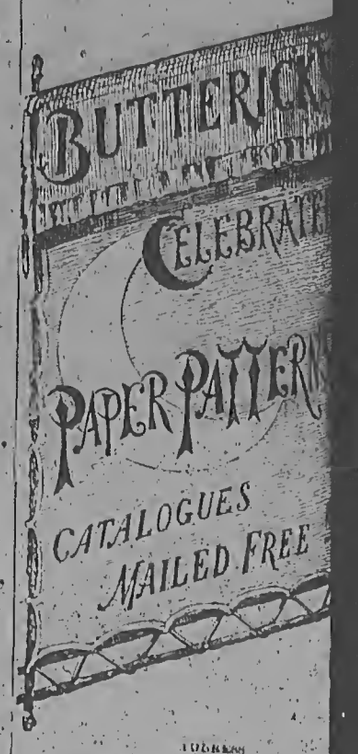

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The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876. NO. 30.

THE FARMER FEEDETH ALL.

BY CHARLES GODFREY LELAND.

My lord rides through the palace-gate,
My lady sweeps along in state,
The sage thinks long on many a thing,
And the maiden muses on marrying;
The minstrel harpeth merrily,
The sailor plows the foaming sea,
The huntsman kills the good red deer,
And the soldier wars without a fear;
But fall to each, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cherry-red the sword,
Priest preacheth pure the holy word,
Dame Alice worketh braiding well,
Clerk Richard tales of love can tell;
The tapster sells her foaming beer,
Dan Fisher fisheth in the mere,
And cobblers rosin, strut and shine,
While pages bring the flagon wine,
But fall to each, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Man builds his castles fair and high,
Wheresoever river runneth by;
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand,
Great arches, monuments and towers,
Fair palaces and pleasing bowers;
Great work is done, be't here or there,
And well man worketh everywhere,
But work or rest, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

AN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The ...mship Alaska has arrived from ...ng Kong. She brings out sev... eight Chinese passengers.

The aged statesman Wenslong is ...d. He was one of the few Chi... officers believed to be strictly ...est.

The pirates of Saigon, who made ...attack on the steamer Pelican, ...e all been executed.

The Spanish minister has arrived. ...announces his intention to act ...rgetically in the matter of ex...ting coolies to labor in Cuba.

The Chinese government has de...mined to stop the system of ex...ting coolies, if possible, but it ...ald the government of Spain is ...ally determined to continue.

...ILADELPHIA, July 18.—The ...mber of visitors to the Centennial ...hibition since the opening aggre...s 2,254,074 and the cash receipts ...3,576 50. The number of dead ...dy is therefore 766,922.

...REVEPORT, July 19.—The sus...sion of freight trains on the Mis...ri, Kansas and Texas road, and ...detention on the Iron Mount... road, has turned a very heavy ...de toward New Orleans. The jam ...the rush above there is over two ...es long.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The follow... shows the thermometer at 1 30 ...f. *in the cities* named: Buffalo ...Cincinnati 90°, New Orleans 92°, ...more 98°, Washington 99°, Al... 92°, New York 88°, Philadel... 85°, Boston 93°.

The yacht Mohawk was struck by ...mall off Stapleton, Staten Island, ...lf-past four this afternoon and ...sized. Commodore Garner, his ...e and a party of ladies and gentle... were on board. The particulars ...the sad accident are thus far ...ger, but tend to show that a ...mber of lives have been lost. ...ong those lost were Mr. and Mrs. ...ner, and Miss Adele Hunter, ...ghter of Desbrosses Hunter, of ...ter's Point.

Mr. Garner was the millionaire ...t manufacturer, corner of Worth ... Hudson streets; in this city.

Another report says: Frost Thorne, ...ther of Mrs. Garner, and the ...o boy, were also lost. The yacht ...been towed to the beacon, where ...bodies of the commodore and his ...e can be seen in the cabin locked ...each other's arms. At last ad..., owing to certain obstructions, ...bodies could not be reached.

RICHMOND, VA., July 20.—This ...been next to the hottest day of ...season, the thermometer ranging ...n 100° to 103° in the shade. Be... five and six P. M. a very ...y thunder, lightning and rain ...m prevailed, accompanied by a ...iderable fall of hail, the mercury ...ng 23° in half an hour.

The wind which accompanied the ...m was very severe. A number ...houses were unroofed and others ...damaged, and many shade trees ...e city were unlimbed and strip... of foliage. Seabrook's tobacco ...house, used during the war as a ...ral receiving hospital, had the ...ther section entirely demolished, ...sheds being lifted bodily and ...ed into the streets. A large ...ntity of tobacco stored in the ...house was damaged by the rain. ...e loss cannot now be estimated. ...e persons were seriously injured ...e warehouse. The entire upper ...of J. H. Dickerson & Co.'s sad... establishment was carried away ... two persons injured. Other ...men narrowly escaped.

...e wall of the Third Presbyterian ...ch is reported in a dangerous ...ition from the storm. Several ...co factories also sustained seri... damage from being unroofed and ...g stock exposed to the rain. ...tning struck in a number of ...s, but nothing serious is report... The storm seems to have been ...ly local, in its severity, as ...rams from several neighboring ...s report no signs of it.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A dispatch ...camp of the Fifth Cavalry, ...Creek, July 19, via Cheyenne, ...20, says: Out of twenty-three ...ed Cheyennes belonging to the ...Cloud agency, all have gone ...h except about three hundred ...and children.

...ere has been a great demand for ...munition. The Indians have even ...ed a pony for thirty pounds of ...der.

...bout one hundred Indians were ...ded in Gen. Crook's fight on ...Rosebud in June, and they are ...distributed among their friends ...e agency.

...ere is much mourning for In... dians from that agency who were killed in that engagement.

The Indians acknowledge a loss of eighty-six killed in Gen. Crook's fight, and of about two hundred and eighty in Gen. Custer's fight.

Red Cloud armed and sent out a great many warriors to Sitting Bull, even taking the rations of beef, issued on the tenth, from women and children, to supply these warriors with something to eat on their march. Out of thirteen thousand Indians belonging to the agency, there are four thousand not present, and the agent is no longer able to deny that his Indians have mostly gone north to join Sitting Bull. Many wanted to go immediately after the sun dance of last June, but were restrained.

When the news of Gen. Custer's defeat came to them they began leaving at once in large and small parties, until now the Cheyennes are nearly all gone, and almost the entire fighting strength of the Sioux.

The post in White river canon has been withdrawn, as mail contractors are unable to get the mail carried from Fort Laramie to Red Cloud, and all mail for the troops there is sent in and out with a military escort. When Gen. Merritt's command returns from its present move it will proceed at once to join Gen. Crook. It will consist of the entire Fifth Cavalry, twelve companies, recruited to a good standard.

CHEYENNE, July 23.—A courier who left Goose Creek on the evening of the sixteenth instant arrived at Fort Fetterman to-night. His delay was caused by having met at Powder river a body of two hundred Indians, from whom he escaped by hiding himself in the timber for twenty-four hours. One Indian followed his trail nine miles. He says they were evidently waiting for him, and he fears that couriers who were sent from Fort Fetterman on the sixteenth instant with dispatches for Crook were intercepted, as he saw their trail this side the river, but not beyond.

His delay run him out of rations, compelling him to fast two days. He left all quiet in camp. Hostile Sioux are believed to be north of Goose Creek forty miles, and not far from the scene of the late massacre on Little Big Horn river. They have not fired into camp lately, nor attempted to burn it out, although the parched condition of grass renders this somewhat easy; at least animals may be robbed of their subsistence. The wagon train gives them a supply until October. The command moved seven miles north, on the day of the courier's departure, to another branch of Tongue river, near the fort of Big Horn mountains, where they will camp until the Fifth Cavalry, which leaves Fort Laramie on Monday next, reaches it about the fifth of August. Gen. Crook will make no aggressive movement until this event, when, if couriers whom he has dispatched to Gen. Terry, advising him to join him, succeed in reaching that command, he will have made a junction with Terry, and the next action will prove a decisive one. There is nothing that has not already been reported pertaining to Gen. Merritt's late engagement with the Cheyennes. The Indian killed by Buffalo Bill was named Yellow Hand, a young chief. The agent at Red Cloud admits that up to this date one thousand Sioux and twelve hundred Cheyennes have left that agency for the north, though all is quiet there now, and it is believed that no more will go. The stage to-night brought in $10,000 in dust from Dead Wood. Mr. Gardner, a reliable man, who has spent five weeks in traversing that region, intent on satisfying himself of its richness, reports that marvelous discoveries are being made, and fully $1,000,000 awaits safe transport. He saw in possession of Mr. Beary, of this city, one nugget weighing $117, and a number ranging from $3 to $15. He also brings seven hundred pounds of sample quartz for smelting.

FOREIGN.

VERSAILLES, July 19.—The *Temps* states that the six great powers are in daily communication relative to Eastern affairs, with a view of establishing a general agreement, so as to be in readiness to take advantage of any opportunity to exercise moral influence. It is understood that a general understanding of all the powers exists. The system of the exclusive agreement between the northern empires has apparently been abandoned.

BELGRADE, July 23.—Official advices, respecting fighting on the twentieth instant, at Beljinla, state that the Turks upon the retreat left a quantity of ammunition and arms. The Servians buried two hundred Turkish slain, and advanced their trenches closer to Beljinla. The Servian ministers of war and justice have proceeded to headquarters, on the Drina. Belgrade reserves have gone to the seat of war.

VIENNA, July 23.—*Political Correspondence* publishes a telegraphic account of the presentation of his credentials by Cabouti Pacha at St. Petersburg. He was treated with every distinction, but at the same time the Czar dwelt upon the state of affairs in Turkey in such a manner as to profoundly impress the Turkish minister, who withdrew visibly affected.

HAVANA, July 24.—Advices from Hayti, under date of the seventeenth, report business exceedingly dull. American silver is eight per cent. discount as against gold.

St. Domingo advices are to the effect that everything is quiet. The tobacco crop is just beginning to come in, and will be small. The market opened at fair prices.

From the Work.

MADISON STATION, MISS.—*Mr. Editor:* We close to-night a nine days' protracted meeting at Pearl River church, Madison circuit. The greater part of the time I was providentially hindered from being present; but the work, however, was most faithfully carried on by Rev. William B. Hines. Such a meeting has not been seen in this country for many years. The Holy Spirit was poured out abundantly, backsliders were reclaimed, the membership was revived, and numbers of sinners found peace with God. The results thus far have been thirty-eight accessions to the church—all by faith. I cannot close this brief communication without mentioning the active services rendered by the Revs. E. M. and E. A. Alford, local ministers upon this circuit. Rejoice with us that the Lord hath visited his people! Pray for us, that we continue faithful.

BEVERLY CARRADINE, P. C.
JULY 17, 1876.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT CONFERENCE, ALABAMA.—*Mr. Editor:* The Union Springs District Conference convened at Troy, Ala., on Thursday, the thirteenth instant, at nine o'clock A. M. The opening sermon, in the absence of Rev. Josiah Barker, to whom that duty had been assigned, was preached in the Methodist church, on Wednesday night, by the presiding elder, Rev. S. P. Richardson. At the very opening of the Conference a deep religious feeling was manifested. Nearly every charge was represented at the first roll-call.

The reports of the pastors and official members showed a gratifying progress in home religion and personal piety. The session was enlivened by a deeply interesting discussion upon the relation of baptized children to the church. A committee was appointed to prepare and report a paper upon this subject. This duty was performed in a most satisfactory manner. The document was ably and clearly drawn, and the secretaries were instructed to request its publication in the ADVOCATE.

On Friday reports of missionary and Sunday school operations came in very encouragingly. Already a large proportion of the missionary assessment has been raised, and assurances were given that the whole amount will be collected. The Sunday school literature was closely criticised, and the opinion seemed pretty general that it was deficient so far as the younger children are concerned. A committee was appointed to digest the subject, inquire and report a remedy for the evil complained of. It is more than likely that it consists in the lamentable and unpardonable want of interest on the part of parents in the right religious instruction of their children, and not so much in the character of the literature furnished by the Publishing House at Nashville. If parents would teach the lessons at home, children would find no difficulty in learning our catechisms, and the efforts of the faithful Sunday school teacher would meet with larger rewards.

Saturday was devoted to questions of finance, education and miscellaneous business. The preachers have been rather better supported, up to this meeting, than usual. Quarterage has come in in quantities sufficient to keep a little meal in the barrel and oil in the cruse. The prospects for good crops throughout the district are flattering, and both official members and preachers are confident that the assessments for the different demands of the church will be fully met. There is a marked and gratifying improvement in this direction throughout the district. The preacher and layman are getting nearer together in heart and sympathy. The distance between pulpit and pew is gradually lessening, and preacher and people are becoming more hearty co-laborers in the great work of saving souls. Resolutions were adopted by the lay members expressing their sympathy with the ministry in their arduous and self-sacrificing labors, and bidding them godspeed in their noble work.

The Conference finished its work late on Saturday afternoon. Its daily sessions were well attended by the intelligent citizens of the pleasant community in which it met. Preaching was had daily at eleven A. M. and at night. The congregations were large, serious and attentive. The church was greatly revived, and members often gave expression to their exuberant feelings in old-fashioned Methodist shouting. There were a number of mourners and several conversions. The meeting was protracted, and some of the brethren remained to assist the pastor in conducting it. The promise is that much good will be accomplished.

Bros. F. Law, J. H. Parks, J. A. Giddings and W. C. Menefee were elected delegates to the Annual Conference. Rev. G. W. Barker and A. L. Wilson, reserves.

In the absence of a Bishop, Rev. S. P. Richardson, presiding elder, conducted the deliberations of the Conference with great acceptability. This is his last year on the district. He will leave it well organized and in excellent condition.

The citizens of Troy entertained the members with a generous hospitality, and richly deserved the vote of thanks tendered them by the Conference.

R. H. P.
UNION SPRINGS, ALA., July 18, 1876.

A District Conference in Oregon.

MR. EDITOR: The Willamette District Conference was held at Junction City, Ore. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. T. B. White, of Albany, on Thursday, June 15, at half-past seven o'clock P. M. On Friday, at nine o'clock A. M., the Conference was called to order. The presiding elder of the district being indisposed, Rev. E. G. Michael was elected president pro tem. Rev. T. B. White was elected secretary. Nearly all the pastors and a goodly number of the lay delegates were present.

The Conference resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and then proceeded to take up the several interests connected with the church, as specified in the Discipline. At the Friday afternoon session the presiding elder was in the chair, and presided over the Conference from thence to its close.

On the spiritual state of the church the brethren reported peace and harmony as reigning in our borders, and a firm and stable membership in the main. Some good meetings have been held. The net increase, however, is but small. There are many clever people and young persons in this country that are in sympathy with us, and yet they stand aloof, and will not unite with the church. This we greatly regret.

The finances of the preachers are by no means encouraging. The assessments made for them are low, ranging from $200 to $600. Receipts perhaps about one-third, and the year three-fourths gone. There is great complaint of hard times throughout this country. No doubt money is really scarce. A goodly number of our members and friends do about what they feel able to do to support the institutions of the church and the ministry, and yet it is not sufficient. The preachers are embarrassed, and hindered in their work to a greater or less degree. Some of them, we fear, will be driven to the wall so far as to force them to look in some other direction, or turn their attention to secular employment, for a support for themselves and families.

Crops here this season are very backward, owing to the exceedingly wet winter and spring. The young grain is now looking well, and we are still having showers, which makes the prospect for a good crop favorable. A good crop and fair prices are necessary in order to save the people of Oregon. Many of them are in debt, and liable to be broken up unless relief comes soon. Of course when the agricultural portion of a community is behind, and pressed in their finances, all trades and professions must suffer; and the church, as well as the whole people, forgetful of the source from whence their help cometh, are almost sure to commence to economize at the house of the Lord. Hence this land of peace and plenty, this sheen of rainbows and flowers, "as you have heard," has another and a dark side. It has its long, wet, dreary season—say six months of the year—and drudgery and hardship, especially for women, the year round. Newcomers and preachers have but little showing here unless they have considerable means. We have some members in our church, however, that are faithful and true, and other friends who are not members. The difficulty is that they are too few and far between.

Religious services were made prominent throughout the meeting—preaching at eleven o'clock A. M. and at night. On Saturday, at the forenoon service, we had a time of great power. Nearly every one in the house was moved by the Holy Spirit. Christians wept and rejoiced.

On Sunday morning our annual experience meeting was one of almost unusual interest. The brethren and sisters spoke freely and feelingly of the goodness of God to them, and of the fond hopes and bright prospects which they were enabled to cherish.

On Sunday at eleven o'clock the congregation was large, attentive and serious. At the close of the sermon some sixty persons came forward and received the holy communion, amid tears and earnest prayers. Christians were happy in the Savior's love. It was a high-day in our Zion. The meeting closed on Monday night with a fine state of feeling.

Different denominations were well represented on the occasion. All seemed to enter heartily into the spirit of it. Indeed we as Christians felt and realized that we all drank into that one spirit, and that Christ was all and in all. How pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. Here destiny, as it were, has cast our lot. Here we have consented and determined to wield the sword of the Spirit against sin and the powers of darkness. Here in this field of labor and conflict we expect to live, here we expect to die. Give us your sympathies and prayers, brethren, that we may abide our time with courage and patience, enduring hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ, our Savior.

Respectfully,

N. M. SKIPWORTH,
Chairman.

INDEPENDENCE, ORE.

Can the Time be Changed?

Can't the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences be changed to meet at later dates?

The Mississippi Conference is anxious to meet on the thirteenth of December, which is its regular time, according to the programme adopted at the late General Conference. The financial condition of the country, and of the preachers demand it. If we meet November 29, as the Bishops have planned, we will be losers, financially, in salaries, collections, for Bishops, missions and the Conference claimants—$6 000 at least, I think. Bishop Wightman says he cannot change to any date but December 27. That is too late for us in Mississippi. But as the Louisiana Conference has been meeting in January for several years past, can they not consent to take that time and let Mississippi have December 13? Now let us hear from the presiding elders of that Conference on this proposition. Speak out as soon as you can.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.
BRANDYWINE, July 17, 1876.

How a Printer Talked.

I was in an editor's office the other day when a printer came in for copy. A large roll of manuscript was presented him by the acting editor, written in pencil.

His eye and face gave an expression of fury as he exclaimed: "Well, if I was an editor, all such stuff as that would go into the waste basket."

"Why so?" I inquired, as it was a personal friend of mine who had sent the document.

"Because," said he, "it is written in pencil! Now if a printer could hold the paper with both hands, so as to get the right shade of light on it, it could be read. But as it must lay on this desk he is compelled to strain his eyes for hours trying to make out what would have been easily read had it been written in ink. Besides," he continued, "the document has been delayed in the postoffice, because the author did not pay enough postage, until it is too late for publication in this week's paper. So it must lay over until next week." Then he went on to say how the editor was imposed upon every week by the carelessness of correspondents for the paper not paying the proper amount of postage. His loss amounted to many dollars annually as the result.

I was sorry my friend's communication had to lie over, as it was news of importance; but I turned away from the mad typo somewhat wiser for my "Peep Behind the Curtain."

I resolved hereafter to write for the paper in black ink, in a round, full hand. Also that I would weigh all doubtful letters and pay full postage. I also felt sure of another thing, viz: It would be much better to keep the printer in a good humor with you, as well as the editor, for he has much to do with the time, style, and space your article is to occupy in the paper. Hoping this hint may be of use to newspaper correspondents, I am,

Very respectfully, J. B. W.
Methodist Recorder.

What is the width of a broad grin? Something less than six s-miles.

Vernon Parish, La.

HOLLY GROVE, VERNON PARISH,
July 4, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: Thinking that events in Vernon parish may be interesting to some of your local readers, I take the liberty of grouping the following items on the condition of affairs on the West Fork of Amnicco. Corn is doing finely, and looks healthy and flourishing. The ratio in cultivation exceeds that of previous years. Cotton is doing very well, but the influence of Grange No. 250 has been exercised effectually in securing a material deduction from the acreage formerly devoted to its production, and the consequence is that, from present indications, this fall will find the people of the section above alluded to abundantly supplied with everything necessary for the support and comforts of rural life.

Considerable attention has been given the cultivation of rice, potatoes and tobacco, and the tanning of leather, and the people have commenced to practice a resolution to regulate future plans by fostering home industries, developing native resources, and exerting themselves to increase local wealth. The moral tone of this community is excellent. A singing school has been in operation for five months. Mr. Owens has a monthly appointment at Holly Grove church. The people are all church members, and the voice of prayer and the melody of domestic praise goes up from many a family altar. Religious sentiments, thus early fixed, become deeply seated in the soul, diffusing a sober dignity and pious composure over the deportment of even the children. Their very language is pure and guarded, and free from all gross and irreverent expressions.

The grange is entitled to great credit for its success in promoting feelings of mutual interest in the Patrons regarding each other's prosperity. Ever ready to co-operate in the advancement of any laudable undertaking, they have just established a school under their auspices, and secured the services of a competent teacher, Holly Grove church, where the school is taught, is a large, roomy building, thirty-four by forty feet.

I had the pleasure of attending a social gathering to-day, the centennial anniversary of our national existence and independence. Elsewhere the day may have been more magnificently commemorated, but by no means more enthusiastically than here. We had a speech from Mr. John Franklin on our national progress, the necessity of educating the rising generation, and urging the assembled youths to emulate the illustrious departed of our country. Mr. C. F. Conerly followed in a forcible appeal to young men to embrace present opportunities, and to lay the foundation of future greatness in an ambition to excel in intellectual attainments, and moral and mental cultivation. Rev. A. Wright closed in a pleasant delineation of the early obscurity, subsequent trials and ultimate triumph of the great philosopher, Ben. Franklin.

An abundant supply of everything desirable in the culinary line, including fish and venison, next demanded attention. As all were permitted to participate in this part of the day's exercises, we put aside our reservation, and, though declining to take any stock in the "public speaking," we began a lively pilgrimage to the tables, and volunteered to accommodate the ladies with our services in clearing them away.

W. S. W.

Washington left an estate valued at over $800,000; John Adams died moderately well off, leaving about $75 000; Jefferson died so poor that if Congress had not purchased his library at $20 000 he would have died a pauper; Madison was frugal, and left about $150,000; Monroe died so poor that he was buried at the expense of his relatives; John Quincy Adams left about $75,000; Jackson died worth about $80 000; Van Buren left some $400,000; It is said he did not draw his salary while in office, but at the expiration of his term of service drew the whole $100 000; Polk left an estate valued at $150,000; Taylor had saved something from his pay while in the army, and died worth $150 000; Tyler married a lady of wealth; Fillmore was always frugal, and added to his savings by marrying a lady of wealth, and was worth about $200,000; Pierce's estate was valued at $50 000; Buchanan left $200,000; Lincoln left $75,000; and Johnson $50,000.

Real holiness has love for its essence, humility for its clothing, the good of others as its employment, and the honor of God as its end.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

A CRYSTAL.

BY B. G.

I hold the precious thing in reverent hand,
For centuries it lay in soundless night,
Locked fast in the inexorable night
Of rocks. Yet its imperious demand
Drew down rich life from all the world land
Wrought shape surpassed not by the utmost height
Of sculptor's skill.
Set free, it takes the light
As it were fashioned from the light's own strands,
And shoots its beam of color like a star.
In reverent hands I hold the precious thing,
And, thinking of a soul I know, would say,
If I might dare, how lonely and afar
From light of love, like crystal pure, it grew,
Then in the light of love flashed clear and true.

Independent.

Dr. Renfroe vs. Methodism.

MR. EDITOR: In the *Alabama Baptist* of July 6 Dr. Renfroe makes another desperate effort to dispose of his "whale." As other means failed, he now tries personal *vituperation*. I am sorry that the doctor is so nervous that he can't bear to have his *own* wit turned against him. He ought to have measured the *capacity* of his pool before he decided to go "whaling." I *admired* the pleasantry and "turned the tables on him," so he loses his equilibrium and comes back with a tirade of personal *flings*. We hope the doctor will keep *cool*. He has gone a "fishing" with the wrong tackling again, if he now proposes to run *his* "whale" ashore by provoking me to descend to such a mode of warfare as *that*. I never come down to *impugn* a man's *motives*, but deal with his *words*. I never *stoop* to *ridicule* his personal appearance or the style of his *dress*, but deal with his written *thoughts* and the "*much-about*" style in which they are *clothed*. In this *sense*, and in this sense *alone*, have I been *personal* in this controversy, as I so clearly demonstrated in my last article. The reader will readily draw the distinction between dealing with a man's "*words*," and *ridiculing* the style of his "*coat*."

As the doctor has so *persistently* tried to *impugn* my motives, or "*purposes*," I will say this: I put *him* to *record* because I saw that he had *over-reached himself* in his bold attack upon "Methodist Records," and I "*circulated*" this record because the people could judge best with the record *before* them. Now why does the doctor complain so heavily about "the people of Talladega" seeing what he has written about the Methodists? He "has lived here nineteen years"—I am "a new-comer;" "this people are not easily duped;" he has all the advantage of me in this locality. Why, then, all this *ado* of these papers being "*circulated here*?" Who can tell?

The doctor says: "Mr. Boland has, with his personalities [?] and *circulars*, introduced and *localized among the people of Talladega* a controversy, which, *so far as local*, belonged to a community one hundred and fifty miles away." How so? I simply copied and published in the Nashville *Advocate*, what Dr. Renfroe had *first* published in the *Alabama Baptist*, at Marion. Which is the *nearest* to Talladega—Marion or Nashville? But why does he object to "the people of Talladega" knowing what he said "one hundred and fifty miles away," especially as we gave his own account of it?

The doctor goes on to say: "When the encounter between the circuit-rider and the agent was *brought to a close*, Mr. Boland caught up the dispute and made it his own." Now in the doctor's *second* article, of May 18, we find this language: "Some one has sent us an article written by Rev. Mr. Gillis, the circuit-rider in reply to Dr. Renfroe's *first* article of March 16. *Sent* to us, we suppose, by Rev. J. M. Boland, of Talladega, as his name is on the margin (of the paper.) . . . And now as others *seem to be* interesting themselves in this matter, we wish to add that we have no *objection* to being *held responsible for everything* that we said in our centennial discourses *in Alabama*, or for what we *have written* on this subject;" nevertheless "we shall have our *net spread for larger fish* than Mr. Gillis, and shall *hereafter* allow him to escape with the minnows." So it turns out that the doctor did not even *propose* to let the "Butler minnow" go until he saw a chance, as he thought, to "spread his net for larger fish;" and he *invited* me to the contest by saying that he "had no objection to being held responsible for everything he had *written*"—even that terrible onslaught upon Methodist Records, of March 16.

Now when I took my pen to the gentleman I merely referred to the "*local* controversy, *so far as it was local*," and passed on to notice that part of his first article which was *not* "*local*," but referred to the *entire* State of Alabama and the *entire* Methodist Church. I made the point *then* that the doctor had "shifted the responsibility" of the "*local* controversy, so far as it was local," by turning the "local" part over to "Bro. Skinner, of Pineapple," but that he had *renewed* the *attack*, through the columns of the *Alabama Baptist*, not only upon the circuit-rider, but also upon the *entire Methodist Church*. So we took our pen to the doctor just where *he* said that "a controversy *all over Alabama* might be unpleasant, but it would make the endowment of Howard College a *grand success*," and "*we* will say, *for the benefit of others*, that the best thing *Methodists* can do in this centennial year is to *lie low and keep dark*," etc. (It was *thus* we showed, in the agent's *own* language, that he proposed to get up a controversy all over Alabama.) Now I thought Talladega was located in Alabama, and "in my simplicity" I supposed that the Methodists in Talladega were included in the warning for "*Methodists* to lie low and keep dark"! If the doctor had intended to except the "kind Methodists of Talladega" he ought to have said so, especially when he saw "some of them interesting themselves in this matter." But no; he "spread his net" at once for these "*larger fish*," and lo! he "caught the Talladega whale," and the reader knows the result!

That the "Methodists of Talladega have been *very kind*" to Dr. Renfroe we have no doubt; they have that name everywhere, but "if *his* kindly relations with the Methodists are broken up, Mr. Boland must not be held responsible for it"—no, never. Because Methodists have let a great deal "pass without notice," that is no reason why they should become a *foot-ball*, because "the Methodists in Talladega have been very kind to" Dr. Renfroe, "and stood by him and *his*, in sickness and death," that is no reason why they should fly to their hiding-places when *he* advises them to "*lie low and keep dark*," and because Dr. Renfroe "has been intimate with several of the Methodist pastors here," and I am "a newcomer," that is no reason why I should hunt a bomb-proof, when *he* threatens to "*shell the Methodist woods*."

The doctor says that my charge that he had "made an attack on Methodism in the pulpit and through the press" is "*entirely untrue*." How is that for a "*Christian spirit*?" Fortunately for us, we put the doctor to record on these points in his own language, and then "*circulated it*" this record among the people, and we are willing for the people to decide the point of *veracity* which he has raised. See in his article of June 1, where he admits that he had used the pulpit at "Ebenezer and scores of other places in Alabama;" such "views" as "in his judgment are *rapidly* *alienating* and tending to *supplant infant baptism*." And where he said, in his *first* article, that Methodists have a *record that will not do for exhibition*".

The doctor is elated because I admit that "Methodists were *in* the State Church," etc., *before* they cut loose from it and organized the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1784. Well, that is *right*. I never deny a *well-evident* fact. But the *fun* is all found in the fact that Dr. Renfroe is trying to hold the Methodist of *to-day* responsible for what took place *before* the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized! Here is the place for the doctor's poetical quotation:

"To laugh would seem like a want of grace,
But to be grave exceeds all power of face."

But I am tired of such quibbling. If the doctor felt bound to *apologize* to the readers of the *Alabama Baptist* for writing such twaddle as the first two or three columns of his last article, and felt bound to rise to explain in the same paper, how much more should I apologize for having *noticed* it at all?

At *last* the doctor undertakes to examine our *record* again. He first introduces Mr. Wesley's "Calm Address to the American Colonies."

After a few extracts he remembers that this was not only *before* the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, but "that Mr. Wesley was a *subject* of Great Britain, and was loyal to his king." So the doctor leaves Mr. Wesley and "spreads his net" for a *Bishop*. But why leave Mr. Wesley so abruptly? Did the doctor find that other letter Mr. Wesley wrote about the same time, to the premier, Lord North, and to the secretary of the colonies, Lord Dartmouth, in which he "*remonstrated against the war* and *plead for the Americans!*" This is a long letter and full of statesmanlike counsel, and shows that whatever Mr. Wesley's views may have been in regard to a republican form of government as contrasted with that of England's (the point he discussed in his "Calm Address,") yet on the *abstract question* of the American war Mr. Wesley *did wield* his *trenchant* pen, with the highest officers, in *defense* of the *rights of the colonies!* Did ever any Baptist do as much? Mr. Wesley says: "These, an oppressed people, asked for nothing more than their *legal rights*, and that in the *most modest* and *inoffensive* manner the *nature* of the thing would allow. But, waiving this, waiving all considerations of right and wrong, I ask: Is it *common sense* to use *force* toward the Americans?" (Taken from Lord North's copy—see appendix to Smith's History of Methodism, volume I.)

Now if Dr. Renfroe wanted to bring out "*truth*," instead of *misrepresenting* a great and good man, he was *bound* by all the *laws of fair dealing* to give *enough* of what Mr. Wesley *wrote* on the American war to show his *true* position, or else not quote him *at all*. But what does Dr. Renfroe *know* about Mr. Wesley's *writings* when he had to go to "*Methodist Episcopacy*, by Hamill and Henderson," to get even one little quotation from Mr. Wesley?

But, not satisfied with having thus misrepresented Mr. Wesley on the American war, the doctor takes it upon himself to *stir* the pool of *slander*, and *fish* up the *writings* of Alex. McCaine against Episcopal Methodism—the foulest specimens of billingsgate ever published against any church since the Reformation—and from this *source* the doctor *peddles* out *second*-handed slander against Bishop Asbury, one of the *purest* and most useful men that ever made a track on this continent. Now Dr. Renfroe knows, or *ought* to know, that McCaine, when he wrote the book from which he quotes, was an ambitious, disappointed *renegade* from Episcopal Methodism, also the most *bitter* and *implacable enemy*, and *reckless* and *irresponsible* writer that ever wrote against the Methodist Episcopal Church; *all of which* may be seen by reading Dr. John Emory's "*Defense of our Fathers Against Rev. Alex. McCaine and Others.*" Dr. Emory shows that "*for malignity of purpose, shrewd cunning, misrepresentation of facts and misstatement of circumstances and dates*, Alex. McCaine had no compeer, except the far-famed Cobbett, who wrote a so-called History of the Reformation." So terrible was Dr. Emory's expose of McCaine's slanderous falsehoods against Bishop Asbury and his so-called "Tory Conference," etc., that McCaine's book has never "wiggled" since, except when McCaine himself, or some *peddler* of *second*-handed billingsgate, has sputted it out and used it to "shell Methodist woods," or to slander the immortal Asbury and his coadjutors. And I am pained to see that Dr. Renfroe made his threat to "shell the woods" with his eye on this magazine of falsehoods; and when we "forced him" to make good his *charge* against Methodist Records he loads up with McCaine's old *exploded* shells, and runs around to another column of the paper and cries: "*They have forced the issue!*" I am not now dealing with the style of Dr. Renfroe's "*coat*," but with *published facts* and *records* that are to be examined.

When I saw the doctor's terrible threat to "shell the woods," and "those Methodist Records," I knew he literally that the Methodist "denomination would let it *pass unnoticed*." I knew, further, that he could not find a single "shell" in any *published* history to throw into our "woods;" and I did not believe then that a man a *minister*, who had been "*treated so kindly by Methodists*," would *stoop* to *drag up* slanders and *falsehoods* that have been *met* and *exposed* so long ago that the books which contain them have *died* of their own corruption. But in this I was *mistaken*. No wonder the doctor complains so heavily of me for not "lying low and keeping dark," and for handling these documents around. No man would like to look "kind Methodists" in the face every day when he had proposed to "shell their woods" with *such "fire"* as that which McCaine furnished him. When his *own brethren* warned him that *his* centennial speeches would "get upon a controversy all over the State," he might have taken warning; but "no," said he, "nobody will call *us* in question;" "other *denominations* will let it *pass unnoticed*;" "a controversy *all over* the State *might* be unpleasant in *some* respects, but it would make the endowment of Howard College a grand success;" "the best thing Methodists can do this centennial year, is to lie low and keep dark," etc. Who "*forced*" the doctor to say all this?

As "a *new-comer*" in this community, I have no doubt it looked rather *rash* to the centennial agent for me to *presume* to disregard *his* advice to "lie low and keep dark;" but I have simply performed a Christian duty in *defending* the "*sainted dead*," as well as three millions of living Methodists, from the foul aspersions of a *peddler* in *second*-handed billingsgate. Hereafter, when Dr. Renfroe proposes to "shell Methodist woods," the people may know that he is talking about *second*-handed "shells," that have been *exploded* long ago!

Here we *take leave* of the doctor until he learns how to treat an opponent according to the rules of honorable debate, and until he produces *authorities* for his charges against Methodists who have some *claim* upon the world. As the doctor *began* this debate and *invited* me to the contest, I am entitled, by all the laws of controversy, to the last reply; but if the doctor is going to contend for the "*last look*," the field is now before him—he can write *ad libitum*. It is to be hoped, however, that before "the Bishop shall conclude that Mr. Boland's services will be more useful at some other point" the doctor will *cool* off, so that I may turn him over to my successor in a better humor than the *language* of his last article exhibits.

J. M. BOLAND.

A CAMP MEETING SCENE.

The crowds went to the place of prayer—
A quiet, cool retreat,
Away from the din of business, where
Saints sought the mercy seat.

And many kind friends of Carl
With hearts of gladness came
To tell of all his love to them,
And bless his holy name.

The youthful, too, were there, whose souls
Had tasted of his grace,
And oft before had met with him
In some such sacred place.

The songs of Zion, pealing high,
Rang sweetly on the air,
And meek and lowly ones were heard
Pouring out fervent prayer.

And they, the called and chosen ones,
Undubbed of God and sin,
In Jesus' name besought with tears
Poor sinners to repent.

Their world was in the Spirit's hand,
Subduing to the heart
And many lost and ruined souls
Were brought with him to part.

Around the sligr mourning ones
Most humbly bowed their down
Beseeching God to bless their souls
And turn away his frown.

While wrestling thus in fervent prayer,
And shedding bitter tears,
Jehovah, in the holy place,
In mercy pleased to hear,
Poured out his Holy Spirit
Converting, saving power;
And many tested of his love
In Heaven shall happy be.

A mild that circling crowd was on
Each beautiful and young;
Her form was fair, and bright her eye,
Her step was firm and strong.

Upon her lovely brow there sat
Angelic sweetness throned;
Her voice in melody upraised
To sounds of heaven tuned.

And as she heard the words of love
Who told of Jesus' love,
A blessed smile sat on her face,
Like that of those above.

And when they sung of glory in
Immortal agonic hymn,
The rich sweet tones of Agnes rose
Like those of seraphim.

Remembering him who died for her
His passion to record,
So meekly bowed, and sweet was
Communion with her Lord.

Oh, surely she was happy then!
Far happier than they
Who have the joys of earth and sin
And seek them night and day.

That scene with joy I'll linger o'er
So full the soul of earth
The proud were humbled, sorrows
And scoffers ceased their mirth.

Long will remembrance of that
Be cherished in my heart
And may we meet, when toils are past,
Where Christians never part.

There throughout long eternity
Redeeming love to praise;
And hand and tongue and mighty the Lord
Wondrous in all his ways.

Greensboro Female College, Alabama.

MR. EDITOR: We have just closed our second academic year. It has been a delightfully pleasant one. We have numbered about seventy pupils, and look for a considerable accession next year. The music department, under Prof. Philippe Henle, of Baltimore, has proven a complete success.

The commencement sermon, delivered in the Methodist church, last Sabbath, by Rev. D. D. Sanderson, of Eutaw, Ala., was characterized by his usual terse, forcible style—not a superfluous word. It will make a lasting impression for good upon our pupils.

Mrs. M. B. B. Stafford, the widow of the late Prof. Stafford, of the University of Alabama, who is said to be equal, if not superior to any teacher of young ladies in the South, has greatly aided us by her wonderful administrative capacity, her life-long experience, and her highly refined and elegant manners.

THOS. WARD WHITE,
President.

JUNE 30, 1876.

We are never so well inclined to believe in a stroke of good fortune as when one has just been dealt to us.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

DIED, at his residence in the town of Providence, Carroll parish, La., after a severe illness, WILLIAM MAGUIRE, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

The subject of this memoir was born in the county Farmanagh, Ireland. Unlike the greater portion of his countrymen, he was a Protestant, reared in the Episcopal faith. In 1818 he came to Providence, and adopted it as his home, accumulating some property, and identifying himself with American interests and institutions.

In the year 1854 he was married to Lizzie A. Price, of Stark county, O., and at his death left this loving consort to survive him, with four children. About the year 1859 he moved to West Virginia, not returning to Providence until after the war had ended in 1865. After his removal to Providence he was prosperous in business, and at his decease left his family in independent circumstances.

William Maguire had his faults, which were prominent and observable. But at his death they were, even by his enemies, forgotten, and, as it were, "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

He had shining virtues, which we remember, and they beam with brilliant scintillations, throwing a sheet of light over all his faults, causing a halo to glow on the character of the dead. Only by the contrast of these virtues do we see, in memory, the deceased, as when among us he stemmed life's uneven current. He was a kind, indulgent, forbearing husband, and a devoted, loving parent.

When William Maguire was a friend he was faithful to the last, never forsaking; and when others forsook you he was your best friend. To one in distress, his heart responded in sympathy, and with friendly hand would divide his last dollar.

Having come to Providence in the years so long gone, he was among the very few remaining survivors of those times, and stood on as one of the old landmarks—connecting the past with the present in the past.

While he was in Virginia the question arose for him to display the most striking attributes of his impulsive nature. The question presented was: Will you aid the great North, backed by the government, and all the treasury, armies and navy, or will you link your fate with the South, sink in money, arms and men, but brave in spirit, and struggling for independence from their mother government? Maguire had adopted the South as his home, and at the call of the Confederacy the responded, and under the stars and bars he went forth to the battle. He went out early in 1861, and attached himself to a cavalry command under Gen. Imboden. It was his fate to be over at the front, meeting dangers and perils, and often hair-breadth escapes from death. In every charge of the command he was foremost in the conflict, and from an unknown quarter, some foe from, he raised himself by Parkyrnd gentleman. In early November, 1861, Maguire was quartered within the weak walls of Fort Delaware, found rest until he was exchanged.

A. TAYLOR.

SILAS DOUGLASS, son of Abel Douglass, was born in Granville county, N. Carolina, 1788; was married to Miss Mary Harrington in 1810, he and his young wife both were converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1812, in which they lived and died in the faith of the Gospel. She died in [illegible] 1856, and he on the twenty-fifth of March, 1857.

Being deeply impressed of right and religion, they were decided men. Consequently, he regarded church members as living in the fulfillment and consequent separation from the world and its fashions thereof, and fully and heartily co-operating with the church in her discipline and submission to the will of the Lord. Therefore, while living in North Carolina, he gave liberally his means in building churches and camp grounds, as well as to support the ministry and institutions of the Church. In the office of class-leader he felt in his power to instruct and encourage the young in the church. His name and works will live long in the old North State.

In the early part of 1837 he moved to Alabama, and settled near Orion, in Pike county. In this county and state he lived for fourteen years; then broke up housekeeping and traveled extensively, attending meetings and visiting and living with his children. During his stay in Alabama he was the same devoted and true Methodist and earnest Christian. By his untiring energy and unconquerable zeal the Douglass camp ground was built in 1856, located by Mr. Troy, and Orion, Pike county, Ala. This was the beginning of camp meetings after the war. In this State he was an active, zealous [illegible] in his office he accomplished a vast deal of good.

By the consistency, purity and beauty of his Christian life he early and savingly impressed all his children [illegible]. All his children are on the way to heaven, except those now there. Three of his sons are Methodist preachers, and one grandson was Rev. A. Stacy Douglass, now in heaven.

During his last sickness he was so fully and abundantly happy at times as to forget his pains. He died in great peace and strong assurance, in Escambia county, Ala., March 25, 1876. He leaves his second wife, a devoted Christian, numerous relatives, and hosts of friends to mourn his departure from earth, but to rejoice at his reception into heaven.

ANDY DOUGLASS.

Raleigh Advocate please copy.

JANE BRADLEY was born November 7, 1837, and died in Coweeta county, Ala., May 7, 1876.

She was converted some years before her death, and soon thereafter connected herself with the Methodist Church, in whose communion she ever remained an humble and steadfast worshiper. She loved the church of her choice; and more especially its ministers of her church did she, in her unostentatious way, manifest much interest. Truly the pastor, with many others, will miss Sister Bradley. Her religion, though not demonstrative, was pure and sincere, and characterized by gentleness and purity of intention. The hand of affliction was laid heavily upon her for some years, and for the last few years her illness was of a very severe character indeed; but she patiently endured it all as the will of her heavenly Father, bearing with meekness her extreme suffering, and expressing her confidence in that Savior in whom she had confided.

She frequently expressed herself, during the latter part of her sickness, as willing and ready, and at times anxious to depart, but before she died she remarked to those who stood around watching the dissolution of nature: "It is all right." Truthfully it may be said: "For to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." She leaves four children and a kind husband to mourn her loss.

JAMES S. REYNOLDS.

WE, your committee appointed to prepare an obituary of our worshipful brother, MARK MCALPIN, beg leave to submit the following:

It has pleased the almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother and worshipful master, who has been long and favorably known as a good citizen, an affectionate husband and a kind parent. He removed from Mississippi to this State with his family and was married to Miss [illegible] Smart, daughter of Nathan and Lucy Smart, with whom he spent many happy years; but, alas! he is gone. He was a representative of this parish, and was also elected on his return home from the Legislature. He lived only a few days after his arrival home, and died March 31, 1876, leaves a wife and eleven children, with a kind friends, to mourn their loss.

Resolved, That in his death we feel a great loss, and in token of respect to our deceased brother and worshipful master we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days during which time our lodge be draped in mourning.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the bereaved family our fullest sympathy and fraternal condolence.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our lodge, a copy be furnished his family, and also be published in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the *Baptist Messenger*.

C. BEAR, Chairman.
J. T. KIRK,
JOHN FRANKLIN,
Committee.

Z. T. CRAFT, Secretary.
VERNON PARISH, La., April, 1876.

SISTER LYDIA A. N. LONG, wife of N. A. Long, and daughter of [illegible] Elizabeth T. Marshall, was born in [illegible] county, Ala., July 16, 1831. During the year 1851 she, together with her parents, moved to Dale county, of the same State, where she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but did not realize the pardoning grace and joy of salvation till 1855. From this time till called to the church above her life was a demonstration of the fact of her conversion. In 1856 she, with husband and children, moved to Stewart county, Ga.; thence, to 1874, to Sumter county, Ala., where she died in great triumph, February 3, 1876.

She was a faithful child, a loving sister, devoted wife, an affectionate mother and obliging neighbor. As a Methodist she was true in doctrine and faithful in practice, adorned the beautiful land of eternal flowers, and enjoys the beautiful land of eternal bloom. She left to mourn her mother, one brother, three sisters and two dear children. She has a father, brothers, sisters, dear husband, children, and many other relatives and friends, to meet her in heaven. Two of her brothers are preachers of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. We trust all may meet in heaven.

AGNES DOWNS.

DIED, near Bryan, Texas, May 1, 1876, Mrs. ELIZA A. SEELY, wife of Mr. Seely, and daughter of Rev. Elisha Dobson, deceased. Reared in the bosom of the church, in early life she united with it, lived and died in the faith of the gospel.

From childhood she was the heir of grace, which by divine grace chastened, refined her, and made her Christian character shine more brightly.

She was ever good to all, and was possessed of a meek and quiet spirit—patient in tribulation, uncomplaining in her sufferings, and always resigned to the will of God. Death to her was gain, and her death were instructive and her lessons to all who knew her.

Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

EMMA LILLIE, only child of Bro. S. and Sarah A. Rayner, was born June 18, 1868, and died June 6, 1876.

I am glad to say that I often meet the little one bears her talk. She was remarkably bright, possessed a sweet disposition, and was always cheerful when well. Those who knew her best loved her most. She was here lent a short time, to cheer the home of her parents till the Lord saw fit to transfer her to a better country, where sickness, sorrow, pain and death are felt and feared no more.

JOHN D. HAMILTON.

ROBERT DAVIS COWAN, only child of J. D. and M. A. E. Cowan, was born in Hoboken, Marengo county, Ala., March 27, 1857, and died May 23, 1876. Thus the record reveals himself. Many of his works are indeed marvelous to us. We cannot see through the narrow channel of our own physics all his dealings with "the children of men." He touches the tender bud and it withers; his breath fans across the young heart and it is motionless, and none can account for the action.

EN. E. COWAN.

The most natural beauty in the world is honest and natural. True features make the beauty of face, and true proportions the beauty of architecture; as true measure that of harmony and music. In all which is all table; truth is still perfection.—*Shaftesbury.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

HYMN.

ANATOLIUS (A. D. 458,) BISHOP OF CONSTANTINOPLE EIGHT YEARS.

Fierce was the wild billow;
Dark was the night;
Oars labor'd heavily;
Faint glimmer'd white;
Trembled the mariners;
Peril was nigh;
Then said the God of God:
"Peace! It is I!"

Ridge of the mountain-wave,
Lower thy crest!
Wall of Enroclydon,
Be thou at rest!
Sorrow can never be—
Darkness must fly—
When saith the Light of Light:
"Peace! It is I!"

Jesus, Deliverer!
Come thou to me;
Soothe thou my voyaging
Over life's sea!
Then, when the storm of death
Roars, sweeping by,
Whispers, O Truth of Truth:
"Peace! It is I!"

The Spurgeon Family.

While we do not accept, without mental reservation the aphorism that "blood always tells," we cannot but hint that there is a connection, while it may be, and possibly not always uniform in operation, between characteristics of ancestry and descendants. "The generation of the right" may not always "be blessed" and the "children's children" may not always inherit the spirit of their fathers; but, nevertheless, the rule seems to be that piety counts for something, and that purity at the fountain must make for purity along the stream. As George Eliot says in Spanish Gypsey:

"But, shall the trick of nostrils and of lips
Ascend through generations, and the soul
That moves within our frame like God to work—
Creating, urging, willing, withering—
Shall no record, leave no documents
For great history?"

This principle is illustrated and confirmed in the history of the Spurgeon family, which we desire here to emphasize, not simply because of the interest which attaches to the name of its most distinguished member, but because of the homily it points, and the example it presents.

Tradition represents this family as escaping from the Netherlands during the persecution of Alva, the Spanish ruler, and seeking the shores of England, for the enjoyment of some degree of religious freedom. This first appearance of the now famous name "Spurgeon" is in connection with the great Protestant faith and its trials. But the forefathers of the illustrious preacher did not even find England a bed of roses. We find in the annals of Essex, the county where they settled, of an arrest made in 1677 of certain dissenters, some of whom were fined and others imprisoned, among whom was one John Spurgeon, a man of God, in humble body, but mighty in faith. While the connection between this saint and the present pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle is not as clear as we could desire, it is well known that the great grandfather was a pious man, and his grandfather, Rev. James Spurgeon, an Independent minister. This preacher was pastor of one parish, at Stambourne, for more than half a century. In his day he was very popular, people coming from all the adjacent villages to hear him. He seems to have been a brave, quaint, talented man—a far-reaching man—a man of large heart, which he covered with a large waistcoat having large pockets, which he regularly filled with peppermints and other candies, and which he as regularly emptied, to the delight of the children whom he met during his evening rambles.

Rev. John Spurgeon, the father of the London divine, was the second son of a family of ten, and was born at Stambourne some sixty-three years ago. He is about six feet in height, rather stout, possessed of a large head, and is distinguished for definiteness and originality of sermons. He naturally feels a great pride in his sons, and sometimes expresses his 'amazement' at the marvels God has wrought through the "boy of forty summers." The father, as well as the father, is an independent, and is a very decided but comfortable-looking woman. Being Pedo-Baptists, it is natural that the parents should have been a little disappointed at their offspring departing from their denominational laws. But without an exception the children went over to the Baptists. James Spurgeon suggests that his infants were somewhat like the hen who hatched duck's eggs, and could not understand their taking to the water as they did. It is likewise reported that Mrs. Spurgeon once said to her son: "Ah, Charley, I have often prayed that you might be saved, my boy, but never that you should become a Baptist." "Then," said the preacher, with a peculiar smutty twinkle in his eye, "God has answered your prayer, mother, and, with his usual bounty, given you more than you asked."

Of the London minister it is not necessary that we here write particularly. He is known by his published discourses to the majority of American Christians, and some of our readers have enjoyed alike his ministry and his personal acquaintance. But we would note with peculiar satisfaction that the succession of faith is unbroken, his two sons having embraced the blessed Savior. These young men, now about twenty years of age, are twins. The news of their faith was carried to their father, who was at the time before his congregation, and he greeted it with a quotation from Dr. Watts: "Not more than others I deserve, yet God has given me more." More, indeed, for they are both pious and amiable young brethren; and although, as it considered good, they have no wish to enter the ministry, they are doing excellent service for the Master, both in regard to winning souls from sin and rescuing lives from intemperance. They are total abstinence men, and recently addressed with good effect a large audience in London on the evils of that one vice, which has spread to so alarming an extent throughout England.

May the mercy of God to this family

can be matched in our own country. Instances could be multiplied of the divine faithfulness in blessing the descendants of the upright. Let us, then, take courage, and believe that our Christ-life cannot be in vain; yea, let us believe in the words which comforted the heart of Monica in the olden times: "The child of many prayers can never perish."

Call to the Ministry.

But the young man may ask—suppose he has these convictions—What shall I do? Shall I earnestly beseech the church to give me license to preach? Shall I talk of my call to the ministry, and try to press in, and ask for work? I say: By no means. My advice to every young man is: As long as God confines the conviction to his own heart let him keep it a secret there. He need not tell it. Let him have no anxiety about it; if God has a work for him he will open the door; there will be other indications, other calls beside the inner call. As long as this call is personal let the young man say: "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth;" let him listen; let him wait. If this conviction be upon him, let him seek an education, prepare himself; let him struggle to get into harmony with his great life-work. It may be this inner conviction for years; he may never suppose it known to any other being. When God calls the young man he will call him, as I believe, outwardly. Whenever I see a young man anxious to have license to preach, and beg the church to put him into the ministry, I take it for granted that the young man does not understand either his own heart or what is the call of God to his work. The men that are anxious to preach, and appealing for liberty to preach, are the men that God never called to preach.

How, then, shall the man know further? I answer: As God calls him inwardly, God, through his church, calls him outwardly. By and by a friend with whom he is in close relations will suggest to him: "Has not God some work for you to do?" Perhaps some old preacher, some mother in Israel, some father, will gently lay his hand on his shoulder and say: "Young man, don't you feel that God has a work for you to do?" Hide it from the church? Yes, hide it if you can. It will sparkle in the eye; it will sound in the tones of your voice; it will radiate through your whole countenance; it will be manifested in your deportment of God calls you.

When the church calls, and the voice of the church joins with this inward conviction, then I think the duty of the young man is to yield to the call of the church, and say: "This call, corresponding with my conviction, is probably from God." Let him do what the church gives him to do. But still the man is fallible himself, and the church is composed of fallible men; there may possibly be a mistake thus far, but let him begin to preach; let him deliver the counsel of God; and if, as he preaches, the tear starts in the eye, if sinners are awakened out of their sins, if souls are led to Christ, if there is fruit given him in his ministry, then God signs his diploma by his Holy Spirit.

The three attestations, then, are the conviction of inward spirit, the call of the church of God, and the attestation of the divine Spirit. Said the apostle, when appealed to for the proof of his ministry: "Ye are our letters"—ye are the proof or evidences of our ministration. And when the man can look around, look and say: "There is the drunkard reformed under my ministry, the wicked man become prayerful, the light and thoughtless one led to Christ," then there are evidences that God has called him. And I think that where these three testimonies combine we ought to have a certain conviction that God has called us to the ministry of the word. Where these three combine, oh, how fearful the responsibility of the man who will refuse to engage in this great work!—*Bishop Scott.*

SINK YOUR WELL.—The easiest time to sink your well is in wet weather, but the best time to dig one is in a time of drouth. Many wells sunk in times of spring freshets or autumn rains, in a little while become dry, and then the well has to be taken up and sunk deeper. The best time to sink a well, and the only time when a perpetual supply of water can be obtained, is in a time of drouth; then, as the well goes deeper and deeper, it passes beyond the surface water, and strikes those hidden currents which feed it from unfailing fountains.

There are many souls whose only knowledge of the water of life is gained in times of freshets, or revivals, when everything seems afloat; when the windows of heaven seem opened, and the earth beneath is saturated with the abundant showers. Then they know the blessedness of living water; but in the time of drouth, when comforts wither and joys depart, when all tokens of reviving have vanished, and when everything seems like barrenness and desolation, they too feel the blight of prevailing influences, and become like fountains that fail. Then is the time to sink such wells. Go deeper, learn something of the depths of the love of God. Go down through all this surface water, until you strike the divine reservoir, which cannot fail. Then as from an Artesian fountain there gushes up a stream which cannot fail, so in your heart the word that Christ has given shall be unto you a well of water springing up into everlasting life. Sink your well. Do not wait for a freshet, do not wait for a revival; now in your time of drouth and desolation, go in your Bible, go to your closet, go to your Savior, go to your God. Do not forsake the living waters; do not hew out broken cisterns that hold no water. Dig deep. Taste the divine fullness. Dwell in God, and God shall dwell in you.—*The Christian.*

O blessed prayer, thou art the unwearied conqueror of human woes. Thy voice of comfort is as a moist whistling wind in the midst of the furnace, tempering the heat of the flames.—*St. Chrysostom.*

Shake Hands.

"Do tell me the name of that sweet-looking old lady who sits behind us at church. She has spoken to us several times so pleasantly, and it is so unusual." Thus said a friend to me, not long since. Her family had attended that church for several years. Not only were they regular attendants, but at the stated periods they came to its communion table; they were members "in good and regular standing;" their faces were familiar to most of the congregation, yet it was "unusual" for any to speak to them.

They were strangers in the church, through no fault of their own, and they felt as such. There are many, no doubt, who "believe in the communion of saints," without pausing to see whether any particular meaning attaches to their belief; they do not forget to assemble together; but they do forget to follow after the "things wherewith one may edify another." We may not all be so placed as to admonish or exhort, or to provoke our brethren to good works; but we may sometimes show them, by a cordial word or two, that we remember they are our brethren—that we love them.

Ceremony is undoubtedly to be observed in this world—it is often necessary; but may not church members sometimes venture to speak one to another, even without a formal introduction? There are few of us who have not an intuitive sense to whom we may speak without hurting our dignity. That "sweet-looking old lady" preached a little sermon to our friends, which warmed their hearts for several weeks after.

"I maintain," says Dr. John Hall, "that the shaking of hands, rightly administered, is a means of grace. So shake hands at the market, on the street, and, above all, at church. Some people quit church for want of this means of grace." And no doubt some have been helped into the church by it. Friendliness goes a long way with some.

With some persons a kind word may strengthen "him that is weak in the faith." The heart of the writer warms while recalling the pleasant Sunday greetings of a Christian family, whose gentle courtesies were instrumental in bringing at least one into the visible church. The fervor awakened by a sermon full of love to Christ and good will to man will not be at all cooled by a cordial word, or hand-shake, meeting one on the way to the door. There should not be strangers of "regular standing" in the church. Then speak kindly every opportunity you have; shake hands, if you will. How do you know which is "the least of these?"—*Christian Observer.*

AN EVENING WITH FRANKLIN.—Soon after my return to Paris I dined and spent the evening with the immortal Franklin. Arriving at an early hour, I discovered the philosopher in a distant room, reading in the exact posture in which he is represented by an admirable engraving from his portrait, his left arm resting upon the right hand. His mingling in the most refined society of both hemispheres had communicated to his manners a kindness and urbanity well sustained by his native grace and elegance of department. His venerable locks waving over his shoulders, and the dignity of his personal appearance, commanded reverence and respect; and yet his manners were so pleasant and fascinating that one felt at ease and unrestrained in his presence. He inquired whether I knew he was a musician; and he conducted me across the room, to an instrument of his own invention, which he called the Armonica. The music was produced by a peculiar combination of hemispherical glasses. At my solicitation he played upon it, and performed some Scotch pastorals with great effect.—*Sims Samuel Sorin.*

SHARPSHOOTING.—The story that John Andrews tells of the countryman who derided the shots of the British marksmen on Bunker Hill monument, tallies with the accounts given both by Americans and Englishmen of the skill of the colonists, whose backwoods experience has made them very ready with their fowling-pieces and muskets. A correspondent of the Virginia *Gazette* writes: "One of the gentlemen appointed to command a company of riflemen, to be raised in one of the frontier counties of Pennsylvania, had so many applications from the people in his neighborhood to be enrolled for the service that a greater number presented than his instructions permitted him to engage, and, being unwilling to give offense to any, thought of the following expedient. He, with a piece of chalk, drew on a board the figure of a nose of the common size, which he placed at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, declaring that those who should come nearest the mark should be enlisted. Sixty odd hit the object. Gen. Gage, take care of your nose."—*Notes, in Sims Samuel Sorin.*

The genuine "Master Humphrey's Clock" has at last arrived in America. Formerly it was seen over the door of Mr. Humphrey's shop in Bernard Castle, county of Durham, England. The owner was of great assistance to Charles Dickens in procuring that material for his Nicholas Nickleby, and even introduced him to the school, which he rendered notorious, under the title of Dotheboy's Hall. The clock was sent to Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, of 17 Spruce street, New York, and will remain a fixture in his office. It is described as a solid structure, with dial two feet in diameter, having the hours marked in yellow Roman numerals, on a slate-colored surface. It has a massive pendulum, and two heavy weights, which are in open view. The "oaken case," if it ever had one, did not come with it.

A fast youth asked at a 'Frisco restaurant: "What have you got?" "Almost everything," was the reply. "Almost everything? Well, give me a plate of that." "Certainly. One plate of hash!" shouted the waiter.

Religious Intelligence.

—A translation of Mr. Sankey's songs has been made into the Chinese language.

—The revivals in Amherst and Vassar Colleges are spoken of as specially interesting. In the former there have been sixty conversions, while at Vassar the work has been "deep, earnest and free from all excitement, no assistance being employed outside the college except an occasional preacher on the Sabbath."

—Infidelity and atheism are rapidly spreading among all classes in Italy. At a late trial in Rome, says the *Free Church Record*, the judges were greatly embarrassed by witness after witness refusing to be sworn on the gospels, because they were free thinkers. To meet the difficulty thus raised, the prime minister has introduced a bill altering the form of the oath.

—A return published by the Prussian minister of ecclesiastical affairs gives the following statement of the amount of money withdrawn from the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia, under the confiscation law of April 22, 1875: Bishoprics and the institutions pertaining to them, £58,422; salaries, etc., £59,725; money formerly paid for the improvement of the worldly condition of clergymen and teachers, £17,409; total, £135,478.

—Friends of the Church Missionary Society have presented to that association a vessel suitable to the wants of the East African mission. She is called "Highland Lassie," is an eighty-ton yacht, with auxiliary steam power, and will be used in going back and forth to Zanzibar and other places on the coast. She has been taken to Africa, *via* the Suez Canal, by Lieut. Shergold Smith, who is to lead the Victoria Nyanza expedition.

—At Gaboon, West Africa, recently, a missionary conference was held. It was composed of delegates from the Primitive Methodist mission at Fernando Po, the Baptist mission at Cameroons, the Scotch Presbyterian mission at Old Calabar, and the Church Missionary Society's mission on the Niger. In all there were twenty-two missionaries, male and female, in attendance. The conference was so successful that it was resolved to form a branch of the Evangelical Alliance, which will meet yearly.

—The London society missionaries on the Island of Madagascar are doing their utmost to make their vast accession of church members really worthy of the name. One of the missionaries stationed at Vonizongo, a district lying at some distance from the central province of the island, makes a report of his labors in the *Chronicle*. He acts as superintendent of about thirty village churches, educates a class of candidates for the ministry and a normal class in each of the schools, and also dispenses medicines to the sick. There has been a gratifying increase in the liberality of the people, as is shown by the fact that six new chapels, erected by means of their offerings, were about to be opened. Systematic efforts are also made in seeking out the many non-church-goers among the people. Schools have been started in nearly every village, are in great part maintained by the villagers, and are stimulated into greater efficiency by close inspection and judicious rewards. So great a stress is laid on Bible knowledge that members who show themselves willfully ignorant of reading are, after probation, excluded from the communion. Those who can read are diligent in instructing those who cannot. Each of the former has one or more of the latter in charge, and the superintendent keeps a written account of the whole state of the work.

Among the stations under the charge of Bishop Crowther, the energetic head of the Niger mission, is the town of Bonny, situated at one of the mouths of that river, there, amid the darkness of fetich worship, the gospel has taken firm hold upon many hearts. Our readers will remember an account in the *Book of Martyrs* of the persecution endured by the converts at this station. The juju priests, alarmed at the spread of Christianity, had obtained a decree prohibiting the attendance of any but children on the missionary's service; and the converts had been obliged to meet in small parties at night for mutual prayer. The decree still remains in force, but lately the people have gathered courage to break it, and have again begun to meet for public worship. Notwithstanding all the opposition, fifteen adults were baptized during the last year, and persons were added to the list of catechumens every week. The most recent accounts from Bonny, in the *Church Missionary Intelligencer*, state that the persecution has revived, and that one of the converts has sealed his faith with a martyr's death. The occasion of this outrage was a heathen festival, in honor of a deceased chief. Several Christians refused to join in the rites or eat of the sacrifices. They were beaten and put into irons, but remained steadfast. One of their number, Joshua Hart by name, was the especial object of the wrath of the enemies of the gospel. He had once before been arrested on the charge of attending church on Sunday. Upon his refusal to eat of the festal offerings he was repeatedly tossed up in the air by four men, and allowed to fall heavily upon the ground. When carelessly urged by several of the chiefs to recant, he declared himself ready to perform any labor for his masters which they might require of him; but to eat of things sacrificed to idols, this he would never do. He was then bound hand and foot, and taken out to the river to be drowned. Enraged at the prayers which he uttered to the Lord Jesus, his master cast him into the stream. As the body did not sink, he was taken out and once more urged to recant. He, however, remained steadfast; whereupon he was thrown into the water once more, his head crushed with a paddle, and his body thrust through with a sharp pole. Thus the young church has obtained the honor of having the name of a martyr on its church list.—*Independent.*

Our Young People.

OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN INTO THE FIRE.

"Delighted!" cried Sir Mouse,
Who was looking quite chilly,
"Here's a fine little house—
I'll take a walk in!"

"Hang up on a hook
As nice as you please,
All cooked in a nice
Is a rare bit of cheese."

"Hallo!" said the cat;
"Look out what you do!
You'll spoil yourself out
Before you get through."

"Here, just take my paw,
My dear little friend!
I'd save you, I'm sure,
From such a sad end."

So poor little Mousie
Accepted the paw,
And got in the bargain
Miss Pussy Cat's jaw.

Watching for the Angels.

BY MARY C. BARTLETT.

When Willie was taken ill Ruthie was sent away from home to escape contagion. When she came back again mamma told her that her little brother had gone to a bright, beautiful place, where he never would be sick or tired any more—that the angels had taken him to heaven.

"What do you cry for, mamma?" asked wondering Ruthie. "When will they bring him back?"

Mamma wiped her eyes, and tried to speak cheerfully. "We must try to be good, little daughter, so that we shall be all ready when they come for us."

"If the angels came for you I'd go too," said Ruthie derisively.

Mamma smiled sadly.

"I would," repeated Ruthie, with a shake of her golden curls. Then she jumped down from her mother's lap, and ran up stairs to the nursery, but the unwonted stillness of the room oppressed her. "I didn't want him to be took," she sobbed. "I wish they'd bring him back. O I wish they'd bring him back!"

But the angels didn't bring him back; and when, soon afterward, mamma was taken ill, poor Ruthie wandered listlessly about the house, her little heart heavy with a nameless dread. Papa wanted to send her away again. Poor papa! How sorry he looked. Ruthie loved him very much; she was sure of that; but, as she used sometimes to say to Willie, "she didn't know him as she did mamma." So, when he tried to persuade her to go home with kind Aunt Eliza, she said not a word in reply, but ran off to her own little chamber, crying bitterly.

The angels had not brought Willie back. She didn't believe they ever brought anybody back. If they came for mamma, she would go with them. She had resolved upon that.

Every day she went in to see "dear mamma." Every day she came out from the chamber of sickness sober, yet content. The angels had not come yet.

One night Ruthie had a strange dream. She dreamed that papa came and took her from her warm bed, and carried her in his arms to mamma's room; that a pair of wistful eyes gazed tenderly into hers; that gentle lips touched her forehead very softly, and that she was held for a moment close, close to a loving heart.

When she awoke the next morning her dream came back to her. She ran softly through the hall, her small bare feet making no noise, and reached the door of the room unseen. She opened it carefully. At first she could see no one, and she shivered, more from a vague undefined dread than from the chill morning air which came in through the open window. As she stood trembling, papa entered, and started with surprise to see her there.

"Where's mamma?" asked a plaintive little voice.

Papa didn't say a word. Very gently, he lifted a snowy covering, and Ruthie saw her mother lying white and still—"fast asleep."

"It's too cold—papa," said she, winking very hard to keep back the tears.

But papa only sighed; and then, glancing down at the little feet, he bade her go and let Maggie dress her at once.

The next few days seemed to the child strange and unreal, like her dream. Aunt Eliza and Uncle Ben were there, and so many people coming and going all the time. Some of them cried as they looked at dear mamma. Some took Ruthie in their arms and kissed her, calling her "poor, dear little girl;" when there were others who did not cry, and who took no notice of her. It was very strange.

Aunt Eliza wondered at the mysterious attraction which drew her twice so many times to the chamber of death. Ah! she could not read the thought of that baby heart. She little dreamed for what the child was watching.

"They didn't come yet." The angels didn't come yet." This was the burden of poor Ruthie's little song, and she hoped on and waited patiently. But there came a day when many people gathered, all at once, in the parlor, in the sitting-room, upstairs. Ruthie was very quiet that day—everybody was quiet—mamma quietest of all; she didn't even look at the beautiful flowers which loving hands had placed around her. Ah, the strangeness of it all; but "the angels didn't come yet."

After the minister had "preached" there was a long, long ride, during which papa never spoke; then the getting out at the pretty cemetery. Ruthie knew the place quite well—she had been there so many times. But to see mamma lying there, in that strange-looking box, with the flowers about her; to see the box closed so tightly that the angels couldn't find her when they came; to see it lowered into the ground, and to hear the earth fall heavily upon it—what did it mean?

Ruthie couldn't speak at first, she was crying so; then she grasped the hand which was nearest her; it happened to be Uncle Ben's. Looking down through his tears he was startled at the expression of the childish face.

"Where are—the—angels?" sobbed Ruthie.

"The what?" he asked astonished.

"The angels. I was going—."

Uncle Ben took her in his arms and held her there. He wanted to comfort her, but he hardly knew how.

"You cannot understand it, child. It is only with the eye of faith that we can see the angels."

Ruthie rubbed her poor little swollen eyes. Alas, they were not "eyes of faith." They could not see the angels.

When papa came up stairs that evening for his good-night kiss he found his little daughter gazing thoughtfully at mamma's picture, which hung upon the wall near her bedside.

"Aunt 'Liza says she'll go to heaven. How can God find her, papa?"

"He has her now, my darling."

"Up in heaven?"

"Yes;" and he tried to explain something of the great mystery to his wondering child, who, if she didn't understand, was somehow comforted.

"But, oh, papa," she cried at length, "I waited so long. I wanted to go."

"Waited so long?" Papa was perplexed.

"Yes, for the angels;" and again the salt drops fell like rain from the blue eyes.

Papa's eyes were dim too. He held out his arms, and Ruthie crept into them, laying her tired little head upon his shoulder. For a moment both were silent, when he said softly:

"Would you go and leave me all alone, Ruthie?"

"Would you cry?"

"Of course I should. We must take care of each other now, you and I."

"Could I take care of you, papa?"

"Why not?"

The faint glimmer of a smile shone through Ruthie's tears. "I could get your slippers nights," she said thoughtfully; "and—once I made some toast." Long after the good dream-angel had chased away the memory of Ruthie's troubles, papa sat watching his sleeping child.

Poor baby heart, so sorely stricken! Who shall say that children do not feel? Not the sorrowing father, surely, who held her to his heart with a strange, new tenderness, born of their common sorrow. Ah! the angels will be with little Ruthie, though she cannot see them—the blessed angels of love and sweet home sympathy. She will know her papa now.—*Congregationalist.*

Little Strings.

You may have amused yourself with a face made of gutta-percha; pinching it one way, and pulling it another, and remarking what different expressions it will assume. When you left off pulling it returned to the same face it was before.

Now your faces are softer than gutta-percha, and they are full of little strings called muscles; and these muscles pull them one way or another, just according to your feelings. You feel sad; the little muscles pull your face into a doleful expression. We can tell, by looking at you, how you feel. Or you feel merry; then the muscles pull your face into smiles and dimples.

But often there are wicked passions at work at the strings. Anger pulls, and O what a disagreeable look the face puts on in a minute! Pride pulls the strings, or vanity or discontent or deceit; and each brings its own expression over the face.

The worst of it is that when these passions pull very often the face does not return to what it was before, but the muscles harden, and retain that ugly expression. By indulging in evil passions people may work their faces up into such awful faces that sometimes when you meet a man in the street you can tell, just by looking at his face, what his character is. A face that was very lovely when it was that of a child has had the passion of anger pulling at it so often that it always wears a sullen, cross, dissatisfied look.

Now, dear readers, do you want to have pleasant faces, that every one will love to look at? Then don't let the ugly passions get hold of the strings. Put them into the hands of love and charity and good will and truth and humility, and then they will be beautiful faces.

I have seen faces without a single handsome feature that were sweeter to look at than the most perfect features that were ever formed. And why? It is the expression. And what makes the expression? O it all depends upon whether the bad passions or the lovely graces get hold of the little strings.—*Sunshine.*

EDDIE'S FIRST WALK WITH AN UMBRELLA.—The little boy under his umbrella, the bright flower stuck in his hat, amused the people in the street. A lady smiled. One man stopped and spoke to him. Two girls turned around and laughed.

"Look at his hat, too!" said one to the other.

Lillie Hastings came along. "Hallo! Eddie," said she, "what are you doing with such a big umbrella?"

"Keeping off the rain."

The rain stopped, and Eddie's papa shut his umbrella; but Eddie still trudged along under his.

"Open your umbrella, papa. Mine is open," said the little boy.

"How do you suppose it all ended?

"Papa, you carry me," said a tired voice under the hat bright with flowers.

Ah, that is the way all through life. When the storms come we think we can go alone. But out in the weary way God hears a tired voice saying:

"Father, carry me!"—*Eddie's Papa.*

A humpkin once dining with the Governor of Rhode Island, where part of the entertainment consisted of champagne and preserved limes, was asked at the conclusion by his host how he liked the dinner. He replied: "Well, guv'nor, your cider's very good, but hang your pickles!"

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

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AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Singing the Statutes.

David testifies that "thy statutes have been my songs in the house of my pilgrimage." It may be said that Christians have something better to sing. Christ has come and died and risen and ascended, and the hymn should now have him and his love as its burden. The most of our singing is indeed of his grace, and the depths of mercy revealed, and the inheritance he has secured for us. The commandments, precepts, statutes—the law of God—are not often celebrated in our melodies. Perhaps the grace of the gospel ought to be first, and most heartily exhibited, but is there nothing in the statutes to awaken gratitude and praise?

Not alone in worldly society and business, but also in the church, are the divine commandments falling somewhat into obscurity. The moral law is being smothered in a gospel of gushing sentiment, and is in danger of being utterly drowned in a flood of turbid devotional trash. A good man not only reverences the law, but he loves it. Like the ancient singer of Israel, "his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night." Although these and like expressions may be taken in a broad sense as relating to the entire written revelation, they are not without the special point of declaring a studious love and devout pleasure in the moral law. The longest Hebrew song is almost entirely occupied with the word of God, and the statutes, judgments and testimonies which it contains.

Ours is a better dispensation; but still the law is ours, and it is now, as then, holy, just and good. Truthfully and eloquently has John Wesley said: "The law of God, speaking after the manner of men, is a copy of the eternal mind, a transcript of the divine nature; yea, it is the fairest offspring of the everlasting Father, the brightest efflux of his essential wisdom, the visible beauty of the Most High. It is the delight and wonder of cherubim and seraphim, and all the company of heaven, and the glory and joy of every wise believer, every well-instructed child of God upon earth." Our hymn book contains in its collection the best selections that we know of, wherein the law and grace are blended in perfect harmony and in due proportions. Let the statutes be sung, and let them be exalted in our church melody. The spiritually-minded will rejoice in them, and it will be a means of keeping the holiness and righteousness of God before the minds of sinners. The Ten Commandments ought to be set to music, and sung in all of our congregations, at least once a week during these times of corruption and vice.

There is danger of falling into Antinomian enthusiasm, and of making void the law through a false conception of faith. The attainment of personal holiness, the duty of obedience, and the fashioning of our lives by the precepts, are less prominent in the popular collections than they should be. There are none who need to be so thoroughly grounded in the statutes as the children; but our Sunday school songs, with a vast deal of good and bad poetry, have but little of this preceptive element in them. It is safe to say that the songs, with their rhythm and music, will linger in the memory when almost all else shall be forgotten, and it is vastly important that the statutes should have a place in them. Let them stand as God's commandments, as the rule of living, and as defining the conduct and obligations of Christians, at the same time that Christ and the method of mercy are associated with them. We would not repress the overflowing joy of a free salvation, and the exuberant emotions of relief which spring from Christ as the sin-bearer of the world; but we would put the law of God where the great Teacher has placed it—in the very center of gospel doctrine and experience.

To us it is something significant and instructive that an inspired child of God should declare: "Thy statutes have been my songs in the house of my pilgrimage." These were not dry and tedious themes to him, but such as awoke the harp and voice to their sweetest and sublimest strains, and cheered the pilgrim in his journey to the heavenly Canaan. His was a pilgrimage of song; the earthly house rang and vibrated with these notes of joyous obedience and spiritual desire. To him the statutes, in their awful purity and splendor, were wonderfully and surpassingly attractive. Veiled to the most, and fearful, to him they were incomparably beautiful and good. Grace stripped the law of its terrors, and revealed its loveliness. To him the statutes were the measure of mercy, the standard of privilege, and the universal and everlasting harmony. With clean hands and a pure heart he could sing them, and only so. With a clean heart and a right spirit the soul could rise on them to the throne of light, without losing sight of the mercy seat and its sprinkled blood. Gracious must be this state. God's statutes are the torment of the sinner, the aversion of the unbelieving, and the derision of scoffers, but they are the music of holy and trusting souls. As Wesley affirms, the law "is the glory and joy of every wise believer, every well-instructed child of God."

The Praying Spirit Breathe.

Friday, August 4, is the set time. There will be many camp meetings and protracted meetings in progress. The pastors generally will hold special services during the week, and these, we trust, will result in revivals.

It is an occasion which at least calls the attention of the church to the subject of prayer. Probably not one-tenth of our adult church members pray in public. There is delinquency in the matter of family prayer. Heads of families, professing godliness, are not few who neglect this most important duty. The order of their households differs little from that of unbelievers. The day is begun and ended with no distinct recognition, as a family, of God and his providence. Wives and children go their way without ever being drawn around this center of grace and spiritual instruction, and they are strangers to the comforts and peace which the home altar brings. Where other kinds of prayer are neglected, the taproot of all—secret prayer—is either neglected or attended to in a careless and perfunctory way.

Prayer is restrained before God. It is a revival of prayer that is needed. Prayer meetings should be permanently established where they do not already exist. People, young and old, not accustomed to this exercise will do well to begin now to call upon the name of the Lord. There are very few Christians of sound mind, common sense, and truly converted, who cannot learn to pray in their families, in the social meetings, and at the bedside of the sick and dying. The usefulness of a Christian is enhanced ten-fold by the cultivation of this gift. Not to be able or willing to pray is a strange attitude for any professor of religion to assume. It should be the rarest exception rather than the rule.

If the week of prayer does not stir up many who have hitherto had no family worship, it will fail in one of its most vital results. Family religion is far more essential to the general welfare than anything else. Our greatest want is decidedly religious homes, domestic piety, and the training of the young by religious parents, who pray with their children, instruct them in righteousness, and set them good examples. Religion at home, parental obligations, family prayer—let these capital things not be overlooked.

A stranger may not intermeddle with the secret heart-life of another. And yet we may say a word to those who pray but little in private. Herein "let us search and try our ways, and turn again to the Lord." If prayer has been restrained in this direction it is a grievous fault. It is the fruitful cause of our spiritual leanness, and lies at the foundation of our weakness and lack of spirituality. Secret prayer is perhaps the best test of our sincerity, earnestness and spirituality. There can be no hypocrisy in it, and there can be no outward pressure such as sometimes keeps the lukewarm up to the performance of more public religious duties. But still private prayer, kept up from force of habit, and from a certain force of conscience, may become the most formal and the most lifeless of all praying. There may be no fervor in it, no strong groanings after holiness, no wrestlings of spirit for victory over sin, and the baptism of fire.

A week devoted to prayer should bring all the elements of prayer into living action. It should give the church a start in the way of praying that shall not be slackened for months and years to come. If it shall do this there will be abundant recompense. Revivals must follow prayer if prayer is made by all the church. Great grace and power will be sure to come if we pray. May God pour upon us the spirit of grace and of supplication!

Seashore Camp Meeting.

Rev. Dr. Walker opened the services with a sermon on Wednesday night, the nineteenth instant. The attendance is larger than heretofore, especially of those remaining on the ground. Penitents were at the altar at every service, and on Sunday night, the last service we attended, there were as many as one hundred or more seekers forward for prayers. Up to that time we suppose there had been forty or fifty conversions, and every indication that the interest would increase till the end. The Sunday attendance was not less than two thousand; the preaching tabernacle overflowed at every service with attentive and serious hearers, and perfect order prevailed throughout the day. The meeting will probably close on Thursday, the twenty-seventh. The two presiding elders, Dr. Walker, of the New Orleans district, and Dr. Cox, of the Mobile district, are in charge, and have conducted the services admirably. Fifty or sixty preachers have been present, and of course there is abundance of excellent preaching—four sermons a day. The trustees were at their posts and taking oversight of affairs. The good order maintained and the comfort of the people is largely due to their excellent arrangements and untiring efforts. A number of new tents have been built this year, and the grounds have been greatly improved. The Seashore camp ground never looked so bright and beautiful as this season. It is indeed a charming spot, and eternally endeared to thousands who have found it a Bethel to their souls. People are there this year from Mobile, New Orleans, Montgomery, Pensacola, Milton, Brandon, Selma, and from almost all parts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. It is a place of annual reunion for the Methodists of these States, and one as nearly like heaven as any they will ever find until they pass through the shining portals. We shall be able next week to give further items, and the results as well as they can be gathered.

India's Progress.

Prof. Max Muller said to the late Dr. Norman Macleod: "From what I know of the Hindoos, they seem to me riper for Christianity than any nation that ever accepted the gospel." This remark justifies the following encouraging view given in the address of Henry Lee, Esq., chairman of the late annual meeting of the London Missionary Society, in Exeter Hall:

Slow as the advance of Christian truth in India may appear to be, even to its most sanguine friends, nevertheless every thoughtful mind will allow that that advance is real. The moral progress of the empire also has been unspeakably great. The heart of idolatry has been eaten away; education has spread widely; the Scriptures and Christian books are carefully studied at home; the power of the living Spirit is everywhere at work. It is molding the opinions and the faith of the masses; but it affects more deeply individual minds—there and there men and women are converted; large congregations listen intently to the story of the cross; multitudes of Hindoo boys never become idolaters at all; the landholder rends his Bible at home, and quietly drops caste observances; the Brahmin student sent to the city to learn English for a livelihood, after hard struggles, becomes a Christian; and the merchant and the shop-keeper purchase Christian books and study them; churches are slowly gathered; congregations increase; a Christian community is formed, the native convert becomes a preacher; the preacher converts others, and wins souls for Christ. Christianity is securing a native home in India which it will never leave. The air is full of change and restlessness and progress. Life is stirring everywhere—the life of the seed, the life of the sapling, the life of the wheat grain, priceless in value, which incloses within its tiny sheath the germs of mighty harvests in the days to come.

It is good that the victories we long for should not come too soon or with too much ease. It is good for all true workers to rightly estimate the difficulties of this mighty enterprise; that facts like those which the year has brought before us should make us pause and hold our breath as we contemplate these populous nations, these splendid pageants, these religious systems, so richly endowed, so strongly sustained by multitudes of followers. It is good to remember that the mighty reformation of opinion and of life at which we aim must be wrought not by might nor by power, but by the Spirit of the Lord. It is good that we toil with energy, that we labor with hope, and fix our eye on the great days to come. As the traveler who is crossing broad and level plains, and winds through forest and jungle, rejoices at the glimpses he obtains of lofty towers and sunlit heights upon the hills beyond; as the voyager looks across the stormy wave and boiling surf to the broad haven to which a single thread of quiet water leads him; so the Christian worker, strong in faith, looks beyond the day of doubt and struggle, with its germs of life and truth and blessing, to the age when the fruit of all the toil shall be gathered, when the new creation shall have been perfected. The world presents no nobler fields of conflict to the church. Where shall the Redeemer win a nobler triumph?

Death of Mrs. Jane Townsend.

The following letter from Bishop McTyeire contains a true and accurate estimate of his mother-in-law, Sister Townsend. A noble and gifted woman she was—a devoted Christian of deep experience and rare intelligence. Her friendship and sympathy were a rich benediction to those who knew her. She had known affliction, and we have never known any one who could minister more tenderly and helpfully to the bereaved. We shall never forget the light and comfort which her presence brought to us in a time of great sorrow. She and Sister Lowber are now together in heaven. We thank God that we ever knew them. The memory of them will ever be precious to us. Sister Townsend was one of the oldest members among the Methodists of Mobile. She joined them when young, and ever clung to them with a strong affection. She lived several years in New Orleans, and is most lovingly and gratefully remembered here. She was sixty-six years old on the fourth of July last. We saw her for the last time at the Seashore camp meeting two years ago. Her testimony at the experience meeting there was marked by depth, maturity and sweetness, and expressed with wonderful power and beauty. We could from the fullness of our heart say much of this elect lady, but with the Bishop's just and tenderly filial tribute before us it would be out of place.

NASHVILLE, July 17, 1876.

DEAR BRO. PARKER: This morning, half-after nine o'clock, Mrs. Townsend died. I know that this will be news of sad interest to you and many of her other old friends in New Orleans and Mobile; and the sorrow of my spirit, after taking leave of her, and while I sit apart, within hearing of the sobs of my wife and children, unable to comfort them, leads me to commune with those at a distance whom she loved much, and of whom she often spoke. They, at least, are calm now; and calmness in those of whose sympathy we are assured is a great rest and relief.

Having but one child living; she was persuaded at length to quit her much-loved home in Mobile, that had become solitary, and to come to us on a visit of indefinite length. She came last September, and we were happy to see a purpose forming to spend the rest of her days with us. She took pleasure in our home and in the company of her grandchildren, and began to plan for removing favorite flowers from her home to our yard. By such tokens we gathered her growing contentment here. But whenever a certain cord was touched it could be plainly seen that it was as a foreign land. The friends of her youth and the graves of her dead were—yonder!

She longed exceedingly to be at the next Seashore camp meeting. When the children talked of the Centennial she would say: "I would a great deal rather go to the Seashore camp meeting than to the Centennial." To mingle in the prayer meetings, and hear familiar voices in the praise and preaching of the sanctuary—how often she longed for this! She liked the people and the preaching here; but it was not *that* people and *that* preaching! So difficult it is for people of great depth of sentiment and of a certain age ever to transfer *home* from one place on earth to another.

Symptoms of dysentery appeared the last week in June; but she appeared so regularly with us at family prayers and at table that there was no thought of a serious case until a week ago, when we insisted on calling in the family physician. Even our good old friend and helper in trouble, Dr. Austin, could not have been more kind and attentive than Dr. Menees was. He saw nothing serious until Friday, when he called in Dr. Maddin, symptoms of inflammation appearing. Notwithstanding their acknowledged skill and care, the fatal malady rapidly ran its course.

We are arranging to give her temporary interment here, where one of our children was buried in 1860. But that spot, often watered by her tears, in the Mobile graveyard, will be her resting-place, after frost, until the resurrection.

Her mind was clear, to a singular degree, till the moment when speech failed—just a little while before her death; and after speech failed, I doubt not, she understood me when I told her of a telegram just received from Bro. Price Williams, of Mobile, inquiring how she was. Many of her remarks were characteristic to the last. "This is my last sickness. * * * Who would have thought that I was coming up here to die? * * * How often have I read in the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE: 'Died, at the residence of her son-in-law;' and it will be so in my case. * * * I'm sorry, children, to make your beautiful new home sad by your having a death in it so soon, and your mother's death too. * * * May I be forgiven for all the thoughtless speeches I ever made. * * * I forgive everybody."

Her prayers were frequent, earnest, ejaculatory. She walked through the dark valley "fearing no evil." Her end was peace. I think she realized an answer to this prayer:

"Walk with me through the dreadful shade,
And certified that thou art mine,
My spirit, calm and undismayed,
I shall into thy hands resign."

But not more. A *triumph*, such as is sometimes the lot of God's saints, was not decreed to her. She had a great and sore struggle on one point—three little children of her youngest daughter deceased. This has been her heaviest burden for years, and it was the last burden that she cast off, by casting it upon the Lord. I think this was a cause of some darkness to her.

It is an unspeakable comfort that she spent her last days with us. We thankfully accept it as from that Providence which orders all our steps, even the final step that brings us to the grave. A few days before she died two of her grandchildren came up to visit us—those motherless ones over whom her heart has yearned almost to breaking. The words that "Nellie and Willie had come"—words that would have made her heart leap at other times—failed to draw forth any special token. Next morning, however (last Wednesday), she got out of bed very early, and went into the adjoining room, where Nellie slept; leaned over and kissed her, and returned to lie down and rise up no more.

In many respects Mrs. Townsend was a remarkable woman. In the sphere of dispassionate and patient judgment she was not expert. Seeing things through a dry light was not her wont. But she was rich in emotions. She was endowed by nature with a rare wealth of sentiment, and that of a high order. Her religious experience had a depth equal to Madam Guyon's. In its beginning she had but few instructors; but she was led of the Spirit. Wesley's journals and his sermons fell into her hands about the time she joined the church. These she read through and through *many* times, to great edification. She read Henry's large commentary through twice. She considered a good religious meeting to be the perfection of all human assemblies; and a good sermon as the highest reach of human speech; and an earnest, pure-minded Christian as the finest excellence of human nature. She was gifted in prayer; and this gift she sometimes exercised not only in the class and prayer meeting, but also in larger congregations. But never, on these latter occasions, voluntarily. She responded to official request, lest her conscience should condemn her for refusing. She was truthful to such a degree that the least known departure from the truth would have been intolerable to her reflecting memory. To the poor she was kind—as many will testify "in that day." She kept some books of tried usefulness on purpose to lend to persons whose condition they suited. A good many of these are out now on duty; and their works will "follow after." She pleaded with many, by letter, to be reconciled to God. Her self-depreciations sometimes bordered on the sin of despondency; and idle words or harsh judgments inflicted more pain on the penitent who uttered them than on any who might be the object of them. The true, the good and the beautiful she had a supreme appreciation of—even at their best. She was such an one that you might wish her to be a witness of the best thing you could do, or a hearer of the best thing you could say. Though she was not in all things adjusted to the square practicalities of earthly life, I know of no one who has gone to heaven with a better capacity to enjoy its highest happiness. She was a person you would think of when in the presence of some beauty or blessedness—some vision or reality of sublimity or excellence which you could not take in or exhaust alone. No thoughtful person ever came into contact with her without having his own being enriched thereby.

While I send you this letter out of my house, the angel of death is in it. "We cannot make her dead." It is hard to realize that we shall hear no more the voice that was so eloquent of grief and so cheerful in the circle of congenial friends—passing in a mood from grave to gay, from lively to severe. There is one less to pray for us. A sense of bereavement is enfolded in one thought—that a heart is still in death, that beat true and warm for her children. There is and can be on earth no other like *that*, for *them*. Her going away has brought the world to come very nigh to us—the brightest age of the world to come. She loved you and your ministry, and was often edified by it. The same I might say of others, our beloved ministers in New Orleans, but especially those who are or have been of Mobile. How long the list of preachers and people, in both cities, who lived in her heart, even though many of them are dead! Let us look forward and hasten unto the time and place where

They shall meet again
Who have loved.

I am, with all in my house, yours affectionately,

H. N. MCTYEIRE.

NEW MEXICO.—A writer in the *Mission Field* gives the following account of the progress of the gospel in New Mexico. She says:

Our school is larger than ever before, and the pupils are doing better. At their request we now have a large Bible class in school, as also a class of the same size in the Shorter Catechism. Sabbath services are well attended this winter at each point, and the Saturday afternoon appointment has always had a good attendance. Besides these four, Mr. Roberts has been lately requested by a settlement of Penitents to come and preach to them. He has been there twice, and been listened to with great earnestness. They have bought quite a number of Bibles and other books, and we hope and pray that they are being led of the Holy Spirit into the true light. Yet another village asks him to come there; but where is his time? Here are five congregations to minister to, and scarcely any time for preparation. He ought also to visit these people during the week, but the time is wanting, and we are both cut off from this means of reaching the people. I feel that the work of the school ought to be given into other hands, and Mr. Roberts have more time for visitation. Our next companion will be in a few weeks. There are quite a number between two opinions, desiring to unite with us, yet dreading the persecution which will be heaped upon them.

APPRECIATIVE.—A sister in the country writes us as follows:

Your editorial on "Clouds After the Rain" was a great comfort to my aged mother. She got happy and shouted over it, and said: "I want you to write and tell the editor that I have had storms and rain all my life; and now when I see the clouds I feel like I wanted to go shouting home to heaven in the rain, and that all the clouds have a silver lining to me now. I am waiting by the river, ready to go. And tell him that he wrote that all for me, for me." Then she repeated all of the hymn "To preach my gospel, saith the Lord." She is in her eighty-third year, and has been confined to her bed one year with partial paralysis and other infirmities of old age. She suffers much, but is cheerful and happy. She enjoys reading the ADVOCATE. I hope you will have a glorious revival at camp meeting. With my best wishes and poor prayers, believe me very truly yours in Christ.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—At the present time New Orleans is about the healthiest city in the United States. We are in the midst of the heated term, and have reached the time when yellow fever may be looked for, if it appears at all. But up to this writing there has been none; and New Orleans was never more free from epidemic disease. There is now every indication of continued good health throughout the summer and fall.

We were glad once more to meet the venerable David Ayers at the Seashore camp meeting. He has been very ill, but is measurably restored, and at most of the services was in his accustomed place, with his ear to the pipe connected with the pulpit.

Alas for Tennessee, if it had no more religion in it than what is dispensed by *the church*. Here is its strength, according to the journal of the forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Diocese of Tennessee: Number of clergy, 30; baptisms, 455; confirmations, 160; communicants, 3,056; Sunday school teachers, 261; pupils, 2,142; contributions, including salaries, $68 509 72.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

A man of deep religious experience is always effective. I care not how poor his voice is, or how uncomely his countenance, or how awkward his gestures, or how shabby his clothes, or how lame his grammar. By taking good care of our own vineyard we learn how to help others in the care of their vineyard. If you cannot raise grapes in your garden, you cannot raise them in mine.—*Talmage.*

Meeting of the Commissioners

THE ALABAMA AND NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCES.

MR. EDITOR: I have thought proper to furnish these facts to the ADVOCATE, as many persons desire to know how this settlement between the Conferences is progressing and what will be the end.

There were certain funds belonging to the old original Alabama Conference, and when the present Alabama Conference and North Alabama Conference were authorized by the General Conference of 1870 a difference of opinion was found to exist relative to the division of certain funds belonging to the original Conference. At the last session of the two Conferences commissioners were appointed from the two bodies to adjust the matter, and in case they could not agree to settle the same by arbitration. According to appointment, the commissioners met at Montevallo, July 11. Rev. Anson West and Col. Terry, of the North Alabama Conference, were present, and Judge Wood and myself from the Alabama Conference. Judge Wood, of Florence, and Judge Pettus, of Selma, were absent. We had a free and familiar interview, and readily agreed that the best course would be to refer the whole matter to competent and disinterested parties to adjust, and we bound ourselves and the respective Conferences to abide their decision. Judge Mudd, of Birmingham, and Judge Pettus, of Selma, were chosen arbitrators. The facts are to be furnished them, and if they cannot agree then they are to call in a third person, and their decision is to be final. It is understood that the facts are to be furnished these gentlemen immediately, and that the whole matter will be disposed of very soon.

A. H. MITCHELL.

MONTEVALLO, July 19, 1876.

A Skeptic Tested.

Some time since a clergyman, living in a community where skepticism and infidelity had led many astray, began a series of discourses on the evidences of Christianity. Of course more or less of his opposers were present, and on the last night of the series a prominent infidel came in. Before the close of a very impressive meeting, the speaker said in a spirit of tenderness:

"There may be, and doubtless are, some here tonight who do not believe as I do, and who do not accept the truth of the Bible. If there are such, or if there is one willing to come forward and test this question of vital interest to every soul, I invite him to the platform."

At the instant the infidel referred to came forward and said:

"I do not believe your doctrines—I must not accept them."

"But," says the clergyman, "you denounced for years that which I have never tested. Are you willing that I, who have tried Christianity and feel its truths, shall be your teacher, and will you submit to my directions? You say that you are honest in your belief, and in an honest spirit you will meet me."

"I do thus meet you, and I will have you to be my teacher."

"Then," said the godly man, "kneel by my side and repeat the simple words: 'God, be merciful to me a sinner!'"

"But," was the reply, "I do not believe in your teachings."

"Well, you say you are honest and willing to test this question; if so, you will heed my directions."

The audience, in hushed expectation, heard the infidel, as he suddenly kneeled, utter the words desired, with sarcastic defiance.

Again repeat those words," said the teacher in tones of utmost gentleness and again, still defiant, yet half subdued, the infidel repeated: "God, be merciful to me, a sinner."

Once more came the request to repeat the sentence; and before the audience, held by the power of the Holy Spirit, that petition went up in a tone of almost tenderness, certainly very different from the bravado with which it was at first repeated.

A fourth time came the request: "Repeat it again;" and, with his whole frame quivering with emotion, tears drops poured out his soul's prayer of the publican. The fifth repetition the man then arose, before the large assembly, looked up from his inmost soul to God, and when, thus uttered, with a forgiving Father's pardon,

"Give the simple facts as told to a child only ask the question of all believers: "Why will you, deceive faith which you have never tried the test?"—*Methodist and Visitor.*

The New Holy Family by Raphael has been discovered at Lavaguido, in Italy. A peasant of that place recently took an old picture which had been long lying in a loft to hang, having some broken squares of glass in the window. In order to keep out the sun, M. Disegul, professor of music at Genoa, saw it by chance, covered with dust and dirt, and purchased it. He afterward sold it for 2,500f. Pierama, a connoisseur, who, having had it restored, discovered that it was an authentic Holy Family by Raphael, and the Academy of Urbino decided in the same sense. The picture bears the grains of the Rovere family, the archives of which relate to a picture on that subject was painted of the great painter.

Is not an unusual thing nowadays for farmers in Kentucky to witness every farm-yard wild-eyed and gesticulating skyward and yelling: "No more corned beef! Send some quail on toast."

ODD PATENTS.—The whole examining force of the Patent Office at Washington numbers about one hundred, of whom two are ladies. Of course among such a large number there are to be found men of every kind. Some are so illiberal that they will never grant a patent when they can possibly refuse it; others go to the opposite extreme. Each one having his own idea of what constitutes an invention, of what is useful, many ridiculous patents have been granted. One man obtained a patent for a combined plow and cannon. Whenever the farmer, while at work in the field, saw any savages or tramps approaching he was to unhitch his team, so as to get them from before the muzzle, apply the match, and say his prayers, for the farmer was a good deal more likely to be killed by the recoil than the savages by the shot. In case the cannon went off while in use as a plow, it was unfortunate for both the team and the farmer. A patent was granted to another person for tying a brick to a cow's tail, so as to prevent her switching her tail in his eyes while milking. Another received a patent for placing a house on rollers, so that in case of an earthquake the house would not be shaken to pieces. Still another received a patent for a combined trunk and house. The trunk is made with triple walls, so that by taking the articles out of the trunk, and extending the two extra walls, a house is formed.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The Carnuba palm, in Brazil, is a remarkable tree. It is very hardy, and requires no culture. The top, when young, is a nutritious article of food, and from this tree also wine, vinegar and a saccharine matter are extracted, as well as a kind of gum similar in its taste and properties to sago. From the wood musical instruments are made, as also tubs and pumps for water. The delicate fibrous substances of the pith of the stalk and its leaves make a good substitute for cork. The roots have the same virtues as the sarsaparilla. The pulp of the fruit is of an agreeable taste, and the nut, oily and emulsive, is roasted and then used as coffee by many persons. From the trunk are obtained strong fibers, and also a species of flour similar to maizena, and a gum resembling that of the Balsa coconut. From the dried straw are made mats, hats, baskets and brooms, and large quantities of the straw are exported to Europe for the manufacture of the hats. Finally, from the leaves is produced the wax used in the manufacture of candles; and the export of this wax exceeds $800,000 a year in value.

Time is inexhaustibly long, and every day is a vessel into which much may be poured, if one only wishes to fill it up.

MARRIED.

HOLLAND—BOYD.—At the residence of the bride's uncle, in Carroll parish, La., on the fourth of July, 1876, by Rev. T. H. Mevellon, Mr. G. S. Holland to Miss Bettie Boyd, all of Carroll.

CREDELLE—HARNESS.—June 15, 1876, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robert Randle, Mr. —— Credelle, of Leesburg, Fla., to Miss Minnie Harness, of Caddo parish, La.

IMPROVEMENT ON CANAL STREET.—In former times, as far back as we can remember, the establishment of Messrs. Henderson & Gaines occupied the large building at 100 Canal street, and supplied their numerous customers with all kinds of imported and domestic goods in their line. The house before the war was known throughout the valley of the Mississippi as one of the most staunch and reliable in the country. Some years ago the copartnership of Messrs. Henderson & Gaines was dissolved, and Stephen Z. Relf, Esq., received into copartnership with Mr. Gaines, under the style of Gaines & Relf, and the business has been carried on at 120 Common street. The numerous friends of the firm, and especially the old friends and acquaintances of Henderson & Gaines, will welcome back to their old and desirable stand, at 100 Canal street, one of the cleverest firms in the city, who still maintain the courtesy and fairness in trade which gave the house its high standing to other days. Those who need for use, or are dealing in crockery, glass and China ware, cutlery, guns or house-furnishing goods, remember that Gaines & Relf are now moving to the old stand at 100 Canal street, which is being filled up, as near as possible, as it was before the war.

GORDON FOOD.—The advertisement of the above-named food for horses and cattle will be found in our paper to-day. It is very highly spoken of by competent judges. An agency has only lately been established here, but the article has for some time been before the public in the North and in England. We would advise our friends who have live stock, to give the food a trial, and we think they will not be disappointed. Mr. Samuel Mullen is the agent, at 53 Poydras street, New Orleans, and any letters addressed to him will receive prompt attention.

CUSHING'S MACHINERY AGENCY.—W. L. Cushing, Esq., whose advertisement appears elsewhere, is one of our most worthy and enterprising citizens. His business relations are extensive and influential, and those in need of machinery of any kind, and especially those who need cotton gins, cotton presses, corn and wheat mills, sugar mill and cane mashers will do well to visit his depot, at 61 St. Charles street, New Orleans, or W. L. Cushing & Moore, Galveston, Texas, or send for circulars.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 18 Chopp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best-selected stock in the South; and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit, is the

LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted to **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as low as can be afforded by any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
Chopp street, under City Hotel,
New Orleans, La.

PIERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel,
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite all Visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep **ready-made clothing** but our **specialty** is **Custom-made Clothing**, and a liberal discount made to them.

DON'T FAIL. The wonderful discoveries, perhaps more surprising than that of extracting the Essence of Beef, which has prized such a blessing to humanity, is that of Dr. Chase's *Liquid Extract of Red Spanish Yucca*. Into the preference for Weaknesses, Impurities, Consumption, Lassitude and Fevers. Sold by all druggists.

THIS is no mockery for whisky-drunk men, as a medicine that cannot be used to intoxicate, it positively is a boon of great use when such as a tonic. Try it. Dr. Simmons' *Liver Regulator* is the genuine and unexceptionable medicine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

AT JACKSON, LA.

WILL reopen on Monday, OCTOBER 1, 1876, with a complete corps of professors. All grades in Preparatory and Commercial Schools, and in the Collegiate Department, with all expenses in Preparatory and Commercial School, and from $25 to $30 in Collegiate Department per session. For full particulars see Catalogue address

C. G. ANDREWS, President.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE,

ASHLAND, VA.

THE NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPT. 20, 1876.

Terms for Nine Months' Session.

Boarding, including washing and lights, from [illegible] to [illegible]
Tuition in English [illegible] to [illegible]
Tuition in Classics [illegible] to [illegible]
Washing, fuel and lights [illegible] to [illegible]
Use of text-books [illegible]

REV. J. A. DUNCAN, D.D., Prest.

Wesleyan Female College,

MACON, GA.

THE THIRTY-NINTH annual session begins SEPTEMBER 6, 1876. The oldest Female College in the world. Location healthy. Curriculum extended. A full corps of experienced teachers in every department. Advantages unsurpassed. For catalogue address

REV. W. C. DAVIS, D.D., Pres't, or
REV. C. W. SMITH, Secretary.

Patapsco Female Institute,

NEAR BALTIMORE, MD., on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This school has been in operation for forty years and maintains a flattering reputation. Its accommodations are unusually beautiful, its social and its physical health unsurpassed. The South, East or West. Terms per scholastic year, for board and full course of English and French, $300. For circulars address MRS. H. HARTSHORN, Ellicott City, Md.

WANTED.

BY A LADY A POSITION AS ORGANIST, or as Teacher of English and Music in a school or family. Best references given.

Address
ROBT. J. HARP,
Bayou St. John, Camp St., New Orleans.

Greensboro Female College,

A. L. A., noted for its superior advantages in every department of female education, at moderate rates. Session opens First of October.

M. RIQUELME,
CIGAR MANUFACTURER
6 BECATER STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS.

Has always on hand the best brands of Cigars, Cheroots and Tobaccos from

$20 Per Thousand Upward.

Also a nice assortment of SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

Lower Coast Semi-Weekly Packet.

FOR FOUR YEARS, SUCCESSFULLY PLYING between Point a la Hache, Pilot Town, Fort Jackson and St. Philip Street Settlement. Polite attention and safety guaranteed. The new, swift, low-pressure Steamer

MARTHA,

W. S. Bassett, Master,

leaves for above every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

Returning every MONDAY and FRIDAY.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
TOTE & CARLIN, Agents.

AGENTS double their money selling "Dr. Chase's Improved Receipt Book." Address Dr. Chase's Printing-House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

$15 to $5! Send for particulars. Catalogue free. E. NASSON & CO., 111 Nassau street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACHINERY AGENCY

AND

EAGLE COTTON GIN DEPOT.

W. L. CUSHING,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Established in 1855.

W. L. CUSHING & MOORE,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

HAVING numerous Agencies from leading manufacturers of the North and West, and doing all our business on the only on commission, purchasers will always obtain the benefit of reduction in prices made by the houses we represent, and all Machinery will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

The largest stock and variety of Machinery in the United States is kept on sale at our warehouses and stores in New Orleans. Stedman & Co.'s Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Cotton Screws, Hashing Machines, Shaftings, Hangers, Couplings, Pulleys, Steam Pumps and Machinery of all kinds.

Victor Sugar Mills, Cook's Evaporators, Louisville Sugar Mills, Stanwood's Gin of the South, Corn Mills, Ames' Portable Engines, Watertown Stationary and Portable Engines and Saw Mills, Sugar Kettles, Knowles' Steam Pumps, Eagle Cotton Gins, Newell Cotton Screws, Brooks' Cotton Presses, Ingersoll Cotton Presses, Planters' Cotton Presses, Hart's Cotton Presses, Hay Presses, Saws of all kinds, Gas Pipes, Wood-Working Machinery, Belting, Shingle Machines, Steam Guages, Mowers and Reapers, and PLANTATION and SAW MILL MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS, at lowest cash prices. Send for descriptive circulars.

Improved Eagle Cotton Gins,

PRICES REDUCED.

The great popularity of the EAGLE COTTON GINS is established beyond the well-known fact that they are the most reliable, strongest and best-built Cotton Gins extant. The Eagle Cotton Gin runs lighter than any other gin, thus having a great advantage for planters who wish to run by horse power. All the farmer-planters who use the Eagle Cotton Gin will certify to the fact that when their cotton is sent to market it always brings the highest market price, as no other gin can produce a finer or a better sample of cotton than the Eagle Cotton Gins. Over seventeen thousand of the Eagle Cotton Gins have been made and sold, during a period of twenty years the undersigned has had the agency of the Eagle Cotton Gin in New Orleans. He has never had a gin returned or rejected out of the immense number sold. The saw cylinders of all the Eagle Cotton Gins are twelve inches in diameter, which is two inches larger than most other kindred gins, thus giving our forty-saw gin more teeth, and they are more than equal to the fifty-saw gins of other makers. Who use only ten-inch cylinders, and the same great advantage of the twelve-inch cylinder in large-sized gins can be easily estimated. Planters who wish a reliable cotton gin, with an established reputation, can purchase an Eagle Cotton Gin with a certainty that they are not making an unfixed experiment, but will obtain a cotton gin which is endorsed by the oldest and largest planters in the region where it is in use. A large stock of the Eagle Cotton Gins are always kept on sale by New Orleans, ready for immediate shipment. Planters should be particular to state if they want right or left-hand feeding gins.

Upon the information which received the grand prize at St. Louis, and has worn so many thousands of dollars at numerous fairs, was gained on the Eagle cotton gin.

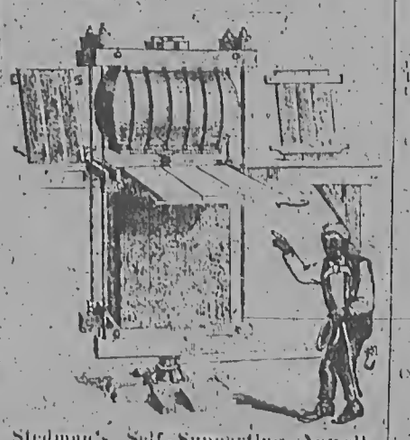
Prices Have Been Greatly Reduced.

All orders should be addressed to
W. L. CUSHING,
No. 61 St. Charles St., New Orleans.

30 CENTS A POUND FOR COTTON.—The New Orleans cotton Exchange recently paid 30 CENTS A POUND for a bale of cotton ginned on the EAGLE COTTON GIN, and sent the cotton to the Centennial Exhibition as the best bale of cotton ever seen in New Orleans.

$600 PRIZE AT ST. LOUIS. At the great St. Louis Fair, last October, the grand prize of $600 for the best bale of cotton was awarded to a bale ginned on an EAGLE COTTON GIN, being from one WELL GIN sold by W. L. CUSHING & MONTGOMERY & SONS.

CENTENNIAL PREMIUM.—The Award Committee at the great Philadelphia Exposition have given the first award for the best bale of cotton ever ginned to the celebrated EAGLE GIN.



Stedman's Self-Supporting Newell Screw Press.

This is the best Press ever invented. It is self-supporting. Requires no frame work. Is made under Hart's Patent. Has either a four and one-half or six-inch diameter screw. In fact a Portable Newell Screw Press. Will press double the quantity of any other Press, and is sold at very low price.

INGERSOLL COTTON PRESSES. Prices are reduced to $175 for a complete Press including all the wood work.

BROOKS' PATENT REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Depot—61 St. Charles street, New Orleans.
W. L. CUSHING, Sole Agent.

STRAUB'S QUEEN OF THE SOUTH CORN AND WHEAT MILLS.

These celebrated Corn Mills are far superior to all others, and are sold under full guarantee.

VICTOR SUGAR MILLS AND COOK'S EVAPORATORS,

manufactured by the Rhymer Manufacturing Company, who are successors to the celebrated Niles Works. Over [illegible] of these Mills have been sold. An assortment of all sizes for the smallest plantation, and also for large plantations.

RICE THRESHERS.
The SHAKER THRESHER for Rice, received the first premium at the last Fair. It is the cheapest and best Thresher for Rice ever used, and proved satisfactory to all purchasers. The Rice threshed on the Shaker also took the first premium.

NEW PORTABLE ENGINES, $100 EACH. From the unlimited satisfaction our Engines have given us we feel gratified that we have accomplished our aim—to give the best, strongest and most perfect Engine in the American market.

We have received and are constantly receiving the most flattering testimonials of their utility as regards the power, simplicity, and of the general good workmanship in their construction, and we here challenge other manufacturers to build an Engine superior to our own.

All Engines made on separate bed-plate, so they can be used as Stationary Engines.

Send for circulars to W. L. CUSHING, New Orleans, or W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, at Galveston, Texas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS!

The Salutation! New Church Music Book by L. O. EMERSON. $1.38, or $12 per dozen.

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Centennial Collection of National Songs! Patriotic Songs of all Nations. Paper, 40 cents; boards, 50 cents.

Shining River! Song Book for Sabbath Schools. By W. O. PERKINS. 35 cents.

Centennial Hymn! Whittier—Palme. 30 cents, $3 a dozen for Societies, 10 cents; arranged for Orchestra, $1.

IN PRESS.

Emerson's Chorus Book, for Societies.
Whippoorwill. Song Book for Schools.
Male Voice Glee Book.

Any book or piece sent, postpaid, for retail price.

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BOSTON.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. | J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

20,000

ORANGE TREES!

BY

W. R. STUART,

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

LOUISIANA SWEET, MANDARIN, BRAZILIAN, grafted on sour stock, and SWEET SEEDLINGS, well rooted. Price, from 20 cents to $1 each, according to age and size wanted.

Also SOUR SEEDLINGS, for grafting or budding, and for ornamental trees, from 10 cents to 25 cents, according to number wanted.

Trees carefully packed and shipped to any point. No fruit tree will stand transplanting and transporting better than the orange.

Unlike Orange Trees a specialty. tf

COUNTRY ORDERS

FOR

BOOTS AND SHOES.

PARTIES who wish to buy Boots and Shoes FOR CASH are invited to send to me for a card which explains HOW TO TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE, thus enabling any one in the country to get a good-fitting Boot or Shoe direct from the city at the LOWEST CITY PRICES.

Where we are favored with orders that exceed $10 the Freight thereon will be prepaid to any railroad depot. Where the order exceeds $20 we will also pay the cost of sending the money to us, whether by Express, Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or otherwise.

Goods sent C. O. D. to all points where the Express Company or Packets have agents.

Price list of ready-made goods, also instructions how to take your own measure, will be sent by mail upon application.

GIMBEL'S UPPER CITY BLUE BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
No. 578 Magazine Street,
Sign of the Lady's Boot,
Branch—565 Magazine St., corner St. Andrew.
LOUIS GIMBEL, Agent.

FREE! FREE!

10,000

E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S

CATALOGUES

CONTAINING THE

LATEST SUMMER FASHIONS,

Just received and ready for distribution. Mailed to any address upon application to

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,
91 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS.

BROOK STEAM RICE MILL.

C. H. ALLEN,

89, 91 AND 93 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

This is the most extensive Mill in the South, and the quality of our Rice is unsurpassed.

MILLING RATES—No. 1, 2½ cents per pound; No. 2, 2 cents per pound. Sacks furnished our orders to Lock Box 926, New Orleans. Light sacks of Bran returned to the planter for every fourgrets of Rice received.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A CERTAIN PARTIES are advertising themselves as being "Sole Agents" of the "best manufacturers of Perique Tobacco" on Grand Point, St. James parish, I would respectfully state that I am

THE DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT

of the following manufacturers of Grand Point:

OCTAVE ROUSSEL,
LEWIS ROUSSEL,
MATHE STAVE ROUSSEL,
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And many others.
EDMOND BOURGEOIS,
No. 19 Conti street.

L. A. LACROIX,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Pontchartrain Cheap Store,

CORNER FRENCHMEN AND VICTORY STREETS,

Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Always on hand, a full assortment of first-class goods at prices which defy competition. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. My Motto, Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

DR. C. BEARD,

OCULIST,

DAUPHINE STREET

NEW ORLEANS

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PAPER BOX MANUFACTORY.

R. LUCKNER, SR.,

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(Up stairs,) NEW ORLEANS.

RAND BOXES, with address, three in nest, round and square, shipped free of all charges except freight for $1.65 per dozen, on receipt of Post-office Order. Paper, Boxes of every description.

WM. B. RINGROSE,

NO. 172 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

DEALER IN

New & Second-Hand Furniture.

Furniture bought, sold and exchanged. Now occupies the large and spacious store, 172 Camp St., between Girod and Julia, just above St. Patrick's Church, for the purpose of taking Furniture on storage at the lowest rates. Jobbing, repairing and moving promptly attended to.

MEDICAL.

IF YOU FEEL DULL, DROWSY, DEBILITATED, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "Biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial-diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking **Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.**

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I personally can say when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and aids me better than any native remedies." 5p1c.

The New Louisiana Remedy

FOR Coughs, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Complaints—product of our Swamps—is the most effective Remedy that has ever appeared. Contains NO POISON, and, is *delicious*. The proofs are overwhelming, and *daily* increase! Nearly ELEVEN PAGES of names of HOME REFERENCES at one depot, 106 CAMP STREET, New Orleans. Life Tonic, infallible for Chills, Swamp Fever, etc. Sold by Country Merchants and Druggists. 5p.

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden, and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. No drastic, violent purge, but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment; to feel nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial-diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking **Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.**

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA PALACE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Crockery, China, Glassware

CUTLERY, PLATED WARE

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

IN THE SOUTH.

Look at our prices and judge for yourselves:

A real French China DINNER SET, 115 pieces, for [illegible] $20 00
A real French China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for 6 75
A Stone China DINNER SET, 132 pieces, for 11 50
A Stone China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for 3 75
A Stone China CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for 3 50
Decorated CHAMBER SET, 6 pieces, for 6 00

Sole Agents for the celebrated SHAW REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS. The best and cheapest in the country.

Also the celebrated RUTTER CHURN. Warranted to make butter in from three to ten minutes.

All kinds of Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers and Butter Tubs.

Orders from the country will receive our best attention.

NAVRA & OFFNER,
129 Canal street, New Orleans.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE

RESPECTFULLY offers her services to select, purchase and forward any article of apparel or personal adornment for Ladies' and Children's use, including MILLINERY, DRY GOODS, JEWELRY, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Trimmings, Underwear, Sewing Machines etc.

Scrupulous care with reference to the price and quality, and fidelity to the interest and faithful attainment of the wishes of correspondents, will be sedulously carried out.

Spring and Summer Styles

OF

LADIES' DRESSES,

IN IMPORTED FRENCH PATTERNS,

CENTENNIAL APRONS, RUCHES AND KERCHIEFS, fac-similes of the Fashions of 1776

Just received by

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE,

NO. 96 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

W. M. EVANS,

NO. 33 N. PETERS ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF

Wood, Moss, Hides, Rags, Bones, Metals,

All full descriptions of PRODUCE.

Personal and careful attention given to all business intrusted to my care. Quick sales and prompt returns made. Will fill orders for all descriptions of goods at lowest cash prices. Advances made on consignments. P. O. Box 258.

CHOICE

FAMILY PICKLES.

17 CASES GHERKINS AND MIXED, from C. D. Brooks, Boston. The best ever offered for sale.

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES.

Thirty cases of the present crop of CHERRIES AND STRAWBERRIES from the Shaker village of South Union, Ky., where everybody knows the best Preserves come from.

FANCY GOSHEN BUTTER,

that we are receiving now, is, in the language of the shippers, "*the best in the country*," and our customers indorse the statement.

ALBERT G. PHELPS, Grocer,
5p Cor. Prytania and Felicity Sts.

CANE AND SORGHUM MACHINERY

A SPECIALTY.

EVAPORATORS, patent of 1876. Superior to all others, and cheaper! Send the catalogue free. Address

S. S. O'NNOR,
Amite City, La.

CARRE'S CABINS, LUMBER, ETC.—To meet the demand for our Cabins we have added such machinery as enables us to turn them out not only faster but better and cheaper! So convince with your orders. Not forgetting that as Lumber Merchants *we date back a quarter of a century*, and with recently established telegraph communication with our Pearl River Mills, we can furnish at short notice anything from a plaster lath to a shipspar.

W. W. CARRE & CO.,
No. 300 Delord street.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1, free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Pekin Ducks.

MR. EDITOR: I commenced raising Pekin ducks this year, and I find them to be very easily raised—less trouble, in fact, than chickens. I find them to be very easily chilled when young, and if you let them have water to wash and swim in it is almost sure to kill them. But after a month or six weeks you may let them have all the water you can afford, and no bad result will follow. They are very hardy—can be raised wherever chickens can be raised, and require no more water than chicks. They bear confinement well, and are very easily confined. A foot plank will turn grown ducks. I feed mine just as I do my chicks when young—a hard-boiled egg, corn meal and wheat bran scalded, and vegetables, cooked and raw, just as we have them. I never give my chickens or ducks meat, but sometimes mix up their feed with the dish-water and washings from the table. I find it best not to feed ducks with chickens, as they have a peculiar way of scooping up the food, so different from chickens, that they get the most of the feed. They should not use the same vessel for water, as they dabble in the water so much that it renders it unfit for chickens. They grow very fast and mature early, getting large enough at two and three months old for market. I have eight ducklings, just three months old on the eighth instant, that weighed forty pounds, averaging five pounds to the duck, and not stuffed, but fed to keep them growing and in health. I think ducks will bear high feed or stuffing better than chickens, and will pay for their feed quicker. They are great layers, laying from one hundred to two hundred eggs in a season. They are non-sitters. They have very soft, downy feathers, and yield nearly as many as common geese. They are creamy white in color, bills orange, and legs reddish-orange, and very stout and short. They are certainly the best duck we can raise here or anywhere else for pleasure or profit. My ducklings now are nearly as large as ducks hatched last year; in fact you can hardly tell one from the other—all Pekins. They will cross readily with the Aylesbury and Ronen ducks, and are said to improve their size; but I believe in a pure breed of any kind of chickens or ducks, and then you can keep them pure and know what you are breeding.

J. M. SIMMONS, M. D.

LAUDERDALE, Miss., July 14, 1876.

VALUE OF COMB.—In the old times, when bees were killed by the fumes of sulphur in order to get the contents of the hive, no one regarded the comb as of any value, excepting for the wax it would produce. In speaking of this waste, Mrs. E. S. Tupper says:

"Since it is known that every pound of wax is worth to the bees at least twenty pounds of honey, because so much must be consumed in its production, it is evident that economy would prompt that every pound should be made available. By the use of movable comb frames every piece can be fastened in and given to the bees, who gladly receive it. When a bee-keeper has a quantity of comb made in frames, he can then make them of great value to him. Such combs should be carefully preserved, if there is a surplus of them, from year to year. Combs are never too old for the bee to use; instances are frequent where bees have been kept twelve and fifteen years in hives stocked with comb which has never been removed. Even box-hives, from which the bees have died, may be kept with care, and a swarm put in them the next year. I once had two swarms of bees come off the same day, one of which I put into a hive stocked with comb, and the other into an empty one. Both swarms seemed of the same size. The one put into the hive with combs gave me that year forty-seven pounds of honey in boxes, while the one in the empty hive barely filled up for the winter. Many facts of the kind might be given to prove that it never pays to melt good worker comb at ordinary prices of wax and honey."

"The 'honey-extractor' is a machine now in general use, by means of which the combs can be emptied of their contents and returned to the bees to be filled. By its use the yield of honey has been largely increased, and the comb made even more valuable to the bee-keeper."

POULTRY FOR PROFIT.—The Asiatics are the great meat producers. The Light and Dark Brahmas, the Buff and Partridge Cochins, are all excellent layers, good mothers, are hardy and make the best farm chickens. Being of such fine, large size, they pay a better profit when sold by the pound, and are, while young, good table fowls, and no farmer can afford to raise common chickens while these valuable breeds can be so readily had.

The non-sitting varieties—the Houdans, Leghorns and Spanish—are superior layers, seldom wanting to sit, are very active, and, although not so large, are excellent table fowls. We advise only one breed to be kept on the farm; not so much importance what particular breed, as that you keep them pure and give them proper attention and comfortable quarters; and now, as the season for breeding comes on, by all means clean out their quarters to start with, and keep them clean, and the liberal application of carbolic whitewash and occasional dusting of sulphur and sprinkling of coal oil on the roosts will keep off the vermin, the great pest to chicken-raising.

In addition to the variety of feed, don't forget to keep a constant supply of fresh, clean water, and when the chickens are hatched out don't let the rats and cats carry them off, but put each hen up at night in a tight coop, where rats can't get in.

The *Prairie Farmer* says: "Fifty fowls will make, in the roosting-house alone, one-half ton per annum of the best manure in the world, or, more than enough to manure an acre of land, seven hundred pounds of guano being the usual quantity applied per acre, and poultry manure is known to be still richer in ammonia and fertilizing salts. No other stock will give an equal return in this way; and the figures will demand careful attention from the farmer."

There is a vast difference in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clean, sound grain and kept on a clear grass run give much finer-flavored eggs than hens that have access to stable and manure heaps, and eat all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on fish and onions flavor their eggs accordingly, the same as cows eating onions or cabbage, or drinking offensive water, impart a bad taste to the milk and butter. The richer the food the higher the color of the eggs.

The Springfield *Republican* has an account of a humorous tramp, who stopped at one Widow H.'s, in Brookfield, Mass., a few days since, and asked for food. She replied she had none. Mr. Tramp went across the road to a neighbor's and asked if they were aware the woman living on the other side was starving. He then requested the loan of a fishing-rod lying close by, which was granted. With it he went to a pond a short distance off, fished for several hours, catching a good string, returned to Widow H., and made her a present of them.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND for the permanent cure of

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THE MYSTERY,
Or Turner's Hair Tint

HARMLESS! BEAUTIFUL! PERMANENT!

This preparation has received the indorsement of the scientific world, and wherever introduced has superseded all other preparations of the kind. No washing or preparation of the hair necessary before using.

It is free from all Deleterious Ingredients, such as Lead, Sulphur or other compounds which are injurious to the Hair or Health. Producing its Color by Absorption.

And its use serves both ornament and labor, as a few drops applied with a comb, once a month will keep the hair or whiskers, as the case may be, of their *natural color* being so perfectly assimilated as to defy detection. Its great recommendation is the production of that, producing any desired shade from light brown to the deepest black and the absence of that dry and burned appearance produced by other Hair Dyes. The Mystery can be applied to a single hair, or spots that have changed can be restored to their original shade without applying all over the head, as is necessary in using other Hair Dyes.

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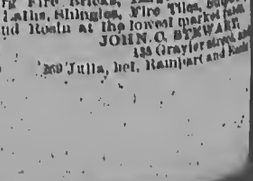

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135 Gravier street, and
269 Julia, bet. Rampart and Basin.

Scientific.

In the arid districts of Mexico Cactaceæ are a familiar feature. y are soft and juicy, and this soft juicy character seems just the g for preserving vitality during dry periods that occur there. In strict in Southern Africa, known the Griqua States, and also an exmely dry district, a class of plants recently been found which, like Cactaceæ of our own continent, live for long periods without er; but, instead of being soft and ulent, are hard and seem like d stone. Dr. Hooker had a ntity sent to him, and he debes them as "spindle-shaped, dy stocks of stony hardness." ne of these remained some years er Dr. Hooker's hands, though moist hot-house, before exhibitany signs of growth, in this reet corresponding with our Cactus, some of which the writer of this known to remain twenty years hout the slightest growth being nifest. When these rock-like dles grew, however, Dr. Hooker astonished to find them belong atural families of no immediate tionship to one another. There e among them asclepiods and rbits, convolvulads, geraniums, nfuse plants and others.

OSSIL PLANTS IN GREENLAND.—m the fossil remains of numerous plants and a few insects found he Miocene beds of Disco Island, pears that in comparatively re- times a luxuriant vegetation, what similar in character to that alifornia or the Southern United es, flourished in these arctic ies. Luxuriant evergreen oaks, nolias and sequoias grew where is found only the dwarf willow, ping along the ground with a not over half an inch in diame- Among the fossil trees of Green- Prof. Herr has discovered three first species of sequoia, nine of four of which were evergreen, the Italian oak, two beeches, a mut, two planes and a walnut, sides these," writes Prof. Herr, merican species, such as the magnus, sassafrasses, and liquid ambar, were represented there; and characters of the ebony tree are be distinguished in two of the ies. The hazel, the sumach, buckthorn and the holly, the der rose and the white probably ed the thickets at the borders of woods; while the vine, the ivy the sarsaparilla climbed over trees of the virgin forest, and med them with garlands. In shadow of the wood grew a proon of ferns, which covered the with their elegant fronds. The ets which gave nutrition to solitudes are not all lost. The ressions of these which have hed us show that 'Chrysomelas' Castilioides' enjoyed themselves the sun, and large 'Trogosite' ed the bark of the trees, while ming 'Cicadellæ' lamped about ng the herbage." In all, among hundred and sixty-seven species, Miocene plants have been discov- in Greenland. *Popular Science Monthly.*

An patriotic Georgian lately ed an American eagle with cine; but it is due to the truth istory to say that the proud bird been stenciling his pigs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Entrance to New Orleans Savings Institution
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Every acquaintance with the various kinds of
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☞ All inquiries relative to articles unobtainable or unmentioned will be answered free of charge.
Second-hand Machines, in good order, at half price. The best Needles for all Machines.
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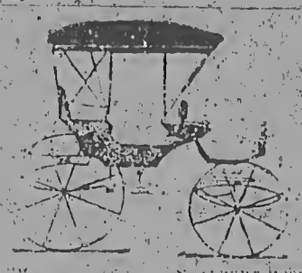

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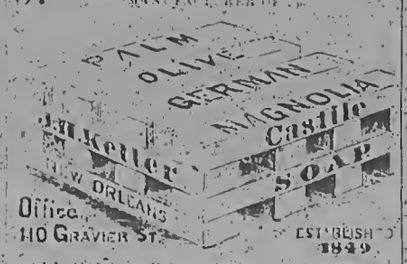

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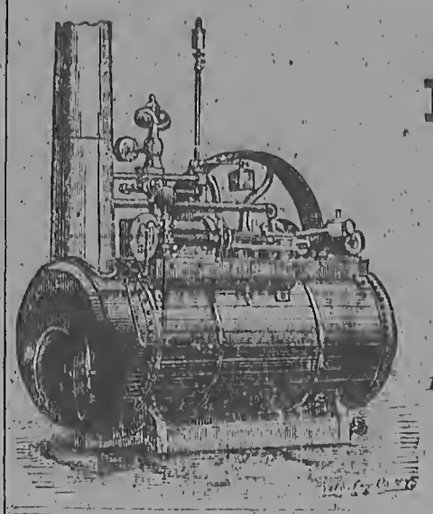

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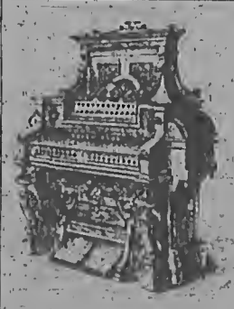

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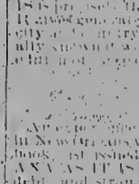
ST. BERNARD PARISH, four Blocks below the Steamship Docks.
The undersigned respectfully informs builders, planters, and dealers generally, that he is extensively manufacturing Bricks at his old Brick Yard, near the Slaughter House, where he has always on hand a large quantity of common made Bricks, and where they can be delivered with dispatch.
Orders left with S. Row, at C. Devarne & Sons' Agents, No. 18 Decatur street, or at the Brick Yard, will be promptly attended to.
FREDERIC ROY.

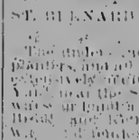
STAINED GLASS WORKS
GALLERY OF ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIVE ART.
WILLIAM GIBSON'S SONS, Established in 1857. Ecclesiastical Decorations, Plain and Ornamental Windows for Churches and Domestic Buildings. The ideas of Artists and Amateurs artistically carried out. Designs for Mediæval Windows a specialty. Gibson's Building, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW Shades, Cornices, Lace and Nettings, Bain Curtains, Mirrors, Moldings, Chromos, Engravings, etc.
☞ Frames made to order a specialty.
No. 99 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.



ADOLPH SUTTER,
GLASS STAINER,
Particular Attention Paid to Church Work.
Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.
312 N. SEVENTH ST., bet. Pine and Olive,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

PELICAN
IMPROVED RICE MILLS,
J. H. & A. JOHNSON, PROPRIETORS,
154, 156 and 158 Magazine St., New Orleans.
MILLING RATES—No. 1 at ½c. per pound; No. 2 at ¼c. per pound. Address all orders for empty Sacks to P. O. Box 286.



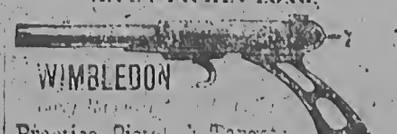
GLASS STAINERS
CUTTERS AND EMBOSSERS.
CHURCH WINDOWS A SPECIALTY.
Estimates and Samples on application.
WM. COULTER & SON
102 & 104 E. 2d St., CINCINNATI, O.

MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO.
No. 12 Union St. New Orleans La.
DEALERS
IN
MACHINERY
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
COMPARE OUR PRICES
MILL STONES,
IRONS & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES.
MAKE FLOUR, CORN, SAW, MILLS
AND COTTON PRESSES

THE
BALANCED SCREW
COTTON PRESS.
THIS, the most recent improvement ever made upon the Screw Cotton Press, is taking all their ground by storm, and adds fresh proof to the old adage that "Nothing succeeds like success." With the mill open there is no weight or pressure to impede the rapid run. Then one nut is closed and the pressure is done in the usual manner. To open the nut, and take up the screw and follower instead of screwing up, thus saving, and lowering the screw by means of the cone clutch, saves to working the press at least sixty times, reducing the time and labor of pressing a cotton bale.
This Press has been in use for over all competitors at the late State Fairs of Mississippi and Louisiana.
Machinery Purchasing Agency.
I will give my personal attention to the purchase of Engines, Gin Machinery, or anything else, and guarantee satisfaction.
☞ Send for Circulars. ☜
H. DUDLEY COLEMAN,
No. 12 Union St., near St. Charles St.,
New Orleans, La.

SEVEN INCHES LONG.



Practice Pistol & Targets.
Carries a light ball with accuracy and force. Ball will penetrate one inch pine board at 30 feet, without powder or percussion. Rifle barrel. Rear Sight. For sale by dealers. By mail, free of express, with permanent attachment for target practice in doors, and for sporting out of doors.
AGENTS WANTED.
A. A. GRAHAM,
[illegible] Street, New York.

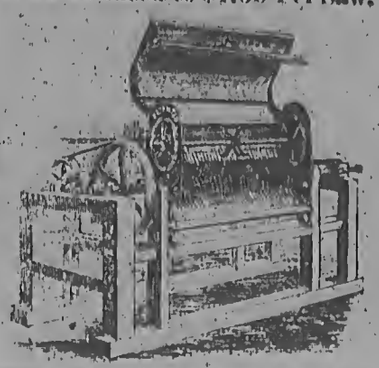
H. J. RIVET,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines
AND PERFUMERY, AND IMPORTER OF FRENCH PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,
Cor. Bienville and Chartres Sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
Proprietor of the celebrated Peychaud Bitters

GEORGE W. ROPER,
DEALER IN
Fancy Goods and Millinery,
103 ..... CANAL STREET 103
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Ladies' Fine Goods, Corsets and Underwear. The trade supplied at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

BLACKMAN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
131 ..... CARONDELET ST. 131
Parents can here give their sons a thorough business education, and board them at the college. For terms, which have been reduced Twenty Per Cent., send for catalogue and circular to
J. W. BLACKMAN,
New Orleans, La.

MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED
"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.
PATENTED JULY 18, 1871.
Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction at the ends of the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives Larger Yield of Lint from the same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use. The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time, while consuming steam or animal power, than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every localities ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.
JOS. B. WOLFE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
59 ..... Carondelet St. 59
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
BEN. F. WOLFE,
AGENT FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS,
22 ..... Main Street 22
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

OFFICE OF THE
American Cotton Tie Co.,
(LIMITED,)
17 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS.
TO DEALERS IN
IRON COTTON TIES,
Planters and Country Merchants Generally.
We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade in any quantity with the following celebrated Ties:
THE ARROW AND SIDE SLOT.
BEARD & BROS. LOCK TIE.
BRANCH, CROOKES & CO.'S LOCK TIE.
We also beg to inform the public that the Interests of Messrs. Beard & Bro. and Branch, Crookes & Co. are now represented and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. (LIMITED.) The following are the New Orleans Agents:
Stone & Tutt, Ogden & Bell,
Chism & Boyd, Archer & Borland,
William Dillon, W. L. Rambet & Co.
For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited)
R. W. RAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.

SOUTHERN FARMERS' DEPOT FOR SUPPLIES
The Cheapest and Best
Farm Machinery
OF ALL KINDS,
Plows, Seeds, Fertilizers,
Lime, Plaster and Cement.
C. H. STOCKELL & CO.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS, MILL GEARING MADE AWAY FROM Patterns, SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS, OF IMPROVED DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.
LEEDS' FOUNDRY,
Cor. Delord and Foucher Sts.
We are prepared to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Planting Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Judson's Governors, and all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat work, and every description of Machinery for the South.
LEEDS & CO.
Orders left at Box 73, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange, will receive prompt attention.

MACHINERY.
IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING.
HANGERS, PULLEYS, COUPLINGS, BELTING, etc. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list.
GEORGE PLACE,
121 CHAMBERS AND 103 READE STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

MENEELY & COMPANY,
Bell Founders, West Troy, New York.
FIFTY years established. Church BELLS and Chimes, ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837.
Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court-houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.
Vanduzen & Tift, 102 & 104 E. Second St., Cin.

OCEAN SAW MILL.
W. C. TOOMER (late of Danner & Toomer,)
SUPERINTENDENT.
LUMBER shipped up or down the Mississippi River can be loaded at the Mill Wharf, and save damage by extra handling.
Large orders a specialty for Pine, Cypress, Walnut, Oak, Ash, Poplar, Mahogany and Cedar LUMBER AND TIMBER. Also Railroad Bridge Timber and Cross-Ties, Shingles and Lathe.
P. O. Box 93. Branch office at Pascagoula, Miss. Cable address—TOOMER.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT
ABSOLUTELY and SPEEDILY CURED. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, July 25, 1876.

MONETARY.

Items of interest are scarce in this line; quietness reigns. Offerings for discount unchanged, although for second-class paper higher figures are asked. We make no alterations in quotations, which are as follows: For exceptional paper, 8 per cent.; A1, 10@12 per cent.; second-class 15@18 per cent. In stocks and bonds we quote:

	Per share.
Canal and Banking Company	$93 00
Citizens' Bank	55 75
Hibernia Bank	64 00
Louisiana National Bank	107 50
Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company	92 50
Crescent Mutual Insurance Company	10 00
Sun Mutual Insurance Company	86 00
New Orleans Consolidated bonds	61 50
City premium bonds	3½
New Orleans Gaslight Company	124 50
New Orleans City Railroad Company	138 00
Jackson Railroad first mortgage	88 25

GENERAL MARKET.

Our mercantile friends seem hopeful, and many of the stores are being repaired and stocks replenished, showing that faith yet exists in our country. The shipments this week have been steady, though not large. A goodly number of buyers from the country are here looking for bargains, which surely they will find, for goods are very low. Orders can be filled at New York prices. Our city is healthy, and none need fear visiting us. Many of the leading merchants are remaining here, and will be happy to wait upon their customers in person. Due efforts will be made to show merchants and planters that this is the cheapest and best market for them. Come and try, then you will know it is so.

COTTON.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary	Ordinary	Good Ordinary	Low Middling	Middling	Good Middling
Wednesday	7	8	9¼	10¾	11¼	12¼
Thursday	7	8	9¼	10¾	11¼	12¼
Friday	7	8	9¼	10¾	11¼	12¼
Saturday	7	8	9¼	10¾	11¼	12¼
Monday	7	8	9¼	10¾	11¼	12¼
Tuesday	7	8	9¼	10¾	11¼	12¼

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Cent—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	10¾	11	10¾
Thursday	10¾	11	10¾@11
Friday	10¾	11	10¾@11
Saturday	10¾	11	10¾@11
Monday	10¾	11	10¾@11
Tuesday	10¾	11	10¾@11

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day.	Total.	Receipts Same Day Last Year.	Sales.	Market.	Price.	Sales.	Market.	Price.
					Middling			*Middling*
Wednesday	4,669	3,251	1,650	Quiet	11¾	6,000	Easier	6 1-16
Thursday			1,639	Quiet	11¾	8,000	Steady	6
Friday				Dull			Easier	
Saturday				Quiet			Steady	
Monday			1,350	Steady	11¾	10,000	Firmer	6 1-16
Tuesday	5,891	4,575	850	Firm	11¾	15,000	Quiet	6 1-16
			1,110	Quiet	11¾	10,000	Firm	6 1-16
	10,560	7,826	5,599			49,000		

COTTON STATEMENT TO JULY 25.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875	bales...	9,076
Received from that date to July 18, 1876		1,556,576
Received during past week		2,281
Amount of bagings from city gins and pickeries		18,398—1,577,245
Total		1,587,231
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to July 18, 1876		1,531,348.
Exported past week		2,060.
Consumed by factory and burned		1,370—1,534,778.
Stock on hand and amount not cleared		52,453.
Estimated stock on shipboard		9,388
Amount remaining unsold, about		43,065
Stock at all the United States ports		229,450
Receipts at all the ports		4,084,017
Receipts last year to date		3,440,921
Increase at all the ports		633,091

SUGAR.—Receipts very light. Market quiet, and glinlet rangers generally retiring to summer quarters. Prices: Fair 8¼c., fully fair 8¾c., yellow clarified 9¼@9¾c., white clarified 10@10¼c.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

	FROM	TO
Eggs, ₱ doz.:		
Crede, good demand	—	18
Alabamas, demand fair	—	12½
Western and country	—	10
Cheeses, ₱ doz.:		
Creole, grown	$1 00	$5 50
Creole, half grown	2 00	3 50
Good fat country cheeses bring 25 to 50c. per dozen less than Creole.		
Wool, ₱ lb.:		
Burry	10	15
Free of burrs	14	27
Beeswax, ₱ lb	27	30
Hides, ₱ lb.:		
Green-salted	6	7½
Dry	9	11½
Deer skins	24	28

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 24 inches diameter and over, $56@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and pecks, and 25 inches in diameter, $76 $10 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 34 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₱ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $56@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood.—For large sound logs, $2.25@$3 ₱ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2.25@$2.75 ₱ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2.50 ₱ cord.

(Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to cords.)

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do. with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
R. J. West's corn mills	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	6½	7½
Sheet	6½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
County	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 20	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1¾
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gall	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12-lights: Size of lights.	Sash per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	60	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	65	1 95	2 25
10x16	1 00	2 95	3 25
Sash Doors:		*Single.*	*Double.*
3 feet x 7 feet		$3 50	$3 70
3 feet x 8 feet		4 50	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches		— —	4 25
Panel Doors:			
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick		— —	$2 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick		— —	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick		$3 75	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	25	30
Goshen, choice	31	33
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18¾	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O. G	— —	34
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	60
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:		
Best, K. D.	2 75	3 00
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	10	12
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 75	5 00
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	23	26
Insurance, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, best	17	19
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels.		
Common	— —	40
Fair	— —	45
Prime to choice	50	55
Golden and Roquet sirups	80	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	2½
Ordinary	— —	4½
Fair	5½	5¾
Prime to choice	6½	7½
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₱ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	1 35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	8½	8¾
Prime	9	9¼
Choice	9½	9¾
Yellow clarified	9¾	10
White clarified	10¼	10¾
Crushed	12	12¾
Powdered	12	12¾
Spices, ₱ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	22
Tea, ₱ lb.:		
Black Oolong		1 00
Green imperial		1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	70
White, mixed	— —	68
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis to Galena	— —	45
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	— —	75
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	— —	25 00
Ordinary	— —	20 00
Cotton seed Meal	26 00	28 00
Cow Peas, ₱ bushel	1 50	2 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	— —	16
Shoulders	10	10½
Sides, clear rib	— —	12
Sides, clear	— —	12½
Hams, sugar-cured	16	16½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	22 00	22 50
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders	— —	8½
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	— —	14½
Choice, in tierces	— —	13

BAGGING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	— —	11
Jute	13½	14
Ties, Arrow, best, per hundred, at 30	— —	3 00
Ties and buckles	— —	3 00
Beard	— —	3 00
Twine, hemp	— —	15

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	45
Calfskins, ₱ dozen	20 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb	24	28
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Sterrit's raw-bone superphosph	65 00	— —
Stern's ble ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands	— —	7½
Choice brands, 4-4	10½	11½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	— —	13½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	8	9
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	19	13½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight Ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	14	23

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor mud boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	18 00
Russells' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.* Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eye.

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Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MONTGOMERY DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Tuskegee	July 8, 9
Montgomery	15, 16
Herr n street, at night	16
Opelika	22, 23
Auburn	29, 30
Hurtville circuit, at Uchee	Aug. 5, 6
Tuskegee circuit, at Union	12, 13
Talassee circuit	19, 20
Crawford circuit, at Mount Zion	Sept. 2, 3
Salem circuit, at Mount Horeb	9, 10
Elmore circuit, at Oak Valley	16, 17
Wetumpka	23, 24
Loachapoka, at Gold Hill	30, Oct. 1
No asulga circuit	— —

The camp meeting at Texas camp ground will embrace the fourth Sunday in August.

20 M. S. ANDREWS, P. E.

MOBILE DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Whistler	July 15, 16
Mount Pleasant, at Bay Mirette	29, 30
Pollard and Blackwater mission, at Pollard	Aug. 5, 6
Citronelle, at Beaver Meadow	12
St. Francis street and City mission	13
Pensacola	19, 20
Warrington, at 8 o'clock P. M.	20
Yellow River mission	22
Milton	26, 27
Eastern Shore	Sept. 2, 3
Bladon Springs	9 10
St. Stephen's	16, 17

Will Bro. Paul meet me at Milton, August 21?

13 S. H. COX, P. E.

PRATTVILLE DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Newbern circuit, at Cunningham's	July 29, 30
Marion station	Aug. 5, 6
Pleasant Hill circuit, at Snow Hill	12, 13
Sepulga circuit, at McKenzie's	19, 20
Monterey circuit, at Liberty	26, 27
Summerfield and East Selma, at Selma	Sept. 2, 3
New Providence and Salem circuits, at Providence	9, 10
Randolph circuit, at Toxis	16, 17
Clanton circuit, at Isabella	23, 24

13 A. J. BRIGGS, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

SUMMIT DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Amite, at Tangipahoa	July 8, 9
Hammond, at James' chapel	15, 16
Covington, at Lower West Pearl	22, 23
Franklinton, at Mount Hermon (Wednesday)	26
Magnolia, at Magnolia	29, 30
China Grove, at Sarilla	Aug. 5, 6
St. Helena, at Darlington (Tuesday)	8
Port Vincent, at Palmetto	12, 13
East Baton Rouge (Monday)	14
Sumpter, at Topsaw	19, 20
Tangipahoa, at Hopewell (Tuesday)	22
Meadville, at Mount Nebo	26, 27
Liberty, at Homochitto chapel (Tuesday)	29

13 JAMES A. GODFREY, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

SHREVEPORT DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Shreveport station	July 8, 9
Mooringsport, at Mooringsport	15, 16
Caddo, at Longstreet	22, 23
Mansfield station	29, 30
Amaroco, at Beech Grove	Aug. 5, 6
Natchitoches circuit, at Friendship	5, 6
Natchitoches station	5, 6
Springville circuit, at East Point	12, 13
Webster, at Andrew's chapel	19, 20
DeSoto (Bethel camp meeting)	19, 20
South Bossier	26, 27
North Bossier	26, 27
Pleasant Hill (Shiloh camp meeting)	Sept. 2, 3

6 JOEL T. HAYES, P. E.

Religious Notices.

THE CAMP MEETING at Providence camp ground, five miles east of Sparta, on the Sparta circuit, will commence on Friday night, the first of September. It will be held on the self-sustaining plan. Preachers are specially invited to attend. J. F. PATTERSON, P. C.,

Sparta Circuit, Louisiana Conference.

THERE will be a camp meeting at Oak Grove, Carroll parish, La., beginning on the seventh of September, 1876. Preachers of the Delhi district, both traveling and local, are invited to come and assist us.

T. H. MCCLESKEY, Pastor.

THERE will be a camp meeting at Midway, ten miles north of Delhi, on the Floyd circuit, Louisiana Conference, beginning on the twenty-eighth of September, 1876. Ministers coming by rail will find free transportation from Delhi to the camp ground on the twenty eighth if the undersigned has timely notice of it at this place.

T. H. MCCLESKEY, Pastor.

FLOYD, La., July 17, 1876.

THE Camp Meeting near Havana, Ala., will begin on Thursday, August 24, and continue about one week. It will be conducted on the self-sustaining plan. Preachers are specially invited to attend. JOHN S. MOORE, P. C.

UNION CAMP GROUND.—*Change of Time.*—The time of holding the camp meeting at the Union camp ground, in the Grove Hill circuit, is changed from Friday, September 1, to Friday, September 8. The meeting will not be self-sustaining, from the fact that there are so few tenters, though the invitation is still extended to all.

H. H. GILLENS, Pastor.

GROVE HILL, Ala., July 10, 1876.

CAMP MEETING NOTICE.—There will be a camp meeting at Pilgrim's Rest, Philadelphia circuit, beginning on the first day of September next. Ministerial brethren are cordially invited to attend. D. H. W. ELLIS, P. C.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—The Eufaula District Conference will be held at Louisville, beginning on Wednesday night, August 23, 1876. Sermon by the Rev. Jere. S. Williams.

W. H. ELLIOTT, P. E.

THE Alexandria District Conference and District Camp Meeting will convene at the Castor Sulphur Springs, Catahoula parish, La., twenty miles southwest of Columbia, on the ninth of August, 1876.

Pastors will please inform themselves fully as to the condition of their charges, so as to be able to answer the questions indicated in chapter 2, section 3, page 51 of the Discipline.

We would kindly urge upon all, ministers and delegates, the importance of attending this Conference and camp meeting. Ample provision will be made for taking care of ministers and delegates.

The Castor Sulphur Springs are unsurpassed for their superior medicinal qualities, the situation is all that could be desired, and we pray that the expected large attendance at the District Conference and camp meeting will be benefited bodily and spiritually. S. H. COOPER, P. E.

THE CAMP MEETING near Crystal Springs will begin on Wednesday, August 2, and continue till Thursday, August 10. Let everybody come and attend the services. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. New tents are being put up and old ones enlarged. The public tent will be kept by T. J. Catching, Esq.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT CONFERENCE, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—This Conference is appointed to embrace the second Sabbath in August, beginning on Thursday, the tenth. Ministers and delegates who expect conveyances to be furnished them must be at Cuba station, on the A. and C. railroad, on Thursday morning; and any who come on the railroads on Wednesday night will be provided with comfortable lodgings at Cuba.

A. H. MITCHELL, P. E.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning October 12. Preachers in charge will please forward the the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance.

E. H. MOUNGER.

WESLEY CHAPEL CAMP MEETING. A camp meeting will be held, commencing August 25 and lasting some eight days, at the camp ground one mile north of Woodville, Lincoln parish, La. Preachers are specially invited to attend.

J. LANE BORDEN, P. C.,
Vernon Ct., Louisiana Conference.

NOTICE.—The District Conference for Delhi district, Louisiana Conference, will convene in Bastrop, La., August 10, 1876.

C. W. CARTER, P. E.

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Mail	5.30 P. M.

ARRIVE.

Express	11.30 P. M.
Mail	12.30 A. M.
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7	A. M.	8	A. M.
8	A. M.	9	A. M.
9	A. M.	10	A. M.
10	A. M.	11	A. M.
11	A. M.	12	M.
12	M.	1	P. M.
1	P. M.	2	P. M.
2	P. M.	3	P. M.
3	P. M.	3.45	P. M.
3.30	P. M.	4.15	P. M.
4	P. M.	4.45	P. M.
4.30	P. M.	5.15	P. M.
5	P. M.	5.45	P. M.
5.30	P. M.	6.15	P. M.
6	P. M.	6.45	P. M.
6.30	P. M.	7.15	P. M.
7	P. M.	7.45	P. M.
7.30	P. M.	8.15	P. M.
8	P. M.	9	P. M.
8.30	P. M.	10	P. M.

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$ 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

18 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but chamber and Foot Tub.

1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

75 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.

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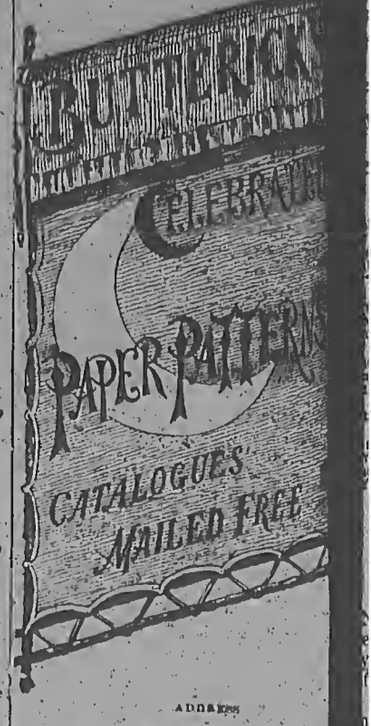

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VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876. NO. 31.

THE SEASONS.

...ue-eyed child that sits amid the noon.
...erhung with a laburnum's drooping sprays,
...ing her little song, while softly round
...long the grass the checkered sunshine plays.

...beauty that is throned in womanhood,
...acing a summer garden's fountained walks,
...t stoops to smooth a glossy spaniel down,
...o hide her flushing cheeks from one who talks.

...appy mother with her fair-faced girls,
...whose sweet spring her youth again she sees,
...h shout and dance and laugh and bound and song,
...ripping an autumn's orchard-laden trees.

...aged woman in a wintry room—
...rest on the pane, without the whirling snow—
...ding old letters of her far-off youth,
...f sorrows past, and joys of long ago.

Transcript.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A special to...
Tribune from Fort Fetterman ...
...s: Gen. Merritt's column of the ...
...fth Cavalry leaves here to-morrow ...
...ohn Gen. Crook. It consists of ...
...n companies of cavalry and about ...
...e hundred recruits of infantry ...
...mpanies now with Gen. Crook. ...
...will reach the main command ...
...out the second of August. Gen. ...
...ook will then have twenty-five ...
...mpanies of cavalry, ten companies ...
...infantry, and two hundred Snake ...
...dians.
...With this force active operations ...
...ll be immediately begun against ...
...ding Bull's forces. The command ...
...ll even then be much smaller in ...
...mber than the Indians against ...
...om it will contend. Any co-op...
...ation from Gen. Terry's troops will ...
...rdly be practicable before another ...
...gagement is had, as the Indians ...
...e encamped very near Gen. Crook, ...
...d evidently preparing for a strug...

The building of posts at the mouth ...
...Tongue and Big Horn rivers will ...
...gin at once under the protection of ...
...n. Terry's forces.
The *Herald* has a cable special, ...
...ting that five letters had been re...
...ved from its correspondent in Af...
..., Henry H. Stonley, dated July ...
...1875, August 15, 1875, January 18, ...
...6, March 26, 1876, and April 21, ...
...6, relating many hairbreadth es...
...pes, fights with savages, and nu...
...rous explorations and discoveries, ...
...long which was the discovery of ...
...ribe of pale faces in the high up...
...ds of the Gambaragara mountain, ...
...ming an entirely different race of ...
...ople to the black-skinned denizens ...
...the plains.
BATON ROUGE, July 26, 10:45 P. ...
...—The third ballot stood: Wiltz, ...
...; McEnery, 61; Herron, 27; ...
...holls, 42.
...n the fourth ballot McEnery's ...
...e was withdrawn. As the ballot ...
...progressed a tremendous accession ...
...strength was shown for Nicholls, ...
...n Mr. Gauthreaux, of the Eleventh Ward (Orleans) transferred his ...legation, and moved the unanimous nomination of Nicholls. The motion was carried amid great enthusiasm.
Immediately thereafter Wiltz was ...minated for Lieutenant Governor ...thout opposition.
NEW YORK, July 27.—Commodore ...nderbilt passed an exceedingly ...tless night; and it was only too ...parent this morning that his con...ion was worse than at any time ...ring his protracted illness. About ...e o'clock his physician, Dr. El..., was summoned, and he immediately responded to the call, taking ...h him the consulting physicians. ...e patient was found to be in a ...vy stupor, utterly unable to understand any questions put to him. ...e symptoms are deemed so unfavorable that the death of the great ...road king may be looked for at ... moment.
WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Senate passed a bill to authorize an increase of twenty-five hundred men ...the cavalry regiments to operate ...ainst the hostile Sioux Indians.
...War Department officials believe ...Sioux Indians are getting short ...supplies and will be compelled to ...ide into small parties. They fear ...will complicate matters, and ...the Indians will move against ...entire line of frontier settle...nts.
...he vote on Belknap's case to...row is regarded as extremely ...ubtful. The Democratic senators, ...e Eaton and Jones, will sustain ...viction.
...private letter from Mr. Tilden ...a friend in Congress says that ...e is entire accord between him...and Mr. Hendricks, and ex...esses great confidence in the result ...the election. It is understood here ...Mr. Tilden does not consider ...an appropriate time for action ...Congress upon the currency ques...

FOREIGN.

HONG KONG, July 2, via Yokohama.—The anti-coolie excitement ...cks immigration for the present, ...one hundred and fifty-six Chinaman being on board. The German ...inister Von Brant is pressing the ...ese government severely in the ...tter of treaty revision. He is re...ported to have made separate de...ands, the most important of which ...that the whole of China be open...for intercourse and trade; that ...l taxes detrimental to foreign in...sts be abolished; that permission ...l be given to foreigners to nav...gate our inland waters, and that ...ina adopt responsibilities of international law. A famine is threatening in the provinces of Chili, Shahsi, Honan and Nankin, in consequence of prolonged drouth. The ...ops are destroyed in over eight ...ndred square miles of country, inhabited by seventy million people. ...Disastrous inundation of Too-Chow ...the surrounding country commenced June 16 and ended on the fifteenth. The highest floods within foreign remembrance. Great loss of life is reported, five thousand dead bodies having been recovered near Too-Chow alone. Foreign property is slightly damaged.

HAVANA, July 25.—The steamship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz, arrived here this morning, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the sixteenth.

Gen. Alatorre, with his advance, numbering four hundred men, defeated, on the fifteenth instant, the revolutionist Fidencio Hernandez, with thirteen hundred men, at Fortin, on the railway near Orizaba.

It was a complete and decisive victory. One hundred revolutionists were killed, and Hernandez himself is a prisoner, with six hundred of his followers. All of their artillery, ammunition and one hundred and seventy-seven mules were captured.

The forces of Hernandez having been the best organized, this is a very important blow to the revolution. The government troops reoccupied Jalapa on the twelfth instant. Gen. Porfirio Diaz is reported at Oaxaca.

The defeat and capture of Trevino, the chief rebel in the north, is reported, but not confirmed officially. It is now stated that President Lerdo only permitted his name to be used as a presidential candidate as an offset to the revolutionists, and that he will decline an inauguration, when Tgiezjac, chief supreme justice, will take the chair and immediately order a new election.

Mr. Foster, the American minister, was to leave for New Orleans on the twentieth.

VIENNA, July 28.—The *New Freie Press* asserts that the Sultan of Turkey is dangerously ill.

The *Tagblatt* says: "A change in the ruler of Turkey is an accomplished fact. Abdul Hamid Effendi, a younger brother of Murad Effendi, is the regent of the empire."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—The *Golos* publishes a special from Cettinje stating that a telegram was received from Prince Nickata, dated Grahora, July 28, saying that the Turks, under Mimkhtar Pacha, attacked us early to-day near Urbinza. A severe engagement ensued, and the fighting is still proceeding. We have broken through the Turkish lines. Osman Pacha was captured and brought here alive. We have taken many prisoners.

RAGUSA, July 30.—Advices from Sclavonic sources confirm the intelligence of the complete defeat of the Turks on the twenty-eighth instant, near Urbinza. The Montenegrins captured three hundred Nizams, besides Osman Pacha, five guns and several flags. The Turks attacked the Montenegrins at Kuschki, but were defeated. Selim Pacha was wounded.

LONDON, July 31.—Right Hon. and Most Rev. Samuel Butcher, D. D., Bishop of Meath, is dead.

The *Standard's* special from Kalapot says: The Turkish army crossed the Servian frontier at Mesa on Saturday. A great battle is expected, and great excitement prevails at the seat of war among Christians on account of a proclamation by Dervish Pacha, the Turkish commander in Bosnia, prohibiting quarter to Christians.

The *Standard's* Paratjia dispatch says there was a distressing want of medical stores in the hospital and much needless suffering.

The *Standard's* Ragusa special says Selim Pacha has been killed.

The *News'*, Belgrade special says: Cafantitch, Gen. Zach's successor, is bombarding Senitoza, which commands the passes between Bosnia on one side and Novi Bazar and the country whence come supplies and reinforcements on the other. It is of vital importance to both combatants.

The *News'* Ragusa dispatch says that Monkhtar Pacha admits losing a thousand men in the fight with the Montenegrins.

A *Times* special telegram says the Turks at Tutza, after several hours' fighting, fled in an uncontrollable panic. The greater part of the army was lost. Belak is surrounded. There be a panic at Pretinjes. This disaster leaves Herzegovina practically defenseless.

PARIS, July 31. A motion will be made in the Chamber of Deputies demanding the execution of an unrepealed statute of 1828 for the expulsion of the Jesuits. The judgment recently obtained by the Jesuit newspaper will give impetus to the movement. Twenty country and ten Paris papers are implicated. The expense to each is 70,000 francs.

The *Courier's* special telegrams give details of massacres by the Turks in Bosnia. Three hundred Christians were tortured and drowned in the villages of Pervan and Timar; twelve women were cut to pieces at Pavles; sixty children were stoned to death at Rathlovo; one hundred and eighty girls were violated and murdered at Solavlove.

DEEP WATER AT THE JETTIES.—*Twenty Feet in the Channel.*—The appended telegram was received on Friday last:

PORT EADS, July 28, 1876.

C. W. R. Bayley, Resident Engineer, South Pass Jetties:

Lieut. Maguire, of the revenue cutter John A. Dix, who was officer of the day yesterday, and observed the soundings, coming in between the jetties in the central channel, informs me that the least depth found was nineteen and a half feet. This with the tide half a foot below average flood tide. The correction for the tide gives twenty feet as the least depth on the bar at average flood tide. E. L. CORTHELL,
Chief Assistant Engineer.

From the Work.

MR. EDITOR: At a quarter before five on the morning of July 3 I drove Prince through the last gate into the street of Lawrenceville, with wife and boys in the buggy, and set our faces southward and our hearts homeward. Notwithstanding the day was warm and the load considerable, yet twelve M. found us twenty-four miles from our "hired house," and found us at Bethel church. Bethel is known by many as the "Chitty church." Many years ago camp meetings were held at this place. In 1849 the writer, then a youth, attended a camp meeting at this church. At three in the afternoon of Sabbath, under the preaching of Rev. S. O. Capers, nephew of the Bishop, the writer was powerfully and pungently convicted. "The pangs of hell gat hold" of him, and he found rest and peace nowhere during one long, awful month. Then came "the peace that passeth all understanding." It was at this same great camp meeting that the writer first saw and heard the famous Jesse Corbit. "Uncle Jesse" was a man of prodigious size and wonderful voice. On Sabbath night he closed the pulpit services by singing, in melting sweetness, the "Hebrew Children," and delivering a powerful exhortation. It was a clear and beautiful and lovely night, and the preacher's voice, in utterances of matchless power and compass, took in the whole encampment. It was not long till intense shouts of heavenly triumph rent the circumambient air. At that time "Uncle Jesse" weighed *three hundred and fifty pounds*. Now he sleeps in Jesus, in the cemetery in Lawrenceville, awaiting the resurrection morn. Stephen Olin Capers sleeps in Mississippi.

After feeding Prince, and ourselves taking a hearty lunch, and resting, and then refreshing by the pure cold spring water and giving God thanks, we again rolled wheels, and by five in the afternoon found ourselves "safe and sound" in Ozark, Dale county, Ala.

During the entire route it was delightful to see the encouraging prospects of plenty for this and the coming year. The *people say* they have not had a better corn prospect for ten years. I have made several trips into that portion of the Marlana district this year, and thus far have seen but *one ox* cultivating *a part* of one plantation, to say nothing of *one ox* cultivating several *patch plantations*; and thus far, during the year, I have not seen a single ox pulling *one cart*, much less *one, ox* drowing "a large number of carts." In this section the farmers plow and drive as good and well-kept mules and horses as any in the State or South.

On Friday I left Ozark and came to Clopton, and on Saturday began my four days' meeting. The first hour was an occasion of good to many of the church. Considering that the farmers were not quite through with their field work, for the season, the congregations were pretty good—on Sunday at eleven very large. At ten on the morning of Tuesday was the best meeting we had.

This Clopton country has been productive of Methodist preachers, and has been generous in giving helpmates to preachers. The last contribution to the public was in the form of three handsome young doctors of medicine.

In this portion of the moral vineyard we want to turn the centennial year into practical account by reviving the religious fervor and vitality of one hundred years ago.

Many of the preachers in this part of the Conference are now entering upon their protracted meeting labors.

At present finances are hard to command; but then we live in hope. "And hope maketh not ashamed."

Yours in Christ,

ANGUS DOWLING.

LAWRENCEVILLE, ALA., July 17, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: The brethren at Armistead chapel, Louisiana, finding religion at a low ebb, conceived the idea of a week of prayer, and accordingly appointed Friday before my regular appointment—the second Sunday in July—for this good work, and began in good earnest. On their first coming together the Lord was graciously present and blessed the church, and thus for the entire week these faithful men and women of the Lord met and interceded with God in behalf of themselves and their sinful neighbors. We remained with them from Sunday evening until the close of the meeting; and, although there was but little preaching or exhortation, sinners were convicted and the altar was crowded with penitents at every opportunity. There were several conversions, five accessions to our branch of the church, and the church itself greatly revived. Impressions were made that will not soon fade, and we look for greater good to result from this meeting. The Lord be praised for his goodness to us.

JESSE FULTON, P. C.

JULY 20, 1876.

A Good Speech.

Gen. Francis T. Nicholls is the Democratic and Conservative candidate for Governor of Louisiana. From his speech, made on the occasion of his nomination, we make the following extract:

I wish to state to you, gentlemen, that I am speaking to you without preparation; however, I will state that if I be elected Governor of this State I will go and take my office untrammeled toward any man or set of men; that I will do my whole duty, and after the interval between this time and the time I shall take my oath as Governor of this State I shall cease to represent the Democratic party, and be the representative of the people—not of one set, but the whole. I recognize, gentlemen, each and every obligation incumbent upon me under the constitution of the United States and all the recent amendments thereto, and under the constitution of the State of Louisiana and the laws under them; and I propose, in so far as it is in my power, to enforce them, without regard to *race, color* or *previous condition*. In regard to the

CIVIL SERVICE,

if I be elected to the office of Governor, I wish it distinctly understood that no friend of mine shall receive any appointment at my hands by reason of that fact. (Applause.) I wish it distinctly understood that any man, if there be such, who supported me in conviction or hope that I would so far forget myself as to give him personal consideration, he is woefully disappointed.

I propose to bring back a proper tone in public affairs. I propose to do right myself, and, in so far as I can control the doing right by other parties, I intend others shall do right.

There is one thing about which I wish to make mention. I refer to our

COLORED CITIZENS.

I believe, gentlemen, that you have selected as your standard-bearer to-day a man who has always felt kindly, in fact I don't know a man who has kinder feelings toward the colored people than I have. (Applause.) My record on that point does not date from to-day, nor from the war, but it goes back from the earlier period of my childhood, and it is well known among the colored people of Assumption; and I want them to know, and I want you to know, that I will unflinchingly protect them in all their rights. I feel satisfied that none of you are disposed to interfere or deprive any one of his rights, and if you are so disposed you will find me opposed to you. As I said before, if I should be elected by the people of this State, I want, when my administration shall close, to have it said that no man holding office under my appointment shall bear and be the proof of dishonesty, by the simple fact of his being a gentleman and an honest man. (Applause.)

That is my platform, gentlemen. Let us not go into side issues or false issues; let us not divert upon questions of tariff. What we are mainly interested in at present is the advocacy of honesty, integrity and good government. It is entirely futile for us to go into questions of tariff, because that is an issue in the national campaign.

Gentlemen, I have never sought this nomination; on the contrary, I would avoid the responsibilities which spring from this position. I know the honor of being your representative, indeed, but just as the honor is great the responsibilities are great, and they weigh me down much more than any personal consideration of ambition or feeling, by the simple fact of your regard. I say that I have not sought this nomination; but, inasmuch as you have selected me to be your head, all I can ask you is to trust me. Give me your confidence, and in giving it, with God's help and the assistance of all true men whether they be white or black, no matter what their shade or beliefs are, we will march forward to victory and the redemption of this State. (Applause.) I want it distinctly understood that I have no enemies to punish, and no friends to reward. (Applause.) The gentlemen who opposed me to-day were equally entitled to your confidence. I knew that somebody had to be deprived of the place for want of the necessary number of votes, and somebody had to be nominated, and it so chanced that it has fallen upon me. There is one point in regard to the conduct of the coming campaign, and that is that I am thoroughly, utterly and completely opposed to fraud, whether it comes from our side or comes from the other side. I want this election to be square, fair and peaceable. I want not simply the letter of the law followed, but also its spirit. I want every man who is entitled to vote to be permitted to do so. I want the ballot-boxes to be placed where the spirit of the law intended they should be placed, and where every citizen will be able to reach them. I want every ballot-box to be opened at the proper time, and that it shall be accessible to white and black. I want the ballot-boxes placed where everybody can see them. I want the votes counted in the presence of everybody, and the returns made in the presence of everybody. We have a right to ask that, and we shall insist that that shall be done. (Applause.) Nobody can complain of that—it is a right which is due to the other side and due to us, and we must exact it. Now, gentlemen, while you have conferred upon me a great honor I feel almost as if I would have preferred not having that honor, in view of the very great deficiency in my ability to justify your confidence. If I can succeed in doing what I know you want me to do, if I can succeed in carrying out what you expect of me, I will be proud that I am your representative. If I should, fail through lack of pains or want of judgment, or from any other cause make you regret your trust, I will look upon your nomination to-day as a great misfortune. I thank you, gentlemen, and I will attempt to do what is right. That is all you expect me to do, and I shall certainly do it. (Applause.)

Turkish Atrocities.

As a general rule the officers and soldiers of the regular army have behaved very well. Chevket Pacha is the most striking exception. The governors of many of the towns have not only done well, but in some cases have acted heroically. The government here has probably not ordered any general massacre of unarmed villagers, but it is directly responsible for these outrages, because it has known of them and made no effort to stop them, because it has ordered the disarming of the whole Bulgarian population, and then armed the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks, and turned them loose upon these helpless towns. What has been done by these savages?

1. More than one hundred Bulgarian towns have been utterly destroyed, although no pretext of revolutionary movements existed in regard to more than five or six of these. A province formerly bringing in a revenue of £1,000,000 to the government has been devastated. The names of these towns and all particulars can be furnished to any one who wishes to see them.

2. At least 25,000 unarmed and inoffensive people have been massacred in cold blood. According to the Turkish papers of Constantinople, at least 40,000.

3. More than 1,000 Bulgarian children have been taken and sold as slaves. They have been sold publicly in the streets of Adrianople and Philippopolis.

4. Horrible tortures of every description have been inflicted on thousands of those not murdered.

5. The outrages upon women have been more general and more brutal than in any case I ever heard of. These outrages are more terrible because Bulgarian women have higher ideas of virtue and chastity than those of any other nationality in the East. If the women of England could know the facts such a cry of indignation would go up as would rouse all Europe to action.

6. At least 10,000 Bulgarians are now in prison, and are undergoing tortures, many of them such as have not been known in Europe since the middle ages, and which were formerly declared to be abolished in Turkey by the Sultan Abdul Medjid.

7. Many thousand refugees are crowded in the larger towns, where they suffer all kinds of abuse from the Turkish population, and are starving to death because the Bulgarians are not allowed to help them.
Pera Correspondence of London Times.

A correspondent furnishes us with the annexed account of the perilous adventures of Jake Rump: "Thirty-five years ago, or thereabouts, there lived in southwest Georgia a wiry-haired, carroty-headed, freckle-faced backwoodsman by the name of Jake Rump, who passed through the following perils before he arrived at the age of twenty-five years: He was stricken by lightning; then, on two separate occasions, he was bitten by rattlesnakes; then he was bitten by a cotton-mouth moccasin; afterward he was thrown from a wild horse, and had one arm and one leg broken. But a short time after recovering from his fractures he and a young brother, while searching for their cows late one afternoon, were attacked by a large panther, which caught Jake, dragged him at least the fourth of a mile to a dense hammock, where it deposited its prey and proceeded to cover him with leaves and brush. The panther was a huge animal, and had crushed Jake's shoulder there; yet he soon recovered. Soon after his shoulder healed up he made an attempt to run off with a neighbor's wife, was pursued, overtaken, shot, badly wounded, and was afterward stricken several times with a knife and left in the road as dead. In time he recovered, and stole from a neighbor a pig, for which he was sent to the penitentiary for a term of years, where I lost sight of him."—*Savannah News.*

The Mikado of Japan has granted to journalists the right of sending whatever communications they may desire, free of charge, from one part of the empire to another.

Letter from Brazil.

SALTINHO, DISTRICT OF LOUREIA,
Province of San Pedro, Brazil,
April 9, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: I have frequently purposed writing something for the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE during the last twelve months, but the full occupation of my time in farming and preaching has prevented me hitherto. But you have been so kind as to continue to send me the ADVOCATE without pay, that I am unwilling to receive so great a favor at your hands without trying at least to make some small return for your kindness; and I will in future try to write at least one short article per month for your paper.

There are many customs among this people that seem very strange to an American. For example:

THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Among the Brazilians the burial of the dead is entirely in the hands of the priests. They have charge of the burying grounds, and of the coffins needed for burying the dead. They keep a supply of "candles," such as are suited to rich and poor, to burn for the dead, according to the usages of the Romish Church. As for coffins, they are never used by the poor. The body is simply wrapped up, and in this manner is handed over to the priest, who has the grave dug, etc.; and the "masses and candles" are in proportion to the money paid. The rich and well-to-do are buried in coffins, and when the body is carried to the grave it is accompanied by some of the friends of the deceased, but *never* by the members of the family. A man's own brothers or sisters never see him buried; nor does the wife or husband ever attend the burial of their consort, or parents their children.

When a death occurs in a family it is customary for all the friends of the family to make a visit of condolence, and it is expected that this visit should be made within a very few days after the burial. But this custom, so commendable when properly observed, is often performed in a most heartless manner. On a recent occasion a near neighbor of mine lost a very lovely and interesting daughter of five years of age. When I called on Sabbath evening to pay my visit of condolence I found a considerable number of the neighbors already there. In a back room the ladies were conversing in a serious and quiet manner with the bereaved mother; while in the parlor several men were around a table, playing cards for amusement, and others were looking on at the game, and none seemed to think the card-playing out of place.

Although this is an uncommonly healthy country, yet very many little children die among the natives—many more, in proportion, than among the Americans or the Germans. Indeed this is true of adults as well. The cause is the general ignorance of the laws of health, and of proper medical treatment. Small-pox is indeed terrible to the natives of all classes. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that one-half of those who have the disease die; and yet many of them neglect vaccination. When the disease appears in a town, all leave it who can, if they have not been vaccinated.

Yours fraternally,

J. E. NEWMAN.

The Oldest Gourd in the World.

MR. EDITOR: As this is the first centennial year of American liberty, and there is a bringing forth of things both old and new, I suppose there will be nothing improper in giving the history of the oldest gourd, I presume, in the world. I have it in my possession. It has passed through the hands of six generations. It was brought from Wales some time in the sixteenth century, by my father's great great grandfather. He settled in Virginia, and from there my grandfather came, about the year 1785, and settled in Mississippi, near where I now live. He lived to be eighty-six years old. You published my father's obituary, who died in July, 1870, aged eighty-seven years. I suppose they were long-lived people generally. My father told me this gourd was used for a powder gourd until after the Revolutionary war. Since then it has been strictly kept as an heirloom in the Williams family. It is of a dark mahogany color, and from long usage is as smooth and bright as if it had been varnished. Yours truly,

J. G. WILLIAMS.

FRANKLIN CO., MISS., July 4, 1876.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

A TRANSLATION.

FROM THE SPANISH OF FRANCIS XAVIER.

The rest thou giv'st to thine own,
My Saviour, moves me not to
To worship now before thy throne,
In deep humility;

Nor does that dread abode of sin,
Eternally to shun,
Incite my soul to strive to win
The joys at thy right hand;

But thou, my God, my heart dost thrill
With pity, anguish, shame,
When I behold thy Father's will,
And thine to us the same;

When I behold the bloody cross,
The nails, the spear, the thorn,
Those instruments of Satan's force
To wound thy sacred form;

When I remember thy distress,
Thy meekness all divine,
Thy prayer and thy forgiving love,
I own my heart is thine.

It is thy death which moveth me—
That death endured for me—
Which claims my soul, my highest love
For an eternity.

And were there no bright home above,
No sad abyss below,
My thoughts to thee in love would move,
In sweet affection flow.

S. M. S., in *New York Observer*.

Believers' Baptism.

MR. EDITOR: The baptism of believers, and believers only, is much harped on by one denomination, and, as far as it relates to adults, advocated by the Methodist Episcopal Church South—that is, her ministers would not baptize an unbeliever, or one who does not believe that Jesus Christ is the promised Messiah; but, like Peter, are willing to baptize every penitent that makes the inquiry: "Men and brethren, what must we do?" The question arises, then: Were those that made that inquiry on the day of Pentecost converted before they were baptized? In one sense they were; as truly expressed by Dr. Adam Clarke. He says the Greek verb, rendered *were added*, "was used by Greek writers to signify that not by which cities, towns or provinces changed their masters, and put themselves under another government. So these three thousand persons left the scribes and Pharisees, and put themselves under the teaching of the apostles." They were then converted from Judaism to Christianity. But were they, in a strictly theological sense, converted, made new creatures in Christ Jesus, born again? Or did they, prior to their baptism, exercise that saving faith that precedes justification? Their inquiry and the answer of Peter both negative these questions. They were simply awakened—convinced that he whom they crucified was the promised Messiah. Their language was the language of penitents, and the answer of Peter was just such an one as should be given to penitents: "Repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins; and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." They were instructed to *repent*. This was all that John required before baptism, and, seems to be all that Peter required. With this repentance, the renunciation of Judaism, and the assent of the mind that the crucified Savior is the promised Messiah, they were rendered proper subjects to be baptized in the name of Jesus, and thereby be brought into a *covenant relation to Christ*. They were told that they must be "*baptized for the remission of sins*," or, as Dr. Clarke renders the Greek: "*In reference to the remission or remoral of sins.*" The design of baptism is, first, to bring the subject into a covenant relation to Christ; and, second, to point out or prefigure the baptism of the Holy Ghost. Hence the instructions of Peter: Do what God requires of you, repent and be baptized; show by these acts that you are willing to be a co-worker with God in the salvation of your souls; show that you are in earnest, and trust God for the pardon of your sins and the baptism of the Holy Ghost. Do these things, "and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." From this analysis it seems plain that the sins of the three thousand on the day of Pentecost were not remitted, nor did they receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, until they had made a public acknowledgment of Christ by being baptized; nor even then until what they believed (*pisteuo*) relative to Christ was succeeded by a saving faith (*pistis*.) It is evident, then, that the three thousand that were baptized on the day of Pentecost were only believers historically, and willing to forsake Judaism—forsake their sins, and do all in their power, leaving the result in the hands of the Almighty.

Again, when "Philip went down to the city of Samaria, and preached Christ unto them, and the people with one accord gave heed unto the things which Philip spake, ... and when they believed (*pisteuo*) Philip's preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, they were baptized, both men and women. Then Simon believed (*pisteuo*) also; and when he was baptized he continued with Philip, and wondered, beholding the miracles and signs which were done." "Now when the apostles which were at Jerusalem heard that Samaria had received the word of God, *they sent unto them Peter and John*, who, when they were come down, prayed for them, that they might receive the Holy Ghost; for as yet he was fallen upon none of them; only they were baptized in the name of Jesus." Now when Simon, who with others *believed* and was baptized, saw that those on whom the apostles laid their hands received the Holy Ghost, offered them money, saying, "Give me also this power, that on whomsoever I lay hands may receive the Holy Ghost." Now, notice Peter's reply to him, who with many others believed (*pisteuo*) and were baptized: "I perceive that thou art in the gall of bitterness, and in the bonds of iniquity." It is a clear case, then, that the Samaritans, prior to the visit of Peter and John, only believed, or gave the assent of the mind to what Philip preached, and with that belief *not faith that abideth* they were baptized.

One more case will be sufficient on this point. When Philip joined himself to the eunuch, and preached a sermon to him from that prophecy concerning Christ, as recorded in Isaiah, commencing at the thirteenth verse of the fifty second chapter, and embracing the whole of the fifty-third, "the eunuch said, See, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized? And Philip said, If thou believest with all thy heart, thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe (*pisteuo*) *that Jesus Christ is the Son of God*." It is a least inferable, then, that the eunuch's belief, when baptized, was only what some denominate a *historical faith*, or assent of the mind to the truths preached by Philip. It is, I might say, a certainty that Philip not only preached that Jesus, the crucified, is the Messiah, but also the mode, nature and design of baptism; for in that prophecy he had a good text to preach from: "*So shall he sprinkle many nations*." Hence the eunuch's request.

In conclusion I will add that I have sought diligently, both in the English and Greek New Testament, and have not found one case where *faith, saving faith, faith that abideth* (*pistis*,) was required as a preliminary to the administration of the sacrament of baptism. Nor can I find but one single case where the gift of the Holy Ghost was given, and the recipients received new hearts as well as new tongues, and were enabled to "*magnify God*," before they were baptized; and that is the case of Cornelius and his household.

As baptism, like circumcision, only brings the subject into a covenant relation to Christ, and is a type of the baptism of the Holy Ghost, it does seem reasonable that the covenant relation and type should precede the antitype; and which would always be the case in the Methodist Church if all parents would discharge their duty toward their children in having them brought into a covenant relation to Christ by baptism, and then point to them that Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world, and teach them to pray, as expressed by Charles Wesley in that beautiful hymn on an indwelling God:

"Come, Holy Ghost, thy heart inspire
Attest that I am born again!
Come and baptize me with fire;
Nor let thy former gifts be vain."

W. SPIELMAN.

Crystal Springs Camp Meeting.

MR. EDITOR: In your note from Crystal Springs you use figures representing the expenditures of the Henington Camp Meeting Association that might lead others into embarrassment by causing them to begin to build without first properly counting the cost.

This enterprise was begun under embarrassing conditions. Camp meetings had been a failure. Rowdyism had overrun them; the government was unsettled, money was scarce, and embarrassment everywhere. There were unencouraging predictions on every side, and at the most inopportune times and places. Four men, one of them Maj. W. D. Perry, a member of my church, confiding in each other, determined to make the effort, relying upon God and his wisdom to sustain their judgment and nerve. One of them, who is now in heaven, had some ready cash to spare. Economy was to be the order of the day. No money was to be spent where it could be substituted. The land was contracted for, material purchased, mechanics employed, and the hauling, rough work, etc., thrown in. So the enterprise moved forward.

A liberal community, inspired by their confidence in the nerve rather than in the judgment of the leaders, now came forward to the help. Five tents, a restaurant, a preachers' tent and a nucleus shed were built. But, alas! Isaac J. Henington, the leader, had fallen a victim to typhoid fever, and Maj. Terry had broken down under nervous prostration. Still, the work went forward to completion.

The first meeting came on; preachers and an attentive congregation assembled. Rowdyism was met and nipped in the bud. The most rigid rules of decorum were given and responded to. The preached gospel became the power of God unto salvation. Many souls were converted, and Henington camp meeting became a fixed fact.

Rigid economy, individual effort, and no *cumbering debt*, has been the motto, and gradual development the theory. So closely has this motto been adhered to that a few days before the first camp meeting, the funds being exhausted, and there being no sleeping tent, three members, by compact, met from their own pockets the expenses of building and fitting up one. Much has been done in this enterprise upon the rule: "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth." Besides this, various matters of importance have never entered into its financial statistics. For instance, in the yearly arrangements for the rent of the boarding tent from $75 to as high as $160 worth of improvements have been included, which amount never entered the financial statistics.

The writer has been chairman of the executive committee since the organization of the association, and the whole work has passed under his supervision, and he is not prepared to say that fifty per cent. of the money, or its equivalent, that has been expended has found its way into the financial statistics, which only show what disposition has been made of cash received in the regular channels.

However much the committees have at times found themselves embarrassed by impecuniosity, we are ignorant of an instance in which that embarrassment has hindered their efficiency. The enterprise has moved onward and upward; those who have sacrificed most, enjoying most and complaining least. Hundreds of souls date their life from it. The probabilities are wonderful for the future among those who love it with a sense of the responsibilities they have brought upon themselves, and their own inability to husband its facilities and bring them to the glory of God. But we trust that he who has guided us in the past will be our wisdom for the future.

I. V. ENOCHS.

Christian Consolation.

There is scarcely anything that affords the Christian a greater consolation than the possession of "a conscience void of offense toward God and man." The remembrance of former sins, that were once so great a burden, is a souvenir of the confirmation of a blessed peace with God. It is true the remembrance of sin brings a momentary sadness to the Christian's heart; but it comes not laden with that feeling of condemnation that crushes the soul of the unbelieving sinner. It is sorrow after a godly sort. It gives an impetus to his zeal. It urges him on with greater determination, lest haply by relaxing his energy he again fall into condemnation.

The religion of Jesus Christ is adapted to all ranks and conditions of mankind; and to all it brings the same consolation and support. The man of royal birth and the peasant of the valley may share alike of its joys. And indeed they who are happiest in the things of this world do not always enjoy religion most. A sad face and a wretched lot may be possessed by a cheerful and happy heart:

"For the lowliest of earth's lowly sons
May be a prince in disguise."

Some there are who, being less tried by mental affliction, are the more greatly tried by bodily diseases. But God, in his ever-beneficent providence, has devised consolation for even the wretched imbecile. Though the clouds of disease lower upon the May morn of life, we have for consolation but to lift the eye of faith to the land of "immortal youth," and where fever and pains are unknown.

The comforts of the meanest follower of Jesus Christ are a thousand-fold greater than those of the inhabitant of the palaces of vice. And indeed the only solid comforts of this world are derived from the exercise of *practical* Christianity—such comforts as are not discovered in the complicated systems of Grecian philosophy, nor the boasted theories of the infidel. Though the skeptic labors to destroy the Christian faith, it *only* possesses that peace for which he sighs. It *only* possesses that *principle* necessary to man's intellectual and moral existence.

A religion that does not engage every faculty of the mind, every desire of the heart, is incapable of saving the soul. If all our energies are confined to the pursuit of a single object, we are content in the contemplation of that object; and this is doubly true in religion. If our aspirations tend heavenward, when trials come our souls will be transported beyond the confines of this existence, and, though still in the flesh, we will be admitted to sweet communion with God.

"Religion bears our spirits up,
While we expect that blessed hope—
The bright appearance of the Lord;
And faith stands leaning on his word."

D.

Montgomery Male and Female High School.

MR. EDITOR: The examination exercises of the Montgomery Male and Female High School, located in West Wilcox county, Ala., in charge of Rev. William A. Montgomery, of the Alabama Conference, closed yesterday, June 30, and it affords us pleasure to state that so far the school is a success.

The session closed with forty pupils, which represents the minimum attendance, the roll showing that as many as seventy-four have been in school, several having stopped during the last two months, some to teach, some on account of sickness, and others to go on the farm. The examination of the classes, which consumed the whole of Thursday and a part of Friday morning, was thorough, and gave evidence of great painstaking and untiring energy on the part of the principal and his assistants. The speeches and compositions were good, showing that rapid improvement had been made in declamation and rhetoric.

We deeply regret to state that Bro. Montgomery, for reasons satisfactory to himself, has resigned his position as principal of this institution of learning, and will in all probability teach at Lower Peachtree. Notwithstanding the disappointment experienced by the community at this rather unexpected announcement, he takes with him the confidence and best wishes of all among whom he has for the last ten months so zealously labored to promote the cause of education and religion.

At a meeting of the board of trustees on Friday, June 30, Mr. M. D. Thompson was elected principal for the ensuing session, and we congratulate him as the successor of one so extensively known as a thorough and successful educator as Bro. Montgomery, and bespeak for him a liberal share of the public patronage. Good board can be obtained near the school at $8.50 per calendar month, including lights, and tuition at $2, $2.50 and $3 per scholastic month.

Yours truly,

GEO. FONTAINE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

A Wrong Impression.

MR. EDITOR: I notice in a communication of "Loyaute," in behalf of Centenary Female College, in your issue of the sixth instant, that the writer was evidently laboring under a wrong impression in reference to the address of Col. L. W. Reeves, before the young ladies of Centenary. The writer says that one-half hour was granted to Col. Reeves, by his own special request, to read a homily on slander to the good people of Summerfield.

Upon inquiry on the subject I find that President McVoy requested Col. Reeves to deliver an address to his young ladies, and Col. Reeves prepared his address on "gossips" some months before, and without reference to the people of Summerfield. The address was well received, and a number were so favorably impressed with it, the ability displayed, and the appropriateness of its treatment, that they desired to have it published.

This is simple justice to Col. Reeves, to show that he does not deserve such a remark.

Yours, etc., E. S. STARR.

SELMA, July 21, 1876.

A SCENE FROM LIFE.—A young man entered the bar-room of a village tavern and called for a drink. "No," said the landlord, "you have had delirium tremens once, and I cannot sell you any more." He stepped aside, to make room for a couple of young men who had just entered, and the landlord waited upon them very politely. The other had stood by, silent and sullen, and when they had finished he walked up to the landlord and thus addressed him: "Six years ago, at their age, I stood where those young men are now. I was a man with fair prospects. Now, at the age of twenty-eight, I am a wreck, body and mind. You fed me to drink. In this room I formed the habit that has been my ruin. Now sell me a few glasses more, and your work will be done! I shall soon be out of the way; there is no hope for me. But they can be saved. Do not sell it to them. Sell to me, and let me die, and the world will be rid of me; but for Heaven's sake sell no more to them." The landlord listened, pale and trembling. Setting down his decanter, he exclaimed: "God help me; this is the last drop I will ever sell to any one!" And he kept his word.

There are pauses amidst study, and even pauses of seeming idleness, in which a process goes on which may be likened to the digestion of food. In those seasons of repose the powers are gathering their strength for new efforts—as land which lies fallow and recovers itself for tillage.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

SISTER AUARILLA VICTORIA BRYAN, wife of R. D. Bryan, of Marion station, Lauderdale county, Miss., was born in Greene county, Ala., on the thirteenth day of March, 1841, and died at her home Marion, Miss., on the thirteenth day of June, 1876, of that fearful disease, bronchitis, aged thirty-five years and three months. She suffered long, though patiently. We learned the following facts from her bereaved husband: "Her mother died when she was but seven months old, leaving her to the guardianship of her aunt, Mrs. Sarah A. Clinton, of Marion, Miss.; and never was trust more faithfully exercised than by that good and pious lady. She was for many years the pupil of Mrs. Nicholson, of Kemper county, Miss., a distinguished teacher and a model of piety. My wife joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South at an early age; had many friends in east Mississippi, where she was raised and educated. We were married on the thirty-first of December, 1863. I lived at that time in Camden, Ala. Our married life was indeed a blissful one. Our pleasant little home at Marion, surrounded with its comforts, and our merry children, were our delight. In health she has often said that when Mr. Bryan was satisfied she was perfectly happy. In her extreme sufferings she often exclaimed: 'Lord, have mercy upon me.' She had often prayed that she might not die suddenly, and felt that her prayers had been answered; said she was ready, and only regretted leaving her husband and children."

The writer was well acquainted with this excellent Christian lady for eight years. Six years of that time I was her pastor. Her enjoyment of religion was not of an excitable nature, but deep and solid. She loved the church very much, and also the ministers, and was exceedingly anxious for them to visit her on all occasions. Sister Bryan's love for God and his people was without dissimulation, and her faith in Christ was unfeigned. She always possessed a quiet, calm and even temperament, and apparently took things in this life as they came, without a murmur. In her protracted affliction we never heard one word of complaint escape her lips. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved husband and his three beautiful children; but their loss is her gain. She was a good neighbor, a faithful wife and an affectionate mother. We have lost one of our brightest jewels. Thus lived and suffered a devoted sister until the thirteenth day of June, 1876, when her spirit was released from a diseased body, to be with redeemed spirits made perfect in the paradise of God.

J. C. BIGGAN.

MRS. ELIZABETH GANTT, whose maiden name was Watkins, was born in South Carolina, March 12, 1803, and died of apoplexy, at the residence of her son, near Center Grove church, in Holmes county, Miss., July 5, 1876, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. In November, 1822, she was first married to John W. White, and after his death she was again married, to Thomas Roberts, February 12, 1828. A while previous to this second marriage she professed religion and joined the Methodist Church, in which she lived and died an honored member. Being a Christian from principle, she ever lived a devoted, consistent life. She was truly pious, and always lived in the enjoyment of religion. She was called upon to bury another husband, and was again married to William Gantt, November 12, 1851, who also sleeply died. So she buried three husbands and eleven children, and leaves but one son (J. A. Roberts) to bury the mother. Sister Gantt was a woman of great faith, and believed much in prayer, and often received unmistakable answers to prayer. During the recent war (in 1863) when the Southern army was defeated at Fishing Creek, Ky., news reached home that all the company was killed in which she had a son. She went to prayer, and asked the Lord if her son was killed. She arose, returned to her friends, and told them she was perfectly satisfied, for Jimmy was not killed; and so it was. Her son was quite wicked. She prayed for his conversion. A protracted meeting came off at Center Grove, conducted by Rev. George W. Brown. Sister Gantt was absent a day's ride. She prayed all the time that her wicked boy might be converted in that meeting. Coming from her room, where she had been praying, she said to a friend: "You must take me home. Jimmy is converted at Center Grove. I must go and see him." On arriving home she found him happy in the love of God converted just at the time she said he was. Other instances of her faith in prayer might be given, but enough now. She long had a desire that when she came to die she might not linger and suffer. For this she prayed. She cooked her dinner, put all things in preparation for the evening, laid down and died, without a struggle or a groan. So calmly did she die that it seemed as if she had just gone to sleep. So passed away from earth a child of God, in the full triumph of faith, to rest forever.

K. A. JONES.

WILLIAM SMYLY was born in Edgefield district, S. C., July 10, 1800, and died of dropsy, in Whistler, Ala., June 29, 1876—an old man, and full of years. When a young man he came to this State and settled at Pleasant Hill, Dallas county, where he professed religion and joined the Methodist Church in his twenty-third year, of which he remained a member about twenty years, and for reasons satisfactory to his own mind he united with the Baptist Church, in which he lived an active, useful and pious member until the day of his death.

When first admitted to the knowledge of the truth he determined, by grace, to make his calling and election sure, and to realize the full fruition of the purchased possession; and, being endowed with a strong mind and will, he never yielded to the tempter's solicitations by which so many have been led into the snare of the devil. Neither the solicitations of the bacchanalian, the sentiment, whirl of the ball-room, nor the false promises of fortune at the card table or the lottery shambles, could divert him from the path of virtue. To all these he gave but one answer: "Get thee behind me, satan. Thou art an offense unto me."

He loved the Sunday school as the nursery of the church, where the children are to be trained in the doctrines of the gospel of Christ and directed into the way of holiness. In this glorious work he engaged with all the energy of his mind and heart.

In the beginning of his religious career he erected a family altar, around which he and his family seldom failed to gather for the purpose of offering the sacrifices of supplication, prayer and thanksgiving.

For some time his health had been declining, and his great desire and earnest prayer was that he might close his life without extreme suffering. This was granted in part, as his severe sufferings were of short duration.

On my first visit, when he was rapidly declining, I asked him about his future destiny. He answered in a calm and firm tone of voice: "I would not give my hope of heaven for all this world, if it were mine." The funeral services were performed by the writer in the presence of his friends and dear ones, with the full assurance of his eternal salvation.

JOSEPH T. CRAIG.

JOHN BUTCHER was born in Switzerland, April 15, 1[illegible], and died at his home near Lauderdale station, Lauderdale county, Miss., May [illegible], aged seventy-seven years and seven days. Bro. Butcher was raised in the Episcopal Church from childhood until he came to America, in the tenth year of his age, landing in Mission after which he was married to [illegible] He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church and remained a consistent member until death. He moved to Mississippi in 1[illegible], settled in Lauderdale county, He raised eleven children—nine sons and two daughters—and lived to see them all members of the church of his choice, of which he was an honored member for thirty-seven years. I knew him well.

We enjoyed many seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord in communing with him, while in good health, especially in his protracted affliction, which lasted for five months. We visited him [illegible] twice a month as his pastor. We found him happy, though suffering much with the grand disease of the heart and dropsy. Nevertheless he was happy in the Savior's love. We prayed and talked with him as ever, and found him [illegible] Bro. Butcher was an honest, [illegible] Christian gentleman—perhaps had a few faults as any man with whom we were acquainted. He was liberal to the cause and the poor, and a great lover of Methodism and her ministry, as many of our preachers of the Alabama and Mississippi Conferences testify. His pastor was sent for at the house of God when able to go. He was peaceable in the community, [illegible] spirit, unostentatious in his departure as a Methodist of the right type. In [illegible] Soule chapel has lost one of her best members, the community one of its most [illegible] and best neighbors, the county a [illegible] citizen, and his children a very affectionate father.

J. C. BIGGAN.

MRS. SUSAN F., wife of D. C. Peeples, was born May 14, 1831, and departed from the cares of earth April 12, 1876.

She was punctually converted, and clearly and happily converted at Morrisville [illegible] a protracted meeting in the year 1[illegible]. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the year of [illegible] conversion, and was faithful until death. She had an experience of grace; hence she enjoyed the comfortable witness of the Holy Spirit. As she approached the margin of the last river she rejoiced at the thought that her sorrows would cease, and she was soon to be exchanged for the rest in reserve for the faithful.

In this county the declaration of the blessed Jesus is being effectually developed: "The poor have the gospel preached unto them." And I think I can recognize the fact that many of such have heard the truth to profit.

R. G. RADER.

MRS. M. S. ALLEN died in Clayton county, Ala., May 15, 1876, at the age of twenty-eight years, two months and twenty-two days.

She sought and obtained pardon and peace, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1862. She was raised by pious and devoted parents, and she never lost sight of her training. When she neared the shadow of death her consolation was entirely about the ordeal through which she was soon to pass. She admonished every one who came about her to prepare for heaven, and entreated each and every one to meet her in the "better land." She had three little children to leave with their papa in this heartless world; but her faith was in God, and she said that he would care for them and watch over her motherless little ones. Her last breath was spent in prayer and praise.

R. G. RADER.

LITTLE SARAH HASTINGS MELLEN, only daughter of Prof. S. S. and [illegible] H. Mellen, of Mount Sterling, Ala., was suddenly taken from us, July 7, 1876, aged one year and nine months. Oh, how sad our hearts! Sweet little Sarah, whom we much loved,

"Thy days with us were few—
An angel's courtship's visit,
That came and vanished with the dew."

We hear no more her little pattering footsteps in the hall, nor her sweet angel voice singing "Happy day" at early morning, nor her little "fly-by" at evening. In her sickness she would say: "Sing, mamma, sing." She has joined the angels around the throne on high, singing praises to him who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

D. J. WHITE.

DIED, at Marshall, Texas, July [illegible] at half-past five A. M., MARY LOCKE, wife of Reuben Kuhrtz.

Mexico (Mass.) and St. Louis (Mo.) papers please copy.

There is nothing so clear-sighted and sensible as a noble mind in low estate.—*Jane Porter.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

BIFROST, THE RAINBOW BRIDGE.

A NORSE LEGEND.

Then the Immortals stood in light
First, on the archway of the skies,
The hoods of seven-fold glory bright,
All thrilling with a sweet surprise.

They triumphed in that shining place—
Balder the beautiful and Frey,
And all of Asgard's stately race,
New-born, and radiant from on high.

And their strong brother, who had gone,
Perforce, through storm and cloud and wrath,
Before them, walked the bridge alone,
And proved his way the quicker path.

And there are those who lightly tread
Unfired upon the rainbow bridge;
Celestial airs of heaven play round the head,
Serene they student its fairy ridge.

Others there are who, lost and blind,
Struggle in mist and maze and dark;
Yet all they love and long for, find,
Without a path or guiding spark.

Not sooner reach the gleaming goal
Than they who freely mount aloft,
Where color warms the happy soul,
In rays concentric, pulses soft.

Take courage, then, ye sons of strength,
Who fain must struggle night and day;
Be quivering, ye gain your peace at length;
The dark way is the shorter way.

Scribner's Monthly.

Profitable Hospitality.

Some people express great anxiety that their Christian neighbors should be eaten out of house and home by having in so many strangers, preachers and what not, as they do. And it is somehow they do not often have the pleasure of following such people to the almshouse, nor are they often called upon to relieve their necessities, in some way or other the Lord seems to remember the cup of cold water given in the disciples' name. The widow and her son at Zarephath might have starved to death if the ravens had not sent along a free dinner, in the shape of a persecuted prophet, to help to eat the last handful of the widow's meal, and assure them that it should not fail till the Lord sent rain upon the earth. And often a visit or many bring a blessing, that in soul or in body or in business, in purse, the gain from the visits of the Lord's servants may far exceed the cost and trouble of their entertainment.

Capt. McCabe tells in the *Christian Standard* the following story of a prominent and prosperous lawyer, who may be congratulated upon his comfortable surroundings:

"Well," said the lawyer, "all my good fortune began by inviting a Methodist preacher home to dinner. Come, sit down and I will tell you about it. Many years ago, when I was a new county, and very sparsely populated, there came to the little settlement where I lived intelligence that upon the following Sabbath the Methodist circuit-rider would preach in our town. It was a great event to have a sermon, and the congregation was very good. I was an unconverted man, but, wicked as I was, I could not help feeling a great regard for those heroic itinerants, who, on poor pay and poor fare, founded the church in this wilderness. There were but few Methodists in the settlement, and after the sermon I watched them, to see if any one would invite the preacher home to dinner. Some in the congregation took hands with him, but after while I was left alone with him. He was leaning against the rude pulpit with a tired look upon his face, and I thought I detected also a shade of disappointment.

"There was a hotel in the place, but those days Methodist preachers had very little money to pay their way at the hotels. Without an abiding hospitality the church never could have been planted as it is in this great West. I approached him, shook his hand, and said: 'I am a sinner, sir, but if you will go home with me my wife and I will be glad to take care of you.'

"He gladly accepted my invitation. His horse was soon comfortably fed in my little barn, and the preacher was sitting at my table, and seemed to me the first perfectly at home. As long as he was on the circuit he was a welcome guest at our hearthstone. Others invited him, but he always seemed glad to get back to our house. A great revival followed his labors, and among the first fruits were my friend myself. We were both converted and joined the church, and from that time to this all has gone well with me. That preacher was God's messenger to us all. My children were converted early in life. They made other acquaintances among the ministry, but there was one whose memory we always cherished with peculiar respect and love, and whose name was a household word.

"One evening I brought a letter from the postoffice, addressed to my wife. I threw it in her lap. She was not just where she is now. Laying down my evening paper, I began to read, when I was startled by a sob. I looked up, and saw that my wife was weeping bitterly, and she was still holding that letter in her hand. In great alarm I inquired what had happened. 'John,' she said, 'George Knell has been superannuated at conference. His health has utterly broken down; he can never take another appointment. He has no home, no money, nothing but the forty allowance from the Conference fund.' And then she came over and sat down by my side. 'John,' she said, 'you know what a blessing it was to us. I have one request to make. You have a house in this town to rent. Let it be vacated. Let it be furnished comfortably and thoroughly. I will write to him this very day and tell him all about it.'

"In thirty days the superannuate came with his family and took possession of their home. He rallied, but after a few months consumption did its work, and we all gathered about him to see him die. He was going down into the valley and I by his side holding his hand; during he might have some little lingering anxiety about his family, I saw him looking from one to another of the little group, I whispered, 'George, don't be troubled about them. I'll take care of them all.' The look he gave me paid me over and over again for all I had ever done for him, and left the original debt still unacknowledged.

"And so it came that all my earthly prosperity, as well as spiritual, seemed to begin with that invitation to a weary itinerant to come home to dinner with me.

"As we separated for the night, two passages from the word of the Lord were chiming away in all our hearts: 'Use hospitality without grudging;' 'Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares.'"—*The Christian.*

A Word In Season.

"Never," said the late Rev. Thomas Mortimer, "lose an opportunity of speaking to your fellow-creatures about their souls and the world to come. Once," he added, "I sat with a military officer for a considerable time, waiting to see a gentleman, and I said not a word to him about his soul. I lost that opportunity, much to my regret. Never," he subjoined, "lose an opportunity."

The writer, who heard these remarks from the lips of Mr. Mortimer in one of his pithy sermons, now five-and-twenty years ago, well remembers the impression they produced on his mind, and their effect on his conduct in that particular. O what a luxury is contact with other minds about eternal things! Often it establishes a bond of heartfelt brotherhood, and engenders a double spring of love between them.

In a Sunday morning walk to look after the neglecters of public worship, an aged man of comely aspect, helping a large body along with a pair of crutches, was accosted with the following salutation: "I hope you are going where you will have no need for crutches. There will be no lame legs in heaven."

With a dejected countenance and a touching utterance he replied: "I'm not going there. I am too great a sinner to go to heaven."

"So am I," I replied; "in myself considered; but Christ has died for sinners, and his blood cleanseth from all sin, and if you and I do not go to Heaven it is our own fault." "Him that cometh to me," the Savior said, "I will in no wise cast out."

The burden of sin lay heavy on my aged neighbor's mind, and well-nigh excluded the hope of eternal life.

"I am too great a sinner," again he said, "to go to heaven."

To this it was replied with the words of Isaiah i, 16: "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." As the sequel will show, this was made, by divine application, "a word in season."

At parting his name and address were taken, and an early visit made to his house, where he was found reading the Bible. Conversation and prayer, in which he heartily joined, concluded the interview. At our next meeting light began to enter his mind; and on a subsequent occasion, when the first verse of Isaiah lv was commenced, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters," he instantly, with joyful tips, exclaimed: "And he that hath no money; come ye, buy and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk, without money and without price." And with evident, heartfelt pathos he repeated the remaining part of the chapter.

Before we parted that day, looking through his tears to the cross, he repeated the hymn:

Come, Thou Fount of every blessing;
Tune my heart to sing Thy grace!
Streams of mercy, never ceasing,
Call for songs of loudest praise.
Jesus sought me when a stranger,
Wandering from the fold of God;
He, to rescue me from danger,
Interposed His precious blood.

Nor were these words the result of transient emotion and influence. No; his heart is fixed, trusting in God, through faith in the atonement of Christ, and waiting to be an inhabitant of the heavenly Jerusalem.

Brethren, let us ever keep in remembrance the exhortation of Mr. Thomas Mortimer, who, being dead, yet speaketh. Never let us lose an opportunity of speaking about the soul and the world to come to our fellow-travelers to eternity.—*The Christian.*

The Lioness and the Terrier.

The report of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland, presented to the members at the forty-fourth annual meeting, held in Dublin two months ago, states that "during the year the gardens sustained a heavy loss in the death of the beautiful lioness familiarly called 'Old Girl.' She was born in the gardens, of South African stock, on the eighth of September, 1859, and died on the seventh of October, 1875, after six weeks of prostration from chronic bronchitis. During her long and honored career she presented the gardens with fifty-four cubs, of which she actually reared fifty, losing only four. This is a feat unprecedented in the annals of menageries and gardens. She was a lioness of very high spirit, although very gentle, and was admitted by judges to be the handsomest lioness they had ever seen. It may be added that her offspring not only added to the attractions of the gardens, but that the judicious sale of a portion of them brought £1,100 in cash for the benefit of the society."

"The closing weeks of her interesting life were marked by a touching incident worthy of being recorded. The carnivora, when in health, have no objection to the presence of rats in their cages; on the contrary, they rather welcome them as a relief to the monotony of existence, which constitutes the chief trial of a wild animal in confinement. Thus it is a common sight to see half a dozen rats gnawing the bones off which the lions have dined, while the satisfied carnivora look on contentedly, giving the poor rats an occasional wink with their sleepy eyes. In illness the case is different, for the ungrateful rats begin to nibble the toes of the lord of the forest before his death, and add considerably to his discomfort.

"To save our favorite lioness from this annoyance, we placed in her cage a fine little rat-tan terrier, who was at first received with a sulky growl; but when the first rat appeared, and the lioness saw the little terrier toss him into the air, catching him with professional skill across the loins with a snap as he came down, she began to understand what the terrier was for; she coaxed him to her side, folded her paw around him, and each night the little terrier slept at the breast of the lioness enfolded with her paws, watching that his natural enemies did not disturb the rest of his mistress. The rats had a bad time during those six weeks."—*Children's Friend.*

How Messages Are Sent by Ocean Cable.

He (the ocean telegraph operator) taps the "key" as in a land telegraph, only it is a double key. It has two levers and knobs, instead of one. The alphabet used is substantially like the Morse alphabet—that is, the different letters are represented by a combination of dashes and dots. For instance, suppose you want to write the word "boy." It would read like this: "—... — — — —." B is one dash and three dots; O, three dashes; and Y, one dash, one dot and three dashes. Now in the land telegraph the dashes and the dots would appear on the strip of paper at the other end of the line, which is unwound from a cylinder, and perforated by a pin at the end of the bar or armature. If the operator could read by sound we would dispense with the strip of paper, and read the message by the "click" of the armature as it is pulled down and let go by the electro-magnet.

The cable operator, however, has neither of these advantages. There is no paper to perforate, no "click" of the armature, no armature to "click." The message is read by means of a moving flash of light upon a polished scale produced by the "deflection" of a very small mirror, which is placed within a "mirror-galvanometer," which is a small brass cylinder two or three inches in diameter, shaped like a spool or bobbin, composed of several hundred turns of small wire wound with silk to keep the metal from coming in contact. It is wound or coiled exactly like a bundle of new rope, a small hole being left in the middle about the size of a common wooden pencil. In the center of this is suspended a very thin, delicate mirror about as large as a kernel of corn, with a correspondingly small magnet rigidly attached to the back of it. The whole weighs but a little more than a grain, and is suspended by a single fiber of silk, much smaller than a human hair, and almost invisible. A narrow horizontal scale is placed within a darkened box two or three feet in front of the mirror, a narrow slit being cut in the center of the scale to allow a ray of light to shine upon the mirror from a lamp placed behind said scale, the little mirror in turn reflecting the light back upon the scale. This spot of light upon the scale is the index by which all messages are read. The angle through which the ray moves is double that traversed by the mirror itself; and it is, therefore, really equivalent to an index four or six feet in length without weight.

To the casual observer there is nothing but a thin ray of light, darting to the right and left with irregular rapidity; but to the trained eye of the operator every flash is replete with intelligence. Thus the word "boy" already alluded to would be read in this way: One flash to the right and three to the left is B. Three flashes to the right is O. One to the right, one to the left, and two more to the right is Y, and so on. Long and constant practice makes the operators wonderfully expert in their profession, and enables them to read from the mirror as readily and as accurately as from a newspaper.—*Boston Herald.*

Chesterfield and Voltaire, born in the same year (1694,) were warm and life-long friends. Whatever may have been the erratic Frenchman's vagaries and mirths—for he never had a friend whom he did not at some time abuse—Lord Chesterfield was too much of a gentleman to take offense, or even notice.

On a certain occasion the two friends were in company at a grand ball in Paris, given by the King's favorite. Chesterfield stood by a marble pillar, gazing upon the brilliant assemblage of ladies, when Voltaire accosted him:

"My lord, you should be a judge in such matters. Now, seriously, do you not think our French ladies the most beautiful you ever saw?"

"Upon my word," replied Chesterfield, with a nod and a smile, "I am not a judge of paintings."

Not long afterward Voltaire crossed over to England, and was present one evening at a party given by an English nobleman in London. A lady in the company, sparkling in jewels, and highly *rouged*, was particularly attentive to the noted Frenchman, engrossing most of his discourse. Chesterfield, observing, came up and tapped his friend on the shoulder.

"Be wary, monsieur, or you will be captivated."

"No fear, my lord," quickly retorted Voltaire. "I am not to be captured by an English craft sailing under French colors!"—*Ledger.*

Theodore Hook didn't always make the jokes. Here is one he heard: He was in a stage coach with two inside passengers—a pretty, delicate young lady and a plain-faced maid. While the mistress was at dinner Hook remarked to the maid in a tone of great sympathy: "Your young lady seems very unwell." "Yes, sir; she suffers sadly." "Consumption, I should fear." "No, sir; I am sorry to say it is the heart." "Dear me! Aneurism?" "Oh, no, sir! It is only a lieutenant in the navy."

It is nothing short of cruelty and a murder to allow school children to sit up late at night or to hurry them from their beds in the morning.

I've never any pity for conceited people, because I think they carry their comfort about with them.—*George Eliot.*

Religious Intelligence.

—In Father Boehm's autobiography it was stated that the Virginia Conference, in Asbury's time, had eighty-seven ministers, two of whom were Bishops, and only three of the eighty-seven were married.

—Old Strawberry Lane church, occupied before old Light street, the oldest Methodist Episcopal church in Baltimore, occupied by the colored Methodists since 1801, is to be sold for public school purposes.

—The Bible has never been translated into the Japanese language. A few fragments of it have been translated; but the language being a mongrel between Chinese and another type, the work of translation is difficult and arduous.

—The American Baptist Missionary Union reports: "Whole number of missionaries, including wives and single women, 140; native preachers, ordained and unordained, 958; number of churches connected with the missions of the Union, 786; number of baptisms, so far as reported, for the year 1875, 2,373. Whole number of members connected with churches, 56,224."

—The Protestant Episcopal Church almanac gives the statistics of the denomination for 1874 at 48 dioceses and missionary jurisdictions, with an increase of 13,554 communicants during the year, an increase of 45 clergy, and of 12 churches consecrated, and of 2,621 scholars in the Sunday schools. The contributions of the churches decreased $427,190. Its ministerial candidates decreased 137, and Sunday school teachers 3,783.

WESTERN MEXICO.—Rev. Mr. Watkins has made an outline map of the country near Guadalajara, on which he has designated sixty-eight places, from "ranchos," containing two or three families, to "pueblos," containing several thousand people, which have been visited by members of the church at Guadalajara. In all of these places there are some professed Protestants, in many cases true Christians. In Guadalajara there is a church of one hundred and ten members, of whom ten or twenty male members and five or ten female members act as missionaries. Such statements are very encouraging.

—The Methodist Episcopal Church has in all, in Mexico, some $63,500 worth of property—$42,000 in the city of Mexico, $15,000 at Puebla, and $5,000 at Puchuca. The stations are: Puebla, Orizaba, Millellores, Quanahuata, Quaratero, Padnea and the city of Mexico; 11 preaching places, 8 Spanish preachers, 8 teachers, 4 local preachers, and 7 Americans, three of whom preach in Spanish, and two are ladies; an orphan school of 50 children, and a hand printing press. Last year Dr. Butler received in all some $32,000 for the current appropriation from the Woman's Society for Foreign Missions.

—The young man, an ex-student of the Navadirpa school, in whose heart evidently the Holy Spirit had been working, was a Brahmin of independent means. After corresponding with me for more than a year he presented himself as a candidate for baptism. Before long his friends and relatives found him out, and urged him, with many entreaties and arguments, to give up his intentions. On one occasion his friends brought forward the mexplained mysteries of Christianity as an argument against the truth of the Christian religion. In reply he said: "Christianity appears to me like a huge mango tree laden with fruit. I have seen the tree; it is beautiful. I have tasted the fruit, and it is sweet and comforting. As by the taste of one mango I can judge of the nature of the whole tree, so by the little I know of Christianity, which I have tasted and found sweet and consoling, I know that the whole of Christianity must be equally comforting."—*Church Missionary Record.*

—The Island of Formosa—so called, on account of its lovely form, by the early Portuguese navigators, whose beautiful names, so different from those given by the rovers of northern Europe, adorn the land of discovery—is one of the richest and most fertile under heaven. Its population may be three million; its area that of the State of New York. China claimed it, very much as that colossal pomposity claimed all the lands of the world, but left it to govern itself. On the west side are several Chinese towns and settlements, with the seat of authority in Taiwan. The east coast barbarous tribes live and roam, rob and murder shipwrecked people, and, as some say, eat them. This is doubtful. It would make a long story to tell how British, German, French and American ships have been wrecked there, and how war ships and diplomatists have in vain tried to get redress at Peking or in Formosa. Japanese occupation with camps, skirmishes, and the establishment of order on the coast, occupied six months of 1874; after which China began, as earnestly as that stagnant empire can, to rule the savages, and paid Japan an indemnity of seven hundred thousand silver dollars. The expedition cost the Mikado's empire five millions, while seven hundred of her sons sleep in their graves at Nagasaki. What the Japanese did was for humanity at large. The Germans and English have recently erected monuments over their dead, which now stand unharmed. Formosa is open to mission labor. Something has already been accomplished. The Scotch Presbyterian missionaries, four in number, who have been laboring on the west coast for eight years, report as the result of their labor several Christian churches, having over one thousand communicants. One of their missions is among the once murderous savages who formerly enjoyed the slaughter of shipwrecked crews. Rev. Mr. Ritchie, one of the little band of four, is now on his way home, to recruit, and, if possible, obtain new supplies of men and means. May not Formosa become as Madagascar, and more so?—*Independent.*

Our Young People.

BABY-LAND.

"How many miles to Baby-land?"
Any one can tell;
Up one flight,
To your right;
Please to ring the bell."

"What can you see in Baby-land?"
"Little folks in white—
Downy-headed,
Cradle-bedded,
Fresh as pure and bright."

"What do they do in Baby-land?"
"Dream and wake and play,
Laugh and grow,
Shout and crow;
Jolly Honey-bees they."

"What do they say in Baby-land?"
"Why, the oddest things,
Might as well
Try to tell
What a birdie sings."

"Who is the queen of Baby-land?"
"Mother kind and sweet;
And her love,
Born above,
Guides the little feet."

Berthald Reimer.

She was a girl in her fifteenth year perhaps; yet the slight, fragile form and exceeding delicacy of skin made her look almost like a little child.

It was a warm summer day, still she had waited, resting in the shadow of one of the huge pillars which framed the entrance way to that quaint old cathedral; bending forward eagerly as each step sounded on the pavement beyond, and sinking back again, as it died away in the distance, with a look of keen disappointment on her young face. And thus had she sat watching and waiting, hour after hour passing away, till the afternoon had nearly waned, and, weary, she was about to leave, when a sudden sound arrested her. A man's step rang sharp and clear on the marble near, and, passing in the direction of the gallery stairs, slowly ascended.

The girl's whole aspect changed; she bent eagerly forward, her hands clasped tightly, her lips slightly parted. "It is he!" she murmured, the rich color flushing her cheeks and dying away as swift as it had come. Almost as she spoke she was on her feet, groping with extended hands in the direction the stranger had taken.

It was the grand master she was following, and even as she reached the stairs the low, sweet notes of the organ floated to her ears. She opened the gallery door softly and seated herself on one of the seats of the choir.

To Berthald Reimer the exquisite pleasure she derived from hearing the master as he came each day to practice was the one joy of her life. She had learned to know his footstep, and would wait after each cathedral service, that she might but touch him as he passed along, and go home satisfied with the sound of the mighty music she had heard clinging to her and helping her bear her sad young life more bravely; for Berthald was a poor child, and withal she was blind.

The master had often noticed the little figure, and the soft, tender expression of the child's face, and would have spoken; but somehow when he had the opportunity to do so she was always gone, and so the time passed away, and the master played, and she sat and listened, wondering and hoping that the day might come when she could feel his hand and hear the sound of his voice.

Perhaps the master was not so attentive to his duties, or Berthald might not have closed the gallery door so softly that afternoon, but he noticed the child when she entered; and, when he had finished his piece, rose quietly, and, before the girl could leave the choir he was beside her.

"You are not afraid of me, my child?" he asked, gently laying his hand on her soft golden curls.

"Oh! no, sir," she answered eagerly, her whole frame trembling with excitement, "not afraid of you." She paused, uncertain what to say, and lifted her large, sweet eyes to his face.

"What is your name?" he asked again, still keeping his hand upon her head.

"Berthald Reimer, the blind girl," she answered quietly. A look of intense pity passed over his face, and he did not speak for a few moments; then, he said: "Well, Berthald, would you like to hear me play again?" The look of joy which passed over the girl's face, and her eager, "Oh! yes, sir!" were enough. He smiled, and, taking her by the hand, led her to the organ and placed her beside him. For a long time he played; then, suddenly pausing, he asked: "Can you sing?"

"A little," she answered.

He played the prelude to an air sweet and simple, and which was well-known.

"Sing this, Berthald, child," he said. At first the blind girl's voice was low and trembling, but as she sang she forgot before whom she stood, and, all absorbed in the beauty of the song and her love for it, she lost all trace of fear, and, as the last notes sounded, her voice rang out clear, strong and beautiful.

"Well done, child," said the master, "well done, indeed. You shall come to me every day, and I will teach you, and then you shall sing here."

Berthald's sightless eyes filled with tears, and, feeling for the master's hand, she bent her head and kissed it reverently.

From that day she became a pupil of the great organist, and before many years had passed away the wondrous beauty of her voice had spread far and near, and the cathedral was filled with strangers to hear and see the blind girl. Offers of the most tempting nature were made her, but she refused them all; and, clinging to her friend, was never happy save by his side.

It was a rare sight to see her in the choir of the old cathedral of a Sabbath day. In the warmer season always dressed in white, with her hair, almost golden, falling in a rich veil about her; no trace of color upon her pure face; the light from the great oriel window streaming in upon her and bathing her in its softened rays. All gazed upon her—standing there shut out from all that makes life beautiful, singing her wondrous songs—as a being allied to another world.

But Berthald's rare life was not a long one. She had always been a fragile girl, and now, though everything was done which loving hands and hearts could do—for the master brought her to his own home and cared for her as his child—yet she seemed to grow tired, would rest often, and, though her place in the choir was always filled, and her voice rang out sweet and strong as ever, she would place her hand on her side, and her breath grew shorter and quicker. And so nearly a year sped on, and, as the pleasant spring days once more came, Berthald seemed to grow stronger, and her earnest wish to sing in the great Easter festival which was held in the cathedral, and in which she took the most prominent part, was to be gratified. There had been much labor and hard work, for the music to be rendered was entirely new and exceedingly difficult.

At last the time arrived for the concert; everybody was ready, each performer in his place. The vast building was thronged with listeners; every available spot had been secured. The grand master took his place at the organ, and the first low notes of the opening anthem broke upon the ear. Berthald stood, clad in her usual simple dress of white, waiting for her part. The organist ceased, and the blind girl's magic voice was heard upon the stillness; the choruses and organ joined her, and, when the music ceased, thunders of applause followed. The concert had nearly ended, and Berthald's last piece was to be sung. She looked very beautiful as she stood there, and when the exquisite notes sounded from her parted lips not a movement was heard; it seemed as if no one breathed. Then, as the last faint utterance died away, the people broke forth in a tumult of feeling; the stage was literally covered with flowers, and her name was rung forth again and again. She stood, one hand resting on a music-rack, the other holding a simple flower, waiting for the excitement to die away; then she said in her own quiet way: "I thank you, dear friends;" and, taking the master's hand, turned to leave the place, but scarcely had walked two steps when she tottered, and would have fallen, but the master caught her in his arms and carried her fainting away. They took her home, and, watching her carefully, hoped that yet she might live; but it was all in vain—no power on earth could save her.

And the days sped on, till the last one on earth for her had come. It was on the close of a lovely Sabbath, just as the sun was sinking behind the western hills, that Berthald Reimer's blind eyes were opened, and she saw the mighty glories of the other world. She had spoken but little through the afternoon, and now, as the evening drew nigh, she moved her head gently, and, like a little child with its mother, drew the hand of the friend who had been so much to her on earth under her cheek, and fell quietly asleep. When the head grew heavy, and the cheek cold, the master drew his hand away.

Berthald Reimer, the wondrous blind girl, was dead.—*Evangelical Churchman.*

THE GIRL AND THE SKEPTIC.—There was once a very clever and learned gentleman, but an infidel, who was travelling among the mountains and valleys of Wales. He came to a roadside cottage in a lonely, lovely spot, and, as he was very tired and thirsty, stopped to ask for a drink of water. It was a little girl he spoke to, sitting at the cottage door with a book on her knee. She instantly rose and said: "Will you not have a cup of milk, sir, for you are hot, and the cold water would hurt you?"

He was very much pleased with her kindness, and thought he would like a little chat with her. So when she came out with the milk he said: "I see you are getting your lesson there, my dear."

"No, sir," she answered, "I am only reading."

"Why, what book?"

"The Bible, sir."

"What," said he, half smiling to himself as he gave back the cup, "do you like that book, then?"

For a moment the little maiden did not answer for surprise; then, lifting her bright eyes to his face, she said: "Why, sir, I thought that everybody loved the Bible."

The gentleman bade the child good-by, and slowly rode along. No one knew what he was thinking of then; but years after, when he had become a true and humble Christian, he used to tell of that little Welsh girl, and say: "And I, too, now find I understand what the Bible is, am almost as ready to wonder at my question as she was; for every one who really knows it must surely love it too."

A gentleman visited an unhappy man in jail awaiting his trial. "Sir," said the prisoner, tears running down his cheeks, "I had a good home education; it was my *street education* that ruined me. I used to slip out of the house and go off with the boys in the street. In the street I learned to lounge; in the street I learned to swear; in the street I learned to smoke; in the street I learned to gamble; in the street I learned to pilfer. Oh, sir, it is in the street the devil lurks to work the ruin of the young!"

Let patience have her perfect work and bring forth her celestial fruits. Trust God to weave in your little thread into the web, though the pattern show it not yet. When God's people are able and willing thus to labor and wait, remember that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day; the grand harvest shall come to its reaping, and the day shall broaden itself into a thousand years, and the thousand years shall show themselves as a perfect and finished day.—*George Macdonald.*

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

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Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Meeting of the Publishing Committee.

The Publishing Committee of this paper met at the Seashore camp ground on Saturday, July 22. There were present Rev. J. G. Jones and Rev. Dr. Watkins, of the Mississippi Conference, Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, of the Alabama Conference, and Rev. John Mathews, Rev. Christian Keener, and the editor, of the Louisiana Conference. The publisher furnished the committee with detailed statements concerning the business management, and his course was heartily approved. There has been some improvement upon last year, and the outlook is regarded as hopeful. Much money is, however, due from subscribers, and the publisher is put to great inconvenience for want of what is owing him. Will our subscribers and agents make a note of this and remit promptly? During these dull months every dollar is needed to meet the weekly expenditures. The large amount due is in small sums, and our friends will be less embarrassed to raise the money and remit than the publisher will be by failing to receive it promptly. Dr. Wadsworth was appointed to write the usual address of the Publishing Committee for publication.

Apprehended of Christ.

Paul was arrested by Christ in the midst of a career of violence and unbelief. He recognizes the supreme and merciful purpose as to himself when he exclaims: "But I follow after, if that I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus." The arrest of the sinner ordinarily is not by miraculous means. There are no physical demonstrations, the eye is not struck with blindness, and there is no vision of the supernatural to overwhelm the mind and to overpower the senses. But religious awakening and conviction of sin are the conditions of that manifestation of Christ which is common in human experience. The Lord appears to men on their way to Damascus in this wise, not in visible form, nor in overpowering light, nor with startling voice, but in the shape of serious impressions, and in the sense of guilt and danger, and the urgent need of deliverance from sin.

Paul was not disobedient to the heavenly vision. He surrendered to Christ at once, repented, and experienced the saving power of the gospel. He henceforth disclaimed the righteousness of the law, and builded upon another foundation. Henceforth he counted all things but loss that he might win Christ, "and be found in him, not having mine own righteousness, which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith." Christ laid hold on him that he might lay hold upon eternal life. He saw the benignant end of that sudden and unexpected blow that fell upon him when he was at the height of his madness, and it became the object of his subsequent life to realize it.

Leaving out what was physically miraculous in his awakening, the mental and spiritual exercises are much like his in all. The convictions of the sinner are connected with Christ as the persecuted, the neglected, the rejected One. His sin has been a conscious refusal to accept Christ as his Lord and Savior; and, when conviction comes, its central point is that he has rejected Christ. The reproving Spirit moves about this axis of truth, and brings out the guilt and condemnation of unbelief in their special relations to the crucified Redeemer. There is a startling realization of Christ as the glorified, who, in his personal exaltation and power, lays his hand upon the rebellious soul. This is distinctive of religious conviction under the gospel: that the sinner is apprehended, arrested, seized by Christ himself; and the alarmed sinner knows that it is Christ who takes hold of him, and calls him to give up his unreasonable enmity and submit to his sway. As in Paul's case, there is no room for evasion, Christ is manifest to the soul, the fact that the sinner is against him personally is made clear, and the issue is sharp whether to submit or to finally reject Christ and his offered salvation. The inward light of the Holy Spirit shines with wonderful brightness, revealing Christ in his awful splendor, and exhibiting the guilty soul in its defiant attitude.

Often there is a suddenness in the conviction of sin which comes to the conscience very much as the light, the voice and the form of Christ came upon the persecuting Pharisee. It is well if the awakened obey the heavenly vision, and yield to the power of the Son of God. But it is not always so. Of those whom Christ apprehends, how few comparatively yield and are saved. Not with the ready obedience of Paul, but rather with the guilty delay of Felix, they dismiss their convictions; and those whom Christ has apprehended, for the purpose of bringing them to heaven, are lost forever.

It is, however, as a reminiscence of the Christian that Paul refers to his awakening as an arrest. There is something wonderful in this experience as the believer looks back upon it. The time, the manner, all the surroundings, to him have something remarkable in them. Christ was strangely revealed to him—suddenly and powerfully while in mid-career of sin. He was stricken down in the dust as in a moment. It might have been bewildering and inexplicable to others, but to him it was the persecuted and despised Christ whose word was sharper than any two-edged sword. The vision was all within, but it was as real and overwhelming as if it had been to the outward senses. It was a crisis—the very turning-point in the soul's destiny. From that struggle issued penitence and faith, and the life of peace and love. What a mercy—what a depth of mercy—that the arresting hand was laid upon him then—at all—but then! Later might have been too late. And there may be the recollection of halting purpose, and the thought of delay, and that the powers of darkness had nearly triumphed. But things turned the other way, there was a complete surrender to the Savior, and heaven upon earth followed. It makes us tremble to think of dangers encountered, hair-breadth escapes, of imminent perils barely missed. How nearly lost is the soul that, after long and sharp resistance, does at length submit to Christ! How nearly lost, and yet how completely saved!

And the devout mind goes back to that fearful and gracious hour to reenforce its ardor and patience in the heavenly race. "That I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus." It is the key-note of the whole song. The end was in the beginning. Arrested in his madness and blindness by a compassionate Savior, the converted soul gathers strength and hope from such grace abounding. And just as in conviction his feet had well-nigh slipped, so he sees danger still before him. He was apprehended in his sins that he might be saved; he must now make this object his earnest pursuit. He must seize that for which he was seized, he must grasp and secure that for which the arm of mercy was first stretched out in his behalf. He must now be studious to attain all that Christ arrested him for—the heights of holiness here, the utmost measure of usefulness, the last degree of consecration, and the heavenly crown.

It is thus that we may go back to this most striking epoch in our religious history and find in it a lesson of hope, of vigilance, and of more determined effort in the service of Christ. The mercy therein exhibited is enough to fire the heart with a life-long zeal, and to keep the flame of love always burning. For, after all, if the arrested sinner may shake off serious conviction, and refuse the boon of pardon, so may they who have experienced the regenerating power come short of the glorious and final reward.

Many things that we call differences in kind, prove in God's scale to be only differences in degree.

Death of Mrs. S. B. Thomas.

On Wednesday, July 26, at half-past eight o'clock P. M., Sister Thomas, in company with Rev. B. B. Ross, took the train at Biloxi, Miss., for Auburn, Ala. In the attempt to pass from one car into another, just as the train was under way, she fell between the platforms, and was instantly killed by the wheels passing over her. She had been spending some time at Biloxi, and was at the camp meeting nearly every day during its continuance, apparently in excellent health, and enjoying the occasion exceedingly. On the Sunday morning before her death we saw her at the experience meeting, where she "professed a good profession before many witnesses." We believe she was also on the camp ground on Wednesday, the day of her death.

Sister Thomas was a native of Massachusetts, but for nearly fifty years her home has been in the South. She was, we suppose, not less than eighty-five years old at the time of her death, but was active in body and mind, and exempt from most of the infirmities of age. She was one of the most gifted women of our country, a pioneer in the cause of female education, ardent and enthusiastic in her devotion to Christ and his cause, and a writer of great sprightliness, grace and beauty. While her mind was of masculine strength and vigor, it had also every charm of womanly delicacy and sweetness. As a writer, educator and devoted Christian, she was widely known and esteemed throughout the land. In the church she was always ready for every good word and work, but her sympathies of late years were specially enlisted for our mission in China. To this she made annual and generous contributions, and for it her prayers ascended. On the organization of the new church on St. Charles street, under Rev. Dr. Munsey, she transferred her membership to that charge, and took a lively interest in its welfare.

But we must not be betrayed into a sketch of her life and character, as this will doubtless be furnished by another hand. The manner of her death was a shock to our whole community, and an aggravation of what, under any circumstances, would have been a severe affliction to her kindred and friends. After so long a life of Christian experience and usefulness, it would seem to have been most fitting and meet that she should have quietly fallen asleep amidst the gentle ministries of those who loved her so tenderly and well. But it was otherwise, and we must bow in submissive sorrow to the event. Her nephew, Judge E. T. Merrick, and other kindred and friends, deposited her remains temporarily in the cemetery near Biloxi, to be finally buried, according to her oft-expressed wish, in Withraham, Mass. Bishop Keener and Dr. Munsey conducted the burial services.

Southern University.

MR. EDITOR: The seventeenth scholastic year of the Southern University, Greensboro, Ala., closed on Wednesday, July 5.

The members of the preparatory school contested in declamation for prizes on Thursday evening, June 29; and the undergraduates on Friday evening, the thirtieth.

The commencement sermon was preached on Sunday, by Rev. E. P. Birch, of the Alabama Conference.

The Belles-Lettres Society's exhibition occurred on Monday evening, July 3. Addresses were delivered by N. J. Vick, of Mississippi, F. A. Bizzell, of Alabama, J. F. Billiro, of Alabama, and W. L. Fletcher, of Arkansas.

The Clariosophic Society's exhibition occurred the next evening. Addresses were delivered by J. R. Branham, Jr., of Georgia, W. M. Cox, of Alatama, Webb Wood, of Alabama, and J. L. Skinner, of Alabama.

On Wednesday Col. John W. A. Sanford, of Montgomery, delivered the address before the two societies; and Mr. Darby M. Callaway, of Selma, read before the Alumni Society the biography of "William Mitten."

Mr. —— Holleman, of Mississippi, A. H. Moore, of Perry county, Ala., and Arthur W. Smith, of Prattville, Ala., delivered addresses, and graduated with the degree of master of arts. Mr. J. L. Skinner and Rev. C. H. Kelly, of the Alabama Conference, graduated with the degree of bachelor of philosophy.

Rev. Luther M. Smith, D. D., president, delivered the address to the graduates.

The university will begin its next session early in October next. Dr. Smith, Prof. Josiah Lewis, Jr., and Prof. J. S. Hopkins will retain their places in the faculty, and other members will be added to the faculty.

The writer has not thought it proper to use adjectives in speaking of the exercises mentioned, but he will say that it is his intention to return his son to the Southern University next session, for two reasons: First, he is satisfied with the mental and moral culture his son received there the past session; second, he feels it to be his duty to sustain the university, because it is a Methodist institution, that was founded by the Alabama Conference, and that has sent into the itinerant ranks some young men of promise, and that has educated many sons of itinerant preachers.

Ought not the Methodist preachers and laymen of the Alabama Conference to labor to send one hundred and fifty students to the university next session? It seems so to me.

A LAYMAN.

Our Cuban Mission.

The *Southern Christian Advocate* publishes an interesting report from Rev. Charles A. Fulwood, superintendent of the mission. We extract as follows:

I am more than ever impressed with the importance of this as a mission post. Four years ago I urged its establishment, but unfortunately it was delayed until January, 1874. During the latter part of last year there was a great religious awakening among the Cubans, and fifty-two were brought into the church. Some were happily converted then, some have been converted since, some are still seeking to know Christ as a personal Savior, two have died in the faith of Jesus, six have removed, and alas! a few have been vacillating, and are drawn away by the Ritualists.

Being convinced that a mission school was necessary to the success of our missionary labors, I took initial steps looking to the opening of a small school in the early part of the current year. At Conference Bishop Wightman, and the presiding elder, Rev. A. A. Robinson, gave their hearty approval to the steps that had been taken, the only question being "as to the practicability of keeping up a mission school upon an almost nominal appropriation."

The Bishop made us an official visit in February, and was present at the inauguration of our little mission school on the twenty-second of the month. His coming was most timely. He was abundant in labors, preaching morning and evening on Sunday, and speaking to the children in the afternoon. His presence, labors and episcopal influence among us mark an era in the history of Methodism on the island.

The school is held in a comfortable room, capable of accommodating about fifty scholars. The location is excellent. For this room a rental of $15 per month is paid out of the proceeds of the school. Neat and durable school furniture has been purchased, and paid for out of the missionary appropriation for the current year, and is held as the property of the Missionary Society. The school opened with five scholars; it now has thirty. Sister Annis B. Lyfroun, principal, and Bro. Silvera y Cordova, assistant, are working with pious fidelity, and with no small measure of self-sacrifice, to make the school efficient and useful. We have purchased for the use of the school a small Mason and Hamlin organ, at a cost of $75. It is to be paid for in monthly installments of $6 until the debt is liquidated. Some may think this an unnecessary expenditure. Without, however, discussing the matter, I will simply say that in a community where all the schools, public and private, Protestant and Roman Catholic, are supplied with instruments of music, to build up a respectable school without the aid of instrumental music would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. Will not some Sunday school send us a special missionary contribution to aid us in paying for this instrument?

Since the death of Bro. Ferdinand Diez, on the third of last December, Bro. Henry B. Somellan has been employed in the Cuban mission. He was licensed to exhort in February. He is studious, diligent, pious, and is anxious to prepare himself for the great life-work to which he feels himself called. He will probably be licensed to preach at our next Quarterly Conference, and contemplates applying for admission into the Florida Conference at its next session. We have a sermon in Spanish once a week. This service is not largely attended, but it is profitable. Eight Cubans have recently united with the church, and there are unmistakable indications of increasing religious interest among them.

We have a Cuban department in our Sunday school, under the immediate supervision of Bro. Somellan. In this department there are thirty-five children and two teachers, and there is a gradual and steady increase in the attendance. Through this means a great work is being achieved, but we are straitened for room. The church building is too small. The mission needs a separate church building for worship, and for Sunday school purposes. *When and how can this need be supplied?* When I contemplate the embarrassments under which we labor, the difficulties with which we grapple, the studied and persistent efforts of Romanists and Ritualists to circumvent our humble endeavors to enlighten and save the Cubans, I can scarcely understand why it is that we "hold on our way without faltering." Surely God is with us! He hath given us some tangible results. Some precious grain has been garnered in heaven, and other remains, it may be, to render "white unto the harvest" this and many a distant field in the regions beyond.

We are here on an island midway between Cape Sable and Cuba. We rarely see a preacher of any denomination, except the few who labor in churches here. We cannot have the companionship of our brethren, but we claim their sympathy and prayers.

Letter from Japan.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 6, 1876.

REV. D. C. KELLEY, D. D.—*My Dear Brother:* You will see by my address that I am in Japan. I arrived here last Thursday, the first of this month, and expect to return on my way to Shanghai to-morrow, the seventh. Before leaving Shanghai, on the twenty-fourth of May, I had been improving each day, and was advised by our physician and others to come to Japan for a few weeks. Taking advantage of the exceeding low prices from Shanghai to Yokohama, I left home on the twenty-fourth of May, and reached this place on the first of June, and have been kindly entertained by our kind friends, Dr. Maclay and his excellent wife and family, and also by other members of the mission at this place and in the great city of Tokio. At first I felt some regret at leaving Shanghai for any length of time; but since reaching this place, and seeing something of the workings of the Spirit of God upon the hearts of these people, who seem ready with something more than willing hearts to receive the glad news of salvation through Christ, I have been glad indeed that the Lord has directed my steps here to witness these wonderful movements; and now I return to China with a heart full of thankfulness to God, and with a more earnest desire to press on in the *good* work of grace which has been commenced there. For three days I have been attending the quarterly meeting of our Methodist brethren here, and my heart has been filled with joy at what I have witnessed. They have now in Yokohama twenty-one communicants, and seven in Tokio, and a number on probation. Their prayer-meetings and love-feasts have been characterized by devotion and earnestness, and I have been surprised to see how punctual they have been in attending the services. North and south, all over the empire of Japan, they are embracing Christianity as soon as they understand fully the message of salvation through Christ. At Nagasaki the Rev. Mr. Davison, of the Methodist mission, told me there was a wonderful work of grace going on about forty miles from that city in the school taught by Capt. Jayne. No missionary has had anything to do with this work. Capt. Jayne had been sent for from America to teach the Japanese the art of war. When he arrived in Japan there was nothing for him to do in the army, and he determined to teach school. The result of this teaching has been that about forty young men have professed themselves soldiers of the cross of Christ. One young man has gone to Yeddo, entered the college there, and has been baptized. It is hoped others will come to Nagasaki and unite with the church. In this school there was a young man whose father was wealthy and a man of influence. He laughed to scorn the faith of the Christian, and advised his son to have nothing to do with those who professed faith in Christ. The son, partaking of the spirit of his father, withdrew from the school, and commenced violent opposition. This continued for some time. The father, observing the forbearance and meekness of those who professed faith in Christ, and the overbearing, haughty disposition of their persecutors, said to his son: "There must be some reality, some power in Christianity, with which they were not acquainted, and he had better return to school and examine into it." He did so, and both his father and himself are warm advocates of Christianity. They have prayer meetings among themselves, and great good is expected to result from the truth thus sown in their hearts.

At Kobe, in the inland sea, I met a custom-house officer, who was on duty on board of our steamer. Seeing a Japanese book near him I took it up, and on reading the Chinese part of it I found it was a Christian book. I commenced a conversation with him in English and found he was a Christian, and said he attended Sabbath school in Kobe. I asked him if his father knew he was a Christian. He replied: "Yes, my father also is a Christian, and all the family." I told him I was so glad to know he was a Christian. He said: "I like Christianity very much. Christian people are all good people, and I hope all the Japanese will soon become Christians." Dr. Berry told me the number taken into the church at Kobe this year and during the past winter was fifty-four, and about the same number in Osaka and Kiota. They have thirty-two missionaries, including the ladies, in Japan, and their board had written that they would send all the men they could spare. Japan is destined to be a second Madagascar before many years. Why cannot our church come forward and help in the evangelization of these people? In many parts of the country they are imbibing false principles from ungodly men. German infidelity and skepticism is entering into the country, and, like a flood, will overspread the country unless Christian people come forward, and with a holy zeal for the cause of God defend the faith of the religion they profess. Now is the time when action should be taken. The people are in a transitory state, and ready everywhere to accept of Christianity when presented to them. Instead of the fifty missionaries in Japan there should be one thousand scattered all over the country. There are not Christian men and women sufficient to occupy all the places which are being opened by a wise Providence, and unless Christian men come and accept of these openings they will be filled by ungodly men. All Christian missionaries with whom I have conversed wished me to urge our board to send men at once to this field and establish a mission here in some part of Japan. I trust they will not delay taking action in reference to this field. We trust in time Japan will send missionaries to China. I think there is no doubt about this. I am sorry our church has not before this established a mission in Japan among this interesting people. I hope it will be soon, that we, too, may take part in giving Christianity to this people. I feel sure that in six months I could speak this language, and be able to work among them. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain yours in the bonds of Christian fellowship,

J. W. LAMBUTH.

FRENCH METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The twenty-third session of the French Methodist Conference opened in Andizer, south of France, June [illegible] Pastor Cornfarth, who was elected last year and had been confirmed by the British Conference, presided. Rev. J. P. Cook officiated as secretary; and Rev. Mr. Pulsford, president.

Two young men were received as candidates to begin their probation. They are both ministers' sons. One of them is a B. D. of the Lausanne Academy, a young man of considerable talent and devotedness. The three young ministers who are on trial were also forwarded one year, the reports of their respective districts meetings being favorable. Another young man, from the Channel Islands, was also received as an evangelist or salaried local preacher.

A letter was also read from the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Switzerland. Rev. [illegible] Dugand was appointed to prepare an answer to it, and as our brethren will meet next month in their Annual Conference at Zurich (Switzerland) the president was requested to [illegible] them from Lausanne as a representative.

To answer to the question: "Why ministers have died?" it was answered that none had been called away since the decease of the lamented Emile Cook, two and a half years ago.

At a Conference love-feast, held on the second morning, nineteen brethren successively narrated their Christian experience of the past year. The goodly number testified in favor of the blessed possession of perfect love, and the meeting, which lasted nearly three hours, was a most blessed one.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

DEATH OF MRS. T. W. DYER.—Very sorrowful to us is the tidings contained in the following note. Sister Dyer was young, accomplished, beautiful, and a devoted Christian. Last winter, while at Greenville attending the Alabama Conference, we enjoyed the hospitalities of her well-ordered home.

To our dear friend and brother we tender our sympathies and prayers, and also to the bereaved mother. May the gracious Father in heaven sustain them in this great sorrow.

MARION, ALA., July 27, 1876.

Bro. Parker: Sister Dyer, wife of Rev. T. W. Dyer, of Greenville, Ala., died at their home yesterday evening at six o'clock. Her corpse was brought to this place and buried in the family burying-place this evening.

Bro. Dyer has the sympathy and prayers of this community in this hour of his deep affliction.

Yours, etc., J. E. FAUST.

The Seashore camp meeting opened with a prayer meeting on Thursday morning, July 27. As nearly as we have been able to ascertain there were one hundred and thirty conversions. The meeting was also a great blessing to the Christian people—a time of reviving and refreshing power. Quite a number of families are still on the ground, and will remain there for several weeks. There are few more agreeable resorts for a short summer vacation, and there are the religious advantages of Sunday preaching and prayer meetings.

In another column will be found a communication concerning the Southern University. Certainly the friends of the college ought to be able to secure one hundred and fifty students for the opening in October next. By the way, we were much gratified to make the acquaintance of Prof. Hopkins at the Seashore camp meeting, and to hear from him a very able and edifying sermon.

Los Angeles Conference.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The session of the Los Angeles Conference, which is announced for October 25, will meet on Friday, October 20. It is important that I should sail for China by the packet of November 1, and in order to do this I find it necessary to make the above change. E. M. MARVIN.

ST. LOUIS, July 24, 1876.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.—At the Reformed Episcopal Council held in Ottawa, on Saturday last, Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., late of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was elected missionary bishop. He accepted the position with thanks. Bishop Cheney expressed his satisfaction at the appointment. It was decided that the next meeting of the council should take place at Philadelphia.

On Sunday evening Dean Cridge, of British Columbia, was consecrated the bishop of the Pacific coast, and Dr. Fallows, of Chicago, missionary bishop.

The name of the Ladies' Repository is to be changed, on the first of January next, to "The National Repository." It is to be made a first-class literary and religious magazine.

The honorary degree of D. D. was worthily bestowed upon the Rev. [illegible] W. Miller, of the Kentucky Conference, and the Rev. J. B. Robbins, editor of the Raleigh *Christian Advocate.*

Resignation is putting God between one's self and one's grief.—*Madam Swetchine.*

Books and Periodicals.

We have received the fifth volume of Bancroft's History of the United States, centenary edition, now being issued by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. This volume embraces that period of the Revolution between June, 1775, and September, 1776. One more volume, we believe, completes the work. It will be a very handsome and comparatively cheap edition of this very superior history. For sale by R. J. Harp, depositary, 110 and 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Appleton's Journal for August has: A Talk About Apples, Four Great Song Composers, Parisian Newspaper Men, Poetical Zoology, Living and Dead Cities of Zuyder Zee, Mountaineering in Colorado, Life of London, and other articles.

Ware's Valley Monthly for August has: Entomology, From Wakarusa to Appomattox, On the Many Advantages of Being Fat, Platonic Love, The State and Prison Education, Rambles and Rambles Abroad, Arkansas Hot Springs, and other articles.

The Atlantic Monthly for August has: The Arthurian, Jerusalem, The Division of School Funds for Religious Purposes, Dickens and the Pickwick Papers, Characteristics, The International, and other articles.

The Chinese Problem is the title of a small 12mo, paper cover, by L. Townsend, D. D. Lee & Shepard, Boston, publishers. Mr. Townsend contends strongly for the right of the Chinese to enjoy our land of liberty.

Lippincott's Magazine for August has: Montenegro, illustrated; The Age of Knick-knacks; Raising the Siege at Chattanooga; Letters from South Africa, and other articles.

Scribner's Monthly for August comes out as a mid-summer holliday number, and is splendidly illustrated.

St. Nicholas for August is also a holiday number, and will afford the young folks a rare treat in the way of entertaining and amusement.

The Sanitarian for August has been received.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.—In our advertising columns our readers will find the following, not hitherto noticed:

Centenary College, Jackson, La.—Dr. Andrews, a model for character and an able educator, is President. The Institution is the property of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences, is healthfully located, admirably conducted.

Randolph Macon College.—One of the oldest and best, located at Ashland, Va.

Georgian Female College, Macon.—Rev. W. C. Bass, D. D., president. This is one of the largest and most prosperous female colleges in the land. It is under the control and patronage of the Georgia Conference.

MARRIED.

JORDAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Natchitoches parish, La., July 11, by Rev. J. M. Franklin, Mr. S. E. Ross to Miss Annie Jordan.

Publisher's Department.

E. F. Ross, Esq., connected several years with the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, is now on a tour through the West and North on business connected with the office. He will confer freely with our patrons and agents in the different cities in regard to our mutual interests, and we bespeak for him the courtesies which have been so liberally extended heretofore, and which we have not forgotten.

THE THEORY OF MUSIC, by H. R. Palmer, published by those enterprising publishers, John Church & Co., of Cincinnati, is now out. No copy of this book has reached us, yet from the character of the publishers and their thorough knowledge of what is needed in the trade we doubt not that it will meet a ready sale and be found to supply a link necessary to complete the chain of musical literature. See advertisement in another column.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The commencement of the above-named institution occurs at 329 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, will be found among our new advertisements. The faculty is composed of men possessing high reputations with the profession and with the community. For circulars address W. H. Taylor, M. D.

STEAM ENGINES AND MACHINERY.—In our new advertising columns will be found the card of Messrs. L. & E. Greenwald, among the oldest and most reliable machinery manufacturing houses in the West. Having been established about thirty years ago, their increased business is the result of enterprise and confidence.

SONGS OF GLORY.—The above-named excellent book has reached a sale of fifty thousand. By referring to the advertisement in another column the new system of notation will be found explained. It is commended for its convenience and usefulness to all learners. Published by Fillmore Bros., Cincinnati.

THE GIBSON FEMALE ACADEMY.—See our new advertisements will be found the card of the above substantial and well-conducted institution. Dr. Jones and his excellent wife are devoted to the work, and young ladies could not be in better hands.

THE CRAWFORD HOUSE.—Travelers to and from Cincinnati should observe the advertisement and call representing the Crawford House; the proprietorship of Frank J. Oakes, Esq., a gentleman of fine reputation as a hotel-manager.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending July 29, 1876.

A—N W Ayer & Son three letters, H F Adams, C G Andrews two letters, B F Alexander $3.15, N S P Ashley.

B—W A Burton, Boorum & Pease, E J Beard, Mrs J T Buckley, J Lane Barden, Bigelow & Main, Miss Julia Butt, W T Brooks $13.50, D J Barker 30 cents, J A Babb, F N Bryan, Baker & Co.

C—S C Collins, W R Christenberry, S H Currie & Co, J H Curtis, J M Curtis, A F Cox, John F Curr, J M Calvin 60 cents, S H Campbell.

D—Angus Dowling $2, Charles T Dillingham, Oliver Ditson & Co, S W Douglass, Donaldson & Co, Mrs Anna Darden, Dodd, Mead & Co.

E—Esterbrook Steel Pen Company, Eyrich & Co, John A Ellis.

F—P Featherston, W F Ferris two letters, T Foster, L R Featherston, Freshman & Bros, J M Franklin $13.80, M Fezeal, French & Co.

G—S T Garlon & Son, C R Godfrey $1 20, I & E Greenwald, E P Goodwin, Thomas Gilds, J F Girling.

H—Mrs M R Horn $2, G W Hill, W L Harris, William T Hardenbrook, Mrs W C Huntington $11, T H Hillsman $15.

I—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

J—A J Jamison, K A Jones.

K—J O Keener, G W Kerr $15.

L—Henry Lindenmeyer, George M Elverman, John H Lewis, H A Little, G S Lewis $4.

M—Sam A Mason, Morgan Envelope Company two letters, W P Mosely $5 20, A G Moore $6.25, A Millspaugh $33.93, Major & Knapp, John A Miller $8.75, William H Metheny, O M Marsh $1.50.

N—I R New $2, J T Newcomer, Ed F Newman.

P—W C Palmer Jr, C B Pilley, William Patsell, M M Pottevant.

R—R G Ralliby, E E E Ross two letters, George P Rowell & Co, A H Hesford agent seven letters, John H Rigan, J W Richardson, G Robinson, Ellen O L Rayne, J K Randall, William O Rogers, Mrs Sarah J Russell, Miss E C Rundlett, Robinson & Withers.

S—J K Sims, C W Smith, J D K Smith, B A Sibley $7.25, W A Shepard, Mrs M W Stewart, S W Stratton, George S Scofield, Charles Sinks $2, J Schreiber, J W Saddell $2, St Louis Advertising and Publishing Company, W H Stevenson, Union P Seales, J P Stevens $2.50, N Sullivan, L M Smith, Thomas M Scott.

T—A J Thompson, N Tuck & Sons, J E Trotter.

V—Kate E Van Norman, J A Kaye.

W—W G Wilkinson, W Wadsworth & Bro, A A Washington, James W Ward, John F Withrspoon, Wimberly & Read, William Wood $17, Rev T Whitworth.

OUR FRIEND, Mr. Philip Werlein, at Nos. 78, 80 and 82 Canal street, of this city, offers one hundred Knabe, Dunham, Hyde and Hardman pianos, one hundred Estey & Co. and Mason & Hamlin organs at the lowest prices that instruments have been sold at since the war. Mr. Werlein will give planters, and others, who prefer it, time for large payments, the convenience and satisfaction of every person. Mr. Philip Werlein has long been recognized as one of the leading music dealers of the South, and from our personal knowledge we recommend his house. Mr. Werlein also does business upon the system of shipping pianos and organs, to persons ordering, on the condition that if they are not satisfactory in every particular they can be returned at his expense, and he will pay the freight both ways. In buying a piano or organ it is good policy of a house which, thinks to make a profit to send out any article not good and durable.

GENERAL ENGRAVING, BOOK-BINDERS' TOOL CUTTING, Etc.—Otto Zell, northwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, keeps hand stamps, gilding rolls and hand pallets constantly on hand. He refers to the following persons and firms, viz: Robert Clarke & Co., stationers and binders; W. E. Dibble, publisher; Western Tract Society Publishing House; Western Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati, Ohio; Robison, Savage & Co., printers and binders; Publishing House of the Evangelical Association, Cleveland, Ohio.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—Mr. Charles M. Evans, whose advertisement appears in another column, guarantees satisfaction to those who need artificial limbs, and pronounces to sell cheaper than any other manufacturer in the United States. See advertisement.

NEW TURNIP SEED.—See among our new advertisements that of E. F. Virgin, the well known seedsman, at 98 Gravier street. He has fresh turnip seed.

ONE of the most attractive of the Canal street stores is Navra & Offner's China and glassware establishment.

FOR dry goods go to Levy Bros., 580 Magazine street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 18 Camp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best selected stock in the South, and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit unrivaled.

LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as moderate as can be found in any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
18 Camp street, under City Hotel.
New Orleans, La.

PIERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel.
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *fixed prices*, sell at one price, and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

OVER-INDULGENCE in eating and drinking, whereby the liver is deranged and the system deranged. The suffering resulting from Dyspepsia is very terrible, and the sooner the patient can get relief the better. There is no remedy so effectual for the cure of this disease as Simmons' *Liver Regulator*.

R. R. Boisom, M. D., of Deer Park, Ala., says: I have used the Regulator for eight months and find it has cured me entirely of Dyspepsia. It is the best medicine I ever used for that disease, or, rather, it is the only one that has proved satisfactory.

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF, in pint bottles, combines all the elements of nutritious food, and always affords relief. Sold by all druggists.

DEAFNESS RELIEVED.—No Medicine. Book free. G. J. WOOD, Madison, Ind.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH.—See Dr. Langell's advertisement. cow

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRURY COLLEGE,

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES; Classical, Scientific and Normal courses already established. Languages first-class, and expenses very moderate. Tuition to children of ministers and candidates for the ministry FREE. Excellent opportunity for thorough training in all departments of Music. The situation *healthful*, and object of care, as well as the training of his Intellect. Address

N. J. MORRISON, D. D., President.

AS PRINCIPAL OR INSTRUCTOR

in an Academy, Seminary, or Public School. Wanted, an engagement by the undersigned, who has had experience in teaching, has spent the last four years in Europe and Asia, and is prepared to give instruction in Oriental languages and the studies taught in American colleges. References: E. O. HAVEN, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. Address

A. NORTON, A. B., Alabama, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

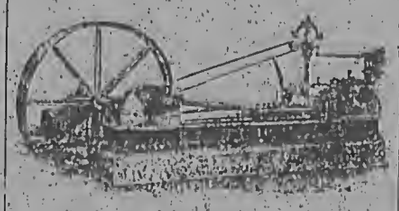
CRAWFORD HOUSE,

FRANK W. BUSKIRK, Cashier.....JOHN McINTYRE, Book-Keeper.
JOHN B. CONNELLY, Clerk.

Cor. Sixth and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I pride myself in providing for my guests the *best living, cleanest house* and *more civility* for less money than any other house in the city. ☞ COME AND SEE ME. ☜

FRANK J. OAKES, Proprietor.



STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS & MACHINERY

MANUFACTURED BY

L. & E. GREENWALD,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Having been established upwards of fifty years, we are prepared to supply the best MACHINERY to Southern and Western planters and sugar-planters, manufactured at low prices.

Refer to John Burnside, Esq., and Stephen Allen, Esq., of New Orleans, and H. H. Gibson, Esq., of Shreveport, La.

Planters can rely that the work will prove of the best value to all who make use of it.—*The Rural Record.*

PALMER'S

THEORY OF MUSIC

(JUST READY.)

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF

Thorough Bass, Harmony & Composition

For Acquiring a Knowledge of the Science,

IN A SHORT TIME,

With or Without the Aid of a Teacher.

Including 750 Questions, Illustrated by 562 Examples from the best Writers,

BY H. R. PALMER.

"I shall recommend it to my pupils and others as a book from which they can obtain the most useful information with the least effort and in the easiest way."—*Wilhelm Mason.*

"It will meet a want which has never before been met."—*L. O. Emerson.*

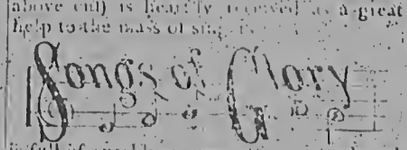
"It is the best work of the kind that has ever come under my observation."—*Adolph Baltzersdorf.*

Bound in Cloth—Price, by Mail, $1.

JOHN CHURCH & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, CINCINNATI, O.

By JAS. R. MURRAY,

has already reached the sale of over 50 000 copies. The new notation given in the above cut is hearty commended as a great help to the mass of singers.



is full of sparkling gems of song, for band new, and must become immediately popular. Price 35 cts., $3.60 per doz. by express, $4 20 by mail.

FILLMORE BROS., Cincinnati, O.

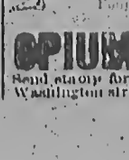
OTTO ZELL,

General Engraver and Book-Binders' Tool Cutter,

(Designs made for Side and Back Stamps.)

N. W. COR. FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS,
(Second Floor.) CINCINNATI, O.

Hall Trade Mark Gilding Stamps, Shire Ornamental Sprinkling Stamps, Burnishing Brands, Dater Plates, etc.



CENTENNIAL YEAR.

THOS. M. EVANS, Manufr.,
No. 1 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, O.
Fourth and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT ABSOLUTELY and SPEEDILY CURED. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 181 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY,

having struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA, I experimented by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine. I fortunately discovered a sure cure for ASTHMA and CATARRH. Warranted to relieve any case of Asthma instantly, so the patient can lie down to sleep. By mail, $1.00 per box. Address

D. LANGELL, Apple Creek, Ohio.
For sale by Druggists.

WANTED AGENTS for the GREAT CENTENNIAL HISTORY

UNIVERSAL HISTORY

to the close of the first 100 years of our National Independence, including an account of the coming Great Centennial Exhibition. 700 pages, fine engravings, low price, quick sales. Extra terms. Send for circular. J. C. McCURDY & CO., 530 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS!

WHY do you risk all your luck on **one doubtful** thing, when you can make **success sure** by offering customers choice of the 150 low-priced and fast-selling books which are completely represented by sample pages, bindings, illustrations, etc., in our wonderful new **GRAND COMBINATION PROSPECTUS**? It contains pick of popular works on *every subject*. Absolutely excels everything else for Agents, and all wanting business should send *instantly* for particulars to SCAMMELL & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED, for the CENTENNIAL YEAR, THOS. M. EVANS, Manufr., No. 1 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, O. Fourth and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS!

Emerson's Chorus Book! ($1.25 or $12 per dozen) by L. O. Emerson, is a work of rare merit, designed for Musical Societies, Conventions, etc. The choruses are all first-class. Half are sacred and half secular.

The Salutation! ($1.25 or $12 per dozen.) by L. O. Emerson, will be a familiar friend in the meetings of Choirs, Conventions, etc. Singing School Course, Tunes, Anthems, Chants, etc., all of the best.

The Encore! (In press. 75 cents, or $7.50 per dozen.) by L. O. Emerson, will be just the book to use in Singing Schools, for which it is specially designed.

Mack's Analytical Dollar Method FOR VIOLIN is a practical, attractive method.

Good News! (35 cents, Sabbath School Singing Book, by R. M. McINTOSH, will be received with a shout by Sabbath School children and their teachers. Decidedly good.

Gems of Strauss! ($2.50 in boards, or $1 in cloth) is a book of splendid music that can never grow old, and is just the thing to take to watering places.

Any book sent, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
BOSTON.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. | J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

Port Gibson Collegiate Academy.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY is now in successful operation, and can safely challenge comparison with any other institution in regard to combination of *excellency* with *economy*.

The course of study is *extensive* and *thorough*—fully equal to the demands of the age. The grades of the college cannot fail to secure the development of a high order of intellectual woman-hood.

Next session of ten months will begin SEPTEMBER 20.

Pupils can enter at any time. Those boarding in the institution possess superior advantages. For circular address

REV. JOHN A. B. JONES, President,
Port Gibson, Miss.

ALL BABYDOM NEEDS

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD,

OR LACTEUS FARINA,

Prepared from Swiss Milk, Brown Bread Crust and Sugar. A fresh supply of the above, also

SMITH'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT GRAHAM FLOUR,
FARINEAR OATMEAL,
MONTREAL MILLS OATMEAL,
BROOKS' FAMILY PICKLES,
NEW SHAKER PRESERVES,
ALBERT G. PHELPS, Grocer,
5p Cor. Prytania and Felicity Road.

NEW CROP TURNIP SEED—

GROWTH OF 1876.

In store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, and at reasonable prices, all varieties of Turnip Seed. Also a full and complete supply of seasonable Seeds. Orders solicited, which will receive prompt and careful attention.

E. F. VIRGIN,
Seed Store 98 Gravier street.

BROOK STEAM RICE MILL.

C. H. ALLEN,

89, 91 AND 93 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

This is the most extensive Mill in the South, and the quality of our Rice is unsurpassed.

MILLING RATES.—No. 1, ½c. per pound; No. 2, ¾c. per pound; sacks furnished on orders to Lock Box 926, New Orleans. Eight sacks of Bran returned to the planter for every 100 barrels of Rice received.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

DR. C. BEARD,

OCULIST,

11 ..... DAUPHINE STREET 11

NEW ORLEANS.

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MACHINERY AGENCY

AND

EAGLE COTTON GIN DEPOT.

W. L. CUSHING,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

☞ Established in 1855. ☜

W. L. CUSHING & MOORE,

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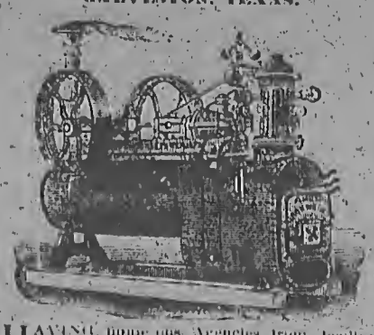
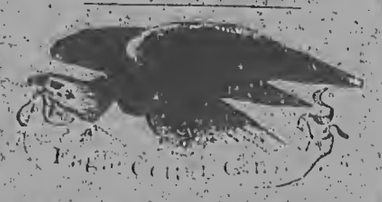


HAVING HOME AND AGENCIES from leading manufacturers of the North and West, and doing all our business exclusively on commission, purchasers will always obtain the benefit of competition in prices made by the houses we represent, and all Machinery will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

The largest stock and variety of Machinery in the Cotton States is kept on sale at our warehouses and shops in New Orleans. Stedman & Fuller's Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Cotton Screws, Prahling Machines, Shaftings, Hangers, Couplings, Pulleys, Steam Pumps and Machinery of all kinds.

Victor Sugar Mills, Cook's Evaporators, Louisville Sugar Mills, Strahl's Queen of the South Corn Mills, Agnew Portable Engines, Watertown Stationary and Portable Engines and Saw Mills, Sugar Kettles, Knowles Steam Pumps, Eagle Cotton Gins, Newell Cotton Screws, Brooks' Cotton Presses, Ingersoll Cotton Presses, Planters' Cotton Presses, Hartz Cotton Presses, Hay Presses, Saws of all kinds, Gas Pipe, Wood-Working Machinery, Belting, Shingle Machines, Steam Gauges, Mowers and Reapers and PLANTATION and SAW MILL MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS at lowest cash prices. Send for descriptive circulars.



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Improved Eagle Cotton Gins.

PRICES REDUCED.

The great popularity of the EAGLE COTTON GINS is established fact; the well-known fact that they are the most reliable, strongest and best-built Cotton Gins ever made. The Eagle Cotton Gin runs lighter than any other gin, thus having a great advantage for planters who wish to run by horse-power. All the intelligent planters who use the Eagle Cotton Gin will testify to the fact that when their cotton is sent to market it always brings the highest market price, as no other gin can produce a finer or a better sample of cotton than the Eagle Cotton Gin. Over seventeen thousand of the Eagle Cotton Gins have been made and sold. During a period of twenty years the undersigned has had the agency of the Eagle Cotton Gin in New Orleans. He has never had again returned or rejected and of the immense number sold. The saw cylinders of all the Eagle Cotton Gins are twelve inches in diameter, which is two inches larger than most other kinds of gins, thus giving our forty-saw gin more teeth, and they are more than equal to the fifty-saw gins of other makers, who use only ten-inch cylinders, and the same great advantage of the twelve-inch cylinder in large sized gins can be easily estimated. Planters who wish a reliable cotton gin, with an established reputation, can purchase an Eagle Cotton Gin with a certainty that they are not making an untried experiment, but will obtain a cotton gin which is indorsed by the oldest and largest planters in the country as the best in use. A large stock of the Eagle Cotton Gins are always kept on sale in New Orleans, ready for immediate shipment. Planters should be particular to state if they want right or left-hand motion gins.

The bale of cotton which received the grand prize at St. Louis and has won so many thousands of dollars at numerous fairs, was ginned on the Eagle Cotton Gin.

Prices Have Been Greatly Reduced.

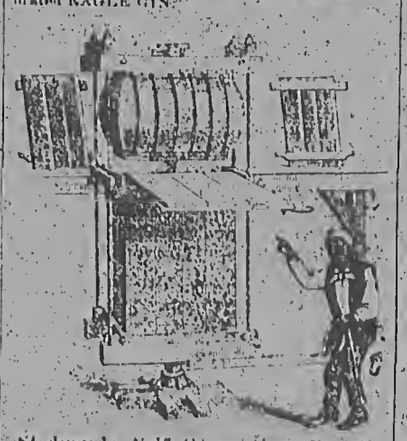
All orders should be addressed to

W. L. CUSHING,
No. 61 St. Charles St., New Orleans.

30 CENTS A POUND FOR COTTON.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange recently paid 30 CENTS A POUND for a bale of cotton ginned on the EAGLE COTTON GINS, and sent the cotton to the Centennial Exhibition as the best bale of cotton ever seen in New Orleans.

$600 PRIZE AT ST. LOUIS.—At the great St. Louis Fair, last October, the grand prize of $60 for the best bale of cotton was awarded to a bale ginned on an EAGLE COTTON GIN, being from an EAGLE GIN sold by W. L. CUSHING to MONTGOMERY & SONS.

CENTENNIAL PREMIUM.—The Awarding Committee of the great Philadelphia Exposition have given the first award for the best bale of cotton ten bale ginned on the celebrated EAGLE GIN.



Stedman's Self-Supporting Newell Screw Press.

This is the best Press ever invented. It is self-supporting, requires no frame work. Is made under Hall's Patent. Has either a four and one-half or six inch diameter screw. Is in fact a Portable Newell Screw Press. Will press double the quantity of any other Press, and is sold at very low prices.

INGERSOLL COTTON PRESSES.—Prices are reduced to $150 for complete Press including all the wood work.

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STRAUSS' QUEEN OF THE SOUTH CORN AND WHEAT MILLS.—These celebrated Corn Mills are far superior to any others, and are sold under full guarantee.

VICTOR SUGAR MILLS AND COOK'S EVAPORATORS,

manufactured by the Illyniver Manufacturing Company, who are successors to the celebrated Niles Works. Over 17,000 of these Mills have been sold. An assortment of all sizes for the smallest planter, and also for large plantations.

RICE THRESHERS.—The SHAKER THRESHER, for Rice, received the first premium at the last Fair. It is the cheapest and best Thresher for Rice ever used, and proved satisfactory to all purchasers. The Rice threshed on the Shaker also took the first premium.

A FEW PORTABLE ENGINES, $100 IN USE.—From the unlimited satisfaction our Engines have given we feel gratified that we have accomplished our aim—to give the best, strongest and most perfect Engine in the American market.

We have received and are constantly receiving the most flattering testimonials of their utility as regards their power, simplicity, and of the general good workmanship in their construction, and we here challenge other manufacturers to build an Engine superior to our own.

All Engines made on separate bed-plate, as they can be used as Stationary Engines.

Send for circulars to W. L. CUSHING, New Orleans, or W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, at Galveston, Texas.

MEDICAL.

IF YOU FEEL DULL, DROWSY, DEBILITATED, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial-diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking **Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.**

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated, March 8, 1875: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies." 5plc

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as bad breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected. If you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

PILES!

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden, and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand at almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. No drastic, violent purge, but a gentle assistant to nature.

CONSTIPATION!

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment; in fact, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way to disease. Simmons' Liver Regulator is as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels, as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affection occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial-diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you by taking **Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine.**

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated, March 8, 1875: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies." 5plc

The New Louisiana Remedy

FOR Coughs, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Complaints—Product of our Swamps—is the most effective Remedy that has ever appeared. Contains NO POISON, and is *delicious*. The proofs are overwhelming, and *daily* increase. Nearly ELEVEN PAGES of names of HOME REFERENCES at the depot, 106 CAMP STREET, New Orleans. Life Tonic Infallible for Chills, Swamp Fever, etc. Sold by Country Merchants and Druggists. 5p

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THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Crockery, China, Glassware

CUTLERY, PLATED WARE

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

IN THE SOUTH.

☞ Look at our prices and judge for yourselves:

A real French China DINNER SET, 115 pieces, for	$20 00
A real French China TEA SET, 41 pieces, for	6 75
A Stone China DINNER SET, 124 pieces, for	14 50
A Stone China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for	3 75
A Stone China CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for	3 50
Decorated CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for	6 00

Sole Agents for the celebrated SHAW REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS. The best and cheapest in the country.

Also the celebrated BUTTER CHURN. Warranted to make butter in from three to ten minutes.

All kinds of Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers and Bath Tubs.

Orders from the country will receive our best attention.

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5p 123 Canal Street, New Orleans.

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RESPECTFULLY offers her services in selecting, purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel or personal adornment for Ladies' and Children's use, including MILLINERY, DRY GOODS, JEWELRY, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Trimmings, Underwear, Sewing Machines etc.

Scrupulous care with reference to the price and quality, and fidelity to the interest and fulfillment of the wishes of correspondents, will be sedulously carried out.

Spring and Summer Styles

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LADIES' DRESSES,

IN IMPORTED FRENCH PATTERNS,

CENTENNIAL APRONS, RUCHES AND KERCHIEFS, fac-similes of the Fashions of 1776

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W. M. EVANS,

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SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF

Wool, Moss, Hides, Rags, Bones, Metals,

And all descriptions of PRODUCE.

Personal and careful attention given to all business intrusted to my care. Quick sales and prompt returns made. Will fill orders for all descriptions of goods at lowest cash prices. Advances made on consignments. P. O. Box 258.

CABLES CABINS, LUMBER, ETC.—To meet the demand for our Cables we have added such machinery as enables us to turn them out not only faster, but better and cheaper; so come on with your orders. Not forgetting that as Lumber Merchants we date back a quarter of a century, and with recently established telegraph communication with our Pearl River Mills, we can furnish at short notice anything from a plaster lath to a ship's spar.

W. W. FARRE & CO.,
No. 150 Delord street.

SULLIVAN & BULGER,

NO. 97 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS,

DEALERS IN

Gas Fitters' and Plumbers' Materials,

Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Bath-Tubs, Ranges, Iron, Lead and Tin lined Pipes, Sheet Lead, Fittings of all descriptions, Brass, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks, Valves, Pipes etc. Thirty per cent. discount on Iron Pipe; all other goods in proportion. cow

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CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In six ounce bottles, in powder. This Magnesia is a mild purgative and aperient, very acceptable to the stomach for Sick Headache, Sour or Sick Stomach; and all Febrile cases. Good for all seasons of the year. Prepared by ARTHUR ROGERS, 193 Spring st., N. Y. For sale by all druggists, E. J. Hart & Co., wholesale agents, New Orleans. cow

ROSES 700 SUPERB VARIETIES ROSES! Half a Million Greenhouse Plants! Blooming Plants a Specialty! Illustrated Catalogue Free. E. Y. TEAS & CO., Richmond Ind. edw

AGENTS double their money selling "Dr. Chase's Improved (2) Receipt Book." Address Dr. Chase's Printing-House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Snake-Bite Cured.

MR. EDITOR: On the twenty-ninth of June, about five o'clock in the afternoon, I had the best mule I owned bitten on the hind foot, between the hoof and joint, by a rattlesnake. The mule must have trod on the snake, as the man (a negro) did not see the snake until after the mule was bitten. The negro was plowing—laying off corn rows in a new ground, in creek bottom land. As the mule stepped over a log, where the grass and bushes were a foot or two high, the plowman noticed that the mule raised up and held up her foot, which was bleeding very profusely. He looked around and saw the largest rattlesnake crawling off, he says, he ever saw. The negro says that while he was looking for a pole to kill the snake it made its escape. The mule reached me in about thirty minutes, at which time it was very sick. It lay down. Its leg had commenced swelling. I drenched her with one ounce of spirits of heart's-horn and three ounces of alcohol, mixed with a pint of warm water; rubbed her whole leg with kerosene oil well; immediately. If I had had more heart's-horn and alcohol I would have given her twice as much, but this was all I had. In three hours the mule's body was swollen very much; groaning loud, and would not eat at all. The next morning the bitten foot and leg was twice as large as the other, or larger. I had her leg rubbed again with the kerosene oil. The third day I had old field mullen pulled up and chopped up, roots and tops, with Jamestown weed, and boiled together until the decoction was very strong. With this mixture I had her hip, leg and foot well bathed while it was as hot as the mule could bear it. Still the leg was badly swollen, the mule eating heartily. On the fourth day I had another decoction made by boiling the bark of the root of prickly ash. With this she was again well bathed, the swelling now going down. On the fifth day (Sunday) she was as lively and sprightly as she ever was—running about the pasture, kicking up her heels like a colt, with the other mules and horses. On the sixth day (Monday) she was put to the plow again, all the swelling having disappeared. No one can tell that the mule was ever bitten. Is not this a remarkable cure? I have seen horses that were bitten by snakes, whose legs always afterward remained twice as large as they were originally.

Yours fraternally,

WM. N. RAINES.

Hickory, Miss., July 10, 1876.

COTSWOLDS AND SOUTHDOWNS.—I have tried crossing these breeds of sheep, and, thinking some of the readers of the *Journal* might like to know what result would attend such an experiment, I will give them the benefit of my experience. I had for some time been keeping a thoroughbred Southdown ram with some high grade ewes, hence their lambs were almost full-blooded stock. Not wishing to breed from the same ram any longer, and having a good opportunity to purchase a fine Cotswold, I concluded to try crossing him with the Southdown ewes. The lambs produced by this cross are quite large, grow rapidly, and have very long wool. The last fact makes them appear larger than they really are, but they are very fine lambs. Whether such a cross is better than either of the breeds, I think, must depend upon the use for which they are kept. If wool is the main object, and long wools will sell rapidly, Cotswolds would probably be better than grades. But if early lambs were desired, the Southdowns would mature earlier and probably sell for more money than the grades. And unless very large, heavy sheep are desired, the Southdowns are rather the best for mutton. But for size and weight thoroughbred Cotswolds are superior. The cross produces good-sized, hardy, long-wooled sheep, but for my purpose I would rather have either breed than their grades. With Southdowns I could have lambs which would mature very early; with Cotswolds the lambs would be very large and late; while the cross produces "betweens," which are very good, but do not sell as readily as if they were ready for market earlier, or were late and very large.—*L., in Live Stock Journal.*

The *New England Farmer* says: "On the fourth ultimo Hon. Samuel P. Cooper, of Croydon, N. H., slaughtered a hog of the White Chester breed that dressed 1,331 pounds. The creature was three years and eight months old, and had no extra feed until the last eight months. Two years ago he killed one that dressed 1,077 pounds."

TO CLEAN OIL CLOTHS.—Add to a pint of water enough flour to make it about as thick as paste. Rub this over your oil cloth, then rinse off with warm water. It does not take out the color, but brightens the oil cloth.

We are always clever with those who imagine we think as they do. To be shallow you must differ with people; to be profound you must agree with them.

"Matches are made in heaven," and that," says Paddy, "accounts for the tinder passion."

MISCELLANEOUS.

GORDON FOOD,

FOR

HORSES, MULES, & CATTLE.

CONCENTRATED, STRENGTHENING, INVIGORATING, PALATABLE AND RENOVATING.

A PREPARED FOOD.

It does not add to the ordinary cost of feeding, although producing the most astonishing results, viz.: Strong wind, fine appearance, good digestion, and a generally improved spirit.

Its continued use secures perfect Health in HORSES, MULES AND CATTLE.

GORDON FOOD IS PACKED IN

Whole sacks, 100 pounds $5 00
Half sacks, 50 pounds 3 00
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Sent to any address on receipt of price.

SAMUEL MULLEN,
SOLE AGENT.
DEPOT—59 POYDRAS St., New Orleans.

20,000

ORANGE TREES!

BY

W. R. STUART,

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

LOUISIANA SWEET, MANDARIN, BRAZILIAN, grafted on sour stock, and SWEET SEEDLINGS, well rooted. Price, from 20 cents to $1 each, according to age and number wanted.

Also SOUR SEEDLINGS, for grafting or budding, and for ornamental trees, from 10 cents to 25 cents, according to number wanted.

Trees carefully packed and shipped to any point. No fruit tree will stand transplanting and transporting better than the orange.

I make Orange Trees a specialty. tf

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

PARTIES who wish to buy Boots and Shoes FOR CASH are invited to send to me for a card which explains HOW TO TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE, thus enabling any one in the country to get a good-fitting Boot or Shoe direct from the city at the LOWEST CITY PRICES.

Where we are favored with orders that exceed $10 the Freight thereon will be *prepaid at once*—gang. Where the order exceeds $20 we will also pay the cost of sending the money to us, whether by Express, Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or otherwise.

Goods sent C. O. D. to all points where the Express Company or Packets navigate.

Price list of ready-made goods, also instruction how to take your own measure, will be sent by mail upon application.

GIMBEL'S UPPER CITY BLUE BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
No. 578 Magazine Street.
Sign of the Lady's Boot.
Branch—585 Magazine St., corner St. Andrew.
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Articles of All Kinds for Fishermen.

Rods, Nets, Hooks, Lines, and every desirable article for the Angler, wholesale and retail.

GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS of every variety and of direct importation. Also Sporting materials of all kinds, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Flasks, and every article needed by Hunters, will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Also the celebrated "Dead Shot" Gunpowder, Shot, Eley's Shells, Cartridges, etc., of the best quality, wholesale and retail.

R. RHODES.

FREE! FREE!

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LATEST SUMMER FASHIONS,

Just received and ready for distribution. Mailed to any address upon application to

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PRICE, $3—SET UP READY FOR USE.

Nothing else like them to get out of order. Any one can manage them. The most profitable to use.

This is the cheapest, simplest and most complete Hive suitable for Southern Apiaries.

HONEY EXTRACTORS.....$12

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GEO. A. VINCENT,

Dealer in Wool, Hides, Honey, Moss, and Country Produce in general,

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TO THE PUBLIC.

ASCERTAIN PARTIES are advertising themselves as being "Sole Agents" of the "last manufacturers of Perique Tobacco" at Grand Point, St. James parish. I would respectfully state that I am

THE DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT

of the following manufacturers of Grand Point:

OCTAVE ROUSSEL,
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And many others.

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J. A. LACROIX,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

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COR. FRENCHMEN AND VICTORY STREETS,

Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Always on hand, a full assortment of first-class goods at prices which defy competition. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. My Motto—Quick Sales and Small Profits.

GARDEN DISTRICT ICE DEPOT.

WILLIAM MYERS,

DEALER IN ICE,

No. 138 Harmony Street,

Opposite the Ninth St. Market, Fourth District.

Families supplied, wholesale or retail, at short notice.

WM. B. RINGROSE,

NO. 173 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

DEALER IN

New & Second-Hand Furniture.

Furniture bought, sold and exchanged. Now occupies the large and spacious store, 173 Camp St., between Girod and Julia, just above St. Patrick's Church, for the purpose of taking Furniture on storage at the lowest rates. Jobbing, repairing and moving promptly attended to.

EDUCATIONAL.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

AT JACKSON, LA.

WILL reopen on Monday, OCTOBER 4, 1876, with a competent corps of professors. All branches in Preparatory and Commercial Schools and in colleges of highest grade, successfully taught. From $186 to $230 will pay all expenses in Preparatory and Commercial School, and from $205 to $234 in Collegiate Department per session.

For fuller particulars and a catalogue address

C. G. ANDREWS, President.

Whitworth Female College,

BROOKHAVEN, MISS.

ON the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, 128 miles from New Orleans.

Will Reopen September 27, 1876.

Number of teachers 11
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Charges low. Dresses required to be plain. English text books, copy books and slates, also medicines and medical attention, furnished without extra charge. Maps, Charts, Apparatus—all the appliances of a first-class college—are in constant use. Novitiate furnishes better advantages. For catalogue address

H. F. JOHNSON, President.

TARRANT COLLEGE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

CHAPEL HILL, KY.

MRS. S. F. H. TARRANT, PRINCIPAL.

HEALTHY LOCATION. Sulphur Well—Chalybeate and Epsom Water.

We will begin the second year SEPTEMBER 4, 1876. *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars* paid in advance will defray the expenses of board, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in Average Department for session of ten months (forty weeks). Send for a catalogue.

THE LOCQUET-LEROY

N. O. Female Collegiate Institute,

250 CAMP STREET,

Between Calliope and Lafayette streets.

THIS Xth scholastic year of this institute will commence SEPTEMBER 4, 1876.

The entire course of study embraces all branches of sound instruction, English and French.

The price of instruction for both languages varies for day scholars from $1 to $2 per month, according to the classes. For boarders, $40 per month, or $90 per quarter, payable invariably in advance. Extra charges are made for German, Latin, Painting, Music, Drawing, and all kinds of fancy work, for the teaching of which able professors are employed.

A Chemical Laboratory is attached to the Institute, and lectures, accompanied with experiments to illustrate the sciences, are delivered by Dr. Perry, professor in the New Orleans Medical College. For further particulars apply to the Principal,

MRS. H. LOCQUET-LEROY.
Or, by letter, Postoffice Box 1429.

Educate Your Daughters.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

PARENTS having daughters to send off the first of September next will find in a school of higher scholastic advantages or more careful family training than

WARD'S SEMINARY,

in the healthy and beautiful city of Nashville. Testimonials from patrons many of them eminent men in almost every Southern and several Northern States, can be given. For eleven years of success its best testimonial. Next session opens SEPTEMBER 1. For catalogue address

DR. W. E. WARD.

Emory and Henry College

VIRGINIA.

THE collegiate year for 1876-7 begins on the FOURTEENTH OF SEPTEMBER next. It is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, the first the 1st January 31, and the second beginning February 1, 1877.

For TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS deposited with the President at the beginning of the year we will give to a student, for the forty weeks, his tuition, board, fuel, room-rent, washing, library and contingent bills.

For information on special points or for a catalogue address

E. E. WILEY, President,
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State Female College,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MRS. HARRIET N. COLLINS, PRESIDENT.

ASSISTED by a faculty of ELEVEN officers and teachers of rich experience in each department in the institution.

Prices reduced to suit the times. Location beautiful and pre-eminently healthy. Gives a thorough education, with advantages of a home. Superior facilities for instruction in Music and Painting. College year begins SEPTEMBER 11. Send for catalogues containing full particulars. Address

JOHN S. COLLINS, A. B., Secretary.

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ABINGDON, VA.

WARREN DUPRE, A. M., late Professor of Natural Science in Wofford College, S. C., has been elected President of the above institution. He is assisted by a full and able corps of professors in all the departments.

The situation is one of the most delightful in the mountains of Virginia, and abounds in valuable mineral waters.

It has been for years the summer resort for many of the best families in the Southern States.

The College is influential and commended by many eminent scholars, whose daughters are numbered among its graduates.

Two Hundred and Ten Dollars will pay for board and tuition for ten months. Extras moderate.

Next session begins SEPTEMBER 21.

For further particulars send for a catalogue.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE,

ASHLAND, VA.

THE NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPT. 20, 1876.

Terms for Nine Months' Session.

College fees (including use of text-books) $65 00
Dormitories 10 00
Table board from ..... $90 to 135 00
Washing, fuel and lights, about 27 00

Send for catalogue

REV. J. A. DUNCAN, D. D., Pres't.

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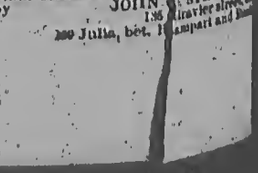

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COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
45 Union Street, New Orleans, La.
Special attention given to orders for the purchase of all descriptions of Produce, Agricultural Implements and Plantation Supplies.

WOOD.....COAL.....LUMBER.
NO. 351 BRYADES STREET, between Clio and Erato streets. Best quality of Oak, Ash and Pine Sawed and Split Wood at lowest rates. Pittsburg and Anthracite Coal and Charcoal at the lowest market prices. Also agent for Attila Mills. Lumber sawed to order at the shortest notice. Orders left at my dwelling, 351 Dryades street, or at 282 Gallinde street, will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.
SAM. SMITH.

LOUISIANA STEAM SASH, BLIND
—AND—
DOOR FACTORY.
ROBERTS & CO., PROPRIETORS,
301, 303, 305 and 307 Gravier Street,
Country orders solicited. New Orleans.

NEW LEATHER STORE.
A. F. RICAU,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
French and American Calf, Kip, Morocco and Sheep Skins,
Shoe Findings, etc.,
30 CHARTRES ST., NEW ORLEANS.
Country orders promptly attended to.

WILLIAM VELDEN,
DEALER IN
WOOD, COAL AND ICE,
Corner Phillip and Peytavin Streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Meat and Fish kept on ice free of charge.

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,
OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND PRICES,
At Low Figures for Cash.
Country Merchants and Planters will do well to favor me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
H. MEMME,
No. 351 Magazine street, and
No. 351 Dryades street.

JOHN A. CAHNS,
GENERAL ENGRAVER,
101.....CANAL STREET.....101
Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved and printed.
Special attention given to Crests, Monograms, etc., etc. Jewelry and Silverware marked artistically.

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BOOK BINDER, RULER
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(Over James A. Gresham's,) New Orleans.
Music Books and Periodicals bound in any desired style.

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DEALER IN
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
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MRS. FRICKE & WILLIAMS (over Brueilman & Adams') wish to inform the community that they are in constant receipt of the LATEST FASHIONS. Their style and fit cannot be rivaled, and their punctuality can be testified by their customers. Ladies would do well to call early with their Holiday Dresses, in order to have ample time to display their skill in producing something elegant and tasty. Prices always moderate.
MISS. FRICKE & WILLIAMS.

WILLIAM ERERT,
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
And General Housesmith.
Iron Railings, Tomb Railings, Fences and Verandas of all kinds made to order; also Iron Shutters, Doors, Window and Door Gratings.
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A. R. GRISWOLD & CO.
COR. CANAL AND ROYAL STS.,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS
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Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner. Goods sent C. O. D. and returnable if not suitable. Everything guaranteed to be as represented.

CRESCENT MACHINE
AND BLACKSMITH SHOP,
Corner of Foucher and St. Joseph Sts.,
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JOHN BLACKADER, Iron Turner, Planer and Screw Cutter, constructs new Machinery, and gives personal attention to repairs on Machinery of every description. Prices to suit the times.

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RICHARD FROTSCHER,
SEED MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN BULBS & WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS,
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I am in receipt of a full stock of Seeds for Fall planting, to which I call the attention of those in need of good and reliable Seeds. Prices moderate. All communications promptly answered.

H. SPIERING,
UPHOLSTERER,
631.....MAGAZINE ST.....631
Near Jackson, New Orleans.
Parlor Sets manufactured at New York prices. Spring, Hair and Moss Mattresses made. Loose Covers cut and made to order. Carpets laid, and taken up, cleaned and relaid. All work guaranteed.

G. SCIACCALUGA, IMPORTER,
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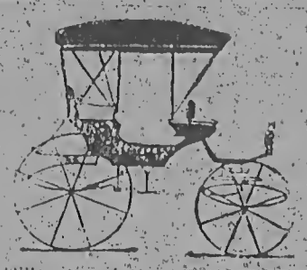
GROCERIES, SHIP CHANDLERY, Etc.
Nos. 157 and 159 Old Levee St.,
Between Jefferson and St. Peter, New Orleans
A full assortment of Palms, Oil, Oakum, Hemp and Manilla Rope. Keep a complete assortment of French and Catalonia Wines, Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli, etc.

ADOLPH FINCK,
(Formerly with N. Burke,)
FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
COR. FELICITY ROAD AND DRYADES STS.
Always on hand, and for sale cheap, a first-class stock of choice Family Groceries. Goods delivered free of charge.

MISSISSIPPI SHIP TIMBER, LUMBER AND WHITE OAK PLANK, foot of Lyon street, and Bay of Bayou at street, Sixth District, New Orleans. Office, No. 15 Commercial place, between Natchez and Bienville streets. CALEB ST. ...gent. Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Cypress and Pine Mast Stock and Spars of all sizes and lengths. Square Yalloo Oak, Ash, Pine, etc. Also all kinds of Lumber, Cypress Shingles, Staves, Barrel Headings, Pickets, Clapboards, Firewood, etc., by wholesale and retail. Bills sawed to order to Pine or Cypress. Direct communications to Box 243, New Orleans Postoffice, or Box No. 22, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange.



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CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC.,
162 Gravier and 13 Union Street,
A SPECIALTY MADE OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

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ALL KINDS OF LAUNDRY AND TOILET SOAPS.

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LANGE & LEGENDRE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Office and Warehouse—17 TOULOUSE STREET, New Orleans, La.

JOHN I. ADAMS. JAY L. ADAMS. WM. H. RENAUD.
JOHN I. ADAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS, LARD, OIL, ETC.
Nos. 13, 15 and 17 Peters Street,
(Formerly New Levee street,) New Orleans.

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DR. R. OTTO MOSES,
DENTIST,
217.....BARONNE STREET.....217
Solicits the patronage of the public, assuring them especial effort in all operations pertaining to his profession, at charges moderate enough to the present depressed pecuniary condition of the community. Louisiana.

DR. JOHN W. ADAMS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office and Residence—No. 241 BAPTIST ST.,
(Late Orcadian street, some short distance in front of Spain, New Orleans.
Nitrous Oxide Gas is found useful for the painless extraction of Teeth. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite bases.

A. E. TUCKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Late of Franklin, St. Mary Parish, La.)
100.....COMMON STREET.....100
(Upstairs,) New Orleans.

REMOVAL. A CARD. In obedience to the expressed wishes on all of my patrons I have removed my office from my residence, 310 Napoleon avenue, to TIVOLI CIRCLE, west side, corner of Soniat street. This office has been selected by reason of its affording excellent rooms and fine light, and for its central location and absence of noise by car lines.
My patrons need scarcely be reminded that no efforts will be spared to render them the best service. In Dentistry the best is always the cheapest.
A. M. WALKER, D. D. S.

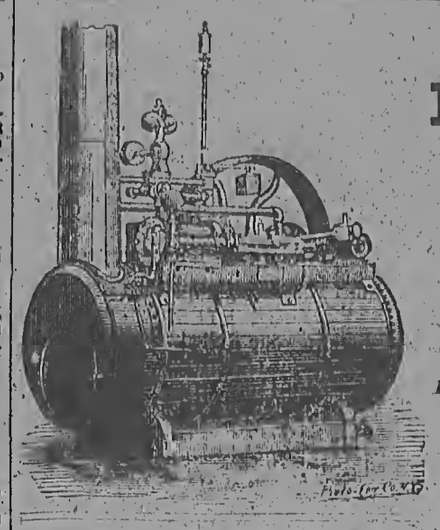
DR. C. J. BICKHAM,
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE,
643 Magazine St., Corner of Jackson,
NEW ORLEANS.
Office Hours—Eight to nine A. M. and three to four P. M.

DR. J. J. LYONS,
NO. 319 CARONDELET STREET,
Between Julia and St. Joseph,
New Orleans, La.

A. T. MERRICK, formerly Chief Justice Louisiana. G. W. RACE. W. R. FOSTER.
MERRICK, RACE & FOSTER,
ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS
AND SOLICITORS,
Corner of Camp Street and Commercial Place
NEW ORLEANS

ATTENTION!
M. ANDRIEU,
159.....POYDRAS STREET.....159
Home-Made Shoes at $3.50 a Pair.
City-made Boots and Shoes of all kinds and all styles; made of the very best material and workmanship, and at less prices than any other store in this city. Keeps all kinds for Gents, Boys', Ladies' and Children's wear.

MISCELLANEOUS.



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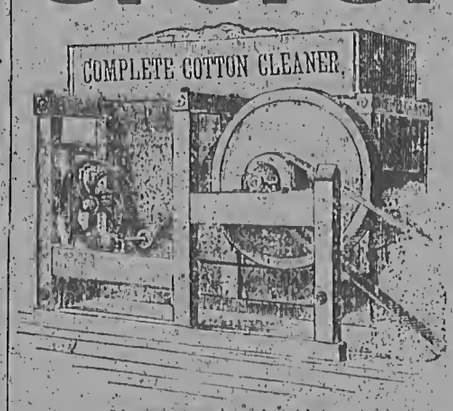
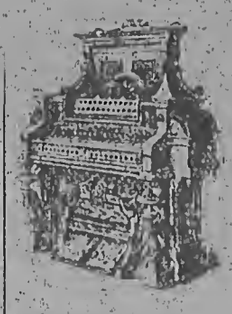
Portable Engines.
5 TO 15 HORSE POWER.
B. J. WEST,
SOLE AGENT,
115 and 117 Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST, ETC.

C. C. C.



The Complete Cotton Cleaner, a New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginner.—thoroughly removes all Dust, Dirt, Sand and light Trash from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grades.
No gin house should be without one of these cleaners. It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days work.
Manufactured and sold by,
Allison Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.
Send for Circulars and Price list.
FRIERSON & CO., Agents, 77 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

PHILIP WERLEIN,
NOS. 78, 80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE ST., NEW ORLEANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC, ETC.



The best PIANOS AND ORGANS, such as Chickering, Dunham, Peloubet and Estey Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin and Estey Organs. The largest stock, the best Pianos and Organs, the easiest terms and the lowest prices in the South. No second-rate Pianos kept. Every instrument sold is fully warranted to be as represented, and to give satisfaction.

LOUISIANA! IT IS.
234 PAGES,
Its Topography and Valuable Resources,
BY DANIEL DENNETT.
PRICE 50 CENTS. POSTAGE 12 CENTS.
LIBERAL REDUCTION TO DEALERS.
10,000 Copies Just Published—3,000 Copies Sold.

Opinions of New Orleans Booksellers.

Bricks! Bricks! Bricks!
ROY'S BRICK YARD,
SPAIN BOARD PARISH, near Bricks to Sugar and Slaughter-house.
The undersigned respectfully informs builders, planters and all consumers of Bricks, that he is exclusively manufacturing Bricks at Spain Brick Yard, near the Slaughter-house, where he has always on hand a large assortment of common made Brick and Rough Tiles, ready to be delivered without interruption.
FREDERIC ROY.
Orders left with Messrs. Bell & Co., Gravier & Soule's Agents, Nos. 8 Bienville street, or at the Brick Yard will be promptly attended to.

STAINED GLASS WORKS
GALLERY OF ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIVE ART.
WILLIAM GIBSON & SONS, established in 1854, Ecclesiastical Decorations, Pictorial and Ornamental Windows for Colleges, and Domestic Buildings. The talent of Artists and Artisans employed since 1861. Our Designs for Memorial Windows a specialty. Gibson's Building, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York.

H. PATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW Shades, Cornices, Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Mirrors, Moldings, Chromos, Engravings, Etc.
Frames made to order a specialty.
No. 99 Camp Street,
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PELICAN
IMPROVED RICE MILLS,
J. H. & A. JOHNSON, Proprietors,
154, 156 and 158 Magazine St., New Orleans.
MILLING RATES—No. 1 at 2c. per pound; No. 2 2½c. per pound. Address all orders for empty Sacks to P. O. Box 287.

GLASS STAINERS
CUTLERS, AND EMBOSSERS.
CHURCH WINDOWS A SPECIALTY
Estimates and samples on application.
WM. COULTER & SON
104 & 106 E. 2d St., Cincinnati, O.

MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO.
No. 12 Union St. New Orleans La.
DEALERS IN
MACHINERY
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
COMPARE OUR PRICES
MACHINERY
MILL STONES,
IRONS & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES.
MAKE FLOUR, CORN, SAW, MILLS
AND COTTON PRESSES

THE
BALANCED SCREW
COTTON PRESS.
THIS is the most valuable improvement, ever made upon the Screw Cotton Press. It retains all their good qualities, and adds thereto capability and easy operation.
The compression commences on entering the nut in the frame. The nut is operated and closed upon the screw by means of a lever. With the nut open, the screw and follower are both run upon the cotton, then the nut is closed and the pressing is done in the usual manner. One can open the box, and raise up the screw and follower instead of screwing it up. This opening and lowering the screw, by means of the counterbalance, saves revolving the press at least SIXTY times, reducing the time and labor in packing cotton one half.
This Press has taken the premium over all competitors at the five State Fairs of Mississippi and Louisiana.
Machinery Purchasing Agency.
I will give my personal attention to the purchase of Plantation and Mill Machinery of every description, at manufacturers' prices.
Send for circulars.
D. R. LEMMAN,
No. 4 Perdido St., near St. Charles St.,
New Orleans, La.

SEVEN INCHES LONG.

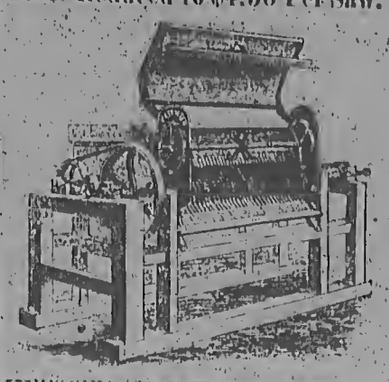
Carries a ball which penetrates fifty inch pine board, weight of bullet 90 grains. Rifle barrel, hair trigger. For sale by dealers. By mail, free, for 75 cents, with permit for ammunition for target practice, in-doors and for sporting out-doors.
AGENTS WANTED.
A. A. GRAHAM,
47 Liberty street, New York

H. J. RIVET,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines
AND PERFUMERY, AND IMPORTER OF FRENCH PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,
Cor. Bienville and Chartres Sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
Proprietor of the celebrated Peychaud Bitters.

BLACKMAN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
131.....CARONDELET ST.....131
Parents can here give their sons a thorough business education, and board them at the college. For terms, which have been reduced Twenty Per Cent., send for catalogue and circular to
J. W. BLACKMAN,
New Orleans, La.

MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED
"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.
PATENTED JULY 15, 1873.
Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It abolishes all friction at the ends of the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use. The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time; while consuming steam or animal power little more than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple; with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every ten bales ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.
JOS. B. WOLFE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
59.....Carondelet St.....59
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
BEN. F. WOLFE,
AGENT FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS,
22.....Main Street.....22
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

OFFICE OF THE
American Cotton Tie Co.,
(LIMITED,)
17 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS.
TO DEALERS IN
IRON COTTON TIES,
Planters and Country Merchants Generally.
We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade in any quantity with the following celebrated Ties:
THE ARROW AND SHE SLOT.
BEARD & BRO'S. LOCK TIE.
BRANCH, CROOKES & CO.'S LOCK TIE.
We also beg to inform the public that the interest of Messrs. Beard & Bro., and Branch, Crookes & Co. are now merged into and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. (LIMITED.) The following are the New Orleans Agents:

Stone & Tait,	Ogden & Bell,
Gilkie & Boyd,	Archer & Borland,
Williams Dillon.	D. L. Rumlett & Co.

For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited.)
R. W. RAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.

SOUTHERN FARMERS DEPOT FOR SUPPLIES
The Cheapest and Best
Farm Machinery
OF ALL KINDS,
Plows, Seeds, Fertilizers,
Lime, Plaster and Cement.
C. H. STOCKELL & CO.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.
MILL GEARING MADE
After Your Patterns.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS
TURNING & CASTINGS A SPECIALTY.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL 7000 in use.
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

MACHINERY.
IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING.
HANGERS, PULLEYS, COUPLINGS, BELTING etc. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list.
GEORGE PLACE,
121 CHAMBERS AND 103 READE STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

MENEELY & COMPANY,
Bell Founders, West Troy, New York.
FIFTY years established. Church BELLS and CHIMES; ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies.

DUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837.
Manufacture Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Quality Hangings, for Churches, School Houses, Farms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, Steam Fire Engines, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free. Address E. A. & G. L. ...Vanduzen & Tift, 102 & 104 E. Second St., Cin.

OCEAN SAW MILL.
W. G. TOOMER (late of Danner & Toomer,)
SUPERINTENDENT.
LUMBER shipped up or down the Mississippi river can be loaded at the Mill Wharf, and save damage & extra handling.
Cargo orders a specialty for Pine, Cypress, Walnut, Oak, Ash, Poplar, Mahogany and Cedar LUMBER AND TIMBER. Also Railroad Bridge Timber and Cross Ties, Pine Shingles and Laths.
P. O. Address, Lumberton, Miss. Branch office at Pascagoula, Miss. Cable address, TOOMER.

J. C. MILLER,
(Formerly of Cassidy & Miller,)
SAIL-MAKER,
107.....POYDRAS STREET.....107
Agent for COTTON Duck of all widths and descriptions. Tents, Tarpaulins and Flags constantly on hand. Awnings, Gallery Curtains and all other work in my line made to order at shortest notice and at lowest prices.
J. C. MILLER,
No. 107 Poydras street.

$15 to $5 Daily! Send for particulars. Catalogue free. E. NASSON & CO., 111 Nassau street, New York.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, August 1, 1876.

MONETARY.

Lenders are ready to loan on good security at fair rates of interest; hence all first class paper is placed without difficulty. Confidence continues to increase, particularly as several tourists have discovered that our neighbors are as bad off, and in some cities worse off than ourselves. The only wise course is to take courage, press forward to the goal of independence with renewed energy, and the future of our Southern emporium shall eclipse our most sanguine hopes. Below we give the statement showing the condition of the banks up to last Friday:

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS,

At the close of business, Friday, July 28, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Specie	$237,073 97
Currency	4,076,542 72
Clearinghouse exchanges	54,508 02
Checks on other local banks and bankers	13,713 56
Domestic and foreign exchange	2,082,983 71
Due from distant banks and bankers	391,252 99
Loans and discounts	9,723,245 78
Other cash assets	3,955,668 04
Total	$21,924,068 82

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$891,295 50
Deposits	12,072,812 89
Due distant banks and bankers	974,434 42
Other cash liabilities	576,902 75
Total	$14,915,445 56

I. N. MAYNARD, Manager.

GENERAL MARKET.

The general market manifests but little change. As is usual, sales fall off toward the last of the month, which is the cause of the complaint of dullness. Country merchants, planters and farmers are buying close, which is commendable, and will prove the better for all classes in the end. Stocks of dry goods, boots and shoes, saddlery, hardware and machinery are ample, while breadstuffs, provisions, grain, etc., are light.

COTTON.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day	Low Ordinary	Ordinary	Good Ordinary	Low Middling	Middling	Good Middling
Wednesday	7	8	9¼	10¼	11¼	12¼
Thursday	7	8	9¼	10¼	11¼	12¼
Friday	7	8	9¼	10¼	11¼	12¼
Saturday	7	8	9¼	10¼	11¼	12¼
Monday	7¼	8¼	9¼	10¼	11¼	12¼
Tuesday	7¼	8¼	9¼	10¼	11¼	12¼

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS:

Class—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	10¾	11	10¾@11
Thursday	10¾@11	11	10¾@11
Friday	10¾@11	11	11
Saturday	10¾	11	11
Monday	10¾@11	11	11
Tuesday	10¾	11	11, @11¼

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day	NEW ORLEANS. Receipts	Sales	Market	Price.	NEW YORK. Sales.	Market.	Price.	LIVERPOOL. Sales.	Market.	Price.
				Middling.			Middling.			Middling.
Wednesday	1,109	2,400	Firm	10¾	1,677	Steady	11 15-16	10,000	Quieter	6 1-16
Thursday	327	2,900	Firm	10¾	1,500	Steady	11 15-16	10,000	Quiet	6 1-16
Friday	413	2,950	Firm	10¾	1,500	Steady	11 15-16	11,000	Steady	6 1-16
Saturday	455	2,500	Strong	10¾	1,200	Firm	11 15-16	15,000	Buoyant	6 3-16
Monday	43	1,500	Firm	10¾	754	Firm	11 15-16	14,000	Buoyant	6 3-16
Tuesday		1,500	Good	10¾	984	Steady	11 15-16	13,000	Firm	6 3-16
Total	2,347	13,750			7,615			75,000		

COTTON STATEMENT TO AUGUST 1.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875 ..... bales	9,970
Received from that date to July 25, 1876	1,558,857
Received during past week	1,319
Amount of bagging from city mills and pickeries	18,396
	1,578,341
Total	1,588,311
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to July 25, 1876	1,533,408
Exported past week	7,350
Consumed by factory and burned	1,370
	1,542,148
Stock on hand and amount not cleared	46,432
Estimated stock on shipboard	8,221
Amount remaining unsold, about	38,211
Stock at all the United States ports	198,809
Receipts at all the ports	4,089,226
Receipts last year to date	3,453,115
Increase at all the ports	635,811

WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY, JULY 28.

This year	2,264,836
Last year	2,315,196

SUGAR.—Receipts very light; Market quiet, and gimlet rangers generally retiring to summer quarters. Prices: Fair 8¾c., fully fair 8¾c., yellow clarified 9¼@9½c., white clarified 10@10¼c.

MOLASSES.—Very dull. Quotations nearly nominal. Fair 48@50c., prime 52@54c., choice 55@57c.

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, $6@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and pecks, and 25 inches in diameter, $7@$10 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 34 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₱ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $5@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood—For large sound logs, $2.25@$3 ₱ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2.25@$2.75 ₱ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2.50 ₱ cord.

(Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to cords.)

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 60
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	250 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	125 00	425 00
H. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	90 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	6½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	11 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	18 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 60 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1¼
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gall	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights: Size of lights	Each per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	60	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	65	1 95	2 25
10x16	$1 00	2 95	3 25
Sash Doors:		*Single.*	*Double.*
3 feet x 7 feet		$3 50	$3 70
3 feet x 8 feet		4 00	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches		— —	4 25
Panel Doors:			
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick		— —	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick		— —	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick		$3 75	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	27	30
Goshen, choice	32	35
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18½	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O. G.	— —	34
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	60
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:		
Best, K. D.	— —	3 25
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	10	12½
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15¾
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	3 75	4 00
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 50
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	23	26
Insurance, in cans	— —	40
Coal, in barrels, best	17	19
Lard, in barrels best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels.		
Common	— —	40
Fair	— —	45
Prime to choice	50	55
Golden and Roquet syrups	60	65
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	2½
Ordinary	— —	4½
Fair	5½	5¾
Prime to choice	6¼	7½
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₱ lb		4
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	8½	8¾
Prime	9	9¼
Choice	9¾	9¾
Yellow clarified	9¾	10
White clarified	10¼	10¾
Crushed	12	12½
Powdered	12	12½
Spices, ₱ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	62
Tea, ₱ lb.:		
Black Oolong	— —	1 00
Green Imperial	— —	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb:		
Chewing, common	45	51
Chewing, fair	70	80
Chewing, prime	80	90
Chewing, choice	90	1 05
Smoking	80	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	60	65
White, mixed	— —	65
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
Salt, 12 cts to Galena	42	42
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	— —	1 10
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	— —	20 00
Ordinary	— —	17 00
Cotton seed meal	26 00	28 00
Cow Peas ₱ bushel	1 60	2 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	10½	11
Shoulders	8½	9
Sides, clear rib	11	11½
Sides, clear	11½	12
Hams, sugar cured	13	14
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	22 00	22 50
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders	8½	9
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	— —	11
Choice, in tierces	— —	12½

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	— —	11
Jute	11½	11
Ties, Arrow best, per hundle, at 5 ties and buckles	— —	3 50
Beard's	— —	3 00
Twine, hemp	— —	14

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	40
Calf skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	25 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb	24	28
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stern's raw-bone superphosph	65 00	— —
Stern's fine ground bone	55 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	8
Standard brands, 7-8	— —	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands, 4-4	— —	10½
Choice brands, 7-8	10½	11½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	— —	10½
Spragle, Allen & Hamilton	— —	9
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	12½
Good	19	22½
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	16
Denims	12	25

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor and boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	16 50
Russetts' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.* Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

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Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

SEASHORE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Chickasawha mission, at Henderson's	Sept. 2, 3
Mount Carmel, at Sanlee	9, 10
White Plains	16, 17
Ocean Springs	23, 24
East Pascagoula, at Salem	Oct.
Pearlington	14, 15
Enon, at Enon	21, 22
Taylorsville, at St. Ely	28, 29
Rankin, at Bethel	Nov. 4, 5
Westville, at Pleasant Hill	11, 12
Columbia	18, 19

The District Conference will be held at Sanlee, commencing on Friday, September 8, at nine o'clock.

The camp meeting at Salem, camp ground, Jackson county, will commence on Thursday, October 5.

THOMAS PRICE, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

DELHI DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Wisnaboro, at Oakley	Aug. 5, 6
District Conference, at Bastrop	12, 13
Bayville, at Allo	19, 20
Tensas, at Jordan	26, 27
Waterproof	Sept. 2, 3
Floyd, at Oak Grove	9, 10
Providence	16, 17

C. W. CARTER, P. E.

OPELOUSAS DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Plaquemine Brulee	Aug. 19, 20
Pattersonville	26, 27
Franklin	Sept. 2, 3
Prairie Gregg	9, 10
Opelousas	16, 17
Bayou Boeuf	23, 24
Bayou Chene	30, Oct. 1
Spring Creek	Oct. 7, 8
Lake Charles	14, 15
Leesburg	21, 22

The District Conference will be held at Lake Charles, October 14 and 15.

J. F. TOMS, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MONTGOMERY DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Tuskegee	July 8, 9
Montgomery	15, 16
Herr Street, at night	16
Quitman	22, 23
Autauga	29, 30
Hurtsville circuit, at Union	Aug. 4, 6
Tuskegee Circuit, at Union	12, 13
Fort Deposit	19, 20
Crawford circuit, at Mound Zion	26, 27
Salem circuit, at Mound Hebron	Sept. 2, 3
Ellington circuit, at Oak Valley	9, 10
Wetumpka	16, 17
Leachapoka, at Hall Hill	23, 24
Nixburg circuit	30, Oct. 1

The camp meeting at Texas camp ground will embrace the fourth Sunday in August.

M. S. ANDREWS, P. E.

Religious Notices.

A SUPERIOR CAMP MEETING, in Monroe county, on the Selma circuit, Alabama Conference, will begin on Friday, the 8th September, and continue during the week, or longer if necessary. Let everybody attend who can. Provision will be on the ground in plenty. Any one wishing to furnish provisions will please send them. Come one, come all, and bring your tents and bedding. Let us have a good time together, for the Lord is with us.

T. D. MORRISON, Pastor.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on Lake Lafourche, at Mathews' Landing, on the 18th of August next. It will be conducted on the well-known Methodist plan. Ministers and members generally invited to attend. Any one wishing to furnish provisions will please send them. Preaching will commence on Friday evening, August 18, at early candle-lighting. Let us have a good time together, for the Lord is with us.

THOMAS PRICE, P. E.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on Lake Lafourche, at Mathews' Landing, on the 18th of August next. It will be conducted on the well-known Methodist plan. Ministers and members generally invited to attend. Any one wishing to furnish provisions will please send them. Preaching will commence on Friday evening, August 18, at early candle-lighting. Let us have a good time together, for the Lord is with us.

THOMAS PRICE, P. E.

THE CAMP MEETING at Providence camp ground, Ouachita circuit, will begin on Friday, August 25, and continue one week. It will be conducted on the well-known Methodist plan. Preaching services will commence at early candle-lighting. Let us have a good time together, for the Lord is with us.

THOMAS MONK, P. C.

USUAL CAMP-GROUND NOTICE. *Change of Time.*—The time of holding the camp meeting at the Union camp ground, in the Grove Hill circuit, is changed from Friday, September 15, to Friday, September 8. The meeting will not be protracted beyond Monday, September 11. Preparation will be made to entertain persons from a distance. The usual camping privileges will apply to those living convenient to the ground.

THOS. PEGUES, P. C.

WE EXPECT to hold a camp meeting at Mathews' Landing, 4 miles south of Houma. Most earnestly we call on God's people to help us in the services. Let us have a good time.

T. D. MORRISON, Pastor.

THE CAMP MEETING at Providence camp ground, Ouachita circuit, will begin on Friday, August 4, and continue one week. Let us have a good time together, for the Lord is with us. Preaching services will commence at early candle-lighting. Provisions will be furnished on the ground.

T. D. MORRISON, Pastor.

THERE will be a camp meeting at Midway, near Jackson, Miss., to begin on the twenty-eighth of August, and continue one week. Ministers and members are invited to attend. Provisions will be furnished on the ground. Let us have a good time together, for the Lord is with us.

T. D. MORRISON, Pastor.

THE CAMP MEETING at Bayou Lafourche will begin on Thursday, August 3, and continue one week. It will be conducted on the well-known plan. Preaching services will commence at early candle-lighting. Let us have a good time together, for the Lord is with us.

THOMAS MONK, P. C.

USUAL CAMP-GROUND NOTICE. *Change of Time.*—The time of holding the camp meeting at the Union camp ground, in the Grove Hill circuit, is changed from Friday, September 15, to Friday, September 8. The meeting will not be protracted beyond Monday, September 11. Preparation will be made to entertain persons from a distance. The usual camping privileges will apply to those living convenient to the ground.

THOS. PEGUES, P. C.

CAMP MEETING NOTICE. There will be a camp meeting at Phillips' (on Phillips' Creek), Lafourche district, beginning on the first day of September next. Ministerial brethren are cordially invited to attend.

D. W. CARTER, P. C.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT CONFERENCE, ALABAMA CONFERENCE. This Conference is appointed to embrace the second Sabbath in August, beginning on Thursday, the tenth. Ministers and delegates who expect conveyance to be furnished them must be at Cuba station, on the A. and C. railroad, on Thursday morning; and any who come on the railroads on Wednesday night will be provided with comfortable lodgings at Cuba.

A. H. MITCHELL, P. E.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning October 12. Preachers in charge will please forward me the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance.

E. H. MOUNGER.

WESLEY CHAPEL CAMP MEETING. A camp meeting will be held, commencing August 25 and lasting some eight days, at the camp ground, one mile north of Woodville, Lincoln parish, La. Preachers are specially invited to attend.

J. LANE BONDEN, P. C.,
Vernon Ct., Louisiana Conference.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—The Eufaula District Conference will be held at Louisville, beginning on Wednesday night, August 23, 1876. Sermon by the Rev. Jere S. Williams.

W. H. ELLISON, P. E.

NOTICE.—The District Conference for Delhi district, Louisiana Conference, will convene in Bastrop, La., August 16, 1876.

C. W. CARTER, P. E.

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Express	11.30 P. M.
Mail	12.30 A. M.
Accommodation (on Monday)	10.30 A. M.

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12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers.	4 Meat Dishes.

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4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but slop Jar and Foot Pib.

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1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.

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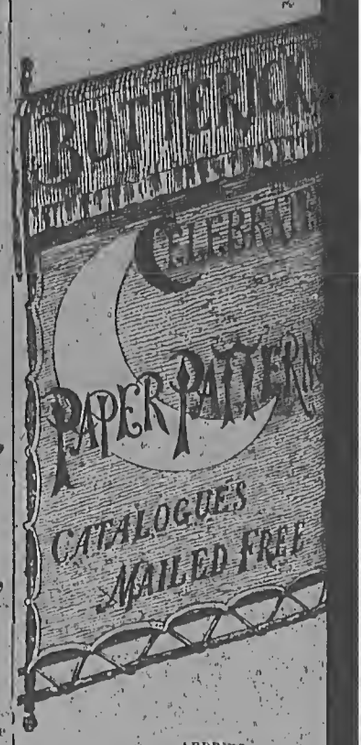

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VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10. 1876. NO. 32.

"THEY SAY."

A WORD TO TALE-BEARERS.

They say! Ah! well, suppose they do,
But can they prove the story true?
Suspicions may arise from naught
But malice, envy, want of thought;
Why count yourself among the "they,"
Who whisper what they dare not say?

They say! But why the tale rehearse,
And help to make the matter worse?
No good can possibly accrue
From telling what may be untrue;
And is it not a nobler plan
To speak of all the best you can?

They say! Well, if it should be so,
Why need you tell the tale of woe?
Will it the bitter wrong redress,
Or make one page of sorrow less?
Will it the erring one restore
Henceforth to "go and sin no more?"

They say! Oh! pause and look within;
See how thy heart inclines to sin;
Watch, lest in dark temptation's hour
Thou, too, shouldst slide beneath its power;
Pity the frail, weep o'er their fall,
Or speak of good, or not at all.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—A train the Pennsylvania railroad, leny Pittsburg yesterday with milly, for the Centennial camp, was ded to on the main line and North Central Iowa until it numred one hundred and ten carriages, eleven sections, carrying over five thousand passengers. It was the gest passenger train ever run over road. It arrived here without y detention or accident, and with- any interference with regular ins.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Sixty-one milies of Mennonites, numbering ee hundred persons, arrived here day, and leave for Kansas toght.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Gen. Sherin has the following:

The quartermaster's train was atked at Elk Horn, on the Fetterman road west of Fort Laramie, wagonmaster killed, a teamster unded and three wagons burned. e balance of the train has since ived at Fort Fetterman.

Red Cloud's sons and others Inans have reached the Red Cloud ency. They had been in the Rosebud fight. All information indicates reak up of the forces in front of ry and Crook. Chief Rain-in-the-ce reached Standing Rock agency terday. Many small bands are the neighborhood of the Missouri er agencies, waiting to come in. ey will only be received as prison-

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Commodore anderbilt passed an easy night, felt considerably better this rning. His physicians do not anpate any immediate danger.

p to two P. M. to-day no change s manifested in the condition of mmodore Vanderbilt. He was ved into another room to-day, that might enjoy change.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The House nt resolution providing for the otection of the Texas frontier on lower Rio Grande has been reted to the Senate from the Milry. Committee with amendments as to authorize but not require the sident to station and keep on the o Grande, from the mouth of that er to Fort Duncanson, and above, necessary, a sufficient force of cavy for field service, in addition to h infantry forces as may be necesy for garrison duty, and assign rults to regiments so as to fill each pp to the number of one hundred vates.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The election sed off without any disturbance. e returns show Democratic gains rywhere. Enough have been reed to warrant the statement that Democratic majority will be ty thousand. Many counties, eretofore Republican, send Demoats to the Legislature, and the maty on joint ballot will be very e. The vote by Congressional tricts show seven of them Democic and one Republican. As far heard from there has not been a nbance of any kind in the State, utmost good feeling prevailed rywhere.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Paid admissions to-day, 23,387.

Arrangements are now being made one week's stay at the exhibition, ing from the twenty-first instant, one hundred and twenty Chinese this, now in this country for an ucational course.

The reports of the grand juries n all articles in the exhibition now in the hands of Gen. Walkchief of the bureau of awards, whom they are being revised. A equent revision will be made by executive committee of the commission, after which they will be nally submitted to the commisfor its approval at a session of body in September.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—A mortgage for 000,000, $30,000,000 to bear seven cent. interest, and $2,000,000 at per cent., given by the Central Hudson River Railroad Comy to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., William H. Vanderbilt, has just recorded in the county clerk's e in this city.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The *Standard's* n dispatch says the latest Ination states that Sultan Murad's sition has not yet been officially municated to European powers, there is no doubt that Turkey ds in the presence of another

The St. Petersburg *Herald* declares the Christians in Turkey are in perate condition, and require ediate support, which Europe is to grant if she is in earnest.

A Vienna special to the *Daily* gives a report that the Emperor of Russia has addressed the Turkish embassador at St. Petersburg as follows: "The atrocities in Bulgaria have deprived Turkey of the sympathy of Europe. I shall act in a friendly manner toward Turkey if she treats the Christians better."

BELGRADE, Aug. 3.—After a fight at Pandirole three Turkish battalions and five hundred Circassians crossed the frontier into Servia. Gen. Horvatovich, the Servian commander, feigned retreat. The Turks followed him and occupied a village on the plain. On Tuesday the Servians attacked the Turks, taking them by surprise, and massacred the entire detachment.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A special correspondent of the *Herald*, at Vienna, telegraphs, under date of August 2, that the foreign embassadors have at last interfered and entered protest against the present conduct of the campaign in Servia. The dispatch states that several embassadors have given warning to the Sublime Porte that unless the present system of enlisting volunteers as crusaders against Christians is stopped, Europe will interfere; and in consequence of this warning the Sublime Porte has ordered that no more volunteers be enlisted against the Servians.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A Reuter's dispatch from Belgrade contains the following official bulletin: The Turks attacked Otto Gurgeessavitz' army at Tressibaba yesterday. The fighting lasted from one to eight o'clock in the afternoon. The center of the Turkish army was driven back one mile. Gen. Horvatovitch also attacked the Turks. The engagement continuing, the Servians took the entrenchment at Niamor and penetrated the Turkish camp.

A dispatch from Athens to the *Times* reports that the French and German embassadors have intimated to the Porte that they will leave Constantinople to-morrow unless indemnity for the two consuls murdered at Salonica is paid, and the sentences of the militia and naval commanders, publicly read. The Porte hesitates to execute the sentences, fearing the resentment of the Mussulmans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 7.—The Porte has paid to the families of the German and French consuls murdered at Salonica an indemnity of £40,000. The new Governor of Salonica, accompanied by three military officers of high rank, will proceed thither to-day, in the presence of the troops, the judgment against those implicated in the outrage.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin dispatch has the following: The *National Zeitung* says Servia, despairing of a successful issue of the war, has requested the powers to mediate in favor of peace. Servia's attempt to raise a war loan in Russia has proved to be a failure.

SEARCH FOR WIVES.—Where do men usually discover the women who afterward become their wives? is the question we have occasionally heard discussed, and the result it invariably comes to is worth mentioning to our young lady readers. Chance has much to do in the affair; but there are important governing circumstances. It is certain that few men make a selection from ball-rooms, or any other place of public gayety; and yearly as few are influenced by what may be called showing off in streets, or by any allurements of dress. Our conviction is that ninety-nine hundredths of all the finery with which the women decorate or load their persons, go for nothing, as far as husband-catching is concerned. Where and how, then, do men find their wives? In the quiet homes of their parents or guardians, at the fireside where the domestic graces and feelings are alone demonstrated. These are charms which must surely attract the light as well as the trifler. Against these all the finery and arts in the world sink into insignificance.

The following explanation of dog days is given by the Boston *Traveller*:

The term was applied by the ancients to that period of the year when Sirius, the brightest star in the constellation, known as *Canis Major*, rose and set with the sun, in the latitude of the Mediterranean. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, that event now occurs as late as the tenth of August. The commencement of the Egyptian year was formerly simultaneous with this astronomical epoch. There is considerable difference between standard authorities as to the beginning and end of *dies canicalares*, or dog days. The following are some of the computations:

From July 3 to August 11.
From July 17 to August 26.
From July 21 to August 24.
From the latter part of July to the first of September.

At the session of the Summit District Conference, held in Magnolia, Miss., July 27 and 28, 1876, the following resolution was adopted by a rising vote, viz.:

Resolved, That this District Conference request that the presiding elder of Summit district request the Louisiana Conference to consent to a change of time of holding its session to December 27, so that ours may commence December 13, 1876.

A true copy from the minutes.

C. S. STEWART, Sec.

MAGNOLIA, Miss., July 28, 1876.

From the Work.

PRATTVILLE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* The District Conference of Prattville district, Rev. A. J. Briggs, presiding elder, held its session in Prattville, Ala., July 7–9.

The presiding elder and nearly all the preachers in charge were present. The attendance on the part of the lay members was small, except from those circuits situated near Prattville. The visiting brethren were Prof. J. Massey, president of the Alabama Conference Female College, and Revs. J. L. Skipper and J. B. Anderson, of the Selma district. Rev. J. M. Mason was elected secretary, and Rev. T. Y. Abernethy assistant.

The presiding elder appointed a Committee on the General State of the Church, to whom the reports of the preachers in charge, as called for by the Discipline, were referred. This committee consisted of Rev. J. W. Rush, Rev. J. W. Shores, Rev. T. Y. Abernethy, Dr. C. M. Howard and R. W. Russell. This committee submitted four separate reports, which were adopted:

1. As to the spiritual state of the church.
2. As to missions in the district.
3. As to Sunday schools.
4. As to the financial system, etc.

These reports are too long to be included in this synopsis; but we will give the following items of interest:

1. There have been revivals in several of the charges, especially at Prattville, Marion, Summerfield and Lowndesboro. The spiritual state of the church is good throughout the district, with the exception of one or two charges. We must notice as a fact of very great significance that every boarder in Centenary Female Institute, who was not religious previously, was converted.

2. There is much unoccupied territory in the district, in which the committee recommend the formation of two or three mission circuits. Special attention is called to the fact that the Mormons have gained a strong foothold in the southern part of the district, and are on the increase.

3. The Sunday school interests are prospering.

4. There is in the district, with the exception of a very few charges, no definite financial plan, and the contributions to church purposes have been small.

The Conference passed the following resolution:

Resolved, By the members of this District Conference, That the preachers and stewards in this district will attempt to carry out the financial plan suggested in the Discipline, and that the presiding elder be requested to urge upon both, at each Quarterly Conference, the necessity of attending to this duty.

The interests of the church schools were represented by Rev. J. W. Rush, Rev. A. D. McVoy and Prof. J. Massey; and the Conference adopted unanimously a resolution recommending the Southern University, the Alabama Conference Female College and the Centenary Female Institute to the confidence and patronage of our people. The Conference also passed a resolution recommending the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and a resolution of thanks to the citizens of Prattville and cheerfully for their hospitality in entertaining the members of the Conference.

A special committee on missions was appointed, consisting of A. D. McVoy, E. S. Starr and G. L. Smith, who submitted a report urging the importance of sustaining and enlarging our missionary operations in foreign fields by making a more systematic and earnest effort to secure contributions and to revive the missionary spirit among the people. This report was adopted.

The following are the members elect to the Annual Conference: E. S. Starr, L. P., R. W. Russell, C. M. Howard and S. P. Smith. Reserves—G. L. Smith and Benjamin Rush.

The next session of the Conference will be held at Summerfield.

J. M. MASON, Sec.

TENSAS, LA.—*Mr. Editor:* I have deferred writing you, hoping the time would come when I could send you encouraging news from this unfortunate parish. That time is yet hid in futurity.

The overflow which visited us was not only a preventive against sowing the temporal seed, from which these people hoped to recover some of the losses of former years, but also prevented the sowing of spiritual seed, from which we hoped to gather much precious fruit. For four months the only means of traveling was by boat, by which means—paddling my own canoe—I occasionally succeeded in reaching my appointment, where I would meet with a few of the less timid brethren, and together we would worship Him who sitteth King over the flood. At one church the steps at both entrances have been washed away; some plank which we had on hand for repairing has also disappeared—borrowed, perhaps, by some one, but "without a probability of paying!" And the same pitiful tale of "hard times"—alas! too often true—is heard on every hand. Indeed, sir, a few families that I know of are suffering for the very necessaries of life, who a few years ago were in affluent circumstances.

Our hearts were made glad when we beheld the troublesome water receding. To ride on horseback again was quite a treat. Planters were at work in right good earnest, sowing in the mud, trying to keep pace with the water as it ran off. However, the overflow has been followed by a severe drouth, the effects of which have been truly disastrous not only to crops, but to the health of the country. The decayed vegetable matter and other filth occasioned by the inundation, sprinkled anon by a shower, or dampened by the dews, and during the day exposed to the hot summer's sun, emits a noxious, steamy stench, poisoning the air, which, unfortunately, we must breathe. Chills and fever, etc., are prevalent; consequently a meager attendance at the House of God.

Worse than all, we are experiencing a spiritual dearth. These troubles, instead of driving us nearer to God, seem to have driven many farther from him, until in our infirmity we have been almost ready to cry out: "All these things are against me." Brother, pray for us.

Yours in Christ,

WILLIAM HART.

TENSAS, LA., July 23, 1876.

SUMMIT DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* This body convened in the Methodist church in Magnolia, Miss., July 27, 1876, and was in session two days, having been supplemented by the Summit district camp meeting. Rev. James A. Godfrey, presiding elder, in the chair. C. S. Stewart was elected secretary.

All of the circuits and missions (fourteen) were represented. The reports of the preachers upon all the points required by the Discipline exhibited very satisfactory progress "in the spiritual state, and the attendance upon the ordinances and social meetings of the church," and in "Sunday schools, and the manner of conducting them." The financial system adopted has generally been the plan prescribed by the Discipline. The contributions to church purposes have not been good because of the hardness of the times. The condition of houses of worship is generally good. Parsonages are increasing in number, and the outlook for the district in all of these particulars is good. The presiding elder, and the preachers, both itinerant and local, are all earnest, energetic, zealous men, working mightily for the pulling down of satan's kingdom, and for the upbuilding of the kingdom of heaven in all parts of the work.

Committees were appointed on the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, on temperance and on Sunday school literature, and the reports submitted by them were adopted. Rev. Dr. C. G. Andrews, president of Centenary College, addressed the Conference in the interest of the college and of education.

Delegates elected to the Annual Conference: Rev. J. E. Jagers, Dr. George Nicholson, Wiley Reaves and C. S. Stewart. Alternates—Magnus Talley and Henry C. Newsom.

The next Conference will be held at Summit, Miss.

C. S. STEWART, Sec.

BELMONT CT., ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* I found a good membership at Belmont. I commenced visiting among them and holding prayer meetings. We redeemed the Sabbath school. I then pledged the congregation to read two chapters in the Testament every day. The congregation increased from my first appointment. On Friday night before the third Sabbath in this month I commenced a meeting at Belmont. We had mourners from the start. Bro J. S. Frazer came to my rescue on Monday, and stayed until Thursday; then back the next Monday, and left again on Thursday. Bro. Mellon, a local brother, rendered valuable service, and as far as we can learn there were about sixty conversions and forty-five accessions to the church. I never had a better-behaved and more orderly congregation than the young men of Belmont. I have not heard of a drunken man nor a fight in the vicinity of this place this year.

A few of the brethren made me a present of a fine suit of clothes. I wonder what Uncle John will say to this? One Uncle John thinks it very nice. Yours,

J. W. MCCANN.

SHUBUTA, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* I am idle, waiting for the four P. M. train to bear me on to New York, via Indianapolis, Detroit, Niagara Falls and Albany. I am one of the fortunate furloughed. The third Quarterly Conference, Shubuta circuit, gave the pastor leave of absence for thirty days to visit the great Centennial Exhibition.

We had a fine meeting at Shubuta a short time ago. I think a deep and lasting impression was made. There were thirteen additions to the church-roll, of solid material. Rev. J. B. K. Smith did the preaching and singing. I am much encouraged with the present outlook on my work. Into the Master's hands we commit us.

Yours truly, T. S. WEST.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1, 1876.

Selma District Conference.

MR. EDITOR: The District Conference of the Selma district, Alabama Conference, met in Camden, Wilcox county, on Thursday, July 27, 1876. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. William M. Motley, of Selma, at eleven o'clock A. M. Bro. D. R. Blue, presiding elder, in the absence of a bishop, presided over the Conference.

Owing to some changes made at our last Annual Conference, Marion, the place selected for holding this session of the Conference, was put in the Prattville district; consequently another place had to be selected. Camden solicited it, and well did the good people take care of preachers, delegates and visitors, who were all alike welcomed to good homes, where every want was provided for.

Several distinguished ministers were present from other districts, among whom was Dr. Smith, president of the Southern University, who is traveling in the interest of that institution. I would here state, for the benefit of those who have sons to educate and have not decided where to send them, to make some sacrifice, if need be, to see and hear Dr. Smith, and the question will be decided at once.

The subject of our church schools is evidently eliciting an increase of interest, but not sufficiently so to justify boasting, for it is by no means what it should be. A good brother, whose heart is full of love for our schools, and who proves his zeal by his work in their behalf, very truthfully remarked that the progress and ultimate success of the church depended, in a large measure, upon the patronage care and pains bestowed upon our church schools.

That vital question, "the spiritual state of the church," and upon which all the interests of the church depend, was carefully considered; and while nothing exhibited in the reports indicated a backward tendency, they did not evidence a general advance in spirituality; consequently, to be candid, forces the declaration that, upon the whole, the report was not a favorable one. The subject of Sunday schools was fully ventilated, and the facts developed go to prove conclusively that this institution of the church is making rapid progress and accomplishing much good; but in answer to the question that will naturally rise just here, Why is this? How can one of the institutions of the church be prospering and progressing, when in a spiritual sense the church itself is almost in a state of retrogression? I give the only reason I know, and, I believe, the only one that exists: It is because of the adoption of a new and a better system.

The report from every charge on the district where the uniform lessons were used, and the Sunday schools supplied with our literature, was favorable and highly encouraging; while those not in the possession and use of these means, and where the union element prevailed to the greatest extent, opposite results were experienced. Therefore it is time that our church was waking up on this subject, and with reference to the Sunday schools urge the use of our own literature, and act in every case upon the principle that while we covet fraternal relations with all orthodox Christian denominations, yet we do not wish, we do not desire, we do not want any organic connection.

From the reports on finance I feel justified in the belief that in nearly every instance the assessments will be paid up by the close of the Conference year; for while the amount paid, up to this time, is comparatively small, yet except in two cases the pastors seemed hopeful of getting the balance before Conference.

The attendance was good. Fourteen clerical and thirty-one lay representatives were present. Every charge except two was represented by the pastor, both of whom were prevented on account of affliction.

The proceedings from the opening to the closing were characterized by a spirit of brotherly love and kindness.

Warren E. Kennedy, P. G. Wood, George Fontaine and John H. Malone were chosen as delegates, and J. R. John and P. D. Burford as reserve delegates to the Annual Conference.

The next District Conference will be held at Bell's Landing, Monroe county, Ala.

GEORGE FONTAINE, Sec.

YELLOW BLUFF, ALA., August 1, 1876.

Report of the Committee

ON THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, TO THE SUMMIT DISTRICT CONFERENCE, JULY 28, 1876.

Your committee on the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE begs leave to report as follows:

We notice with satisfaction the progress and success of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, the organ of our Annual Conference, which among the coexisting religious periodicals stands head above all in its clear, forcible vindication of the cardinal doctrines of our most holy religion, its fearless exposition of the tenets of false philosophy, its uncompromising intolerance of vice, and the mild, sweet spirit with which it woos and wins. In every number are "things new and old," fresh from the storehouse of wisdom, peculiarly adapted to the varied exigencies of every element of society. We feel that panegyric is beneath Christian dignity, yet we must say that the earnestness, diligence and faithfulness of the gifted editor of the ADVOCATE commends it to the esteem, love, support and prayers of every true Methodist within the limits of our district. As an evidence of the appreciation we have of our Conference organ, we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That we, the Summit District Conference, fully indorse the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE as true to every interest of Methodism.

Resolved, That though we encourage a liberal patronage of the estimable Nashville *Advocate*, we do most earnestly enjoin every member of this District Conference to strenuously lend every energy to effect a wider circulation of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, till it is placed on every family stand in our district.

Resolved, That we tender to Rev. Dr. Parker and Rev. R. J. Harp our sympathy in their financial embarrassment, our joy at their continued advancement, our prayers for their complete success.

IRA B. ROBERTSON,
THOS. W. ADAMS,
J. E. JAGERS,
Committee.

A copy from the minutes.

C. S. STEWART, Sec.

NOTICE BY THE EDITOR.—The publisher and editor both make their best bow to the Summit district. Only of them would have been there but for lack of time and money. They have not much of either to spare. Both are kept pretty close to their work, summer and winter. The pressure upon the publisher is indeed great, and his reliance is in the earnest and practical co-operation of all, preachers and laymen, to help him through these dull months.

THE FIG LEAF APRON.—There is a tribe on the western coast of India which has the singular custom of wearing an apron of leaves over the ordinary garment. Mr. Walhouse regards this as the survival of a very ancient custom, and thinks that the leaf was a badge of degradation. At present the women alone wear these aprons, believing that to leave them off will bring ill-luck.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876.

THE OLD PASTOR'S DISMISSAL.

BY ELIZABETH COMINS.

"We need a younger man to stir the people
And lead them to the fold,"
The deacons said; "we ask your resignation.
Because—you're growing old."
The pastor bowed his deacons out in silence;
And tenderly the gloom
Of twilight hid him and his bitter anguish
Within the lonely room.

Above the violet hills the sunlight's glory
Hung like a crown of gold,
And from the noble church the organ's anthem
Adown the stillness rolled.
Assembled were the people for God's worship;
But in his study chair
The pastor sat unheeding, while the south wind
Caressed his snow-white hair.

A smile lay on his lips. His was the secret
Of sorrow's glad surcease,
Upon his forehead shone the benediction
Of everlasting peace.
"The ways of Providence are most mysterious,"
The deacons gravely said,
As wondering-eyed, and scared, the people crowded
About their pastor—dead!

"We loved him!" wrote the people on the coffin,
In words of shining gold;
And 'bove the broken heart they set a statue
Of marble, white and cold.
The end? Ah, no, the undiscovered country
Somewhere to brightness lies;
Though only space and stars may be discerned
By man's short sighted eyes.

The Baptist.

Centenary College.

ITS RAISON D'ETRE.—CONTINUED.

We considered, in a previous article, a few of the claims of Centenary College upon the patronage of the general public. We propose now to speak of those claims which appeal more directly to the people of Mississippi and Louisiana, and most directly to the two Conferences of our church that bear the names of these States.

These claims are embraced in the following assertion: Centenary College is both a geographical and an ecclesiastical necessity. It will require all of the space at our command for a single article to consider the first part of this double proposition, to wit: Centenary College is a geographical necessity. The precise length of radius over which the influence of a college should sweep, and from which its patronage will be drawn, depends so much upon local causes that it is not fixed by any general law in political economy. The age and character of the institution, the peculiar ideas represented by it, the liberality of its endowment, the density of the population, the prevalence of common schools and academies (the legitimate feeders of the true college,) and the consequent appreciation of liberal culture—all these and many more local peculiarities are determinates, so to speak, of the length of this radius. It is not true, on the one hand, that a single college, be it ever so richly endowed, can do the work of another, provided this other has a *raison d'etre*; a portion of this work will remain undone, to the detriment of society. Nor is it true, on the other hand, that the legitimate patronage of one can be divided among several colleges without impairing the efficiency of all. Two weak colleges, no more than two weak intellects, can ever do the work of one that is strong and vigorous. The legitimate plan of a college is determined by law; but the law is special and not general. In the case before us we find a college already established near enough to the boundary line of two States to be readily accessible to both. Its costly buildings and their accessories are the joint property of two corporations, one of which is domiciled in each of these States. These corporations are religious, and not political—a feature the public cannot fail to appreciate at this time of unparalleled political corruption and attempted mongrelism in the management of public schools. These corporations are, though, necessarily of a single sect, yet of that sect perhaps the most distinguished for liberality of sentiment and freedom from sectarian exclusiveness. It is hardly worth our while to consider the arguments that have been presented from time to time against what are termed "sectarian colleges." The time has passed when these arguments are even seriously urged. The more intelligent even of those of the general public, not members of religious denominations, have already recognized the great truth that the only true foundation of intellectual development is in the culture of the moral perceptions and faculties; and the remainder of the masses, provided they think at all, cannot fail to see in the protection of a private corporation their only safeguard against political corruption and unnatural associations. We have, then, in Centenary College all the elements essential to ultimate success already operative. If these elements are so impeded by local or external causes as to retard the expansion, or even entirely defeat the purposes of the institution, the same causes would bring disaster to any other institution that could be established to invite the patronage of the same geographical area. The question is, therefore: Is any college in these two States a necessity? The answer depends upon what we are and what we wish our children to be. Such a college was not a necessity when these States were the home of the aborigines. Such it is not now, if we and our children are to be like them. It is no argument against this position that colleges in other sections are open to our patronage. This statement appeals strongly to the individual, but can never reach the masses. The number of men in any community where the direct and immediate influence of educational institutions is unfelt, who entertain that appreciation of liberal culture which would lead them to send their children abroad to be educated, is extremely limited. The masses, if educated at all, are educated in home institutions. We wish we could write this thought in letters of fire, where every father in the land would be forced to read it. The advantages of an education in a home institution of forming class ties, and of naturalizing one's self to the intellectual, political and moral atmosphere where his work-days are to be spent—those advantages which appeal to the individual—we have not the space here to dwell upon, though if properly appreciated our home institutions would be better patronized. The truth that here claims all our thought, and to which public attention should be riveted with bands of steel, is that unless our home institutions are kept up the masses will remain uneducated. And what does this mean? It means what ignorance always means. It means corruption in high places, it means vice and misery in places high and low; it means, in this age when other States and countries are pressing popular education forward with a rapidity heretofore unknown in the world's history, it means stepping aside in the race of life for others to win the goal; it means being left behind in every material interest, and seeing others win the crown of laurel that the God of nature has woven for us. This is what it means; and it is because we have seen in the people of these two States, in the very audiences that have assembled from year to year at the anniversary exercises of this very institution, an intelligence and appreciation that will brook no such disaster as this that we are led to say that Centenary College is a geographical necessity. That this intelligence and appreciation are attributable in no small degree to the influence of the college itself no reflecting mind can doubt; for every true college has within itself the germs of its own growth and development, and through the arteries of its own ever-extending influence will in time awaken an interest in education that will flow back in streams of life-blood to its own heart. But while these germs are fostering the infant college needs external support until the arteries are filled; and Centenary College, as we have once before remarked, has since the war entered upon a new life, and needs the sympathy and support, the patronage and material aid of all lovers of learning and friends of education. We have said that the college needs this support; but how much more do the young men of these two States need the nourishment of mind and soul it can give! If we could reach these young men, whose education (for they are being educated) is now drawn far too frequently from the slimy pools of idleness on every corner of our streets, or if we could reach that more hopeful class, whose seed-time is passed in the aimless drifting of plantation life, and turn them all into our schools and colleges, the benefit to these institutions would be swallowed up in the greater benefit to society; for if the training there received were symmetrical—if the whole man, moral, intellectual and physical, were cultivated as is sought to be done in Centenary—a period would be put to political corruption, to poverty, to crime. Then there would be needed no arguments to demonstrate the necessity of our educational institutions.

W. H. GOODALE.

Hints to Professors.

A PASTORAL LETTER.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You are a professor of the name and faith of Jesus Christ. Let me appeal to you affectionately, in that sacred name, whether you realize the solemn nature of the profession you have made?

Do you *feel what it is to be a Christian?* And do you feel the dreadful danger there is in being deceived in this most momentous of all questions? "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature."—Second Corinthians v, 17. To be a Christian is not to be baptized in the name of Christ; it is not to make a profession of religion; it is not to go to the house of God and gather with his people around the table of our Lord; it is not by any outward rites done to you, nor by any acts of your own done *for* you. To be a Christian is to be born again by the power of the Spirit of God—to be new-created in Christ Jesus. No person can experience this work of the Holy Spirit without a great change. It must lead to new views, new feelings, new purposes and a new life. Old things pass away; all things become new. *Has this vital, radical change taken place with you?* Have your views of the character of God such as the unrenewed do not have—of his glorious holiness, of his perfect justice, of his absolute sovereignty in the salvation of sinners, and of his infinite mercy to the chief of sinners in Jesus Christ?

And what think you of Christ? Are your views of him those that the Spirit gives in the new creation? Is he to you God manifest in the flesh? Is he a Savior who, as divine, as very God, has a right to say unto you: "Thy sins are forgiven thee?" And is he one who, as the Son of man, has laid down his life for you, dying for you, the just for the unjust, that he might bring you to God? Is your only hope of salvation in the vicarious sacrifice, the complete atonement, the perfect righteousness of the Lord Jesus Christ? Looking wholly and forever away from yourself as in any way or degree meriting eternal life, do you lay your hand upon the head of the Lamb of God, and trust him to bear and to take away all your guilt?

And what are your views of the Holy Spirit? Do you truly regard him as a distinct person of the ever-blessed Trinity—the sole Author of your regeneration, if you have been regenerated—the Applier of the redemption of Christ—the Enlightener of every spiritual mind—the Author of faith—the Sanctifier, Comforter, the Guide of all the people of God?

And are your views of sin, and of yourself personally as a sinner, such as the natural man cannot receive? Do you feel that there is resting upon *you*, if out of Christ, the awful weight of sin and guilt that rests upon the race, and from which there is no deliverance but by the redemption of Christ? Is your sense of sin such as compels you to feel your absolute necessity of the mercy of God, the blood of Christ, and the power of the Holy Ghost to deliver you?

Have your views of the world changed? Is it to you the false and failing and unsubstantial thing it once was not? Are its pleasures and its sorrows, its riches and its wants, its honors and its scorn, at once and equally to you the passing shadows that flit across your pathway to eternity? And do the realities of the world to come rise before you, and by an ever-present power strengthen you to run with patience the race set before you? Do you live, ever remembering that there is a judgment, a heaven, a hell, an eternity? *Do you live above the world*, with your affections fixed on things above, and not on things on the earth? Is your heart so stayed on God, your faith so fixed on Christ, that if this night should be your last you could rejoice to lie down and die?

Once more, *are you faithful to the church with which you are connected?* Do you love your church? Do you pray for her welfare? Do you labor for her peace and prosperity? Do you uphold the hand of your pastor by your prayers, your works, and especially by your regular presence upon the services of the house of God? Do you make it a point of conscience and principle to attend all the regular services of your own church, when the providence of God does not prevent you? In every church there are liable to be wandering stars—persons carried about by every wind of doctrine, ever learning, but never coming to the knowledge of the truth. Let it not be so with you. Being rooted and grounded in faith and love, may you grow up unto the stature of a perfect man in Christ Jesus.

Are you faithful in your closet, in the daily study of the word of God, and in secret prayer? If the head of a family, is there a family altar in your house, where you offer up the morning and evening sacrifice, and train your children for heaven? Do you meet with your pastor and your fellow-Christians in the weekly prayer-meetings of your church, to unite your supplications with theirs for the constant presence and power of the Holy Ghost? And is your life before the world that which glorifies your Father in heaven? Can men take knowledge of you that you have been with Jesus? Oh! be not deceived in this great matter. Remember that many who have professed the name of Christ on earth shall stand at his left hand in the judgment. *What if you should be with them!* Oh! think of it—think of it as a matter of eternity; think of it especially if you have been resting on a false foundation, as a matter of possibility; and give now all diligence to make your calling and election sure. Work out your salvation with fear and trembling. The time is short; the end of all things to you is at hand; whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, in settling this awful question of your eternal destiny, do it with thy might; for there is no work nor device, no knowledge nor wisdom, in the grave whither thou goest. You will bear me witness that I have but one desire for you in this thing—it is that you may be presented, at last, faultless before the presence of God with exceeding joy. If this shall be the result I shall be satisfied; if not, I would wash my hand of your blood. That God may give you grace to be faithful unto death, that you, with all the redeemed of Christ, may receive the crown of life, is the prayer of

YOUR AFFECTIONATE PASTOR.

P. E. of P., Tract No. 328.

Heroines of Early Methodism.

MR. EDITOR: Too much cannot be said in praise of this valuable little book.

In Mrs. Wesley's life the home-mother, the true housewife, as well as the leader and director of souls to the only fount of continual and never-failing bliss and joy, is portrayed. Poverty, misfortune and death cannot daunt the pious, believing soul of such a woman. Truly she leaned on the "Rock of Ages," and rested near the shadow of the "great white throne." How few are found, in these degenerate times, who strive by precept or example to imitate this mother in Israel, the foundress of Methodism.

As one not worthy to mention the laws in a Christian character, we will pass by the eccentricities of Mrs. Fletcher, and think only of her noble renunciation of home and friends for Christ's sake, and the home she made for herself, where the orphans, the poor of the earth, and preachers of God's word also, found a home. Every one could not commend her in addressing the audience in the chapel; yet we believe "the end sanctified the means;" and the aiding of her husband in his good work, the great assistance given to deliver perishing souls from earthly snares, and lead their bleeding hearts to the cross of the only true God, can pardon, if pardon were necessary, the deviation from the strict rule.

Of Mrs. Coke and Lady Huntingdon—the first in her narrow sphere shone with all the grace, patience and humility of a spirit acceptable to God, never thinking of cost to life, health and strength where her Master's work must be performed—that plea which so many would have taken, relinquishing all else on that score. The second, one of the highest in an aristocratic country, a peeress of the realm, sacrificing all earthly position, glory, honor and wealth for the sake of the kingdom not made with hands; so living that in dying the words could greet her: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter into thy rest!"

Lady Maxwell, and Grace Murray, in the bloom of early youth and beauty, alike widowed and childless—they bowed meekly before the will of the almighty Father, being ruled and guided through all things by his omnipotent arm; one in the seclusion of her home sending forth her wealth to aid in every good work—"erecting chapels, contributing to the support of the aged, relieving the sick and indigent, and to the instruction of youth;" her good works seem almost endless. The other—brave-hearted Grace Murray—without the wealth, but with personal strength and undaunted courage, toiled in her Master's service; each one in their way having some good work to do, which being performed, they departed in peace.

KATE E. VAN NORMAN.

SUMNER, July 26, 1876.

A Correction.

MR. EDITOR: Will you please allow me to correct quite a grave mistake that I unintentionally made in my last article for the ADVOCATE? In copying the article I left out three words, which left the sentence incomplete and changed the meaning. As being apropos to the subject under consideration, and as showing the capabilities of woman under favorable circumstances, I said that "one woman had translated the Bible from the original Greek," and should have added the words: "In modern times." And further on I mentioned that "no one man had ever done the same." The word *over* was also an oversight. I suppose I was rather too positive, even as it stands corrected, as Dr. Clarke translated the whole Bible from the Hebrew and Chaldaic for his own use and to assist him in writing his great commentary. But as the sentence in question was mere mention, I attached no importance whatever to it, only as being rather a remarkable work for a woman.

The whole and only desire I had in entering this controversy was to try to prove that women had authority from the holy word to work for Jesus. If souls are saved from sin, what matters it by or through whose instrumentality the work is done?

If I have offended any one of the readers or contributors of the ADVOCATE, I did it unintentionally. St. Peter, in his first epistle, says: "And above all things, have fervent charity among yourselves; for charity shall cover the multitude of sins."

MRS. L. CRARY SADLER.

WEST-PEARL RIVER, LA., July 17, 1876.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

NATHANIEL RAY was born in Georgia in 1797. He was the third child of sixteen children. He moved to Alabama in 1818, and in 1839 moved to Mississippi with three sons—first to Winston, and then to Neshoba county, where he died on the twelfth of May, 1876, aged seventy-nine years. In 1820 he married Miss Margaret Eads, of Tuskaloosa county, Ala. The wife, six children and thirty-one grandchildren survive him.

Bro. Ray devoted his life to planting and farming, in which he succeeded so as to provide for the maintenance and education of his family, and in the accumulation of property.

He volunteered in the war of 1812, and fought valiantly for the country he loved. He was then but a boy.

Bro. Ray united with the church in 1828, under the ministry of E. V. Levert. His conversion was clear, and his religious experience satisfactory to himself. Doubts were removed. He was strong in faith, giving glory to God, and his walk and conversation were satisfactory to others, insomuch that he was soon made a leader and steward in the church of God, in which offices he long continued faithful and efficient. His family worship was constant and regular. He read the word and sang the morning and evening hymn, and his children will remember his favorite hymns:

"Once more, my soul, the rising day
Salutes my waking eyes,"

and

"The day is past and gone."

Such was the fervor of his devotions and the consistency of his life, with the blessing of God, that every one of his six children have been brought to Christ, are within the pale of the church, are seeking the city of God, and are prosperous in life. Nearly all his grandchildren are also members of the church, having embraced religion in their youth. His family government was mild, but very firm. He never allowed a child to disobey.

As a citizen he was highly esteemed, and his aid and counsel were often sought in settling personal difficulties, and in the arbitration of claims. And, though not highly educated in his youth, he was a man of mark—a well-balanced character. He learned to govern himself—to control his temper, to regulate his desires—and those who knew him best do not recollect his ever being blamed for a wrong. His Christian or moral courage was equal to any emergency.

We wonder at the grace of God in the fashioning of so perfect a character, eliminating its sins, smoothing and rounding the roughness of its corners, and stamping upon it the loveliness and beauty of holiness.

During the last forty years of his life he was afflicted in body—a large part of this time an invalid. Dyspepsia, disease of the liver, pulmonary consumption, preyed upon his physical constitution for forty years, while his soul ripened for the kingdom of heaven.

He was taken ill on Wednesday, the fourth of May, with hemorrhage of the lungs; suffered from pain in the lungs and violent cough, with occasional relief of the symptoms, until his death on Friday. But his mind was not clouded nor his faith weak. Fully apprised of the approach of death, he talked of his readiness to go; exhorting all to live for God, saying to them: "When you come to *this place* you will need God's favor." He spoke of Thomas Clinton, Barnabas Lipkin, Thomas Abercrothy, James and Asbury Shanks; and while he spoke the fire of devotion would burn, and swell the raptures of his soul to overflowing. He would often break out in praise to God, in the language: "Glory be to God!" "Bless the Lord, O my soul!" sometimes repeating the words:

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are," etc.

When thought to be dying his son, Rev. Andersan Ray, asked: "Are you reconciled to the will of God?" and, looking him full in the face, he answered: "Yes; I know I am going into the valley of the shadow of death, but I am not afraid. My Savior is with me." His last words, I think, were: "I am almost home;" and soon after he sank quietly into his last sleep, from which he will doubtless wake in the likeness of the Redeemer.

There are many who will think of Nathaniel Ray, and say: "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

H. JONES.

DANIEL A. CHRISTENBERRY was born March 1, 1821, in Mecklenburg county, N. C.; was married to Miss Margaret H. Moore, April 3, 1845; emigrated to Alabama in 1846, and settled near Summerfield, Dallas county; removed to Perry county in 1851, and settled near Mount Zion church, where he breathed his last on Sunday, June 25, 1876.

Being reared by pious parents, his youthful mind was early impressed with the importance of religion—before he knew the comfort and solid joy realized in its heartfelt experience. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in May, 1840, and professed religion in October following. From the day of his conversion to his death he lived in sweet communion with his heavenly Father, and was ever ready to give a reason of the hope that was in him.

He was one of the most consistent, uniform Christians I ever knew, exemplifying in his daily life and conversation the blessed reality of the Christian religion, and realizing that "all her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." He loved the doctrines and usages of the church, and for many years he faithfully served her in the several capacities of trustee, steward, class-leader and Sunday-school superintendent, often filling two of these offices at the same time; and in regard to each of them it may be truly said, He hath done what he could.

From the year 1852 to his death he was a constant subscriber to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, except awhile during the war, and one year since, when he took the Nashville *Christian Advocate*.

He needs no monument of marble to commemorate his virtues, for his works do praise him, and his name is enshrined in many hearts, who will rise up in that day and call him blessed.

For several months past he lived in constant expectation of death, and, like the wise virgins, he kept his lamp trimmed and burning. He was partially stricken with paralysis in December, 1874, and again in April, 1876. He never fully recovered from these attacks, but at times was able to attend church and visit his friends. On the morning of his death he was more than usual, and said he felt much better; but about eleven o'clock A. M. he staggered under the third paralytic stroke, and ere the sun had disappeared beneath the western horizon, and the light of the earthly sphere had faded away, his spirit was released from its tenement of clay, and was wafted on angels' pinions to that clime where Sabbaths never end.

Bro. Christenberry was by occupation a farmer, and by the sweat of his brow earned a handsome support, and of the means he liberally contributed to every church enterprise. Scrupulously exact and strictly honest, he had the entire confidence of all who knew him.

As a neighbor he was all that could be desired—as a friend he was generous to a fault; as a citizen he was upright, loyal and law-abiding. During the late civil war, when men of his age were called for, he went forth in his country's defense, and the universal testimony of his comrades in arms is that he was one of the few who carried religion into camp life and came out undefiled.

He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his loss, but had the satisfaction of seeing them all members of the church militant. May they observe his precepts, follow his example, and finally all gain admittance into the church triumphant.

H. F. CRUM.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

SISTER IAMINDA A. BALDRIDGE departed this life June 1, 1876, aged seventy years and one month. She joined the Methodist Church in 1832; was then converted, and never doubted of her acceptance with God from that hour until her death. Being an efficient member of the Fayette Female Financial Association of Fayette circuit, Mississippi Conference, at a called meeting thereof the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, to wit:

Whereas, It behooves us to submit to the will of God in this, as in all things, but lament the departure of this devoted worker from our midst; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will cherish her memory, and we will also tender our sympathies to her aged companion and children in their bereavement; and recommend them to trust in God, who was her solace in life and her comforter in death.

Resolved, That we will send a copy of this move to the family, and another to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

AMANDA S. ARMSTRONG, Pres.
EMMA E. R. ARMSTRONG, Sec.

SISTER MARY FRANCIS was born on the seventh of April, 1808, in the parish of Catahoula, La. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in the year 1833, and lived a consistent member of the same, enjoying the full assurance of pardon and peace. After an illness of a few days she died, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Hamblen, in the parish of Catahoula, La., May 21, 1876, near the place where she was born and raised. A few days before she called the writer was with her, and after religious services had a close talk with her upon her future prospects. She said that she had "no fear of death, no clouds intervening between me and my Savior." She seemed to be perfectly conscious that she would not recover from the severe attack from which she was then suffering.

Sister Francis has left a large family of children, grandchildren and many friends to mourn her loss. Her place in society will not be easily filled. She was the only one remaining, I believe, who was at the burial or interment of the lamented Rev. Richmond Nolley.

C. R. GOODALE.

LITTLE C. W., son of M. M. and S. W. Mashburn, was born July 6, 1874, and was drowned in a spring near Woodstock, Calhoun county, Ala., April 3, 1876.

Sweet little Walker, just before going to the spring, came into the house and gave his now bereaved mother some beautiful flowers, and sat on her lap and kissed her, and directly went out. Soon after his mother went in search of the little fellow, and, coming to the spring; but, oh, the sad news that met her: "He is in the spring!" His body was borne to the house, but angels with snowy wings had conveyed his spirit beyond the last river, to that Savior who hath said: "Suffer the little children to come unto me."

R. G. ROAN.

DIED, in Woodville, Miss., on the eighteenth of July, 1876, MAGGIE HOWARD, third daughter of Dr. L. W. and Mrs. M. Magruder, aged seven years, four months and fifteen days. Another little lamb is safe in the fold of the Good Shepherd. Maggie was a bright child, full of life and promise. She loved her books and Sunday school, was gifted with remarkable musical talent, delighted to sing the Sunday school songs; and though her voice will no longer be heard when her sisters and brothers gather in the home circle to sing those songs, we know she is singing praises to God in that better land, "where all tears are wiped away" forever. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

R. C. M.

Two of the Prince of Wales' [illegible] on board the Raleigh were named [illegible] the sailors Moody and Sankey.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876.

IN THE NIGHT-WATCHES.

BY HENRY VAUGHAN.

Dear night! this world's defeat;
The stop to busy fools; care's check and curb;
The day of spirits; my soul's calm retreat
Which none disturb!
Christ's progress and his prayer-time;
The hours to which high heaven doth chime.

God's silent, searching flight;
When my Lord's head is filled with dew, and all
His locks are wet with the clear drops of night;
His still, soft call;
His knocking-time; the soul's dumb watch,
When spirits their fair kindred catch.

There is in God, some say,
A deep but dazzling darkness; as men here
Say it is late and dusky, because they
See not all clear.
O! for that night; where I in him
Might live invisible and dim!

The Observance of Sunday.

Something more is meant by religious observance than mere attendance at the offices of public worship. Far too many of us religion begins at the church door—and ends there. We resume our worldliness of thought and feeling on the very threshold of the sanctuary; whereas the "pearl of days" is given us that we may learn how to aspire to better and higher things than the world can offer us. It is then that the mind should dwell in contemplation of the works of God, and enjoy the possibilities and probabilities of the spiritual life. It is then, if at no other time, that the soul should be possessed with the instinct of immortality, with

The desire of the moth for the star,
Of the night for the morrow,
The devotion to something afar
From the sphere of our sorrow,

yearning after the sights and sounds of the Unseen—the infinite mysteries of God. Religious observance, too, will comprehend the utterance, if occasion offer, of a wise and kindly word to the young; of other but cordial intercourse with our friends; of moderate and intelligent discussion of church topics; and of such active participation in church work as we may feel ourselves fitted for. We may do something to lighten and enliven the Sunday school, too often made a kind of penance chamber, or we may seek out the poor and afflicted, and do our part to bind up their wounds and relieve their sufferings. Then this one day out of the seven which we dedicate to God affords us an opportunity for consulting the works of the great Divines, of silent meditation and prayer, of studying the Father's two-fold revelation of his power and mercy—the Bible and the face of nature. Whatever tends to the edification of the mind and the purification of the soul, whatever assists in making known to others that divine love which has been revealed to us, provides the character of a religious observance, and will bless, sanctify and make happy the Christian's Sabbath.

But Sunday is likewise a day of rest; and in this sense it is so important a national institution that the law wisely instituted in stepping forward to protect it. Everybody knows that a large proportion of cases of insanity is traceable, annually, to an imprudent and sinful persistence in Sunday labor. Everybody knows that were there no ecclesiastical day of rest, the Legislature, in the interest of the people, would have to establish one. Rest, of course, does not mean inaction; but it implies a putting aside of our usual pursuits. We gain the relaxation we require by devoting our attention to fresh objects of interest, fresh materials for thought—by entering upon a sphere of duty which in all respects differs from that of our ordinary life. The relaxation must be physical and moral, as well as intellectual; and therefore long excursions would seem to be pretty incompatible with a day of rest. And never was such a blessed pause in the battle of life more needful than it is now, when the battle is fought so fiercely, and the storm and stress of it tell heavily on the strong! Why, if men did but know what was best for their own interests, they would thank God for the Sunday; and they would jealously oppose any attempt to deprive it of its calm and holy character. It is the wise man's pleasure, it is the part of man's protection; and if it be upheld for the spiritual advantage of the believer, it is necessary, also to the welfare of the State.—*Scottish Guardian.*

Chinese Foot Deformity.

The other day I heard that a Chinese lady of rank had lately come with her husband on a visit to Santa Barbara, and her feet were only two inches and three-quarters long. Making inquiries of our laundry boy, Ah Toy, as to where the Chinese lady with little feet could be seen, he told me her husband was a cousin of Sing Lee, proprietor of a wash-house in town, and she was staying there.

Sing Lee courteously conducted us through the dark wash-house, where men were beating clothes with bamboo sticks, scrubbing them in the tubs with bamboo brushes, and a Chinese boy was cooking dinner in a large pot over a little furnace, to a range of berths like those of ocean steamers, and, lifting the curtains of one bed, introduced us to the lady by saying: "This is my cousin!" The woman immediately rose from the stool on which she was sitting and extended her hand to each of us, saying: "How do?" Her husband was sitting by her side, holding a boy baby; he was also very much pleased at our visit, and proud of the three we took of his boy, who was already dressed in trousers and gown, and wore a red silk turban cap on his head. The wife was more elegantly dressed than any Chinese I had yet seen. Her hair was elaborately dressed, and fastened up in puffs and coils with long dagger-shaped pins of gold. Her gown or robe was loose, extended to the knee, and had big, loose sleeves, extended by hoops; her robe was of dark blue silk, embroidered with yellow and red silk; her arms had several bracelet ornaments; her hands were small and well formed, and covered with rings; she wore big hoops of gold in her ears; she had a pretty face, oval-shaped, large eyes, small mouth and dimpled cheeks. She smiled frequently as we conversed with Sing Lee, but took no part in the conversation. I think she only could speak a very few sentences. When I said we wanted to see her foot, she evidently understood, for she laughed, and put out her tiny, painted slippers. I got on my knee, and took her foot in my hand and examined it closely, and measured it. The foot and leg were bound tightly in white satin, apparently sewed neatly around the limb. There were bands of gold around her ankles; her ankle measured ten inches in circumference at its smallest place; her foot was two and three-quarter inches long, two inches broad in the middle, and one inch at the toes; over the white satin band or stockings she wore blue satin slippers, embroidered in silver. The slippers came almost to a point at the toe. She could only walk by the aid of her cane, which was on the bed beside her. Even with its aid her walk was limping and painfully slow. The doll-baby foot, so elaborately decorated in blue and silver, hanging to the big ankle, which was, of course, disproportionately large, looked anything but handsome, according to my standard of aristocratically molded limbs and feet. Her legs looked like sticks of wood whittled down to a point for a foot. But she was evidently very vain of her deformity. Her baby, one year old, had feet five inches long, but he was a boy, and entitled to masculine freedom of limb.—*Correspondent of Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Bible and Its Foes.

Rogers, in his "Superhuman Origin of the Bible," says: "If collected from the earliest times to the present day, infidel books would occupy far more than a thousand times the space of the one volume against which they are directed, and would certainly be much more numerous than the works that all other sacred books ever had the honor of provoking, either for or against them. If all these books were placed in one library, and this single one set on the table in the middle of it, and a stranger were told that this book—affirmed to be, for the most part, the work of a number of unlearned and obscure men belonging to a despised nation called the Jews—had drawn upon itself for its exposure, confutation and destruction this multitude of volumes, I imagine he would be inclined to say: 'Then I presume this little book was annihilated long ago; though how it could be needful to write a thousandth part so much for any such purpose I cannot comprehend; for if the book be what these authors say, surely it should not be difficult to show it to be so; and if so, what wonderful madness to write all these volumes?' How surprised would he then be to learn that they were felt to be not enough; that similar works were being multiplied every day, and never more actively than at the present time; and still to no purpose in disabusing mankind of this same frenzy! He would learn, indeed, that, so far from accomplishing the object, the new volumes are little more than necessary to replace those of this fruitful yet fruitless literature, which is continually sinking into oblivion. But the volume itself survives both friends and foes. Without being able to speak one word on its own behalf but what it has already said; without any power of explanation or rejoinder in deprecation of the attacks made upon it, or to assist those who defend it, it passes along the ages in majestic silence. Impassive amidst all this tumult of controversy, in which it takes no part, it might be likened to some great ship floating down a mighty river like the Amazon or Orinoco, the shores of which are inhabited by various savage tribes. From every creek or inlet, from every petty port or bay, sally flotillas of canoes, some seemingly friendly, some seemingly hostile, filled with warriors in all the terrors of war-paint and their artillery of bows and arrows. They are hostile tribes; and, soon turning the weapons against one another, assail each other with great fury and mutual loss. Meantime the noble vessel silently moves on through the scene of confusion, without deigning to alter its course or to fire a shot. Perhaps here and there a scandal casts a compassionate glance from the lofty bulwarks, and wonders at the hardihood of those who come to assail his leviathan?"

The Temple of Jerusalem.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that more has been written regarding the temple at Jerusalem than in respect to any other building in the known world, and unfortunately, it may be added, more that is wild and utterly untenable. This last peculiarity arises from several causes: First, because all the earlier restorers were entirely ignorant of the ground on which the temple stood, and of the local circumstances that governed its construction. It was not, indeed, till the spot was surveyed by the late Mr. Catherwood, in 1833, and his plan published on a sufficient scale in 1842, that restorers had such a map of the ground as would enable them to adjust their measurements to the locality with anything like certainty. Though that plan was wonderfully perfect, considering the circumstances under which it was made, it has since been superseded by that made under the direction of Capt. (now Maj.) Wilson, R. E., in 1865, which leaves nothing to be desired in this respect. It can be depended upon almost to inches, and has been engraved on a scale sufficiently large for all architectural purposes. A second cause of the wildness of the restoration hitherto attempted is that the Temple of Jerusalem was quite unique. Not only had the Jews only this one temple, but, so far as we know, it was entirely of their own invention, and utterly unlike the temples of any of the nations around them. It certainly, at all events, was quite unlike the temples of the Egyptians or Greeks. It may have had affinities with those of the Babylonians or Assyrians; but, notwithstanding all that has been done of late years, we know so very little of what the temples of Mesopotamia were that these hardly help us even at this day, and the assumption that this might be so was of no use whatever to early restorers. Having thus no analogies to guide them, and as it is literally and absolutely true that not one stone remains on another of the temple properly so called, it is not to be wondered at that early restorers failed to realize the truth, and indulged in fancies which were utterly untenable. In nine cases out of ten their object was to produce a building which would be worthy of Solomon, in all his glory, rather than a sober production of the very moderate building described in the Bible.—*Cotemporary Review.*

A Genius at Marbles.

Ireland has become noted for its great orators. One of the most prominent of these was John Philpot Curran. Through his learning and eloquence he rose to great prominence as a lawyer and a statesman. He was born in the middle of the last century, and ended his illustrious career in 1817. When a little boy at play with his village playmates, little dreaming of his future greatness, the passing glance of an intelligent stranger discovered in him the incident indications of genius, and became the kind instrument of his education and elevation to future eminence. In the midst of a large social gathering, Curran, one evening, made the following address to his companions:

"Allow me, gentlemen, to give you a sentiment. When a boy, I was one morning playing at marbles in the village of Ball-Alley (Ireland), with a light heart and a lighter pocket. The gibe and the jest went gladly round, when suddenly among us appeared a stranger, of a remarkable and very cheerful aspect; his intrusion was not the least restraint upon our merry little assemblage. He was a benevolent creature, and the days of infancy (after all, the happiest we shall ever see) perhaps rose upon his memory. Heaven bless him! I see his fine form at the distance of half a century, just as he stood before me in the little Ball-Alley, in the day of my childhood. His name was Boyse; he was the rector of Newmarket. To me he took a particular fancy. I was winning and full of waggery; thinking everything that was eccentric, and by no means sure of my eccentricities; every one welcome to a share of them, and I had plenty to spare, after having frightened the company. Some sweetmeats easily tempted me home with him. I learned from Boyse my alphabet and my grammar, and the rudiments of the classics. He taught me all the confidence, and then sent me to a school at Middleton. In short, he made me a man.

"I recollect, it was about thirty-five years afterward, when I had a seat in Parliament, or my return one day from court, I found an old gentleman seated alone in my drawing-room, his feet familiarly placed on each side of the Italian marble chimney-piece, and his whole air bespeaking the consciousness of one quite at home. He turned round—it was my friend of Ball-Alley. I rushed instinctively into his arms, and burst into tears. Words cannot describe the scene which followed.

"'You are right, sir,' I exclaimed,' you are right. The chimney-piece is yours—the pictures are yours—the house is yours. You gave me all I have—my friend—my benefactor!'

"He dined with me, and in the evening I caught the tear glistening in his fine blue eye when he saw poor little Jack, the creature of his bounty, rising in the House of Commons to reply to a right honorable. Poor Boyse! He is now gone; and he sure had a larger deposit of practical benevolence in the court above."—*Rev. E. Bannister, D. D.*

As a farmer was getting in his hay the other day he noticed an unusual commotion among the swallows, which had built a long row of nests under the eaves of his barn. They appeared greatly excited, flying rapidly about and filling the air with their cries of distress. As the load of hay upon which he was riding passed into the barn, he saw that a young swallow in a nest directly over the door had caught its neck in a crack between two shingles and was unable to liberate itself. He stopped his team and set the young bird free, restoring it to the nest. Upon his return to the barn with his next load of hay, noticing that the swallows were quiet, he examined the crack, and found they had filled it completely with mud, so that, no matter how enterprising or how foolish the young swallow might be, he could not again endanger his life or the peace of that community by any experiments upon that crack.

Go out in the spring-time, among the meadows that slope from the shores of the Swiss lakes to the roots of the lower mountains. There, mingled with the gentians and the white narcissus, the grass grows deep and free; and as you follow the winding mountain paths, beneath arching boughs all vulled and dim with blossoms, paths that forever droop and rise over the green banks and wolds sweeping down in scented undulation, steep to the blue water, studded here and there with new-mown heaps, filling all the air with finer sweetness—look up toward the higher hills, where the waves of everlasting green roll silently into their long inlets among the shadows of the pines, and we may, perhaps, at last know the meaning of these quiet words of the one hundred and forty-seventh psalm: "He maketh grass to grow upon the mountain."—*John Ruskin.*

Nearness of life toward the Lamb will necessarily involve greatness of love to him. As nearness to the sun increases the temperature of the various planets, so close communion with Jesus raiseth the heat of the affections toward him.—*Spurgeon.*

Religious Intelligence.

—A circulating library and public reading-room have been added to the attractions of the United Presbyterian mission in Damascus.

—The statistical reports of the Southern Presbyterian Church, now being made up for publication, show an encouraging progress over last year.

—The Pope is about to publish an encyclical, which the *Tablet* (now the special advocate of lynch law against Protestants) says peremptorily decides the questions about Free Masonry in Brazil.

—It is hoped that the threatened split in the Reformed Church of France will be averted. A compromise has been suggested which is satisfactory to the main body of Liberals. It accepts the apostles' creed as the symbol of faith, and acknowledges the authority of the synod.

—The Roman Catholics are making very vigorous efforts to strengthen their position in South Africa. Their headquarters is Graham's Town, the capital of Kaffraria. They are seeking to enlist the sympathies of the wealthier colonists, through the higher education which they offer to their children.

—The synod of the Old Catholic Church of Switzerland was held June 8. There were present 206 members, 66 ecclesiastics and 140 laymen. The synod proceeded at once to the election of a bishop, the most prominent name being that of M. Herzog, cure of Olten, who was elected by 117 votes. The other candidates received 34 and 7 votes respectively.

—One of our Baptist exchanges states that the newly-elected chief of the Cherokee Nation, Ouchalatta, is a member of the Baptist Church. On the twenty-sixth of December he was ordained as minister. He is described as "a full-blooded native, medium-sized, about fifty years of age, and distinguished for his uprightness of life and eloquence as a speaker." Three of the supreme judges of the Creek Nation are also Baptists, as are the superintendent of public instruction and the national treasurer.

—A Presbyterian missionary of Syria writes that the Jesuits are building a large and costly college at Beyrout, and that the Maronite Bishop of Beyrout (Roman Catholic) has stolen a march on the Protestants, and actually published a commentary on the New Testament. We should be glad if we could believe that this indicated the return of the Romanist missionaries to some of their old intellectual work. They have long been in the rear ranks in all intellectual labor on the mission fields of the world.

—The French Roman Catholic newspapers are filled with authoritative accounts of nine appearances of the Virgin to a shepherd boy at Si. Palais, a small town in the Lower Pyrenees. At the second appearance the Virgin, so the story runs, intrusted him with a celestial secret, which he was charged not to reveal. The Virgin also told him to visit a stream, the waters of which were healing. The priests, as usual, are at the bottom of the affair, which is a successful trick for thousands of French people are wending their way to the Pyrenees to drink the waters and see the boy.

BAPTISMS IN JAPAN.—Rev. N. Brown, D. D., communicates the following to the *Baptist Weekly*: There is a widespread inquiry among the natives, and the Episcopalians have lately baptized seven by immersion. Just now there is a tremendous excitement because Kawakatsu, my Scripture reviser, has asked Mr. Ballah to dismiss him to join our church. Mr. Ballah has written him a letter worthy of a pope, telling him he cannot be baptized again without violating his most solemn vows, and incurring awful guilt, etc.; but I expect to baptize him into our church next Sabbath, unless they invent some new device to keep him back. He seems firm, and yet he has a hard trial to face. All the missionary ladies at the home have been using their influence to dissuade him, and his deacons are pleading with him to stay where he is. A subsequent letter, says the *Weekly*, brings the intelligence that Kawakatsu was baptized, and is now fully committed to the interests of the Baptist mission work in Japan. He is preaching every Lord's day, to increasing congregations, in the Baptist chapel at Yokohama.

—A Wesleyan missionary visiting Japan gives a few interesting facts with regard to the educational interests of that country. The university at Tokio is very thoroughly equipped, and has three hundred and forty-nine students, under careful discipline. The chief director, Hatti-Keyuma, was educated, converted and baptized in America. Several of the professors are Christian ministers, and, as far as the writer could learn, all the English and American gentlemen connected with the university and preparatory school were friendly to Christianity. The latter institution has six hundred pupils, who receive their lessons in the English language. The girls' normal school, which was recently opened by the Empress, occupies a fine building, and has all its arrangements closely copied from Western models. The superintendent, Mr. Nakamura, is a chief leader in the Canadian Wesleyan mission. He does not owe his position to the fact that he is a Christian, but was selected for the office on account of his great learning. He is one of the best Chinese scholars in Japan, and is also a master of English, from which he has translated Mill's treatise on "Liberty," and is now engaged on Butler's "Analogy." The new educational system of Japan was largely molded by Dr. Verbeck, of the Reformed mission, the first superintendent of the School of Foreign Languages in Tokio. It is estimated that the children in the various schools of Japan now number three millions. The pupils learning foreign languages, with special preference for the English, amount, perhaps, to fifty thousand.

Our Young People.

SAFE.

Not on the mother's bosom,
Held by her clasping arm;
Not o'er the carpet tottering,
Guarded by her fond arm.

Not by her side, low kneeling,
Asking the Shepherd's care;
Not in the crib, sweet sleeping—
The wise bomb was not there.

Not with the father—playing,
Laughing with childish glee;
Not on his shoulder, shouting,
Not on the father's knee.

Up in the "beautiful city,"
Which hath "no need of the sun,"
Safe—on the Savior's bosom—
Reclaim the little one.

From Our Little Friends.

LIVE OAK WOOD, July 8, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: When I wrote to you before I promised to write to you again; but so many little girls and boys wrote to you that I do not think I have been missed much. But I thought I would write and tell you about our Sunday school. Mr. Weems is our superintendent. He lives on Coquille Island, five miles from here, and he walks every Saturday evening or Sunday morning all that distance to be with us on Sunday. He is an old bachelor, and a good man, and we all love him. We all go to his home every summer and have a picnic. We have splendid times. We can see the walls of Fort Pike, and schooners in Lake Pontchartrain. Nearly all of our scholars are members of the church. I joined last February. Mr. M. B. Sharbrough is our pastor, and preaches for us once a month. He always has a kind word for us little folks. In our Sunday school we have a missionary society. Members pay five cents when they join, and five cents a month afterward. We meet every first and third Sunday, and some one of the members reads a missionary address. We have a roll of honor, with all our names on it. Our pastor is an honorary member and supervisor of the society. We have a ladies' and children's prayer meeting every other Monday. At the last prayer meeting the little girls promised my ma to read a chapter in the Bible every day. I have read all of St. Mark. I want to ask the little girls and boys a Bible question: Who was it that lived on locusts and wild honey? They must find it themselves, and not ask any one to tell them. But, Mr. Editor, if you were looking over my shoulders you would say: "That is enough, little girl."

ALICE CARY SADLER.

A Tough Log, and How to Split It.

"Eh, dear! it's enough to take off one's finger ends—such a frost," said Jane Watson, raking the embers together. "Jack, what brings you by the fire? Up and get some wood; there's never a stick left, and I'm going to bake a barley cake."

"The wood's about gone till father fetches a load," said Jack, who liked the chimney corner better than the yard.

"Don't tell me; there's that log in the corner. We shall have no more till that's burnt, depend on it. Be off and chop some."

"Chop that!" said Jack. "Yes, a nice job. Why, if wants father to do it; and I don't believe he'd be very handy at it. Do you know how thick it is? And hard wood too and green besides!"

"It's no good bothering about it. If you're not quick I shall have the fire out. When once you get the wedge in it'll split easy enough," answered his mother. So Jack stretched himself, and moved slowly off with a grumble, by no means relishing his job.

"He's as stupid as he can be," said Jane, as she watched him from the window. "Just look, father, how he stands with his hands in his pockets, staring at the log. And now he's trying to chop off some bits of no consequence." And she went to the door and screamed out: "You'll never do any good that way; strike in, and get the wedge in, or I'll teach you something, you may be sure."

Then, turning to his grandfather, who sat quietly reading, she added: "He's aggravating; I can do no good with him, and don't believe I ever shall." The old man smiled.

"Oh, it's nothing to laugh about," she said sharply. "But sure I do all in my power to teach him and rule him, but it's waste work; I may scold and scold; it's not a bit of good."

"He's a tough log," said the old man.

"It's just what he is," she answered. "Ah," she continued, looking through the window, "he'll do it now; he's got the wedge in."

"Have you any eggs to spare, Mrs. Watson?" said a neighbor, coming in as she spoke. "Our fowls have done laying, and they have just sent down for a few from the hall."

"Why ever did you come out this cold day, when you've been so bad? Sure, you've plenty to send," said Jane.

"The children, you mean?" replied the neighbor. "The boys are out with their father, and Mary's at school, and Bessie is minding the baby. I thought I could get quicker through the snow than she would; and she's a famous nurse."

"I'm sure I don't know how you manage with so many. I know, to my cost, children are more plague than profit," said Jane, counting the eggs into the basket.

"I should be lost without mine," said the neighbor. "They don't give me any trouble but what can't be helped, poor things; and they always wish to do what's right, I believe."

"I wish, as you go through the yard, you'd tell Jack to bring what he's got, and be quick with it," said Jane, as the door closed after her. "I don't believe in the goodness of other people's children," she said with a sneer, and looked around at her father, who, closing his book, said gently: "I know how they manage it, Jane."

"How?" she asked.

"They follow your directions to Jack," he answered.

"My directions to Jack!" she said in surprise.

"Yes," said he, smiling again; "they get the wedge in."

"What are you driving at, father?" she asked peevishly.

"Why, don't you see; you are forever scolding and threatening and fault-finding with your children. Whenever you are out of sorts you begin to rate at them; and when they do wrong you are angry, not for their sakes, but for your own, and they can see that."

"What's that to do with a wedge?" she asked sullenly.

"Why, children's hearts may be likened to logs, Jane; and mostly they are like Jack's—very tough. The only way to manage them is to get into them by love; just as you said: Get the wedge in; and, when once in, work on it, and every stroke will tell. Make Jack feel that you want to cure him of his faults for his good; once get him to believe that, and you will see him improve; take my word for it. Scolding may make him do a little better for a little time, but will never do more. It's just like his chipping off bits with the ax. The wedge is the thing. I don't believe any heart is tough enough to hold against loving kindness. You try Jack's."

"Be patient and loving with him! Who can be patient with him when he's so obstinate?" said Jane.

"God commendeth his love toward us, in that while we were sinners Christ died for us. Not because we love him, but because he loves us, we are saved, Jane. He must love us—put the wedge into our hearts by his Spirit before they will open to receive him, and return love to him; and as he does by us, so must we by one another."

Just at that moment Jack brought in the wood. "That's a good lad," said his mother, a little softened. "Bring in that bit of a wedge when you come with the rest of it."

"After all, when her temper was not ruffled, Jane had a mother's heart. These words set Jane thinking. Turning to her father, as the lad went out, she said: "You are right; and I hope I'll think of your words, father. I'll just hang up that wedge behind the door to mind me when I'm forgetting myself." And often, when her temper was tried by Jack's, she would give a look toward it, and say to herself: "The wedge; I mustn't forget the wedge."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

THE FAMISHED WANDERER.—A wanderer filled his traveling pouch with savory meats and fruits, as his way would lead him across the wide desert. During the first few days he journeyed through the smiling, fertile fields. But instead of plucking the fruits which nature here offered for the refreshment of the traveler he found it more convenient to eat of the provisions which he carried with him. He soon reached the desert. After journeying onward for a few days his whole store of food was exhausted. He now began to wail and lament, for nowhere sprouted a blade of grass; everything was covered with sand. After suffering, for two long days, the torments of hunger and thirst he expired.

"It was very foolish," said a youth, "to forget that he had to go across the desert."

"Do you act more wisely?" asked the teacher in an earnest tone. "You are setting forth on the journey of life—a journey that leads to eternity. Now is the time when you should seek after true knowledge, and collect the treasures of wisdom; but the labor all frights you, and you prefer to trifle away the spring-time of your years amid useless and childish pleasures. Continue to act thus, and you will yet, upon the journey of life, when wisdom and virtue fail you, fare like that needless wanderer. Make Christ your friend and teacher, listen to his voice, and prepare for your life-journey and the great eternity."

LAPLANDER BABIES AT CHURCH.—I want to tell you how the mammas away up in Lapland keep their babies from disturbing the minister on Sunday. Poor babies! I suppose it is growing bad style everywhere to take them out to church. And I suppose, too, the ministers are privately as thankful as they can be. But the Lapp mammas don't stay at home with theirs. The Lapps are a very religious people. They go immense distances to hear their pastors. Every missionary is sure of a large audience, and an attentive one. He can hear a pin drop—that is, should he choose to drop one himself—his congregation wouldn't make so much noise as that upon any consideration. All the babies are outside, buried in the snow. As soon as the family arrives at the little wooden church, and the reindeer is secured, the papa Lapp shovels a snug little bed in the snow, and mamma Lapp wraps baby snugly in skins and deposits it therein. Then papa piles the snow around it, and the dog is left to guard it, while the parents go decorously into church. Over twenty or thirty babies lie out there in the snow around the church, and I never have heard of one that suffocated or froze—smoke-dried little creatures, I suppose they are tough! But how would our soft, tender, pretty, pink-and-white babies like it, do you think?—*Wide Awake.*

There are some preachers who can manage to deliver a sermon and leave out Christ's name altogether. Surely the true believer will stand, like Mary Magdalene, over the sermon, and say: "They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him."—*Spurgeon.*

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

AGENTS—All the members of the Publishing Conference.

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The Camp Meeting Pulpit.

The preaching seems to be better, partly because of the novel surroundings and the zest which nature imparts to everything enjoyable. People, picnicing and on excursions, have an appetite which they had not at home, and they have a relish for plain fare in the woods and fields which they never feel at their own well-spread tables. These conditions may not be without their effect upon the spiritual appetite. A good supply of oxygen has much to do with the effect and enjoyableness of a sermon, and those who have to do with the ventilation of our churches will do well to bear it in mind. Air in motion is a type of the Holy Spirit, and it is generally the case, that where people are deprived of the one they are in no mood to receive the impressions of the other.

Fresh air is helpful to preacher and hearer. The preacher's thoughts and feelings partake of the purity and vitality of the atmosphere. The lungs are well filled, the brain is clear, the vocal chords are resonant, and the bodily vigor is toned up. The difference between being in a warm, close house, and in an open-air pulpit, is that of a bird in a narrow cage, and of a bird enjoying the largeness and freedom of field and forest. The camp meeting sermons have usually done service within doors. The preachers, we suppose, use their latest home discourses, but, with a liberty and power that astonishes themselves, as well as those who may have chanced to have heard them before.

The difference is greatly in the circumstances of the hearer. He has for a season left business and worldly cares behind him, and he gives himself up wholly, for a brief season, to religious duties. This one thing he does, forgetting the things which are behind, and pressing toward the mark for the prize. The incitement is intense and continuous. Almost every hour there are prayer and song and testimony, and the preachings follow so closely that the impressions of one service have not lost their glow before another begins. This in a measure accounts for the wonderful power of the camp meeting pulpit. It is a continuous and growing interest, that often reaches an almost overwhelming effect. So much so that the most lukewarm are revived, the most hardened are melted, and the most careless are arrested and converted. The uninterrupted blows of the smith will soon bring the iron to a welding heat, and keep it so until his end is reached. Blow upon blow, appeal upon appeal, prayer upon prayer, song upon song, and sermon upon sermon, are so much as no other means are. The iron kept steadily upon its object sets it in a blaze.

Personal effort of Christians, in leading their unconverted friends to seek God, is here at its best advantage. They have nothing else to do. The occasion warrants earnestness and boldness, and the unconverted, by their presence in such a place, invite the word of exhortation. The secret prayer and the private persuasion are among the unseen forces which contribute to the conversion of many souls.

The aspects of nature are in harmony with the great spiritual purpose. Few, probably, have failed to note how in conversion nature seems to respond to the inward light and joy. In the experience meetings we have marked this feature: that when the blessing came the sunlight was brighter, or the stars were more radiant, the trees and blossoms were more beautiful, and the waters were filled with glad voices, and agitated with a surprising delight. The pure in heart see God, and the vision is not only of the spiritual, but also of the material. With other means and conditions, nature also ministers to the soul, and every leaf and breeze and murmuring wavelet join in the melody of the heart.

So far as measures are concerned, there are none equal in power to the camp meetings. It is better than a hippodrome or a tabernacle with its accessories of organized singers, but still in the same line, that the multitude may be attracted, and that a religious interest may be awakened. To condemn one method is to condemn the other. The only objection to our camp meetings is that everybody cannot attend them. While reveling in the riches of the Seashore meeting, and listening to the preaching, we were made sad by the thought that many in the sweltering city, who would have so much enjoyed the occasion, were deprived of the privilege, and that thousands in the country, who would have been there if they could, were missing this feast of fat things.

Camp meetings are for the quickening of the churches, the conversion of sinners, and in every way for the furtherance of the gospel. The pulpit is lifted by them to its highest throne of power, and the preachers get in them a conception of their calling, and a baptism that is felt in their home ministry. Revived Christians and happy converts go from the blessings of this pulpit to tell what great things the Lord has done for them, and to scatter the fire that has been kindled. Who can estimate the results of a hundred and fifty souls converted, and a camp meeting baptism upon sixty preachers, and a thousand devoted men and women of God? These influences go out into many States, communities, churches and families, and the greater benefits are such as cannot be computed on the spot. These revived and blessed people go forth to sow, and the greater harvest is yet to be gathered. The angel reapers may begin soon, and their first sheaves are like translations from the grace of the camp to the glory within the vail; but it will be long before the last ripe sheaf shall be housed.

Offending the Spirit.

The Holy Spirit at this time especially seems to be moving with unwonted power upon the hearts of the people. We are now in the midst of special services throughout our borders, and the time of harvest is with us.

Our blessings and success are of God, and through the gift of the Spirit. The danger of offending the Spirit is greater when he is most graciously present. Let the Holy Ghost be honored in all our services by the preachers in depending upon his aid, by the church in praying for his baptism, and by all the people in yielding to his influence.

So sensitive, so jealous is the Holy Ghost, that this admonition was given in the earliest period of human history: "My Spirit shall not always strive with man." The Savior warns most solemnly and impressively: "But he that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation." Christians are warned against offending the Spirit: "And grieve not the Holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption." So intimate are the relations of the Spirit to the soul in the work of redemption that he may be easily offended. Sinners are charged with resisting the Holy Ghost. It is a count against apostates that they have "done despite unto the Spirit of grace."

With what carefulness and seriousness, then, should we obey the voice of the Spirit, and avoid sinning against him? All classes are in danger of offending him in some way. No man can live in sin without resisting him. This is done every hour that we live in impenitence, and refuse to give our hearts to Christ. Believers grieve the Spirit by living beneath their privileges, by worldly-mindedness, by indulgence in evil tempers, and by uncharitableness. As a habit of religious thought and worship, we do not sufficiently recognize the personality and deity of the Spirit, and too seldom do we use the hymns that set forth his work and office. "Praying in the Holy Ghost" is a scriptural injunction. This is the effectual, fervent prayer. The inwrought prayer—of James.

The communion of the Holy Ghost is the privilege of believers and the condition of power—power in prayer, power in exhortation, and power in living example. The gospel, to be effectual, must be preached with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven. If we live so as to grieve the Spirit, if we grieve him in our very worship, and in our preaching, we cannot expect his aid.

Without dwelling upon the importance of seeking the baptism of the Spirit, we would direct attention simply to this: the danger of offending him. He is driven from our homes, our hearts and our assemblies by the irreverence and unbelief with which he is treated. If we will cease to offend him, the way for his outpouring upon us is already largely secured. Christians cannot be too watchful here. If they are without comfort, without assurance, without peace, the presumption is that they have grieved the Spirit. He will come to the heart if we will let him; and he will stay, unless rudely and irreverently treated.

In our prayers and sermons he is sometimes spoken of as a menial and as a commodity rather than as God. In our words and thoughts let us be more careful; and in our most secret feelings and desires let us not lose the awe that such a presence should inspire. With the Father and the Son, let us also honor and adore the Spirit.

The Southern University.

The Alabama Conference, at its last session, passed some resolutions about soliciting a centennial offering to religious education, which, when collected, should be used as an endowment of the Southern University. It also passed a request of the board of trustees for the appointment of an agent to look after this and other interests of the college; but the Bishop, either overlooking it, or misunderstanding the nature of the agency, or failing to find a man, did not make the appointment. Then the board, at its annual session in Greensboro, appointed the writer to supply in some sort this agency, with the understanding, however, that in doing this work he was not to neglect his pastoral charge. I can think of no better way of getting about the work than through the ADVOCATE, and so must beg of Mr. Editor the privilege of an occasional communication. And, after all, I am not sure that this is not the very best way. The *Southern Christian Advocate* has frequent notices of Emory College, and everybody knows that the *Nashville* devotes a very large space to "Vanderbiltiana," which embraces everything concerning that school, from the princely donations of the generous founder to the birth of a baby in a professor's family. In this way these institutions are kept before the public in the church papers; and it is nothing but right. Now will the editor of the NEW ORLEANS permit us to do the same thing for our extreme Southern colleges? I say our extreme Southern colleges; for, beginning at Wofford in South Carolina, and taking in Emory in Georgia, the Southern University in Alabama, Centenary in Louisiana, and winding up with the college in Texas, we find them all encompassed with the same peculiar dangers and difficulties; and hence what is said of one may, in the main, be said of all.

Now, the first thing I wish to do is to remind the brethren that *we* have a post in this cordon of defense which seems to have been laid out and established with more than the skill of military science; and that duty to the entire Southern Methodist Church, as well as to that part of it included in our boundary lines, binds us most solemnly to strengthen and hold this post. By *we* I mean the preachers and laymen of the Alabama Conference; for the Southern University is *ours*—built by the enterprise and money of *our* people, managed by the appointees of *our* Conference, committed by Providence to *our* guardianship—just as much *ours* as any district, circuit or station, and far more vital to all the interests of the church, general or local, than any other appointment we have. That it *is ours*, of course, all the preachers know; and yet perhaps all of us do not feel the full force of the obligation growing out of this fact. But that *we* have a college located within our boundaries is *not* known to all of our members; for a great many are added to the church every year who are unacquainted with our work, and a great many others take no interest in higher education till their children are ready to go away to school, and are, consequently, uninformed on this subject. If they have known they have forgotten. The suggestion I wish to make at this point is this: that the preachers take special pains to give this information. This month and the next is a most opportune time to do so, for in these two months camp meetings and district meetings will bring nearly all our people together in large masses. Let the announcement be made from the pulpit that the college is well organized, under a *full, able and experienced faculty;* that the expenses of a young man need not exceed $200 per session of nine months; that the college will open promptly in October; that Greensboro is about three hours' ride by rail from Selma, and, as statistics show, has proven to be as healthy a college site as any in the land, North or South. And let private conversations be solicited with young men thinking of going off, and with parents and guardians who are thinking of sending the young men off. Let this be done at one or two of the most popular hours of the meeting by the presiding elder or some other leading man, and the people be urged in a short address, by every reason that bears on the subject, to send their sons to college, as well as to the primary schools. A few words will decide many a man to invest some of his money in the brains of his son, and cause many a son greatly to desire such investment. Now surely this can be done, and it will be a very great work at a very small cost. No preacher need hesitate on this matter, for the church needs for its permanent prosperity men of collegiate training, no less than such as can only read and write; and if a meeting can be hurt by an appeal on education or missions, we may feel sure it is on a false foundation, and had as well be broken up and started over. Respectfully,

J. W. RUSH.

The Political Woman.

Samuel G. Smith, in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, under the heading of "The Political Woman Ethically Considered," says some sensible things. We extract as follows:

The only direct argument in favor of woman's suffrage has been ethical, and upon this branch of the case this paper briefly will treat. It is claimed that temperance and other political moral questions would be safer were the ballot placed in the hands of woman. And then we are eagerly asked: "Don't you think your wife or your mother knows as much as a nigger or a drunken Irishman?"—the excited questioner never thinking that the parties aforesaid are also blessed with those inestimable treasures—wives and mothers. It may not be out of place to consider the moral aspect of this matter in a somewhat broader way. Men and women are born into the world morally alike. Man is stronger physically; he is different mentally; but morally he occupies a like position with his sister. Both enter life with the same innocence, the same sin-taint, having hope, through a common Savior, of one heaven after death. Woman, then, is innately just as good and no better than man, or else God has made a terrible mistake in his moral government, and is manifestly unjust to one or both of the sexes. Upon this point there will probably be no question. While it is true that woman is no better than man, it is equally undeniable that women are better than men. Women are more numerous and more active in the churches, more energetic in benevolent enterprises, and in private life, as individuals, are able to present a higher purity of habits and character. And yet let it be distinctly remembered that this difference cannot be innate, and belongs to women as individuals, and not to woman as a sex. But so universal is this fact that women have become the recognized conservators of morals, the tittest trainers of childhood, and the wife is the good angel of man's destiny. This truth gathers vigor from the fact that it has been true so long; and by the laws of heredity, very early and very strongly do the moral sentiments manifest themselves in girlhood. And here comes the force of the entire argument: If women be better than men, and yet be not so by nature, it must follow that this superiority is developed by her favorable position in the social and political world, and therefore the ethical argument in favor of woman's suffrage becomes self-destructive; since this purity of woman which it is proposed to make the basis of the new regime is only possible in the absence of that regime, and is the legitimate fruit of the present system.

Nor is this only an *a priori* argument. Dr. Van Work has established in his articles, recently published in the *Popular Science Review*, the "Relation of Woman to Crime." By a large deduction drawn from the criminal statistics of both England and France, he shows that in the class of crimes to which woman is more strongly tempted than man, including infanticide and the like, she is more guilty. Seclusion from temptation, then, seems to be the plain reason for woman's purity; and that not only in individual cases, but, continued through so many generations, it has become a tendency of the sex. The preservation of religion seems to have always demanded a non-secular priesthood, and the morals of society may depend quite largely on the conservative relation of woman. Manifestly the complete revolution of the social order which has been prevalent through all nations for six thousand years ought not to be undertaken without the most cogent reasons, and the most indubitable proofs of consequent good. *Festina lente* is a wise maxim. Paul has some very clear statements of these questions, however much even the church may deride or defy them. And it is possible that we may find them based upon the profoundest as well as the most advanced philosophy, like some other truths of the Bible toward which the world is even now progressing. It seems clear, at least, that "Adam was first formed, and then Eve."

Union Meetings.

It is well for the different denominations to unite occasionally in Christian enterprises, and on occasion to worship together. But the greatest good for the conversion of souls, and bringing them into healthful membership in the visible church, is not accomplished by union services. The differences in doctrines and methods may not be very essential, but they are sufficient to hamper and embarrass. As a rule, they do not build up any church greatly, and much of the fruit is lost because it cannot be gathered and secured at once. Let us have the communion of saints, and let the unity of the Spirit be maintained, while at the same time each denomination holds its own meetings, works its own peculiar measures, and preaches its own distinctive doctrines. At the Methodist Preachers' Meeting of New York city the subject of union meetings was recently discussed. From the *Herald's* report we extract as follows:

Messrs. Lloyd, Corbitt, Dickinson, Harrower and others discussed the relative value of union evangelistic work and denominational work, and they came to the conclusion that the latter is the best. Taking Messrs. Moody and Sankey as the best exponents of the former, Mr. Lloyd remarked that the results, so far as his inquiry and observation could obtain them, were not favorable to union efforts. He was not able to trace more than two hundred and fifty Hippodrome converts who had united with any church here. It has been reported that the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., had received three hundred into his church from those meetings; but Dr. Tyng had told him (Mr. Lloyd) a short time ago that he had received only thirty-five who could be traced to those meetings. This aggregate Mr. Lloyd considered a very small result for the expenditure of $50,000 and ten weeks' time of ten thousand people, concentrated in three services daily. The success of the Gospel Tent services centers around Dr. Tyng, Jr., and that accounts for a few nights ago, when seventy-five stood up for prayers and forty were converted. Union efforts are comparative failures. Mr. Corbitt subsequently styled them "grand ecclesiastical farces," and Mr. Dickinson thought the converts were a sort of jelly-fish without theological backbone, and therefore of small account to any church that they might join. And, indeed, they did not care to unite with any denomination, but preferred to float around among all. For six months the churches of the Ninth Ward have had union services, with an average attendance on Sunday afternoon of two thousand, and the result, he believed, would not exceed thirty-six converts. Mr. Harrower agreed in the number of converts, but thought the average attendance was placed too high—that nine hundred would be nearer right.

Centenary College.

After more than twenty years I am once more at Centenary College. It was here that I learned to love two young men of firm principles and earnest consecration to all that is good. They were then pastors of churches in New Orleans. They are now Bishops of the church. It was here I met and admired William Winans, the profound divine and deep thinker. He was then president of the joint board, and ably did he preside over their deliberations. And it was here that I first knew Benjamin Drake—a man of the finest presence and sweetest spirit. Others, too, I knew, and honored and loved; but most of them are gone.

Of the very first class of 1850, to whom I gave the diplomas, the youngest is now the president of the college. Time has intermingled his locks with gray, but he still stands more than six feet, and his erect form is not in the least bent with the addition of twenty-six years. He presides over the college with dignity, and commands the respect of both students and patrons. He is a most energetic and faithful worker, and performs with great ease the labors of two men, for he is both pastor and president. His baccalaureate was well conceived and splendidly delivered. It abounded in rare classical allusions, in noble Christian sentiments, and in excellent and wise counsels. I am glad to say that Dr. Andrews will continue at the head of the institution. The students acquitted themselves well. This may be said of both departments, and of all that appeared upon the rostrum. The buildings, which cost $175,000, give an imposing front of six hundred feet. The grounds are magnificent, and are thickly studded with pine, beech and magnolia—the natural growth of the forest. The friends of the college came in great numbers, and the throng at commencement did not intimate the least relaxation of interest in the college.

The meeting of the *alumni* was of unusual interest. They were briefly addressed by the Hon. and Rev. James H. Mussey, who was a pupil here fifty years ago. The address to this now venerable body was to be delivered by the Hon. Walker Spencer, who, being at his post in Congress, could not be present. Dr. Mussey was therefore called into service, and delivered an admirable address on Ideal Art Music. I do not suppose that the doctor was ever more felicitous, either in matter or manner.

I am sorry to say that the college is really struggling for existence. It has no endowment, and its patronage is much reduced, affording a meager support for an overworked faculty.

Bishop Keener, who is president of the board, is devoting his energies to sustaining the institution. He says that Centenary must live, that he will take his horse and buggy and solicit donations, and awaken deeper interest, and get up an endowment sufficient to assure the continued existence and increased prosperity of the college. I hope he may have success. He deserves it, and the college must be sustained. All the magnificent property belongs to the church, and the church in Louisiana and Mississippi must see to it that it pass not from their hands.

R. H. RIVERS.

JACKSON, LA., July 18.

Nashville Christian Advocate.

Lottery Gambling.

The law referred to would be more complete if it excluded from the mails all newspapers in which lottery advertisements are published. The Louisiana Lottery Company is doing more mischief than can be estimated, and the secular press seems to be altogether subsidized to promote its baneful ends. Now and then the Sunday dailies admit an entire page, and constantly columns are devoted to this iniquitous institution. The Richmond *Christian Advocate*, speaking of the law of Congress excluding letters and circulars concerning lotteries from the mails, says:

"Lottery gambling in all its various forms has grown to be so enormous an evil in this country that the attention of the United States Congress has been directed to it, and a bill has passed both houses and will no doubt be signed by the President, totally suppressing this wicked business. If such a law had been passed fifty years ago many a man would have been saved from ruin. But we are thankful that we have it even at this late day. Nothing has so carefully fostered and so fully developed the spirit of gambling as the gift enterprises, and kindred schemes by which the people are cheated out of their money. And the evil falls upon that very class that our laws should be careful to protect against sharpers and thieves—the poor, hard-working people, who are lured by the prospect of speedy and easy gains into the nets spread for them. The following is the law, and we hope it will be faithfully enforced all over the country:

"No letter or circular concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes, or concerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses, shall be carried in the mail. Any person who shall knowingly deposit anything to be carried by mail in violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution."

FEMALE EPISCOPAL VOTES.—The *Southern Churchman* says on the subject of female voting:

"A debate took place in the California Convention, and more in the North Carolina Convention, about giving women the right to vote in the election of vestries, and neither of them would listen to it.

"There was a debate fifteen or twenty years ago in the Virginia Council on the same subject. The writer of this was opposed to women voting. 'They would vote,' so he told the Virginia Convention, 'only when there was excitement.' But in the convention there was a gallant young layman who was not to be put off with such arguments; he took the floor and showed that Christian women in the parishes did most of the good, and without them many a parish would go down. So the convention refused to alter the canon on the subject, kept it just as it was, not specifying the sex that could vote, but allowing both sexes to do as much voting as they pleased. And thus it continues to this day, and we are glad of it; and so our Christian women in Virginia can go to church on Easter Monday and vote with the best of the men. We have heard of no difficulty thus far, and we fancy there will be none. So let North Carolina and California give permission with gladness for women to vote, and in all likelihood the churches will have better and wiser vestries than ever."

Rev. S. P. Richardson, presiding elder of the Union Springs district, Alabama Conference, writing July 31, says:

"There is a gracious revival influence pervading the entire district, except on one or two works, and we hope the holy fire will quench them. Our District Conference was a full success. The outlook is brighter than at any time in the past four years. Crops are good all over the district. Earth and Heaven are blessing the people. We hope the church will show her love and gratitude by meeting all the claims of the church. We have organized another high school, under the supervision of the Quarterly Conference, at Hopewell church, Bullock county, with very favorable prospects. Bro. Wade, the pastor of Union circuit, is doing a fine work, both for the church and education."

BISHOP MARVIN.—The *Pacific Methodist* of July 14 says: "A note from the Bishop intimates that he will leave San Francisco for China immediately after the session of the Los Angeles Conference, perhaps by the steamer of November 1. We understand that it is his intention to make the grand tour, passing through India to the Holy Land, and around the world. He will have for his companion the Rev. E. E. Hendrix, pastor of St. Joseph, Mo."

Of all the riches that we brag of, all the pleasures we enjoy, we can carry no more out of this world than out of a dream.—*Bonnell.*

Books and Periodicals.

Bancroft's History of the United s of America, volume 6, brings arrative down to the end of the lution, and covers the import- eriod from August, 1777, to No- er 30, 1782. This last volume of ntenary edition has a copious of the entire work, very com- and exceedingly useful for nce. We are indebted to the shers, Little, Brown & Co., Bos- or an entire set of this valuable rd history. The work is for y R. J. Harp, 110 and 112 Camp , New Orleans, and by other rs.

he Aldine, part 13, has the fol- g illustrations: The Broken Going to Church, Peace, War, e Cradle, The Monk and the ress, Down by the Mill, A Cats- rook, Deserted.

achelder's Popular Resorts, and to Reach Them, is a hand- y illustrated volume of nearly ndred pages. A valuable work nerican tourists.

ittell's Living Age, July 29, dozen valuable articles, besides nal choice selections of poetry.

he Ladies' Repository and Gold- urs for August are to hand, gh up to their usual standard.

he New York Tribune Extra contains the principal Inde- nce day orations and poems.

ide Awake for August is wide sure enough, and a rare treat young folks.

are's Valley Monthly for July ts a good and attractive table ents.

es in Revolutionary Days.

o the time of the Revolution- r the colonies were dependent the mother country for their of English Bibles. Eliot's ation of the Scriptures for the s had been published in the eenth century. Two editions ther's Bible and seven editions New Testament in German en published in Pennsylvania 1776. Proposals had even been as early as 1688, for the publi- of "a large house Bible," in elphia, but either for lack of agement, or because the copy- aws of England forbade, that was abandoned, and a fall y passed away before it was mpted.

Importation of Bibles having nt the outbreak of hostilities rent Britain, the demand for lptures became so great that a dal was presented to Congress, urging that body to print an of the Bible, and a committee ose went so far as to recom- t twenty-thousand copies ered at the public expense. easure was not carried, but in- l enterprise was equal to the ncy, and in that very year Aitken published a duodecimo of the New Testament. Other followed each year, till in entire Bible was issued from e press. This work was ex- by the chaplains of Con- hose favorable reports led to ption of the following resolu-

olved, That the United States, gress assembled, highly ap- e pious and laudable under- of Mr. Aitken, as subservient interest of religion, as well as ance of the progress of arts in untry, and being satisfied, e above report, of his care racy in the execution of the ey recommend this edition of le to the inhabitants of the States, and hereby authorize publish this recommendation anner he shall think proper."

early in our national history e was regarded as essential to best well-being of the people, publication sanctioned and d by the government.—*The ntry Record.*

AND AGE.

—A fiddle im- y age and use; a piano does ther does a bell. There is, a slight improvement for few years, but afterward the leteriorates. Metal, we know, l by repeated and long-con- mmering. Thump a piece and you change the quality agnetism; the shock of the ollides the magnetism of an and some of the music is out of a bell by long-con- e of the clapper. A peculiar noticed in the bell of Crip- urch when it strikes twelve. two or three strokes are nal clear, then a discord be- ich accumulates with every until with the eleventh and complete double sound is —*Chambers' Journal.*

he King of the Jews, the real n of all the world, is Christ. who there lies in a manger, of kings and Lord of lords. n, let us adore, whether in condition of a child, or as the right hand of the Fa- the light that cannot be ap- As children of the faith of n, let us acknowledge his right to the best we have to the star which guides us. is. This let us follow diligently ever it leads, whether to the prices or to the cottages of whether to abundance or to labor or to rest, to whatever difficulties it points, only ey its heavenly direction, e end it will bring us to the of our Lord.—*Girdlestone's dex.*

man who wants to do any- the soul of a man, lose a of doing something for his

The correspondence of M. Doudan, recently published in two large volumes in Paris, has many sharp criticisms of men who have made a noise in these times. His estimate of Renan is none the less true than it is unfavorable:

M. Renan is a great coquette in the order of the theologians and of the savants. His coquetting is mixed with impertinence, but he gives the men of his generation what they desire in everything—sugar-plums which smell of the infinite. He is like some chemists who have turned cod liver oil into a very agreeable beverage; only the active principles of the cod liver are gone; and the children remain as lymphatic as they were before. When I read him I sometimes get angry at the thought that he can make me take what he says for real reasoning. Music has this superiority over the other arts, and even over literature: it still says something to the soul when words expire, as it were; but, on the other hand, it has this inherent defect: it is perforce vague, it is half physical and half moral. Well, our time is excessively fond of this mixture of physical and moral; it wishes to be moved rather than to reflect; to be rocked in music, forward, backward, without ever advancing, and without using its will. Renan gives his readers this rocking sensation, with his dreamy style, which is soft, insinuating, which handles the difficulties without much pressing them, like small serpents. If is music—the kind of music which Plato did not admit for the education of youth. At the sound of this music, we resign ourselves to be amused with everything, we support despotism while we dream of liberty; we forget to move our oars, and we are led down the insensible current of the waters, thinking agreeably of the energetic souls who once changed the world and made it better, "because," says M. Renan in his insolent pride, "these souls were narrow, and did not understand the complexity of the world."

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.—The following countries, it is said, were originally named by the Phœnicians, the greatest commercial people in the world. The names, in the Phœnician language, signify something characteristic of the places which they designate. Europe signifies a country of white complexion, so named because the inhabitants were of a lighter complexion than those of Asia and Africa. Asia signifies between, or in the middle, from the fact that geographers placed it between Europe and Africa. Africa signifies the land of corn or ears. It was celebrated for its abundance of corn, and all sorts of grain. Siberia signifies thirsty or dry—very characteristic. Spain, a country of rabbits or conies. It was once so infested with these animals that they sued Augustus for an army to destroy them. Italy, a country of pitch, from its yielding great quantities of black pitch. Calabria also for the same reason. Gaul (modern France) signifies yellow-haired, as yellow hair characterized its inhabitants. The English of Caledonia is a high hill. This was a rugged, mountainous province in Scotland. Hibernia, utmost, or last habitation; for beyond this, westward, the Phœnicians never extended their voyages. Britain, the country of tin, great quantities being found on it and adjacent islands. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies in the Phœnician tongue either white or high mountains, from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rocks on the western coast. Corsica signifies a woody place. Sardinia signifies the footsteps of men, which it resembles. Syracuse signifies bad savor, so called from the unwholesome marsh on which it stood. Rhodes, serpents or dragons, which it produced in abundance. Sicily, the country of grapes. Scylla, the whirlpool of destruction. Charybdis, the holds of destruction. Etna signifies a furnace, or dark or smoky.

Every one who has been in France will appreciate the criticisms of Bismarck, in a letter written from Paris in 1855, when he was sent to thank the Emperor for admitting Prussia to the Congress of Paris. He describes his lodgings as follows: "I inhabit a floor in a hotel where there are five fireplaces, yet I am always frozen. The five clocks on my mantelpieces tick continually, but they never show the right time. The walls are lined with splendid mirrors, yet they never enable me to tie my cravat decently. This is France, which we have been taught to suppose leads the march of civilization."

At a sale of autograph letters in London recently thirty-three letters of John Wesley brought $350; thirteen of his brother Charles, $117; four of Geo. Whitefield's, $21; and one of Dr. Doddridge's about $11. A four-page letter of Robert Burns was sold for $100, and one of Edmund Kean for $22.

Why is "naming the day" for the wedding like a naval battle? Because it's a marry-time engagement.

E. G. F. Ross, Esq., connected for several years with the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, is now on a tour through the West and North on business connected with the office. He will confer freely with our patrons and agents in the different cities in regard to our mutual interests, and we bespeak for him the courtesies which have been so liberally extended heretofore, and which we have not forgotten.

NAVRA & OFFNER will fill orders from the country, for China and glassware with care and dispatch.

DRESS GOODS, hosiery, corsets, ribbons, cassimere, etc., for sale at Levy Bros.'

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF, in pint bottles, regulates the bowels, tones the stomach, strengthens the nerves, inducing bright intellect, and joyous, vigorous health. Sold by all druggists.

DEAFNESS RELIEVED.—No Medicine. Book free. O. J. WOOD, Madison, Ind.

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending Aug. 5, 1876.

A—H F Alexander, American News Company, Edwin Alden, American Sunday School Union, George F. Archer $1.25, H Armstrong, C C Andrews, E A Aernoud $123.07.

B—Burns & Co, Thomas J. Brickell, M J F Beazley, C W Barrier $7, J W Brand $5, Mrs W A Bently, Baker & Sperry, K F Barrins, F E Bowman $2, Baker, Croft & Co, O W Buchman, E A Bailey, Dora E Barbour 25 cents, Z T Bennett, W T Bolling, H P Bowen, Horace Bishop, A A Bryan, W J Ball $2.50.

C—H C Colbourne $19.55, Crider & Bro, Dr Chase, J T Curtiss, H R Caldwell, J H Chris $125, A E Clay, James Collins, Sheldon Collins & Co, John Church & Co (two letters), S D Currie & Co, Cyrus Claiborne 25 cents, L M Chase $2.

D—H Downing, John B Denton, R B Downer (two letters), Donaldson & Co, F A Dicks, Fannie E Draughn $2, S D Dove $2, Charles T Dillingham, M M Dodd.

E—R A Ellis, Ehrich & Co, R D Evans, J W Ellison.

F—Ferguson & Schmick, J M Flint, E N Freshman & Bros, John Foley, J L Ferguson, R S Finley, A A Fife, W H Frost, M D Fly, C J Foster.

G—H H Grahlin & Bro, H S Gilmore $1.25, E P Goodwin $1.50, Thomas C Gilmore, R Gwipher & Bro, H H Greathouse.

H—Mrs A F Hooks, James P Harrison & Co, J Harris, H W Harper & Co $5.75, L H Halsey, W S Harrison, T J Hill & Co, W D Henry, L Hallorin, Holloway & Bro's.

I—J W Irby.

J—A M Jones, J C Johnson $7.75, J J Jenkins.

K—George W Kern (or letters 4 cents).

L—W M Laycock, S R Love, M H Lock $1, S E Lovelace.

M—Miss M C McTyeire $1, R W Millsaps $19.88, H C Millsaps (two letters $105, T H McClendon $7, W M McDaniel $5, H C Moore, W A Morrison, L Moritz $2, John W McMaster, Mrs H E Motley $1, J J Melton, Thomas Mount, I Z T Morris, W H Mallory $2, John A Miller $50.21, J M McKee, Morgan Envelope Company.

O—James Ormiston.

P—D Plew, F M Petty, John Pringle, W B Pattison $1, E M Patin, B T Pearson, Thomas Price, J P Pendleton & Co, R G Porter, M S Park $2, R J Parker, A J Porter.

R—T C Rhea $10.25, A H Redford agent (five letters, Thomas Richardson, Roberts & Blomfware, C E Richards, Robinson & Co $1.50, George C Rowell & Co, Robinson & Williers, Reed & Lathrop, G P Rees & Co, Robert Randle $2, John C Richards in $1 G C Reed, E E F Ross, W J Rogers, Bryce Hills.

S—T C Shindler $5.50, George S Scofield, G S Stewart (2 cents), S S Stafford, W J Sullivan, William Simpson, W J Sears, E C Snyder, C M Simon.

T—M P Tucker $1, M M Taylor, Texas Express Company, John A Thomas, J C Tessington, H Pawson.

U—Thomas J Upton $2.

W—H J Wright $2.35, W S Wilson, Jesse Wood, T F Whitton, W H Watkins (two letters), J C Woodruff $2, M H Wells $2, W D Wilkinson.

AMID the many gourmet egg-stories we most delight and wish what profusion the sales rays are scattered on the earth, dropping and dazzling every object seen by the student of nature. But pre-eminently Old Sol "casts the gospel light" as race and lights fall to finding for us the noble clouds, and their artist the demand for a representative. What, after all, be? Many are the substitutes man has tried, from pine knots and tallow dips candles to oils of various kinds. Ancient city gas engineers burned olive oil very good, then whale oil, but now we have the vast supplies in the *Brooklyn Oil* prepared by the Portoline and Portable Gaslight Company of our city. It gives a clear, brilliant light, one lamp with equal power and efficiency, being equal to sixteen candles, and at a cost proving it to be decidedly economical; and to this we add the fact of its absolute safety, for it has been carefully examined by our leading chemist Dr. Crawcour, and tried by him for two years. Other eminent chemists have also analyzed it and pronounced it "perfectly safe"; several friends in the country speak of it in high terms. The presidents and agents of our insurance companies endorse it fully as a safe illuminating oil, which, if used in preference to the recommended oil, would diminish the number of fires caused by the explosion of coal oil lamps, and save valuable lives. Hence we unhesitatingly recommend the use of the Brooklyn Oil, instead of other coal oils, to all who regard the lives of their families. This company also have a large stock of other oils, as the necessities of coal oil lamps, chimneys, shades, burners, wicks, cans etc., which they offer at low prices. For further facts we refer to their advertisement in this paper.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN, FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, 18 Camp street, under the City Hotel. The largest and best-selected stock in the South; and in elegance of style, fineness of material, perfection of workmanship and fit our line of

LADIES', GENT'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

is unsurpassed. Our stock is peculiarly adapted for **Family and Plantation Wear**, and at prices as moderate as can be found in any market.

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
18 Camp st., under City Hotel.
New Orleans, La.

PIERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 14 AND 16 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel,

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep a full line, sell at one price and mark it in plain figures. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

IT DOES not make any difference how severe the case of illness or disorder is, *Simmons Liver Regulator* will relieve it speedily and effectually without salivation, or that prostration of the system ensuing from the use of drastic purgatives.

As there are many spurious imitations of this valuable medicine, take care to get the genuine. We have been selling your medicine for some time, and we find it better adapted to the cure of diseases of the liver, than any other medicine we have ever used or sold.

JAS. M. BEASLEY & CO.,
Magnolia, Ark.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL AGENCY

AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO.
(LIMITED),
47 CANDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS.
August 1, 1876.

Notice to Dealers and Merchants Buying and Selling Iron Cotton Ties.

Whereas, sundry unscrupulous persons are offering for sale in this city and other parts of the country, cotton ties having Arrow buckles on, not licensed for sale by us, and some having second hand Arrow buckles, we caution the public, for their protection, not to purchase any New or Open-Slot Ties whatever from any but our authorized agents, or sold through them. Either new or pieced bands, using our Arrow and Open Slot buckles in combination therewith, unlicensed by us, violate our patent rights.

As an additional protection to the public and ourselves, for several years we have stamped our buckles: "Licensed for use jointly."

For the AMERICAN COTTON TIE COMPANY (Limited),
P. COOK,
General Legal Agent.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT ABSOLUTELY and SPEEDILY CURED. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 45 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS double their money selling "Dr Chase's Improved Self-Inking Printing Press." Address Dr. Chase's Printing House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLUMINATING OILS

AND

FLUIDS!

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE

PUROLINE AND PORTABLE

GAS LIGHT CO.

Offer to the trade, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, the following list of, their superior and popular brands:

INSURANCE OIL.

The Insurance Oil is the best Family Safety Oil, and is urgently recommended by all our Insurance Companies as a substitute for common Coal Oil or Kerosene. It may be used in ordinary lamps

Without Change of Burner.

THE NEW ORLEANS BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS SAY

"It is our opinion that the general use of the Insurance Oil would greatly reduce the number of lamp fires and explosions, and lessen the risk of destruction of life and property".

A burning Cap Pole, or ignited by a lamp, and the fire has been so reduced as to place it within the reach of all classes of consumers, and make it the

GREAT FAMILY SAFETY OIL.

As an Illuminating Oil for family use, or for general use in ordinary Kerosene or Coal Oil lamps, the Insurance Oil has the confidence of the New Orleans Board of Trade, the Fire Commissioners, and all the American and European Insurance Agencies, as PERFECTLY SAFE.

Refined Carbon or Coal Oil.

THE WELL-KNOWN CROWN BRAND—This is a light, high fire test Kerosene or Coal Oil, generally known as the Crown Oil, and recommended to the trade, and to consumers, as the best, CHEAPEST, as the best and safest of all the LOW-PRICED ILLUMINATING OILS in market. In five years' use it has not needed trouble, nor has ever a carried. The Portoline and Portable Gas Light Company have the exclusive agency of the Crown Oil for the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas.

PUROLINE FLUID.

For Safety, Cleanliness, Durability, Cheapness, Brilliancy and Purity, this article stands unrivaled. It is the best Fluid ever offered to the public. Manufactured only by the Portoline and Portable Gas Light Company, and for sale by all the Agents.

This celebrated Fluid, prepared by a process known only to the proprietors, is the best and most reliable of all the products of Petroleum for use in Metallic Portable Gas Lamps and Lanterns. It burns clear and brilliant, is free from smoke or unpleasant odor, and does not clog the wick or gum the burner. No other fluid or oil should be used in Portable Gas Lamps or Lanterns.

Portoline is especially recommended for use in Portable Gas Lamps and Chandeliers, in Street Lanterns, Stable Lamps, Cane Shed Lanterns, and in Engine and Gas Burners for Steamboat Landings. Merchants, Factories and Street Processions can get a light equal to the best city Coal Gas, reminding the people of the remotest villages to illuminate their Stores, Warehouses, Saloons, Halls, Churches, Streets and Gardens as brilliantly as the favored residents of a great metropolis.

Gasoline for Gas Machines.

Distilled expressly for the Portoline and Portable Gas Light Company and with particular regard for the climate of Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

PORTOLINE GAS LAMPS,

STREET LANTERNS,

SUGAR HOUSE LAMPS,

CANE SHED LANTERNS,

Metallic Safety Lamps,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers,

LAMP BURNERS, CHIMNEYS,

SHADES, FIXTURES AND TRIMMINGS,

Received direct from the manufacturers, and sold at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

BY THE

Portoline and Portable Gas Light Co.

93 AND 97 GRAVIER STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A STRING OF PEARLS!

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872:

I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens has greatly improved in health of late.—*The State Line Press, West Point, Ga.*

Testimony of the Chief Justice of Georgia.

I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good tonic for the derangement of the liver—at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it.—*Hiram Warner, Chief Justice of Georgia.*

Opinion of the Clergy.

Simmons' Liver Regulator is certainly a specific for that class of complaints which it claims to cure. Many of our fellow-beings are suffering from hepatic disorders, and have doubts in reation to the efficacy of this popular preparation. We can only offer them the simple and candid argument of Philip to Nathaniel: "Come and see." Try the proposed remedy, and then you can judge for yourselves.—*Rev. David Wills, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Macon, Ga.*

Always Keep It On Hand.

I have used Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator myself, and in my family for years, and pronounce it one of the most satisfactory medicines that can be used. Nothing would induce me to be without it, and I recommend all my friends, if they want to secure health, to always keep it on hand.—*Rev. Wells Champion, Col., Congregationalist.*

CAUTION!

Buy no Powder or Prepared Simmons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved Wrapper, with trade mark, stamp and signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 5plo

CHINA PALACE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Crockery, China, Glassware

CUTLERY, PLATED WARE

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

IN THE SOUTH.

Look at our prices and judge for yourselves.

A real French china DINNER SET, 115 pieces, for $20 00

A real French china TEA SET, 44 pieces, for 6 75

A Stone China DINNER SET, 121 pieces, for 11 50

A Stone China TEA SET, 44 pieces for 3 75

A Stone China CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for 3 50

Decorated CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for 6 00

Sole Agents for the celebrated SHAW REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS. The best and cheapest in the country.

Also the celebrated BUTTER CHURN. Warranted to make butter in from five to ten minutes.

All kinds of Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers and Bath Tubs.

Orders from the country will receive our best attention.

5p NAVRA & OFFNER,
128 Canal street, New Orleans.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE

RESPECTFULLY offers her services in selecting, purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel or personal adornment for Ladies' and Children's use, including MILLINERY, DRY GOODS, JEWELRY, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Trimmings, Underwear, Sewing Machines, etc.

Scrupulous care with reference to the prices and quality, and fidelity to the interest and fulfillment of the wishes of correspondents, will be assiduously carried out.

Spring and Summer Styles

OF

LADIES' DRESSES,

IN IMPORTED FRENCH PATTERNS,

CENTENNIAL APRONS, RUCHES AND KERCHIEFS, in shades of the Exhibition of 1876.

Just received by

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE,

NO. 90 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

ALL BABYDOM NEEDS

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD,

OR LACTEE'S FARINA,

prepared from Swiss Milk, Brown Bread et Sugar. A fresh supply of the above. Also

SMITH'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT,
GRAHAM FLOUR,
PINHEAD OATMEAL
MONTREAL MILLS OATMEAL,
BROOKS' FAMILY PICKLES,
NEW SHAKER PRESERVES,
ALBERT G. FIELDS, Grocer,
Cor. Prytania and Felicity Road

5p

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

DR. C. BEARD,

OCULIST,

14 DAUPHINE STREET 14

NEW ORLEANS.

Office hours from 10 to 3. 5p

BOOK AGENTS WANTED for the DICTIONARY OF CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES

a new work, by Dr Wm Smith and 77 others, being a continuation of the "Dictionary of the Bible" and "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology." It explains every subject, ceremony, article, word, etc., going to making up the Christianity of the first centuries. It is the only work of the kind, and is indispensable to every student of the Bible. Agents wanted for this work, others failing. Liberal terms to Agents. Send for circulars and specimen pages, and extra terms. Address ANCHOR PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

AS PRINCIPAL OR INSTRUCTOR

In an Academy, Seminary or Public School Wanted, an engagement by the undersigned, who has had experience in teaching, has spent the last four years in Europe and Asia, and is prepared to give instruction in oriental languages and the studies taught in American colleges. Reference: E. G. HAVEN, D. D., LL. D., President Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. Address

A. NORTON, A. B., Alabama, N. Y.

CANE AND SORGHUM

MACHINERY

A SPECIALTY.

EVAPORATORS, patent of 1859, superior to all others, and cheaper. Send for catalogue, free. Address

S. S. CONNOR,
Amite City, La.

NEW CROP TURNIP SEED

GROWTH OF 1876.

In store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at fair reasonable prices, all varieties of Turnip Seed. Also a full and complete supply of seasonable seed. Orders solicited, which will receive prompt and careful attention.

T. F. VIRGIN,
Seed Store 10 Gravier street.

PRICES REDUCED. First quality SCYTHE BLADES for sale by one of the PROPRIETORS OF A. Sterling

CENTENNIAL YEAR.

THOS. M. EVANS, Manufacturer,
Fifth and Main Sts., Louisville, Ky.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACHINERY AGENCY

AND

EAGLE COTTON GIN DEPOT.

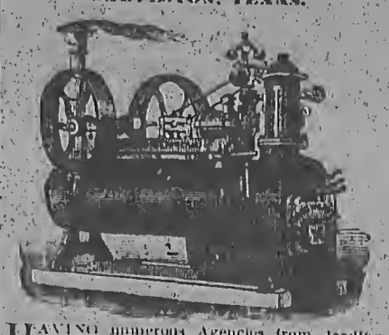
W. L. CUSHING,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Established in 1853.

W. L. CUSHING & MOORE,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.



HAVING numerous Agencies from leading manufacturers of the North and West, and doing all our business exclusively on commission, purchasers will always obtain the benefit of reduction in prices made by the houses we represent, and all Machinery will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

The largest stock and variety of Machinery to the United States is kept on side at our warehouses and stores in New Orleans. Stedman & Co.'s Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills; Cotton Presses, Newell Cotton Screws, Draining Machines, Shellings, Hangers, Couplings, Pulleys, Steam Pumps and Machinery of all kinds.

Victor Sugar Mills, Cook's Evaporators, Louisville Sugar Mills, Stedman Queen of the South Corn Mills, Ayres' Portable Engines, Watertown Stationary and Portable Engines and Saw Mills, Sugar Kettles, Knowles' Steam Pumps, Eagle Cotton Gins, Newell Cotton Screws, Brooks' Cotton Presses, Ingersoll Cotton Presses, Planters' Cotton Presses, Hart's Cotton Presses, Hay Presses, Saws of all kinds, Gas Pipe, Wood-Working Machinery, Belting, Shingle Machines, Steam Gauges, Mowers and Reapers and PLANTATION and SAW MILL MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS, at lowest cash prices. Send for descriptive circulars.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

Improved Eagle Cotton Gins.

PRICES REDUCED.

The great popularity of the EAGLE COTTON GINS is established from the well-known fact that they are the most reliable, strongest and best-built Cotton Gins ever made. The Eagle Cotton Gin runs lighter than any other gin, thus having a great advantage for planters who wish to run by horse power. All the mules and planters who see the Eagle Cotton Gin will certify to the fact that when their cotton is sent to market it always brings the highest market price, as no other gin can produce a finer or a better sample of cotton than the Eagle Cotton Gins. Over seventeen thousand of the Eagle Cotton Gins have been made and sold. During a period of twenty years the original has had the agency of the Eagle Cotton Gin in New Orleans. He has never had a gin returned or rejected out of the numerous number sold. The saw cylinders of all the Eagle Cotton Gins are twelve inches in diameter, which is two inches larger than most other kinds of gins, thus giving our forty-saw gin more teeth, and they are more than equal to the fifty-saw gins of other makers, who use only ten-inch cylinders, and the same great advantage of the twelve-inch cylinder in large sized gins can be easily estimated. Planters who wish a reliable cotton gin, with an established reputation, can purchase an Eagle Cotton Gin with a certainty that they are not making an untried experiment, but will obtain a cotton gin which is indorsed by the oldest and largest planters in the country as the best to use. A large stock of the Eagle Cotton Gins are always kept on sale in New Orleans, ready for immediate shipment. Planters should be particular to state if they want right or left-hand motion gins.

The bale of cotton which received the grand prize at St. Louis mill has won so many thousands of dollars at numerous fairs, was ginned on the Eagle Cotton Gin.

Prices Have Been Greatly Reduced.

All orders should be addressed to

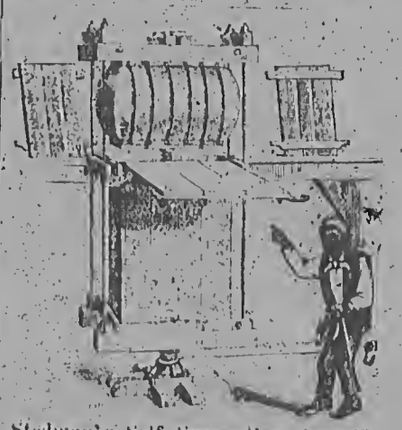
W. L. CUSHING,
No. 61 St. Charles st., New Orleans.

30 CENTS A POUND FOR COTTON.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange recently paid 30 CENTS A POUND for a bale of cotton ginned on the EAGLE COTTON GIN, and sent the cotton to the Centennial Exhibition as the best bale of cotton ever seen in New Orleans.

$600 PRIZE AT ST. LOUIS.—At the great St. Louis Fair, last October, the grand prize of $500 for the best bale of cotton was awarded to a bale ginned on an EAGLE COTTON GIN, being from an EAGLE GIN sold by W. L. CUSHING to MONTGOMERY & SONS.

CENTENNIAL PREMIUM.

The Awarding Committee at the great Philadelphia Exposition have given the first award for the best bale of cotton to a bale ginned on the celebrated EAGLE GIN.



Stedman's Self-Supporting Newell Screw Press.

This is the best Press ever invented. It is self-supporting. Requires no frame work. Is made under Hart's Patent. Has either a four and one-half or six-inch diameter screw. Is in fact a Portable Newell Screw Press. Will gives double the quantity of any other Press, and is sold at very low prices.

INGERSOLL COTTON PRESSES.

Prices are reduced to $175 for complete Press including all the wood work.

BROOKS' PATENT REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Depot—61 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

W. L. CUSHING, Sole Agent.

STRAUB'S QUEEN OF THE SOUTH CORN AND WHEAT MILLS.

These celebrated Corn Mills are far superior to any others, and are sold under full guarantee.

VICTOR SUGAR MILLS AND COOK'S EVAPORATORS,

manufactured by the Hydraulic Manufacturing Company, who are successors to the celebrated Niles Works. Over 17,000 of these Mills have been sold. An assortment of all sizes for the smallest planter, and also for large plantations.

RICE THRESHERS.

The SHAKER THRESHER, for Rice, received the first premium at the last Fair. Has the cheapest and best Thresher for Rice ever used, and proved satisfactory to all purchasers. The Rice threshed on the Shaker also took the first premium.

AMES' PORTABLE ENGINES, $100 IN USE. From the universal satisfaction our Engines have given we feel gratified that we have accomplished our aim: to give the best, strongest and most perfect Engine in the American market. We have received and are constantly receiving the most flattering testimonials of their utility as regards their power, simplicity, and of the general good workmanship in their construction and we here challenge other manufacturers to build an Engine superior to our own.

All Engines made on separate bed plate, so they can be used as Stationary Engines.

Send for circulars to W. L. CUSHING, New Orleans, or W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, Galveston, Texas.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Brahma Chickens.

Mr. Editor: I will give you my little experience in the raising and management of the pure Light Brahmas in Mississippi. I can very safely claim the Light Brahmas to be the best chickens for every purpose that can be raised in the South. They bear confinement well, and are easily confined. A three-foot fence will turn them ordinarily. They are good winter and summer layers, laying large, nice eggs, weighing ordinarily seven to the pound. They mature early, and can be raised wherever other breeds can be raised, and here from January to December. They require no more feed than the common chickens, and if they did they pay better for their feed. I have ninety-one chicks now, all in fine health and condition. Thirty-four of these were hatched in March and April, and twenty-four last week. I prefer chicks hatched in March and April here, for then they have a greater *natural* variety of feed in worms, insects, and nice, tender grass, which makes them more thrifty and healthy.

My early chicks, now four months old, are larger than common chickens when grown, and by fall will be fine birds, looking more like turkeys than chickens.

In raising chickens I never feed whole corn, only to setting hens, and I do this once a day regularly. I feed chicks, when first taken off, with hard-boiled egg, corn meal and wheat bran scalded, three or four times a day for a time, then three times a day, then once a day on this feed and once a day on oats or cracked corn, the first early and the latter late in the day. I furnish my chickens at all times with plenty of fresh water, even those just taken off, for chickens drink a great deal, and it should always be pure and fresh. I feed cabbage and vegetables, cut up fine, to old and young, whenever I think they need them. Change their feed, but never feed too much of any thing if you want healthy fowls. There is a great want, in our Southern country, of care and attention to our poultry. Let us as a people get out of this loose way of doing business, and let us have plenty of nice eggs, and nice, large chicks, to furnish our wives and children, and a surplus for our city friends, who have not the facilities for raising poultry.

J. M. Simmons, M. D.

Lauderdale, Miss., July 16, 1876.

Preserving Grapes.—In our notice in reference to the preservation of grapes, in our last issue, we located the gentleman who did the preserving—Mr. Geisendorffer—in Placerville. We have since been informed that he is a resident of New England Mills, in this county, and that he is an extensive grape-grower. One of our cotemporaries gives the following as the process adopted:

The grapes are picked when thoroughly ripe by cutting a short piece of the wood, to which the stem is attached, out of the cane on which it grew. Care is taken not to handle any of the berries so as to destroy the bloom of the grapes, or in any way bruise them. All imperfect or bruised grapes are cut from the stem with a sharp and pointed pair of shears, and the bunches are ready for packing. The boxes are so shallow that two layers of bunches will fill them, and the material used in packing is old pine sawdust, that has lain in a heap for a number of years, and has gone through a sweating or heating process, and lost all its aromatic or piny nature. A layer of sawdust of the description above stated, and well sun-dried, is then spread on the bottom of the box about an inch thick. On this is then laid a layer of bunches of grapes in such a manner that they touch or lay on each other as little as possible, and not allowing any to touch the side of the box. Then another layer of sawdust is covered over these about the same thickness, not allowing any of the grapes to protrude above the sawdust. The boxes are then covered and nailed up tight, and set away in a dry but cool place, and not opened until wanted for use.—*Placer (Cal.) Argus.*

How to Stop Bleeding at the Nose:—There are many remedies recommended, such as putting a large key down the patient's back, and so on; but the most effectual, based on scientific principles, is so effectual as to be infallible. The entire blood supply of the face comes from two little arteries, each supplying one side of the face, and each passes over the outside of the jaw bone, about two-thirds of the way back from the chin to the angle of the jaw under the ear. These arteries can be found by the finger, and in the case of bleeding at the nose can be pressed against the jaw bone, thus stopping the flow of blood from the nostrils. One of the arteries supplies the right nostril and the other the left. It can therefore be easily determined on which side to apply the pressure, which should be continued long enough to allow of contraction in the finer arteries of the nose.—*Boston Journal.*

Brooklyn Pudding.—One cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of saleratus, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar. Beat two eggs into a teacup, and fill it up with sweet cream. Two cupfuls of flour. Eat with sweet sauce.

The click of silver money is for cash-ears.

Miscellaneous.

GORDON FOOD,

FOR

HORSES, MULES & CATTLE.

CONCENTRATED, STRENGTHENING, INVIGORATING, PALATABLE AND RENOVATING.

A PREPARED FOOD.

It does not add to the ordinary cost of feeding, although producing the most admirable results, viz: Strong wind, fine appearance, good digestion, and a generally improved spirit.

Its continued use secures perfect health in HORSES, MULES AND CATTLE.

GORDON FOOD IS PACKED IN

Whole sacks, 100 pounds	$8 00
Half sacks, 50 pounds	4 00
Quarter sacks, 25 pounds	2 00

Sent to any address on receipt of price.

SAMUEL MULLEN,
SOLE AGENT.
DEPOT—59 POYDRAS ST., New Orleans.

20,000

ORANGE TREES!

BY

W. R. STUART,

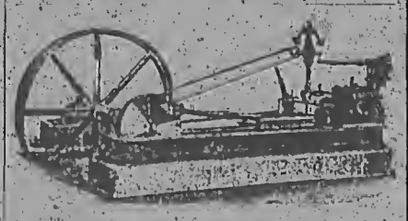
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Louisiana Sweet, Mandarin, Brazilian, grafted on sour stock, and Sweet Seedlings, well rooted. Price, from 20 cts. to $1 each; according to age and number wanted.

Also, Sour Seedlings, for grafting or budding, and for ornamental trees, from 10 cents to 25 cents, according to number wanted.

Trees carefully packed and shipped to any point. No fruit tree will stand transplanting and transporting better than the orange.

I make Orange Trees a specialty. 46



STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS & MACHINERY

MANUFACTURED BY

I. & E. GREENWALD.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Having been established since 1847, we are prepared to supply the best MACHINERY to Southern and Western planters and buyers, promptly, at low prices.

Refer to John Burnside, Esq., and Stephen Allen, Esq., of New Orleans, and H. H. Gibson, Esq., of Shreveport, La.

"I am certain that the work will prove of decided value to all who make use of it."—*Dudley Buck.*

PALMER'S

THEORY OF MUSIC

(JUST READY:)

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF

Thorough-Bass, Harmony & Composition

For Acquiring a Knowledge of the Science,

IN A SHORT TIME,

With or Without the Aid of a Teacher.

Including 750 Questions, Illustrated by 550 Examples from the best Writers,

BY H. R. PALMER.

"I shall recommend it to my pupils and others as a book from which they can obtain the most useful information with the least effort and in the easiest way."—*William Mason.*

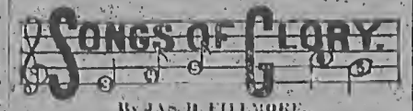
"It will meet a want which has never before been met."—*L. O. Emerson.*

"It is the best work of the kind that has ever come under my observation."—*Adolph Baumbach.*

Bound in Cloth—Price, by Mail, $1.

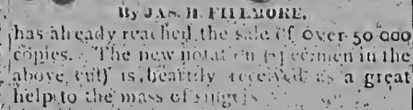
JOHN CHURCH & CO.,

PUBLISHERS, CINCINNATI, O.



By JAS. H. FILLMORE.

has already reached the sale of over 50,000 copies. The new notation in the above cut) is heartily received as a great help to the mass of singers.



is full of sparkling gems of song, fresh and new, and must become immensely popular. Price 35 cts., $3.60 [illegible] $4.20 per dozen.

FILLMORE BROS., Cincinnati, O.

OTTO ZEIL,

General Engraver and Book-Binders' Tool Cutter,

(Designs made for Side and Back Stamps.)

N. W. COR. FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS,
(Second Floor,) CINCINNATI, O.

Dial Trade Mark Gilding Stamps, Shoe Ornamental Stitching Stamps, Burning Brands, Door Plates, etc.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Ascertain parties are advertising themselves as being "Sole Agents" of the "best manufacturers of Perique Tobacco" at Grand Point, St. James parish, I would respectfully state that I am

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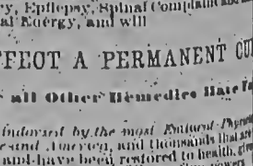

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Water which has been kept for time in the state of ebullition not make so good an infusion of water "just upon the boil." son for this is suggested by a r in the *Chemical News*, who that the escape of dissolved might possibly account for the rity of tea-infusion made with -boiled water. To test this he il for ten minutes through boil- water a stream of carbonic acid and then made an infusion of ith it. The result was decidedly r than when water was em- d that had boiled for the same th of time without the addition e CO_2.

t is known that the Chinese and nese, who excel in the manu- re of paper, produce a fine quat- known as India proof-paper, young bamboos. They also ufacture, from the bark of the r-mulberry, many styles of pa- some of which imitate leather, others muslin and crape, so ly that much care is required to t the real nature of the article. bamboo has been introduced various countries as a paper rial, and there is no reason why ould not be imported in un- ited quantities. In most tropical ns some species of bamboo flour- ishes luxuriantly, and their growth is id that the supply need never ained.

E CURIOSITY OF FISH.—The sity exhibited by fish is worthy mark. Like nearly all the uni- eration, fishes are inquisitive. men in diving bells and sub- e armor tell some interesting dotes illustrative of this pro- ty. A diver who was engaged neling for the waterworks of sternecity, whose labors at the m of the river occupied him for al days, became suddenly aware lay of the presence of a larger than he had seen before, a stur- , which he thought at least d weigh eighty or ninety pounds, isited him for several days in ession, and eventually became rless as to approach within little than an arm's length of him. ugh at first it was quite shy. g the southern shore of Lake and in some other places at the h where ice forms of sufficient ness, fish are attracted to open- through the ice over which a perfectly dark house is placed) eans of a small decoy fish, at- d to a line, and moved rapidly gh the water beneath the ice. will sometimes follow one of for a long time, but seldom takes his mouth, unless the repre- tion is nearly perfect. They ntly come to see what is going So I have seen a school of fish w a baited hook every time it drawn to the surface, but not would take the most tempting —*Home and School.*

TE FOR DARWIN.—In time the *erry tree becomes a silk gown,* silk gown becomes a woman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUNTRY ORDERS FOR *BOOTS AND SHOES,*

TIES who wish to buy Boots and Shoes OR CASH are invited to send to the for a ge which explains HOW TO TAKE YOUR MEASURE, thus enabling any one to get a good-fitting Boot or Shoe direct the city at the LOWEST CITY PRICES. es are favored with orders that exceed Freight thereon will be *prepaid at our ex-* Where the order exceeds $20, we will also ost of sending the money to us, whether ress Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank or otherwise.

ment C. O. D. to all points where the Ex- pany or Packets have agents. list of ready-made goods, also instructions take your own measure, will be sent by on application.

UEL'S UPPER CITY BLUE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 378 Magazine Street. Sign of the Lady's Boot. ch-355 Magazine St., corner St. Andrew. LOUIS GIMBEL, Agent.

M. H. APPLEGATE, LUMBER, AND DEALER IN King Ranges and Boilers,

ths, Water Closets, Washstands, Kitchen k, Lift and Force Pumps, Air Pumps, Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, Brass and Plated Cocks of all Patterns,

Poydras St., New Orleans, La. REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

OOK STEAM RICE MILL.

C. H. ALLEN, AND 94 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET, *NEW ORLEANS.*

s the most extensive Mill in the South, and ity of our Rice is unsurpassed. ING RATES.—No. 1, 6 cts per pound; No. per pound. Sacks furnished on orders to ox 676, New Orleans. Eight sacks of Bran to the planter for every 8 barrels of Rice

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BOXES, with address, three in one, nd square, shipped free of all charges ex- ght for $1.15 per dozen, on receipt of Post- ier. Paper Boxes of every description.

J. C. MILLER, (Formerly of Cassidy & Miller.) SAIL-MAKER, POYDRAS STREET 107

for COTTON DUCK of all widths and des- ns. Tents, Tarpaulins and Flags constantly Awnings, Gallery Curtains and all other my line made to order at shortest notice owest prices. J. C. MILLER, No. 107 Poydras street.

ENTION. M. ANDRIEU, POYDRAS STREET 139

ade-Made Shoes at $3.50 a Pair.

ade Boots and Shoes of all kinds and made of the very best material and work- and at less prices than any other store in Keeps all kinds for Gent.'s, Boys', La- d Children's wear.

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Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, and Produce generally.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of COAL. Pittsburg Coal delivered by boat-load or less on the coast, and shipped in casks or in bulk, at lowest market rates. City trade supplied.

LUMBER—$7 PER 1,000 FEET, AT J. L. NEVERS', SUCCESSORS TO J. C. POOLEY, 315 JULIA STREET.

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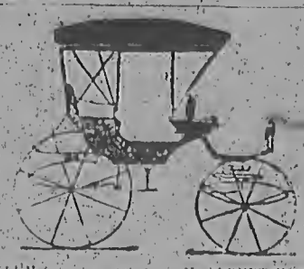

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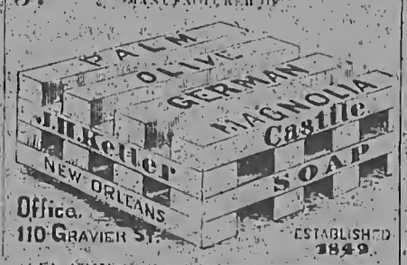

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REMOVAL.—A CARD.—In obedience to the expressed wishes of many of my patrons I have removed my office from the residence on Napoleon avenue to PIVOLI CIRCLE, west side, corner of Delord street. This still is most accessible by reason of its affording excellent roads and the light, and for its central location and easy access by car lines.

My patrons need scarcely be reminded that no efforts will be spared to render them the best service. At Dentistry the best is always the *cheapest.*

J. R. WALKER, D. D. S.

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Office Hours—Eight to nine A. M. and three to four P. M.

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WILLIAM GREGG. MRS. ADA GREGG. Gregg's Purchasing Bureau, No. 154 CANAL STREET, Next door to New Orleans Savings Institution, *NEW ORLEANS, LA.*

A long acquaintance with the various kinds of SEWING MACHINES has induced us to make a specialty in this line. First-class Machines of all kinds at lowest rates. The New Under-Feed Buckeye Hand Machine, only $25. We repair all Machines at low rates. We take old Machines in part payment for new ones. Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments in the country to parties giving references.

MRS. ADA GREGG respectfully offers her services in purchasing and forwarding any article of apparel, personal adornment or domestic goods for Ladies and Children's wear, including Millinery, Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Patterns, Underwear, Trimmings, Bridal Trousseaux, etc. Any article of Ladies' and Children's wear manufactured in the latest styles, under her own supervision.

N. B. All inquiries relative to articles mentioned or unmentioned will be answered free of charge.

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Furniture bought, sold and exchanged. Now occupies the large and spacious store, 172 Camp St., between Girod and Julia, just above St. Patrick's Church, for the purpose of taking Furniture on storage at the lowest rates. Jobbing, repairing and moving promptly attended to.

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BY A LADY A POSITION AS ORGANIST or as Teacher of English and Music in a school or family. Best references given. Apply to ROBT. J. HARP, 110 and 112 Camp St., New Orleans.

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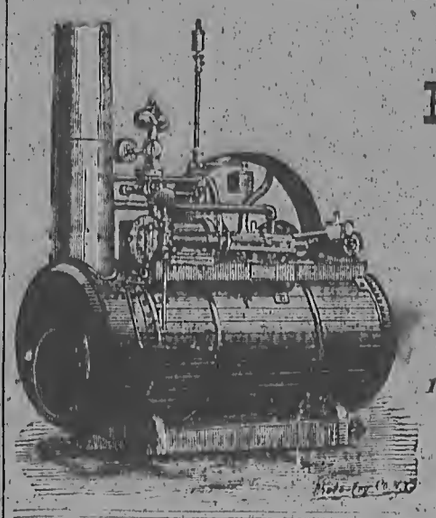

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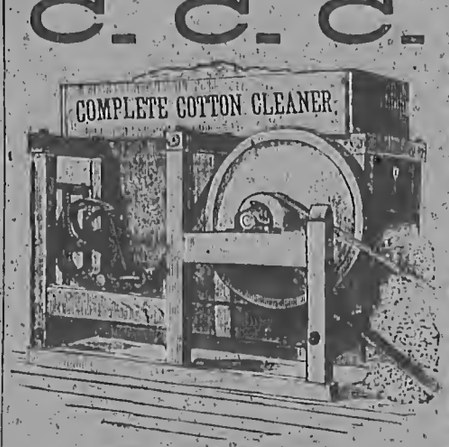
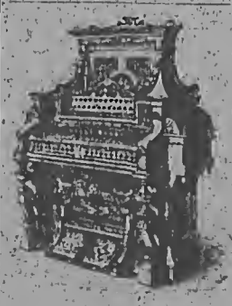


The Complete Cotton Cleaner. A New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginner.—Thoroughly removes all Dust, Dirt, Sand and light Trash from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grades.

No gin house should be without one of these "cleaners". It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days work.

Manufactured and sold by Allison Brothers, Memphis, Tenn. Send for Circulars and Price list. FRIERSON & CO., Agents, 77 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.



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It is a book which has long been wanted and often called for. Such selling copies daily that are wanted by all parts of the world. GEORGE ELLIS, Bookseller, Opposite the Postoffice.

During my closing experience as a bookseller in this city I have had thousands of inquiries for such a work. Mr. Dennett's LOUISIANA AS IT IS is precisely the book that has been called for. It gives general satisfaction to my patrons in the city and country. It is a true character were generally known it would require ten times the present edition of 10,000 copies to supply the demand. C. C. HALEY, Bookseller, 134 Commercial Place, Branch, 151 Poydras street.

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Dealers in the city and country can obtain supplies of the above book at the wholesale establishment of ROBERT J. HARP, 110 and 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

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ROY'S BRICK YARD, ST. BERNARD PARISH, four Blocks below the Slaughterhouse.

The undersigned respectfully informs builders, planters, and all consumers of Bricks, that he is extensively manufacturing Bricks at his old Brick Yard, near the Slaughterhouse, where he has always on hand a large quantity of country-made Bricks and Kelly Pits, ready to be delivered without detention. FREDERIC ROY.

Orders left with S. Roy, at C. Cavarre & Son's Agents, No. 48 Hevaing street, or at the Brick Yard, will be promptly attended to.

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WILLIAM GIBSON'S SONS.—Established in 1833. Ecclesiastical Decorations, Plain and Ornamental Windows for Churches and Domestic Buildings. The Ideas of Artists and Amateurs artistically carried out. Designs for Memorial Windows a specialty. Gibson's Building, N. E. corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, New York.

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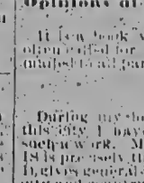

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THE BALANCED SCREW COTTON PRESS.

THIS is the most valuable improvement ever made upon the Screw Cotton Press. It betters all their good qualities, and adds thereto *rapidity and ease of operation.*

The improvement consists in having the nut in two parts. The nut is opened and closed upon the screw by means of a lever. With the nut open, the screw and follower are let down upon the cotton; then the nut is closed and the pressing is done in the usual manner. Then upon the nut, and raise up the screw and follower (instead of screwing it up) thus raising and lowering the screw, by means of the counterbalance, saves repeatedly the press at least sixty times, reducing the time and labor of pressing cotton one half.

This Press has taken the premium over all competitors at the recent State Fairs of Mississippi and Louisiana.

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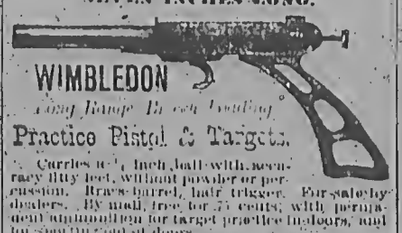
I will give my personal attention to the purchase of Plantation Machinery of every description, at manufacturers' prices. Send for circulars. D. R. LEMMAN, No. 3 Perdido St., near St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

SEVEN INCHES LONG.



Carries ball, with accuracy fifty feet, without powder or percussion. Brass-barrel, hair trigger. For sale by dealers. By mail, free, for 75 cents, with permanent ammunition for target practice indoors, and for sporting out of doors.

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J. H. MEHAFFEY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, and dealer in Staves, Firewood, Lime, Lumber and Coopers' materials. Special attention given to filling orders and forwarding goods for Merchants and Planters throughout the South and West. Coopers' materials furnished at the lowest cash prices to Sugar Planters. Office, 29 UNION STREET. Lumber Yard, cor. Levee and Market streets, First District, New Orleans, La. Liberal advances made upon consignments of Staves, Lumber and Western Produce.

$15 to $5! Send for particulars. Catalogue free. E. NASSON & CO., 711 Nassau street, New York.

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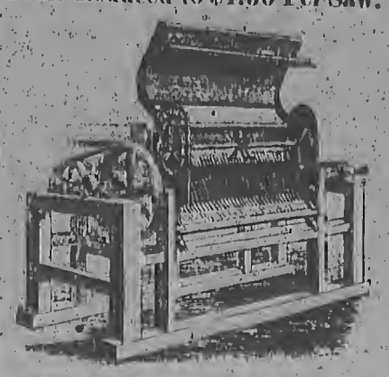
DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED "Revolving Head" Cotton Gin. PATENTED JULY 16, 1872. Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added, it obviates all friction at the end of the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use. The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time, while consuming steam or animal power, than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing ration on this account of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every 10 bales ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

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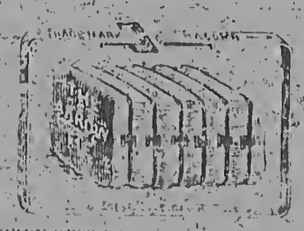

OFFICE OF THE American Cotton Tie Co., (LIMITED.) 17 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS.

TO DEALERS IN IRON COTTON TIES,

Planters and Country Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade in any quantity with the following celebrated Ties:

THE ARROW AND SIDE SLOT. BEARD & BRO.'S LOCK TIE. BRANCH, CROOKES & CO.'S LOCK TIE.

We also beg to inform the public that the interest of Messrs. Beard & Bro., and Branch, Crookes & Co. are now merged into and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. (LIMITED.) The following are the New Orleans Agents:

Stone & Tift. Ogden & Bell. Colton & Boyd. Archer & Borland. William Dillon. D. L. Bartlett & Co.

For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited:) R. W. RAYNE & CO., General Agents.

SOUTHERN FARMERS' DEPOT FOR SUPPLIES. The Cheapest and Best Farm Machinery OF ALL KINDS, Plows, Seeds, Fertilizers, *Lime, Plaster and Cement.* C. H. STOCKELL & CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS. SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS. MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

MACHINERY. IRON AND WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. COLD-ROLLED SHAFTING. RANGERS, PULLEYS, COUPLINGS, BELTING etc. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list. GEORGE PLACE, 121 CHAMBERS AND 103 READE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

MENEELY & COMPANY, Bell Founders, West Troy, New York. FIFTY years established. CHURCH BELLS and CHIMES; ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Established in 1837. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court-Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, 102 & 104 Second St., Cin.

DIXIE BEE-HIVE. PRICE, $3 "PUT UP" READY FOR USE. Nothing in them to get out of order. Any one can manage them. The most profitable in use. This is the cheapest, simplest and most complete hive suitable for Southern Apiarists. HONEY EXTRACTORS $10 For sale by GEO. A. VINCENT, Dealer in Wool, Hides, Honey, Moss, and Country Produce in general, No. 29 N. PETERS ST., NEW ORLEANS.

VIRGINIA ROOFING SLATE. The best and strongest in the world, not excepting the well-known Welsh Slate. The undersigned having accepted the agency for the sale of the celebrated "ORE BANK" and IMPERIAL QUARRIES, is now prepared to fill orders at prices much below those of Welsh, and but little in excess of those of ordinary American Slates. Builders, contractors and slaters generally are invited to submit them to the severest tests. ALEXANDER HILL, 110 Carondelet street.

FOR LADIES ONLY.—Lady Agents wanted to sell a Skirt-Supporting Corset and Skirt Supporter. Address or apply to MME. GRISWOLD, 21 E. Sixteenth street, New York.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, August 8, 1876.

MONETARY.

Business relations seem quite satisfactory, except here and there a growler disturbs the equilibrium of a bank or insurance parlor; but this class have to be borne with. Rates of interest are fair and regular. Prices of stocks and bonds change but little. City premium bonds have declined to 31. Owing to large offerings, State consols are also two per cent. lower—on account of large amounts being funded. No change in prices of bank, railroad or insurance stocks.

GENERAL MARKET.

The general market during the past week has shown more life than usual at this season of the year. Several merchants on Canal street speak of a good business doing. Strangers are here making some purchases, which is encouraging. Confidence is growing daily, and our country merchants and planters need doubt no longer, but come and try our market. We notice calico offered at retail for five cents, and some as low as four cents per yard; domestics also at five cents. Other goods can be bought in proportion. Hardware, tinware and stoves are low; also boots, shoes, hats, clothing and stationery.

COTTON.

By reference to the following tables it will be seen that the staple has been much sought after; the market being firm and active, with light offerings, during the week. Factors on Friday advanced the prices an ⅛c. for low ordinary and ordinary; on Saturday ⅛c. all round, on Monday ⅛c., and again an ⅛c. on Tuesday, making ⅜c. on low grades and ⅛c. on better classes for the past six days.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Strict Ord'y	Ordinary	Good Ordinary	Low Middling	Middling	Good Middling
Wednesday	7¾	8¼	9¼	10⅜	11¼	12⅛
Thursday	7¾	8¼	9¼	10⅜	11¼	12⅛
Friday	7¾	8¼	9¼	10⅜	11¼	12⅛
Saturday	7¾	8¼	9¼	10⅜	11¼	12⅛
Monday	7¾	8¼	9¼	10⅜	11¼	12⅛
Tuesday	8	9	9¾	11	11¾	12⅝

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Uniform Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	11	11¼	11¼@11⅜
Thursday	11	11¼	11¼@11⅜
Friday	11	11¼	11¼@11⅜
Saturday	11	11¼	11¼
Monday	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Tuesday	11¼@11⅜	11⅜	11⅜

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day.	NEW ORLEANS. Receipts	Sales.	Market.	NEW YORK. Sales	Price.	LIVERPOOL. Sales.	Market.	Price.
					Middling			*Middling*
Wednesday	531	650	Strong	2,335	12 1-16	15,000	Firm	6 3-16d
Thursday	559	650	Strong	2,259	12 3-16	15,000	Active	6 3-16d
Friday	255	165	Firm	2,634	12 3-16	15,000	Firmer	6 3-16d
Saturday	1,180	1,180	Strong	3,004	12 3-16			
Monday	1,250	450	Strong	1,086	12 3-16			
Tuesday	376	830	Strong	1,004	12 3-16			
	57	57	Steady	1,004	12¾			
Total	1,405	3,000	Steady	12,351	12¾	65,000	Buoyant	6⅝

COTTON STATEMENT TO AUGUST 8.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875 ..... bales...		9,976
Received from that date to August 1, 1876	1,560,206	
Received during past week	1,405	
Amount of bales from city gins and pickeries	18,398	1,580,009
Total		1,589,985
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to August 1, 1876	1,540,778	
Exported past week	9,515	
Consumed by factory and burned	1,370	1,551,663
Stock on hand and amount not cleared		38,322
Estimated stock on shipboard		8,251
Amount remaining unsold, about		30,068
Stock at all the United States ports		170,741
Receipts at all the ports		4,101,360
Receipts last year to date		3,475,531
Increase at all the ports		625,826

SUGAR.—Receipts very light. Market quiet, and planters generally retiring to summer quarters. Prices: Fair 8⅛c., fully fair 8⅛c., yellow clarified 9¼@9⅜c., white clarified 10@10⅜c.

MOLASSES.—Very dull. Quotations nearly nominal. Fair 48@50c., prime 52@54c., choice 55@57c.

RICE.—Not much doing and very little on hand. We quote Louisiana No. 2 at 2¼@3c., common 4@4⅛c., ordinary 4¼@4⅜c., fair 5@5⅛c., good 5⅛@6c., prime 6⅛@6¼c. ₱ lb.

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, $6@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and pecks, and 25 inches in diameter, $7@$10 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 34 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₱ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $5@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood.—For large sound logs, $2.25@$3 ₱ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2.25@$2.75 ₱ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2.50 ₱ cord.

(Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to cords.)

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED,

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half dn., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	250 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
B. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thin skein	15 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Pongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 25	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb.	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb.	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb.	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb.	— —	1¾
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb.	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gall.	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights:

Size of lights.	Sash per pair: Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	60	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	65	1 95	2 25
10x16	$1 00	2 95	3 25

Sash Doors:	*Single.*	*Double.*
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$4 75
3 feet x 8 feet	4 00	— —
3 feet x 7 6 or 6 inches	— —	4 25

Panel Doors:

2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1⅜ in. thick	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1⅜ in. thick	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	3 75 4 10

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	24	26
Goshen, choice	32	34
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18¾	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21¾	22¾
Java, choice O. G.	— —	34
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	00
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:		
Best, K. D.	— —	2 75
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	10	12
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls.	— —	28 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	8 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb.	10	10¾
Dried peaches, ₱ lb.	9¾	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	23	26
Insurance, in cans	— —	40
Coal, in barrels, best	17	19
Lard, in barrels best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	— —	40
Fair	— —	45
Prime to choice	50	55
Golden and Roquet syrups	80	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3¾
Ordinary	— —	4¾
Fair	5¼	5¾
Prime to choice	6¼	7¼
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₱ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	9¼	9¾
Prime	10¼	10¾
Choice	10¾	11¼
Yellow clarified	11	11¾
White clarified	11¾	12¼
Crushed	12	12¾
Powdered	12	12¾
Spices, ₱ lb.:		
Alspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	50
Cinnamon	— —	52
Tea, ₱ lb.:		
Black Oolong		1 00
Green Imperial		1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	0	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	60	65
White, mixed	59	65
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis to Galena	42	47
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs.	— —	75
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	— —	25 00
Ordinary	— —	20 00
Cotton seed Meal	26 00	28 00
Cow Peas ₱ bushel	1 50	2 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	14¾	15
Shoulders	9¾	10
Sides, clear rib	— —	12
Sides, clear	12¼	12¾
Hams, sugar-cured	16	16¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	21 50	21 75
Dry Salted meat:		
Shoulders	8¼	8¾
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	— —	11
Choice, in tierces	— —	12¾

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
Jute	— —	11
Jute	13¾	14
Ties, Arrow, best, per bundle, at 30"	— —	3 25
Ties and buckles	— —	3 00
Bead	— —	3 00
Twine, hemp	— —	16

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Slaughter, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	28	30
Harness	25	28
Calf skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	45 00
Upper, rough, ₱ lb.	24	28
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stevens's raw-bone superphosph.	35 00	— —
Cerro ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	9¼
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands, 4-4	— —	7¾
Prince brands, 4-4	10¼	14¾
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	4	5
Sprague Allen & Hamilton	6	6¾
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	13¾
Good	19	21
Denseys:		
Edgcumbre	11¾	12
Stripes:	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	12	25

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor mud boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	16 00
Balcmeter brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	16 50
Russets brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.*" Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

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Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND.

Fort Deposit	Sept. 9, 10
Evergreen	16, 17
Belmore mission	23, 24
Pine Level camp meeting at Hill's chapel, commencing	29
Rocky Mount	Oct. 7, 8
Troy and Brundidge	21, 22
Union circuit	28, 29
Union Springs	Nov. 4, 5
Rutledge	11, 12
Greenville circuit	19, 20
Georgiana	25, 26
Greenville station	Dec. 3, 4

10 S. P. RICHARDSON, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

SEASHORE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Chickasawha mission, at Henderson's	Sept. 2, 3
Mount Carmel, at Sanjee	11
White Plains	16, 17
Ocean Springs	23, 24
East Pascagoula, at Salem	Oct. 7
Pearlington	14, 15
Enon, at Enon	21, 22
Taylorville, at St. Ely	28, 29
Rankin, at Bethel	Nov. 4, 5
Westville, at Pleasant Hill	11, 12
Columbia	18, 19

The District Conference will be held at Sanjee, commencing on Friday, September 8, at nine o'clock.

The camp meeting at Salem camp ground, Jackson county, will commence on Thursday, October 5.

3 THOMAS PRICE, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

DELHI DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Winnsboro, at Oakley	Aug. 5, 6
District Conference, at Bastrop	10-13
Rayville, at Alto	19, 20
Tensas, at Jordan	26, 27
Waterproof	Sept. 2, 3
Floyd, at Oak Grove	9, 10
Providence	16, 17

3 C. W. CARTER, P. E.

OPELOUSAS DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Plaquemine Brulee	Aug. 19, 20
Pattersonville	26, 27
Franklin	Sept. 2, 3
Prairie Gregg	9, 10
Opelousas	16, 17
Bayou Boeuff	23, 24
Bayou Dear	30, Oct. 1
Spring Creek	Oct. 7, 8
Lake Charles	14, 15
Leesburg	21, 22

The District Conference will be held at Lake Charles, October 14 and 15.

3 J. E. CONE, P. E.

Religious Notices.

A CAMP MEETING, on the self-sustaining plan, will be held two miles north of Lake, Miss., beginning on Thursday night, September 21. C. McDONALD, P. C.

ASHURY CAMP MEETING, in Monroe county, on the Sepulga circuit, Alabama Conference, will begin on Thursday night, September 28, embracing the first Sabbath in October. Let everybody attend the services. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. Ministerial brethren are cordially invited to attend. Any from a distance will find conveyances either from Greenville or Pineapple, on Thursday and Friday, by notifying me at Forest Home. J. M. SCOTT, P. C.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on Union camp ground, near Hall's mill, ten or twelve miles north of Coushatta, commencing on Friday, September 29. A cordial invitation is extended to preachers and people. Preparation will be made to entertain persons from a distance. The self-sustaining principle will apply to those living near enough to tent.

JESSE FULTON, P. C.

WE EXPECT to hold a camp meeting at St. Matthew camp ground, four miles south of Hickory, Miss., commencing on Friday, September 8. It is expected to be held on the self-sustaining plan. J. D. HAYS.

THE CAMP MEETING at Providence camp ground, five miles east of Sparta, on the Sparta circuit, will commence on Friday night, the first of September. It will be held on the self-sustaining plan. Preachers are specially invited to attend. J. P. PATTERSON, P. C.,
Sparta Circuit, Louisiana Conference.

THERE will be a camp meeting at Oak Grove, Carroll parish, La., beginning on the seventh of September, 1876. Preachers of the Delhi district, both traveling and local, are invited to come and assist us.

T. H. McCLENDON, Pastor.

THERE will be a camp meeting at Midway, four miles north of Delhi, on the Floyd circuit, Louisiana Conference, beginning on the twenty-eighth of September, 1876. Ministers coming by rail will find free transportation from Delhi to the camp ground on the twenty-eighth if they undersigned two thirty notice, at this place.

T. H. McCLENDON, Pastor.

Floyd, La., July 17, 1876.

THE CAMP MEETING at Havana, Ala., will begin on Thursday, August 24, and continue about one week. It will be conducted on the self-sustaining plan. Preachers are specially invited to attend. JOHN S. MOORE, P. C.

UNION CAMP GROUND.—*Change of Time.*—The time of holding the camp meeting at the Union camp ground, in the Grove Hill circuit, is changed from Friday, September 1, to Friday, September 8. The meeting will not be self-sustaining, from the fact that there are so few tenters; though the invitation is still extended to all.

H. C. GLENN, Pastor.

GROVE HILL, Ala., July 10, 1876.

CAMP MEETING NOTICE.—There will be a camp meeting at Pilgrim's Rest, Philadelphia circuit, beginning on the first day of September next. Ministerial brethren are cordially invited to attend. D. G. W. ELLIS, P. C.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning October 2. Preachers in charge will please forward me the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance. E. H. MOUNGER.

WESLEY CHAPEL CAMP MEETING. A camp meeting will be held, commencing August 25 and lasting some eight days, at the camp ground one mile north of Woodville, Lincoln parish, La. Preachers are specially invited to attend.

J. LANE BORDEN, P. C.,
Vernon Ct., Louisiana Conference.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—The Eufaula District Conference will be held at Louisville, beginning on Wednesday night, August 23, 1876. Sermon by the Rev. Jere. S. Williams.

W. H. ELLISON, P. E.

RAILROADS.

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GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after October 31, 1875, AT 5.30 P. M., Trains depart and arrive as follows, from Calliope street Depot:

DEPART.	
Express	7.20 A. M.
Mail	5.30 P. M.
ARRIVE.	
Express	11.30 P. M.
Mail	12.30 A. M.
Accommodation (on Monday)	10.30 A. M.

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Good News! (35 cents.) Sabbath School Song Book, by R. M. McINTOSH, will be received with a shout by Sabbath School children and their teachers. Decidedly good.

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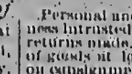

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$1 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.

5 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

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12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
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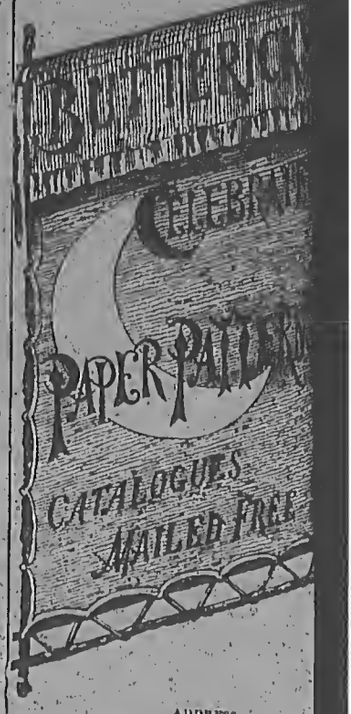

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VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876. NO. 33.

A MORNING SONG.

I wake this morn, and all my life
Is freshly mine to live;
The future with sweet promise rife,
And crowns of joy to give.

New words to speak, new thoughts to hear,
New love to give and take;
Perchance new burdens I may bear,
For love's own sweetest sake.

New hopes to open in the sun,
New efforts worth the will,
Of tasks with yesterday begun
More bravely to fulfill.

Fresh seeds for all the time to be
Are in my hands to sow,
Whereby, for others and for me,
Undreamed-of fruit may grow.

In each white daisy mid the grass
That turns my foot aside,
In each uncurling fern I pass,
Some sweetest joy may hide.

And if, when eventide shall falls
In shade across my way,
It seems that naught my thoughts recall
But life of every day;

Yet if each step in shine or shower
Be where thy footstep trod,
Then dost be every happy hour
That leads me nearer God.

—*Gutenberg Journal.*

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

HILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—At the nual meeting of the stockholders the Texas Pacific Railroad Comy to-day Thomas A. Scott was lected president; Frank S. Band John C. Brown, vice presidents; rge D. Krumbar, treasurer.

INCINNATI, Aug. 10.—The *Catho Telegraph* of this morning cons an article from Archbishop Purr, addressed to the people of the ited States, relative to the utili e of the Catholic Church toward public school system, in which declares that the church has no osition to interfere with the sys . He further says: "No doubt lee and equality would entitle Catholic people of this country exemption from taxation for the part of other schools, or to a share he public school funds in proporn to the number of pupils in the ols, but even this we are disd to waive in your favor."

ONTGOMERY, Aug. 10.—Election rns have been received from fifty counties, giving Houston 36 611 ority. The eleven counties to from gave the Democrats 3,802 ority in 1874.

he Senate stands 27 Democrats, dependent and 4 Republicans. House will stand 83 Democrats, dependents and 15 Republicans.

REVEPORT, August 12.—There *through* trains to-day from Sher to Texarkana for the first time. ishing of that road places Orleans in direct communica by Red river to this point with ders of rich counties in Texas ring an upper Red river. This score for New Orleans without effort on her part.

NCINNATI, Aug. 12.—This morn about three o'clock, a water struck the Virginia Midland oad, near Melvers' station; six s north of Lynchburg. The flood nded for about five miles, swell the smallest creeks into rivers, submerging hundreds of acres r under water before.

culvert was carried away, leav gap ninety feet broad and fifty , into which the south-bound ht train was precipitated, kill C. D. Keyes, engineman, and Anderson, brakeman. The storm d only a few moments, and all assenger trains were stopped by walkers, and escaped without ter. In six hours the water receded so as to allow a child to across the stream. Passengers transferred around the break, here will be no interruption to after Sunday night.

STON, Aug. 12.—Col. Thomas nwall died at Brookline to-day, ninety years. His services in ar of 1812, as major of the Ninth d States Infantry, are memora He was the oldest of the sur of the officers of that war. He ited States consul at London 1815 to 1853.

LOUIS, Aug. 13 — Hobbs Kerry, the train robbers, made a full sion. Frank and Jesse James, nd Bud Younger, Chill Miller, es Pitts and William Chadwell tuted the gang.

PAUL, Aug. 11.—The *Pioneer* special from the Sioux expe says: Preparations are at last ete, and we march at daylight row, our route being up the nd and objective points to the ns, whenever and wherever may be found. Primarily we to effect a junction with Gen. , but no deviation from the object will be made for that e. Sickness is showing itself the men, with a tendency to and that which is to be done be done soon. The weather is yond precedent. The mercury tes to-day from 105° to 115° in ade.

of the most formidable difficu to be anticipated on this is the want of water and There have been no rains for weeks, and the Rosebud em out little water at its mouth, is to be feared that the grass has survived the drouth has urned by the Indians.

SHINGTON, Aug. 15.—At half ven o'clock P. M. both houses gress adjourned *sine die*. The ent, who was in his room, all the bills presented to him.

FOREIGN.

ANA, Aug. 8.—The British steamer from Vera Cruz has , bringing news from the city leo to the twenty-sixth. No of importance had occurred military or political situation. dent Lerdo had levied another extraordinary contribution on property above $3 000 in value, and on mercantile bills and drafts.

Porfirio Diaz is in Oaxaca, where he is coldly treated by the people. In Ixtlan a counter revolution has been gotten up against him.

Indians have burned the house of the revolutionary chief, Federico Hernandez.

Sinaloa has been declared in a state of siege.

A hurricane at Vera Cruz on the night of July 22 did much damage to buildings, but the American shipping in the harbor was unharmed.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The *Times* today, in a leading article on the text that the capture of Gurgusovatz is a severe if not fatal blow to the Servians, concludes as follows: The Turkish ministers must be solemnly warned that they will not be allowed to make wanton use of their victory. If they think that on the soil of Servia their troops may safely commit the one-hundredth part of the atrocities perpetrated in Bulgaria, then they are victims of infatuation. Servia is not hid away in a corner. What is done there one day is known the next morning in all the capitals of Europe; and if Bashi Bazouks were let loose on the defenseless peasantry, the prudential moves of statesmen would form but a sorry barrier against the popular indignation of the countries on whose forbearance the Turks have too long relied. Even the repudiation of the Turkish debt did less to give a just idea of Ottoman rule than the butcheries in Bulgaria, and a repetition of those horrors in Servia would make the picture of that rule fatally complete. Nor will Turkey be allowed to make such use of her victory as to cancel Servian freedom. Servia is under the protection of the great powers, and with them will lie the duty of imposing any needful restraints on the impetuous spirit of her people. Whatever may be their faults, they are advancing in civilization as fast as the Ottoman part of Turkey is decaying. Other States than Russia would not be disposed to let them again fall under the rule of Turkish Pachas, or even allow Belgrade to be occupied by a Turkish garrison.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The *Standard's* Berlin special says: The Porte has positively declared that he is willing to negotiate for peace whenever the powers are disposed to intervene, but is not willing to agree to an armistice before the entry of the Turks into Belgrade.

The *News* has a dispatch from Belgrade which says that the foils are closing around Servia. Abdul Kerim Pasha is pushing westward from Gurgusovatz, and the Servian Gen. Horvatovich has fallen back on Yanekovo and Kilsura. Hard fighting commenced at Yanekovo on Wednesday, and is still continuing. If the Turks carry Yanekovo there will be no important obstacle in their way to Banja. The army of the south is faring badly, and has retreated from Yavri to the interior. All available guns are being mounted upon the ramparts of the fortress at Belgrade.

The Servian correspondents of the *Daily News*, *Standard* and *Times* note the fact that many Servians are coming to the rear slightly wounded in the hand or forearm. The correspondents believe they shoot themselves to avoid battle.

The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch says: Col. Antich's retreat to Ivanitza means a much further retreat. Ivanitza is surrounded by high hills, affording the Turks excellent offensive positions. The fact is that the Servian war is about to assume a much less ambitious character than which first undertaken, and is about to resolve itself into a guerrilla affair.

BERNE, Aug. 10.—Yesterday a Russian lady fired a pistol at Prince M. Gortschakoff, Russian minister to Switzerland. The prince escaped unhurt. The lady was arrested. The attempted assassination of Prince Gortschakoff is attributed to political motives.

LONDON, Aug. 12—It is reported that Mr. Disraeli is about to be raised to the Houses of Lords under the title of Earl of Beaconsfield.

Although Mr. Disraeli is to be elevated to the peerage, he will remain prime minister.

Stafford Northcote will become the leader of the House of Commons. It is the general opinion that the Conservatives are weakened by the change, but Mr. Disraeli is physically unable to sustain the labor of leadership of the House.

MADRID, Aug 12.—The heat is fearful. The temperature is higher than since 1801. Forty field laborers died near Saville from heat. The vines in Andalusia are scorching.

BAHIA, Aug. 12.—The Hamburg steamer Germania is ashore near this place, and likely to become a wreck. The cargo is being saved.

HAVANA, via Key West, Aug. 13 On the first instant sixty insurgents attacked Fort Jaques, in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos. They captured four men outside packing provisions. The garrison, consisting of fourteen men, was burned with the fort, which the insurgents fired. The insurgent chief Reeves, alias El Inglesto, killed on the fourth, was an American by birth, and twenty-six years of age. Reeves came to Cuba in 1869 with Jordan as orderly. Gen. Ryan made him lieutenant of cavalry. He was nine times wounded in battle with the Spaniards.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Prince Milan had a conference with the English and Austrian consuls. He expressed his willingness to abandon the war if Austria and England would support him in negotiations for peace.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—President MacMahon has liberated one hundred and sixty-one persons imprisoned for participation in outrages during the Commune troubles.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14.—The French mission chapel at Ming-Kove-Foo, a province of Ngan Hoei, was attacked by the populace during the celebration of mass. The priest and many of the congregation were killed.

From the Work.

MR. EDITOR: The church is enjoying a glorious revival of religion in this city. Bro. P. H. Moss, our station preacher, commenced his battle about three weeks ago. Oh, what struggles, what wrestlings, prayers, tears and fastings! The Spirit of God came in power about the second week. Now the church is thoroughly revived; sinners, scores of them, under conviction; have had many happy conversions of middle-aged men and women. Some of the men had been prominent sinners of influence. The whole city seems to be moved by the Holy Spirit. Over twenty accessions thus far. The meeting is moving on every day. Mourners at the altar every night. No abatement of interest. Please pray for us. Truly,

R. J. WALKER.

TROY, Ala., August 3, 1876.

Is Wine a Blessing?

I was invited to dine with a clergyman who is now Bishop of Carlisle, and we had a discussion for about two hours. A titled lady was present, and she helped him. I was alone, and had to bear the whole brunt of the battle in the scriptural argument.

"The Bible permits the use of wine," said he.

"Very well," said I, "suppose it does?"

"The Bible sanctions the use of wine."

"Very well, suppose it does?"

"Our Savior made wine."

"I know he did."

"Why, we thought you were prepared to deny this."

"I do not deny it. I can read."

"Wine is spoken of in the Bible as a blessing."

I replied: "There are two kinds of wine spoken of in the Bible."

"Prove it."

"I do not know that I can, but I will tell you what it is—the w-i-n-e that is spoken of as a 'blessing' is not the same w-i-n-e that is a 'mocker,' and the w-i-n-e that is to be drunk in the kingdom of heaven cannot be the w-i-n-e of the wrath of God. So that although I cannot prove it learnedly, I know it is so."

"Now, there are others who go further than I can go; but you will please let me go just so far as I can understand it, and if I cannot go any further don't find fault with me. I hold that the Bible permits total abstinence; and I would rather search the Bible for permission to give up a lawful gratification for the sake of my weak-headed brother, who stumbles over my example into sin, than to see how far I can follow my own propensities without committing sin, and bringing condemnation upon my own soul."

Another gentleman, who came to me for a long talk, said: "I have a conscientious objection to teetotalism, and it is this: Our Savior made wine at the marriage of Cana in Galilee."

"I know he did."

"He made it because they wanted it."

"So the Bible tells us."

"He made it of water."

"Yes."

"Well, he performed a miracle to make that wine."

"Yes."

"Then he honored and sanctified wine by performing a miracle to make it. Therefore," said he, "I feel that if I should give up the use of wine I should be guilty of ingratitude, and should be reproaching my Master."

"Sir," said I, "I can understand how a man should feel so; but is there nothing else that you put by, which our Savior has honored?"

"No, I don't know that there is."

"Do you eat barley bread?"

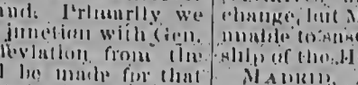
"No," and then began to laugh.

"And why?"

"Because I don't like it."

"Very well, sir," said I, "our Savior sanctified barley bread just as much as he ever did wine. He fed five thousand people on barley loaves manufactured by a miracle. You put away barley bread from the low motive of not liking it. I ask you to put away wine from the higher motive of bearing the infirmity of your weaker brother, and so fulfilling the law of Christ." I wish to say that that man signed the pledge three days afterward.—*John B. Gough.*

HOW IT LOOKS IN CHINESE.—A hymn book has been issued in China for the benefit of the converts to Christianity who live in that country. The translation of "Jerusalem, my happy home," reads thus:



This seems a little rugged to sing, but is it any worse than we have heard fashionable choirs render it?—*Presbyterian.*

The most steadfast followers of our fortunes—Our creditors.

Art Opinions.

There is a radical difference in the estimate of paintings by artists, and by the larger part of the outside world, that needs to be explained if the two classes of critics are ever to understand each other. To the world in general the interest of a picture depends mainly upon the story it has to tell; to artists its value is based almost solely upon the skill with which the pigments are handled. If one approaches any great picture—a Rubens, a Murillo, a Raphael or a Rembrandt—with the intention of studying the conception of the scene delineated by the painter, he is sharply taken to task by the art critic. "That is a literary view of the subject," is the energetic exclamation, "and hence an improper one." The painting, we are told, is to be studied for the massing and composition of its groups, the management of its lights and shadows, its tones and contrasts of color; it is to be admired for the way in which it is painted, irrespective of its success in delineating an incident or portraying a historical event. The critic is to approve or disapprove of the painting not as to the artist's idea of the event, but as the artist's idea of composition and color. It is of no moment that Rembrandt brings burgomasters and Rubens Flemish women to the scene of the crucifixion; these, if defects at all, are literary defects, and not artistic ones. Macaulay, speaking of certain Venetian pictures, says: "The monstrous absurdity of bringing dogs, archangels, cardinals, apostles, persons of the Trinity and members of the Council of Ten, into one composition, shocks and disgusts me. A spectator who can forgive such faults for the sake of a dexterous disposition of red tints and green tints must have improved his eye at the expense of his understanding." For this he is denounced as uttering a purely literary judgment. The common sense of most people will heartily sanction this view of the subject. But common sense is prone to its mistakes, and never lacks abundant confidence and arrogance in its assertions. It would be quite as wrong to refuse recognition in a picture of that which the artist has essayed to express through the medium of color or form, as it is logically untenable for artists to attempt to tell a story upon canvas, and then insist that the story is not to be heeded. The charm of many pictures lies almost wholly in their scheme of color, in superb effects exclusively technical in character. Just as a poem, as a work of art, rests upon its metrical character, so does a painting, as a work of art, rest upon effects produced by arrangement of lines and contrasts of color; but common sense is quite right in insisting that a poem shall be something more than rhyme and rhythm, and that pictures, in order to be great, must exhibit something more than the triumph of technical skill. Music may exist solely for itself; the melody of verse may captivate us, irrespective of any meaning in the lines; and color may have its own story of harmonies to express; yet the world will scarcely yield enthusiastic admiration to these arts if they possess no meaning else—if feeling is not to be stirred, sentiment gratified, and imagination furnished with new ideas.—*Appletons' Journal.*

PIG STEALING EXTRAORDINARY. At Bangkok, in Siam, there are a number of native Christians, chiefly mixed descendants of Portuguese, who are hated for their thievish and otherwise habits. Among other accomplishments, they are complete adepts in pig-stealing; so much so that a granter can be whipped up and carried off without the least noise, and even without the animal being perfectly aware of the circumstance. "I was told of a circumstance which occurred to a Danish gentleman, who resided in the factory a few years previous to my visit. He had a sow, with a large family of very fine pigs, and as they were feeding one morning on the wharf, in front of the factory, he was surprised to see one of the pigs rush into the water, apparently against its will, for it gave utterance to the most piercing squeaks as it plunged into the liquid element. The owner immediately went down to the water side, but could see nothing of the runaway. A native Christian, who happened to be fishing from a canoe about twenty yards distant, was asked whether he could afford any explanation of the mystery, but he had seen nothing, and could only say that he had heard a splash in the water a short time before. The owner of the pig was very much surprised, and could not account for the disappearance of the animal by a natural reason. A few mornings afterward the same thing occurred again, and, running down to the water side, the bereaved pig-owner saw the same man fishing in the same spot, but could discover no signs of his pig. A similar phenomenon occurred a third time, but on this occasion the pig stopped suddenly in its flight to the river, and hurried, squeaking, back toward the house, with a part of a fishing line dangling from its mouth. On further examination, a strong hook was found attached to the end of the line, stuck fast in the jaw of the pig, part of a sweet potato, which had been used as a bait, still clinging to the snare. The gentleman for some time afterward kept a good look out for his friend in the boat, but he never made his appearance again.—*Gen. Windsor Earle's Eastern Seas.*

A beneficial strike—Striking a job.

The Opium Traffic.

The Emperor Hsaking, who ascended the throne in 1796, resolved on extirpating the use of opium. He punished the smokers with pillory and bamboo, and increased the penalty to transportation and death. Its victims are now in every class, even among the Imperial Kindred.

It is destroying China. It has been said the slave trade is merciful compared with this. *That* fetters the body; *this* destroys the moral being—the mind, heart and soul. It is an overwhelming thralldom to the victim, who will sell everything, including his wife and child, to obtain the terrible poison, until health, reason and life are lost.

It clips all our missionary success. It continually confronts the missionary, and gives more than just occasion for the taunt, that England has no love, but rather hatred, toward the Chinese, and that her missionary efforts are a sham!

The trade has increased beyond all precedent. In 1817 the trade in cotton was three times as great as that in opium. In 1844 that in opium had become four times greater than the other. In that year we smuggled into China forty thousand chests of opium.

In 1832 the House of Commons concluded: "It was not desirable to abandon the trade which was so important a source of revenue!" China suffered and protested; English Christians and missionary societies remonstrated. Then came the shameful war, with the miserable result of a treaty providing free entrance into China for *opium and the Bible!*

Now, thank God, English Christians are again resolved on another effort to rid our country of this frightful stain. A society is formed, called "The Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade." Its office—Canada building, King street, Westminster, S. W. God speed it!

Permit me again to urge on all who read this statement to make themselves acquainted with the particulars of the traffic. The few hints and facts here given are but a little of what might be said, did space permit, both as to the iniquitous state of things at present, and also on the possibility of substituting equally lucrative and certainly more wholesome crops in our Indian opium grounds. Shall we hear it, that while a heathen monarch declares that nothing shall induce him to derive a revenue from the vice and misery of his people, Christian England shall at the cannon's mouth force on his people this wickedness and degradation?—*London Record.*

John Randolph's Religious Views.

Mr. Randolph was a great Bible reader, and was deeply concerned with religious subjects. He employed an excellent and eloquent man, Mr. Abner Clopton, to preach every Sunday to his negroes, in the large chapel he had erected on his plantation. When at home he invariably attended these services, taking his seat by the preacher on the open platform, from which the preacher conducted the services. On many occasions, while kneeling beside the preacher, who was prone to be carried away by the fervor of prayer, Randolph would slap him on the back and call out loudly: "Clopton, that won't do; that's not sound doctrine, Clopton, take that back." And if Clopton remonstrated, Randolph, though keeping himself on his knees, was ready at once for an argument to maintain his point. No one but Mr. Clopton, who knew the eccentricity and honest motives of the man, could have borne with these irreverent interruptions while in the midst of prayer; but Mr. Clopton, when he found Randolph determined to argue the point, either gracefully yielded, or proposed to note the point and argue it at the dwelling house. To visitors at the chapel and these were many—these scenes were exceedingly curious and sometimes absurdly ludicrous. But that was Mr. Randolph's way.

It is said that on one cold Sunday, in this chapel on Mr. Randolph's plantation, while giving out the hymn in the old-fashioned way, two lines at a time, and it was being lustily sung by the negroes, Mr. Clopton, the preacher, observed a negro man put his foot upon which was a new brogan, on the hot stove. Turning toward him, he said in his measured voice: "You rascal you, you'll burn your shoes," as this was a rhyme of the exact meter of the hymn, the negroes all sung it in their loudest tones. Smiling at the error, the preacher attempted mildly to explain by saying: "My colored friends, indeed you are wrong; I didn't intend that for the song;" but there it was again, another rhyme in good measure; so the negroes sung that too with pious fervor. Turning to his congregation, the preacher said somewhat sharply: "I hope you will not sing again, until I have had time to explain;" but this only aroused the negroes, who sung the last word with increased vigor. Mr. Clopton, feeling that his tongue seemed to be tuned to rhyme, abandoned all efforts at explanation, and went on with his services.

A gentleman rode up to a public house in the country and asked: "Who is the master of this house?" "I am, sir," replied the landlord; "my wife has been dead about three weeks."

Artful—A picture gallery.

Life in Other Worlds.

Says Proctor, the astronomer: The question whether or not the planets and stars are inhabited, and, if so, by what sort of beings, has long agitated the minds of astronomers as well as common people. The latter, with the utility argument, reasoned that the heavenly bodies must be peopled by some sort of inhabitants, since it was contrary to the economy of nature to suppose that thousands of worlds have been created, not one of which, excepting our own, is suitable for organic existence. To this it might be answered that facts, and not theories, must be taken as data from which to proceed. Planets and stars are in a continual state of change. From the nebulous stage onward, the matter of which they are composed is never at rest. Necessarily millions of ages must elapse before the surface of the planet is prepared to support any sort of life, either vegetable or animal.

After that comes a period when life in its various stages becomes possible and exists. Then, as a family left to inter-communication dies out, so does organic life become extinct on any world. The period of organic life is, comparatively speaking, but a moment when compared with the whole life of the star, and therefore, in looking over the list of planets, the chances are thousands to one against the present age being the habitable one in any of them. The fact that the life-state is now prevailing in our own planet is no proof that it also prevails in the other worlds. Untold ages passed in the history of the earth before it was prepared, by cooling, to receive us, and similar ages will roll away after the human family has perished from the earth. It will gradually cool, so that the average temperature of the year will become lower and lower, until finally the earth will be, like the moon, barren, cold, the oceans all frozen, and all life extinct.

In more closely considering the various planets of the solar system we find that none of them, except perhaps Venus, affords those conditions which are essential to life. Organic life on Mercury would be impossible on account of the extreme heat, since there water cannot exist save in the form of steam. Mars has oceans, and at certain times of the year these are liquid, but in general they are frozen, and snows prevail over almost the whole planet. Jupiter and Saturn are out of the question. Every indication points to the certainty that they are themselves secondary suns, diffusing intense light and heat to their minor satellites. While Mars has passed the life-bearing stage, Jupiter and Saturn have not reached it. Venus, having a year nearly equal to our own, having seasons similar to ours, and a day and night, is probably the only planet that is now at the stage in which life is possible.

AXMINSTER CARPETS.—Axminster are the most costly and magnificent of British-made carpets, thick, soft and luxurious to the tread, and are only in the rooms of the more wealthy classes. They are almost identical with those of Tournia, and are similar in make, but considerably finer and softer than those of Turkey. They are made almost entirely of fine wool, front and back, knotted in tufts upon the warp threads, by the workman, and held together by an invisible, ground-work of linen thread, a shadowy outline of the pattern being traceable at the back. They are still made, but the sale is limited in consequence of their cost, incident upon the slow process of knotting in the tufts. A short time ago one was made for the Sultan of Turkey, the cost of which was £1,-261. Lately Axminsters are a close imitation of the above, made by a cheaper method, invented and patented by Mr. Templeton, of Glasgow. The process is a species of double weaving. In the first instance long strips of chenille are made, which in appearance have a mottling of colors thrown in indiscriminately, but which, in fact, are the elements of the future pattern. A loom is then set up, with heavy longitudinal threads, which is worked by steam power, and the strips of chenille are employed as the woof, the result being that the seemingly confused tufts of color arrange themselves into accurately-defined patterns, and a heavy, velvet piled carpet is produced, with a hard linen back, instead of the soft woolen back of the original Axminsters. Their comparative cheapness arises partly from the application of steam power, but chiefly because the same effect can be produced with half the quantity of wool used in the real Axminster, sufficient only being required for the velvet surface, while the back is made up of cheaper material.

AN EXPERIMENT WORTH TRYING. A story is told of a Glasgow merchant who on his death-bed sent for a Free Church clergyman. Having some fears regarding his future prospects, he asked the reverend gentleman: "Do you think if I were to leave £10,000 to the Free Kirk that my soul would be saved?" "Well," answered the cautious minister, "I could not just promise you that, but I think it is an experiment worth trying."

Whatever our sorrows, whatever our loneliness may be, in whatever way we may be disappointed or forsaken, a practical faith that the mightiest of all beings, is the wisest and best of all beings, is ever nigh to us, fills up the void and surrounds us with an eternal sympathy.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

COME NEAR TO ME.

The way is long, come near to me,
I cannot live alar from thee.
Nor journey to my home above,
Unless thou aid me with thy love.

So many errors clog my soul,
So many evils round me roll;
I faint with all the weary strife
Come near me, Lord, for life or life.

The thorns seem thicker than they were,
Ending the pathway to the tomb:
Thy pierce—and whither shall I flee
Except, dear Lord, I flee to thee?

Come near at morning, noon and night,
Be thy sweet presence my delight;
Thy cheering comfort freely give,
That I may look to thee and live.

Leaven.

MR. EDITOR: Leaven is good or evil, according to its kind. If good, it is a power for good in the community, and gives direction to and shapes public opinion, both in and out of the church of Christ.

The disciples were commanded to beware of the leaven of the Pharisees as an evil whose tendencies might overthrow or undermine their faith, affect their practice, and destroy their peace. The leaven and the meal are a clear demonstration of its wonderful power for good, and *vice versa*.

This leaven of evil doctrine might beget an improper faith, and hence also improper practice, which, as a wave, must continue to move onward until it is met by its opposite break, and wasted away upon the sea of public opinion.

It is true charity, I suppose, to allow that all who enter the church by taking upon themselves its sacred obligations are in earnest, and do desire their salvation. There are many of these persons who do condemn the practice of going to and partaking of the exercises of the ball-room, the race-track and the theater as morally wrong, and disreputable to the true Christian character, yet who will argue with a gusto the right and the innocency of all grange and church fairs, concerts, tableaux, charades, etc., which are gotten up for some benevolent purpose; while there are others who cannot see the difference between *these* and *those*, therefore they feel themselves authorized to go to any or all of the above if they choose. If you should speak to any one of them about this improper conduct, or that these are in bad taste, etc., they throw themselves behind the conduct of other and older members and sometimes pastors too, who both allow and attend tableaux and charades, fairs and sometimes in the church, and feel, or claim to feel, themselves perfectly invulnerable from all the attacks of gospel truth, no matter by whom given, or how earnestly. These charades are getting so common, in places, that the people appear to think that all debts of the church are to be lifted in this way. All such donations savor of evil—fail to have the gospel simplicity and silent innocency which is to leaven the whole earth. They fail to benefit the donor, except in that he is now less able to do so again. The moral appetite of such persons is vitiated, and their consciences so seared that they cannot taste the leaven of sin, nor feel the reproofs of the Spirit. These "fussy people" stir up such a cloud of dust that the rays of the sun of righteousness cannot penetrate, and they conclude, as they cannot see any sin in them, "that they are no harm." The leaven is there, notwithstanding, and would it not be a little better if such persons were to throw themselves in position, so that these refracted rays might be caused to focalize by means of the omniscience, and enable them to see the leaven as it is, and themselves as they ought?

No harm! What a departure is all this from the simplicity of that unostentatious life of the true disciple! These things are either *right*, or they are *wrong*. Would it not be well that some attention were paid to what Paul says about the Christian character, and ask ourselves: "If we do evil that good may come, whose damnation is just?" ask if these things do not have the appearance of evil in them? if they are of good report? if they do not give offense to some? or if others' faith is not made weak by them? or if they are not a stone of stumbling to some? Is this the light of the world that the church is to give? Is it any wonder, then, that many walk in darkness? Is a house divided against itself doomed to fall? If so, what is this division likely to work? and what is to become of the high type of Christian holiness taught by both Christ and his apostles? Does not the word command us to speak the same things? And is it not desirable that the church be a unit in faith and practice, that no schisms be in the body? So think many, as well as

ONE AMONG MANY.

Children's Troubles.

We have such a large measure with which to take up annoyances and griefs that when we scoop into it the troubles of children they seem very insignificant. To break a kite-string, or lose a top, or have the head knocked off a China doll, seems nothing to us, but the event is great to children. It is high time that we learned that the trials of the youngsters are as great to them as ours are to us.

In the long catalogue of children's woes *leg-ache* stands very prominent. After running, racing, climbing and jumping all day long, this is one of the worst troubles. We remember it now—the rolling and tossing to get asleep, and the half cry of distress of which no one but ourselves seemed to have any appreciation. All active children have the leg-ache at night-fall. Blessed the mother whose entertaining story, or the stroke of whose soft hand, silences and soothes and cures!

Hunger is another of the boyhood and girlhood distresses. There may be plenty in the pantry, and yet the children half the time starved. Parents with capacity to swallow a half pound of beef-steak, and the usual accompaniments, do not understand why, mid-forenoon or mid-afternoon, children should be hungry. It is cruel to keep little ones faint and exhausted for lack of food, because the dining hour has not come. All the doctors and dietarians to the contrary, notwithstanding, whenever your children are hungry, whether it be nine, ten or eleven A. M., or two, three or four P. M., give them something to eat.

One of the worst of childhood griefs is *subjection to bullies*. They are to be found in every school and on every street—the boys who knock your hat down over your eyes and chuck you under the chin, calling you, "Bub," and steal your cap, and trip you up for the fun of seeing you fall down, and dare you to fight, you ten years, they fourteen. We have vivid remembrance of one such bully, and our sufferings at his hand, and we now declare, minister or no minister, if we ever meet him again he had better look out! There is nothing more exasperating to us than to see large boys imposing on small ones. For schoolmasters give such young Herods the rattan in liberal measure. But alas, for the lads who have year after year to submit to the ruffian impositions. To be chased and pulled and mauled, and be able to do nothing in return but bite your lip and clinch your fist, and wish you were a foot taller.

Going to school is among the hardships of children. The pills of knowledge are now sugar-coated, and school-houses are sometimes made attractive with music and flowers and pictures, and teachers who understand and practice the law of kindness. In such cases children are glad when the school hour comes. Not so with many; not so with us in boyhood. We shiver to think of it. A mile and a half through snow-banks a little crusted, so that every other step Broke through, our big sister pulling us along by the tippet, ears tingling with cold, feet half frozen, and all for what we could then see no use in—the learning to read and write and cipher. No cards with marks of good behavior, no medals to hang around the neck, nothing on earth to encourage but going up head occasionally, and a box of the ears if we missed, more frequently. Our sympathies go out for all those who, contrary to their wishes, are obliged to go to school.

But we cannot enumerate the troubles of children. We suspect that they need more rewards and fewer punishments, more apples and less switch, more sympathy and less spunk. While we consider their misshaps they would unconsciously relieve ours. If, instead of standing so much on our dignity, we would get down on all fours and let our children get astride of us, imagining they were a-horseback, probably some of our manhood troubles would fall off at the moment the youngsters got on.—*Christian at Work*.

Canon Liddon on Evolution.

In the course of a forcible sermon by this eloquent divine he said that, in spite of evolutionists, mankind was one vast and ancient family or brotherhood descended from one common parent. This natural fact was asserted by the Christian apostle at Athens, when he sought to recall a clever but volatile people to a deeper sense of the seriousness of life. "God," he said, "hath made of one flesh all the nations of the earth." The unity of our race had been disputed in modern times; but, until the scientific world were of one mind upon the subject, Christians might safely continue to trust their Bibles. Just let them suppose that, instead of being descended from a single pair of beings, the human race was of hybrid origin, made up of the fusion of a great many distinct races—he would not say of men, but of creatures approximating more or less nearly to the human type—what would become of the moral idea which assume that humanity is a great organic whole? What would become of the sympathies, the duties, the aspirations, which knitted us men as being consciously members of the human race? Would it really be possible to endeavor to cherish, love, respect, and have community of feeling, if at every turn we were haunted by the question how far this or that apparent human being really shared our nature at all, and did not rather belong to some other race of creatures which had little in common with our own nature beyond a little similitude of outward form? What was it which imparted such a sense of moral horror to the idea of cannibalism or murder but the conviction that we human beings were really members of one family, and had the same blood flowing in our veins? Destroy this conviction, and it became difficult to tell how human rights ought to be respected, or whether they ought not to be largely extended. If the frontier of the human race were as indistinct as was sometimes suggested, it was not easy to understand upon what principles of morality or justice some, at any rate, of the more intelligent prisoners who were now caged up in our public gardens were still detained there, or why they were denied some sort of secular education, or were deemed incapable of holding property or voting for the representation of the people. Why were they not just as much our neighbors as the wounded man on the road to Jericho, or the Samaritan who aided him? Why should we hesitate to admit that our estimate of their claims upon our charity was not altogether what it should be? A paradox in the long run was its own best corrective; and, whatever we might say in moments of speculative thought, we all practically acted on the belief that all mankind form one single race, with a sharply-defined frontier separating it from all other whatever; and we act on the supposition that this fact is the ground of those many and unceasing duties which we owed to one another.

The Eccentric Earl Dudley.

When Mr. Ward became Viscount Dudley, and took possession of the family estates, he suffered as much embarrassment as his father from an overgrown fortune. He one day described this embarrassment to my Uncle Archy in very graphic terms. "When I came to my estate," he said, "I resolved to spend my whole income within the year. With that object in view I purchased the estate of Eduam, in Scotland; I bought a library at Venice; I repaired my house in Park Lane, etc.; but a rise unexpectedly took place in the price of iron, which brought me £10,000, and you know one can't always be prepared for such contingencies." When Lord Palmerston, in his autobiography, mentions, as a notable instance of the disinterested love of power, that his friend Dudley would have gladly given £6,000 a year to remain in office, he evidently was not aware that to Dudley £6,000 a year was a mere trifle. One of Lord Dudley's eccentric habits was that of speaking to himself or thinking aloud. Soon after he had succeeded to the title of Dudley and Ward, a lady asked Lord Castlereagh how he accounted for the custom. "It is only Dudley speaking to Ward," was the answer. Lord Dudley was introduced at an evening party to Lady N., whom he was requested to hand down to supper. Her ladyship availed herself of the opportunity to present her two daughters, after which ceremony she overheard him, as they went down stairs, muttering to himself in his usual undertone: "The fair one is plain; the dark one is not amiss; but the fair one is exceedingly plain." "I am glad, my lord," says Lady N., with good-humored readiness, "that at all events the dark one pleases you." A gentleman from Staffordshire prevailed on Lord Dudley to be present at court. They got on very well as far as St. James street, where they were stopped nearly half an hour by the line of carriages. His lordship then forgot himself; and, after a long pause, began: "Now this tiresome country squire will be expecting me to ask him to dinner. Shall I ask him, or shall I not? No, I think he would be a bore." The individual so unexpectedly black-balled was at first confounded, but, recollecting his companion's infirmity, commenced in turn an audible soliloquy: "Now this tiresome old peer will be asking me to dine with him to-day. Shall I go, or shall I not go? No, I think it would be a bore." This impromptu was well taken, and the invitation was given in earnest and accepted.

After sitting a long time with a lady to whom he was paying a morning visit, Lord Dudley exclaimed aloud: "*I wonder when this tiresome woman will go away!*"

At dinner given by Lord Wilton, who had one of the best cooks in London, Lord Dudley tasted some dish of which he did not approve, and, forgetting where he was, began apologizing to the company for the badness of the entertainment. "The fact is," said he, "that my head cook was taken ill, and some kitchen girl, I suppose, has been employed to dress the dinner."

Lord Dudley, receiving a visit from the poet Rogers, at Paris, proposed that they should go together to the Catacombs. It has often been remarked of Rogers that, with his fine bald head, wrinkled skin and sunken cheeks, he was more like a death's head than any man that was ever seen alive. Accordingly, when the poet had spent an hour or two in the abodes of mortality, and was about to make his exit, the keeper, startled at his death-like appearance, tried to stop him, crying out: "Hallo! Get you back! You have no right to come out!" Rogers afterward complained to Lord Dudley that he had cruelly deserted him in this emergency. "My dear Rogers," replied the earl, "I did not like to interfere, you looked so much at home."—*John Sinclair's "Old Stories and Distant Days."*

Boldness for Christ.

One of Frederick the Great's best generals was Hans Joachim Von Zieten. He was never ashamed of his faith. Once he declined an invitation to come to his royal master's table, because on that day he wished to present himself at the table of his Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. It was sacrament day. The next time he appeared at the palace the King, whose infidel tendencies were well known, made use of some profane expressions about the holy communion of the Lord's Supper, and the other guests laughed at the remarks made on the occasion. Zieten shook his gray head solemnly, stood up, saluted the King, and then, in a firm voice, said: "Your majesty knows well that in war I have never feared any danger, and everywhere have boldly risked my life for you and my country. But there is One above us who is greater than you and me—greater, that all men; he is the Savior and Redeemer, who has died also for your majesty, and has dearly bought us all with his own blood. This holy One I can never allow to be mocked or insulted; for on him repose my faith, my comfort, and my hope in life or death. In the power of this faith your brave army has courageously fought and conquered. If your majesty undermine this faith you undermine at the same time the welfare of your State. I salute your majesty." This open confession of his Savior by Zieten made a powerful impression on the King. He felt he had been wrong in his attack on the faith of his general, and he was not ashamed to acknowledge. He gave his hand to Zieten—his right hand, placing the left on the old man's shoulder—and said with emotion: "O happy Zieten! How I wish I could also believe it! I have the greatest respect for you. This shall never happen you again." The King then rose from the table, dismissed his other guests, but said to Zieten: "Come with me into my cabinet." What passed in that conference, with closed doors, between the great King and his greater general, no one has ever learned; but this we know: that the Lord's own words were verified to Zieten: "Whosoever shall confess me before men, him will I confess before my Father which is in heaven."—*British Workman.*

The Grace of Gladness.

One spring of gladness is wholesome, noble work. No man is glad when living to himself. Man is made for the life of communion; the perfect form of human life was the life of the life which found its blessedness in giving itself to mankind. There is physical gladness in the glow of a healthy body. That glow is the fruit of energetic action. Thus sluggards, laggards, know nothing of the physical joy of life. Work for God, work for man, work that is twice blessed—which blesseth him that gives and him that takes—is the correspondent condition of a vigorous, growing health in the spiritual sphere. The old monks were glad because their lives were fruitful. I speak of their best days; they became the laziest and dearest men in Christendom. But when the institution was young they had work on hand which they believed the world would rejoice in. They believed themselves the saviors of society; that by their toils, their tears, their prayers, they were helping it, beyond the power of kings and captains to help it; that their uplifted hands kept heaven's gates open; that their constant service was a heaven's ladder by which angels of God descended upon the world.

Let loose the wings of your loving ministry; stir your soul to some work which shall scatter blessings. If you would taste joy, fresh and pure from its fountain, do good, be ready to communicate. It is this which makes the soul instinct with vigor, aglow with health and radiant with joy. Map is a cripple, a half-developed being, until his selfish ministry is drawn forth. When he has tasted the joy of doing good he is like the lame man after Peter's touch—he goes out into the great temple of life, walking and leaping, and praising God. Try it. If life is sad, make it glad by service—service that strains your power, that a higher power only can make you strong enough to render. But here we touch the deep perennial fountain of gladness—the joy of the Holy Ghost. The joy of a man who believes that God is with him is exuberant, irrepressible. The delight of doing the will of God, to those who have tasted it, masters all other joy. "My meat and my drink is to do the will of him that sent me, and finish his work."—*London Congregationalist.*

EARLY IMPRESSIONS.—A few years since a gentleman from England brought a letter of introduction to a gentleman in America. The stranger was of accomplished mind and manners, but in sentiment an infidel. The gentleman to whom he brought the letter of introduction, and his lady, were active Christian philanthropists. They invited the stranger to make their house his home, and treated him with every possible attention. Upon the evening of his arrival, just before the usual hour for retiring, the gentleman, knowing the peculiarity of his guest's sentiments, observed to him that the hour had arrived in which they usually attended family prayers; that he should be happy to have him remain and unite with them; or, if he preferred, he could retire. The gentleman intimated that it would give him pleasure to remain. A chapter of the Bible was read, and the family all knelt in prayer, the stranger with the rest. In a few days the stranger left this hospitable dwelling, and embarked on board a ship for a foreign land. In the course of three or four years, however, the providence of God again led that stranger to the same dwelling. But, oh, how changed! He came the happy Christian, the humble man of piety and prayer. In the course of the evening's conversation he remarked that when he, on the first evening of his previous visit, knelt with them in family prayer, it was the first time for many years that he had bowed to his Maker. This fact brought to his mind such a crowd of recollections, it so vividly reminded him of a parent's prayers, which he had heard at home, that it completely absorbed his attention. His emotion was so great that he did not hear one syllable of the prayer which was offered, from its commencement to its close. But God made this the instrument of leading him, from the dreamy wilds of infidelity to the peace and joy of piety. His parents had long before gone to their rest; but the prayers they had offered for and with the lisping boy had left an influence which could not die.

The Bible looks at man as a mother looks at her child in the cradle—with a tender sympathy toward him, as weak, sinful, poor and ignorant. It breathes the tender sentiments of humanity, and hence it has survived so long.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED, in this city, June 27, 1876, Mrs. JAMES B. McDOWELL, youngest daughter of Rev. C. K. Marshall, D. D.

We record the death of this charming woman with a sad heart. During our short pastorate in this city we had found no greeting more cheerful, no counsel more wise, and no friendship more cordial than hers. Born in the church, educated in its faith, familiar with its usages, the years of life witnessed the development of a character so symmetrical in its moral and intellectual proportions that we wondered not that her death had saddened the whole community.

In her childhood she gave promise of an intellectual activity and vigor above her years, and the promise was realized in a refined culture, which sought the luxury of knowledge in every department of science. She loved poetry and music and flowers, nor shunned those branches of knowledge which required severe and patient study. Although familiar with almost every department of literature, her reading had been confined chiefly to such books as imparted information, and helped to give vigor and elasticity to thought. In social life she was brilliant, gentle and attractive, and her presence was felt as the inspiration of brightness and of love. Fluent in conversation, easy and graceful in her manners, yet unconscious of the charms which won universal admiration, her guileless heart found joy in communion with nature and with friends, for nature and friends were the gift of God.

At home she was loved. Ingenuous, transparent, cheerful, unselfish, the friend of the children, the confessor of her father, the solace of her mother, lived and idolized by her sisters—so beautifully and so perfectly had she filled her sphere that the light seemed to have been extinguished when her spirit departed.

Diligent yet shielding, as a Christian, she had known and adored the Savior as a child, and in the maturity of her womanhood her heart glowed with rapture as she talked of His love and longed to be like Him. Especially had this deeper and more hallowed religious experience been enjoyed during the last few months.

She was never unmindful of the poor. From her childhood she had learned to pity and to help, and the cottage of the widow has often been gladdened by the kindly visit of "dear little Emily."

The church had no interest to which she did not gladly respond. Its systematic benevolences engaged her sympathies; and, beside the liberality of her generous hand, the thought of her heart was engaged in plans of greater usefulness. She had been a prompt, diligent, proficient Sabbath school teacher. Her place in the church will not soon be filled. With her music was not an art—it was devotion; and, whether she prayed or sang or played or sang a solo, there was an inspiration in the service, because in her heart she praised God. The last Sabbath she attended church she sang in her own inimitable manner, as a solo, the following touching lines from the Amaranth, and it seemed as if some voice from afar, with the sadness of celestial tones, were chanting a requiem for the early departure of some listening one. Alas! it was the utterance of one's soul to realize the accomplishment of her own prophetic songs:

> While on life's sea I'm but a voyager
> Seeking a port where storms shall cease,
> Let me not fear the angry billow's roar,
> Why should I spread my wings and fly
> Straight to yonder worlds of joy?

How the last stanzas thrill the heart as memory goes back to that sacred hour!

> Could I share his people's joy
> Midst the ransomed crowd rejoicing,
> This sea of toil would pass away—
> Yon blissful angels know to hear,
> Spread thy wings, thy soul prepare,
> Straight to yonder worlds of joy.

But the voice is hushed, and will only be heard

> "Midst the ransomed throng rejoicing."

The five years of married life were spent mainly under the parental roof. Over the wife's fond devotion to her husband there reigned the supreme desire that he who sinned her love should share the joy of Christ's salvation. In the ingenuousness of her pure and holy womanhood, while he lingered, hopeful-hearted, over the dying form, in tones of tenderness and resignation she exhorted him to meet her in heaven. Her heart had never known grief; to her the world was bright, for she had known Jesus from a child, and the years of life multiplied the joys she found in communion with him. Although the two days of her illness were days of intense agony, and she could but know the distress of the friends around her, here in, amid the spirit rejoiced in the triumphant assurance that "God's will is best."

For many hours before her death I was permitted to stand near her bedside. Such "chess" such joy; such anguish, such composure; such reluctance to go, such readiness to depart. I could fill many pages with her thoughtful utterances; they will be cherished by her friends.

Often, when recovering from a paroxysm which we thought was the last, she exclaimed: "Jesus can make a dying bed feel soft as downy pillows are." On the entrance of her physician she said: "Doctor, do you think I will die?" "I do not feel as if I were dying," when he replied: "Madam, the indications excite our utmost fears." She said: "It is hard to die, to leave my happy home, where my heart has known no sorrow; to leave my husband, father, mother, sisters, friends; the bright hopes of the future—but if it is God's will, I joyfully submit. Let me go. God will take care of me. The Savior will show me the way." Once when her mother, no longer able to repress the deep anguish of her heart, said: "Lady, my darling child, are you no better?" she answered: "No, mother; only a little nearer to Jesus." And again, when mother said: "My precious child, I should have gone before you, and you there, but now you leave me here," sweetly said: "Dear mother, you taught me the way to heaven, and come and welcome you when you there." Often as friends would enter presence would remind her of absent and she would charge them with of love to, whole families, calling name. As the city bell struck the hour she asked if it was not the clock struck. On being told it was, she When it strikes the next hour I heaven." Not a shadow fell over her not a murmur escaped her lips. With full realization of all that death means a steady and unfaltering step, she the cold stream and crossed to the shore. To the wail of anguish, which not half the grief of the stricken ones, which died away upon the dark she passed out of sight, there was back: "Meet me in heaven." We doubt she had fulfilled her mission—this brighter, better, happier, became her Christian womanhood trod the path us; and we would press her beautiful form to our loving bleeding and wait until God shall transform it higher sphere, and the spirit, clothed light, shall come again, and wander forever over the fair fields of the Canaan, or, walking beside the river, we shall gather the golden from the trees of life.

At fifteen minutes to eight o'clock evening of June 27, Jesus took his rest.

> "Farewell! I did not know for years
> But Hope art gone, and now to part
> So angels walked unknown in tears,
> And when they rise were recognized."

VICKSBURG, Miss., July, 1876.

SISTER ELIZA C. SAGER was born in Orangeburg district, S. C., on the seventeenth of August, 1800, and died at her residence at Robinsons Springs, Elmore county, Ala., on the nineteenth of December, 1875, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. She was the daughter of Rev. Jacob and Mary Whitstone, sharing the advantages of religious training and example, she professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in her twelfth year, from that time to her death she was faithful in her adhesion to the Church of her choice. In process of time she married Mr. [illegible] and settled in Alabama, and by habits of economy and prudent management acquired an ample competency to educate their children. In every period of life she acted well her part, as a wife affectionate, as a mother tender, as a mistress, kind and prudent in the management of her domestic affairs. But in the close of life adversity, like a storm, swept across the path of life. She was widowed by the death of her husband—war swept away her property. She was left alone dependent on her children and on their duty. Still, amidst the wreck of fortune she stood firm, trusting in God. She was not permitted to give her dying testimony in favor of religion, for by apoplexy, she passed away suddenly. We from the history of a long life spent in the service of God, we have strong confidence that our loss is her infinite gain; and though absent from us, she rests with the Lord in heaven, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

A FRIEND.

REV. JOHN G. WHITE was born in North Carolina. When quite small he was removed to the State of Georgia, where he was brought up as a mechanic, married and reared his family. In the fall of 1871 he moved to Webster parish, La. In 1872 he joined the Methodist Church South, under the pastorate of Bro. Kimball. In the fall of 1873 he moved to Fillmore, where he resided till his death, which occurred suddenly on the first day of July, 1876. He died in the sixty-seventh year of his age and the nineteenth day of this family his loss is irreparable. May the grace sustain them in this sad bereavement, and enable them, through faith to say "that all things work together for good to them that love God."

G. W. P.

DIED, near Douglas, Lincoln parish, La., July 2d, 1876, Mrs. LYDIA A. [illegible], in the twenty-sixth year of her age. She was born December 9, 1850, and was married to Mr. George L. Pipes January 12, 1868. In 1869 she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and ever afterwards walked an upright walk and godly conversation. Her piety was steady and uniform. She moved quietly in the even tenor of her way. She never sought prominence, but was of a modest, retiring disposition. True worth showing itself more in her life and every day walk than before the public eye. She was truly a daughter of Sarah, believed by all who knew her. Her husband, parents, brothers and sisters have the sympathy of many friends in their bereavement.

R. T. P.

DIED, in Carroll parish, La., on the twelfth of July, 1876, little WILLIE, son of John and Louise Bayard, aged four years and four months. Yes, he is gone home in the skies, at the summons of Him who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of heaven." Now his sweet voice no more will greet us, while we mourn, we mourn not as those who have no hope. May the Lord grant that she has left behind like so many to meet her in heaven.

C. T.

DIED, in Morgan City, La., on Sunday, July 9, 1876, LOUISA REXROAT, eldest daughter of Mrs. A. L. Rexroat, aged [illegible] years. God has seen fit to pluck out of Sabbath school one of his lovely buds, a little one and transplant it in that heavenly garden above. The parents should not sorrow as those that have no hope, but may be ever ready to meet their loved ones, not lost, but gone before.

R. S.

DIED, in Newton county, Ga., on the [illegible] 1876, BRONZE H., son of Peter H. and A. Wilson, aged eleven years, eleven months and eleven days. Just as the tender bud was beginning to bud it was cut down by the frosts of death, and we are solemnly reminded that we all must die. May God comfort the hearts of the bereaved family.

P.

he Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

A SONG OF LAND AT SEA.

BY SARAH DOUDNEY.

w would I give a thousand furlongs of sea
ere of barren ground—long heath, brown
anything."—*Tempest, Scene I.*

ind, low piping through the shrouds all day,
thou not whisper of the woods to me?
r the wings that I might speed away
this trackless waste of weary sea?

n, sweet wind, a song of summer leaves,
ing, through trembling shadows in the lane,
s rustling under moss-grown eaves,
ddrops tinkling on the cottage pane.

thy pinions heat the springing wheat,
large field-daisies bowed their starry
rowns,
ld thyme sighed to thee, and fitfully sweet
scent of gorse was blown across the downs.

ind, low piping through the shrouds to me
t would I give to roam where thou hast
been!
ound furlongs of this restless sea
one lone mile of moor or woodland green!
Leisure Hour.

a Brahmin Became a Christian.

hat could induce me to leave a
fortable position and come over
hristianity? Ah, I must thank
mmissin for that! I was taught
the Lord of the Brahmins drank
he whole of the Pacific and the
ntic, and the whole of the north-
gean; and, credulous as I was,
was too much for my credulity.
eat doubt was infused into my
enel soul, and that led me to
y the whole subject of religion.
loo religion, in its most popular
, and in its philosophic form.
The philosophic form may be
ded into two classes—atheistical
theistical. I will not say much
he atheistical form, because it is
ool that has said in his heart
is no God. But according to
heistical form God has existed
all eternity, not as a personal
, but as an eternal principle.
eternal principle lies in a state
insecience, not consciousness of its exe-
ce, and without life and motion,
it remains in that state for ages,
cycles of ages, and after the
e of cycles of ages it somehow
es to consciousness, and then
"I am," and has a volition.
genius of our language would
us to presume that this eter-
principle is a neuter principle.
m is a noun of the neuter gen-
Well, we ask our great philo-
hers how this great eternal prin-
comes to consciousness, and
start with a mystery. Pantheism
starts with a mystery. They
this eternal principle comes to
ciousness, and then it says, "I
the great name by which God
led himself to Moses." And
it begins to speak of night,
en and children having emana-
d from this eternal principle, and
the lapse of four years—for
believe in the transmigration
uls—man will return to this
inal principle again. And they
that as the froth of the sea is
ng but a part of the sea, so man
the whole world are parts of the
eternal Spirit, and will all get
into that spirit. This is Pan-
sm. They carry this out to its
al results. Human entity apart
the divine principle is denied,
an responsibility is denied, and
an accountability. When man
nits sin they hold that he does
commit sin. Man's sin becomes
's sin, and is folly becomes God's
. Now when I came to know
blasphemous system I made up
mind not to have anything to do
it. Then there was a vacuum
ft in the heart of mine, and
India do not like the idea of
g without a religion. However
dea of being without a religion
be favored in England and the
ed States, in India if they can-
have a true religion they will
a false one. Then was my
drawn to that wonderful book
book of books—the Bible. On
ember 13, 1863, I was enabled to
on the Lord Jesus Christ. He
chosen to be a hypocrite I might
still remained among my own
le, but I could not. Brahmin-
is closely intertwined with the
life, and it is no easy matter to
it off from it. It was very try-
in some respects to make the
ge that I did. I was our afraid
eing punished for so doing by
own people, for the protection
Britain extends to India; for
to give up a loving mother,
brothers and three sisters, and
ge number of first and second
ins, the last-named dying re-
ed in India as belonging to the
family as one's self. But the
Jesus has said that whosoever
not take up his cross and follow
is not worthy of him. I em-
d Christianity, and I found
y of the precious promises of
blessed Savior realized in my
ase, especially the declaration:
never forsaketh father and
er, and brother and sister, and
e, and land, hath a hundred-
sure in this world, and in the
l to come everlasting life." In
many different forms has this
lse been realized in my experi-
in the last thirty years! —*Nur
n Sheshadri.*

assination of Henri Quaire.

e Queen had never gone through
ceremony of coronation, and
so strenuously urged that it
ld be celebrated prior to his de-
ure for his great expedition that
King was obliged to consent,
ugh much against his will. Ac-
ng to all the memoirs of the
, he was haunted by a strange
timent of evil in connection
this ceremony. To an interviewer
Sully he exclaimed: "Oh, my
, this coronation does not
e me! I know not what is the
ning of it, but my heart tells me
fatal accident will happen. Oh,
cursed coronation! It will be the
se of my death. I shall never go
of this city; they will murder me
Alarmed by the intense con-
ion carried in his words, the
ster tells us that for three whole
days he prayed, entreated and argued, endeavoring to move the Queen from her purpose, but all to no effect; she remained as stubborn as fate. The ceremony was performed on the thirteenth of May, 1610, but the festivities were not to terminate until the sixteenth. The next day, being still very restless and uneasy, he proposed to go to the arsenal to see the Duc de Sully.

He could not stay one moment in any place, nor conceal his irresolution and disorder. In the midst of these agitations he said to the Queen: "I know not what to do; I have no great inclination to go to the arsenal, because I shall put myself into a passion." She persuaded him not to go. Then he went toward the window, and striking his forehead with his hand, "My God!" said he, "there is something here which strangely troubles me; I know not what is the matter; I cannot go from hence."—*Matthieu.*

With a strange infatuation he would not allow any guards to attend him; consequently he was followed only by a few gentlemen on horseback and some footmen. By another fatality he sat with the blinds of the window fully drawn up, thus revealing his exact position to every passer-by. As the coach turned into the Rue Feronnerie, a very narrow thoroughfare, it was met by two carts, and, being unable to pass, was obliged to stop at the corner of the street. In consequence of this block the attendants took another turning, intending to meet the carriage at the end of the street, so that only two footmen followed it, and one of these fell back to fasten his garter. Ravaillac, who had followed the coach from the Louvre, perceiving it had stopped and no person was near it, advanced to the side on which the King sat. His cloak, wrapped round his left arm, concealed the knife he held in his hand; and creeping between the steps and the carriage, as if he were trying to pass, he sprang upon one of the spokes of the wheel, and plunged the knife into the King's side a little above the heart. Henri was at the moment reading a letter to the Duc d'Epernon, who sat beside him; feeling himself struck, he cried out: "I am wounded!" At the same instant the assassin repeated the blow with such quickness that not one in the coach had time to oppose it, and then with a sigh the King fell back dead. The murderer made no attempt to escape, and was immediately captured. Upon being put to the question, he maintained that he had no accomplices; that he alone had conceived and executed the design upon being told the King was going to make war upon the Pope. Under the most exquisite torture, and even upon the scaffold, no other confession could be extorted from him. Nine-teen times previously had Henri's life been attempted by papal, Spanish or Jesuitical tools.—Whether Ravaillac was an agent of one of these three moving powers, or whether he was indeed simply a solitary fanatic, seems likely to remain a historical problem. The Jesuits certainly hovered about his dungeon with an anxious assiduity very suspicious.—*Temple Bar.*

He Careth for You.

I am disposed to think that one of the most positive and permanent hindrances to Christian growth and spirituality is not the cherishing of some known sin, or the power of some evil passion, but the corroding pressure of worldly anxieties. The anxiety that robs the soul of peace and comfort, that lifts a shadow between it and the starry sky, that shuts out the thought in the house of God and at the very altar of prayer is not: How may I gratify this fleshly lust, how may I taste the sweets of this forbidden fruit? but: How will it go with these worldly undertakings in which all my temporal hopes are involved?

Worry is to preach with an apostle's zeal and utterance to the man before us in the pew, who seems looking right into our eye, and hanging upon the words of our lips, but he does not catch a syllable that we say, while his troubled mind is wrestling with the questions: "What shall I eat, and what shall I drink, and wherewithal shall I be clothed?" God has provided well for the natural and sustaining care. He has uttered over it his gentle and tender remonstrance: "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on?" He has written for it the assurance of his fatherly, intelligent sympathy: "Your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things." He has framed an argument for hope and trust from his own care for the "fowls of the air," and the "lilies of the field," and has added exceeding rich and precious promises.

There are those who rest on these gracious assurances, and abide, under all fluctuations of their earthly lot, in perfect peace. But there are many, even of those who hope they are the children of God, who are worried and fretted and burdened still with these daily anxieties. They have so much at stake! Their enterprises are large. Their all is invested. If their schemes do not succeed they will be utterly ruined. And there are so many dependent upon them! They could shift for themselves if they stood alone. They could accept a trust. They could lie down in a blanket under the hedge or beneath the open sky. But wife and children and aged parents, how are these to be provided for? And then there are so many sharp competitors on the path of their ventures! A hundred hands are reaching for this prize they desire to win. Bolder spirits, stronger than they perhaps, more enduring, more unscrupulous, are running the race with them. Their own health and strength are a fluctuating capital. Dark crises may be looming up from behind the horizon, just ahead. How will it fare with all the precious interests involved?

Ah, my friends, how you rob your souls of that heritage of peace and quietness which they might possess! Let your very ignorance of the future, the very uncertainties of to-morrow, minister to hope, instead of fear. You "know not what a day may bring forth;" very well, it may then bring a blessing, instead of a curse. The uncertainty may turn in your favor, instead of against you. Why do you not sometimes reason in this way? God knows and sees and feels all your wants and all your solicitudes. He bids you cast all your care upon him, because he careth for you. He assures you that you are dearer to him than those wandering foragers of the air, for whom he so bountifully provides. If he clothe with such magnificence the grass of the field in a pomp of purple royalty beyond the glory of Solomon, will he not "much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?" His name is "Jehovah Jireh," and the translation is an immovable rock, upon which our feet may stand with a confidence never shaken. "The Lord will provide."

And then for all our earthly need, and under the pressure of all our earthly care, the great Provider proposes a sure covenant: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." For every one who will enter into this covenant with God there is rest. Worldly anxiety is at an end. Each day he is sure of his daily bread, and the "morrow shall take thought for the things of itself."—*Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.*

"Old Sarah" on Fighting Devils.

Old Sarah said in prayer meeting the other day: "My good friends, this yer fighting devils with devils ain't jest the thing. When some one gets angry, you get angry too—that ain't no way. When some one gets to talking about you, you go to talking about them—it don't do no good at all. Now I tried fighting devil against devil in that ways a long while, but I never gained a bit, my friends. Devils don't want to kill devils; they only help each other on. If I get envious because somebody's proud, who 'gets hurt,' I'd like to know? Not the devil, you may reckon, sure! Now I fights angels against devils; and the angels is always sure to beat. When anybody says something bad about me, I just says: 'Now angels, good angels, I don't know how many of you I shall want to help me, but you must stand by me till this thing is through with, 'cause I must conquer.' And when I gets insulted, and the devil lies up above my eyes, I say: 'Angels, be quick, and overcome the devil that's rushing in.' And they always do. I helps God had twelve legions for Jesus, and he has as much as a dozen for you and me any time. The angels is the strongest. The right makes 'em strong. There be more for us than there be against us. I tell ye all we want is our eyes opened to see some of these yer folks filling all the hills, just as they did in Elisha's time. There a'n't anything they are afraid of, because they know God is in them and for them. And we'll get that strong some day. When I've got into that company, brethren and sisters, I feel as if I could do anything. You can't grieve me, because I says: 'Pshaw! who cares?—the angels are with me.' I don't know anything I'm afraid of, only gossips. When I hear folks cutting each other up and enjoying themselves saying over some poor creature's faults, then I can't hardly keep my tongue. 'Little children, love one another.'

"I expect this world is mighty full of angels; and I just do hope you'll call on them to fight your battles for you. What they got to do but to help you? They doesn't want to waste their time any more than we do, jess singing. They's trained to do God's work for him; and that's what they's 'round for."

Her language, which is mixed with good English and good accent, is not merely quaint—it is eloquent.—*Bystander.*

THE CAMPHOR TREE. One of the most useful and marvellous productions of the vegetable kingdom that enriches China, and more particularly the provinces of Kiangsee and Canton, is the camphor tree. This stupendous laurel, which often adorns the banks of the rivers, was in several places found by Lord Amherst's embassy above fifty feet high, with its stem twenty feet in circumference. The Chinese themselves affirm that it sometimes attains the height of more than three hundred feet, and a circumference greater than the extended arms of twenty men could embrace.

Camphor is obtained from the branches by steeping them, while fresh cut, in water for two or three days, and then boiling them till the gum, in the form of a white jelly, adheres to a stick which is used in constantly stirring the branches. The fluid is then poured into a glazed vessel, where it congeles in a few hours. To purify it the Chinese take a quantity of finely-powdered earth, which they lay at the bottom of a copper basin; over this they place a layer of camphor, and then another layer of earth, and so on, until the vessel is nearly filled, the last or uppermost layer being of earth. They cover this last layer with the leaves of a plant called pe-ho, which seems to be a species of mentha or mint.

They now invert the second basin over the first, and make it air-tight by luting. The whole is then submitted to the action of a regulated fire for a certain length of time, and then left to cool gradually. On separating the vessels the camphor is found to have sublimed, and to have adhered to the upper basin. Repetitions of the same process complete its refinement. Besides yielding this valuable ingredient, the camphor tree is one of the principal timber trees of China, and is used not only in building, but in most articles of furniture. The wood is dry and of a light color, and, although light and easy to work, is durable and not liable to be injured by insects.—*Chambers' Journal.*

As Burke was declaiming with great animation against Hastings he was interrupted by little Maj. Scott. "Am I," said Burke indignantly, "to be hissed by the barking of this *jackal*, while I am attacking the royal *tiger* of Bengal?"

Religious Intelligence.

—The Wesleyans have in South Africa 15,886 church members and 18,203 scholars. In West Africa they have 10,848 church members and 8,091 scholars.

—The "Old Swedes' church" of Philadelphia has celebrated its one hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary. The Swedes first came to Delaware in 1631.

—The vast interior of South Africa, from the Vaal river to the Central African lakes, is open to missionary effort. North Central Africa can be reached by the Gambia river under British protection.

—A lady in England has given to Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, $11,000 for the University of the South, an institution under the control of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

—The synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Old School) met recently, at Pittsburg, and chose the Rev. Joseph Beattie, late missionary to Syria, moderator. It has about one hundred ministers and congregations, and raised last year $100,000, or $42 per member.

—By the recentanion of the English Presbyterians and the Scotch Synod of United Presbyterians, we have a new ecclesiastical body to be called "The Presbyterian Church of England." It will number 283 congregations, with 30,000 members, and an annual income of £100,000. The Presbytery of Liverpool will contain 30 churches, and that of London 60.

—What with four hundred missionaries, two hundred tract distributors, one hundred and fifty Bible readers, etc., there are, besides the regular clergy, some fourteen hundred Christian workers among the London poor. At a late meeting in Whitechapel, a sort of Five Points in London, Lord Shaftesbury, who presided, said that the labors of Moody and Sankey were still bearing fruit among the population.

The *Catholic World*, in a historical article on the Catholic Church in the United States, gives the following statistics: "A hundred years ago there were not more than 25 priests in the United States; in 1808 there were supposed to be 80; in 1830 the number had risen to 332, and in 1848 to 800. In ten years, from 1862 to 1872, the number of priests was more than doubled, having grown from 2,217 to 4,830. In 1875 there were, according to the official statistics of the various dioceses, 5,074 priests, 1,275 ecclesiastical students, and 6,525 churches and chapels in the United States. There are also, at the same time, 23 theological seminaries, 52 colleges, 257 academies and select schools, 1,545 parochial schools, 21 asylums and 11 hospitals under the authority and control of the Catholic hierarchy of this country."

—It is not so great cost in this country that a young man joins the church. In some communities it is not so; it is a disadvantage. But it would try the faith of not a few if it might be a wholesome sifting of converts—to go through the trial which native Christian believers sometimes endure. The heathen father of a zealous young convert in the Yangchow church, whenever he found his son at meeting, would come and, seizing him by his cue of hair, would lead him out forcibly if he could, otherwise forcibly. At the communion services last June this persevering young believer hid himself in the loft of the meeting-place, and so eluded the vigilance of his father, who looked in twice to see if he was there, but who fortunately gave over his search at nine for the sin to descend and join with his fellow-disciples in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.—*Advocate.*

—Southern Episcopalians are looking for help from England. The Bishop of Tennessee is now in England where he recently met a party of ladies and gentlemen, and presented the claims of the new University of the South. He stated that owing to the civil war the church in the Southern States had been hopelessly impoverished, and it was now the general desire to found a general university for the united dioceses of Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Arkansas, Florida and Texas, a region embracing an area of 900,000 square miles, and a population of 9,000,000. The chief objection those who sought to assist the church was to old grass stones for building a theological college, where young men could be trained for the ministry. It had been already stated that toward this purpose £1,000 could put up at Swanee, Tenn., a neat, but substantial stone building, and £10,000 would also endow the divinity professorship or six scholarships. Speeches favoring the project were made by the Bishops of Derry, Mr. Beresford Hope, M. P., the Bishop of Winchester and others.

Venezuela comes out for religious liberty. The decree establishing it contains eleven articles, which collectively leave no question as to what this liberty amounts to. Article 1 reads: "Religious liberty is established by the constitution of the republic; the public or private profession of any religion is free in so far as the belief in or observance of it shall not disturb the public peace, offend morality, or interfere with constitutional and legal order." But articles 3 and 4 make this restriction: "Venezuela has the right to prevent the entrance to or departure from its territory of the ministers of any denomination; this right will be exercised by the national executive with respect to such ministers as he shall deem prejudicial to the public or to the sovereignty of the republic." The State does not recognize; nor will it admit to its territory, archbishops or bishops, ecclesiastical chapters, or any ecclesiastical hierarchy, as it considers them incompatible with the rights of independence and the sovereignty of the country." This is not absolute freedom, but it is a good step toward it.

Men who are hard up want to be let a-loan.

Our Young People.

A CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.

Jesus, Savior, bow thine ear,
Listen to my evening prayer;
Be thou present, be thou near,
Make thy little one thy care.

All the sins I've done this day—
And to sin I know I'm prone—
Wash them in thy blood away,
Make me, keep me, all thine own.

Thy little hand would be,
In thine own blest footsteps treading,
Oh, my Savior, look on me—
Me for whom thy blood was shed.

Do thou bless my parents dear,
My brothers, sisters, all I have—
Every blessing that can cheer,
Pour upon them from above.

Sleep will shortly close my eyes—
Perfect watch around me keep—
Let the morning when I rise,
By thy hand may I be led.

Led by thee then every day,
Whatever comes, will all be well;
And when thou call'st my soul away,
With happy angels let me dwell.

S. S. Mess. to Child's Companion.

From Our Little Friends.

BRUNT PRAIRIE, July 7, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: In appreciation for the entertaining excellencies contained in your paper, I write again. It has been more than a year since I last wrote to you. The rich gleanings from the faithful and pure shine from the columns of your ADVOCATE.

Like jewels set in rings of gold,
Or like the pearls in coronets,
Are precepts in the Book of God.

refining and purifying us with the imaginings of beauty that the nectar of the fairest flowers would fail to paint.

Our pastor is Bro. Freeman. We all love him very dearly. His energy and zeal call for a crown of success. Dear Mr. Editor, will you pray for us—our pastor and his people? We want a blessing—an outpouring of the love of God. We earnestly ask your help.

In my next letter I hope I will have something pleasant to tell you of our Sabbath school. Fearing you will grow weary with me, I ask you to pray for your little correspondent.

LILLIAS MAY WILLIAMS.

STEPHENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, July 6, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I often read letters in the NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE from little children, and as I never have seen one from where I live I have concluded to write to you. I love to read your dear, good paper. It tells us so many pretty stories. It is a welcome visitor to our home. What has become of Grandpa Goodale? We miss his stories, and wish he would write again. We have a good Sabbath school at St. Stephen's. Mr. Pelham is our superintendent, and we like him very much. Mr. Johnston is our preacher this year. I think he is a good man. Everybody likes him. Our protracted meeting will commence on the second Saturday in September.

Your friend, LULA RIVERS.

A Voyage of Discovery.

There was an odd sort of craft moored in the back yard one morning. It looked marvelously like a large wheelbarrow, but Fred and Millie called it a boat; and they surely ought to have known what it was, for they were curled up in it. They held a pole from which floated a crimson shawl by way of a flag, and there was a great throwing out and pulling in of Millie's skipping-rope, hooting upon Fred's tin trumpet, and many orders to imaginary sailors. Aunt Amabel laughingly watched the performance from her window for a little while, then she called: "Ship ahoy! What ship's that?"

"The Leghigh," answered Millie promptly. "We're exploring expedition; but not exactly that either. We are very rich, and have a ship of our own, and we are traveling around the world in it to learn everything. We mean to go to China now, and find out how tea looks when it's growing, how they grow it, and all about it."

"Wouldn't it be well to begin with something that grows nearer home?" asked grandpa. "And learn how cotton is made into flour, for instance, because there is a small expedition under Capt. Jonas, about to start for the mill this morning, and you would like to go."

They did not wait for her to finish the sentence. Their play vessel was nothing compared with a ride in the old wagon with Jonas; and they sprang from the wheelbarrow, took down their flag in great haste, and ran into the house to get ready.

"Please remember that you are on a voyage of discovery, and are expected to return and report," laughed auntie, as the wagon rolled away.

Perhaps that made them more observing everything more carefully than they might otherwise have done.

"We want to learn everything about it," Millie said; and as they entered the mill she eyed everything curiously from the door where the grain-dust looked golden in the sunlight, to the far corners where it lay white in bags, boxes and bins.

The miller and Jonas began an earnest chat about the work to be done; but Millie and Fred found the miller's son, a boy of fifteen, ready to show them about the place and answer their questions. He pointed out the hopper through which the grain poured, showed where it passed to the great stones that crushed and ground it by their turning, and finally took them to the room where the pure white flour was ready for sending off.

"How much work it takes to do it all!" said Millie. "And before it came here there was the planting of the seed and taking care of the grain; and after the flour goes from here somebody has all the work of making the bread."

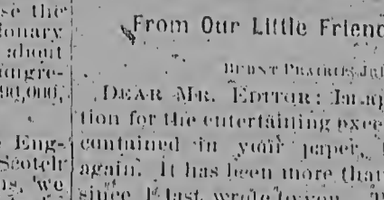
"I never thought before how many kinds of work, and how many different people, it takes to make even our commonest things," she added thoughtfully, when she told Aunt Annie what they had seen.

"And how easily any one of those people might spoil it all by doing carelessly his part of the work—the farmer with his grain, the miller with his flour, or the cook with her bread!" suggested auntie. "We do not often remember how many have had to be faithful before we could enjoy these common things; but it is worth thinking of sometimes."

"I know why!" said Fred suddenly. "There's a Bible verse in it: 'Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as unto the Lord, and not unto men.'"

Sabbath School Visitor.

A Snug House.



"In a river little horse
Lived a queer little man.
I shall tell one his name,
By and by, if you can."

But first I will tell you more about him, for I think he is one of the most curious little fellows I ever heard of; only he isn't really a man, you must know, but man and can rhyme so nicely that I call him so for short.

To begin with, his eyes, instead of being below his forehead, as any sensible man's would be, are on the end of two long spikes we will call them—so that he looks in that respect much as you would if your eyes were on the ends of two long fingers, and the other ends of the fingers were where your eyes are now. But that is not all, for these spikes are hollow, with something like a piece of tape running through them, to which the eyes are fastened, so that if the little man gets tired of wearing them in this conspicuous fashion he just pulls the tape, and instantly both spikes and eyes sink into his head and are seen no more—for awhile.

His ears are quite as curious, for, instead of being on his head, they are on his back, and what good they do him anyhow is a mystery, since he is dumb, and so would seem to have no use for ears.

But his mouth is the most singular of all, for his teeth are all on his tongue, and he has more than one hundred rows of them. I don't see, for my part, what he can want of so many, since he is a vegetarian, eating little except roots, leaves and vegetables, though I must admit that he does now and then vary his diet by eating up any of his relatives who happen to die. They don't die very easily, though, for if they lose both their eyes sticking out as they do, they are very apt to be injured, you know, or even lose their heads, they are only put to a little temporary inconvenience. They merely shut themselves up in their houses and go to sleep, and while they sleep their eyes or heads, as the case may be, will grow again as good as new.

This queer little man travels around wherever he chooses, yet not a leg does he possess. He has a foot, though, but only one, and that is apparently more for ornament than use, since he drags it along behind him as a rat does its tail.

He likes best to live in wet, muddy regions; and if it is very dry or cold he will not go out at all, but stay in his house, with every door fastened, and be "not at home" to all callers.

In the summer he is not at all fond of company; but as winter approaches he becomes more sociable, and, joining some of his numerous relatives, they all go to digging holes in the ground. Then they collect dead leaves, and such rubbish as they can pick up, prepare some comfort, and what do you imagine they do next? Why, they tumble their houses into these big holes they have dug, pull all the leaves, rubbish and ground down over them, and then crawl into bed and go to sleep, and there they all sleep till spring.

Now if I tell you that this mysterious man always carries his house around on his back, you will at once be able to tell the name of

"The gentleman
Who's queer little house."

WORKING FOR JESUS. A preacher in England was once talking about the heathen, and telling how much they needed Bibles to teach them Jesus. In the congregation was a little boy who became greatly interested. He wished to help buy Bibles for the heathen. But he and his mother were very poor; and at first he was puzzled to know how to raise the money.

Finally he hit upon a plan. The people in England are rubbing or door-stone polishing their hearth and securing their wooden floors. These stones are bits of marble or flagstone begged from the marble or stone-cutters or marble-workers.

This little boy had a favorite donkey named Neddie. He thought it would be nice to have Neddie help in the benevolent work. So he borrowed Jim's ring, and hauled him with stones, and went around calling:

"Do you want any door-stones?"

Before long he raised 15s.; and then he went to the minister and said: "Please, sir, send this money to the heathen."

"But, my dear little fellow, I must have a name to acknowledge it."

The lad hesitated, as if he did not understand.

"You must tell me your name," repeated the minister, "that we may know who gave the money."

"O well, then, sir, please put it down to Neddie and me; that will do, won't it, sir?"

CURE FOR LAZINESS.—The Dutch, it is said, have a singular contrivance to cure laziness. If a pauper, who is able, refuses to work, they put him into a deep cistern, and let in a sufficient of water. It comes in just so fast that by briskly plying a pump, with which the cistern is furnished, he keeps himself from drowning.

We now and then hear of boys and girls who would probably be benefited by having to take a turn at this pump. If this should meet the eye of one, we hope they will take a hint.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

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ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

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Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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CHANGE OF RATES.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate will be furnished to subscribers hereafter at the following rates, payable in advance:

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Three Months	75

To all Ministers of the Gospel and widows of deceased traveling preachers, $1 50 per year.

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to any person forwarding to us four new yearly subscribers, with EIGHT DOLLARS.

Address of the Publishing Committee of the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is recognized as the organ of three Annual Conferences—Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Each one appoints three members to act as a Joint Publishing Committee, whose names appear on the fourth page of every issue of the ADVOCATE. By a failure to report to the editor the name of Rev. Christian Keener has been omitted in the weekly issue of the present year. He was, however, recognized as one of the representatives of the Louisiana Conference. The paper is the property of these three Conferences, and they are expected to take a lively interest in its management and prosperity.

The Publishing Committee met at the Seashore camp ground. Rev. E. Wadsworth, Rev. W. H. Watkins, Rev. J. G. Jones, Rev. J. Mathews, Rev. L. Parker and Rev. C. Keener were present. The publisher, Rev. R. J. Harp, was present also, and made an exhibit of the financial condition of the paper. Investigation was made by the committee, and the result is now submitted in this report to the Conferences.

Of the *usefulness* of the ADVOCATE as a vehicle of religious intelligence, and of valuable and profitable reading, it is not needful to speak much. It is presumed that this is acknowledged by all our preachers and by all the subscribers. It visits many families every week, and communicates knowledge of the doctrines and enterprises and movements of our branch of the church of Christ, which we judge to be of immense value. Its rank among the religious papers of the country is so elevated as to merit our commendation and to excite our admiration. Its weekly issue is now above eight thousand, and the prospect of a steady and large increase is very encouraging. It ranges largely through the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, and many of its issues are read in more distant States.

The publisher, Rev. R. J. Harp, merits and receives the hearty commendation of the committee for his untiring efforts to furnish an elegant and useful paper to all our people who subscribe thereto. He merits also our sympathy, as well as our commendation, because he patiently and willingly bears a burden which few men would bear, and he has done this for years, and continues to do it without any suitable remuneration, except that which arises from the consciousness that he is rendering very important service to the church and the country. The committee think that all our preachers ought to unite in earnest efforts to lighten this burden by diligence in collecting what is due on subscription, in getting new subscribers, and especially in prompt remittances.

Many of the preachers subject the publisher to embarrassment, of which they have no knowledge or intention, by retaining small sums of money in their possession until they can add to these small sums and make them larger. Hundreds and thousands of dollars are by this means kept out of his possession, sometimes for months, and he is forced to borrow money at high rates of interest to enable him to meet the current monthly expenses. This is especially and uniformly done in the months of August, September, October and November, because the preachers make arrangements to settle with him when they go to Conference. In these months the expenses very largely exceed the income, and he has to borrow large sums to keep the paper in operation. This is a grievous burden, and we earnestly urge all the preachers and subscribers to cease to impose it on him. Be prompt in your remittances, however small they may be. Consider how great a weight becomes when hundreds are making up each one a pound. To each individual, with his one pound, it is very small, but when all are put together in one lump the weight is intolerable. It is a small matter to each preacher and subscriber to pay $2, and on this account many put off payment, but to the publisher the aggregate is very large and very important. At this time there is a debt due to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, scattered over a large region in very small sums, which amounts in the aggregate to nearly $10,000. If this were paid—and it ought to be paid—the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE would be free from all embarrassment, and the publisher would receive a remuneration which he really deserves.

The editor, Rev. Dr. L. Parker, is esteemed and commended very highly by the committee because of his talents, taste and diligence. He sends out every week a paper which, in its editorials, selections and general appearance, is not excelled by any of those published elsewhere by the Methodist or any other church, and which in our judgment excels the larger number of them. The material used is of superior quality, and the printing very plain. This calls for much vigilance and diligence on the part of the editor, and we heartily commend him.

We earnestly advise all the preachers to use increased effort to enlarge the circulation of the paper. In doing so you will add much to your own usefulness among your congregations, and you will awaken and keep in operation a lively interest in the enterprises of the church. We very earnestly entreat every subscriber to pay all that he owes, and to do so immediately, and then see to it that he pay his subscription in advance so long hereafter as he shall continue to take the ADVOCATE.

E. WADSWORTH.
In behalf of the Publishing Committee.
August 7, 1876.

Hortatory.

There used to be a class of licensed exhorters in our church. Exhorters were not technically regarded as preachers—not even as lay preachers—but as exercising gifts incitive rather than instructive. Perhaps they were not regarded as altogether equal to the task of expounding the word of God, or of explaining and defending the doctrines. They had not the training and learning which fit men for teachers, nor the time to prepare sermons. They were expected to talk to the people about religion, tell their experience, and urge home truths already familiar. They were extemporizers, of course, speaking from the heart, and adapting their words to the occasion and the exigencies of the moment.

It is to be regretted that the distinctive office of exhorter is falling into disuse, as there are many who have the qualifications, and who might do much good by exercising the excellent gift. It would be well for our preachers to lay more stress upon the hortatory element in preaching. It should now have proportionally more prominence than in any past period of our history. Through the Sunday schools, and by the abundant circulation of religious literature, the people are better instructed in the doctrines of the gospel than formerly. Doctrinal preaching and instruction should by no means be given up, but exhortation should accompany the interpretation and the exegesis, and that in large measure.

The preacher must aim to be an exhorter, and stir up this gift especially. We have observed in our revival meetings that the exhortation that follows the sermon seems to be the more effective, and that without it often no immediate results would probably have followed. Some men, who can preach well, have also the readiness and the versatility which enables them to follow another, or to close their own sermons with powerful and moving appeals. There are others who preach edifying sermons, but who, from supposed inability or neglect of their gifts, never venture beyond the exposition of the matter in hand. Exhortation is a gift to be desired and to be cultivated, for its great usefulness, and as necessary to the immediate salvation of souls. The best preacher may not be the best exhorter, but he can become effective in this way by properly estimating its importance, and by seeking after it as an excellence to be coveted by all.

The qualifications for exhortation are in some respects greater than those for preaching. The exhorter must have in excess unflinching courage, a strong will, great faith, a profound knowledge of the human heart, and a depth of spirituality and a fervor of zeal that kindles the whole man into a flame. The defects that disqualify for this exercise are not always in the temperament and the mental structure, but sometimes in the lack of faith, boldness and spirituality. As much as possible should the preacher become an exhorter. In other days exhorters grew into preachers, and exhortation was a splendid school for ministerial development, but now there is occasion to reverse the process. The preacher must grow into an exhorter. He begins by preaching, and he must become a finished preacher by becoming a good exhorter.

In preaching we sow the seed, in exhorting we reap the harvest. In the sermon we cast the net, in the exhortation we draw it to the shore. The Methodist type of preaching has always been distinguished by its warm, pungent, hortatory character. Its success has been greatly owing to this element. Let our young preachers remember this. While they aim to become preachers, master-builders, teachers and defenders of sound doctrine, let them also cultivate the gift of exhortation. Probably one reason that the later ministry of many is less fruitful is owing to the fact that they have ceased to be exhorters.

Faith that Works by Love.

Not by ordinances and forms are we to be saved, but by faith that worketh by love. Faith may be held without love, and it may produce results quite at variance with the meekness and gentleness of Christ. There has been but too often in the history of the visible church a faith that has worked by wrath rather than by love. Such was the faith of that class of the Jews who persecuted Christ and his apostles, and of Saul of Tarsus, that made him anxious to signalize his zeal for the faith of his fathers, even unto strange cities, by arresting and incarcerating all, both men and women, who believed Jesus of Nazareth was the Christ. These violent and cruel men believed in the being of "one God," in inspiration, and in a coming Christ; but it was a faith without love, and as such it only made them bigots, and intolerant of all whose convictions and beliefs differed from theirs. Men claiming to be the only true exponents of orthodoxy have in various lands and ages been able to hold their opinions in fellowship with insatiable rage and relentless cruelty, perpetrating deeds atrocious enough to turn the cheeks of darkness pale.

Then there has often been a faith that exhausts its whole energy in theorizing, talking, speculating, but never rose to the dignity and force of useful doing and holy living, but only the melody of a song whose sweetness perished in the viewless air.

There has been a faith that has worked only to the extent of an outward profession—that did not vitally unite to the vine, but only *fastened* the lifeless branch to it, and drew from it no life, no fruitfulness.

There has been a so-called faith that has not worked at all. Those who constitute this non-working class profess theoretically to hold all that the most consecrated hold, but their faith operates no result—no repentance, no searching the Scriptures, no prayer, no church connection, no self-denial, no holy activity, nothing, in fact. This is emphatically the "dead faith" of which St. James discourses. It is altogether vain and unprofitable.

The faith which saves, and leads to a holy life, is the faith that works by love. It is the distinguishing excellence of the religion taught in the Bible that it makes a holy life to grow out of the principles held by the real believer, who so trusts in Christ that he believes with a heart unto salvation. A real, vital Christianity, faith and good living are inseparable companions. The faith that is of the operation of God purifies the heart, and works by love. How beautiful, useful and gracious is such faith—faith that worketh by love! And love, we are told, worketh no ill to its neighbor—no ill to his person, to his fame, to his business nor to his fortune. But the faith that worketh by love is more than harmless, more than negatively good. By its example it provokes others to love and good works. It goes about, like the illustrious Example and Model of all goodness, doing good. If it "works," it is no inert and torpid thing, not a painted fire, but a glowing flame; not a cold and chiseled form, but a breathing, moving, loving life, whose every word is truth, whose every movement is acted love, and whose every aspiration is holiness and heaven.

Look at the fireside and the family altar, and see faith working by love! In the Sabbath school, in the prayer meeting, in the congregation and in the pulpit, and see faith working by love! See it in the sick-room, sympathizing and consoling; in the home of widowhood and want, extending relief. See it in the church extension, building for God; in the Bible and missionary meeting, voting supplies, and giving to send the word and man of God to all. See it in all the gentle tempers and loving ways of those "led by the Spirit." Let us ever pray: "Our Father, increase in us this faith that works by love."

W.

Desires.

Desire, although prevalent in Christian experience, is but a half hope, and consequently in current conversation is not esteemed as of much force in a religious life. Its scriptural status, however, is of sufficient gravity to require a revision of this opinion. Its explanation is found in the law of growth, the Creator's own method for subjecting the entire circle of creature life in hope. Desire is a rational emotion in the experience of a creature who, like man, reaches his maturity by a regular development of inerense; and as in the physical, so in the spiritual this law holds in the progress of the soul toward its perfection. And while growth is the law, contentment is not possible, for less than perfection will not satisfy desire.

Desire is conceived to be insignificant only in contrast with knowledge and goodness. We often desire what we know not how to ask for; but this lack of definiteness is not cause for contempt. Desire follows a guidance more mysterious and not less sure than the light of knowledge. The stage of increase is never known to the desire that craves and waits for it. To think is a necessary operation of the mind; to desire is the natural expression of a soul subjected to conditions in hope.

We often desire more than we deserve. Our growth in grace does not keep pace with the ardor of desire. We do not feel deserving, and therefore regard desire as presumptuous; but it is the sense of need, and not of worth, that excites desire. We often desire what is altogether beyond our ability to reach. We have a lively sense of our spiritual needs, without the ability to provide for them. We discern in the Scriptures the rich economy of grace, without the knowledge to appropriate one measure of its fullness, and so give way to the feeling that desire is only an empty wish.

But the emotion in a state of mind excited by desire is vitally related to every actual increase in the work of salvation; for desire is appointed to indicate and support every gain that faith is privileged to acquire. It is the state of mind which the Holy Spirit finds most accessible to his influences, with which he can most readily coalesce, and concertedly lead man into the deeper experiences of a spiritual life.

The accessions which the Holy Spirit, by its inhabitation, brings to desire are indicated in the greater activity and ardency of desire, in its reachings outwardly and upwardly, and in its impetuous and unutterable urgency. It is a notification of the Spirit's agency in desire whenever it becomes groanings. It is also from the right source of inspiration when it fastens on deliverance from the bondage of corruption as the soul's most urgent need—a need over which desire broods with groanings unutterable. Desire separates to itself the promise of full salvation; and, holding to the divine word for support, counts all the increase needed thereto; hence it covers so many objects in this one end. In a close generalization, full salvation is conditioned upon faith solely; but desire is more free than logic, and touches everything that contributes to susceptibility and faith.

It is a further token of the Spirit's help in desire that the heart is searched by spiritual pains, testing its soundings, its fidelity and its trusts, discovering its idols, and separating its sins; for it is not under the unbearable light of his absolute holiness that the Lord searches the heart that desires, but under the intercessory guidance of the Holy Spirit, who accepts, purifies and interprets desire.

Holy desire has already received an infusion of the divine nature, and turns to the glorified state as its proper crown. Such a development of the present life is comprehended and striven for unduly by desire. No other emotion of our being is so familiar with sensations and glimpses of the life that is to be, "but which doth not yet appear;" and with the deeper work of grace that underlies this wonderful change, and the mightier faith that claims the blessing. A life of holy desire may be led by many who conceive of holiness as afar off and inaccessible—not aware that like as the mountain-top receives the first rays of the rising sun, so desire feels the first inspiration of the divine gift, and retains the impression longest.

DOUBLE U.

The Old Disciple.

The late Bishop Morris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a veteran soldier of the cross, and a Christian whose simple piety and great experience always gave weight to his religious opinions. In his last letter to the Cincinnati Conference, which was written only a few days before his death, at the close of full fourscore years, he said:

"I find the religion I so long preached to others is able to bring peace and assurance to the heart in retirement as well as in the heat of battle, leading forth the conquering hosts to certain victory. Thank God for the Christian's hope! It comforts and sustains amid all the vicissitudes of life, and to the trusting heart makes bright the future. In reviewing the past I have only to say that God has been very good to me. Most of my associates in the ministry, as well as many loved ones, have passed away. I yet linger on the shore, and soon expect to cross the river. I am nearing the Jordan, and in the course of nature cannot expect to stay here much longer; but beneath me are the everlasting arms, and through the riches of grace in Jesus Christ my Lord I hope to safely anchor in the harbor of eternal rest."

Testimonies like this are the best answer to the hopeless cavils and bitter opposition of the leaders of modern skepticism. But they have a special value to the long ranks of Christians whose hoary heads are crowns of glory, being found in the "way of righteousness." The number of old disciples is always great—always losing and always gaining. There is something exquisitely graceful in the old age which is rounded off like a globe upon which a good Providence has pictured the pathway of life's pilgrimage, and which turns upon its axis that we may see whatever is most worthy of remembrance and most beautiful in its season. There are saintly men and women now living near to God, and close to their eternal home, whose lives are overwhelming arguments for Christianity, and whom death will only release from earthly cares to enter upon heavenly service. There is also a majesty in such an old age which grows upon us as it quietly and unconsciously gets nearer to the throne of God, and bows there like a little child. Not always, indeed, do the infirmities of the old disciple permit this unruffled calm, but the grace that partly subdues them here will conquer them at last; and we think but little of the blemishes over which the transfiguring glory of Christ is already shining. When "the shock of corn cometh in its season," it is no longer green nor waving in the breeze. It is cut down and withered, but it is ripe and ready for the garner. And so the old disciple "cometh to his grave in a full age."

When the great reformer, Theodore Beza, was near the close of his great old age, he said of the ninety-first psalm: "That is my psalm. The Lord has fulfilled to me every one of its promises except the last part of the last verse, and for that I am waiting." "With long life will I satisfy him; and I will show him my salvation."

Aged ministers linger among their kindred and people like apostles ready for their crowns. Who can contemplate the career of such an one as the late Dr. Thomas De Witt, or that of Bishop McIlvaine, or of Dr. Gardiner Spring, and the finished course of good old Bishop Morris, without reverence for them and praise to God? Before such hoary heads we bow down with instinctive awe and Christian salutations; as we witness their departure we exclaim, like Elisha, at the ford of the Jordan: "My father, my father, the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof."—*Intelligencer.*

The Minimum Christian.

The minimum Christian! And who is he? The Christian who is going to heaven at the cheapest rate possible. The Christian who intends to get all of the world he can, and not meet the worldling's doom. The Christian who aims to have as little religion as he may, without lacking it altogether.

The minimum Christian goes to church in the morning; and in the afternoon also, unless it rains, or is too warm or too cold, or he is sleepy, or has the headache from eating too much at dinner. He listens most respectfully to the preacher, and joins in prayer and praise. He applies the truth very judiciously, sometimes to himself, oftener to his neighbors.

The minimum Christian is very friendly to all good works. He wishes them well, but it is not in his power to do much for them. The Sabbath school he looks upon as an admirable institution, especially for the neglected and ignorant. It is not convenient, however, for him to take a class. His business engagements are so pressing during the week that he needs the Sabbath as a day of rest; nor does he think himself qualified to act as a teacher. There are so many persons better prepared for this important duty that he must beg to be excused. He is very friendly to home and foreign missions and colportage, and gives his mite. He thinks there are "too many appeals;" but he gives, if not enough to save his reputation, pretty near it; at all events, he aims at it.

The minimum Christian is not clear on a number of points. The opera and dancing, the theater and card-playing, and large fashionable parties, give him much trouble. He cannot see the harm in this, or that, or the other popular amusement. There is nothing in the Bible against it. He does not see but that a man may be a Christian, and dance or go to the opera. He knows several excellent persons who do. Why should not he? He stands so close to the dividing line between the people of God and the people of the world that it is hard to say on which side of it he is actually to be found.

Ah, my brother, are you making this attempt? Beware, lest you find at last that, in trying to get to heaven with a little religion, you miss it altogether; lest, without gaining the whole world, you lose your own soul.—*Presbyterian at Work.*

The Duties of a Country Parson.

It is strange that, in country parishes at any rate, naturalists of the type of the Vicar of Selborne are more often met with. A clergyman's duties oblige him to spend so large a portion of his time in the open air that with a little trouble he can scarcely learn a great deal. Above all, by interesting the children of the parish in the marvelous mechanism of all living organizations, he might do much to check that cruelty to animals which arises more from ignorance and thoughtlessness than from an actual desire to inflict pain. A child could scarcely wish to kill wilfully after having seen its feet magnified, or to put out the eyes of a fly when it understood the beauty of their formation. The parson can often, like Waterton, clear the character of some of the animals which are destroyed, unconvicted of the crimes of which ignorance accuses them.

He may show that nature can beautifully balance things that she may sometimes be left to select for herself what is to live and what to die, that to destroy little birds is to encourage the ravages of insects, that crows amply pay for all the corn they eat, and that barn-door owls do not suck pigeons' eggs, but help the cats to protect the stack-yard from the attacks of field mice. There is scarcely anything which arouses a more healthy curiosity in children, or cultivates their intelligence in a better way, than teaching them to examine into the out-of-door things which they generally pass without notice.

A late famous naturalist, on going to a new parish, found the school in a deplorable state. The pupils seemed so dull and stolid that it was impossible to teach them anything. He made all sorts of plans for their improvement, but the bright idea struck him one day that he would take them out botanizing on their Saturday half holidays. The results of the experiments were miraculous, and, from learning to take an interest in the number of petals appertaining to each flower, they soon began to understand their multiplication table, and reading came of itself after they had been taught to use their eyes.

Pious people would no doubt be shocked if their pastor neglected Balaam's ass or Elisha's bears, and told the children of the Sunday school something about the robin redbreast that hopped around the door. The destruction of *the Philistines'* corn by Samson may be improving, but the little ones, we fear, would prefer to hear how the oak grows from the acorn, or what gives its color to the violet. It is said to think that an acquaintance with the anatomy of a pigeon's wing is not religious knowledge, although sound views about the plagues of Egypt are essential to orthodoxy.—*London Saturday Review.*

Theaters of Paris.

It is often said, says the New York *Observer*, that the religious press does not know the dramatic world, upon which it reflects with so much severity. It is well known that the drama of New York is mainly influenced in its tone and spirit by the French theater, and we give the impressions of Mr. George Ticknor, written in 1838, of the drama in Paris, which has not at all improved during the empire:

"The tone is decidedly lower, more immoral, worse than it was twenty years ago; and when it is recollected how much influence the drama exercises in France on public opinion, it becomes an important fact in regard to the moral state of the capital and country. The old French drama, and especially the comedy, from Molière's time downward, contains often gross and indelicate phrases and allusions, but the tone of the pieces, as a whole, was generally respectable. The recent theater reverses all this. It contains hardly any indecorous phrases or allusions, but its whole tone is highly immoral. I have not yet seen one piece that is an exception to this remark. The popular literature of the time, too, is in the same tone. Victor Hugo, Balzac, the shameless woman who dresses like a man and calls herself George Sand, Paul de Cock, and I know not how many more, belong to this category, and are daily working mischief throughout those portions of society to whom they address themselves. How is this to be explained? Is it that the middling class of society, that fills the smaller theaters and reads the romances of the popular writers, is growing corrupt; that the progress of wealth and even of education, has opened doors to vice as well as to improvement? I fear so; at any rate I know nothing more truly deserves the reproach of being immoral and demoralizing than the theaters of Paris and the popular literature of the day. It is all much worse than it was twenty years ago."

CENTENARY COLLEGE.—There will be a meeting of the board of trustees of Centenary College, at Jackson, La., on Monday, August 28, at five P. M.

J. C. KEENER, Pres't.

"The life of the wicked," says one, "is a practical protest that they will bear the prison of hell, the torment of fire, and that for the space of eternity, rather than be friends with God."

The wealth of a man is the number of things which he loves and blesses, which he is loved and blessed by.—*Carlyle.*

Jesus Said.

nly believe.
y burden is light.
ecause I live, ye shall live also.
am the resurrection and the life.
am the Good Shepherd, and
w my sheep.
elther do I condemn thee; go,
sin no more.
lessed are the pure in heart, for
y shall see God.
f any man thirst, let him come
o me and drink.
erein is my Father glorified: that
bear much fruit.
he things which are impossible
h men are possible with God.
our heavenly Father knoweth
ye have need of all these things.
ome unto me, all ye that labor
are heavy laden, and I will give
rest.
lessed are those servants whom
Lord, when he cometh, shall find
ching.
f the world ye shall have tribula-
n. Be of good cheer; I have over-
ne the world.
Whatsoever ye shall ask in my
e that will I do, that the Father
y be glorified in the Son.
give unto them eternal life, and
y shall never perish, neither shall
man pluck them out of my hand.
Whosoever shall do the will of my
ther which is in heaven, the same
y brother, and my sister, and my
ther.
Were there not ten cleansed? But
ere are the nine? There are not
nd that returned to give glory to
d, save this stranger.
here is no man that hath left
ses, or parents, or brethren, or
, or children, for the kingdom of
d's sake, who shall not receive
nfold more in this present time,
in the world to come life ever-
ing.

HE AGONY IN THE GARDEN.—Is
re any way of explaining this
e in the garden, this dread night
ggle of Jesus Christ, if we ex-
de the idea of sacrifice and vicari-
suffering, which the Christian
rch has always attached to it?
it be said, *e. g.*, that the lan-
ge of the antipusts is evidently
e than the quality and substance
the thing they narrate? On the
trary, the very opposite of this
truly be said. All the four
ngelists describe this scene in-
nsemade, and you cannot find
y one of the four a single am-
ous phrase or highly-colored ex-
sion. The events are told just as
seemed to them at the time
n they happened, and with a
plicity, and an honesty, and an
impassioned plainness unrivalled
literature. So far are we from
ding that the language is exagger-
, requiring abatement of what
ld be the literal meaning in our
erpretations of it, that it may be
that there is hardly a serious
der of those narratives who does
as the reads, feel, instinctively,
irresistibly, that the *thing* is far
e than the language in which it
onveyed. We are made to see
me *great*, mysterious Person; in
eal, mysterious, personal pas-
deepening into agony, and
eat great darkness—and yet we
without a word of explanation
application *from them*, that all
is for us. Partly, no doubt, be-
we bring back the explanation
he after events upon these narra-
and the epistolary instruction
these same men, and the faith and
ing of the church ever since;
pully also because the thing
lated is so intrinsically great and
portant that it cannot be hid,
would reveal itself, as it has re-
ed itself to all serious readers, of
ges and countries, as a divine
on, as the sorrow of God over
an guilt and sin.—*Sunday Mag-*

dial, adoring affection on our
, uttering itself in all forms of wor-
, and making every work a wor-
of divine benignity and tender-
ur part, replying to our love
e should mark our relation to
.—*Dr. Morris.*

E. F. ROSS, Esq., connected
veral years with the CHRISTIAN ADVO-
e is now on a tour through the West and
on business connected with the office.
confer freely with our patrons and agents
different cities in regard to our continual in-
and we bespeak for him the courtesies
have been so liberally extended heretofore,
ich we have not forgotten.

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r young ladies. The principal is an experi-
educator, and is assisted by a valuable corps of
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e of our friends who prefer to have their
ters educated near home would do well to
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information see advertisement in to-day's

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al College of Alabama, at Auburn, is
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thern youth. The fall session opens Sept.
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the presidency of Rev. A. G. Haygood, D.
e fall term begins September 6. It has an
ary for us to do more than call attention to
fact of opening the session, as the college and
good care both will be known.

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Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending Aug. 12, 1876.

A—Edwin Ahles $1, N W Ayer & Son, J N Andrew $2.10, E A Acreman $10, C G Andrews two letters $91.50, S H Agee, William Allen, J H Andrews, J O Andrew $10, R A Armsted, Charles A Allday, Albert A Arnold, American Sunday School Union.

B—D P Bradford $12.50, H T Baker, Valentine A G Beaumont, Bickford Knitting Machine Company, S H Brown, George W Brown $350, W H Bennett, J L Burrow, A S Barnes & Co, J J Billingsley, E J Bulcolan, R H H Burnett, S E Burchard, J K Baylor, W H Bentley, A Brown, J Bunerroft $1, P K Brindley, Boorum & Pease, T B Buckingham.

C—L Carley, W L Carleton, W Coleman, S H Cooper, P S Connor, W H Christian, Dr A G Clapton, S H Cox, H Copeland, Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, Miss Maggie Curtiss, Miss Alice A Coleman, S D Currie & Co, A E Clay two letters, A G Coleman, D P Cullen, W O H Carruthers, John Church & Co, W H Curley, C J Cook, J S Clower, J D Clarke, John Collier, Mrs M J Coleman $5.10, G W Chatfield.

D—Dixon Donley, Oliver Ditson & Co, G W Duncan, J Denton, R H Dabney, Donaldson & Co three letters, T J Dodd, R B Downer three letters, Dudd, Mead & Co, Warren Dupre, M M Dawson, Charles T Dillingham, W J Dolson, W W Davis, D W Duke, F A Dicks.

E—J F Ellis, M Evans, W R East, Miss O E Eder 25 cents, W H Eckler, G W Eler, J Eastward.

F—D T Faust, E N Freshman & Bros three letters, R B Fairchild, B E Fuller, Lewis R Feather-stone $2, Mrs E S Floyd, J T Fisher, John D Ford $2, Ferguson & Schnack $6.75, J D Fergusone, B Fannelly.

G—J W Harris 1, J H Guthrie, Thomas Gibbs, George W Graves, John G Golden, H M Granade, A H Gardner, R D Gentry, E A Gorrissa, John Gibson, H Gwinner & Bro two letters $5.72.

H—Atjeis G Haygood, T W Hayes, Isaiah H Heckman, N A Hogg, Headen & Mellory $6.20, I S Hudson & Co, Henry B Hardy, T N Hornsby, John R Hegarty $17, F B H Gordon, J W Hill, W Harding, J C Hay, T E Hall, A J Hood, Josiah Hagler, William Hay, S M Hosmer.

I—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co two letters.

J—W H Johnson, E P Josey, J L Lisle, J Johnson, Grange Judd & Co, J E James, A J Jamison $6.50, James E Jagers, W H Jennings.

K—Miss Clara Kyle $7, J B Kennedy.

L—T L Lenhiss, J E Lane, R P Loveless, J B Lippincott & Co two letters, John C Lewis $13, W L Landrum 50 cents, D H Linebaugh, J M Langston, F A Lesche, B P Lee.

M—H A Manning, J H Madden, W C Malone, W H Mackey, Miss McNair, John Moore, William M McKee, A McFarland $3, M Morrisane 1, Morris, T H Moss two letters, John H McLean, W P McLean, W P Muscy $9.51, R W Millsaps $1.05, H C Morehead, A C Mangher, H A Moody, S A W Moore, J P Muggah, W F Melugin, A W Moore, S B Mitchenson & Co, J B McGuinn, W F Mc Coy, W H Moss, J T McLaughlin.

N—J T Newsome two letters, D J Nix 2 cents, J H Norgan.

O—James Osmond two letters, Ogden Campbell & Co.

P—W D Pool $2, Phipps & James two letters, M Pirk, James Perry, J H Pope $150, H Pucket, Edward Pawetzky $2, Mrs Polk, J W Preston, S M Petteway & Co $6.75, W C Palmer jr., Patterson Bros, D B Pack.

R—J F Robinson, Mrs M E Robertson $1.50, Reed Bros, Robinson & Withers, A H Redford agent five letters, L Randall, E E F Ross, J J Richardson, Taylor Rice, Rowell & Chesman $166.50, D Read, B L Rucker.

S—J R Sherwood, Smith, Dixon & Co two letters, H Stone, S S Scott, F A Stevens, George S Stoddard two letters, J M Sigel, E A Stacking, A P Stark, J M Scott 2 cents, W C Sayre 15 cents, St Louis Advertising and Publishing Company $3.05, J F Scarbick, John D Saltz, J H Scruggs, William W Smith, J W Sanford, S H Sythrogler, J Schreiner, J H Shaw, Jacob Singer, Joseph H Starr, C H Stuckell & Co $7.50, A P Sanders, A F Smith, J Sperry.

T—Jonathan Thomas, E M Tydings, R A Thomas, H M Thompson, N Terry, J M Tuttle 50 cents.

U—University Publishing Company two letters, Unknown stores $5, Unknown, Va 50 cents $2.85.

V—W H Vaughn, J H Vandiart.

W—J H White two letters, H M Ward $1, W H Watkins ten letters $4.50, M B Wells $2, Gayle M White, Sims M Wright, George D. Whitaker, F M Winburne, Hoppe Williard, Walker & Northop, D K Ward, M B Weaver, Wimberly & Ben J H Weaver.

Y—H C Young & Co, M T C Young.

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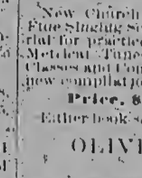

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This celebrated Fluid, prepared by a process known only to the proprietors, is the best and most reliable of all the products of Petroleum for use in Metallic, Portable Gas Lamps and Lanterns. It burns clear and bright as tree from smoke or unpleasant odor, and does not char the wick or clog the burner. No other fluid or oil should be used in Portable Gas Lamps or Lanterns.

Puroline is especially recommended for use in Portable Gas Lamps and Chandeliers, in Street Lanterns, Sugar-House Lamps, Dime Shed Lanterns, and in Torches and Gas Burners for Steamboat Landings, Moonlight Picnics and Street Processions. Giving a light equal to the best city Coal Gas. It enables the people of the remotest villages to illuminate their Stores, Warehouses, Saloons, Hotels, Churches, Streets and Gardens as brilliantly as the favored residents of a great metropolis.

Gasoline for Gas Machines.

Distilled expressly for the Puroline and Portable Gas Light Company, and with peculiar regard to the changes of temperature, so common in this climate. Unequaled for generating gas, of high carbureting qualities.

Proprietors, patentees, and owners of Gas Machines cannot overestimate the importance of having their Gasoline of reliable gravity and quality, as success depends so much on these conditions.

COAL OIL LAMPS,
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Metallic Safety Lamps,
AND GLASSWARE,
Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers,
LAMP BURNERS, CHIMNEYS,
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Always on hand. Orders filled promptly and sold at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

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95 AND 97 GRAVIER STREET,
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MEDICAL.

A STRING OF PEARLS!

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872:

I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens has greatly improved in health of late.—*The State Line Press, West Point, Ga.*

Testimony of the Chief Justice of Georgia.

I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver, at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it.—*Hiram Warner, Chief Justice of Georgia.*

Opinion of the Clergy.

Simmons' Liver Regulator is certainly a specific for that class of complaints which it claims to cure. Many of our fellow-beings are suffering from hepatic disorders, and have doubts in relation to the efficacy of this popular preparation, we can only offer them the simple and candid argument of Philip to Nathaniel: "Come and see." Try the proposed remedy, and then you can judge for yourselves.—*Rev. David Wills, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Macon, Ga.*

Always Keep It On Hand.

I have used Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator myself, and in my family for years, and pronounce it one of the most satisfactory medicines that can be used. Nothing would induce me to be without it, and I recommend it to my friends, if they want to secure health, to always keep it on hand.—*R. L. Moff, Columbus, Ga. (Congressman.)*

CAUTION!

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with trade mark, stamp and signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

Manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 5pm

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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
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☞ Look at our prices and judge for yourselves:

A real French china DINNER SET, 115 pieces, for $20 00
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Sole Agents for the celebrated SHAW REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS. The best and cheapest in the country.

Also the celebrated BUTTER CHURN. Warranted to make butter in from three to ten minutes.

All kinds of Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers and Bath Tubs.

Orders from the country will receive our best attention.

NAVRA & OFFNER,
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Scrupulous care with reference to the price and quality, and fidelity to the interest and fulfillment of the wishes at correspondents, will be sedulously carried out.

Spring and Summer Styles
OF
LADIES' DRESSES,
IN IMPORTED FRENCH PATTERNS,

CENTENNIAL APRONS, RECIPES AND KERCHIEFS, in souvenirs of the Fashions of 1776.

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PARTIES who wish to buy Boots and Shoes FOR CASH are invited to send to me for a card which explains HOW TO TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE, thus enabling any one in the country to get a good-fitting Boot or Shoe direct from the city at the LOWEST CITY PRICES.

Where we are favored with orders that exceed $10 the Freight thereon will be *prepaid at our expense*. Where the order exceeds $20 we will also pay the cost of sending the money to us, whether by Express, Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or otherwise.

Goods sent C. O. D. to all points where the Express Company or Packets have agents.

Price list of ready made goods, also instructions how to take your own measure, will be sent by mail upon application.

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Sign of the Lady's Boot.
Branch—583 Magazine St., corner St. Andrew.
LOUIS GIMBEL, Agent.

ALL BABYDOM NEEDS
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD,
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prepared from Swiss Milk, Brown Bread Crust and Sugar. A fresh supply of the above. Also

SMITH'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT,
GRAHAM FLOUR,
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in an Academy, Seminary, or Public School. Wanted, an engagement by the undersigned, who has had experience in teaching, has spent the last four years in Europe and Asia, and is prepared to give instruction in Oriental languages and the studies taught in American colleges. Reference—E. T. RAVEN, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. Address
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CENTENNIAL YEAR.
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Louisville, Ky.

AGENTS double their money selling "Dr. Chase's Improved Receipt Book." Address Dr. Chase's Printing House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Tomato Culture.

In our observation of gardening we have found very few people who got the best results out of their tomato plants. Either they were selected without knowledge, or the supposition that there is not much choice in varieties, or they were allowed to lay on the ground and have their fine flavor spoiled, or the vines were left unpruned to sprawl over several square feet of room, and waste their energies in producing dwarfed fruit and useless stalks and blossoms until frost came.

Now there is just as much difference between a large, solid, smooth-fleshed tomato, and a little, wrinkled combination of seeds, water and skin, as there is between your grandmother's apple dumpling and one that you buy at the corner grocery. We have raised a dozen varieties in one season, and never found anything better than the Eureka and Trophy, though the General Grant was good—during the "first term." Some sorts will degenerate, like the potato. The plants should be stocky, and well seasoned to the air, before setting out. In most soils they should be set deep—half way up the stem; indeed the Jersey gardeners put them in nearly up to the first leaf, as they stand dry weather better. It is an exploded notion that they do not need a rich soil. If well fed they will grow rankly, to be sure; but the pruning shears will take care of that. The most vigorous plants will give the greatest weight and best quality of fruit. Cultivating, to keep the soil loose and free from weeds, does the young plants almost as much good as it does cabbages.

But it is from lack of training and trimming that the most failures are made. For garden culture we believe the single stake system the best, though frames will answer; and it is a good plan to let some plants lie low, on bushes or sticks, as in very dry seasons they do well. As in our short season early tomatoes are desirable, select half a dozen of your best and earliest blossoming plants for forcing; tie them loosely with large twine to a stake, four feet high; as soon as the first cluster of blossoms appears pinch out the upward-tending stem—nip all the lateral branches that start out from time to time above the leaves; in short, concentrate all the growth of the plants into one cluster of fruit, and you will have ripe tomatoes two or three weeks earlier than would otherwise be the case. And nearly all plants should be treated after the same fashion, though not so severely pruned. We have trained a plant of the "Trophy" five feet high, to a stout stake, having cross-pieces; it bore a cluster of fruit to each foot—the bottom one containing twenty-three tomatoes, mostly of large size (one of them weighing over a pound), which began to ripen on the twentieth of July. By the stake or frame system the fruit is kept cleaner, has better ventilation, ripens more evenly, and is better flavored.

The usual fault in trimming tomatoes consists in cutting off leaves which should never be done, or nipping the ends of lateral branches after they have grown. The plant should be kept clean of lateral sprouts from the first. They are, in our climate, mere robbers, unless you are after a yield of green fruit.—*Golden Rule.*

A HOME-MADE CARPET.—An Eastern lady says: Have any of you a spare bed-chamber, seldom used, which you would like to carpet at little expense? Go to the paper-hanger's store and select a paper looking as much like a carpet as you can find. Having taken it home, first paper the floor of your bed-room with brown paper or newspaper. Then over this or these put down your wall-paper. A good way to do this will be to put a good coat of paste upon the width of the roll of paper and the length of the room, and then lay down, unrolling and smoothing at the same time. When the floor is all covered, then size and varnish; only dark glue and common furniture varnish may be used, and the floor will look all the better for the darkening these will give it. When it is dry put down a few rugs by the bedside and before the toilet table, and you have as pretty a carpet as you could wish—a carpet, too, that will last for years, if not subject to constant wear, and at a trifling expense. I myself used a room one entire summer prepared in this way—used it constantly—and when the house was sold in the fall the purchaser asked me to take up the oil cloth, as he wished to make some alterations which would be sure to injure it.

HOW TO COOK A TERRAPIN.—Put him in boiling water for five minutes, to loosen the skin; then take him out, skin him, and replace him in the hot water. When the claws become soft it is sufficiently boiled. Take him out and remove the bottom shell first, cut off the head and claws, and take out the gall and sand-bag, then cut up the remainder. Cut the entrails into pieces about half an inch. Be careful to preserve all the juice. Put a piece of yeast, pepper, salt, a little of all, yolk of five hard boiled eggs, a third of a pint of the very best butter, a proper proportion of salt, red pepper, and a large quantity of rich cream. All of the ingredients to be of the best. Dish promptly, and serve smoking hot. The cover to a pie is the best to dish furnishing eggs which are a great addition. Some persons have been known to season with spices—but this is not to the fastidious epicure.

A writer in the London *Field and Farm News* says: "It is not unfortunate, generally known that in the event of fire in buildings containing horses, if the latches be merely lifted however roughly the doors may be, the horses will leave the burning stables without difficulty. A knowledge of this fact may be the means of saving many a valuable animal from a horrible death."

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MACHINERY AGENCY
AND
EAGLE COTTON GIN DEPOT.

W. L. CUSHING,

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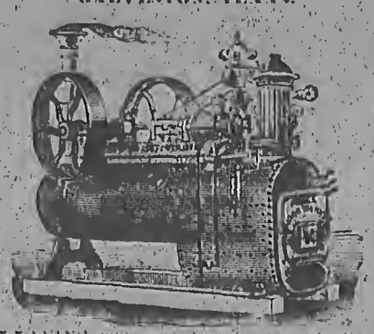
Established in 1855.

W. L. CUSHING & MOORE,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.



HAVING numerous Agencies from leading manufacturers in the North and West, and doing all our business exclusively on commission, purchasers will always obtain the benefit of reduction in prices made by the makers we represent, and all Machinery will be sold at manufacturers prices.

The largest stock and variety of Machinery in the United States is kept in sale at our warehouses and stores in New Orleans. Steam and Gas Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell cotton screws, Building Machines, Shafting, Hangers, Couplings, Pulleys, Steam Pumps and Machinery of all kinds.

Victor Sugar Mills, Cook's Evaporators, Deville Sugar Mills, Stanley's Queen of the South Cane Mills, Wood's portable engines, Watertown Steam Engines and Portable Engines and Saw Mills, Sugar Kettles, Knowles' Steam Pumps, Eagle Cotton Gins, Newell Cotton Screws, Bronke Cotton Presses, Lagerfelt Cotton Presses, Planters' Cotton Presses, Burt's Cotton Presses, Hay Presses, Saws of all kinds, Gas Pipe, Wood Working Machinery, Belting, Shingle Machines, Steam Gauges, Mowers and Reapers and PLANTATION and SAW MILL MACHINERY GENERALLY, KINDS, at lowest cash prices. Send for descriptive circulars.

Improved Eagle Cotton Gins.

PRICES REDUCED.

The great reputation of the EAGLE COTTON GINS is established by the well known fact that they are the most reliable, strongest and best-built Cotton Gins ever made. The Eagle Cotton Gin runs lighter than any other gin, thus having a great advantage for planters who wish to run by horse power. All the numerous planters who use the Eagle Cotton Gin will testify to the fact that when their cotton is sent to market it always brings the highest market price, as no other gin can produce a finer or a better sample of cotton than the Eagle Cotton Gins. Over seventeen thousand of the Eagle Cotton Gins have been made and sold. During a period of twenty years the undersigned has had the agency of the Eagle Cotton Gin in New Orleans. He has never had a gin returned or rejected out of the immense number sold. The saw cylinders of all the Eagle Cotton Gins are twelve inches in diameter, which is two inches larger than most other kinds of gins, thus giving our forty-saw gin more teeth and they are more than equal to the fifty-saw gins of other makers, who use only ten-inch cylinders, and the same great advantage of the twelve-inch cylinder in large-sized gins can be easily estimated. Planters who wish a reliable cotton gin, with an established reputation, can purchase an Eagle Cotton Gin with a certainty that they are not making an untried experiment, but will obtain a cotton gin which is indorsed by the oldest and largest planters in the country as the best in use. A large stock of the Eagle Cotton Gins are always kept on sale in New Orleans, ready for immediate shipment. Planters should be particular to state if they want right or left-hand mahin gins.

The bale of cotton which received the grand prize at St. Louis and has won so many thousands of dollars at numerous fairs, was ginned by the Eagle Cotton Gin.

Prices Have Been Greatly Reduced.

All orders should be addressed to
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30 CENTS A POUND FOR COTTON.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange recently paid 30 CENTS A POUND for a bale of cotton ginned on the EAGLE COTTON GIN, and sent the cotton to the Centennial Exhibition as the best bale of cotton ever seen in New Orleans.

$600 PRIZE AT ST. LOUIS.—At the great St. Louis Fair, last October, the grand prize of $600 for the best bale of cotton was awarded to a bale ginned on an EAGLE COTTON GIN, being from an EAGLE GIN sold by W. L. CUSHING to MONTGOMERY & SONS.

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The Awarding Committee at the great Philadelphia Exposition have given the first award for the best bale of cotton to a bale ginned on the celebrated EAGLE GIN.

Stedman's Self-Supporting Newell Screw Press.

This is the best Press ever invented. It is self-supporting. Requires no frame work. Is made of Iron Plates Put up. Has other advantages and costs half as much as other screw. It is in fact a portable Newell Screw Press. Will press double the quantity of any other Press, and is sold at one-half the price.

INGERSOLL COTTON PRESSES.
Price reduced to $175 for complete Press, including all the good work.

BROOKS' PATENT REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
W. L. CUSHING, Sole Agent.

STARR'S QUEEN OF THE SOUTH CORN AND WHEAT MILLS.
This celebrated Corn Mill is far superior to any other mill and is sold under full guarantee.

VICTOR SUGAR MILLS AND COOK'S EVAPORATORS.
Manufactured by The Fulton Manufacturing Company, who are sole agents for the celebrated Victor Mills. Over 12 of these Mills have been manufactured of all sizes for the largest and smallest plantations.

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SECKER FIRESTONE

AMES' PORTABLE ENGINES. 2 100
UNEXCELLED for economy and simplicity of construction. We are now prepared to furnish these engines with Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Belting, Saw Mills, Gearing, Pumps, Iron Frames, Tanks, Smoke Stacks, Governors, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Pipe and Fittings, Lubricators, Oil Cups, Steam Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Steam Packing, Rubber Packing, Lace Leather, Emery Wheels, Files, Wrenches, Steam Hose, Babbitt Metal, Solder, Rosin, Soldering Irons, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Pipe Vises, Stocks and Dies, Taps, Reamers, Drills, Drill Chucks, Machinists' Tools, Iron Pipe, Brass Pipe, Lead Pipe, Rubber Hose, Globe Valves, Gate Valves, Check Valves, Angle Valves, Steam Cocks, Water Cocks, Gauge

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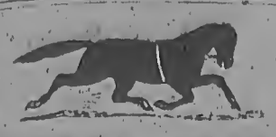

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does not add to the ordinary cost of feeding, eigh producing the most admirable results: strong wind, fine appearance, good digestion, generally improved spirit.

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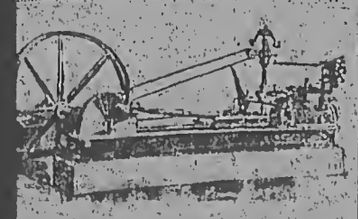
ORANGE, SWEET, MANDARIN, BRAZILIAN, grafted on sour stock, and SWEET SEEDLINGS, Weed Peach, Privet, Prune, Plum, etc., etc., each according to size and quality and number of years' growth. SEEDLINGS, for grafting or budding, and for ornamental trees, from 12 cents to $25, according to number wanted.

Trees carefully packed and shipped to any point. Small trees will stand transplanting and transporting better than the orange.

Will make Orange Trees a specialty. tf.



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are certain that the work will prove satisfactory to us, who make use of it. —*Ed. C. A.*

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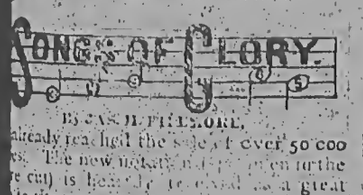

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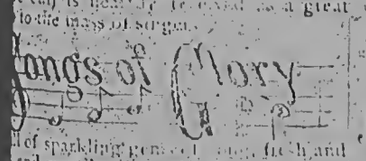

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Having on hand a full assortment of first-class at prices which defy competition. Call and the my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Quick Sales and Small Profits.

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New Orleans, Tuesday, August 15, 1876.

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	Par Value.	
Canal Bank stock	$100	$101 00
Citizens' Bank stock	$50	$50 00
Germania National Bank	100	120 00
Hibernia National Bank	100	102 00
State National Bank	100	85 50
New Orleans National Bank	100	78 00
Mutual National Bank	100	95 00
Factors' and Traders' Insurance Co.	100	97 00
Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.	100	70 00
Commercial Insurance Co.	100	50 00
Sun Mutual Insurance Co.	100	89 50
Carrollton Railroad Co.	100	105 50
Crescent City Railroad Co.	100	95 50
Orleans Railroad Co.	100	41 75
New Orleans City Railroad Co.	100	138 50
New Orleans Gaslight Co.	100	125 00
State consols	100	95 @ 97
City premium bonds	100	82½@83

GENERAL MARKET.

Owing to the continued good health of the city many persons are visiting us, and sales in nearly all departments of business are above the average for this season of the year, and croakers hold their tongues, for facts prove them wrong; while the steady march of the clear-headed, energetic, enterprising men among us convinces even the chronic fault-finders that New Orleans is to-day moving out of her recent thralldom, and ere old winter shakes his hoary locks at us the evidence of our prosperity will be apparent to the world.

COTTON.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	8	9	9¾	11	11½	12
Thursday	8	9	9¾	11	11½	12
Friday	8	9	9¾	11	11½	12
Saturday	8	9	9¾	11	11½	12
Monday	8	9	9¾	11	11½	12
Tuesday	8	9	9¾	11	11½	12

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Class—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	11½	11½	11
Thursday	11½	11½	11
Friday	11½	11½	11
Saturday	11½	11½	11
Monday	11½	11½	11
Tuesday	11¾	11¾	11

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day.	Receipts.	Sales.	Market.	Price.	Sales.	Market.	Price.
Wednesday	1,591	1,100	Quiet	12¾	20,000	Buoyant.	Middling 12 5-16
Thursday	221	1,349	Firm	12¾	15,000	Firm	12 5-16
Friday	1,349	1,400	Active	12¾	15,000	Firm	12 5-16
Saturday	1,400	1,200	Firm	12¾	13,000	Steady	12 5-16
Monday	1,200	1,283	Quiet	12¾	10,000	Active	12 5-16
Tuesday	2,558	2,558	Firm	12¾	12,000	Firm	12 5-16
Total	4,500				100,000		

COTTON STATEMENT TO AUGUST 15.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875 ..... bales		9,376
Received from that date to August 8, 1876	1,561,611	
Received during past week	1,541	
Amount of balings from city gins and pickeries	18,398	1,581,550
Total		1,591,526
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to August 8, 1876	1,551,201	
Exported past week	4,778	
Consumed by factory and burned	1,370	1,556,441
Stock on hand and amount not cleared		35,085
Estimated stock on shipboard		9,219
Amount remaining unsold, stock		28,860
Stock at all the United States ports		160,853
Receipts at all the ports		4,103,159
Receipts last year to date		3,257,320
Increase at all the ports		845,839

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, $66@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and pecks, and 24 inches in diameter, $76@$10 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 34 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $206@$25 ₱ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $56@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood For large square logs, $2.25@$3 ₱ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2.25@$2.75 ₱ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2.50 ₱ cord.

Logs measured in rafts, measure and contents reduced to cords.)

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice corn fed beeves are in demand at 4@5c. ₱ lb. gross.

Fat grass fed beef cattle sell readily at $2½@$3½ ₱ head. Poor cattle dull at $1.25@$2.25 ₱ head.

Fat calves, up to 2 year olds, $7@$12 ₱ head. Poor ones very dull at $5@$8 ₱ head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3@$5 ₱ head. Poor ones unsalable.

Hogs, corn fed, at 5@6c. ₱ lb. gross. Mast-fed dull at 3@4c. ₱ lb. gross.

Milch cows sell according to quantity of milk given. Choice dairy milkers, giving 4 to 5 gallons per day, $80@$100 ₱ head. Fair milkers, say giving from 2½ to 3 gallons per day, $55@$75 ₱ head. Common stock very hard to sell at $18@$25 ₱ head.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Dixie, and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 25	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	250 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	475 00
H. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tuthard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	90 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7¾
Hoop	4½	7¾
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5¾

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	11 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 25	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb.	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb.	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb.	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb.	— —	1¾
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb.	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gall.	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Size of light.	Sash, per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
Window Sash, 12 lights:			
8x10	60	$1 20	$2 00
10x12	65	1 65	2 25
10x18	$1 00	2 25	3 25

	Single.	Double.
Sash Doors:		
3 feet x 7 feet	$1 50	$1 70
3 feet x 8 feet	4 50	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25
Panel Doors:		
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	— —	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	— —	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 75	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	20	22
Goshen, choice	32	31
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	15½	19½
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice, O. G.	— —	31
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	50
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:		
Best, K. D.	3 00	3 25
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	10	12
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	1 50	1 60
Raisins, ₱ whole box	2 75	3 00
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	23	26
Insurance, in cans	— —	40
Coal, in barrels, best	17	19
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	— —	40
Fair	— —	45
Prime to choice	50	55
Golden and Roquet syrups	50	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	5½
Ordinary	— —	6½
Fair	6½	6¾
Prime to choice	6¾	7½
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₱ lb.	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	1 35
Coarse	1 05	1 11
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	9¼	9¾
Prime	10¼	10¾
Choice	10¾	11¼
Yellow clarified	11	11½
White clarified	11½	11¾
Crushed	12	12½
Powdered	12	12½
Spices, ₱ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	90
Tea, ₱ lb.:		
Black Oolong	1 00	— —
Green Imperial	1 25	— —
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	80	85
Chewing, choice	95	1 00
Smoking	80	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	60	62
White, mixed	58	60
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis, Golden	42	47
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	70	75
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	— —	25 00
Ordinary	— —	20 00
Cotton Seed Meal	26 00	28 00
Cow Peas, ₱ bushel	1 50	2 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	11½	13
Shoulders	9½	10
Sides, clear rib	11¾	12
Sides, clear	12	12½
Hams, sugar-cured	14	16
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	— —	21 50
Dry Salted Meats:		
Shoulders	— —	8¾
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	13½	13½
Choice, in tierces	12½	12¾

BAGGING STUFFS.

Bagging:	
India	14
Jute	13½ 14
Ties, Arrow, best, per bundle, of 50	— — 1 30
Iron and buckles	— — 1 00
Rope	— — 1 00
Twine, hemp	— — 14

NUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	45
Calf skins, Wilson	70 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stevenson's raw-bone superphosphate	$70	— —
South's ammoniated ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands	— —	7½
Choice, in mids	10	11½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	4	5
Simpkins, Allen & Hamilton	6	8½
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	12	13½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	14	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ratcliffe mud boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Ratcliffe brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	18 50
Russets' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.* Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

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Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND.

Fort Deposit	Sept. 9, 10
Evergreen	16, 17
Gilmore mission	23, 24
Pine Level—camp meeting at Hill's chapel, commencing	29
Rocky Mount	Oct. 7, 8
Troy and Brundidge	21, 22
Union circuit	28, 29
Cahaba Springs	Nov. 4, 5
Rutledge	11, 12
Greenville circuit	18, 19
Georgiana	25, 26
Greenville station	Dec. 3, 4

10 S. P. RICHARDSON, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

SEASHORE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Chickasawha mission, at Henderson's	Sept. 2, 3
Mount Carmel, at Santee	11
White Plains	16, 17
Ocean Springs	23, 24
East Pascagoula, at Salem	Oct.
Pearlington	14, 15
Enon, at Enon	21, 22
Taylorville, at St. Sely	28, 29
Rankin, at Bethel	Nov. 4, 5
Westville, at Pleasant Hill	11, 12
Columbia	18, 19

The District Conference will be held at Santee, commencing on Friday, September 8, at nine o'clock.

The camp meeting at Salem camp ground, Jackson county, will commence on Thursday, October 5.

3 THOMAS PUGH, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

ALEXANDRIA DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Colfax	Sept. 2, 3
Montgomery	9, 10
Salling	13, 14
Caldwell	16, 17
Castor Springs	20, 21
Harrisonburg	30, Oct. 1
Centerville	Oct. 7, 8
Rapides	14, 15
Alexandria	21, 22

17 S. H. COOKE, P. E.

DELHI DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Winnsboro, at Oakley	Aug. 5, 6
District Conference, at Bastrop	10, 11
Bayville, at Alto	19, 20
Tensas, at Jordan	26, 27
Waterproof	Sept. 2, 3
Floyd, at Oak Grove	9, 10
Providence	16, 17

3 C. W. CARTER, P. E.

OPELOUSAS DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Plaquemine Brulee	Aug. 19, 20
Pattersonville	26, 27
Franklin	Sept. 2, 3
Prairie Greys	9, 10
Opelousas	16, 17
Bayou Boeuf	23, 24
Bayou Plaer	30, Oct. 1
Spring Creek	Oct. 7, 8
Lake Charles	14, 15
Leesburg	21, 22

The District Conference will be held at Lake Charles, October 11 and 12.

3 J. E. GOSS, P. E.

Religious Notices.

THE CAMP MEETING at the Holland camp ground, on Pudding circuit, Mississippi Conference, will commence on the twenty-eighth of September, and will continue about eight days. The camp ground is about fifteen miles from Newton, on the Southern road, and ten miles from Enterprise, on the Mobile and Ohio road. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. There will be a good restaurant on the ground. Ample provision will be made for preachers and their families.

D. E. BRADFORD, P. C.

A CAMP MEETING, on the self-sustaining plan, will be held two miles north of Lake, Miss., beginning on Thursday night, September 21.

C. MCDONALD, P. C.

ASBURY CAMP MEETING, in Monroe county, on the Sepulga circuit, Alabama Conference, will begin on Thursday night, September 28, embracing the first Sabbath in October. Let everybody attend the services. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. Ministerial brethren are cordially invited to attend. Any from a distance will find conveyances either from Greenville or Pine Apple, on Thursday and Friday, by notifying me at Forest Home.

J. M. SCOTT, P. C.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on Union camp ground, near Bullis's mill, ten or twelve miles north of Coushatta, commencing on Friday, September 29. A cordial invitation is extended to preachers and people. Preparation will be made to entertain persons from a distance. The self sustaining principle will apply to those living near enough to tent.

JESSE FULTON, P. C.

WE EXPECT to hold a camp meeting at St. Matthew camp ground, four miles south of Hickory, Miss., commencing on Friday, September 8. It is expected to be held on the self sustaining plan.

J. D. HAAS.

THE CAMP MEETING at Providence camp ground, five miles east of Sparta, on the Sparta circuit, will commence on Friday night, the first of September. It will be held on the self-sustaining plan. Preachers are specially invited to attend.

J. F. PATTERSON, P. C.,
Sparta Circuit, Louisiana Conference.

THERE will be a camp meeting at Oak Grove, Carroll parish, La., beginning on the seventh of September, 1876. Preachers of the Delhi district, both traveling and local, are invited to come and assist us.

T. H. MCCLENDON, Pastor.

THERE will be a camp meeting at Midway, ten miles north of Delhi, on the Floyd circuit, Louisiana Conference, beginning on the twenty-eighth of September, 1876. Ministers coming by rail will find free transportation from Delhi to the camp ground on the twenty-eighth if the undersigned has timely notice at this place.

T. H. MCCLENDON, Pastor.

FLOYD, La., July 17, 1876.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning October 12. Preachers in charge will please forward me the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance.

E. H. MOUNGER.

UNION CAMP GROUND.—*Change of Time.*—The time of holding the camp meeting at the Union camp ground, in the Grove Hill circuit, is changed from Friday, September 1, to Friday, September 8. The meeting will not be self-sustaining, from the fact that there are so few tenters, though the invitation is still extended to all.

D. C. GLENN, Pastor.

GROVE HILL, ALA., July 10, 1876.

CAMP MEETING NOTICE.—There will be a camp meeting at Pilgrim's Rest, Philadelphia circuit, beginning on the first day of September next. Ministerial brethren are cordially invited to attend.

D. G. W. ELLIS, P. C.

THE CAMP MEETING near Havana, Ala., will begin on Thursday, August 24, and continue about one week. It will be conducted on the self-sustaining plan. Preachers are specially invited to attend.

JOHN S. MOORE, P. C.

WESLEY CHAPEL CAMP MEETING. A camp meeting will be held, commencing August 25 and lasting some eight days, at the camp ground one mile north of Woodville, Lincoln parish, La. Preachers are specially invited to attend.

J. LANE BORDEN, P. C.,
Vernon Ct., Louisiana Conference.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—The Eufaula District Conference will be held at Louisville, beginning on Wednesday night, August 23, 1876. Sermon by the Rev. Jero. S. Williams.

W. H. ELLISON, P. E.

RAILROADS.

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GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after October 31, 1875, AT 5.30 P. M.,

Trains depart and arrive as follows, from Calliope street Depot:

DEPART.

Express	7.30 A. M.
Mail	5.30 P. M.

ARRIVE.

Express	11.30 P. M.
Mail	12.30 A. M.
Accommodation (on Monday)	10.30 A. M.

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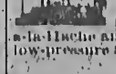

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$1.00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 41 pieces.

$ .85 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

$1.00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored-Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

$8.00 will buy an elegant Porcelain Decorated TEA SET, same number of pieces.

$1.00 will buy an elegant Porcelain Decorated Terre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Butter Dish,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers	4 Meat Dishes.

$5.00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

$ 4.00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but slop jar and Foot Pan.

$ .85 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

$ .75 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

$ .70 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

$ .80 per dozen will buy good Table OBJECTS.

$ .75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table OBJECTS.

75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET, Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.

Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice), 100 pieces, $30.

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Caution to Our Patrons, Grangers & Their Agents.

There are parties here who are selling imitations of our goods; repainting and patching up old Machines to make them look like new, and selling them as such. No new goods of the above name can be purchased in New Orleans except from us at No. 5 Chartres street. Agents wanted.

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The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1876. NO. 34.

A DISTRACTED AMATOR.

In tempus did a hero lived,
Qui I wed puellas deax:
He ne pooyall pas quite to say,
Which one he mostest mieux.

Di-il lol-meme na head mathis
Non possum bath avoir,
Sed I shall kiss Amanda Ann,
Theo Kate and I have war.

Amanda habet argent coin,
Sed Kate has arrass curls;
Et both sunt very agathal;
Eh quite formosae girls.

Enfin, the youthful anthropos,
Philon the duo ovalis,
Resolved proponere to Kate
Avant set evening's shades.

Proceedens thro od Kate's domen,
It trauve Amanda there,
Kate quite forgot his late resolves,
Both sunt so goodly fair.

Sed smiling, on the new-lapis,
Between inethus twain,
Cupit to tell his flame to Kate,
Pains the poetique strain.

Mals, glancing ever and anon,
At fair Amanda's eyes,
He and possum illucre
Pro which he means his sighs.

Each virgo heard the gental vow,
With cheeks as rouge as wine;
And offering each a milk white hand
Bulk whispered: "Ich bin dein."

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The following order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 15, 1876.

General W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army:

SIR—The House of Representatives of the United States, on the tenth instant, passed the following preamble and resolutions, viz.:

The following is the resolution referred to:

"The right of suffrage prescribed by the constitution of the United States is subject to the fifteenth amendment, and that the service of said rights should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States, and that it is asserted that the exercise of said right is denied in some States, notwithstanding the efforts of good citizens, controlled by fraud, intimidation and violence, so that the object of the fifteenth amendment is defeated; and that all citizens, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the rights conferred by said amendments, and declaring that all attempts, by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise, to prevent a free exercise of the right of suffrage should meet with certain, condign and effectual punishment, and that in many cases which have heretofore occurred, or may hereafter occur, in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one race or class upon another, prompt punishment of the criminal or criminals is imperatively demanded; whether the crime be one punishable by fine or imprisonment, or one demanding the punishment of death."

The question was divided. The declaration or resolution was carried, 74 to 2, and the preamble by 121 to 41.

The President directs that, in accordance with the spirit of the above, you are to hold all the available force under your command, not engaged in subduing the savages of the Western frontier, in readiness to be used upon the call or requisition of the proper authorities, for protecting all citizens, without distinction of race, color or previous condition, in the exercise of the right to vote, as guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment, and to assist in the enforcement of certain, condign and effectual punishment upon all persons who shall attempt, by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise, to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage, as provided by the laws of the United States, and have such force so distributed and stationed as to be able to render prompt assistance in the enforcement of the law. Such additional orders as may be necessary to carry into the purpose of these instructions will be given from time to time after consultation with law officers of the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—The Italian frigate Victor Emanuel, arrived at this port this morning. She exchanged salutes with the receiving ship Pototmac. A large class of cadets are on board, who propose visiting the International Exposition during their stay in the city.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15. On Sunday and Monday last a terrible rain storm visited Tallahatchie county, Miss., destroying all crops along the creeks and bottoms, and sweeping away levees and bridges. Many farmers lose their entire crops. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

ATLANTA, Aug. 16.—At the annual celebration of the DeKalb Sunday School Association to day there were six thousand persons present. Mr. Cobbin offered a resolution inviting the action of the State Sunday School Convention by inviting the International Sunday School Convention to meet in Atlanta in 1877. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 16.—The State democratic convention, in secret session all day, decided to nominate a state ticket. The doors were opened at 6 P. M., and Wade Hampton was unanimously nominated for Governor, and the convention adjourned sine-die to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—At a meeting of the manufacturers of sewing silk and machine twist it was resolved, on account of the high price of raw material, to advance the price twenty-five per cent. on all classes of silk manufactured for the trade.

RICHMOND, Aug. 17.—Gen. Sheridan has sent the following dispatch to Gen. Sherman: "The following is the latest reliable information from Gen. Crook:

"'*Camp Brown, Aug.* 14.—A Shoshone Indian came in to-day. He left Crook on the tenth instant, well down on Tongue river, and thinks Gen. Crook struck the Sioux village on the eleventh or twelfth instant. Small parties are annoying the troops, burning grass, etc.

J. MIX, Captain.'"

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Gov. Villagrania, of Lower California, telegraphs to the Mexican consul in this city that there is a general uprising of the Indians along the Colorado river and in the adjoining country against the Mexicans. Gov. Villagrania is en route to San Diego, in this State, to procure arms and munitions of war. He declares the situation is critical.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—A dispatch was received here to-night by the wife of Dr. Pope, Mr. Kerr's physician, announcing the death of Speaker Kerr, at Rockbridge Alum Springs, this morning at half-past seven o'clock.

A casket will be sent from this city to Rockbridge Alum Springs to-morrow morning, in which the remains of the late speaker will be conveyed to his late home at New Albany, Ind. There will be no official ceremonies at Rockbridge, though it is probable that several members of Congress will attend the remains to New Albany. There is a very general expression of sorrow here at the sad though not unexpected news.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Secretary Chandler, and not Gen. Sherman, it seems, is to have command of the Federal forces in the South until after the November election. Chandler is already beginning to receive applications from Southern Republicans who want troops, and the pressure promises to be very great. Chandler, as chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, is to have full sway, and to use the full powers of the government to district to carry the doubtful States.—*Dispatch.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—There were frosts last night at Port Jervis, N. Y., and Milford, Pa.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—The steamer City of Mexico arrived from Mexico, bringing the following news from the city of Mexico to August 5:

The political situation remains unchanged. No important events have taken place since the sailing of the British steamer on the second.

Government organs predict the near termination of the rebellion. The revolutionists continue powerless, and are divided into small factions, this being their point of strength, thereby harassing the government troops and keeping up alarm.

Business is paralyzed throughout the country.

The government is sorely pressed for means to meet its war expenses.

The death of W. Lemoix, agent of the Pacific steamship line and vice consul of the United States at Acapulco, is reported from that place.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The war party at Belgrade is gaining strength. Our account of recruits from Russia and other points, and the growing impression is that one great power at least will adhere to Servian fortunes. The Turks are delaying operations to give an opportunity for peace propositions, but they will have to win another battle.

LONDON, Aug. 18. Mr. Plimsoll has been presented with a memorial silver cup by the workmen of a large Sheffield firm.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a letter, dated Philippopolis, August 9, says: The Turkish report of outrages in Bulgaria is such a tissue of impudent falsehoods that it calls for the protest of Mr. Baring, British legation, and Mr. Schuyler, of the American legation at Constantinople.

The Turkish authorities are doing nothing to restrain the Mohammedan population. Armed Turks continue to commit acts of violence daily. The Christian inhabitants are robbed if they go outside of their villages. Women are assaulted and violated every day. The Turks drive away cattle and sell them. The suffering of the Christian people is very great, and immediate relief is needed.

The same correspondent writes on the tenth that three thousand men, women and children were killed by the Turks at Otulkeui. The children were carried about impaled on bayonets, and human beings were burned alive.

At Bazardjik a thousand persons were killed.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Roman correspondent of the *Standard* says: A telegram from Athens announces that an insurrection was broken out at Sethno, in Crete. Ahmed Eyoula Pacha left Gurzunovatz and returned to Granada, from Granada here, then toward Alexinatz.

His vanguard attacked three Servian battalions on Friday, and drove them to the Azren mountains. His headquarters are now ten miles from Alexinatz, which, with Belgrade, will surely fall.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Algxinatz reports that after driving in the Servian outposts on Saturday All Saib Pacha pressed toward Tessien; the cannonading was heavy and the fighting obstinate. The Servians withstood the assault, and the Turks began to retreat in the afternoon; the Servians followed, driving them across the frontier.

THE GENERAL MINUTES.

We have had no little trouble in procuring returns from the Annual Conferences to make up the General Minutes. We have taken great pains to secure correctness—writing letters to procure statistics, adding up, correcting and verifying all the figures, so that they may be depended upon as far as the returns are trustworthy. We are sorry to say that some of the reports are imperfect—*e. g.*, those of baptisms, especially of infants. We hope our pastors will pay more attention to this subject, and report not only all they baptize themselves, but all who are baptized by others within the bounds of their respective pastoral charges. There were moneys contributed to the cause of missions which passed into the treasury besides what went through the Annual Conferences, which are not reported in the General Minutes. We must put forth greater efforts in the cause of missions. The delay in issuing the minutes has been beyond the editor's control. We hope all our friends—especially all our ministers—will procure copies of this highly suggestive manual. We thank God most devoutly for the gratifying increase in our ranks. We append

THE GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

CONFERENCES.	Traveling preachers.	Superannuated preachers.	Local preachers.	White members.	Colored members.	Indian members.	Total preachers and members.	Increase.	Decrease.	Infants baptized.	Adults baptized.	Sunday schools.	Sunday school teachers.	Sunday school scholars.	Collection for conference purposes.	Collection for missions.
1. Baltimore	178	13	101	25,163	80		25,548	1,018		1,252	1,122	107	1,201	27,117	$1,530 00	17 18
2. Virginia	166	45	180	18,182	213		18,795	1,668		1,422	2,451	205	1,681	9,087	1,000 00	11,761 00
3. Western Virginia	59	1	133	12,691	21		13,208	911		561	1,104	108	1,000	5,000	500 00	1,500 00
4. Holston	161	10	241	38,087	140	176	38,884	2,830		1,611	1,299	188	1,650	21,226	1,600 00	1,500 00
5. North Carolina	146	13	221	34,730	121		34,990	4,193		1,540	2,054	254	1,830	21,000	1,000 00	1,500 00
6. South Carolina	140	11	136	40,882	231		41,400	2,646		1,593	1,663	178	1,420	17,000	1,000 00	1,500 00
7. North Georgia	120	21	425	33,520	68		34,201	2,521		1,299	2,172	270	2,160	17,085	1,000 00	1,500 00
8. South Georgia	102	18	221	20,304			21,632	1,845		858	1,000	200	1,021	12,342	500 00	1,000 00
9. Florida	51	3	5	705	36		800	80		648	68	112	637	5,000	500 00	1,000 00
10. Alabama	150	12	121	28,075	61		29,370	1,100		1,003	1,004	113	1,000	11,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
11. North Alabama	119	15	82	31,680	18		32,145	318		779	5,000	80	1,221	13,000	1,000 00	6,000 00
12. Louisiana	72	9	12	14,310	127		14,592	971		653	889	119	1,000	4,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
13. Mississippi	135	13	16	20,754			21,040	126		747	772	153	1,005	6,150	1,078 80	1,200 00
14. North Mississippi	121	8	20	27,828			28,165	407		1,000	1,000	124	1,000	9,300	1,000 00	1,000 00
15. Memphis	116	3	3	21,627			22,025		455	500	1,218	93	2,000	15,726	1,000 00	1,000 00
16. Tennessee	192	6	34	10,756			11,207		250	1,247	2,000	93	2,000	17,578	2,000 15	6,312 00
17. Kentucky	201	10	19	19,366	117		19,641		1,009	1,471	1,471	173	1,273	5,275	1,000 00	1,000 00
18. Louisville	119	23	20	20,515	30		20,754		97	1,113	2,000	1,000	1,000	12,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
19. St. Louis	51	5	3	10,121	9		10,573		67	1,000	1,000	67	500	5,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
20. Southwest Missouri	93	1	4	13,961	20		14,038	117	325	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
21. Missouri	126	2	21	24,854			25,029	126	47	1,132	2,000	1,000	1,000	12,000	2,000 00	2,000 00
22. Western	210	1	9	2,359			2,369		38	21	140	21	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
23. Denver	12	1	1	502			523		14	4	21	4	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
24. Indian Mission	18	1	1	313	24	41,000	41,356		335	200	200	200	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
25. Arkansas	80	12	10	10,701	1		11,006		1,451	315	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
26. White River	112	12	15	12,241	1		12,269	80		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
27. Little Rock	117	12	12	11,941			14,054	105		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
28. North Texas	80	7	12	18,911			19,001		281	941	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
29. East Texas	120	12	16	18,224			19,001		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
30. Texas	231	9	66	11,224			11,301	105		196	200	67	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
31. Northwest Texas	145	6	24	6,771			6,951		257	456	200	67	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
32. West Texas	47	5	23	17,482			17,556	2,156		1,127	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
33. German Mission	12		2	5,000			5,132	150		200	200	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
34. Los Angeles	22		13	950			1,000	15		21	116	67	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
35. Pacific	30		3	500			533			21		67	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
36. Columbia	70	1	2	1,816			1,888			67	67	67	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
37. Illinois	52		1	1,772			1,825			67	67	67	1,000	1,000	1,000 00	1,000 00
Chinese Mission				100			100			21				67		
Mexican Mission				87			87									
Brazilian Mission																
Bishops																
Total in 1876	3,271	259	2,132	715,951	2,981	1,335	721,951	28,029	5,340	32,688	48,505	7,755	49,755	46,739	$40,236 18	$42,013 77
Total in 1875	3,221	250	2,131	688,764	2,864	1,307	693,765			21 99	19,838	7,231	48,825	28,661	43,291 20	40,551 00
Increase	47		99	19,187	117	28	18,186					524	930	18,078	$3,055 02	$1,462 77
Decrease										2,156	10,150					

The transferred preachers are reckoned with those of the Conferences to which they now belong. The preachers who were discontinued this year, and those who were located—14 are of course included with the traveling preachers, though many of them are also reckoned with the local preachers. The colored members in the Indian Mission Conference are reported with the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, organized by our Bishops in the early part of the year in connection with the work of our Missions; hence the apparent decrease in that department.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

Centennial Notes.

GOING TO PHILADELPHIA.

MR. EDITOR: On the first train after I had deposited my vote for Democratic rule in Alabama, accompanied by my daughter, I started for the Centennial. At Selma I was met by Rev. A. D. McVoy, conducting a party of nice girls and ladies from Selma and vicinity. I found him as well qualified to travel and to entertain companions as we know him to be to manage a college for girls. Here we took the cars for Philadelphia, via Dalton, Bristol, Lynchburg, Washington city and Baltimore, to return via New York, Niagara, Cleveland, O., Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville, paying $31 for single tickets.

The crops from Selma to Dalton are very good wherever they have been well worked, and provisions will be plentiful and cheap.

The country around Rome, Ga., exhibits more evidences of improvement than any country along the route from Selma to Lynchburg. The lands are well cultivated and preserved, the crops and grasses look luxuriant, the houses and fences are constructed with taste as well as with adaptation to convenience and durability, and the people *stir about* with activity and an air of resolutoness not seen in many other places of greater pretensions to commercial and agricultural importance.

The country from Knoxville to Lynchburg is beautiful beyond the power of description. How refreshing to Gulf State people to have a view of the hills and valleys and streams of such a country, all bordered with grass and trees of lively green! Everything looks *so much greener, so much cooler*, than the landscape of our section.

The corn of east Tennessee is very fine, much better than that of Virginia. The hay crop of east Tennessee and of Virginia, judging from the stacks in the fields and the quantity in the barns, is immense, and the fields are now ready for a second mowing. I noticed several steam threshers in the wheat fields of Virginia, near Salem.

The olden houses of the valley of Virginia near Lynchburg must soon be torn down and be succeeded by a better style of architecture; and then, with its fertile soil, pure air, splendid scenery and improved residences, it will be one of the most desirable as well as one of the most profitable farming regions of the United States. The old owners have neither the pride nor the taste necessary to do this. The younger people will move things up with the spirit and arts of the age.

The tobacco crop of Virginia along my route is quite inferior. The plant is small and the stand much broken.

From the number of bar-room signs at all the depots in Virginia, and the appearance of the many persons "hanging around" them, I infer that intemperance is still one of the prevailing vices of the Old Dominion.

At Washington there are many things of interest to visitors of any class. The treasury building, on account of its size and *money-making* operations, is the most popular resort of visitors. The sight of money is very fascinating even to persons who know *they will never handle any of it*, either to clip or stamp or sign it. There are, I was informed, nearly one thousand persons employed, or engaged in this department. Great vigilance is exercised to keep the subordinates and visitors from stealing the money. They are watching the *smaller* bills and neglecting the *large* ones, if the charges and hints about the chief officers are not much exaggerated.

The government botanical garden has the best display of plants of rare quality I have ever seen. The grounds are well planned and most tastefully ornamented. The hot-houses are conveniently constructed for use and for favorable show of plants, and the defiance could be safely ventured that there is no flower or bush or tree of beauty, use or rarity in the known world not represented in this garden. I noticed, among others of reputed rarity and of strange appearance, the paper plant from Egypt, the Croton oil plant from the Cape of Good Hope, the cinnamon and date from the East Indies, and other curious vines and trees from Japan, Ceylon, Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala, Australia, Malay, Russia, and every other known country. And these beautiful plants were brought from those countries, and not propagated from seeds or cuttings.

The capitol at Washington is the finest building in the world, all things considered. The material is of the finest quality; is huge and massive where needed, and is most handsomely carved at all points of illustration. The new wing additions, though of the same architectural style, and harmonious with the central building, are improvements in many respects.

The public library is immense, and well arranged, both for show and use. The statuary and paintings are the best executions of the greatest masters of those arts. The dome of the capitol is the most magnificent part of the building, and is most beautifully embellished from the floor of the rotunda to the apex, where, after easy ascension, you can have the most extended, picturesque and varied views I have ever enjoyed.

I was in both houses of Congress by invitation from Congressmen Lewis, of Alabama, and Riddle, of Tennessee, and Senator Cooper, of Tennessee, all friends of my earlier life. They are politicians of promise, and, better still, all *Christian* gentlemen. There are many very ordinary men, and a fair proportion, I fear, of corrupt men, in both houses of Congress.

We were introduced to the President, who received us very pleasantly. He looks well, and presents none of those indications of dissipation or mental aberration spoken of by reporters for the press.

A ride of six hours through portions of Maryland and Delaware brought us to the city of "Brotherly Love."

LEVI W. REEVES.

Letter from Arkansas.

MR. EDITOR: The NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has some friends in this distant locality, and they are always glad to welcome its arrival.

We belong to the Little Rock Conference, and our town of Arkadelphia is situated about ninety miles southwest of the capital, on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad. We are within thirty-six hours' communication of Galveston, seventeen hours of St. Louis and twelve hours of Memphis. The population numbers quite two thousand, and is in the midst of one of the most fertile, healthy and pleasant portions of the State. The surrounding country is in an encouraging financial condition. The people are not rich, but are enjoying that prosperity which is the result of industry, economy and frugality. They are mostly out of debt, have plenty of food and raiment, and the great majority of them are sound and earnest Methodists.

Hot Springs is only twenty-four miles northwest of us, but at one time, I am informed, that celebrated Bethesda came near being moved here. Of course it was the scheme of an enterprising Yankee. He had the ground surveyed, the elevations and depressions, the heights and depths all calculated, and was to bring the waters here, *sub terra*, in metallic pipes, and with no reduction of temperature. Unfortunately for us, the suit pending between the United States and its citizen claimants paralyzed the enterprise. Thus near came Arkadelphia of being what Hot Springs is, and Hot Springs of what Arkadelphia then was; though we still have a town of active people, a healthy public sentiment and a sound moral tone. We have four well-organized and well-conducted Protestant churches, viz.: Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Episcopalian, standing in influence and importance in the order named. Our pastorate is far above the average in places of similar size, and the cause of God prospers.

About the only evidence of activity and enterprise now to be observed in the erection of one of the largest and most imposing Methodist churches in the State. Its spire is one hundred and ten feet high, and the building capable of accommodating four hundred persons. It is an ornament to the town and an honor to the congregation. We are pushing it forward to absolute completion in structure and finances, so as to be ready for dedication by Bishop Keener at the approaching session of our Annual Conference. It is but just to state that the building of this church is due, in a great measure, to the zeal and energy of our pastor, Rev. C. F. Evans, formerly of New Orleans. Bro. Evans has a membership of two hundred, and a flourishing Sunday school, numbering one hundred pupils. He is an able and zealous preacher. He preaches the truth and defends the truth, relishing and evincing at all times the warm heart of evangelism.

J.

ARKADELPHIA, ARK., Aug. 2, 1876.

An Impostor.

MR. EDITOR: Last fall one T. P. W. White presented to the Quarterly Conference of Downsville circuit, Louisiana Conference, a certificate as a local preacher from the presiding elder of the Fort Smith district, Arkansas Conference. Upon said certificate he was received, and his license renewed at the fourth Quarterly Conference. He was subsequently married to a very excellent young lady, the daughter of a widow. A short time since a letter was received from Bro. Granade, the presiding elder of Fort Smith district, Arkansas Conference, with information that said T. P. W. White had *deserted* a wife in Arkansas, and that he was only an exhorter in our church there, and he had no certificate or license as local preacher, unless they were *forged*. This information was immediately given to said White, and he was notified to attend an investigation, upon which he White left the country.

The Quarterly Conference of the Downsville circuit on last Saturday declared him expelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He has his forged license, with my signature upon it as having been renewed. I take this method of informing the public of these facts, and warning them against so base a man. He traveled under the character of a Methodist preacher as he went out of the country; said he had been a member of the Louisiana Conference, but his horse died last fall, and he was compelled to *locate*. He was traveling on foot, and our members and friends took their horses and sent him on his way. He was proposing to preach to the people on his way. He has a blemish in one eye; I think it is entirely out. I would judge him to be about twenty-five or twenty-six years old.

JOHN A. MILLER, P. E.,
Homer Dist., Louisiana Conf.

HOMER, LA., August 9, 1876.

Education.

The following is the report of the Committee on Education to the Shreveport District Conference, Red River chapel:

We as a church believe that ignorance is the source of a large portion of the evils and misery in the land, and therefore have always labored to promote the cause of education.

We are sorry that we can report but one single Methodist school on the district; but that one—the Mansfield Female College—is located in an eligible and healthy position, and is in a prosperous condition. The president, Rev. Thomas Armstrong, is an efficient school man, with a suitable corps of teachers. This institution of learning stands a head and shoulders above any other in northwest Louisiana. Yet many of our people are sending their daughters away from home, and to schools of other denominations. Mansfield Female College gives a rare benefit to the daughters of the traveling preachers of the Louisiana Annual Conference, and it should be appreciated by them; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the preachers of the Louisiana Conference, and officials of the church, use every laudable means of turning the tide of patronage to this institution.

JOHN PIPES,
N. M. SMITH,
Committee.

RED RIVER CHAPEL, La., July 29, 1876.

We can do more good by being good than in any other way.—*Rowland Hill.*

Persons will refrain from evil-speaking when persons refrain from evil-hearing.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1876.

HOW MUCH I OWE.

When this passing world is done,
When has sunk yon glaring sun,
When we stand with Christ in glory,
Looking o'er life's finish'd story,
Then, Lord, shall I fully know—
Not till then—how much I owe.

When I stand before the throne
Dress'd in beauty not my own,
When I see thee as I ought,
Love thee with unsinning heart,
Then, Lord, shall I fully know—
Not till then—how much I owe.

When the praise of heaven I hear,
Loud as thunders to the ear,
Loud as many waters' noise,
Sweet as harp's melodious voice,
Then, Lord, shall I fully know—
Not till then—how much I owe.

Even on earth, as through a glass
Darkly, let thy glory pass,
Make forgiveness feel so sweet,
Make thy Spirit's help so meet,
Even on earth, Lord, make me know
Something of how much I owe.

Chosen not for good in me,
Wakened up from wrath to flee,
Hidden in the Saviour's side,
By the Spirit sanctified,
Teach me, Lord, on earth to show
By my love, how much I owe.

The Baptists and Religious Liberty.

Mr. Editor: To those who have looked into the historical facts of one hundred years ago, the self-glorification of the Baptists during this centennial year is really amusing. To hear their centennial addresses and read their centennial fulminations one would suppose that, but for the influence of the Baptists during the Revolutionary struggle, our forefathers would never have gained their independence. All over the South these would-be champions of religious liberty are trying to convince the people that all other churches owe the Baptist Church a debt of gratitude for the religious liberty they enjoy to-day. We believe that the time has come when these claims should be met by an appeal to the historical facts which no intelligent man will call in question. In this appeal to the records we shall confine ourselves to standard authorities—men who were "selected to write Baptist history because of their ability, and who had access to the original records of the early Baptist churches in this country," and some of whom "spent forty years in this work."

Drs. Backus, Cramp, Benedict, and all the old Baptist chroniclers, agree in stating that the first Baptist church in this country was organized by Roger Williams in 1639; and yet as late as 1768, a period of one hundred and twenty-nine years, there had not been organized a Baptist church in the State of Vermont or New Hampshire. Up to 1741, a period of one hundred and two years, there were only nine Baptist churches in Massachusetts. And up to 1775, about the beginning of the war, there were only two Baptist congregations in the State of Vermont.—*See Dr. Backus' History*, 1, 152 s.

Dr. Cramp, page 471, says: "In 1688, the Baptist denomination in North America comprised thirteen churches"—that is, the Baptists had organized thirteen churches on this continent in forty-one years. That looks like "turning the world upside down!"

As to Virginia, Mr. Benedict says: "In 1768, only eight years before the Declaration of Independence, there were but ten Baptist churches in *all* parts of Virginia;" and he adds: "The first appearance of the denomination in this country excited no alarm; most of their converts were from that *class of people who were of but a small account in society; their preachers were unlearned, generally illiterate; their assemblies and their efforts were in places remote, and obscure.*"—Page 611. No wonder they multiplied so slowly!

From 1740 to 1770 Dr. Cramp, in speaking of the entire church, says: "A sad *degeneracy* had taken place among the General Baptists. . . . Arianism had crept in among them, and with it certain other *errors*. The loss of *life* followed the obscuration of *light*. *Anti-evangelical* sentiments prevailed to such an *alarming extent* that the *sounder part* of that denomination felt the necessity of *withdrawing*. They peaceably withdrew in 1770, and formed the 'New Connection of General Baptists.' . . . The new body thus constituted is now the General Baptist denomination, the Arianized churches having fallen, for the most part, into Socinianism, or become extinct." Page 498. "In the year 1790 the number of churches was thirty-seven, with less than three thousand members." Page 527. Think of it! "In North America" the Baptists, at the end of one hundred and one years, numbered "*thirty-seven churches, and less than three thousand souls!*" Remember, this was in 1790, only thirty-six years before the Declaration of Independence!

Now bear in mind that from 1740 to 1770 Dr. Cramp says that "a sad *degeneracy* had taken place." That Arianism, with certain other errors, had crept in among them; that the obscuration of light was followed by a *loss of life*; that this state of things continued up to 1770," when "they peaceably withdrew and formed the 'New Connection.'" In this state of things it is mere presumption to suppose that they, as a church, made much headway from 1740 to 1770. Yet in 1740 all the Baptists, including both men and women, on this continent were "less than three thousand"—how much *less* the historian did not tell us!

Now I make this point: Is it not ridiculous to hear men talk of such a church as *that*—with her small numbers and limited resources, with her record of errors and general social position, with her *loose* discipline and want of spiritual "life," with her disjointed government (every local church being an independent sovereignty) with no court of *appeal*—is it not ridiculous to hear men talk about such a church as that wielding the influence in the Revolutionary struggle which is claimed for her during this centennial year?

At the time of the Revolutionary war the "Baptist denomination" was confined mainly to the New England States; and every tyro in American history knows that "it was in New England that blue lights were burned, and defeat and disaster overtook the American army!" "It was Rhode Island the stronghold of the Baptists for one hundred and thirty years that did more to defeat American independence than any State in the colonial government?" Yet the Baptists would have us believe that they have all the glory of giving this land the boon of civil and religious liberty! If their claims, set up all over the South this year, are true, then the Centennial Exposition will be sadly *defective* unless the "pool in which Roger Williams and Ezekiel Holliman baptized each other" is on exhibition! What an oversight that some Baptist Church did not think to appoint a centennial agent to attend to this matter! If this centennial passes without the immortal Roger being canonized, I fear that before another centennial jubilee rolls around our good Baptist brethren will try to go back on Bro. Roger and his *big baptism*, especially if they can get rid of such historians as Drs. Backus, Benedict and Cramp.

"A church that assumes the right to settle the *mode* of baptism for *nine-tenths* of the Christian world, and refuses to communion with all who do not accept her *arbitrary decision*—a church that will *expel* one of its members for receiving the sacrament at the hands of the minister under whose preaching he was converted—a church that will *expel* one of its members for joining another Christian church from *conscientious motives*—a church whose laws are so *tyrannical* that none of its members can get out of its fold except by *death or expulsion*—a church that has no court of *appeal* for an injured member—a church that has stirred up more *strife* in the religious world than all the other churches put together—such a church as *that* is the last church in the world to raise a stir about *religious liberty* during this centennial year!"

Now as our Baptist friends have raised this question, I hope it will lead our people to read up the history of religious liberty. Those who want a sample of the *facts* in the case can get it by sending to Dr. A. H. Redford, Nashville, Tenn., for a copy of "Baptist Pretensions, by the Rev. B. F. Sedwick"; price, 15 cents. Let all our pastors see that this pamphlet is circulated among our people.

EZRA.

Bayou Vallery, Ala., Aug. —, 1876.

Awakened Memories.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of the tenth instant, occupying a place in "Our Young People's" corner, there is a letter written by Miss Alice Cary Sadler. The reading brings vividly to my mind both sad and pleasant memories. Will you permit me to relate them?

Early in June, 1863, Maj. William Bosworth and lady, of Fort Pike, visited the home of this writer, near this city. We had known Mrs. Bosworth from childhood. Before her marriage she was for several years a member of our family, at that time without known kin. Upon her arrival she was very ill, and said she had come to die among us; had no fear of death; was prepared and ready to go. Medical aid was called, but in vain; the time of her departure was at hand. She passed over, borne in triumph, with a shout of victory from her lips and a glorious illumination upon her face. Her remains sweetly and silently rest in our family cemetery. The writer and wife accompanied the major back to his then desolate home, in order to administer comfort to his wounded heart.

Shortly after our arrival, early in July, at the fort we were visited by the occupant of Grand Coquille Island, and Mr. Wegus—the same person, I presume, mentioned by Miss Sadler. He informed us of a meeting then in progress a few miles up Pearl river, and proposed to carry me to the place as a help to its success. Soon we were across the Rigolets, and at his house, from which, drawn by his fast trotter, we were soon making way for our destination, some fourteen miles distant. Arriving just as a Bro. McNabb was beginning the evening service, my friend Weems hastened into the house; brought out a Bro. Shelton, the circuit preacher, when an introduction and explanation followed. Very quickly Bro. Shelton was whispering in the ear of Bro. McNabb, whereupon the latter seated himself, and a new-comer was introduced to the audience. The long ride, the surprise of the people at this sudden change of speakers, and the ignorance of the progress of the meeting up to that hour, were urged in vain as pleas put in to be excused from the service. "*You must be heard.*"

Without apology, and looking upward for aid, I tried to do the best in my power. Evidently the presence and power of God were there. The conclusion of the discourse was a call for mourners. About thirty were soon at the altar, crying: "What must I do to be saved?" At this point the meeting was turned over to Bro. Shelton, who was well acquainted with those who could lead in the public supplications at the throne of grace for precious souls. Before that service closed a call was made for volunteers, and fourteen marched to the front—four from one family. The next night friend Weems, with several others, cast in his lot with those Christian people. I am happy to know that he is on the road to the heavenly rest. Go on, Bro. Weems; there is a home above.

For nine days I was in the midst of a praying people, and many were the seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The Sabbath was a day long to be remembered by all who participated in that Pentecostal feast. On this occasion the preaching was near the Sadler residence. I was domiciled with this family two days and nights, and learned to love them. The sermon was in memory of the life, character, virtues and death of our departed loved one—Mrs. Bosworth. Her memory was embalmed in the hearts of that people. When I spoke of her sufferings and affliction, tears flowed fast and free from many sorrowing hearts. When a description of her triumph and death was attempted it seemed as if she was then present with her old associates, infusing strength to their faith, brightness to their hopes, and such a view of the heavenly country that a simultaneous "Glory to God!" went up from every part of the house. How pleasant such scenes are to be enjoyed! The major was present, and was completely overpowered by the ecstatic bliss manifested all around him.

At this time another call was made for soldiers to enlist in the cause of Christ. Sixteen promptly responded. One incident to be noticed: The father, mother, and two of the children, nearly grown, then of the Catholic Church, came forward boldly and gave in their names to follow Christ. The last night I was at the fort this man was with me. His conversation was a feast to me, while with great joy and much weeping he would speak of the great change of heart he had experienced at that meeting.

During those days I was in the midst of a kind and Christian people. Plenty and welcome abounded wherever I went. One instance of Christian charity I will relate: There was among them a mother in Israel, known as Mother Averitt. True, she was old, but was active, and chose horseback in preference to other modes of travel—always kept her own horse for her own accommodation. On one of the days, while going to church, she overtook a faint and weary female pedestrian on the way to the house of God. Instantly the feeble one was mounted on the horse, while Mother Averitt walked by her side. This I witnessed. There were many Good Samaritans in that community.

A few months ago, Mr. Editor, I read in your paper some sketches written by a Bro. Nicholson, referring to the place and people I was at and among. Such incidents and scenes, brought back by memory, give me joy and courage, enabling me to say that "Jesus has been with me; he is still with me, and has promised to be with me to the end." O for these gracious seasons to be often repeated in these days!

T. W. Matthews.

Mobile, Ala., August 14, 1876.

The original manuscript of Gray's "Elegy in a Country Church-Yard" will shortly be sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. It is inscribed "Stanzas wrote in a Country Church-Yard," and contains many verses than appeared in the printed poem, and several valuable emendations. It was preserved in the Penn collection at Stoke Pogis, and passed, for the sum of £151, into the hands of the present owner at the sale of those literary treasures in 1851, under the hammer of the same auctioneers that are again to sell it.

Baptist Bigotry.

Mr. Editor: In the "Minutes of the Fifty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Pearl River (Mississippi) Baptist Convention, 1875," there is a deliverance worthy of record in your columns. It is ritualistic high churchism run mad. Puseyism, Campbellism nor popery have hardly furnished a more melancholy instance of *intolerance*. But to the extract:

"On motion the association took up the query from Antioch church, Lawrence county.

QUERY.

"1. Is it consistent and scriptural for Baptist members to extend the right hand of fellowship to Pedo-Baptists when they are receiving members by letter from their sister churches, *when they are congregated in their so-called church?*

"And when members are *guilty* of so doing, and being admonished by their church that it is not *consistent with Baptist usage*, and they contend that they are *right*, and affirm that they recognize the Methodist as a legitimate branch of the church of Christ, what would be the proper course to pursue with such members?

"The following answer to the above query by the committee was *adopted by the association*:

"We believe that any member of any of our churches who will extend the right hand of fellowship to *any* person or persons, *other* than those who have been *regularly* received into the fellowship of some *regular* Baptist church, should be dealt with in the spirit of charity. And if he will not *renounce his errors* he should be *excluded from the fellowship of the church*. We believe that there is but *one true church* of Christ on earth.

J. M. Ritchey,
Chairman of Committee."

Comment is unnecessary, Mr. Editor. But I feel that it is due our people to let them know in what light they are held by all high church Baptists. Such *arrogance* ought to be known, because when it is *known* it *dies* in its own *seclusiveness*.

Watchman.

Port Gibson Collegiate Academy.

Mr. Editor: Permit me, as one of the visiting committee of the Mississippi Conference to Port Gibson Collegiate Academy, to report through your columns something concerning its last session and the closing exercises thereof. This institution has now completed two years under its present management. It is a favorable indication of its prosperity that the session just closed was, as the president stated, much more satisfactory than the previous one. Especially as to the boarding department was this true, there being a gratifying increase therein.

The exercises at the close of the term manifested the fact that teachers had labored faithfully and pupils had studied well. Everything was thorough, impartial, and very gratifying to the friends of the school. Much interest was manifested by the large audience present.

As the work of the past two sessions has been greatly that of building up from the foundation, there have been as yet no graduates of the institution; but next year we expect all the machinery of a commencement occasion.

Port Gibson Collegiate Academy has no debt upon it, the buildings are of an excellent character, all the surroundings unsurpassed, and the faculty ample and strong.

It is to be hoped that in future this most meritorious enterprise will receive the patronage and reward which it so richly deserves. Without detracting from any other, it may be said that it stands among the best of the educational institutions seeking popular recognition and support. Rev. J. A. B. Jones is still its president, and expects to be permanently connected with it. This is his home, where he will labor to do good, and where, we trust, he will build up for himself a monument more durable than brass.

E. H. Mosher.

A carping old woman said once to her pastor: "Dear me, ministers mak' muckle adae about their hard wark. But what's twa bits o' sermons in the week tae muk' up? I could do't mysel'." "Well, Janet," said the minister, good-humoredly, "let's hear you try't." "Come awa' wi' a text, then," quoth she. He repeated with emphasis: "It is better to dwell in the corner of the house-top than with a brawling woman in a wide house." Janet lifted up her stately: "What's that you say, sir? Do ye mind anything personal?" "Stop, stop!" broke in her pastor, "you would never do for a minister." "And what for no?" said she. "Because, Janet, you come ower soon to the application."

A tourist who was asked in what part of Switzerland he felt the healthiest, replied: "When I was going to Berne."

A few cheese parings and candle ends Christians have given away to missions, but little more.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

Gabriel Lyons was born in St. Landry parish, La., November 25, 1812. He died on Sunday morning, July 2, 1876.

If it be true that "an honest man is the noblest work of God," then was he justly entitled to that honorable appellation. His honesty was of that rare type which would have prompted him to "swear to his own hurt, and change not." As the mother to this grace, and the one which nourished it and brought it to perfection, may be mentioned his remarkable unselfishness. That he possessed this in an eminent degree will be readily admitted by all who knew him. It continually manifested itself in his life by his constantly preferring others rather than himself.

He did not unite with the church or profess religion until his forty-fifth year. He was led to this, as he testified, mainly through the influence of his children. From the hour of his conversion to the hour of his death he never lost the evidence of his acceptance with God.

He was a temperate man from his youth, but a short time before his death he had engaged actively in the temperance work. Dr. J. W. Harmon organized a temperance society in the neighborhood, and he was elected president. He was greatly in earnest on the subject. In his last prayers before death he was heard to invoke the blessing of God upon the efforts of the society.

Death came to him, as it does to all men, in such an hour as he thought not. Six days before his death he was in the enjoyment of perfect health. But although the Master came in an hour when he was not expecting him, yet, like a good servant, he found him watching. His house was in order. When told that he was dangerously sick, and asked if he was afraid, he promptly responded: "No, I am not afraid to die, if it be God's will, I am ready." Soon afterward he asked me to pray for him; but particularly directed me not to pray for his restoration to health unless it was best in the sight of God. But he specially requested me to pray that his mind might be clear to the last. This prayer God mercifully answered. Although for two days and nights before death his lips were sealed and his voice scarcely distinguishable, yet his mind was as clear as it was in perfect health. God kept him thus long-standing fearlessly in the midst of the cold waters of the last river, to testify to friends and neighbors of the sufficiency of his almighty grace. This he did most satisfactorily. His explanations to the numerous friends who called seemed to be inspired. The great burden of his message was: "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh."

Mrs. Melissa Ann Whitehead, daughter of Rev. N. C. and Mary Ann Long, was born March 21, 1817, in Newton county, Miss. Being the child of Christian parents, she was baptized in infancy. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 18—, under the ministry of Rev. John Ayscue, at the early age of twelve years. When quite a child she seemed to be impressed with a knowledge of the efficacy of prayer. She resorted daily to the secret grove, that she might pray to her Father in secret, and be rewarded openly by him who seeth in secret. Thus she lived an acceptable member of the church, kept to all around her, and especially devoted to the cause of parental affection and obedience.

She was married, July 22, 1872, to Mr. J. M. Whitehead, a gentleman of considerable intelligence and moral habits, though not a member of the church. He joined the quiet, in April after his marriage, under the ministry of this writer. Sister Whitehead was kind and affectionate toward her husband, for which she was always duly compensated by kindness and affection bestowed in return. She gave birth to two children, both daughters, whom she seemed determined to "train up in the way they should go" "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," that they might become bright ornaments in Christian society.

She was a woman of extraordinary industry so far as secular matters were concerned. She was as earnestly engaged for the comfort of the body as the soul. On Sunday morning, December 19, 18—, she was pursuing her daily avocation, when she began to experience an unusual degree of chilliness in the system, which in a few minutes prostrated her, never more to rise in health. In a very short time she became senseless and unable to speak. She continued in this condition, growing weaker and weaker until awhile before the break of day on the morning of the thirteenth, when her soul was kindly released from its clay prison, and took its flight into worlds hitherto unknown.

As Sister Whitehead was senseless and unable to speak during her dying moments, she said nothing in relation to her future experience; but I have often heard her say, when in health, that she was prepared to die at any time the awful summons might come. Bro. Whitehead told me that a short time before her death she seemed determined to be more devoted to the cause of her Master than ever before, and gently admonished him to be more attentive to matters pertaining to family discipline, but spoke particularly in relation to family worship.

Sister Whitehead leaves a husband, one child, her younger child having gone before her to the glory land, one brother, and one sister. Her brother,

Wilton W. Long.

Funeral services were held in the Methodist church in Canton, on the twenty second ultimo, over the remains of Sister Julia E. Carnell, wife of Bro. T. A. Campbell, of our board of stewards.

☞ A touching association was recalled to the large assembly by the funeral scene. The same house had been elaborately decorated, less than three years ago, by devoted friends for their marriage ceremony—an occasion of happy and hearty congratulation.

Sister Julia was only about twenty-three years old—was born in Jessamine county, Ky., April 6, 1853. She died at Castilian Springs, July 22, after an illness of nearly seven months.

Her circle of friends was unusually large for one so young. So effectually had the gentle graces of her person won upon the acquaintances that she was universally loved.

She had been a member of the church since June 7, 1868—C. G. Andrews, pastor—but had developed in Christian character to no noticeable extent, her natural traits being quiet and affectionate. In the latter part of her sickness she was more communicative, and testified to a deeper experience than was suspected. Her dying message to the pastor was to "tell her friends to come to Jesus;" and her kindred—Bro. Cassell's family, Judge Campbell's families—to "meet her in heaven." Mrs. Campbell, her mother-in-law, in whose home she passed most of her time, gives most affectionate testimony of her patience under suffering and long illness; and her husband dwells with heartfelt satisfaction upon the assurance which her life and dying testimony offered him of her ascent to the Lord, and her reunion with him in glory.

W. E. M. Linfield.

Sister Lucy W. Adams, wife of Rev. J. W. Adams, late of the Mississippi Conference, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., November 3, 1810; moved with her father's family to Lowndes county, Miss., in 18—; was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1841; was married to Rev. J. W. Adams October —, 1843; removed to Madison county, Miss., in 18—, and died in Sharon, April 9, 1876.

Sister Adams was the mother of seven children. Two daughters preceded her to the spirit land. One son is a youthful warrior in Zion's walks—an honored member of the Mississippi Conference.

Having known the deceased for nearly twenty years, we are prepared to say that few women have left behind them a more hallowed impress upon the domestic and social circle. To her bereaved husband all that is implied in the term helpmeet to her—to her children all that clings around the sacred name of mother. Of a retiring, gentle disposition, divine grace had so softened and sweetened her temperament as to impart to her a soothing influence for good over all with whom she came in contact. Charity, meekness and godliness were the prominent attributes of her ministerial character. Hence in all life's sorrows she was to her family and friends a safe, wise counselor—a strong support of our holy religion.

Having thus lived, when death came she had on "the wedding garment," and passed, at once, into the higher and purer inheritances of Christianity. From such a life and such a death let the bereaved ones, the church and the world draw the lesson to right living—the good fight of faith, and the eternal life.

T. M. L.

Col. Alford Gaddy was born in Pendleton district, S. C., December, 1—, and settled in Gregory's, Ala.

The writer has not been able to obtain satisfactory histories of the childhood and youth of our brother. Those, the most interesting and important years of his life, were spent upon the frontiers of Georgia and Alabama, especially the latter. During this period his early educational advantages were limited; but by personal industry and application he supplied this want of early training to such a degree as to secure him success and prominence in all the business and social relations of life. In the year 1841 he was married to Miss A. E. Kelley, of Georgia, and in 184— he and his wife united themselves with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and lived happily together until his death. Col. Gaddy had the traits of character which constitute the true Christian gentleman. If there was a peculiarity in his religious convictions, it was his high appreciation of the goodness of God in the gift of his Son, and the ability of Christ to save all who come unto God by him. These were among his last words: "Jesus is with me and I am safe." And then turning to his pastor, he said: "We could not get along here without Jesus." The writer was deeply impressed with his consciousness of the presence of Jesus. All who were present and heard him during his last hours were impressed with the reality and divinity of his religion, and that the shadow of death is to his friends as to him.

Sister Nancy Pickett was born June —, 1824. She was united in marriage to Judge B. Pickett December 21, 1840, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in October 15, 1874. After three months of great suffering she died triumphantly, August 29, 1876. She embraced religion a few days before her death, after which her remaining strength were spent in exhorting all to serve the Lord. When they would answer to her inquiry, she would entreat them not to speak that way, but say, "I am going," and prepare to seek immediately. Such a triumphant death bed is not often seen. The Scripture, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them," is very applicable to her, as her works do follow her. Her husband and mother have attached themselves to the church, and the power of the religion of the blessed Master has been so strikingly manifested in her triumphant death that the community are deeply impressed with the necessity of salvation.

H. O. Wirt.

Hattie Porterfield, daughter of T. W. and M. J. Hines, was born in Waxahachie, Texas, July 2, 1871, and departed this life at Mrs. S. Carson's, Waxahachie, Texas, August 10, 1876, aged one year, eleven months and eleven days.

L. L. C.

Mr. Ruskin proposes to found a model village, which shall illustrate his principles of taste and beauty. He has obtained a site near Sheffield, and also subscriptions in support of his scheme to the amount of $25,000. He intends to build a number of cottages, to found a museum, and to carry out his long-cherished plan as far as his funds will allow.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1876.

OUR FIRST GRAY HAIR.

BY WALTER C. HOWDEN.

The first big pattering drops that fall
With a splash on our ladies pane;
Seem silver and start as they warn us all
Of a storm or of coming rain.
Is it with life when we're growing old,
As age steals on unaware—
Silver and start, if the truth were told,
At the sight of our first gray hair.

Mark not the light of the noonday hours,
Like the first streaks the dawn doth bring,
Hail not the birth of the summer flowers
Like the first snow-drop of spring;
The bleak winter wind we look not with grief,
Though it howl through the branches bare;
We sigh when we witness the brown autumn leaf,
But behold oulure's first gray hair.

Hairs may come when the beaming eye
Has none of its brightness lost,
Nor with buoyant heart we would fain deny
Youth's Rubicon had been crossed;
The ivy-clad tree looks young and green,
Though a sapless trunk it be there;
A thought of decay on our cheek may be seen
When we witness our first gray hair.

A noble crown to a noble life
Is a head of silvery gray;
'Tis well if it find with the struggle and strife
Its rest at the close of day;
A gray-headed sin bears a groundless curse,
And the parent of dark despair...
It gives us a song, or, doubly worse,
Adds the sight of a first gray hair.

We early come late, like a knock at the gate
That first soft, silvery thread,
And joins with its silence the years that wait
In the years forever fled;
Softly tells us we're journeying on—
Silently questions us—Where?
Faithful milestone, were no truth hath known,
Save in our first gray hair.

Scripture Giants.

Various estimates have been made of the probable height of Goliath and David. The uncertain element is the unit used. Goliath's height, six cubits and a span (1 Samuel xvii, 4), has generally been concluded to be from nine feet six inches to twelve feet. Og is commonly supposed to have been rather taller, but the estimate is based on the length of his bedstead. Deuteronomy iii, 11. In this it is quite hazardous to deal. A giant king might pride himself on his stature, and wish to keep up the idea of it by a specially large bed-stead of iron. It seems probable that Goliath was more gigantic than the warriors mentioned as of "the sons of the giants," of great stature," and the like. Supposing the shekel of brass to be the same as a shekel of iron, Goliath's spear was twice the weight of that of Ishbibenob. In modern days soldiers ten feet in height would not be specially valued. Frederick William's army of giants was a matter of ridicule rather than of awe. Let us see how far the giants of old differed from them. We now lay no great stress on a few inches in height. Frederick William had some exceptionally men found for him by the Czar, but we may safely fix his limit at ten feet, a height of which we have well recorded during the last two thousand years. His guards, however, were individual specimens, in most cases men who from some exceptional cause grew wonderfully in size, they were overgrown men. The giants in Scripture were a race, and the difference is very great. It is common to find a man with a excess of vital energy differing greatly from his fellows—that is, those of his race. Consequently a very tall man is generally rather to be... In some cases a very well-made tall man may have his arteries and limbs so formed that the work of the heart in propelling the blood to the extremities is less felt than might be supposed. But men that have shown extraordinary energy we are not now speaking of single efforts of strength, very active leaders in wars, for example, have, on the whole, been to be marked rather as being short than tall. Napoleon was very short, perhaps not five feet four inches. Nelson was very small. Wellington, we believe, only five feet eight inches. Peter the Great was short rather than tall. So far as we can learn, Ptolemy Philopator is almost the only great soldier that was decidedly tall. Marlborough was a handsome man, but there seems no record of his being specially tall. It may well have been with him as with Louis the Fourteenth, of whom we hear that when stripped of his high heels and wig, he laid in his coffin, his attendants could hardly believe that they saw the little human frame before them the body of "le Grand Monarque." And William the Third was a middle-sized, and his extraordinary opponent Luxemburg, was a dwarf. Marlborough was small; so, we believe, was Cromwell. As, however, there is considerable difficulty in obtaining reliable evidence on such points, we pass at once to what we believe to be the fair conclusion. To find a man's overgrown or not depends on this depends his real fitness for severe work—we must know not only his own height, but that of his enemy generally rather to be.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, Publisher.

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Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. Linus Parker 112 Camp street New Orleans.

Agents—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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In a Strait.

Thousands are tired of life who have no assured hope of the life to come. Paul's weariness and sufferings had something to do with his desire to depart, but much more was he moved by the longing to be with Christ. It is not seldom that we meet with Christians who are in the strait of the apostle: "In a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart and be with Christ, which is far better." The hitherward side of the apostle's strait, it will be noticed, was a line of duty and usefulness. To abide in the flesh was more needful for the churches, for their "furtherance and joy of faith."

This high motive for living is not always uppermost in the thoughts of devout people. Very naturally and very properly they revert to dependent families, to business affairs, to domestic and social ties. They have a vivid conception of how their departure would affect these various interests. It seems needful that they should live for the welfare of others, for the accomplishment of their secular undertakings and for the completion of the plans of life. The need of their service in the cause of Christ is not prominent in their estimate of the situation, and it may have no recognition whatever. To be reconciled to living in a world of toil and suffering, by the consideration of what we may do here for Christ and his church, is rather above the average experience. That we are here, and kept here, through years of labor and anxiety, that we may contribute our part toward the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom, is certainly a noble conception of our earthly mission, and one calculated to inspire us with something more than mere patience and submission. Our social and domestic relations draw us tenderly and strongly, and our temporal affairs tether us to the earthly stake; but the use which God has for us in his work should be a far more powerful incentive to accept the lot which has fallen to us.

The apostle was between these two—Christ and his service here, and Christ and his glory yonder. It was between these coast lines of duty here and glory hereafter that he moved. Coast lines they were, whose golden edges nearly touched as the soul of the saint in mid-channel partook almost equally of the balm and spicery wafted from either shore. It is common for men to become tired of life, and for them to look forward with something like desire to the end, when these weary rounds of drudgery shall cease. Many have been upon the verge of self-destruction, driven to it by misfortune and pain, and others have launched themselves into eternity under the pressure of life's troubles. The strait with them was between the ills we know and those we know not of. And the weariness of life which better people feel, and the desire for the heavenly rest, are not always marked by a high sense of duty and gratitude to God. The strongest tie to earth is not the service of Christ here, and that which draws them heavenward is not that they may be with Christ.

If the strait we are in is betwixt these two—Christ's work as the reason and the supreme joy of living, and Christ's glory as the attraction of heaven—then have we gained the very experience which apostolic example justifies. To live is Christ, to die is gain. Between Christ here and Christ there—this was the strait. The very brightest aspect of this life, its only real satisfaction and pleasure, are in living to Christ; but to be with Christ in heaven is far better. To live for Christ is something good, a happiness inexpressibly great, a distinction and an honor of peerless luster; but to die, to depart and be with Christ, is something far better. There are drawings both ways—toward earth, that we may work for Christ, and toward heaven, that we may be with him. That God keeps us here is evidence enough that he has something still for us to do. While we look with yearning hearts toward the other shore, we must accept our earthly mission and fulfill it with joy.

God knows best when our work is done. The days of activity may be over. Age and sickness and infirmity may lay us aside; but the work of prayer is as vital to the cause of Christ as the more material means. Some saints are kept here for their prayers. There is the element of suffering. Christ needs sufferers to exhibit the fullness of his grace, and to demonstrate the divine power of religion to comfort and support. The strait may last through long years of inactivity and affliction. Perfect submission to live there may be, because to live is Christ, at the same time that the desire to depart grows stronger with each passing month or year. There comes an hour at last when the soul, winged and plumed for flight, is in a strait no longer: "For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand." The earthly mission is done and the last strong tie of duty is sundered. Everything earthward is let go, and the far better bursts upon the long-waiting spirit.

Stated Broadly.

Mr. Redpath, who accompanied the Congressional committee to Mississippi, writing to the *Independent*, says:

I never experienced so keen a sorrow, connected with public affairs, as during my visit to Mississippi. I never had so profound a contempt for what is called the conservative Republican policy. We ought never to have given the negro a vote, or we ought to have forced him to learn to read, and built a school for him in every township. He has shown that he is not fit to rule in Mississippi. He is the dupe in peace of black and white demagogues; and, alas! in war—for the last campaign was a military revolution—he is the only victim who suffers from our sins of omission.

The negro county governments in Mississippi bore the same relation to orderly Republican administrations that negro minstrelsy burlesques bear to the divine symphonies of Beethoven. What right had we to expect a better result? Fellow-Republicans, it is idle to denounce the South. We are to blame. We knew the negro to be timid, unarmed, illiterate, and yet we left him in the midst of the fiercest fighters on this planet, and expected him to rule them. In Mississippi his power went down in violence and blood. So it will disappear, unless we act promptly, in South Carolina and Louisiana. It is the greatest problem of our time, and a most complex problem.

Let us state it broadly. If we give complete military protection to the negro in all elections in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, where there is a large black majority, we shall establish a system of government which no white race on the face of this earth either ought to endure or will endure. This is one side. And the other side of the problem reads: If we fail to protect the negro in his right of suffrage, we thereby surrender the States of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana to the same brutal banditti which drove those communities into civil war. As Mr. Tweed remarked: "What are you going to do about it?"

There is a great deal of truth in the above extract. It is especially true, if the negroes and carpet-baggers are kept in power, that there will be established "a system of government which no white race on the face of this earth either ought to endure or will endure." The most serious slander and falsehood in Mr. Redpath's article is that the Southern people are "a brutal banditti," and that the negro and his suffrage will not be protected by them. There is no such dilemma as Mr. Redpath contemplates. Negro rule is ruinous and intolerable. This he confesses, and we know it too well to be true. What then? The only solution of this question is to leave these States to the control and management of its intelligent and taxpaying citizens. Under such governments the disorderly elements among the whites will be put down, the colored people will be protected, and, as far as possible, educated, and there will be no more bloody conflicts between the races. The only objection to this course is that by it these States would be lost to the Republican party. This is the trouble. Better remand them to territorial or military government, better subject them to endless conflicts and to permanent impoverishment and desolation, than to allow them to pass from under the Radical yoke. But for this partisan spirit, and a large leaven of ignorant fanaticism, the course to be pursued would be perfectly clear.

Letter from England.

Mr. Editor: Nearly all the Annual Conferences of the Methodist denominations here have been held. The Wesleyan and Methodist Free Churches Conferences are at present in session—the former at Nottingham, and the latter at Sheffield.

The Primitive Methodist Conference was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne. This is the largest and most prosperous of the minor Methodist denominations. It has grown very rapidly. Its beginning was small. When Hugh Bourne was retired from the Wesleyan Church for alleged irregularities he had no following, nor did he seek disciples by trying to agitate, and appealing to public sympathy and support. He might have done so with a plausible and successful showing, but he preferred the more excellent and Christian way, pursued his religious course quietly and zealously, never dreaming that a large religious community would grow out of his unpretentious labors. As was Bourne, so have been his successors in the ministry—men of *one business*. They practically indorse and embody the Pauline motto—"This one thing I do"—and hence the success and present position of their church. Last year the increase in the membership was seven thousand. Dr. Robert G. Cather, the apostle of a religious specialty which has no claim to support, obtained a hearing at the Conference. The doctor is as a specialist what Dr. Cumming is as a prophet—one of the greatest failures of the age. The Rev. J. Dickenson was elected president by a majority of six over a layman who was nominated for the chair of the assembly.

The Methodist New Connection Conference was held in Dewsbury, and the Rev. C. D. Ward was elected secretary. Mr. Ward is a minister of high connectional standing, and an honorable and successful ministerial record. The ministers of this denomination are men of culture and ability.

The Rev. T. Booth was elected president of the Methodist Free Churches. The accession to the membership of this body during the past year was five thousand. The increase in the membership of the New Connection was nearly one thousand. The constitution of the New Connection Conference provides for an equal number of ministers and laymen; that of the Methodist Free Churches allows that the assembly may be composed altogether of laymen or of ministers, and yet the ministers are always in a large majority.

The Irish Wesleyan Conference assembled in Dublin, the president of the English Conference in the chair, as is always the case. The companions of the Rev. Gervase Smith, the president, from England were the Revs. J. W. Greeves, John Kilner, William M. Punshon, LL. D., and John H. James, D. D. Drs. Punshon and James, being ex-presidents, have been to the Irish Conference before. Messrs. Greeves and Kilner visited it officially for the first time. The president's son, who is a minister, was also present, and was honored with a seat on the platform.

All the interests of Irish Wesleyanism are in a healthy and prosperous state. Indeed never was this branch of the great Methodist family so vigorous as now. Its missionary, educational and chapel building departments are all flourishing. The college at Belfast and the Connectional school in Dublin had both a surplus income over their expenditures during the year. Mr. Robinson Scott is the president of the college, and the Rev. T. A. McKee principal of the school.

The representatives to the English Conference are the Revs. J. W. McKay, W. McMullan and Wesley Guard, and the following ministers were elected chairmen of their respective districts: the Revs. Fred. Elliott, John Hazelton, Richard Maxwell, W. G. Price, E. M. Banks, Edward Tuard, George Vance, J. D. Powell and J. K. McKay. Mr. Powell and Mr. Elliott were elected for the first time, and suitably acknowledged the compliment.

A scheme of lay representation was adopted, which will take effect next year; and an increase in the membership of one hundred and eleven was reported.

The Primitive Wesleyan Society held its Conference in Dublin, and elected the Rev. T. C. Maguire as its president. It was expected that this body would unite with the Wesleyan Church after the Irish Episcopalian Church was disestablished, but, although the subject has been entertained and considered by both Conferences for several years, the union will never be effected. The mission of Primitive Wesleyanism appears to be accomplished, and its disappearance as a distinct body is only the question of a very few years.

The Rev. Alexander McAulay has been elected president of the English Wesleyan Conference by a majority of nine votes over Dr. James H. Rigg, and twenty over the Rev. Samuel Coley. Mr. McAulay has been very successful as a pastor. Wherever he has been stationed success has crowned his labors. His election, therefore, is a testimony to his worth and faithfulness as a minister.

Lay representation will be discussed and possibly adopted by the Conference. There are eight hundred ministers present, and the membership of the denomination has been largely increased during the year.

Observer.

August 1, 1876.

Among the Hills.

Mr. Editor: Cool as October and bright as May the sun shone out on the July morning, when, stepping from the swift train which had flitted with us from the far South to the blue Virginia hills, we found ourselves in the picturesque village of Emory, crowned with its stately edifice of learning, the well-known Emory and Henry College. Soft and blue beyond spread the distant mountains, hazy as a dream-picture, while the fruitful hills were yielding to the reapers golden grain from out their billowy bosoms. One glance took in all the fair picture, while the hurrying train sped panting on its eager way, and left us standing, uncertain, near the track, where our good angel met us, and guided us into the hospitable Virginia home, embowered with graceful vines and pendant grapes, and embosomed among the green trees which nestle all along the fertile valleys of this delightful region.

The village of Emory is scattered, in style most prodigal of space and beauty, over more than a mile, every homestead being on its own especial hill, and looking out from greenest groves, and across most verdant clover, to the misty mountains, which stand sentinel around their beloved valley. In and out, romantic paths wind through dingles where the sun never finds his way, and where the children scamper, gathering treasures of berries, which grow large and sweet, and of every variety.

"The Store" is one of the features of Emory, being its only mercantile establishment, comprising a few square feet of dry goods, and where the natives from the mountains do congregate. Pale-eyed mountaineers in patched shoes and homespun suits, slowly and leisurely saunter up to its fascinating precincts, leading their pale-eyed offspring to admire the rare assortment, and to exchange blackberries for coffee, mayhap.

The professors' homes surround old Emory and Henry at convenient distances, each a little paradise of vines and flowers, which beautify the solid brick edifices that look as though built for the generations to come.

The college building stands on a lofty eminence, stern and brown, and silent, it being vacation, and its echoing halls empty. The college library is extensive, and its museum contains many mineralogical treasures, and some curiosities, among others the veritable bones of a mastodon, found in Tennessee. From the observatory is a magnificent view of the surrounding country for fifty miles, White Top, the highest peak in the State, being plainly visible.

The number of students is not so great as before the war, when three and four hundred young men were gathered under its benign influence and guidance. It speaks grand things, and prophetic, for the instructors and the future of this institution that many ministers are graduated here—twenty-one from the class a year ago, fifteen from the class this year. God speed such work and such endeavor. It seems, indeed, a most favorable spot for the location of a college—afar from the besetments of a larger town; while many of its students board in the families around, enjoying all the benefits, and sheltered by the gentle restraint of home-life.

Emory is on the highway to the great exhibition, and in the vicinity of several mineral springs, the Washington and Alleghany being nearest, and quite accessible, where fine scenery and comfortable accommodations woo the weary traveler.

Fashion has not yet found these rural retreats. Only the thoughtful step of literature and science have penetrated the mountain fastnesses thus far, and made it their dwelling-place. One may enjoy the privacy of home, and at will the pleasures of cultivated society among the professors and other families. A brief rest here is a most enjoyable thing to any wishing health, and a quiet broken only by the puff of the passing train twice a day.

A few hours' ride farther on is Salem, the village of peace, where fair green mountains with cloud-crowns cluster, and lovely farms spread out in rich profusion. Mountain springs ripple off out of sight, singing over their pebbles, and then surprise one by a sudden, laughing leap, just at your feet; when, utilizing their beauty, they hound us gaily over the mill wheels, "making drudgery divine" in the sparkling play-work to which they transform it.

This hill country is not generally rich in soil. The fields of corn are usually dwarfed and poor, though better than the Alabama and Georgia yield on the lands which border the railway between New Orleans and Virginia. One is constrained to wonder how the inhabitants survive on such stunted crops, grown on such hopelessly rocky and feeble soil.

In this Holston valley, however, in which Emory and Wytheville are situated, corn stands fair and tall, and rich with grain—"peace soldiers, standing rank and file," waving their banners greenly, their innocent *blades* rustling in whispers of promise, and looking equal to that on the lowlands of Louisiana. The ruddy cheeks we meet everywhere make us long to leave our alluvial plains and locate amid the breezy heights of Blue Ridge; though the "children of the sun" demur when told of the three feet of snow shrouding the earth three months without a thaw, and we turn again to our home-land of perpetual flowers. The moon is risen over the hills. Good night.

Nicie.

The British Conference convened at Nottingham, July 26. The Rev. Alexander Macaulay was elected president by 146 votes; Dr. Rigg got 137; Mr. Coley, 126. Dr. Williams was re-elected secretary. The Sunday School Union has made 570 grants, amounting to £3,000.

In the proceedings, as reported by the *Methodist Recorder*, is the following concerning their relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church South:

Dr. Rigg stated that several distinguished members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Southern States of America, had urgently expressed to him their strong desire that a representative from the British Conference should visit their Conference. He had represented to them the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of their sending a deputation to America every year, but they had suggested that when a representative was sent out to Canada he might take the opportunity of paying a visit to them. He did not ask that any decision should be arrived at just then in reference to this matter, but he did ask that it might be thought of. Dr. Punshon would bear him out in saying that there were many points about the Methodist Episcopal Church South which claimed their sympathy. They knew very well the false position in which they were placed by the circumstances in which they found themselves. Well, they did not make those circumstances, and those who knew the difficulties of slavery the best, the best understood how exceedingly difficult, perhaps impossible, it would have been for them to have extricated themselves from the meshes of slave resolutions some thirty years ago on principles which would have satisfied English Methodists. But all this was gone by. They were now themselves in fraternal relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church North. They sent their own deputation to that church, at the Baltimore Conference, and the salutation had been exchanged. Fraternal relations were now established between the two churches. He felt bound to ask that the communication he had received to lay before them might receive the kindly consideration of the Conference. He moved that a small committee be appointed to consider it.

The ex-president thought that the last communication which they received from that church was not quite so respectful in its character as to lead them to suppose that they would welcome a deputation from the British Conference.

Dr. Punshon was prepared very heartily to second Dr. Rigg's proposal. He had had personal intercourse with a good many leading men in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he knew how reverentially they felt toward this Conference. He could not exactly defend everything they said in reply to the letter which had been sent to them, but that letter probably showed some misapprehension of the real issues that were contained in their difference from the Methodist Episcopal Church North, and they wanted to correct that misapprehension. Apart from that, their communication was respectfully worded.

Dr. Rigg's motion was accepted.

Our readers should not fail to notice the advertisement of the Collegiate Institute, Baton Rouge, La. Prof. Magruder is a veteran educator, and his school, of long standing, has always been a model of excellence in its wise discipline and thorough instruction. Boys intrusted to Prof. Magruder's care will enjoy the advantages of a refined and comfortable home, and the best of moral, religious and social influences. From our personal knowledge of this institution we can most cordially recommend it to those who have sons to be educated.

The Revival in Troy, Ala.—A brother, giving some further account of this meeting than what was published last week, informs us that there were upward of thirty conversions when the special services closed.

We have an excellent agent in William N. Raines, of Hickory, Miss. He is a layman diligent in business, but finds time to work for the Advocate. There are some others of like mind, and successful in furthering our circulation. God bless our devoted laymen in this good work. We wish there were thousands of such men as a few we have in our mind. Bro. Raines, writing from Hickory, August 12, says:

"Dear Brother: I see in your paper that you are very hard pressed for money. I send you $9, which I will try to collect here in the subscriptions for your paper this fall. Times are very hard and dull, but I have sent you this much. I wish to do all I can for your paper, so the gospel of our blessed Savior may be spread near and wide.

We are having a great deal of rain. It has rained nearly every day so far this month. The rain-fall has been over six inches. Our cotton and corn lands are too wet to plow or hoe. Cotton has the rust, and some worms are reported not far off. Early corn was injured by drouth, but the late corn is good. Other crops, as cane, potatoes and peas, are excellent.

Yours fraternally,

William N. Raines."

Commodore Vanderbilt.—The commodore, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate* of August 19, has had some alternations for better and worse; but the last advices received from the family by his friends in Nashville are favorable. He is generally cheerful; joined in the celebration of the Lord's Supper a few days ago, and we hope as the heat of the summer declines his strength will rally, and he will be about again. It will be observed that we pay no attention to the gossip which goes the rounds of the papers. All here would be delighted if the commodore should recover his health in time to visit the university at the opening of the session next month. Since this was in type Bishop McTyeire received this dispatch from the commodore: "The doctors say I am improving."

Some time ago we published a short note from Rev. H. H. Montgomery in regard to changing the time of the Louisiana and Mississippi Conferences. We did not intend to open the columns of the Advocate for a discussion of the subject. The presiding elders and preachers can confer with the Bishops, but a newspaper discussion would not be expedient. For this year it might be best to let the appointments stand and let the matter be considered at the sessions of the Conferences. The Bishops will, no doubt, endeavor to meet the wishes of the majority when those wishes have been ascertained in Conference session. The Louisiana Conference, by resolution, requested that the time of its session should be fixed for the middle of December. At the ensuing session they may reconsider and favor the later date. Personally we have little preference about it; only it is important to our educational and publishing interests that the Conferences should not conflict in point of time.

Another of our old and prominent citizens is gone. Gen. Harry T. Hays died at his residence in this city on Monday, August 21. Gen. Hays was fifty-six years of age, a native of Wilkinson county, Miss., and a lawyer by profession. He distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and his heroic exploits as an officer in the Confederate service are matters of history. An able jurist, a good citizen, a brave soldier, an upright man, he will be long held in affectionate remembrance by his countrymen.

Rev. Preston Nash, late pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Warrington, Fla., has accepted a chaplaincy in the United States army, and will soon leave for Prescott, Arizona. Bro. Nash has done a good work at Warrington, and his people give him up with regret.

Rev. M. H. Wells, pastor of our church at Waco, Texas, writing August 1, says: "We have had a good meeting. Conversions, 87; members received, 83. Your article, "The Moral Conditions of Faith," was used to the effect with penitents. It was real manna to the congregation. Many were helped by it."

Louisiana Deutsches Journal is the title of a new German paper published in this city, in the interest of the Conservative party, and for the purpose of supplying our German population with a good medium of agricultural, commercial and literary intelligence.

Our readers are referred to the advertisement of the Southern University, which appears in the Advocate this week. We are glad to learn that the prospects of the institution are brightening, and that the fall session is likely to open with a good roll of students.

Our Sunday school periodicals for September are fully up to the mark. None better have been issued. In the *Magazine* we have, besides other excellent articles and editorial matter, a sketch of Rev. Dr. Jefferson Hamilton, by the Rev. F. M. Ellis.

F CAPERS LETTER.—The New *Methodist* says:

readers will remember that tablished the responsibility of y D. Capers for the publication letter purporting to have been en by his father, the late Bishop rs, to C. B. DuPre. We sug- that any explanation required count for the invisibility of Mr. e must be made by Mr. Capers. planations were made by him; espect for a name precious to ern Methodism restrained us pointing out the obvious in- ce that the son had himself con- ed the "Capers letter" out of ials in his possession, making ce of work that deceived those familiar with the style of the p. In truth, most of the letter n the words of Bishop Capers; odifications and additions made inal statements of the Bishop very few, but they turned the into a prophet. It was not ivable that a son, being of mind, should do this deed in ame of a venerated father, and ystery has at last been solved application of his brother to roper court for a commission in y. Southern Methodists con- ue some time ago that H. D. s was the author of the DuPre ; but their tenderness for the he bears led them to ask silence All doubts and all reasons ence have been removed by the of his brother. The letter fraud, but it was made by one we had every reason to trust, he insanity of the compiler of ument takes away from the e moral turpitude which was ocking for belief.

ATH OF MRS. BISHOP JANES.—Catherine Janes, the esteemed of Bishop Janes, died at the residence in this city, August he had been apparently on the s of the promised land for months, having been stricken by paralysis. With great pa- and constant faith and hope, much of the time in great suffering, she lingered until day last, when, bidding a pre- farewell to husband, children, iends, she peacefully passed to st. A suitable memorial article ppear in our next number.—*The Christian Advocate.*

HE RELIGIOUS PUBLIC.—The dist congregation of Simpson- Ky., is building a new church ost of $6,000, but lack about to complete it. Contributions olicited from all good people ay feel disposed to help us: ibutors will please send to the s of T. N. Horsby, Mr. mpsonville, Ky., solicitor for h building.

are indebted to Dr. W. H. mbe, of New Orleans, for a of his address on the Historical icance of Homœopathy.

MARRIED.

DY—SCLESBY.—At the residence of the ther in Franklin parish, La., May 7, by Rev. A. M. Wallis, Mr. Stephen Worthy to ss Dorsie C.

ER—DYESS.—At the residence of the Franklin parish, La., June 15, 1876, by M. Wallis, Mr. J. B. Tucker to Mrs. Eliza- .

S—REGISTER.—At the residence of the ide, Joseph Cordill, Esq., in Franklin h, June 21, 1876, by Rev. A. M. Wallis, W. Baker to Miss Maggie J. Register.

SON—NIXON.—At the residence of Mr. Kee, on the twentieth of July, 1876, by Hurt, Mr. A. K. Tatum to Miss C. R. ood, Lee county, Ala.

ublisher's Department.

. F. ROSS, Esq., connected al years with the CHRISTIAN ADVO- now on a tour through the West and business connected with the office. ofer freely with our patrons and agents gent rates in regard to our printing in- and we bespeak for him the courtesies ve been so liberally extended heretofore. e have not forgotten.

H. NELSON, successor of that n firm, Wasson & Nelson, has removed- oublet to 57 Camp street. His store has antly fitted up, and is now one of the ful in the city. Mr. Nelson is prepared orders in his line as commercial sta- satisfactory manner. We do not know blishment in the city where better work done at less prices than this. Orders country will receive prompt and careful and we unhesitatingly advise our friends a house a trial.

EL ACADEMY, VIRGINIA.—We will notice the advertisement of the ution in this issue. Bethel Academy is ably by many eminent teachers, and patrons we find the names of Chief Justice and Ex-Gov. Smith, of Virginia, others whose names we have not spare . The terms are very low for a school acter.

Signal Service Barometer is on our paper to-day. Many have felt of such an instrument as this, and now themselves of the opportunity to secure prices so small that any one can afford ers. H. W. Pool & Co., 835 Broadway, are the manufacturers, and will be ish any information relative to the in- .

NTED—*Agents*.—Messrs. J. advertise to agents in our paper to- and he will for any one wishing an address these gentlemen on the subject. s 387 Broadway, New York.

L ATTENTION to the advertise- of the *Home Journal* and *Rural Sunth*, publisher, Mr. Hubbard, will send the months for fifty cents. It is more than price.

Beauregard Institute an- ent will be found on this page. Mr. Brad- principal, claims advantages that make a desirable place to educate children. e principal for terms.

ERANCE LUNCH HOUSE, 68 ET.—Any one can get a good lunch at- e price by calling at the above estab- .

C TEACHER WANTED.—See ent of Prof. J. Sullivan.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending Aug. 19, 1876.

A—T Y Abernethy $2.21, Edwin Alden two letters, J J Alexander, Josephus Anderson, R A Armitage $2, P C Archer, American News Company, C G Andrews $6, S H Adams, E M Alford.

B—Berry & Co, C H Briggs $10, J C Byrd, Bigelow & Main, Baker & Sperry, J W Burke & Co, H W Brown, J P Boyd, S N Burns, R N Brown, T C Bradford, J Lane Borden, H Bardwell $2, E F Buckingham $2, T L Beard, Barnes & Wilkinson, A Bowling, James J Billingsley.

C—John Church & Co, M Cady $2, S L Cochran, B Clegg $2, S H Cox $2, Mrs M C Coleman $2, J M Curils $25, E B Carson, Coe, Wetherell & Co, J C Carter, George A Coulon Jr, Willis Carr $2.15, L S Chamberlain, Harry Cobb, John T Cameron, F L Consfanline, Cassell, Potter & Galpin, E C Coleman, C W Carter $2, J P Caldwell.

D—W J DeLaney $20, John W Doty $6.60, J L Dunklin $80, Dodd, Mead & Co, W P Dickinson, C T Dillingham two letters.

E—P G Eaton, W H Evans, Jesse T Ellis, Lewis Eldridge $2, Eyrich & Co two letters $22.40.

F—W E Farrell, Ferguson & Schnock, B L Ferguson, J H Fullilove $3, W F Ferris.

G—Henry T Gregory, H A Graves, H Gwinner & Bros, E T Gleun, J G Goza, P W Graves, John Gannon $6.85, Richard Gilbert, J F Grilling.

H—John S Harris, Holloway & Co, J D Harper, J T Heard $1, W Hearne & Co $2, W Huntington, H Heind & Co, W L C Humphrill, W H Hagan, Thomas B Hopkins $2, F J Harrison & Co, William Herr, J W Hasskew.

J—H C Jolly, James F James, B F Jones $3.

K—A W Killingsworth, Willis J. King.

L—O Lewis, Mrs H M Little $2, W C Lauler, L J Lang, W B Littlejohn, Miss Rosa Lamb, J H Lippincott & Co.

M—W L Miller $2.10, John A Miller, E H Moore, Mrs Sarah Mathewson $2, John W McMaster $4, W H Morris $8.25, C D McSwain, John L. Mebier, John Mitchell, J M McKee $28, William E Meckle, John Mann, A W Moore $1.60, J M Mills.

N—J T Newcomer three letters $2, R H Norsworthy, Ed F Newman, D H Neele $1.50.

P—J M G Parker, C Pickett, W J Powers $7.50, J F Patterson $12.25, Phillips & Jones, J S Pevney $2, C F Peebles, O J Penn $20, W C Palmer, Jr, M S Park.

R—E E F Ross two letters, J Ramth, B S Rayner, J N Reeves, J A Russell, H C Robertson 25 cents, J J Roberts, George P Rowell & Co, William N Rikes $9, A H Redford agent, A Ruff $6, E E S Roberts 85 cents.

S—George Stinson & Co, C H Spencer & Co, J P Stevens 25 cents, Joan Scrogin $1, W C Sayre, W B Seward, J F Sturdevick, J M Scott, E F Snyder & Co, J Emile St Martin, Mrs L C Smiller 25 cents, Green F Scales two letters $5.75, D C Summers, Amphlus Smith $2, W P J Sullivan, St Louis Advertising and Publishing Company $3.75, William W Smith.

T—S J Thomas, Thomas J Taylor, N Y Taylor $2, J M Towles, A F Thibaut 25 cents, John H Torrance.

U—R A Upstall.

V—M J Vogel.

W—W L Walker two letters $1.75, J C Ward, J W Ward, John T Witherspoon, J H White, S J Walkley, Walthof & Timmos, James A Walden, A H Williams, C H Williamson.

DR. J. W. ADAMS, the dentist, has returned from his Centennial trip, and is again busy supplying teeth to the needy, and relieving the distressed by that infallible root cure. And who are suffering with the toothache should go to him and he will relieve them. Those desiring to enjoy once more the privilege of masticating should not fail to call on him. From recent work done for friends, we can recommend him fully and cordially. His card may be found in another column.

THE Alabama Conference Female College is located at Tuskegee, Ala., and is under the control of Bishop Massey. Mrs. Massey is well known throughout Alabama, and the college enjoys a deservedly high reputation. The next session begins September 7. For further information see the advertisement on this page, or address the president for a catalogue.

WE BEG to invite the special attention of dealers and consumers to the pure liquid paints advertised by the old-established paint dealers, Samuel M. Todd & Co. These paints are warranted pure, and not to contain any chemical preparation of water introduced by an alkali, and not to flake or peel off, and to work with perfect freedom under the brush.

FOR LADIES ONLY. Mme. Grisswold advertises for our paper to-day. Our lady friends would do well to communicate with her in regard to the articles she offers for sale. In our dealings with Mme. Grisswold we have ever found her careful and attentive in business matters.

$47.50 TO AGENTS PER WEEK.—See the advertisement of W. W. Chidester on this page. In our dealings with Mr. Chidester we have found him prompt and reliable.

LEEDS' FOUNDRY is in operation, and our readers who have machinery to be cast or repairs could not do better than send their orders to Leeds & Co.

SEE the advertisement of Navra & Offner's China and glassware establishment.

LEVY BROS.' dry goods establishment is at 52 Magazine Street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good goods*, sell at *low prices*, and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A Nevada sheep man, who had tried and succeeded with sheep, said: "Sheep are better than a government bond; you can tear off a coupon every six months, half as big as the bond, and the bond is left as good as it was." It was well put. Sheep are a bonanza to any man who gives as thorough attention as he would give any other business. The proper selection of herds and crosses comes in for first attention, with proper feed and skillful handling, with continued attention, and the profits follow certainly and satisfactorily.

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It is an old saying that "sheep well Novembered are half wintered." Keep the ewes fat, and the lambs will be fat and the fleeces heavy. I do not say that it is better to have the lambs come early or late, but I do say it is best to have them fat; but, whether early or late, they are salable. All ewes that with good care will not raise a lamb or shear four pounds of washed wool should be sold. I have them in my flock that will shear nine pounds and raise a pair of twins, and it costs no more to keep one than a sheep that shears but three pounds. I think that no one will hear the man who keeps his flocks in this way complaining because his sheep are all "run out," and do not pay him, and the like.

Ticks must be kept out of the flock; they are the worst enemies of the sheep. If they are not killed they will destroy the sheep. For killing them I have tried nothing better than tobacco juice.

Hulled Corn.

This old-fashioned luxury is coming into style again, and, as it is really a delicious dish when properly prepared, it may be acceptable to know the *modus operandi* of doing it right. Take a six-quart panful of ashes (hard-wood ashes if possible, as they are stronger); put them into an iron kettle, with three gallons of water, let them boil about five minutes; then set off from the fire, and turn in a pint of cold water to settle it. Turn off the lye and strain; put it into an iron kettle, and put in six quarts of shelled corn; put it over a brisk fire, and let it boil half an hour, skimming and stirring frequently. The outside skin of the kernels will then slip off. Strain off the lye and rinse thoroughly in several clear waters. When the lye is thus weakened turn the corn into a large dish-pan, and turn in water enough to cover it; then rub thoroughly with the hands till the little black chits come off; rinse and strain off till the water looks clear; then put back into a clean kettle, with water enough to cover it, and let it boil slowly. It will swell to more than double the first quantity. Boil till quite soft. It may be necessary to add water occasionally; stir often, so as not to burn it to the bottom of the kettle; when quite soft put in two large tablespoonfuls of salt and stir well. To be eaten with milk, or butter and sugar. It is a healthy dish, and although there is work in preparing it, yet it is good enough to pay for the labor and trouble. It is good either hot or cold, and was considered by our grandparents to be one of the greatest luxuries of the table. Wheat hulled in the same way is considered a great delicacy, and a very beneficial diet for invalids, but it is not so stable of nutritions as Indian corn. Smaller quantities can be prepared by using less lye and corn.—*Farmer's Wife, in Country Gentleman.*

Coal for Hogs.—The hog seems to crave carbon in a concentrated form, and hence we may conclude it necessary to his well-being. He will eat charcoal freely, which is tasteless and not nutritious. From the same natural prompting we see them eat wood, when so decayed that they can do so. For myself, I have for many years been in the habit of feeding my hogs with an abundance of our common bituminous coal, preferring the poorest, or that which contains a large amount of sulphur and iron, and I think with the happiest results. Let a farmer who has never tried it throw in a lump of coal as large as his fist, and he will be somewhat surprised to see the hog leave the corn and crush the coal, as if it were the most luscious morsel. Sulphur has long been known as a valuable remedial agent for hogs, and iron is a well known tonic, acting speedily upon the blood, thickening and strengthening it. Here, then, the hog, by eating coal, gets other important elements to solve the carbon. I have never known a hog well supplied with this coal to be sick or off his feet for a single day, and, although I cannot give actual results of careful experiments to prove it, I believe hogs thus supplied will make appreciably more pork, with a given amount of corn, than those which are without it. At least I am well satisfied with the way my hogs thrive, grow and fatten under this treatment. Coal is cheap, and others, if they have not, may try it at little expense.—*Correspondent of Prairie Farmer.*

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Highcolors.—Those in the rainbow.

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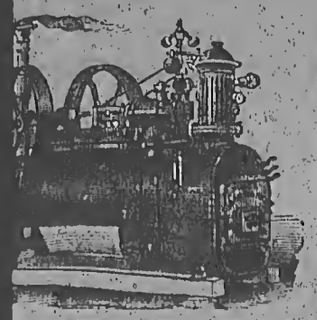

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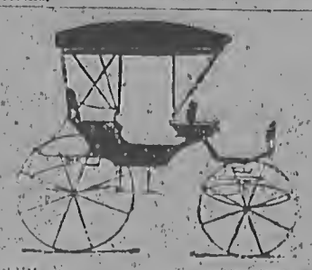

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NO. 172 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

DEALER IN

New & Second-Hand Furniture.

Furniture bought and sold; highest price paid. New and elegant stock in the large and spacious store, 172 Camp St., between Canal and Julia, 2 doors above St. Patrick's Church, for the purpose of taking furniture on storage at the lowest rates. Job work, repairing and moving promptly attended to.

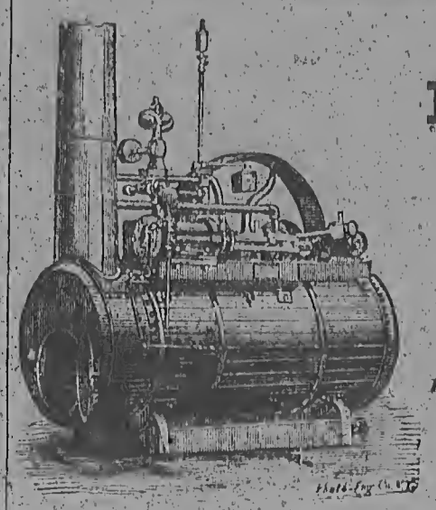
WANTED,

BY A LADY—A POSITION AS ORGANIST or as Teacher of English and Music in a school or family. Best references given. Apply to

ROBERT HARP,

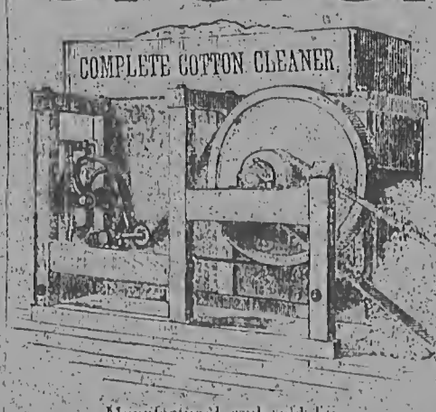
110 and 112 Camp St., New Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Hall-Ing Co.

C. C. C.



Manufactured and sold by

Allison Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.

Send for Circulars and Price list.

FRIERSON & CO., Agents, 77 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

PAYNE'S

Portable Engines.

5 TO 15 HORSE POWER.

B. J. WEST,

SOLE AGENT,

115 and 117 Magazine Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST, ETC.

The Complete Cotton Cleaner. A New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginner. Thoroughly removes all Dust, Dirt, Sand and light Trash from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grades.

No gin house should be without one of these cleaners. It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days' work.

20,000

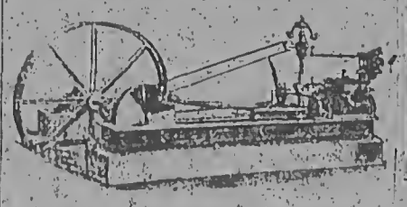
ORANGE TREES!

W. R. STUART,

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

LOUISIANA SWEET, MANDARIN, BIGARADE, grafted on Sour stock, and SWEET SEEDLINGS well rooted. Prices from 20 cts. to $1 each, according to age and number wanted. SOUR SEEDLINGS for grafting or budding, 2 to 4 feet, $10 per 1,000; 4 to 6 feet, $15 per 1,000. Trees packed and shipped to any point. No charge for packing and transportation. Apply for circular containing full information.

Cuttage Grapes a specialty.



STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS & MACHINERY

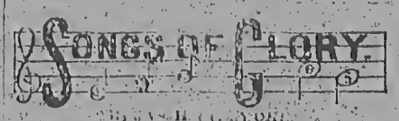
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

L. & E. GREENWALD,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

Having been established since 1847, are now prepared to supply the best MACHINERY to Southern and Western planters and buyers, promptly, at low prices.

Refer to John Burnside, Esq., and Stephen Allen, Esq., of New Orleans; Col. H. Gibson, Esq., of Shreveport, La.



By A. R. CANNON.

Cost $10,000 to get up the great

SONG BOOK.

Over 10,000 sold before publication. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circulars, terms, and specimen pages. Address the publishers,

FILLMORE & COX, Cincinnati, O.

OTTO ZEIL,

General Engraver and Book-Binders' Tool Cutter,

Designing made for Stamps and Back Stamps.

N. W. COR. 4TH AND MAIN STREETS,

(Second Floor) CINCINNATI, O.

Has Trade Mark Gilding Stamp, Store Orders, Dental Stamping, Stamps, Binding Boards, Backs, etc.

ED. RABE & CO.,

CARRIAGE & SPRING WAGON

MANUFACTORY,

Nos. 131 and 133, Carondelet Street,

Between Common and Gravier Streets,

NEW ORLEANS.

ST. C. LACHOIX,

DEALER IN

Pontchartrain Cheap Store,

CORNER FRENCHMEN AND ST. ROCH STREETS,

Office, Grist's Mill, Pontchartrain.

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Always on hand, a full assortment of first-class goods at prices which defy competition. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. My Motto: Quick Sales and Small Profits.

STAINED GLASS WORKS.

GALLERY OF ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIVE ART.

WILLIAM GIBSON'S SONS, Established in 1854, Ecclesiastical Decorations, Plain and Ornamental Windows for Churches and Domestic Buildings. Finished Specimens of Artistic and Mechanical Excellence can be seen at our Studios, Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Bleecker street, New York. Designs for Memorial Windows a specialty. Gibson's Building, N. E. cor. of Broadway and Fifth-avenue and Thirty-second street, New York.

PELICAN

IMPROVED RICE MILL.

J. B. & A. JOHNSON, Proprietors,

150, 156 and 158 Magazine St., New Orleans.

MILLING RATES—No. 1 at 2c. per pound; No. 2 at 3c. per pound. Address all orders for empty sacks to P. O. Box 207.

MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

THE BALANCED SCREW COTTON PRESS.

THIS is the most valuable improvement ever made upon the Screw Cotton Press. It relieves all the usual difficulties and adds thereto a perfect control of the

The nut is operated and locked upon the screw by means of a lever. With the nut open, the screw and follower are let down upon the cotton, then the nut is closed and the pressing is done in the usual manner. Then open the nut, and raise up the screw and follower instead of screwing it open. This rising and lowering the screw by means of the compressing plates saves two-thirds, at least, of the time, lightening the labor and labor of pressing and baling.

This Press has taken the premium over all competitors at the Great State Fairs of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Machinery Purchasing Agency.

I will attend to personal attendance to the purchase of Plantation Machinery at very close rates from manufacturers prices.

Send for circulars.

D. R. LEMAN,

No. 4 Perdido St., next to Post Office, New Orleans, La.

SEVEN INCHES LONG.

Practice Pistol & Target.

Carries a inch ball a thousand paces dead to the mark, without powder, for 25 cents. Has a barrel, rifle trigger. For sale by dealers generally, or sent by express, with percussion caps and ball for target practice, for $1.50, and by sporting goods dealers.

AGENTS WANTED.

A. A. GRAHAM,

Lock Box 63, New York.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A SUPERIOR PAINT is now advertising itself as being. Send for a pamphlet of the manufacturer of Superior Paint, and a Grand Medal of Honor was awarded to the Superior Paint that I am

THE DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT

for the following manufacturers of Liquid Paint:

DE LAVE, ROUSSEL & LEWIS, ROUSSEL & DE LAVE, ROUSSEL & DE LAVE, JOSEPH PIERRO, Artistic Painter, EDMOND ROUSSEL, No. 19 Carondelet.

H. J. RIVET,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines

AND PERFUMERY, AND IMPORTER OF FRENCH PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

Cor. Bienville and Chartres Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Proprietor of the Celebrated Peychaud Bitters

GEORGE W. ROPER,

DEALER IN

Fancy Goods and Millinery,

103 CANAL STREET 103

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Ladies' Large Cloaks, Corsets and Underwear. The trade supplied at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

VIRGINIA ROOFING SLATE. The best and cheapest in the world for all purposes. The well known Welsh Slate. The undersigned have been appointed the agents for the sale of the celebrated "BLUE RANK" and "APPLEBY QUARRIES." Is now prepared to fill orders at prices much below those of Welsh and Ipt Slate for every purpose. Those of our many American States. Builders, contractors and others generally are invited to call and have it the several tests.

ALEXANDER HILL,

124 Carondelet, above Gravier.

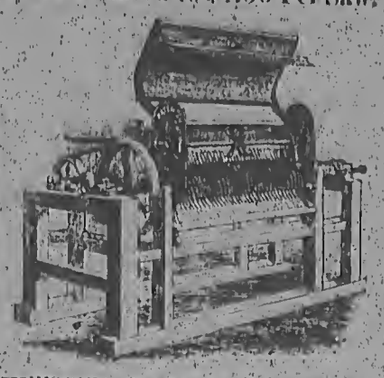
MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED

"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.

PATENTED JULY 15, 1873.

Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction at the ends of the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives **Larger Yield of Lint from the same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time, while economizing steam or animal power above any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton of this account a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every five bales ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BEN. F. WOLFE,

AGENT FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS,

22 .....**Main Street**.....22

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

OFFICE OF THE

American Cotton Tie Co.,

(LIMITED),

17 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS.

TO DEALERS IN

IRON COTTON TIES,

Planters and Country Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade to any quantity with the following celebrated Ties.

THE ARROW AND SHEAR, BEARD & BRO.'S LOCK TIE, BRANCH, CROOKES & CO.'S LOCK TIE.

We also beg to inform the public that the interest of Messrs. Beard & Bro., and Branch, Crookes & Co. are now merged into and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. (LIMITED.) The following are the New Orleans Agents:

Stone & Tift, Ogden & Bell,
Scribner & Boyd, Archer & Harland,
William Dillon, D. E. Bushnell & Co.

For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited),

R. W. RAYNE & CO.,

General Agents.

SOUTHERN FARMERS' DEPOT FOR SUPPLIES

The Cheapest and Best

Farm Machinery

OF ALL KINDS,

Plows, Seeds, Fertilizers,

Lime, Plaster and Cement.

C. H. STOCKELL & CO.

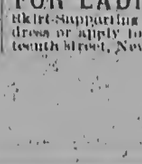
NASHVILLE, TENN.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, SAW, GRIST AND GRIST MILLS, MILL GEARING MADE AT SHORT NOTICE. Patterns, SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL. 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

MENEELY & COMPANY,

Bell Founders, West Troy, New York.

FIFTY years established. Church Bells and Chimes. Academy, Factory Bells, etc. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

Bells of Copper and Tin mounted with the Patent Rotary Hangings, for Churches, Academies, Farms, Factories, Steamboats, etc. Improved Chimes and Peals warranted. Catalogue sent free. Address E. A. & G. L. BLYMYER, Cincinnati, O.

DIXIE BEE-HIVE.

PRICE, $1 PER HIVE READY FOR USE.

Nothing to change to get out of order. Any one can manage them. The most profitable in use.

This is the cheapest and most complete Hive suitable for Southern Apiaries.

HONEY EXTRACTORS $12

For sale by

GEO. A. VINCENT,

Dealer in Wood Ware, Hives, Moss and Country Produce generally,

NO. 29 N. PETERS ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Bricks! Bricks! Bricks!

ROY'S BRICK YARD,

ST. BERNARD PARISH, four blocks below the Shrimp House.

The undersigned respectfully invites builders, planters, and all consumers of Bricks, that he is prepared to furnish the strong Bricks of his old Brick Yard, heretofore highly esteemed, when in the best of times, and also a better quality of country made Brick, and at the lowest cash prices. Orders left at the Yard will be delivered without delay.

FREDERIC ROY.

Orders left with Messrs. Rea & Conference & Sons, Agents New Orleans Cotton Exchange, will be promptly attended to.

GLASS STAINERS

LETTERS, AND EMBOSSERS,

CHURCH WORK DONE AS A SPECIALTY,

WM. GOULTER & SON.

No. 6 Carondelet St. (Up Stairs.)

FOR LADIES ONLY. Lady Agents wanted to sell a Skirt-Supporting Corset and Skirt Supporter. Address or apply to MME. GRISWOLD, 16, 21 E. Sixteenth Street, New York.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, August 22, 1876.

COTTON.

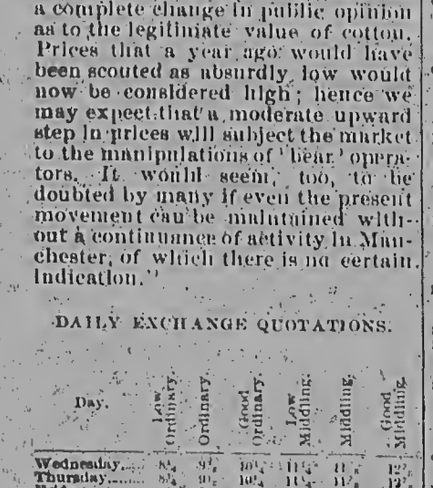
We take the following from the cotton circular of Messrs. W. C. Watts & Co., dated Liverpool, August 4:

"*The Position, Etc.*—The more hopeful views we expressed in our circular of a week ago on the general position of cotton have been fully verified this week. The trade have bought with unwonted freedom, and there is no decided indication yet that they have satisfied their wants. Notwithstanding the unusually large business of 107,810 bales done last week, a fresh week has commenced to-day, with sales estimated at 15,000 bales, and with a hardening tendency in prices. A few days ago a relapse in the value of silver, and a corresponding drop in Indian exchange, checked the buoyancy of this market, but the pause was of short duration, and the disturbing cause only temporary. On Wednesday last India council drafts were sold at 1s. 7¾d. against 1s. 6⅞d. a fortnight before, and this at once produced a better feeling, both here and in Manchester. It has since transpired that these council drafts on India were bought by French bankers, and that there were tenders very largely in excess of the offerings—some four or five times as large—which indicates a strong demand for remittances to the East. The course of Indian exchange seems destined to exercise a leading influence on the cotton trade generally for some time to come, and, as illustrating a Manchester view of this perplexing question, we give the following extract, taken from the Manchester *Guardian* of this date, which may interest our readers: 'We recently drew attention in our leading columns to the undue depression in the Eastern exchanges which the unsettlement in the price of silver had brought about, and pointed out that sooner or later the speculative dealings in exchange by which the depression had been occasioned would be reversed. The result of yesterday's sale of Indian bills seems to show that this reversal has already begun; and it will be interesting to see how far the reactionary movement will go—whether the rate of exchange will rise to a point at which it will remain comparatively stationary, or whether the recent advance will be succeeded by a series of fluctuations. The latter seems the more probable course. When once the speculative spirit has taken possession of any market, and has found profitable results, it is not easily eradicated, but remains long after the original causes of the fluctuation have ceased to exert any influence.'

"Holders, however, have waited so long for a return of activity, and have experienced so many disappointments from occasional reactions, of which much was hoped, but of which nothing came, that they now hesitate to believe in the permanence of the present movement, and are so far free sellers. It must also be noted that the long continuance of a low range of prices has brought about a complete change in public opinion as to the legitimate value of cotton. Prices that a year ago would have been scouted as absurdly low would now be considered high; hence we may expect that a moderate upward step in prices will subject the market to the manipulations of 'bear' operators. It would seem, too, to be doubted by many if even the present movement can be maintained without a continuance of activity in Manchester, of which there is no certain indication."

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary	Ordinary	Good Ordinary	Low Middling	Middling	Good Middling
Wednesday	8¾	9¾	10¼	11⅛	11⅝	12⅛
Thursday	8¾	9⅝	10¼	11⅛	11⅝	12⅛
Friday	8¾	9⅝	10¼	11⅛	11⅝	12⅛
Saturday	8¾	9⅝	10¼	11⅛	11⅝	12⅛
Monday	8¾	9⅝	10¼	11⅛	11⅝	12⅛
Tuesday	8¾	9⅝	10¼	11⅛	11⅝	12⅛



COTTON STATEMENT TO AUGUST 2.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875	Bales	9,956
Received from that date to August 15, 1876	4,563,482	
Received sterling past week	1,441	
Amount of balings from city gins and pickeries	18,488	1,583,410
Total		1,593,366
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to August 15, 1876		1,550,971
Exported past week		5,600
Consumed by factory and burnt	1,600	1,552,571
Stock on hand and amount not cleared		41,870
Estimated stock on shipboard		10,000
Amount remaining (would about)		30,795
Stock at all the United States ports		143,980
Receipts at all the ports		4,116,570
Receipts last year to date		3,659,701
Increase at all the ports		456,869

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, ridge and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	1 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Stribling's cord mills	115 00	250 00
Corn mills, Osborn's	120 00	425 00
R. J. Wier's corn mills	200 00	— —
Tennard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	85 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	85 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Baggage cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₰ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₰ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	17 00
Lime, ₰ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₰ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₰ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 50	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₰ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 20	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₰ lb.	6	10
Paris Green, ₰ lb.	20	—
Pat. Dryer, ₰ lb.	12	14
Whiting, ₰ lb.	— —	1¼
Putty, in bladders, ₰ lb.	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₰ gall.	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights:

Size of lights.	Sash, per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	$0 70	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	1 05	1 95	2 25
10x16	1 60	2 95	3 25

Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$4 50
3 feet x 8 feet	4 50	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25

Panel Doors:

2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	$3 75 4 10

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₰ lb.:		
Western, choice	29	32
Goshen, choice	32	34
Coffee, ₰ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18¼	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O. G	— —	31
Candles, ₰ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₰ lb.:		
Cocoa	28	30
Sweet	30	33
Canned Fruits, ₰ doz:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₰ bbl.:		
Best, K. D	3 00	3 25
Cheese, ₰ lb.:		
Western factory	10	12
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	18½
Flour, ₰ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₰ lb.	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₰ lb.	9½	10
Raisins, ₰ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₰ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₰ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₰ bunch	1 50	3 00
Crackers, ₰ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingerettes	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	21	26
Kerosene, in cans	— —	40
Coal, in barrels, best	17	19
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels.		
Common	— —	40
Fair	— —	45
Prime to choice	50	55
Golden and Rogues' syrups	80	85
Half bbls, 5c and kegs 10c more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₰ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	5½
Ordinary	— —	5¾
Fair	5¾	6¼
Prime to choice	6¼	6¾
Soap, in boxes, ₰ lb.	— —	5
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6
Starch, ₰ lb.	— —	6
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 15
Sugar, in 60's:		
Fair	9¾	10
Prime	10¾	10¾
Choice	10¾	11¼
Yellow clarified	11	11¾
White clarified	11	11¾
Crushed	12	12¾
Powdered	12	12¾
Spices, ₰ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	80
Tea, ₰ lb.:		
Black Oolong	1 00	— —
Green Imperial	1 25	— —
Tobacco, manufactured, ₰ lb.		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	60
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	60	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₰ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	60	65
White, mixed	57	60
Oats, ₰ bushel:		
St. Louis to Orleans	45	47
Bran, choice, ₰ 100 lbs	— —	75
Hay, ₰ ton:		
Prime timothy	— —	25 00
Ordinary	— —	20 00
Cotton Seed Meal	26 00	28 00
Cow Peas, ₰ bushel	1 90	2 10

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₰ lb.:		
Breakfast	11½	13
Shoulders	10½	10
Sides, clear rib	11½	12
Sides, clear	12½	12½
Hams, sugar-cured	14	16½
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl.		21 00
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders	8½	8¾
Lard, ₰ lb.:		
Choice in kegs	13½	13½
Choice in tierces	12½	12¾

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	— —	11
Jute	10½	11
Ties, Arrow, best, per bundle of 50 ties and buckles		3 00
Brand		3 00
Twine, hemp		15

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₰ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	45
Calf skins, ₰ dozen	30 00	75 00
Upper, rough, ₰ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₰ ton:		
Stevens' Ion Ammoniated Superphosphate	45 00	— —
Sterling's Fine Ground Bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed in sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₰ yard:		
Standard brands	— —	9
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₰ yard:		
Choice brands	— —	7½
Choice brands, 4-4	10½	14½
Calico, ₰ yard:		
Common brands	4	5
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	5	6½
Ticking, ₰ yard:		
Common brands	10	13½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs, ₰ lb.:		
Eight ounces	11½	12
Stripes	10	11
Checks	14	18
Denims	14	23

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor hand boots, ₰ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₰ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₰ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₰ doz	15 00	18 00
Russetts' brogans, ₰ doz	16 00	19 00

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. 'There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee. Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee.'"

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THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,
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Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

JACKSON DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Vernon mission, at Pine Station	Sept. 16, 17
Jackson station	" 23, 24
Canton station	" 30, Oct. 1
Madison station	Oct. 7, 8
Brownsville circuit, at Queen's Hill	14, 15
Squirm circuit, at Sharon	21, 22
Carthage circuit, at Carthage	28, 29
Camden circuit, at Camden	Nov. 4, 5
Yazoo circuit	11, 12
Silver Creek circuit	18, 19
Yazoo City	25, 26
Dover's mill	25, 26

It is earnestly desired that the stewards be ready to close up the finances of the circuits and stations, and that the trustees have their reports ready, and the preachers their statistics.

W. B. JINKS, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

UNION SPRINGS DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND.

Fort Deposit	Sept. 9, 10
Evergreen	" 16, 17
Gilmore mission	" 20, 21
Pine Level camp meeting at Hill's chapel, commencing	" 24
Rocky Mount	Oct. 7, 8
Troy and Brundidge	" 21, 22
Union circuit	" 28, 29
Union Springs	Nov. 4, 5
Ruthledge	" 11, 12
Greenville circuit	" 18, 19
Guerdonia	" 25, 26
Greenville station	Dec. 2, 3
"	" 9, 10

P. REDFORD, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

SHREVEPORT DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Shreveport station	Sept. 9, 10
Mooringsport and Mooringsport	" 16, 17
Caddo circuit, at Friendship	" 23, 24
De Soto	" 30, Oct. 1
Pleasant Hill	Oct. 7, 8
Mansfield station	" 14, 15
Anacoco, at Holly Grove	" 21, 22
Natchitoches circuit, at Kaisha Cutoff	" 28, 29
Natchitoches station	Nov. 4, 5
Springville circuit, at Arrowhead	" 11, 12
Webster	" 18, 19
South Bossier	" 25, 26
North Bossier	Dec. 2, 3

Pastors will please be prepared to report full Annual Conference statistics.

Boards of stewards and trustees will hold meetings and be ready to make final reports.

J. T. HAYES, P. E.

ALEXANDRIA DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Colfax	Sept. 2, 3
Montgomery	" 9, 10
Saline	" 16, 17
Caldwell	" 16, 17
Castor Springs	" 20, 21
Columbia	" 23, 24
Harrisonburg	" 30, Oct. 1
Centerville	Oct. 7, 8
Rapides	" 14, 15
Alexandria	" 21, 22
"	" 28, 29

S. H. GOSLEE, P. E.

Religious Notices.

THE Healing Springs camp meeting, in the Hidden Springs circuit, Alabama Conference, will commence on Friday, September 8, 1876. Persons from Mobile and along the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad will get off at Buckatunna station, where they will find hacks to take them to the camp-ground, fourteen miles distant. Ministers carried free from this station.

During the meeting the proprietor of the springs will furnish board to the following rates: Board per day, including lodging, $1 50; single meals, fifty cents; lodging, fifty cents.

The third quarterly meeting for the Boston Springs circuit will be held at the camp-ground.

W. H. WOOD, P. C.

THE CAMP MEETING at Smith's camp-ground, in Union county, Ark., will begin on Friday before the first Sunday in October. It will be conducted on the self-sustaining plan.

ALEX. HEARD, P. C.

THE CAMP MEETING for the Louisville circuit will commence at Shiloh camp-ground on Friday night, the 24th of October. All are invited to attend. There will be spiritual arrangements made for preachers.

W. B. WOOLEY, P. C.

NOTICE.—There will be a camp meeting at Jones' camp ground, three miles east of Vernon, Jackson parish, La., on the Indian Village circuit, commencing on Friday before the second Sabbath in September.

R. PARVIS, P. C.

THE Ouachitas District Conference will commence on Thursday, October 12. Rev. R. S. Isbell will preach the opening discourse.

J. F. CRANE, P. E.

THE CAMP MEETING at the Holland camp-ground, on Pontchartrain circuit, Mississippi Conference, will commence on the twenty-eighth of September, and will continue about eight days. The camp ground is about fifteen miles from New Orleans, on the Southern road, and 151 miles from Enterprise, on the Mobile and Ohio road. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. There will be a good restaurant on the ground. Ample provision will be made for preachers and their families.

H. P. THOMPSON, P. C.

A CAMP MEETING, on the self-sustaining plan, will be held two miles north of Lake Moss, beginning on Thursday night, September 21.

C. McDONALD, P. C.

THE CAMP MEETING at Providence camp ground, five miles east of Sparta, on the Sparta circuit, will commence on Friday night, the first of September. It will be held on the self-sustaining plan. Preachers are specially invited to attend.

J. F. PATTERSON, P. C.

Sparta Circuit, Louisiana Conference.

WE EXPECT to hold a camp meeting at St. Matthew camp ground, four miles south of Hickory Mss., commencing on Friday, September 8. It is expected to be held on the self-sustaining plan.

J. D. HAYS.

ASHBY CAMP MEETING, in Marion county, on the Sepulga circuit, Alabama Conference, will begin on Thursday night, September 28, and continue till the first Sabbath in October. Let everybody attend the services. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. Ministerial brethren are cordially invited to attend. Any from a distance will find conveyances either from Greenville or Pineapple, on Thursday and Friday, by notifying the ut Forest Home.

J. M. SCOTT, P. C.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on Union camp ground, near Hallis's mill, ten or twelve miles north of Coushatta, commencing on Friday, September 29. A cordial invitation is extended to preachers and people. Preparation will be made to entertain persons from a distance. The self-sustaining principle will apply to those living near enough to tent.

JESSE FULTON, P. C.

THERE will be a camp meeting at Oak Grove, Carroll parish, La., beginning on the seventh of September, 1876. Preachers of the Delhi district, both traveling and local, are invited to come and assist us.

T. B. McCLENDON, Pastor.

THERE will be a camp meeting at Midway, ten miles north of Delhi, on the Floyd circuit, Louisiana Conference, beginning on the twenty-eighth of September, 1876. Ministers coming by rail will find free transportation from Delhi to the camp ground on the twenty eighth if the undersigned be duly notice, at this place.

T. H. McCLENDON, Pastor.

FLOYD, LA., July 17, 1876.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning October 12. Preachers in charge will please forward me the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance.

E. H. MOUNGER.

UNION CAMP GROUND.—*Change of Time.*—The time of holding the camp meeting at the Union camp ground, in the Grove Hill circuit, is changed from Friday, September 1, to Friday September 8. The meeting will not be self-sustaining, from the fact that there are so few tenters, though the invitation is still extended to all.

B. C. GLENN, Pastor.

GROVE HILL, ALA., July 10, 1876.

CAMP MEETING NOTICE.—There will be a camp meeting at Pilgrim's R. S., Philadelphia circuit, beginning on the first day of September next. Ministerial brethren are cordially invited to attend.

D. G. W. ELLIS, P. C.

RAILROADS.

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GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after October 31, 1875,

AT 5.30 P. M.,

Trains depart and arrive as follows, from Calliope street Depot:

DEPART.	
Express	7.00 A. M.
Mail	5.30 P. M.
ARRIVE.	
Express	11.30 P. M.
Mail	12.30 A. M.
Accommodation (on Monday)	10.30 A. M.

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HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$4 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET, of 44 pieces.

$ 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

$6 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

$ 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerra (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes,

$5 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in Our best White Granite Ware.

$ 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.

$ 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

$ 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

$ 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

$ 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

$ 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.

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The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1876. NO. 35.

THE SAINT'S ETERNAL HOME.

...s groaning earth's ido dark and drear
...or the saint's eternal home,
...s city from heaven will soon appear.
...know that the moment is drawing near
...hen she in her beauty shall come,
...called pearl we soon shall see,
...er smile we soon shall bear;
...ons and bright will that moment be
...walk in the shadows of life's fair tree,
...ith the Savior forever near.

...would gladly exchange a world like this
...there death triumphant reigns,
...our beautiful home in that land of bliss
...re all is happiness, joy and peace,
...there nothing can enter that pains.
...e'll be no sorrow, no more sighs,
...or the darkness shall flee away,
...d the crucified Lamb is its glorious light,
...d the saints shall walk with him in white
...n that eternal day.

...here the loved on earth shall meet,
...soon death bulb sundered there,
...ples and patriarchs there shall greet,
...all shall worship at Jesus' feet,
...nd no separation shall fear;
...ough sorrow and grief await us here,
...conflicts will soon be o'er,
...glorious hope our hearts shall cheer
...know that the Savior will soon appear,
...nd then we shall suffer no more.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

...ONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 22.—...following has just been received ...the President:

...is with extreme pain that the ...sident announces to the people of ...United States the death of the ...aker of the House of Representa...s, Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of In...a. A man of great intellectual ...owments, large culture, great ...bity and earnestness in his de...tion to the public interests has ...en from the position of power ...d usefulness to which he had been ...ntly called.

...he body over which he had been ...ed to preside not being in ses...to render its tribute of respect to ...memory of the deceased, the ...sident invites the people of the ...ited States to a solemn recognition ...the public and private worth and ...services of a pure and eminent ...racter.

U. S. GRANT.

...y the President:

JOHN L. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary of State.

...ASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—...

...HARLESTON, Aug. 22.—A serious ...e has begun among the laborers ...the rice plantations along the ...Altamaha, the strikers taking ad...tage of the harvest season to de...nd an advance of fifty per cent. ...wages. Many of the hands are ...ting and anxious to work, at the ...ent rate, but the strikers are ...ding each plantation and forcing ...working hands, by whipping ...other violence, to join them. ...situation is critical, as the crop ...be harvested within a few days ...a total loss.

...Chamberlain has telegraphed ...heriff of Beaufort to summon a ...g posse and protect, at all haz...the laborers who wish to work.

...TA, Aug. 26.—A dispatch re...ed at military headquarters here ...

...n Indian, who arrived at Stand...Rock Agency, on the Missouri ...r, yesterday, reports a severe ...t took place ten or twelve days ...e between the troops and Indians ...point north of the Black Hills. ...losses on both sides were very ...y, but the troops held possession ...the field. The Indians broke into ...ds and dispersed over the coun...

The troops are in pursuit.

...HARLESTON, Aug. 23.—The latest ...ws from Combahee report that ...ugh the efforts of Congressman ...lls and Lieut. Gov. Gleaves, both ...ed, the mob of riotous strikers ...e this evening induced to dis...e. The ringleaders have been ...ted and lodged in Beaufort jail. ...strike is regarded as virtually ...d.

...ONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 28.—...third and most destructive crop ...aterpillars have made their ap...ance in great numbers through...this section, and the farmers are ...cheusive of the almost total de...ction of the crops through the ...ole belt. Efforts are being ex...ively made to stop their ravages ...the use of poison, but many are ...uraged and think all efforts in ... The next ten days, if the rains ...tinue, will decide the fate of the ...

...CKSON, Miss., Aug. 23.—A seri...cident occurred to the south...d passenger train on the New ...ans and Jackson railroad, near ...Doo, eight miles north of here, ...e o'clock this morning. A ...ge gave way, making a complete ...k of the train. Four persons ...killed outright and sixteen ...ally—five or six seriously, some ...m will probably die.

...ist of the injured cannot be pro...d at present, but none of the ...s are from New Orleans. There ...heavy rains yesterday after...and last night, which raised ...reek suddenly and unusually, ...which no doubt weakened the ...dations of the bridge. Many ...engers lost their baggage.

...RATOGA, Aug. 23.—The Liberal ...blican Convention, called by ...Cochrane, Chairman of the ...al Republican State Council, ...and other supporters of Hayes ...Wheeler, met to-day, and adopt...resolution supporting Hayes and ...eler.

...er the appointment of a com...e to confer with the Liberal ...blicans, nominations were made ...overnor. Ex-Gov. E. D. Mor...William M. Evarts, William ...obertson and Martin J. Down... were placed in nomination. ...y. Morgan was nominated on ...rst ballot.

...ASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The War ...rtment directs Col. Ruger, upon ...ning command of the Depart...of the South, about the first of ...mber, to transfer the headquar...of the department to Atlanta. ...The companies of the Second Infantry, in the Department of the Gulf, will be transferred to the Department of the South; and the headquarters and companies of the Sixteenth Infantry, now in that department, will be transferred to the Department of the Gulf.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 26.—The fire last night destroyed Kelly's Block, four six-story buildings, Stoddard's upper range, three five-story buildings, Kelly's shed and wharf, the mainmast, sails, rigging and upper works of the schooner H. P. Simmons, and twenty-five bales of cotton. Loss, $200,000.

FOREIGN.

SALONICA, Aug. 22.—The officers implicated in the murder of the foreign consuls were formally degraded to-day before the public, and salutes were exchanged between the forts and the foreign men-of-war.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Reports from Alexinatz are still confused and conflicting. The actual state of affairs, as far as known, is as follows: The Turks from Gurzusovalz, under Evanb Pacha, and the army from Nisa, under Ali Saib, have effected a junction, and on Sunday were four miles southwest of Alexinatz. Ali Saib's vanguard attacked the Servians on Monday, and met with a repulse.

Since that there had been no serious fighting down to early Tuesday morning, and Alexinatz had not been attacked.

The Bucharest correspondent of the *Daily News* says: Mr. Baring's report of sixty villages burned and 12,000 persons killed by the Turks, does not include the outrage committed in the district north of the Balkans, nor in the Sophia district.

Forty villages were burned north of Batkana, and seventy south. Mr. Schuyler has not completed his investigation, but estimates the killed at 15,000 in the Philippolis district alone. The regular troops were more cruel than the Bashi-Bazuks. No doubt the massacres were committed with the sanction of the authorities. Outrages continue.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Rome says: A convocation of cardinals is now sitting to ascertain the feasibility of introducing certain modifications in the system of electing a Pope, so that the electors may exercise liberty when it becomes necessary to elect a successor to the present Pope.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Paris says: News from Rome, received here yesterday, gives no hope of Cardinal Antonelli's recovery.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A special dispatch to the *Standard*, from Alexinatz, says: Gen. Tchernayeff attacked at Ak Saik at noon on Wednesday. Twenty Servian battalions, with two batteries of artillery, passed through the valley leading northwest of Alexinatz to the Turkish headquarters.

The movement was discovered by the Turks, who went to meet the column. The Turks held their ground, although the Servians were superior in numbers. The losses of the Turks were heavy; nearly all their officers were killed or wounded. The Servians fought under the shelter of the forest, but at six o'clock in the evening retreated to Alexinatz. Their total loss was one thousand killed and wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Rome, telegraphs: A dispatch was received from Athens, August 24, announcing that a revolt had broken out in Argyropolis, and that armed bands were forming in Albania, Thessaly and Epirus.

The *Courrier de France* has a dispatch from Vienna to the same effect, and adds: Musselmen Albanians having pillaged the suburbs of Janina, the Russian consul demanded justice of the governor, who refused. The consul and rich Greeks organized a force of volunteers, and a combat took place at Prevesa between the Greeks and Turks.

A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Belgrade says: Gen. Tchernayeff has telegraphed Prince Milan that the Servians won a great victory on Thursday.

Gen. Horomavich abandoned pursuit of the Turks at Trestia, and attacked the rear of the Turkish right wing. Gen. Tchernayeff at the same time attacked the Turks in front. The Turks were routed with loss, according to Tchernayeff's dispatch, of 15,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—The preliminary negotiations for peace opened last night between the foreign embassadors, in consequence of steps taken by Prince Milan.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The *Standard's* correspondent with the Turkish army telegraphs under date of Nisha, Sunday afternoon, as follows:

Yesterday's and to-day's severe fighting resulted in a complete Turkish victory. Servians were everywhere driven back and their losses must be very great.

A Tipperary man the other morning hailed a fellow-laborer with: "Say ye've got a baby at yer house. What is it—a boy or a gurl?" "Guess," "It's a boy." "No." "Well, then, it's a gurl." "Faith," said the delighted father, "somebody's been tellin' ye."

"If I place my money in the savings bank," inquired one of the newly arrived, "when can I draw it out again?" "Oh," responded his Hibernian friend, "sure, an' if you put it in to-day, you can get it out again to-morrow, by giving a fortnight's notice."

From the Work.

PEARLINGTON, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* The work of salvation has been progressing on this circuit (W. W. Hopper, pastor,) from the beginning of the year. We bless God that the Seashore Camp Meeting has given it a fresh impetus. The third quarterly meeting, held at this place, commencing on last Saturday, is protracted, and has thus far been a great success. Twenty-four accessions to the church by profession of faith; preachers paid up to time; three of the Conference collections have been raised, with a surplus to each, and the fourth will meet a similar response when the effort is made. Thank God.

THOMAS PRICE.

PEARLINGTON, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE, August 21, 1876.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* The sixth session of the Greensboro District Conference was held at Pushmatalia, Choctaw county, Ala., on the tenth instant, and was presided over by Dr. A. H. Mitchell, presiding elder of the district.

The undersigned was appointed secretary. The preachers were all present, excepting those stationed on Oak Cuppa circuit, Havana circuit and Demopolis station.

The preachers from the last two works reported in writing, being unable to attend for reasons given in their respective communications. No report from Oak Cuppa circuit.

The first reports made from the different works were on the spiritual condition of the churches. Taken altogether, I think the reports show a hopeful condition of the churches spiritually.

There have been accessions to the churches at all the stations and on the circuits. In some localities God has most graciously manifested his revival grace and presence. At Belmont Bro. McCain reported a great revival. Forty-five received into the church. Many of the young converts had gone earnestly to work in the Master's vineyard, some of them leading in public prayer. One of the young converts feels called to the work of the ministry, and is trying to make preparations for it.

The reports show the titles to most of the church property to be good, and the buildings, as a general rule, in good repair. The reports show that a good many copies of your excellent paper, a number of the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, and a few copies of the *Episcopal Methodist* are taken in the district.

There are a good many Sunday schools in operation, some in a very flourishing condition. Next to spirituality, and is greatly promotive of it, the Sunday school interest should be cherished and promoted. This is a great field, and it is gratifying that our ministers are giving close attention to it. The reports, however, show one unpleasant feature there are few stoves in the country churches. Hence the Sabbath schools are but kept up all the winter. It is strange that our people will do without stoves in winter when a levy of twenty cents to the head of the congregations of most of the country churches would supply the stoves.

The financial reports were tolerable; on some works they were very good. At most of the appointments the preachers have taken up some of the collections ordered by Conference. In some instances, however, the people seem disposed to postpone the missionary, conference, bishop and education collections until the amounts are raised for the preachers on these works.

The presiding elder did not agree with this policy, and urged upon the Conference the importance of taking up these collections. He showed that it was the duty of the people to give of their means to these objects, and insisted that they were of vital importance to the church.

Dr. Luther Smith, our able and pious chancellor of the Southern University, agreed with the presiding elder, and urged that though our people were poor they should not only feel it a duty but should esteem it a privilege to give into the treasury of the Lord. He referred to and commended the example of the widow who gave of her penury, and urged that nothing was lost by it.

The Conference was very harmonious and exceedingly interesting, and I believe a great good to the church will grow out of it.

On Saturday morning Dr. L. M. Smith made a most able address on education, in which he showed it to be the duty of Alabamians to patronize home institutions, that Christians should sustain the church institutions, and gave us conclusive reasons for it. He said that the faculty at Greensboro was a unit, and that institution should receive the support of the church—that it was worthy of it. The piety and learning of the faculty give assurance that education there will be thorough, and that the moral and religious character of the students will be developed.

Bro. Massey, president of Alabama Conference Female College at Tuskegee, Bro. Urquhart, president of male and female colleges at Greenville, and Bro. Holcomb, president of our college at Summerfield, made able and telling speeches on education.

When the writer left Pushmatalia a protracted meeting was in progress. Several persons have joined the church, and others desired prayers of Christians.

The next meeting of the Conference will be at Livingston, where the writer would be glad to see the editor of the ADVOCATE, and extend to you the hospitalities of the place and occasion. Yours truly,

J. COLLINS,
Sec. of Conference.

LIVINGSTON, ALA., August 19, 1876.

Crystal Springs Camp Meeting.

MR. EDITOR: Our fifth annual meeting at Crystal Springs, Hemingston Camp Ground began Wednesday, August 2, and closed on Thursday morning, the tenth. Like those which preceded, it was an occasion of marked interest throughout—glorious in its results. God has wonderfully blessed this enterprise from the beginning. Eternity alone will reveal the amount of good accomplished.

At our recent meeting it was found that the number of tents had increased from seven at the first to fifty two. Vast improvements in the way of public accommodations had been made. Our congregation was largely in excess of former years. The multitude, however, was well provided for. There were more than forty ministers in attendance, including all grades from a bishop to licentiate traveling and local preachers. The administration of these holy men was faithful and powerful. The presence and ministration of Bishop Kerner at our camp meeting now for two years has been an event not only of interest and pleasure for his brethren, but of vast importance to the church. We hope to have him or some other one of our bishops with us every year.

There were twenty-nine added to the church at the camp meeting, and six joined at Crystal Springs the following Sabbath, making thirty-five, whom we may regard as the fruits of the camp meeting. Possibly scores may have gone to their homes in different charges deeply impressed, and joined the church elsewhere. Just *one hundred* publicly testified that they had found peace with God at the camp meeting. The church here at Crystal Springs, as well as the representatives of the church abroad, had a glorious season of refreshing. "Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ!"

H. J. HARRIS,
Assistant Sec.

Aug. 24, 1876.

Mississippi Conference.

JACKSON DISTRICT.

Whereas, There is ground to apprehend pecuniary loss to our preachers from the necessity of closing their pastoral year unusually early, by the twenty-fourth of November, the time fixed by the president, Bishop Wightman, for holding the session of our Annual Conference; *And whereas*, It is believed that the already too straitened circumstances of our preachers will be unsupportably aggravated thereby, therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully petition Bishop Wightman to consider our necessities as thus presented, and change the time to the fifteenth of December, if his plan of the work makes it feasible.

A true copy as passed by the Conference.

JOHN T. CAMERON.

A lecturer, wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which a lobster casts its stoff when he has outgrown it, said, "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You throw them aside, don't you?" "Oh, no," replied the little one, "we let out the tucks." The lecturer confessed she had the advantage of him there.

We sincerely sympathize, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, with our beloved brother, the Rev. Joseph B. Cottrell, in the trial he has been called to endure. The death of his excellent sister, Mrs. Taggart, is indeed a mournful event. She was a woman of no ordinary character. Many will grieve at this announcement of her death. Bro. Cottrell writes us, Owensboro, Ky., August 18: "Eleanor Jane Cottrell, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Cottrell, was born in Orange county, N. C., September 25, 1818; was married to Dr. Robert L. Taggart, in Mesopotamia (now Ettaw,) Ala., November 23, 1837, and died at Memphis, Tenn., June 5, 1876. Mrs. Taggart was a woman of fine endowments of mind and spirit, attested by success in rearing creditably a large family. She was greatly endeared to all her relatives, and highly esteemed by hundreds that she taught. The better part of her life having been spent as teacher in female schools. It would be a grateful task to give an extended sketch of my own sainted sister, for her history was a most remarkable one, illustrative of the highest qualities of Christian womanhood; but to the public at large such things are not interesting, and those who knew her are already possessed of a knowledge of her virtues. Her husband, Dr. Robert Lewis Taggart, was an honored member of the medical profession—having charge, at the time of his death in 1850, of one of the districts of Memphis when cholera was epidemic in the city. They rest together now in Elmwood Cemetery—seven children living to cherish the memory of as devoted and affectionate parents as ever breathed."

The Well of the Leaf.

I forgot to mention the Well of the Leaf, near the entrance, in the Mosque of Aksu, and the pretty Moslem legend that "gave it a name," which Abd-el-Atti relates, though not in the words of the hand book:

"This well berry old: call him Well of the Leaf; water same as Pool of Solomon—healthy water. I like him very much. Not so deep as Bir-el-Arwah; that small well you see under the rock; they say it goes down in Gehenna."

"Why is this called the Well of the Leaf?"

"Once, time of Suleiman it was Omar, a friend of our prophet, come here to pray, and when he draw water to wash he drop the bucket in the bottom of the well. No way to get it up, but he must go down. When he was on the bottom, there he much surprised by a door open in the ground, and blue berry curious to see what it is. Nobody there, so he look in, and then walk through berry fast, and look over him shoulder to the bucket left in the well. The place where he was come was the most beautiful garden ever was, and he walk long time and find no end, always more garden, so cool, and water run in little streams, and sweet smell of roses and jasmine, and little birds that sing, and big trees and dates and oranges and palms, more kind, I think, than you see in the garden of his vice royal. When the man have been long time in the garden he begin to have fright, and pick a green leaf off a tree, and run back and come up to his friends. He show 'em the green leaf, but nobody have believe what he say. Then they tell him story to the kadi, and the kadi send men to see the garden in the bottom of the well. They not find any, not find any door. Then the kadi he make him shelter to the Sultan. Berry wise man, and he say so. I read it in our history: 'Our prophet say, One of my friends shall walk in Paradise while he is alive. If this is come true, you shall see the leaf, if it is keep green.' Then the kadi take examine of the leaf, and find him green. So it is believe the man has been in Paradise."

"And do you believe it?"

"I cannot say exactly where him been. Where you think he done get that leaf?" *Old Hickory, in Atlantic Monthly.*

WESLEY GROVE CAMP MEETING.—The exercises of this encampment, says the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* of August 26, closed up very successfully on Wednesday morning, the sixteenth instant. The last week of the meeting was especially marked by a high degree of religious power and interest. Although the number of conversions about fifty in all, was not so great as at the camp of the preceding year, yet the success of a meeting is not always to be determined by its more immediate and apparent results. We doubt not influences have gone out from the late gathering at Wesley Grove that will tell happily upon the interests of our cause in Baltimore, and in all the country charges represented on that occasion.

The New York *Christian Advocate* of August 17, says: "Commodore Vanderbilt still survives, his condition being about the same as it was a week ago. There is no hope of his recovery. During his protracted illness he has made a profession of religion. His pastor, Dr. Deems, is almost constantly with him. The Rev. Dr. R. S. Moran has been spending several days in this city, having come here to visit Commodore Vanderbilt. But we have hope of his recovery from recent advices.

Rabia, a devout Arab woman, being asked, in her last illness, how she endured the extremity of her sufferings, answered, "They who look upon God's face do not feel his hand."

CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	BISHOP.	TIME.
Denver	Colorado Springs	Marvin	Aug. 25
Western	Nebraska City	McTyeire	Aug. 30
St. Louis	Washington	McTyeire	Sept. 6
Missouri	Hannibal	McTyeire	Sept. 13
Kentucky	Nicholasville	Kremer	Sept. 13
Columbia	Corvallis, Or.	Marvin	Sept. 15
W. Virginia	Charleston	Kavanaugh	Sept. 20
Illinois	Jacksonville	Paine	Sept. 20
S. W. Missouri	Mt. Carmel	McTyeire	Oct. 4
Tennessee	Columbia	Keener	Oct. 4
Louisville	Louisville	Wightman	Oct. 4
Pacific	San Francisco	Marvin	Oct. 11
North Texas	Longview	Doggett	Oct. 11
Indian Mission	Vinita, Ind. T.	McTyeire	Oct. 12
N. W. Texas	Calvert	Doggett	Oct. 12
Holston	Bristol	Wightman	Oct. 18
Arkansas	Yellville	Keener	Oct. 18
Los Angeles	S. Bernardine	Marvin	Oct. 24
West Texas	Seguin	Doggett	Nov. 1
Memphis	Memphis	Pierce	Nov. 1
Virginia	Richmond	Kavanaugh	Nov. 15
German Miss.	Utica ay York	Doggett	Nov. 15
N. Mississippi	Sardis	Pierce	Nov. 22
Texas	Huntsville	Doggett	Nov. 29
N. Carolina	Greensboro'	Kavanaugh	Nov. 29
White River	Batesville	Kremer	Nov. 29
Mississippi	Natchez	Wightman	Nov. 29
Alabama	Greensboro	Paine	Dec. 6
N. Georgia	Sparta	Pierce	Dec. 6
S. Georgia	Schleysville	Pierce	Dec. 13
S. Carolina	Chester	Kavanaugh	Dec. 13
N. Alabama	Decatur	McTyeire	Dec. 13
Little Rock	Arkadelphia	Keener	Dec. 13
Louisiana	Trenton	Wightman	Dec. 13
East Texas	Henderson ville	Doggett	Dec. 13
Florida	Monticello	Pierce	Jan. 11
Highlands	Abbeville	Kavanaugh	Mar.

Origin of "He Has an Ax to Grind."

We owe more of our common sayings and pithy proverbs to Dr. Franklin than many of us think or know. We say of one who flatters or serves us for the sake of some secret, selfish gain or favor: "He has an ax to grind." In the doctor's "Memoirs" is the following story (much after the manner of the "whistle" story,) which explains the origin of the phrase:

Franklin says: When I was a little boy, I remember, one cold winter morning, I was accosted by a smiling man with an ax on his shoulder:

"My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?"

"Yes, sir," said I.

"You are a fine little fellow," said he. "Will you let me grind my ax on it?"

Pleased with the compliment of "a fine little fellow," "O, yes, sir," I answered, "it is down in the shop."

"And will you, my man," said he, putting me on my head, "get me a little hot water?"

How could I refuse? I ran and soon brought a kettle full.

"How old are you, and what's your name?" continued he, without waiting for a reply. "Um, sure you're one of the finest lads that ever I have seen. Will you turn a few minutes for me?"

Tickled with the flattery, like a fool I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. At was a new ax, and I toiled and tugged till I was almost tired to death. The school-bell rung, and I could get get away. My hands were blistered, and it was not half ground. At length, however, the ax was sharpened, and the man turned to me with:

"Now, you little rascal, you've played the truant; send to school or you'll get it."

Alas! thought I, it was hard enough to turn a grindstone this cold day, but now to be called a little rascal was too much. It sunk deep in my mind, and often have I thought of it since.

When I see a merchant over-polite to his customers, begging them to take a little brandy, and throwing his goods on the counter, thinks I: That man has an ax to grind.

When I see a man flattering the people, making great professions of liberty and praising loudly some country, who is in private a tyrant, methinks: Look out, good people! that fellow would see you turning a grindstone.

When I see a man hoisted into office by party spirit, without a single qualification to render him either respectable or useful, alas! methinks: Deluded people, you are doomed for a season to turn the grindstone for a booby.

MOSQUITOES TAKES ESCAPED. The Brisbane (Australia) *Courier* of December 30, 1875, publishes the following official telegram from Mr. Walter Hill, the government botanist, dated from Cardwell on the twenty seventh, and received by the Queensland Secretary for Lands: "Since the twentieth of November we have examined the banks of the Mulgrave, Russell, Mossman, Daintree and Hull rivers, and have been more or less successful in suitable land for sugar and other tropical and semi-tropical productions. The ascent of the summit of Bellender Kerr was successfully made by Johnstone, Hill and eight troopers. At 4,000 feet in height we observed an undescribed tree, with crimson flowers, which excels the Poinciana regia and the Jacaranda ovalifolia. At 1,000 a tree fern, which will excel in grandeur all others of the Arborious class. A palm-tree at the same height, which will rival any of the British India species in gracefulness. On the banks of the Daintree we saw a palm tree cocoa which far exceeds the antipus specimen in the garden of the same genera from Brazil in grandeur and gracefulness. While sailing a given line on the banks of the river Johnstone, for the purpose of examining the land, an enormous fig tree stood in the way, far exceeding in stoutness and grandeur the renowned forest giants of California and Victoria. Three feet from the ground it measured 150 feet in circumference; at 40 feet, where it sent forth giant branches, the stem was nearly 80 feet in circumference. The river Johnstone, within a limited distance of the coast, offers the first and best inducements to sugar cultivation."

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1876.

UNBELIEF.

There is no unbelief.
Whoever plants a leaf to push the soil,
And waits to see it push away the clod,
Trusts he in God.

Whoever says, when clouds are in the sky,
Be patient, heart! and knocketh by and by
Trusts in the Most High.

Whoever sees, beath winter's field of snow,
The silent harvest of the future grow,
God's power must know.

Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep,
Content to lock each sense in slumber deep,
Knows God will keep.

Whoever says, "To-morrow," "The unknown
The future," trusts that Power alone
He dares not disown.

The heart that looks on when the eyes are close,
And dares to live when life has only woes,
God's comfort knows.

There is no unbelief;
And day by day, and night unconsciously,
The heart lives by that faith the lips deny.
God knoweth why.

The Watchman.

Trip to the Centennial.

SUPERTA, MISS., Aug. 15, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: My leave for the Centennial Exhibition was for thirty days. I broke down in half the time.

I traveled near four thousand miles, saw Niagara, the Hudson, was two days in New York, five in Philadelphia, glimpsed the national capitol, and was back home in fifteen days; expenses of trip all told, $91.90.

Niagara Falls and interesting surroundings impressed me somewhere between the impressions made upon the minds of the Kentucky man and the New England man. One exclaimed: "God of grandeur, what a scene!" The other: "*Gracious* that would run a good large factory." We passed the Genesee country in the day, the finest agricultural portion of New York. I can hardly, even in fancy, picture a more beautiful country. Then down the Hudson, "the Rhine of America," presenting the finest combination of grand, sublime, and picturesque scenery of any river on the earth, and filled with historic interest. Its smooth bosom was the cradle that rocked steam navigation in its infancy. From Albany to Newburg, some sixty miles, is a sweep of most beautiful river scenery. Then the river seems to plunge in the very heart of the Highlands. Here grandeur commences.

Storm King, the first peak on the west bank, rises almost eighteen hundred feet above the river. Old Crow Nest, next to it, almost as high. For twenty miles the river winds among the Highlands. In this majestic reach are many points of historic interest. Here in the lap of these lordly hills rests the great military school of the nation. Just below West Point, and on the other side of the river, the beautiful residence of Hon. Hamilton Fish is seen. Near it is the Beverly House, where Arnold was taking breakfast with Alexander Hamilton and Gen. Lafayette when a letter was handed him, notifying him of the capture of Maj. Andre. He bade his family and guests a hasty adieu, took a boat at Beverly Dock, pulled down the river to Teller's Point, and was received upon the Vulture, the English man-of-war. Below this is Stony Point, jutting into the river from the west bank. It is covered by a light-house made in part from the remains of the old fort. Traitor's Hill, just below, is where Arnold and Andre met in the house of Joshua H. Smith.

Croton river on the east and Rockland lake on the west is New York's great water pitcher and cooler. Then you come to Sing Sing; and, five miles below, Sleepy Hollow and other places made famous by Irving's pen. Sunnyside, almost hid among the trees, is seen near the river. Then on the west bank begin the Palisades, stretching an unbroken wall for fifteen miles down the river, and rising, sometimes to six hundred feet. The eastern bank is thickly studded with the most magnificent private residences I ever saw. Here the wealthy retire in their splendid villas to linger out the evening of life; or, perhaps, the unfortunate failing of a $100,000 or more retires in solitude of velvety softness and silken splendor to this his wife's palace to beguile the tedium of the passing hours.

We pass the little valley Weehawken, where Burr, in 1804, killed Hamilton, and soon we are in New York. Among the points of interest visited there was Central Park with its winding walks, shady nooks, placid lakes, rustic bouses, sparkling fountains, zoological garden and museum. But the sight of sights, or show of shows, was the great Centennial Exposition. The main building glitters with the richest wares the greatest nations of the earth are able to produce. In the Chinese department I saw a $4,000 bedstead; among the jewels in the United States space I saw a $15,000 breast-pin, $80,000 necklace, diamonds, of course. I saw a vase of solid silver, beautifully carved, price, $25,000. It was about five feet at base and over four feet high. I heard the soft notes of the great Boston organ. I took more pleasure in the art department than any other. The piece of sculpture "Fleeting Time," by Barcalgia, of Milan, is very striking. Old Time, hour-glass in hand, is bending forward in his flight; a woman, bracing herself, would hold him, but he seems to say: "I *must* go." Near this is "Prayer," by Matelli, of Milan. It is a woman in devotional attitude with a white vail over her face. It is so natural that at a little distance from it it seems as though you could remove the vail from the statue.

"The Foundling," by Rogers, of New York, is a very striking piece. An old man with a lantern has just taken an infant from a basket, behind a fence covered with vines; near by stands a sad, anxious-looking female, with an old shawl gathered about her.

Among the oil paintings is a very striking one by Becker, of Paris. It is "Rizpah Protecting the Bodies of her Sons from the Birds of Prey." The picture is about twelve feet broad by twenty feet high. The seven young men were hanging by their hands from a tall gallows; Rizpah, with a club, was in the act of striking a large bird flying near the bodies. The "Anxious Mother," by Alsdell, of London, represented a ewe with two lambs, life-size, and more perfect to my mind than anything I saw by Landseer, even. Landseer has on exhibition a witty picture, "The Traveled Monkey." His monkeyship seems just landed from abroad. His friends and neighbors are crowding around him, and he is astonishing them with the wonders of his trip. I have mentioned only a few, and not the largest or most beautiful. Detail is simply absurd. In the annex to the art gallery alone sixty thousand square feet of wall is available for paintings, and I saw but little naked wall. Such an array of fine pictures was never exhibited in this land before.

I saw much that was interesting in the other departments. The school-house of 1776, simple and rude, contrasted with the fine brick school-house of to-day; the simple old flint and steel musket of 1776 with the fine guns of to day; the rude implements and workmanship of some of the isles of the sea in their savage state one hundred years ago in contrast with the workmanship of those isles under Christian influence to-day.

I remained there five days, completely exhausted myself, saw probably one fifth of the things exhibited. Hoping, sir, that you and I before the next Centennial may see grander buildings, more brilliant scenes, richer jewels than ever exhibited on this earth, I remain, as ever,

Yours, T. S. WEST.

Centennial Notes—No. 2.

SABBATH IN PHILADELPHIA.

MR. EDITOR: Methodism in Philadelphia is of a more strictly Wesleyan type than in any other city or country in the United States. In the Southern and Middle States, as long as fifty years ago, Methodists from this city were considered a peculiar people—peculiar in dress and in church manners, and in abstinence from habits and conversation of levity, and from singing those songs and taking those diversions which do not tend to the glory of God and the sanctification of the heart. My mother was one of them; hence I remember their peculiarities. They knelt when they entered the church, responded during prayer, and *shouted* when they felt happy. They *always* went to their weekly class meetings, took sacrament without gloves or jewelry, never cooked anything or visited or received visitors on the Sabbath day. If one of their boys got out of the yard on Sunday, except to go to church or Sabbath school, he was considered a *good timber*. Before Sabbath day came I had determined to hunt up these Wesleyan people, and to worship with them. We have no Wesleyan congregations in Alabama, and I doubt whether you have any in New Orleans—I mean old-fashioned Methodists, who conform strictly to the Discipline.

The marble church on Broad and Arch streets is the *fashionable* Methodist church of this city, and is crowded by strangers all the time.

The *plainest* people of our denomination, I am informed, worship at Wharton Street church. I went there in the morning, and was in time to hear the experience of some of the members. Class meetings are held during the week, and an experience meeting every Sabbath immediately before the sermon. The house is plain; the people are plainly dressed, and with the exception of the Sabbath school, which, during the regular church service, occupied the galleries, the congregation consisted mostly of aged persons. The old songs were sung to the old tunes, and the entire appearance of things indicated old Methodism. The service was simple, but earnest and spiritual. The sermon was very ordinary, and delivered with neither grace nor power.

In the afternoon I went to Bethel church, which is the *revival, spiritual* church of the Methodists in Philadelphia. Service is held here every night, except on Saturday night, and three times on Sunday. The house is large, of very pretty style of architecture, two stories high, with windows of special beauty, some of which are *memorial windows*. The deed to the property makes provision for the reservation of the front seats for the poor sailors and seamen and their families. A magnificent ship in full sail and beautifully painted is represented upon the wall behind the pulpit.

The windows, ceiling, galleries, seats, and everything else, had a fresh, cheering appearance. The occasion was the regular experience meeting—not a class meeting. They have these latter every night in the week. This was an experience meeting solely. The congregation was large; the whole house, aisles and all, was crowded. The people were of every class and of every age, except infants. The service consisted of song, prayer, and a few words of personal religious experience.

The singing was the best I ever heard anywhere. They use no instrument, but praise God with their tongues and voices. *It beats choir music one hundred per centum.*

The majority of persons present were young people. The talks were very short and in quick succession, except when there was song. No one seemed "ashamed of Jesus." They spoke confidently of having the "witness of the Spirit," of being "happy in the love of God," of "going on to perfection," and all such assurances of faith and of hope, many of them closing with shouts of joy. There was great rejoicing throughout the entire congregation, and several were converted to God during the meeting. Some who spoke had been redeemed from habitual drunkenness; others had been converted during a storm at sea, and were rescued from death; some were veterans in the service; others were recent converts; all spoke as witnesses of the love and mercy of God.

The service was solemn and spiritual, and still there was a freedom from restraint and form I have never witnessed elsewhere. The manifestations, both of word and of action, were positive and outspoken, but were humble and in good taste.

The brethren invited me to worship with them while here, and I have engaged to do so. I like their religion and their mode of worship. It is sensible and profitable. Everybody here has confidence in the religion of these people, because they are *earnest*.

Our strength and glory *used to be* in love-feasts and class meetings and revivals, and *congregational singing* and separateness from the world and the ways of the world.

Our peculiarities caused us persecution, but they brought us greatness and power at last. Now that we are numerous and respectable, let us not forget our former ways, or dishonor our cause and the memory of our fathers by a renunciation of the old landmarks.

In this centennial year, while the nation is paying tribute to the virtues and achievements of our forefathers, and all political parties are declaring their intention to bring the government back to the honest and economical administration characteristic of the government of Washington and Madison and Jackson, let the Methodist Church, now the most numerous and influential body of Christians in the United States, recognizing *their departure from the simplicity of former years*, abandon the pomp and fashion and formality of this day, and bring our beloved church back, in its forms and usages, to the days of the Wesleys, and of our fathers and mothers in Israel.

LEVI W. REEVES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17, 1876.

An old woman on the day devoted to St. Michael the Archangel, going into a church in Paris, where there was a representation of that saint discomfiting the devil, put one large taper close to St. Michael and another close to the fiend. "Woman!" exclaimed the priest, "you are making an offering to satan; you know not what you do." "I know what I am doing well enough," was the reply; "but as I do not certainly know where I am going, it is as well to have a friend everywhere."

"Between parents and their children there is so great a society of nature and of manners, of blessing and cursing, that an evil parent cannot perish in a single death." "Holy parents never eat their meal of blessing alone, but they make the room shine like the fire of a holy sacrifice; and a father's or mother's piety makes all the house festival and full of joy, from generation to generation."—*Bishop Taylor.*

A much-esteemed friend of mine, a naval officer, writes to me: "Here's one I never saw in print. Two jolly tars were one day passing St. Paul's, one of whom was trying to count the statues outside the building, when he remarked to his shipmate: 'Why, I allus thought as how there *was* twelve apostles.' 'Well, so there *was*, but you wouldn't have 'em all on deck at once, would you?'"

THE BLOOD OF CHRIST.

Oh, that my heart were clean indeed,
My spirit right within!
Then might I stand before my God,
All free from *taint* of sin.

I know I cannot put away
The sins that make me ache;
Oh, God of mercy, blot them out,
For Jesus' only sake!

I would be holy to the core
And center of my soul;
I would be *filled* with God and love;
Dear Jesus, make me whole.

Oh, thou, the spotless Lamb of God,
Nailed to the cursed tree,
Thy precious blood, 'tis writ, can cleanse
My all of sin from me.

Though e'en as scarlet be my sins,
Though like to crimson red,
They shall become as snow and wool,
For so my God hath said.

By faith I claim the promise mine,
And consecrate my soul
To him who wraps me in his blood,
And makes me pure and whole.

I wash me in the blood of Christ—
He shed it that I might;
And, as *that* blood is *Jesus'* blood,
I know it *washes white*.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30, 1876. S.

Health-Seeking.

MR. EDITOR: I left Enterprise on the first of June for the hill country of Mississippi and north Alabama in search of health, and, thanks to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, I have to some extent found that inestimable prize. On Friday, the eleventh instant, I reached this place, known as Pleasant Site, east of Cedar Creek, Franklin county, Ala., and truly to me it has proved a pleasant site in more respects than one. My host's situation, dwelling and surroundings are truly a pleasant site, while he and his excellent wife, without any labored effort, render every one pleasant about them. My host, Hon. Sanderson Orr, lives in a large bend of Cedar Creek; his land level and very productive, as is most of the land on this creek, while at some distance east and west there are hills many and not very small. Cedar Creek is the east fork of Bear Creek, which enters into the Tennessee river at Eastport, Miss.; and which, with a judicious outlay of $3,000 or $4,000, might be made navigable for small boats for twenty or thirty miles.

The citizens here do not claim that Pleasant Site is an inland city, town, or, even a village, but a *multum in parvo* settlement, or many dwellings in a small circumference, having for its center two stores, a postoffice, a blacksmith shop, and a large church, well finished, and two stories high; the upper story owned by the Masons, and the lower by the Cumberland Presbyterians and Missionary Baptists; and by favor the Methodist Episcopal Church South occupy it one Sabbath in each month. And, sir, it is a *pleasant sight* to see how the three denominations love each other—they feel that they are one in Christ Jesus.

On my arrival here I found a Sunday school convention in session, or, more strictly, a Union Sunday school celebration, the third annual celebration held in the bounds of Frankford circuit. The celebration commenced on Friday morning, the eleventh instant. The Rev. J. C. Blanton, a Presbyterian minister, was appointed to deliver an address on Friday morning on "The Intention of Sunday Schools;" the Rev. J. W. White, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Friday night, on "The Importance and Result of Sunday Schools;" the Rev. R. M. Perry, of the Baptist Church, Saturday morning, on "The Best Method of Conducting Sunday Schools." The Presbyterian minister failed to attend, and, not considering it safe to go out at night, I did not hear Bro. White's address. Those, however, who heard it, speak of it in the highest terms. On Saturday I heard the Baptist brother. He handled his subject well, and as a workman that needeth not to be ashamed. He held the large and densely-crowded audience spellbound for over an hour. After singing by the schools present, Bro. Stephenson, the presiding elder of the Florence district, took the floor, and delivered the most telling lecture to the Sunday school children that I ever listened to. The address and lecture were truly a feast of reason. After singing again there was an ample feast of the fat things of earth, well prepared by the noble ladies of the surrounding country, and equally well enjoyed by the six or seven hundred consumers. The balance of the day was agreeably spent in speeches and singing by the Sunday school children. The speeches were all appropriate, and the most of them well delivered. The songs and hymns sung were mostly selections from the Gem, and led by D. M. Gibson, a teacher of music.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think you will agree with me that this place is appropriately named, both as to *situation* and *vision*. I am told that fifty families live in hearing of the church bell; and, in addition to preaching and Sunday school all the year round, they have prayer meeting every Sunday night.

W. SPILLMAN.

AUGUST 16 1876.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

DIED, at the residence of the writer in Marion, Perry county, Ala., at half-past two o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, July 12, 1876, MRS. C. M. BODDIE, maiden name Perry, aged fifty-four years. She was born in Halifax county, N. C., July 14, 1822; was married to Van R. Boddie April 14, 1841; was left a widow March 3, 1847, and in 1852 she came to Alabama with her two sons and two daughters. She settled in Perry county, where the rest of her days were spent in doing good, till it pleased the Master to take her to himself.

At an early age she gave her heart to her Savior, and for more than forty years she lived an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a truly pious woman whose godly influence was felt wherever she moved. Being an inmate of my household for more than six years, I had an opportunity of knowing her well, and I can truly testify that she lived "the life of the righteous." In no unguarded moment, on no occasion, was she ever known to utter an unkind word about any one.

Totally devoid of all selfishness, she lived exclusively for the good of others and the glory of her Savior whom she so much loved. Her life, for the most part, had been one of bereavement and trial, yet amid all the seemingly severe dispensations of an all-directing providence the grace of God sustained her, and she was never known to murmur. Ever realizing that what God does is for the best, she meekly and humbly bowed with sweet submission to his will. Her two sons had preceded her to the Spirit land. The eldest, Samuel P. Boddie, a noble, gallant youth of scarce eighteen summers, the pride of her heart and the joy of her life, fell in defense of his country at Farmington, Tenn., where his remains still repose. This severe stroke fell heavily upon her heart, and instinctively she clung the closer to her surviving son, Van R. Boddie. In eleven short months, however, the death-angel came and Van was summoned to his reward. Leaning more solely now her total dependence upon God, and with truer confidence in his divine wisdom and goodness, she was enabled to say as Job said: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

For more than two weeks she lay upon a bed of anguishing, but not of suffering, for after the first three or four days of her illness all suffering ceased. Perfectly calm and rational to the last, she often spoke of the goodness of the Lord in not permitting her to suffer, but on the contrary making her so comfortable in her last moments, and said she, "it is just as I desired." When asked how she felt she said: "I am so comfortable, but a little weak. Everything looks so beautiful and bright." She expressed her sincere appreciation of every act of kindness done her by her children, grandchildren, sisters, brothers, and friends who were constantly by her bedside endeavoring to make her last hours brightest and happiest, as no doubt they were.

Just before her death she said to my wife: "My child, I thank God that he has spared me to raise my daughters; may he spare you to raise your children, raise them right." May it please God to answer this prayer.

Her last words were: "Going home, going home," and she died without a groan or a struggle, as quietly as an infant falling to sleep. Her son-in-law,

WILLIAM H. MASON.

WE were all startled, a few mornings since, by the sad and unexpected death of Bro. WILLIAM HOWELL. He had been in declining health for several months, but no one thought that his life was so soon to terminate. On the evening of the nineteenth instant, after having taken his usual meal, he shaved himself, as was his custom, and at the regular time he lay down upon a lounge that sat in the hall, where he commonly rested the first part of the night. The family retired, and all except Sister Howell were soon in sound slumber. About midnight he was heard to groan, but as he frequently did this no one suspected that anything was the matter; no sound after this broke the stillness of the night. The next morning his body was lying in its place, his eyes were closed, and his hand was lying upon his breast, as though he were asleep. His wife, supposing that he was oversleeping himself, called him, but no answer came. She then went to him and touched him, but it was only to find that he was cold and still in death. While he slept, with no guard but the angels and his two favorite and faithful dogs that lay one on each side of him, the summons came, and his spirit took its flight to that world where death comes not.

Bro. Howell was born near Goldsboro, N. C., September 14, 1810. He came with his parents to Cahaba, Ala., when quite a child, but shortly afterward the family settled in the village of Hamburg, Ala., where young Howell grew up to manhood. After this he lived a short time in Greensboro, Ala., but finally settled in Marion, Ala., where he lived to the day of his death. In 1838 he married Miss Louisa M. Markle, who lived but a short time afterward, leaving one child, who is yet living. In 1842 he married Miss Elizabeth A. Hines, who still survives him. He was the father of ten children, only one of whom has preceded him to the grave. In the same year of his last marriage he professed religion under the preaching of the sainted Dr. Hamilton, and immediately joined the Methodist Church, in which he lived a consistent and upright life till called from labor to reward. For a number of years he served efficiently as steward of the church, and he always paid his own assessment at the beginning of the year for the entire year. His liberality never stopped short of his ability. He gave something to every one that asked him, and him that would borrow he turned not away. He lived to see all his children members of the church, and a happy family he had till death severed from it. Now sadness lingers about home of the bereaved family, but sorrow not as those that have no hope. In death of Bro. Howell the church suffers the roll one of its most valued members, community loses one of its most worthy citizens, and the family sustains an irreparable loss. May a kind Providence comfort the bereaved widow, cheer the hearts of those that are orphans, and unite them again in the cloudless climes of eternal day.

MARION, ALA., July 27, 1876. J. E. D.

LATELY we referred editorially to the death of Mrs. T. W. DYER. A note from Bro. Dyer's mother informs us that Mrs. Clara Dyer died at her home in Greensboro, Ala., after a short illness of only seven days. During the last three days she was unconscious, but her life assured us that she was ready, that her lamp was trimmed and burning. She was an exemplary and useful Christian, always doing what she could for the Master's cause, in hearty sympathy with the church in all its work and enterprises. Her mother-in-law says: "Her daily life was a beautiful illustration of the Christian graces. As wife, mother and daughter, I have never met her superior." We can bear witness to the truth of this testimony. Sister Clara Goree, was born in Marion, Perry county, where she lived until her marriage, at which time of her marriage she was a member of the Baptist Church, but at once identified herself with the church of her husband. During our pastorate at Felicity street, New Orleans, she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. At the time of her death she was in her twenty-fourth year. She leaves her husband and two little girls. Young, beautiful and accomplished, she was fitted to shine in society, and did adorn every position she was called to fill. Her vivacity, cheerfulness, and womanly refinement shed light and joy over her home and all its inmates. Highly endowed, possessing artistic genius, taste and tact, she guided her house with prudence and discretion. Husband, relatives, and friends all realized that she was the center and ministering spirit of their domestic happiness. A family bereft of wife and mother under its roof could not otherwise than be singularly fortunate and greatly blessed. She has been taken from us prematurely as we would say, but may be so. God knows best, and he does all things well.

LIVE-PAGE.

CAPT. THOMAS B. POITEVENT was born in North Carolina, April 8, 1[illegible], while young he moved to Perry county, Miss., and at the age of [illegible] to Hancock county, where he married Miranda M. Batte, in 1850. He was a Baptist parish, La., and thence to Collin county, Texas, in 1860, and to Henrietta, at Chatfield, Navarro county, Texas, in 1870, where he lived till called to his better home on high, June 7, 1876. He was a boy, he joined the Methodist Church South, but by leaving the connection with the church he again attached himself in Texas, and lived an acceptable member of the Christian till the "Grand Master" called him from labor to refreshment. He was patient, protracted and severe suffering, while he bore with great patience and not a single murmur. He was a brave man, of great energy, of noble and kind heart, whose charity was as wide as the wants of suffering humanity. He lived the "golden rule," and was the great public benefactor that ever lived in that section of country. He was a strong friend, a devoted husband, and much loved father. In his religious life he was quiet and unassuming, but left evidence that his life was all bright. May God bless and support his bereaved and heart-broken companion, and finally bring her to the "home of the blessed," where loved ones will meet to part no more.

W. G. V[illegible]

MRS. MARGARET LOUISA W[illegible], only daughter of Mark and Elizabeth M[illegible], was born in St. Tammany parish, La., November 2, 1851, and died at the residence of her father, in Washington parish, Nov. 15, 1875. She was married April 1, 1[illegible] Thomas J. Wood, with whom she lived united and devoted wife for more than [illegible] years, when death called him away to the "land of pure delight." Immediately after his death she began to decline and consumption, before unperceived, made its [illegible] and destructive inroads upon her [illegible]. Excessive grief seemed to deprive her of every power of resistance, and greatly aggravated the disease. After a period of suffering of eleven months, both of body and mind, her lifeless body was placed by the side of her husband, and her spirit went to join his in a better land.

Sister Wood had many noble traits of character. As daughter, sister, wife, mother, meekness, trust, and forbearance were evinced in her life. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the summer of 1870, under the ministry of Rev. [illegible] Hyde; and though not demonstrative in her profession, yet she was unswerving in her allegiance to her Master. She turned her face Zionward, and thither seemed directed her footsteps. She never told any one that she was prepared to die, but from the unbroken consistency of her life we are sure that to-day she is in God's presence, crying "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of hosts."

Four pretty children, pledges of a happy union, are left fatherless and motherless. God, be thou their help in time of need.

[illegible] PEN.

MR. EDITOR: By request of the church I send you the following for publication:

SISTER BETSY GREAK was born in [illegible] county, Miss., July 19, 1808. After her parents moved to Alabama she joined the Methodist Church at Pleasant Valley, Marion county, and was an acceptable member of that church until her death. She fell asleep to go to her reward among the saints, September 18, 1875, aged seventeen years.

C. L. TRAYER, Church Secretary.

A set of wheels was lately taken from beneath the baggage car of the California and Oregon express train at Sacramento, which had traveled in daily use ninety-one thousand eight hundred miles, nor were they worn out even then, but had become loose on the axle.

The Christian Advocate.

HURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1876.

HAT MY FRIEND SAID TO ME.

ole y dear friend; I know her not. God sent
angel Sorrow on my heart to lay
hand in benediction, and to say:
ore. O child, that widelethy Father lent
e think now recall it," long ago.
blessed angel, Sorrow!" She has walked
years beside me, and we two have talked
hosen friends together. This I know:
ble and Sorrow are not near of kin.
ble distrusteth God, and ever wears
n her brow the seed of many cares.
sorrow on his deepest peace wildly
ars while Patience in perpetual calm
ting till Heaven shall send the healing balm.
Dublin University Magazine.

Whitefield in Newport.

REV. S. W. COGGESHALL, D. D.

Sunday, September 14, 1740,
itefield arrived in Newport, R.
a sloop from South Carolina,
ays: "I think it the most pleas-
ntrance I ever yet saw. Almost
e morning the wind was con-
; but I found a very strong in-
tion to pray that we might
e in time enough to be present
blic worship." Once I called the
le, but something prevented
coming. At last, finding my
ression increased upon me, I de-
their attendance immediately.
y came. With a strong assurance
should be heard, we prayed the
that he might turn the wind,
we might give him thanks in
great congregation, and also that
ould send such tutors as he would
us converse with, and who
ht show us a lodging. Though
wind was ahead when we began,
when we had done praying, and
upon of the cabin, it was quite
With a gentle gale we sailed
pleasantly into the harbor; got
public worship before they had
hed the Psalms, and sat as I
ght undiscovered. After service
over a gentleman asked me if
name was not Whitefield, I told
: Yes. He then desired me to go
s home, and he would take care
ovide lodgings and other neces-
s for me and my friends. I went,
tly admiring God's goodness in
ering my prayers so minutely.
ral gentlemen of the town soon
to pay their respects to me,
ng whom was one Mr. Clapp, an
dissenting minister, but the
venerable man I ever saw in
life. He looked like a good old
an, and gave me an idea of
stamp those men were who first
led New England. His counte-
ce was very heavenly. He rejoiced
uch in spirit at the sight of me,
prayed most affectionately for a
ing upon my coming to New
land."

the evening, in company with
Clapp and others, he visited Rev.
Honeyman, the minister of the
rch of England, and requested
use of his pulpit. Mr. Honey-
hesitated, and asked him what
ordinary call he had to preach
week days, which was disorderly.
tefield told him none but the
olic injunction: "As we have
portunity, let us do good to all
." After consultation Mr. Hon-
told Whitefield that if his
aching would promote the glory
God and the good of souls he was
me to use his church as often
e would during his stay in town.
itefield agreed to use it at ten in
morning and three in the after-
n. After a short visit to Richard
l, the Governor, whose plain-
pleased him, he went to the
se of the man who first addressed
when coming out of the church,
house was soon filled with com-
y. He expounded and prayed
t an hour, and then retired to
dgings. Such was his first day
New England.

he next day he breakfasted with
Clapp, and read prayers, accord-
to his appointment, to some three
sand hearers, as he supposed, in
around the church, for old Prin-
would not hold half that numbers
t numbers were affected. In the
ning he exhorted a great multi-
at Mr. Clapp's, who dismissed
with his blessing. The next day
elt a little low in the morning,
was enabled to read prayers and
each with much flame, clearness
power, and to larger audiences
on the previous day.

e General Assembly, then in
on, adjourned, that its members
t hear him. The old State-
, it will be remembered, had
been built seven years.

e hearers were attentive, and
y wept. In the afternoon he
ersed and prayed with several
were affected by his labors. In
evening he says: "I went, as
ought privately, to a friend's
e; but the people were so eager
the word that in a short time I
ve more than a thousand were
e the door, besides those that
within, and filled every room
e house. I therefore stood upon
hreshold, and spoke for near an
on these words: 'Blessed are
that hunger and thirst after
eousness; for they shall be fill-
Blessed be God! It was a very
un meeting. Being night, I
l not see how the hearers were
ed; but the Lord assisted me in
king." He then called to take
of Mr Honeyman, "and had
close talk with him about the
urch."

thought Rhode Island a place
e much good might be done,
the people were sadly divided
g themselves."—*Newport Journ.*

arles Fox and his friend Hare,
which incommoded by duns;
together in a house, when see
one shabby men about the door,
grew afraid lest they were bail-
search of one of them. Not
ing which was in danger, Fox
ed the window and calling to
said: "Pray, gentlemen are
ox-hunting or hare-hunting?"

the Christian warfare, to gain
he outlist is to gain the victory.
promise is made to him that en
to the end. The object of our
ual adversaries is to prevent
Every day which we are pre-
d from going back, they sustain
eat.—*Payson.*

Indian Begums.

The begums had begun arriving long before we were ready for them. They all came in close carriages, and as no gentleman could be permitted to have a look at them, all those of our party were banished to Mrs. D——'s study for the time, and the begums were asked to go up stairs on the roof of the house till our preparations were complete. I had heard so much of these begums that I felt extremely curious to see them, and was glad when everything was declared ready, and they were summoned downstairs. They very soon flocked into the room. Some were very handsomely dressed, while others, on the contrary, had nothing grand about them but their titles. The dress was peculiar, but not ungraceful. It consisted of trousers of silk or satin, quite very full and long (a couple of yards or more trailing on the ground,) and gored besides, so that it looked not unlike a trained skirt. To avoid being tripped, and having their fine clothes trodden on, they looped it up in festoons thrown over the arm, yet so that it still touched the ground, not having even the feet exposed. Over their heads they wore the usual *chudder*, or *thoshla*; some of common calico, others of silk or satin, richly embroidered with gohl and silver thread. The most handsomely dressed of all were two sisters. Their veils or *chudders* were so thickly covered with gold embroidery that they seemed to be woven of gold and silver thread, and were quite heavy and stiff. One of them—the elder one—let it fall from her head on to her neck, the better to display her jewels, I suspect. She had a splendid necklace on, and so many other ornaments adorned her breast and neck and arms that she was dazzling to behold. She was very fair in complexion for a native of India, and had a self satisfied and rather sensual look. Her sister was very different; she kept her gorgeous, heavy veil on her head, and seemed a modest, retiring woman, and a lady in her manners. She had a long, delicate, gentle looking face, pleasing, but not at all pretty. I was disappointed in not seeing a single beautiful or handsome woman among them all, and there were between sixty and seventy there. I saw a few, not more than two or three, who might have been called pretty; the rest were very ordinary looking women. Some one told me afterward that the beauties of a Mohammedan household are never allowed to cross the threshold of their homes, and this might be the reason we saw none. Some of these ladies had endeavored to beautify themselves in a strange way. They had powdered their foreheads and cheeks with what looked like gold dust prepared in some mysterious way, so that it could not easily come off. I saw a few who had frizzled their front hair; and one child begum, to make up for the want of hair, had a thick rope of yellow and red silk attached to the back of her head, and she looked so ridiculous.—*Cobbe in Hours.*

Some Glimpses of Walter Scott.

The first time I ever saw Walter Scott, my father and myself were riding slowly down Princes street, up which Scott was walking; he stopped my father's horse, which was near the pavement, and desired to be introduced to me. Then followed a string of cordial invitations which previous engagements and our work at the theater forbade our accepting, all but the pressing one with which he wound up: that we would at least come and breakfast with him. The first words he addressed to me as I entered the room were: "You appear to be a very good horsewoman, which is a great merit in the eyes of an old borderman." Every *r* in which sentence was rolled into a combination of double *r* and double *e* by his border burr, which made it memorable to me by this peculiarity of his pleasant speech. My previous acquaintance with Miss Ferrier's admirable novels would have made me very glad of the opportunity of meeting her, and I should have thought Sir Adam Fergusson delightfully entertaining, but that I could not bear to lose, while listening to any one else, a single word spoken by Walter Scott.

I never can forget, however, the description Sir Adam Fergusson gave me of a morning he had passed with Scott at Abbotsford, which at that time was still unfinished, and swarming with carpenters, painters, masons and bricklayers, was surrounded with all the dirt and disorderly discomfort inseparable from the process of house building. The room they sat in was in the roughest condition which admitted of their occupying it at all; the raw, new chimney smoked intolerably. Out of doors the whole place was still one chaos of bricks, mortar, scaffolding, tiles and slates. A heavy mist shrouded the whole landscape of lovely Tweedside, and distilled in a cold, persistent, dumb drizzle. Maida, the well-beloved staghound, kept lolloping in and out of his room. Walter Scott every five minutes exclaiming: "Eh, Adam! the puir brute's just wearying to get out;" or, "Eh, Adam! the puir creature's just crying to come in;" when Sir Adam would open the door to the raw, chilly air for the wet, muddy hound's exit or entrance, while Scott, with his face swollen with a grievous toothache, and one hand pressed hard to his cheek, with the other was writing the inimitably humorous opening chapters of the Antiquary, which he passed across the table, sheet by sheet, to his friend, saying: "Now, Adam, d'ye think that'll do?" Such a picture of mental triumph over outward circumstance has surely seldom been surpassed; house-builders, smoky chimney, damp draughts, restless, dripping dog, and toothache, form what our friend, Miss Masson, called a "concatenation of exterior ills" little favorable to literary composition of any sort; but considered as accompaniments or inspiration of that delightfully comical beginning of the Antiquary, they are all but incredible.—*From Fanny Kemble's Autobiography in Atlantic Monthly.*

Genius at Work.

If there is one fact more than another which strikes one in perusing the lives of great men, in any of the avenues which lead to distinction, it is the life of unceasing toil they lead, coupled with such an attention to details as less gifted men would have scorned.

Lord Macaulay's industry was untiring. He would spend hours in the library of the British Museum, hunting up what many would think an unimportant fact, and those who read his well-rounded periods little knew with what labor they were produced. His thrilling narrative of the Western rebellion was not written in his own study, but in a cottage on the Somerset marshes, in which he spent weeks, so that no detail to be gained from the spot might be wanting in his description. To this quality, more than any other, he was indebted for his fame.

Jeffrey, the original editor of the *Edinburg Review*, was an indefatigable worker. If he had not been, it is probable that the *Review* would have died in its infancy. That he had great difficulty in keeping his team in order appears from the following extract from a letter to Horner, asking for his contribution: "I have some right to dun, too, but merely because I am the master to whom your service is due, but because I have myself sent fifty pages to the press before I ask you for one. Hear now our state, and consider: Brown has been dying with influenza, and forbidden to write for his chest's sake. Brougham is roaming in the streets, or correcting his colonial proofs, and trusting everything to the exertions of the last week, and the contributions of the mulled geese who gabble under his wings. Elmsley—even the sage and staid Elmsley—has solicited to be set free from his engagements. And Timothy refuses to come under any engagements, with the greatest candor and good nature in the world."

Byron said that Sheridan had written the best comedy, the best opera, the best farce, and delivered the best speech known. He appeared to his friends as a brilliant wit and writer, producing *bon mot* speech or play without effort. But when Moore published his manuscripts after his death, it was discovered that all was the product of toil and elaboration. The wit he had been conning over in the morning he would wait patiently to introduce in such a manner that it appeared an inspiration; and his speeches were often written several times over and committed to memory. Such a sentence as the following would be written many times before he was satisfied with it: "His Bonaparte are no ordinary fortifications. His martello towers are thrones; scepters tipped with crowns are the palisadoes of his intrenchments, and kings are his sentinels." The dialogues in his plays were elaborated in like manner.

Moore spent nearly eighteen months reading up Greek and Persian works for *Lalla Rookh*, and the result was that it exhibited such fidelity to Oriental manners, customs and scenery that its popularity even in the East was extraordinary, and people found it difficult to believe that its scenes were not penned on the spot. The circumstance of this poem, with its gorgeous Oriental scenery and sentiment, being written during the dead of winter in a so-called dwelling in Derbyshire, is in itself a marvel. Many of Moore's songs were also the product of much labor. On one occasion he wrote to Power: "You will hardly believe that the two lines which I had, with many hours of thought and glove tearing, proposed to insert in the vacant places, displeased me so much when I read them yesterday that I am still at work for better. Such is the easy pastime of poetry!"

An English admiral used to be fond of relating that, on first leaving a humble lodging to join his ship as a midshipman, his landlady presented him with a Bible and a guinea, saying: "God bless you and prosper you, my lad; and as long as you live never suffer yourself to be laughed out of your money or prayers."

The young sailor carefully followed this advice through life, and had reason to rejoice that he did so.

"Never let your honest convictions be laughed down. Be true to yourself, and in the end you will not only be respected by the world, but have the approval of your own conscience.

Once upon a time there lived an old couple, known far and wide for their domestic difficulties. Suddenly they changed their mode of life and were as complete patterns of conjugal felicity as they had formerly been of discord. A neighbor, anxious to know the cause of such a conversion, asked the wife to explain it. She replied: "I and the old man have got on well enough together ever since we kept two bears in the house." "Two bears!" was the perplexed exclamation. "Yes sure" rejoined the old lady; "*bear and forbear!*"

The proverb has its origin in the nature of man, and is admirably adapted to the wants of social life, especially in its earlier stages. The proverbs current among a people unquestionably have no small influence upon their character. They are to the morals of a nation what gold coin is to its currency portable, rich, and always passable; or, as Cicero says: "They are the salt-pits of a nation, treasured preservatives against corruption."

"There must be classes!" Very true; but think how mysterious and often unaccountable it is, that lottery of life which gives this man the purple and fine linen, and sends to the other rags for garments and dogs for comforters.—*Vanity Fair.*

If you have built castles in the air your work need not be lost; this is where they should be. Now put foundations under them.

The value of the diamonds exported from the Cape of Good Hope last year amounted to about two millions sterling.

Religious Intelligence.

—The progress of missions in the South Sea Islands has been remarkable the past year.

—The total number of members of Baptist churches in England is estimated at about 240,000.

—Among the graduates in the class of 1876, at Dartmouth College, was Rev. J. S. Small, a Baptist clergyman about fifty years of age. This instance is, we believe, without precedent in the history of American colleges.

—The Baptists have an association among the Creek Indians comprising thirty-two churches, besides an association among the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Cherokees, and also a church organized among the Seminoles.

—Recent letters from Oroomiah and Tabriz, Persia, report a steady increase in the interest of Mohammedans in the gospel. Everywhere they are ready to listen, and, while the movement is not yet ripe, the prospects are good for large accessions in the course of time.

—The receipts of the London Missionary Society for the year 1875 6 were larger than ever before, amounting to $551,270. The annual report, however, refers to a decrease of missionaries. Only five new missionaries were sent out, while ten were in various ways withdrawn from the service.

—The church at Kobe, Japan, increases steadily. Nineteen adults were baptized on the last Sunday in April. The members of this congregation are active, and have been greatly encouraged by the marked progress which the gospel is making around them.

—One of the largest mission presses in the world is that of the Presbyterian Board at Shanghai, China. In 1874 it issued nearly 30,000,000 pages. The large dictionaries of Dr. Williams and Dr. Hepburn, and a great variety of religious and scientific works, have been printed at this establishment.

—Another victim has been added to the rapidly lengthening line of sufferers for the gospel in Mexico. Rev. Mr. Phillips, of the Presbyterian mission, on proposing to preach in Queretaro, was attacked by a mob. He was pursued into church, where he had sought refuge, and struck down with twenty wounds, from which it is doubtful whether he will recover.

—The missionary report of the United Presbyterian Church, for the year ending April 30, 1875, is as follows: Received from all sources, $67,467.80; whole amount expended, $62,529.30. The following were the general statistics of work on the first of the current year: Four missions—Syria, India, Egypt and China; 33 stations; 17 foreign and 3 native ordained missionaries; 21 female missionaries and assistants; 42 preachers and helpers; 785 communicants; increase during the year, 212; scholars, 2,581.

—The Bishop of Exeter, England, speaking recently at a meeting in Exeter in aid of a movement to augment poor benefices, said there was at present great difficulty in filling many livings, unless men who had some slur on their character were accepted, and such men he considered it most undesirable to have; and even when they succeeded in filling the livings, those who accepted them often got into debt and difficulty, for it was practically impossible for them to make both ends meet. This was a state of things so unsatisfactory that everything possible should be done to remedy it.

—Dr. Sargent narrates the following incident in the *Church Missionary Intelligencer*, which may serve as a fair instance of the difficulties which attend the conversion of high-caste Hindoos. One of these, named Manikam, became much interested in the gospel, after having listened to a conference held by a convert with a number of heathen at Palmacottah. In order to meet with less opposition he betook himself to Dr. Cahlwell's station at Edeyenguly, and there prepared for baptism. Meanwhile his uncle, a government official, was biding his time, and during Dr. Cahlwell's absence visited his relative. Having enticed him off the mission compound, under pretense of a confidential interview, he got his followers suddenly to lift Manikam into a bandy and drove off with him. After a while a marriage was arranged for him with a heathen lady, and his relatives supposed that they had saved him from becoming a Christian. The young man's purpose, however, remained fixed, and he called several times upon Dr. Sargent, at Palmacottah, in order to press his request for baptism. One day the missionary determined to ask how far Manikam had advanced toward the idea of Christian fellowship, unfettered by caste distinctions. He said to him: "I am your spiritual teacher. Here is a tumbler, clear as crystal, and the water put into it will look just as clear and clean. Suppose I call my servant and tell him to fill it from yonder pitcher. Will you as a disciple take it from my hands and drink it?" The man was very greatly distressed at the proposal, and answered: "Oh! sir, I have never done such a thing, and never thought of doing it." The missionary then reminded him that if he became a Christian it would be necessary for him to do even more than this, when the one sacramental cup was handed to all, without distinction of caste. After they had prayed together the young man went away. In a few days he returned, his face all radiant with delight, and said: "I have done it, sir; and I have done more! I have eaten with Christians—white men, too, of a different caste; and I feel I have relieved my mind of a great burden." After his baptism the door of his home was closed upon him and his wife was sent away to her parents. From comfortable circumstances he was at once reduced to a penniless condition. The native Christians immediately took his case in hand, and provided for him until he was able to find his present employment as a Tamil Munshi.

Our Young People.

TWO OF THEM.

BY CARRIE W. THOMPSON.

A brook and wee Elsie
Were playing together,
One holiday time day
In the sunshiny weather.
All rosy and bright-eyed
Naughty creatures were they
For the brook and wee Elsie
Had both run away.

One time, when they passed
Its lovely cool place,
Elsie saw in the water
Her round dimpled face.
And "How funny!" she said,
With a wondering look
"Now, how could my face
Get into the brook?"

A half-minute later
A gypsying face
Met Elsie in hers,
Grey object to see.
"Here's another queer problem,
The little brook cries.
"Now, how did I ever
Get into her eyes?"

St. Nicholas.

From Our Little Friends.

CONCORDIA, MISS., AUG. 12, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: As you are kind enough to devote a column of your good ADVOCATE to the children, and we see so many little girls writing to you, we, too, have concluded to write a short letter for the Child's Corner, as we are schoolmates and cousins. We are now going to school to Miss Lula Conerly. She is related to us both. There is no Sabbath school in our neighborhood at present, but our day school is very interesting. We recite a Bible lesson every morning, and repeat verses during the day to obtain extra marks. The one that has the most perfect marks at the end of school will receive a nice Bible as a prize. Each one is striving to win the prize. Tell Miss Cary Sadler it was John the Baptist that ate locusts and wild honey. It is found in Mark, first chapter, sixth verse. I will also ask the little girls and boys a Bible question. Where is the word girl found in the Bible? It is in the Old Testament, and is only mentioned once. They must do as we did—receive no help from any one. "Search and ye shall find."

SOPHIA AND SALLIE.

PLEASANT GROVE, MISS., AUG. 13, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I have been wanting to write you a letter for some time, but have put it off until now. I want to tell you a little about our Sabbath school. My father is the superintendent, and has been for more than seven years. All the children love him very much. A great many of our scholars belong to the church. I have been a member for more than two years. We have church here two Sundays in each month, and prayer meeting every Sunday and Wednesday night. Our pastor is Mr. W. W. Hopper. Everybody likes him "he is such a good man. He has done a great deal of good since he has been here. He talked to the Sunday school children last Sunday about some rivers and songs in the Bible. Our presiding elder is Rev. Thomas Price. He is a lovely old man. We are to have a quarterly meeting here the third Saturday and Sunday in this month. We are anticipating a season of religious enjoyment. I am afraid I will worry you with this letter, so I will close.

Your affectionate friend,

MARY ELLEN BROWN.

NATCHEZ, MISS., AUG. 15, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I thought that you would like to know how we are getting along at our Sunday school. We have a pretty good attendance every Sunday, and have a missionary society. Nearly every scholar in the school belongs to it. The Sunday school is raising money to put the weights in the windows of the church. I have been a member of this Sunday school for three years and four months. Our teacher, Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, and wife, have gone to visit his father. He will be gone about a month and a half. I remain yours, very respectfully,

ADRIAN TRIMBLE.

The Florence Fund.

Some time ago we published a statement of this fund that it amounted to $5, or thereabouts, and that we had turned the money over to foreign missions. This closed the matter. If any of our young friends have money for missions we advise them to give it to their pastor, and he will report it in his collections.

How Girls Can Learn to be Housekeepers.

Begin with your own possessions. Reform your upper bureau drawer; relieve your closet pegs of their accumulation of garments put off use a month or two ago. Institute a clear and cheerful order in the midst of which you can daily unve and learn to keep it so that it will be a part of your toilet to dress your room and its arrangements while you dress yourself; leaving the draperies you take off as lightly and artistically hung, or as delicately folded and placed as the skirts you loop carefully to wear, or the ribbon and lace you put with a soft neatness about your throat. Cherish your instincts of taste and fitness in every little thing that you have about you. This will not make you "fussy." It is the other thing that does that—the not knowing, except by fidgety experiment, what is harmony and the intangible grace of relation.

Take upon yourself gradually—for the sake of getting them in hand in like manner, if for no other need—all the cares that belong to your own small territory of home. Get together things for use in these cares. Have your little wash cloths and your sponges for bits of cleaning; your furniture brush and your feather duster, and your light little broom; and your whisk and pail; your bottle of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine, and piece of flannel to preserve the polish, or restore the gloss, where dark wood grows dim or gets spotted. Find out, by following your surely growing sense of thoroughness and niceness, the best and readiest ways of keeping all fresh about you. Invent your own processes; they will come to you. When you have made yourself wholly mistress of what you can learn and do in your own apartment, so that it is easier and more natural for you to do it than to let it alone, then you have learned enough to keep a whole house, so far as its cleanly ordering is concerned.—*Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, in St. Nicholas.*

A Little Every Day.

The longest life is made up of simple days—few or many; but the days grow into years, and give the measure of our lives at the last.

The life is at the last what the days have been. Let the children, therefore, look after the days one day at a time—and put into each one something that will last—something worth doing, something worth remembering, something worth imitating by those who follow us.

1. Every day a little knowledge. One fact in a day. How small a thing is one fact! Only one! Ten years pass by. Three thousand, six hundred and fifty facts are not a small thing.

2. Every day a little self-denial. The thing that is difficult to do today will be an easy thing to do three hundred and sixty days hence, if each day it shall have been repeated. What power of self-mastery shall he enjoy who, looking to God for his grace, seeks every day to practice the grace he prays for!

3. Every day a little helpfulness. We live for the good of others, if our living be in any sense true living. It is not in the great deeds of philanthropy that the only blessing is found. In

"Little deeds of kindness,
repented every day, we find true happiness. At home, at school, in the street, in the neighbor's house, on the playground, we shall find opportunity every day for usefulness.

4. Every day a little look into the Bible. One chapter a day. What a treasure of Bible knowledge one may acquire in ten years! Every day a verse committed to memory. What a volume in the mind at the end of twenty-five years!"

DANGER TO THE VINES.—While I was walking in the garden one bright morning a breeze came through and set all the flowers and leaves a fluttering. Now that is the way flowers talk, so I pricked up my ears and listened.

Presently an elder tree said:

"Flowers, shake off your caterpillars."

"Why?" said a dozen all together, for they were like some children who always say "Why?" when they are told to do anything. Bad children those.

The elder said:

"If you don't they'll gobble you up."

So the flowers set themselves a shaking till the caterpillars were shaken off.

In one of the middle beds there was a beautiful rose, who shook off all but one, and she said to herself:

"O that's a beauty. I'll keep that one."

The elder overheard her, and called out:

"One caterpillar is enough to spoil you."

"But," said the rose, "look at his brown and crimson fur, and his beautiful, black eyes, and scores of little feet. I want to keep him. Surely one won't hurt me."

A few mornings after I passed the rose again. There was not a whole leaf on her; her beauty was gone, she was all but killed, and had only life enough to weep over her folly, while the tears stood like dewdrops on her tattered leaves:

"Alas! I didn't think one caterpillar would ruin me."

One sin indulged has ruined many.—*Christian Weekly.*

There are few jokes that make better fun than secretly piecing out a friend's unfinished line. The trick is a practical and verbal joke in one, and harmless, unless a sacred beginning is burlesqued by a ridiculous sequel.

It is related of Dr. Mansel that when an undergraduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, he chanced to call at the rooms of a brother Cantab who was absent, but who had left on his table the opening of a poem which was in the following lofty strain:

"The sun's perpendicular rays
Burn up the depths of the sea."

Here the flight of the poet, by some cause, stopped short, but Mansel, who enjoyed a joke, completed the stanza thus:

"And the fishes, beginning to sweat,
Cried: 'Confound it, how hot we shall be!'"

To have our hearts balanced on God as their center, and so balanced that under the ruder touches of temptation they may be moved to and fro like the nicely-poised stones of the Druids, but, like those stones, always return again to their rest—that is to be blessed indeed—to be blessed like the psalmist who said, after some rough onset of Satan: "I shall not be greatly moved."

William E. Baker has given to a board of trustees in Boston a farm of fifty acres and $50,000 for the purpose of establishing a college of cookery.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1876.

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Old and New Methodism.

Our people are often sharply lectured for their departure from the old paths, and some writers and preachers are always ringing the changes upon the defection of this generation from the stricter practices of the fathers. We have need, no doubt, to go back occasionally to the primitive days, and to mark and pattern after what was most excellent. But, after all, we do not think the former times were better.

In our doctrines we are the same, our pulpits and press mind the same things and walk by the same rule. The necessity of the new birth, the witness of the Spirit, and going on to perfection are fully exhibited. Class meetings may have fallen off in some sections, but in many churches, and, we trust, in the most, they are kept up, and the love-feasts, we believe, are everywhere observed. The old times certainly had no advantage over us in prayer meetings. They were not more regularly held, nor more spiritual. Then, it must be remembered that sixty years ago there were no Sunday schools to speak of, Methodist schools and colleges scarcely existed, and the subject of foreign missions occupied but little attention in comparison with the present magnitude of this enterprise. Sunday schools, education, and missions are the achievements of new Methodism in the main. We might also point to the enlargement of our publishing interests, to the better support of the ministry, although still below the standard of ability and justice, to the improvement in church building, and to the general advance in the grace of giving. These things should go for something, surely, when the mood is on us to censure and scold the churches as we find them now.

In religious experience the measure of numbers is greater, but we doubt whether the proportion of chaff to the wheat is greater than formerly. The demonstrations peculiar to what is called "the old-fashioned conversion" were most natural and common in those days when the mass of the converts were without Sunday school privileges, or religious privileges of any kind. The gospel came to them as it never can come to children who have had religious home training, whose habits of belief and prayer have never been interrupted, and who, from earliest years, have been familiar with the Scriptures, and have constantly participated in public and social worship. Repentance for the man who has lived in sin, and whose thoughts have never been directed to the subject of religion, may well be a mighty convulsion, and as the throes of an earthquake, while he who has been raised in the church, and has lived in its light, comes into the conscious peace of faith with a quiet joy which scarcely stirs the outward demeanor. We may count people as converted sometimes when they are not, and it is well to discount most revival reports to some extent. But this was so under the preaching of the apostles, and Wesley, and Asbury, and other pioneers had occasion to lament over it. The true old-fashioned conversion was a conversion that reformed the man and led to a new and holy life. We have long ceased to judge of the genuineness of a conversion by the outward demonstrations of the occasion. We can point to good and exemplary Christians, some of whom went through a great and bitter agony, and others whose cup of wormwood and gall was not consciously so very bitter; to some who were overwhelmed with the wonderful light, and to others upon whom the day dawned sweetly and quietly, but not with a suddenly overpowering effulgence.

The fact may be assumed that the conversions of these days are as thorough, scriptural, and powerful as in the olden time. If the mere phenomena are not as violent, it is owing to the better training and greater privileges of those who throng our altars of prayer. For deep, intelligent experience in the things of God, it is questionable whether the average is not above what it was a half-century ago. We have not read better in the old Methodist books, tracts and magazines than some we have heard from living Methodists within the last six months. We imagine the proportion of those going on to perfection, and of those who have attained it, is as great as it ever was.

Our administration of discipline may be less vigorous and vigilant than under our fathers. Preachers are, perhaps, not as careful in the reception of members, nor so justly severe in turning them out. Our people trench upon the rules concerning gold and costly apparel. This ought not to be, but then they give more to Christ than they used to do, and some allowance may be made on account of the altered circumstances and conditions of society.

We have not space to say much about the preachers. Our bishops do not live on $6 a year, nor do they travel across the continent on horseback. Their labors are apostolic, notwithstanding, and mentally and physically more exhausting than those performed by McKendree and Roberts. The sacrifices made every year by the rank and file of the preachers are equal to any standard of heroism. The preaching is not inferior, either in unction or in mental power. We could institute comparisons between the leading pulpit men of this day and those of sixty years ago. This the reader can do himself, and, we are sure, not to the disadvantage of new Methodism.

We have reason enough to mend our ways in some respects, and to recall the past, but there is progress beyond the old, and also beyond the new. We have little sympathy with that chronic discontent that is ever harping upon the old, and drawing unfavorable contrasts. The fathers had their imperfections, and we have ours, but to say that ours are greater is more than truth. It is, at any rate, our privilege to gather up the wisdom of the past and the present, and to press on to a still nobler future.

Censurable Silence.

We are opposed to all violence and bloodshed by whomsoever initiated. We have uniformly counseled peace. We heartily accept Paul's inspired precept: "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men." Under wrong, and slander, and peril, we think this good Christian practice: "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourself, but rather give place unto wrath; for it is written: Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

Our news columns contain the outrage items to some extent. The Hamburg affair was given at the time as it came from the press dispatches. Others wherein the negroes are more clearly in fault are sometimes published. It is not easy at once to determine where the immediate blame lies. Until there is fair and impartial judicial investigation, it is perhaps allowable to hold our judgment in suspense. At any rate we are not to be forced into a premature denunciation of the white people of the South by the clamor and innuendoes of Northern religious partisans.

The road to peace and security in the South is so clear and plain that he that runneth may read. Carpet-bag and negro government is a proved failure. Where the Conservative, intelligent, element rules, as in Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, Texas and Alabama, life and property are as secure as in Illinois or New York. This would be the case in South Carolina and Louisiana, but for the bayonet *regime* to which they have been subjected. While we condemn all violence, even when resorted to under great provocation, we believe that the bloody *emeutes* which occasionally break out are due to the kind of government which United States soldiers have imposed upon us. As we quoted last week, Mr. Redpath declares that it is a system of government "which no white face on the face of this earth either ought to endure or will endure." And yet the President is getting the military machinery ready to trample on the Constitution, and to perpetuate a reign of turbulence and desolation.

However guilty the immediate actors in those conflicts may have been, the blood of Coushatta and Hamburg, and many other brawls of less note, is upon those who have foisted upon these States governments controlled by unprincipled white adventurers and ignorant negroes. Silent sorrow and regret may be pardoned in those who deprecate these scenes of blood, while they are helpless to prevent them, and while they are convinced that the very men who take us to task, and lay all the guilt at our door, are themselves largely responsible before God for the blood of the slain. A just conception of the Southern situation, and a righteous treatment of it, would have long since given quiet and security to all classes in these misgoverned States.

Apples of Gold.

Solomon was evidently acquainted with our queen of fruits—the orange. Else why that mouth-watering and mouth-correcting proverb: "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Then can there be any doubt that the golden apples which Terra gave to Juno as a wedding gift, and which the Hesperides guarded, were oranges? The orange, therefore, has a place in the sacred word, and also in the most striking chapter of Grecian mythology. That Eve was tempted by an apple we have never believed. It must have been the orange. No fairer tree grows, graceful in its form, its foliage of enameled green, its blossoms of virgin purity breathe intoxicating perfume, and the full-orbed golden fruit challenges and defies comparison. We are not surprised that Eve wanted it, nor that Hercules and Atlas conspired to overpower the Hesperides and to gain possession of it.

Orange culture in Louisiana is reviving. A few weeks ago we paid our friend, W. R. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, a pop call, and, of course, we visited his fine nursery and orange grove. It is located on the point where Fort Bayou comes into the bay of Biloxi, and perhaps a mile and a half from the railroad depot. The place comprises twenty acres, about one-half of which is in cultivation. The standard trees are numerous and flourishing, mostly young, and some of them just coming into bearing. The nursery contains, if we remember rightly, as many as thirty or forty thousand trees, of various kinds of the orange. There are the Brazilian, the Mandarin, and the best varieties of the American; also in profusion the grafted, budded, and seedlings. Bro. Stuart has given much time and labor to this enterprise, and is succeeding admirably. He seems crammed with orange lore, and we concluded that he had gathered about all that is worth knowing concerning orange culture. Our failure with the orange in this country is doubtless chiefly owing to our ignorance of the culture and care of it. About Ocean Springs, and along the gulf coast everywhere, we noticed that renewed attention is being given to the subject, and that extensive orchards are set with young and thrifty-looking trees in many places. The orange is destined to be the chief fruit of the coast and of southern Louisiana, and we have no doubt the culture will prove a profitable investment to those who choose eligible locations, protected by water exposure, and give careful and painstaking attention to the business. It takes time—say ten or fifteen years—to get good bearing trees from the seed, and those who would reap must plant betimes. It is best to procure trees already well started, from two to three years old, and even older if it can be afforded.

The Fraternal Commission.

The following dispatch announces that the commissioners of the two churches have concluded their labors, that they have arrived at a settlement of every point, and that harmony of views on vital points has been realized:

CAPE MAY, Aug. 23.—The boards of commissioners appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church North and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to remove all obstacles to fraternity between the two churches, have been in session at Congress Hall during the last ten days. They concluded their labors this evening, and issued a lengthy address to the bishops, the ministers and other members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which they give generally the results of the session, which address states that if any in the churches entertained the fear previous to our meeting that we could not attain complete harmony of sentiment touching the momentous questions to be determined, they will be rejoiced to learn that after having given due attention to all questions involved in the proper construction of a platform of complete fraternity between the two great branches of the Methodists in the United States we have arrived at the settlement of every point affecting, as we suppose, the principles of a lasting and cordial adjustment. We have the satisfaction to declare that our aspirations for harmony of views on vital points have been realized. By divine guidance, as we trust, we have been able, after a frank interchange of views and prayerful endeavors, to harmonize all differences, and to arrive at the desired consummation of a unanimous agreement of complete fraternity.

Comment in advance of the address mentioned in the dispatch and of more detailed information would be out of place. We sincerely wish that a satisfactory settlement of all questions in dispute has been reached. With these questions out of the way, and with fraternal relations established between the General Conferences, good feeling and a good understanding will prevail everywhere after a while. Sectional prejudice and political asperities will hinder cordial relations much more than anything denominational. We trust that time and a better spirit may remove all local friction, and that the two great Methodist bodies, ever distinct and separate, may fulfill their common mission of spreading scriptural holiness over this and every land.

Since the above was written the address of the commissioners has come to hand, but too late for this issue of the ADVOCATE. The address will appear in our next number.

DEATH OF MRS. ANN CLINTON.—Through a note from her son, Thos. P. Clinton, Esq., of this city, we learn that Mrs. Ann Clinton, widow of Rev. Thomas Clinton, died at the residence of her son in-law, Rev. W. E. Ballard, at Beauregard, Miss., at four o'clock P. M., on Thursday, August 17. She was buried at the old homestead in St. Helena parish, La., by the side of her venerated husband. Sister Clinton was born in South Carolina, November 9, 1807. She was a mature Christian, a woman of great strength of character, and a model in all her social and domestic relations. Within the last two years she met with heavy sorrows. Her son James, a most worthy Christian gentleman, was killed by a negro assassin, and her husband's death followed not long after. In Sister Clinton a venerable and saintly woman, a mother in Israel, has passed away. Like her husband, she died full of years, honored and blessed by her children, loved and lamented by all. An obituary sketch will be furnished soon.

Debate on the Lottery Bill.

The bill was to amend sections of the revised statutes providing a penalty for mailing obscene books, and other matters therein contained, and prohibiting lottery circulars passing through the mails. The debate in the Senate on the passage of the bill exhibits the lottery business in its true colors. There seems to have been no difference of opinion as to the immoral character and evil tendency of lotteries. The point about which there was any conflict was whether a discrimination should not be made in favor of those lotteries which are legalized by State laws. Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, and Mr. West, of Louisiana, while denouncing all lotteries, were in favor of limiting the enactment to illegal lotteries—those not authorized by State laws. The bill as passed prohibits all lottery circulars from being sent in the United States mails. From the report of the debate we extract as follows:

Mr. West—I believe that a senator might oppose the proposition now reported from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads without being classed as in favor of the pernicious system of lotteries that prevails through various States. The simple proposition that we have here for action by the Senate is that if any State chooses to legalize a lottery the United States will not lend the machinery of the postoffice to carry on such a business. If we once adopt that policy and embark upon it, there is no end whatever to the jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States over the morals of the people in their State enactments. We have such a law in our State. I must confess that I always was, and still am, opposed to it. I contend, however, that it is not in the power of the Congress of the United States to resist carrying through the mails of any such papers. Where public morals are concerned, according to the first clause of this bill, it is a very different question, because no State legislates for the transmission of obscene publications or immoral publications; but if a State chooses to authorize and legalize a lottery, call it gambling if you please, and gambling it is, that is a matter entirely for the consideration of that State, and it does not offend public morals to that extent that those things do to which the other provisions of the bill apply. I say, for one, that Congress has no right to prevent the carriage through the mail of such matters as are legalized by the States themselves; and on this proposition I shall ask for the yeas and nays. The senator from Maryland has moved to strike out the second section. I want the yeas and nays on that motion.

Mr. Logan—I disagree with the senator from Maryland and the senator from Louisiana as to the power of Congress in reference to providing what shall pass through the mails. If Congress has a right to prohibit obscene matter passing through the mails, it has a right to prohibit lottery tickets or advertisements for lotteries or any other thing on the same principle. Now, sir, I am in favor of the proposition as suggested by the senator from Maine, the chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads. Lotteries, call them by what name you please, when legalized are legalized gambling, and they can only be legalized in States that are in favor of gambling; and wherever a community is so demoralized that they are in favor of gambling, they will then legalize lotteries, and not till they are so. I think it not only the right and province but the duty of Congress to prohibit the passing through the mails of anything that advertises a lottery or that pertains to lottery tickets. Of all the swindles that are known in this country, this lottery business is the greatest. The New York lotteries that have been in vogue, and some of which were legalized and some not, were the greatest frauds in this country; and the Baltimore lotteries that the senator from Maryland spoke of are equally such. So of the Louisville lotteries that I know something about——

Mr. Whyte—Allow me to correct the senator. We had no Baltimore lotteries since 1859.

Mr. Maxey—Mr. President, I am a member of the Postoffice Committee. I regard this lottery system as one of the greatest curses that ever was inflicted upon the American people. It fosters and encourages vice; it is ruining many of the poorer portion of the community. In the State in which I live we have a constitutional provision which prohibits lotteries, and yet there are gift enterprises of one kind or another scattered all over that State endeavoring to evade the law and obtain by false and fraudulent means the money of the people.

The Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the power to "establish postoffices and postroads." That is not for the benefit of one State, but for the benefit of the whole people as one great Federal Union. For the benefit of the whole people these postoffices and postroads are established. Upon logic, if the Congress of the United States has the power to prevent the passage of obscene books, pamphlets and pictures through the mails, in like manner it has the power to prevent any other thing which is immoral in its tendency. If it be true that you can permit a lottery ticket to pass from one postoffice in a State to another in the same State, the inevitable logic of that would permit the obscene book, pamphlet or print to pass from the postoffice of one State to another postoffice in the same State. Hence the whole of it turns on the same general theory that you cannot use this common carrier established by the constitution for the benefit of the whole people for any grossly immoral purpose. We had that question before the committee, as the president of the Senate very well knows, in regard to that very matter.

It may be that I go too far on this subject of lotteries, but I regard them as a perfect curse, and I believe in bringing the strong hand of the law down and stopping them, and I do not believe it is in violation of any constitutional right; because I believe the power which is conferred upon Congress "to establish postoffices and postroads" was designed to make them for the benefit of the whole people of the country.

Mr. Whyte—Norman has ever set his face against the sale of lottery tickets more thoroughly than I have. I was on the very first committee in the Legislature of my State that broke it up. It was a system that had existed for years and years in the State of Maryland; it was supported by some of the very best men in the State of Maryland. The trustees and managers of it were among the very best citizens of Maryland, and they at that time saw no impropriety in the sale of lottery tickets. It was a game of chance conducted upon scientific principles, and when the Senator from Illinois charges that the lotteries, as conducted in Baltimore, were frauds, he does not know what he is talking about—that is all I have to say on that question—because they were conducted by managers, appointed by the State, of the highest character, who controlled the drawings, that were made upon a combination that was perfectly scientific and where there was no cheating whatever. But the game was a game of actual, pure chance; just as at your fairs you put your hand in a "grab-bag," and pay for taking out all that your hand can include within it. It is a system which ought not to be encouraged, because on the top of it has been ingrafted another miserable, vicious system known as the policy system, whereby negroes and poor people all over this land have been swindled by policy dealers, whose swindling transactions are based upon the drawings of the lottery.

I am not defending lotteries here; nothing was further from my thought when I rose in this chamber on the bill. I rose in behalf of the people of States that choose to legalize lotteries—a people who choose to believe that it is not immoral—that it is not degrading—that it is not injurious to public morals to allow lotteries to exist. I rose in behalf of the people of a State that entertained such ideas as those to speak for them and say that Congress ought not to interfere to prevent the paths authorized within the confines of a State sending lottery circulars legally within the State to other postoffices throughout that State. That is all I rose for, in the interest of people within the States, and only in their interest. Personally I have none; my people have no interest in this matter. It is a violation of the law of my State to sell a lottery ticket, or to sell a ticket based upon a lottery known as "policy." It is against our law; men are punished with the severest penalties—a thousand dollars fine and imprisonment in the jail, for selling a lottery ticket or a policy ticket within my State.

Mr. Logan—I merely desire to say in reply to the senator from Maryland and his reference to me about my becoming so moralized, as he calls it, that I am a little surprised at his position. He admits that lotteries are immoral in their tendency and in fact, and that while they existed in Baltimore they were so demoralizing that his State had to pass a statute prohibiting them, and attach a penalty to it, I believe, of $1,000 fine and imprisonment. He admits that his State and that in taking part in the organization of the fundamental law of the State advocated that proposition. Therefore, he admits by his arguments that they are immoral and wrong, and ought to be prohibited; but, inasmuch as they are not prohibited in some places, therefore he desires that those places shall have an opportunity of exercising this immoral course of conduct. That is the argument of the senator from Maryland, immoral in Maryland, but perhaps moral in Louisiana; immoral in Maryland, but moral in Kentucky; immoral in Maryland, but moral in every where else where they exist in accordance with law. Now, I should like to ask the senator—of course this is a proposition that is outside of his present ideas—suppose some State should legalize horse-stealing, would he advocate the sending of circulars through the mails for the purpose of encouraging men to commit horse-theft in the country? That is the argument. Although wrong in one State, if it is legalized in another State, therefore it must be lawful in all the States. That is the argument of the senator from Maryland.

Now, my theory is that if it is immoral in Maryland it is immoral everywhere else; if it is wrong in one place it is wrong in another place. If it strikes the sense of the property community as wrong, it is wrong; and as I said before, I would just as soon authorize circulars to be sent out from a gambling-house in Washington City encouraging people to lose their money in what is called banking in gambling parlance, as for bank or roulette or anything of that kind, as to authorize the sending of circulars encouraging persons to lose their money in a lottery.

Now, let us see whether it is honest or not. He says some of the finest people in Maryland, some of the most enlightened people in Maryland, some people of the highest character in Maryland, were in favor of the lottery. I do not know what you call them, lottery colleges or whatever that may be—lottery schemes. Some of the honest people of Maryland—doubtless he thinks they were honest—were so engaged, he says. I should want to have a great deal of evidence to satisfy me that any man who went into a lottery scheme was an honest man. I may be wrong about it; but when a man tells me that he sells a ticket for $10, and that that ticket only has one chance in a thousand to draw a cent, and that an honest performance, I do not believe it. And I do not see how any honest man will engage in a lottery business. Men may be wealthy and considered as standing very high in society because of their wealth or their position; but, if they make their wealth by lottery schemes they are no better than gamblers, no better than the keepers of gambling houses, and ought to stand no better in the community. When a man tells me that a person engaged in the lottery business is a gentleman, I say to him he is such a gentleman as the gambler is anywhere, and no more. If a man has made a fortune by gambling, his fortune may give him a certain position in society, people may tolerate him because he has a fortune, but it is his money, not the man, that secures recognition, just on the principle that if a man owns a jackass he may vote, and if the jackass dies, he shall not; so that the jackass is respected and the man not. That is all there is of it. And that is the principle on which men who engage in lotteries are considered gentlemen in this country. They are gamblers, extortioners, and men who act in a fraudulent way for the purpose of depriving their fellow-citizens of their money. They ought not to be recognized either by law or by the courtesy of society, nor do I think the gentlemen who defend them have a very nice notion of morality either.

Rev. T. A. Boddie, in charge of the Montgomery circuit, Louisiana Conference, has recently met with a sore bereavement in the death of his son Thomas, a gifted and promising young man, who died suddenly, in his twenty-first year. We pray that the sorrowing family may be divinely supported. An obituary of the deceased will appear soon.

Rev. A. H. Brewer, writing from Wills Point, Texas, August 19, says:

"I have a very interesting meeting in progress near Wills Point. Some twenty to twenty-five converts, the altar crowded with mourners, and the whole country, for eight or ten miles around, is fully aroused. The Lord is with us. Seventeen have been received into the church, and two more will probably join to-day."

Rev. William G. Cocke, writing from Helena, Texas, August 19, says:

"Say to the readers of your estimable ADVOCATE that the Lord has been with us away out here in the West Texas Conference; has converted about one hundred souls on the Helena circuit; some seventy-five having joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Most of the others joined the Baptist; some the Presbyterian."

We have received from the Publishing House at Nashville a copy of the minutes of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for 1875.

Unless I make religion my great and engrossing concern, I shall be a stranger to all solid peace and enjoyment.

Books and Periodicals.

E WIDOW SEYMOUR; A STORY
h YOUTH AND AGE. By William E. S. Ha
er. Philadelphia: J. A. Waggenseller, pub
isher, 1876.

The volume contains 632 duo-
imo pages, is handsomely bound,
illustrated with several inferior
-page wood-cuts. The moral and
gious lessons of the story are ex-
llent, these being frequently en-
ced by didactic homilies thrown
here and there, not by the persons
the tale, but by the author. Evi-
ntly the writer knows little of the
of fiction, and the work is not,
ely to make a sensation, but the
e is wholesome, and young peo-
may read it with profit.

SONG OF AMERICA, AND MINOR
ems. By Venter Velde. New York: Hunn
an & Co., 1876.

Something more than 200 pages of
ses, on tinted paper, with abund-
margins. There may be some
ins of poetry in the book, but we
e found nothing to excite our ad-
ation. But with the thermome-
in the nineties, it is hard to find
h poetry anywhere. The Song,
America, and Minor Poems, are
ve do not reach at this time.

E FAMILY IN ITS CIVIL AND
ligious ASPECTS. Address in two parts.
B. M. Palmer, pastor of First Presbyterian
urch, New Orleans, La. Richmond: Presby-
an Committee of Publication; New York:
D. F. Randolph & Co.

art first treats of the family in its
l aspects, in which we have
eral view of the family, suprem-
of the husband, subordination of
wife, authority of the parent,
l obedience, authority of mas
subjection of servants, collateral
tions in the family. Part 2 treats
e family in its churchly aspects,
which the following topics are
ussed: Historical development of
church in the family, the church
er natural religion, the church
er the system of grace, the sym-
ol mystery of marriage, the
rch the family of God, the fami-
in its offices of instruction and
ship. It is sufficient to say of
work that this vastly important
ect is developed and handled
the force, clearness, elegance
breadth of view which
ays characterize the writings
the eloquent and gifted author.
re are two or three points, in-
udly brought out in the discus-
ion, which do not accord with
Methodist views, but we most
tify commend the work to our
ers as timely and valuable to
much good. The volume is on
sale at the Southern Methodist Dep-
tory, 119 and 112 Camp street,
Orleans.

MARRIED.

KS-HORTON.—On Tuesday, August 8,
the Methodist church, Washington, La.,
Robert S. Isbell, Mr. W. F. Banks to Miss
A. Horton, all of St. Landry parish, La.
NS-JEFFRIES.—At the residence of Mr.
Humphreys, Jr., in Fort Gibson, Miss.,
25th, by Rev. J. L. Jones, Capt. Edward
ng, of the steamer Natchez, to Miss Elvira
son of Port Gibson.
AN-LEONARD.—At the first house of Jr
Hancock, August 24, 1876, by Rev. Hugh B
son, Mr. E. H. Mogan to Miss Ada Leon
of Summit, Miss.
E-KARSTEN.—On Thursday, August 24,
the residence of the bride's mother, by the
J. A. Ivy, Mr. Charles W. Uber to Miss
M. Karsten, both of this city. No cards.
NCH-COX.—At the residence of the bride's
Mrs. Mary Ellzey, near Clinton, Hinds
Mississippi, June 15, 1876, by Rev. W. H.
ck, Mr. P. H. FRENCH to Miss AMANDA

NS-WILLIAMS.—At the residence of
n Cook, Washington, La., August 19, 1876,
C. R. Isbell Mr. WILLIAM ROUNDS to
SS ADA WILLIAMS, all of St. Landry
La.

Publisher's Department.

E. F. ROSS, ESQ., connected
eral years with the CHRISTIAN ADVO-
, is now on a tour through the West and
thwest, connected with the office,
ending freely with our patrons and agents
personal calls in regard to our mutual in-
st, and we bespeak for him the courtesies
have been so liberally extended heretofore,
which we have not responded.

AN BUTLDERS.—In our paper
day will be found the advertisement of W. H.
& Co., of Indianapolis. The organs
this house are indorsed highly by churches
they are used. We clip the following
correspondent's letter in the *Indianapolis*
reference to the organ built for the
Park church in that city:

a very careful examination of the interior
ishing, I feel no hesitation in saying that
e considerations finish of the various parts
rgan, I have never seen its equal by any
er American organ.
distinguished success of Mr. Clarke within
ilder is due to the fact that he is a thor-
ough, understanding the mechanical econ-
of the instrument perfectly, while at the
e he is a highly cultivated musician and
Mr. Clarke selected this city as a favorable
on account of its valuable timber, its
or distribution, the enterprise of its in-
s, and other considerations which induced
believe that here prosperity in this branch
ess would be certain. Indianapolis may
y proud that in this short space of time a
rishing manufactory has been established
even a dullish or peradventure.

E STATE FEMALE COLLEGE,
ear Memphis, Tenn., will open its fall
on the eleventh of September. The loca-
this institution is healthy, the grounds
, and the buildings are well adapted to
oses of education. It has a faculty com-
ed and vigorous. Memphis is accessible by
and water. See advertisement in another

SLEVAN FEMALE COLLEGE.
ers.—The thirty-ninth annual session of
el female college begins on the twentieth
ember. By reference to our advertising
our readers will find a succinct statement
advantages of this institution, which is
ing.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending Aug. 26, 1876.

A—R H Alston, B F Alexander $15, J J Alexander, C G Andrews $2, Joe Abrams, Edwin Ahlen, C W Allison $2.

B—J C Brogan $7.60, J W Brown, Edward Brady 50 cents, H F Baker, Baker & Sperry, W E Ballard $1.25, J M Boland, Milton Bradley & Co, D Ballard $2, W H Bryant, A H Brewer, C S Bray $2, Mrs C Bonlog, L L Barnard, E H Bonham, D A Bodde.

C—Campbell Printing Press Man'g Co, James M Clark, L Croll, Mrs S D Chapman $3, W J Carlton, J R Chesson, Jno P Comeran, H H Caldwell $10.15, Jno Church & Co, J H Curtiss $148, Wm G Cocke, J M Crews, J W Copeland $1.40, A C Cooper, R H Catching, H W Coker, L Carley, A M Campbell.

D—A M Davidson $2, Chas T Dillingham, Joel P Day, S J Perry Drake $1, John B Denigh, Daniel Dennett, W P Dickinson, O Dilworth & Co, Donaldson & Co.

E—John H Emack, Esterbrook Steel Pen Co, L H Ellis.

F—M Erkes, H V Fly, N E Fair Co, Finker.

G—C R Godfrey $5, R E Groves, Mrs S J Gayle $1.25, M M Grisham, Moses Gall, T A Graham, J A Godfrey, R C Gird, R C F Gillespie $4, H Mairnade.

H—A D Hibbs, Hitchcock & Walton, Mrs W C Huntington 25 cents, C C Hall, Hunger, H L H per $2, N D Hutchinson, W P Hinson, Holloway & Co, Frances M Hays $2.

I—A F Jenkins $4, H E Jackson, W Jackson $2.

K—George W. Kern two letters, $14.

L—F H Loper 5 cents, W M Lovejoy 5 cents, Charles Lassiere $2.50, S T Lathrop, Miss Mary E Lawrence, E L Loveless $1.85, James P Leger, W B Lewis $2, J B Lippincott & Co, J E Lapsley, Wilcox, H R Lynch, L A LeBlanc, John W. Lyon & Co $15.40.

M—John Massey, H J McArthur, J Moss, R A Mears, J E Mason, J R Mathowe, Parents, W R Malone $2, W A Montgomery, Wm H Mason, E Marshall.

N—J T Newcomb $27.11, P M Nagler, W H Nelson $5, D Nixon.

O—James Orthond.

P—T B Phillips 50 cents, Caleb Pratt, C Wm M Patterson, L Prise.

R—Rowell's Newspaper Exhibition A H Redford, Agent, two letters, J S Renshaw, E E Ellis three letters, Jno R Rogers, C H Ross, A J Donaldson $6, J Smith.

S—H R Stripling, Rathbone Sisters, J McCoy Smith, J Westcott, Jas Sullivan, Mrs Sarah E Shaw $2.10, C S Scofield, P Sessions, J Stallion, H R Shuteleff, Hanby Schaber, Mrs L Spurlock, Sherman.

T—D M Talbot 6, Mrs C L Trotter, A Tremont $1, J F W Toland $1, A Fel Mrs M D Thom $2, W C Thomas.

W—W Vaughn.

W—J W B Williams $2, A Wilkinson, Wood Wards, J M Williams, Anna Ward, T L Whitton, Mrs White, Wilson Hardware Co, C H Wright, J S Wallace.

Z—Zeller & Peebles.

INDIANAPOLIS MILL WORKS.—Communicated.—All these works are in full time and turn out all sorts of timber supplies from a entire mill to the smallest of mill furnishings. plans and specifications of mills will always be furnished, description and contract taken for building the entire mill, experienced men. Besides doing a large amount of this work and preparing Messrs. Cammack & Co. delivery yards in Indianapolis and for brand, bolting cloths, their packers, shift and separating machines, water wheels, leather and gum belting, and a general line of mill supplies. Send for price list and catalogue. Parties in the country will find it to their interest to correspond with this reliable firm. Their factory is always very busy. Mr. Cammack has been in the business for many years, and is well known to the trade. He is a thorough mechanic, and his work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. See advertisement.

WE CALL attention to Shaffer's Curative Pad, which will be found a valuable aid in the treatment of rupture. It is highly recommended by those who have used it, and we understand it is meeting with a ready sale. See advertisement in another column.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—We call the attention of planters to the advertisement of Messrs. Valle & Cuddy, in to-day's paper. These gentlemen have been in the storage and general commission business and have been long engaged in it. The principals are high as composed of cautious and reliable men, and we would cordially recommend them to planters to whom the market consumption, etc. Their office is at 26 Carondelet street.

ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDERY.—Messrs. Odom, Campbell & Co., whose advertisement occurs elsewhere, are now their old facilities, engaged in electrotyping, stereotyping, wood engraving and printing. The latter is executed work from having been engaged in it in the largest houses in the Eastern cities, and employ a number of workmen, and are spoken of in complimentary terms by the trade.

WE DESIRE to call the attention of our friends visiting New York and Boston to the notices of the Grand Hotel, New York, and the American House, Boston. Every convenience can be had at each of these houses, and, being centrally located, they are desirable stopping places. We have before us a private letter from one who has tried them, and the speaks of their courtesies in flattering terms. The charges will be found reasonable.

STEEL PENS.—Few imagine the care and attention required to manufacture good pens. A large number of pens, now in use, are almost worthless, and simply because they are not so made as to spread and form the slit. Among those most notably is that of Joseph Gillott & Sons, whose pens have been the standard for many years, and which are found in the offices of almost every banking house and counting room in the country. The secret of their excellence is that all the processes of manufacture are carried on under the personal supervision of members of the firm, and that the best workmen are employed. Every pen is tested before it is packed for sale, and the result is that a box of Gillott's pens rarely contains a worthless one. Their pens are sold by all dealers, and we would advise our readers to call for them.

STOVES.—We refer our readers to the stove advertisement of G. W. Woodruff, in to-day's issue. Mr. Woodruff has been engaged in this business for many years, and is well posted as to the merits of the different stoves. He is a reliable man, and any of our friends who have dealings with him will find his goods satisfactory. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

MARTIN COLLEGE.—Under the management of our old friend, President R. H. Rivers, will open its fall session on the fourth of September. Dr. Rivers is a finished educator, he has but few equals in the capacity and art of managing schools, and those who wish to send their daughters in a right direction will find that Martin College offers many advantages.

EMORY COLLEGE, OXFORD.—The fall term of this excellent institution commences on Wednesday, September 6. Parents wishing to send their sons to a college where the work of education is thorough and substantial, and where they will be surrounded with noble examples of men who are as near as they are mediocrities, can scarcely do better than to send to Emory.

MESSRS. LEVY BROS. advertise their large and select assortment of dry-goods in to-day's paper.

FOR China or glassware go to Nayra & Oliver's China Palace, on Canal street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN

Invites the attention of purchasers to the *largest, cheapest and most fashionable* stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all the *leading styles, ever displayed in this city*, consisting of LADIES', GENTS AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, in every *quality and style* with a *large* assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES adapted to **Family and Plantation Wear.**

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
Dealer in Fine Shoes, 18 Camp street,
Under City Hotel, New Orleans, La.

PIERSON & HEWS,

NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel,

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good goods*, sell at *one price*, and mark them in *plain figures*. Clergymen's large collection, and a liberal deduction made to them.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH.—See Dr. Langell's advertisement. cow

TEMPERANCE is attracting much attention, showing itself in local option laws, societies, crusades and meetings upon Hygiene principles; but with all these efforts the consumption is enormous and unabated; the reason is because there is nothing strenuously advocated to relieve and destroy the craving for stimulants. Dr. Tate's discovery was treated rationally by arousing the torpid Liver with Simmons' Liver Regulator, the only natural remedy known that will do this. Thousands of the reformed would testify to its value, if necessary. Not with standing the unprincipled, who are engaged in selling vile substitutes, Simmons' Liver Regulator is the only reliable remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Nausea, Heartburn, Chills and Fever, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, and all diseases of the Liver. Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia. Sold by all druggists.

PERSONS visiting New York in connection with a trip to the Centennial cannot find a better place to stop than at the Grand Hotel, on Broadway and Thirty-first street. This hotel is conducted on the European plan, is first-class in every respect, is centrally located, and its accommodations are unsurpassed.

THE regular use of *Liebig's Liquid Beef Tonic* will prevent fevers, the most direct agents of disease, by keeping the body in a healthy condition. Use it and be well. Sold by druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW-PRICED MUSIC BOOKS

Of undoubted instruction books are

BELAK'S METHOD FOR REED OR-GAN. Paper 75c. Boards $1.00.

MACK'S ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR VIOLIN. Boards $1.00.

A catalog of over 100 large pages of choice and classical vocal and instrumental music, Organ, Clarinet, Flute, Violin and Violoncello Instruction Books and Music Boxes sent free to any address.

WINNER'S BAND OF FOUR - $1.00

Sent by mail, postpaid, for retail price.

RITTER'S HISTORY OF MUSIC

Two volumes, price $2.50.

Sent by mail, postpaid, for introduction price.

Moore's Encyclopedia of Music, 850. Appendix to Moore's Encyclopedia, 50c. Dictionary Musical Information, $1.25.

Of these three we do not know the first to be much the best and cheapest work of the kind ever published. It contains a large amount of information on musical subjects. The Appendix has a number of valuable articles not to be found in the Encyclopedia, and the Dictionary is a perfect mine of the latest musical information. Sent by mail, postpaid, for introduction price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Boston.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

THE "COTTAGE" COOKING STOVES, to which we call your attention, are unsurpassed by any in the market for economy during baking, and almost perfect BAKERS. They carry a uniform heat to the oven, and can be adapted to burning COAL, COKE or WOOD without alteration. Every one warranted to give satisfaction, or can be returned. We are also agents for the celebrated "Peerless" Stoves, of which we have a variety of other COOKING STOVES of very good and popular patterns.

HEATING STOVES.

A very large and complete assortment, suitable for COTTON PLANTERS, CONFECTIONERS, HOUSES, etc., of which we are offering at very low prices to suit the times. Also, Grates, etc.

TINWARE OF EVERY KIND

made to order, to suit the country and city trade, which we offer at UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Also, Sole Agent for the manufacture and sale of the

Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend,

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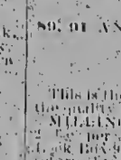

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Simmons' Liver Regulator is certainly a specific for that class of complaints which it claims to cure. Many of our fellow-beings are suffering from the pain and disorders and have doubts in relation to the efficiency of this popular preparation; we can only offer them the simple and candid assurance of Philip to Nathaniel: "Come and see." Try the recommended remedy, and then you can judge for yourselves.—*Rev. David Wills, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Macon, Ga.*

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Honey Resources.

Let every bee-keeper prepare a sheet of paper as follows:

Head it with Honey resources; draw four vertical lines on it, thereby making five columns; over the first column write, Name of resource; over the second, Commencement; third, Quality; fourth, Quantity; and over the fifth, Duration. As soon as you find your bees are gathering honey in the spring, ascertain the source and quality of the honey being gathered, and enter them in their respective columns, together with the date of commencement. When they cease gathering from this source, note the quantity, and write the length of time which has elapsed since its commencement, in the column marked "Duration." Continue in the same manner, throughout the entire season, to record each source from which your bees gather honey. The quantity of honey gathered can be very nearly ascertained by weighing the hives each day and noting their weight.

When we judge of the quantity of honey secreted by different varieties of flowers by the quantity which is gathered while each kind is in blossom, we must take into consideration the strength and condition of the colony, as it works upon each variety, for its numbers are liable to vary greatly during the honey season. Much also depends upon the weather.

At the end of the season, in looking over the table in which you noted down the different weights of your hives, you will find there were times of scarcity, during which little honey was gathered; and by referring to the table which we have just described you can readily tell what kinds of flowers were in blossom at this time. This would be a hint for you to cultivate those varieties more extensively another year; or, if they were wild flowers or weeds, which you did not wish to cultivate, let it be a hint for you to ascertain what kinds of field crops or ornamental flowers are in blossom at that time of the year, also for you to cultivate them.

All this may seem considerable trouble, but it will pay.—*Bee Journal.*

WHEN TO TRANSPLANT EVERGREENS.—There are advocates of three theories, namely: planting in the fall, in early spring, and late spring; and again, others have serious objections to any or all of these plans. One grower says he would not plant any kind of a tree in the fall on heavy soil, as they will be often thrown out by the frost. We transplanted a fine lot of evergreens (Norway spruce) in August, as recommended by a nurseryman, protected them, but they were all dead in spring. We tried planting in early spring, but had the same result. At last we tried the first two weeks of June, and succeeded admirably. We transplanted some Hemlock Spruce in September and the first of October, taking care to mulch the roots of the trees. These, too, have kept well. From our own personal experience, the best time to plant evergreen trees is between the fifteenth of May and fifteenth of June, and for hardy evergreens the month of September or October is good. Mulch the ground well, and be particular to see that the trees are well packed and the roots kept moist and unexposed. Choose a wet, moist day for digging, and also for transplanting. Our own experience in transplanting evergreens has been to plant in the latter part of May and the first two weeks of June. An evergreen should be planted as soon after it is taken from the ground as possible. *Do not let the roots get at all dry.* When planting pulverize and fix the soil well around the roots. If in an exposed situation, stake the tree.—*Horticulturist.*

BRINE THAT WILL PRESERVE BUTTER A YEAR.—Among the many devices for keeping butter in a manner that will preserve the fresh, rosy flavor of the new, with all its sweetness, is the following from the *Duchess Farmer*, which is said to be entirely successful: "To three gallons of brine, strong enough to bear an egg, add a quarter of a pound of fine white sugar, and one tablespoonful of saltpeter. Boil the brine and when it is cold strain carefully. Make your butter into rolls, and wrap each separately in a clean white muslin cloth, tying up with a string. Pack a large jar full, weight the butter down, and pour over the brine until all is submerged. This will keep really good butter perfectly sweet and fresh for a whole year. Be careful to not put upon nice butter that you wish to keep any length of time. In summer, when the heat will not admit of butter being made into rolls, pack closely in small jars, and, using the same brine, allow it to cover the butter to the depth of at least four inches. This excludes the air, and answers very nearly as well as the first method suggested."

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS.—At night take two quarts of flour, rub in two tablespoonfuls of lard, make a hole in the middle, and put in one pint of cold boiled milk and one half cupful good sweet yeast. Three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a little salt. Do not mix as stiff it, but let it stand until morning, then mix it, and beat it hard; let it stand until very light, then roll out, cut in round cakes, spread on a little butter, and fold in half; put in pans and let them stand until light enough to bake. Don't bake too hard.

FLOUR PANCAKES.—Good flour pancakes may be made of this batter, with flour stirred into a proper thickness, a little salt and sufficient soda dissolved in warm water to make it sweet and entirely neutralize the acid. The proportion of soda will vary with the sourness of the milk, and should be carefully adjusted.

Our prayer and God's mercy are like two buckets in a well—while the one ascends the other descends.

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It will not explode or ignite in a lamp, and the price has been so reduced as to place it within the reach of all classes of consumers, and make it the great FAMILY SAFETY OIL.

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COAL OIL LAMPS,

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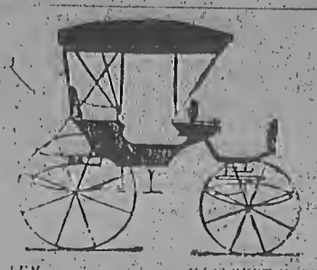

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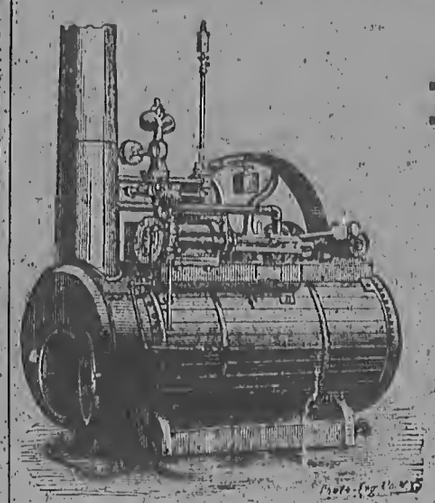

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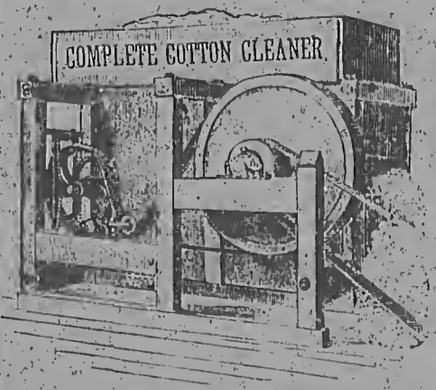

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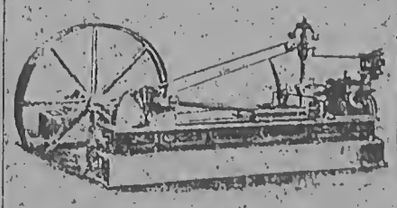

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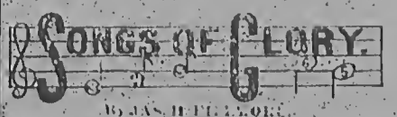

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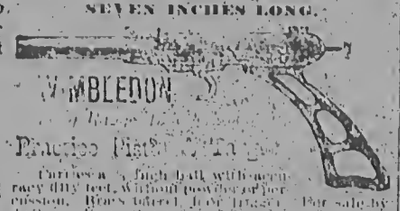

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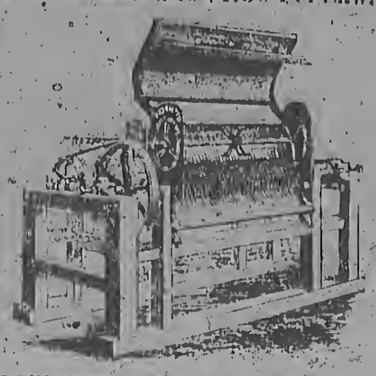

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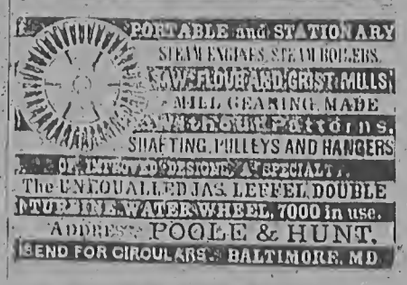
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New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, August 29, 1876.

MONETARY.

The following statement from Mr. J. N. Maynard gives a correct view of our national banks, as well as the condition of mercantile affairs. Currency is gradually flowing to western and northern cities to pay for supplies furnished planters, most of which could and should be produced at home.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS,

At the close of business, Friday, Aug 25, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Specie	$214,[illegible] 27
Currency	3,962,[illegible] 85
Clearing-house certificates	502,08[illegible] 41
Checks on other local banks and bankers	13,5[illegible]4 41
Domestic and foreign exchange	2,101,[illegible]6 12
Due from distant banks and bankers	293,[illegible]8 04
Loans and discounts	10,2[illegible]9,[illegible]3 13
Other cash assets	3,343,275 10
Total	$[illegible]0,772 11

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$892,097 50
Deposits	11,[illegible]20,[illegible]2 72
Due to other banks and bankers	1,[illegible]67,[illegible]7 01
Other cash liabilities	5[illegible]0,[illegible]0 83
Total	$13,[illegible]0,[illegible]8 07

J. N. MAYNARD, Manager.

Quotations for exceptional paper, 8@9 per cent.; A1 paper, 10@12 per cent.; second-class paper 15@18 per cent. Gold, 111@111. City bonds, 31.

GENERAL MARKET.

The demand for staple goods continues fair, without noticeable increase. Orders for machinery are not so numerous as last year, and yet the farmlrymen are quite busy. Retailers complain of dull times, but are preparing for the good times looked for.

COTTON.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	8	9	9¼	10	11¼	12
Thursday	8	9	9¼	10	11¼	12
Friday	8	8¾	9¼	10	11¼	12
Saturday	7¾	8¾	9¼	10	11¼	12
Monday	7¾	8¾	9¼	10¼	11¼	12
Tuesday	7¾	8¾	9¼	10¼	11¼	12

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Cents—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	11¼	11¼	11¼
Thursday	11 @11¼	11	11
Friday	11	11	11
Saturday	11 @11¼	11	11 @11¼
Monday	11 @11¼	11	11 @11¼
Tuesday	11	11	11

MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day.	Receipts.	Sales.	Market.	Middling Price.	Sales.	Market.	Middling Price.
Wednesday	1,[illegible]25	1,[illegible]00	Quiet	11	1,000	Steady	6 3-16
Thursday	1,[illegible]72	1,[illegible]00	Quiet	11	5,000	Steady	6 3-16
Friday	1,[illegible]00	1,[illegible]00	Quiet	11	5,000	Steady	6 3-16
Saturday	1,[illegible]00	1,[illegible]00	Quiet	11	5,000	Steady	6 3-16
Monday	1,[illegible]00	1,[illegible]00	Quiet	11	5,000	Steady	6 3-16
Tuesday	1,[illegible]00	1,[illegible]00	Quiet	11	5,000	Steady	6 3-16
Total	11,[illegible]97	11,[illegible]00			26,000		

COTTON STATEMENT TO AUGUST 29.

Amount on hand Sept. 1, 1875	Bales	9,976
Received from that date to August 22, 1876		1,561,662
Received during past week		1,495
Amount of bales from city gins—and pickeries		18,298—1,581,361
Total		1,591,310
Exported from Sept. 1, 1875, to August 22, 1876		1,499,730
Exported past week		2,[illegible]57
Consumed by factory and burned		1,[illegible]6[illegible]—1,[illegible]2,[illegible]85
Stock on hand and amount not cleared		80,[illegible]7
Estimated stock on shipboard		17,[illegible]0
Amount remaining unsold, about		2[illegible],000
Stock at all the United States ports		1[illegible]7,[illegible]0
Receipts at all the ports		1,[illegible]4,0[illegible]8
Receipts to date last year		1,[illegible]0[illegible]8
Increase at all the ports		6[illegible],000

MOLASSES.—Very dull. Quotations nearly nominal. Fair 48@50c, prime 52@54c., choice @57c.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Eggs, prime
Apples, dried
Alabama dried
Western and country
Chickens, each
Ducks, each
Geese, each
Turkeys, each
Wool, ₱ lb.
Hurry
Feathers
Beeswax, ₱ lb.
Hides, ₱ lb.
Green salted
Dry
Deer skins

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 24 inches diameter and over, $6@7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and peeks, and 25 inches in diameter, $7@$10 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 34 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₱ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $5@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood—For large sound logs, $2.25@$3 ₱ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2.25@$2.75 ₱ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2 50 ₱ cord.

Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to cords.)

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	5 00	8 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	175 00	280 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
B. J. West's corn mill	2 [illegible]	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thin skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	100 00	115 00
Fancy cart, complet	— —	130 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Cuba	10 50	11 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 [illegible]	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 25	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately	— —	— —
Inches	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 12 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 16 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb.	8	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb.	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb.	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb.	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb.	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gall.	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights:

No. of lights.	Sash per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	60	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	65	1 95	2 35
10x16	$1 00	2 95	3 25

Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$4 70
3 feet x 8 feet	4 00	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25

Panel Doors:

2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	20	22
Goshen, choice	32	34
Coffee, ₱ lb.		
Rio, fair	18½	19½
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O. G.	— —	31
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	40
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbls.:		
Best, K. D.	— —	2 75
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	10	12
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins ₱ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	30	32
Insurance, in cans	— —	40
Coal, in barrels, best	27	28
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	— —	45
Fair	— —	50
Prime to choice	55	60
Golden and Reboul strips	80	85
Half bbls. 5c and keg 10c more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3½
Ordinary	— —	4½
Fair	5½	6½
Prime to choice	6½	7½
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₱ lb.	— —	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	9¼	9¾
Prime	10¼	10½
Choice	10¾	11¼
Yellow clarified	11	11¼
White clarified	11½	11¾
Crushed	12	12¼
Powdered	12	12¼
Spices, ₱ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	52
Tea, ₱ lb.:		
Black Oolong	— —	1 00
Green Imperial	— —	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	55	58
White, mixed	65	68
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis	35	41
Texas	— —	37
Galena	— —	47
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	70	78
Hay, ₱ bale:		
Prime timothy	18 00	22 00
Ordinary	— —	14 00
Cotton Seed Meal	26 00	28 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	11	11½
Shoulders	8½	9
Sides, clear rib	10	10½
Sides, clear	10¼	11
Hams, sugar cured	14	16
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	18 50	19 00
Dry Salted meats:		
Shoulders	8½	8¾
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice in tcs	13½	13½
Choice in tierces	12	12½

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	10	10½
Jute	10½	10½
Ties, Arrow brst, per bundle of 10	— —	3 00
Hoop and buckeye	— —	3 00
Thread	— —	3 00
Twine, hemp	— —	15

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, oak back	25	28
Sole, slaughter	35	40
Harness	30	35
Calf skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	25 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stanford's Law bone superphosph.	65 00	— —
Acme superphosphate bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands, 4-4	10	12½
Choice brands, 7-8	9	11½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	4	5
Portsdic, Allen & Hamilton	6	6½
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Cotton, 4 brands	10	13½
Wool	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	11
Checks	12	13
Denims	12	25

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor hand boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common hand boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Manchester brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	16 50
Kips, or brogans, ₱ doz	14 00	16 50

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six; many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.*" Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing.

SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,
By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.
WANTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,
Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

JACKSON DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Vernon mission, at Flag Station	Sept. 16, 17
Jackson station	24, 24
Canton station	30, Oct. 1
Madison station	Oct. 7, 8
Brownsville circuit, at Queen's Hill	14, 15
Sharon circuit, at Sharon	21, 22
Carthage circuit, at Carthage	28, 29
Camden circuit, at Camden	Nov. 4, 5
Yazoo circuit	11, 12
Silver Creek circuit	18, 19
Yazoo City	22, 23
Dover circuit	25, 26

It is earnestly desired that the stewards be ready to close up the finances of the circuits and Stations, and that the trustees have their reports ready, and the preachers their statistics.

21 WM. B. HUNT, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

SHREVEPORT DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Shreveport station	Sept. 9, 10
Mooringsport, at Mooringsport	16, 17
Caddo circuit, at Friendship	23, 24
Desoto	30, Oct. 1
Pleasant Hill	Oct. 7, 8
Mansfield station	14, 15
Auscoen, at Holly Grove	21, 22
Natchitoches circuit, at Kaisbie Union	28, 29
Natchitoches station	Nov. 4, 5
Springville circuit, at Arnstead	11, 12
Webster	18, 19
South Bossier	25, 26
North Bossier	Dec. 2, 3

Pastors will please be prepared to report full Annual Conference statistics.

Boards of stewards and trustees will hold meetings and be ready to make final reports.

21 JOEL T. DAVIS, P. E.

ALEXANDRIA DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Cullix	Sept. 2, 3
Montgomery	9, 10
Saling	13, 14
Caldwell	16, 17
Castor Springs	20, 21
Columbia	23, 24
Harrisonburg	30, Oct. 1
Centerville	Oct. 7, 8
Rapides	14, 15
Alexandria	21, 22

17 S. H. COGGIN, P. E.

Religious Notices.

THE Choctaw camp meeting, on the Butler circuit, Alabama Conference, will commence on the fifteenth of September, embracing the third Sunday. The preachers are respectfully invited to attend. The meeting will be held on the self-sustaining plan. We ask the prayers of the church. D. J. WRIGHT, P. C.

THE CAMP MEETING on the Rapides circuit, seven miles east of Pineville, La., will begin on Wednesday before the fourth Sunday in September. Ministers are especially invited. J. L. P. SHEPPARD, P. C.

THE SPRING CREEK camp meeting will commence on Wednesday night before the second Sunday in October. There will be a good public boarding-tent for the accommodation of strangers, as well as feed for stock. Ministers will be cared for, and are especially invited to come.

P. S.—We extend our invitation to the Editor and Publisher of the New Orleans ADVOCATE. *Come to the Mountains.*

J. M. JOHNSTON, P. C.

THE Healing Springs camp meeting, in the Bladon Springs circuit, Alabama Conference, will commence on Friday, September 8, 1876. Persons from Mobile and along the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, will get off at Buckatunna Station, where they will find hacks to take them to the camp ground; fourteen miles distant. Ministers carried free from this station.

During the meeting the proprietor of the springs will reduce board to the following rates: Board per day, including lodging, $1.50; single meals, fifty cents; lodging, fifty cents.

The third quarterly meeting for the Bladon Springs circuit will be held at the camp ground.

W. H. WILD, P. C.

THE CAMP MEETING at Smith's camp ground, in Choctaw county, Ala., will begin on Friday before the first Sunday in October. It will be conducted on the self-sustaining plan.

ALEX. HOOD, P. C.

THE Camp Meeting for the Louisville circuit will commence at Sloan camp ground on Friday night, the sixth of October. All are invited to attend. There will be special arrangements made for preachers.

W. R. WHALEY, P. C.

NOTICE.—There will be a camp meeting at Jones' camp ground, three miles east of Vernon, Jackson parish, La., on the Indian Village circuit, commencing on Friday before the second Sabbath in September.

R. PARVIN, P. C.

THE Opelousas District Conference will commence on Thursday, October 12. Rev. R. S. Isbell will preach the opening discourse.

J. E. CONE, P. E.

THE CAMP MEETING at the Holly Grove camp ground, on Pandling circuit, Mississippi Conference, will commence on the twenty-eighth of September, and will continue about eight days. The camp ground is about fifteen miles from Newton, on the Southern road, and ten miles from Enterprise, on the Mobile and Ohio road. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. There will be a good restaurant on the ground. Ample provision will be made for preachers and their families.

D. P. BUCKLEY, P. C.

A CAMP MEETING, on the self-sustaining plan, will be held two miles north of Lake, Miss., beginning on Thursday night, September 21.

C. MCDONALD, P. C.

THE CAMP MEETING at Providence camp ground, five miles east of Sparta, on the Sparta circuit, will commence on Friday night, the first of September. It will be held on the self-sustaining plan. Preachers are specially invited to attend.

J. F. PARKINSON, P. C.

Sparta Circuit, Louisiana Conference.

WE EXPECT to hold a camp meeting at St. Matthew camp ground, four miles south of Hickory, Miss., commencing on Friday, September 8. It is expected to be held on the self-sustaining plan.

J. D. HAYS.

ASBURY CAMP MEETING, in Monroe county, on the Sepulga circuit, Alabama Conference, will begin on Thursday night, September 28, embracing the first Sabbath in October. Let everybody attend the services. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. Ministerial brethren are cordially invited to attend. Any from a distance will find conveyances either from Greenville or Pineapple, on Thursday and Friday, by notifying me at Forest Home.

J. M. SCOTT, P. C.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on Union camp ground, near Rault's mill, ten or twelve miles north of Coushatta, commencing on Friday, September 29. A cordial invitation is extended to preachers and people. Preparation will be made to entertain persons from a distance. The self-sustaining principle will apply to those living near enough to tent.

JESSE FULTON, P. C.

THERE will be a camp meeting at Oak Grove, Carroll parish, La., beginning on the seventh of September, 1876. Preachers of the Delhi district, both traveling and local, are invited to come and assist us.

T. H. MCCLENDON, Pastor.

THERE will be a camp meeting at Midway, four miles north of Delhi, on the Floyd circuit, Louisiana Conference, beginning on the twenty-eighth of September, 1876. Ministers coming by rail will find free transportation from Delhi to the camp ground on the twenty-eighth if the undersigned has timely notice at this place.

T. H. MCCLENDON, Pastor.

FLOYD, LA., July 17, 1876.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning October 12. Preachers in charge will please forward me the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance.

E. H. MOUNGER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Snyder's Curative PADS.

WORN OVER PART AFFECTED, ABSORB ALL MALARIA FROM THE SYSTEM.

They positively cure the worst cases of Liver, Lung, Heart, Kidney, Spine, Bladder and Womb ailments, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Costiveness, Soreness in pit of Stomach or Bowels, Female Weakness, Sick and Nervous Headache, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Restlessness, etc., may be entirely eradicated by wearing one of our Pads. Many of our best citizens can attest to their merit.

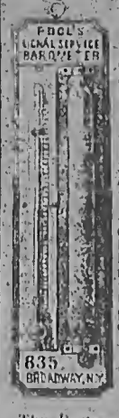
The Liver and Lung Pad	$2 00
Kidney and Spinal Pad	3 00
Womb Pad for Female Weakness	3 00

☞ Ask your druggists for Snyder's Curative Pad, and take no other, or inclose the price in a letter to us, and we will send them by mail. Address

E. F. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
Indianapolis, Ind.

A General Agent wanted for each State South, with whom a liberal contract will be made to supply the wholesale and retail trade. 30 nov 6

What will the Weather BE TO-MORROW?



USE Signal Service Barometer WILL TELL YOU.

It will depict and indicate correctly any change in the weather 12 to 24 hours in advance. *It will tell you a week ahead of time* as to approaching cold or frost, a great comfort—invaluable to navigators.

FARMERS

can plan their work according to its predictions. It will save doctors' bills. Cost in a single season. There is an accurate thermometer on the best, which alone is worth the price of the combination. Will send it, express paid, to any address on receipt of $2. Send Money Order or Registered Letter.

AGENTS WANTED. *Send stamp for circular.*

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835 Broadway, New York.

The Boston *Traveler* says: "We carefully inspected the above described Signal Service Barometer, and find it to be as stated by Messrs. Pool & Co., who are honorably advertised here."

30

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

On and after October 31, 1875, AT 5.30 P. M.,

Trains depart and arrive as follows, from Hope street Depot:

DEPART:

Express	7.20 A. M.
Mail	5.15 P. M.

ARRIVE:

Express	11.30 P. M.
Mail	12.30 A. M.
Accommodation on Monday	10.30 A. M.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI.

Only one change of Sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 2 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
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N. B. Mr. Clarke is well known as the author of all popular works on Organ Music, familiar to all organists. 29 nov 6

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Branch House, 53 Camp Street.

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12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
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12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

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1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

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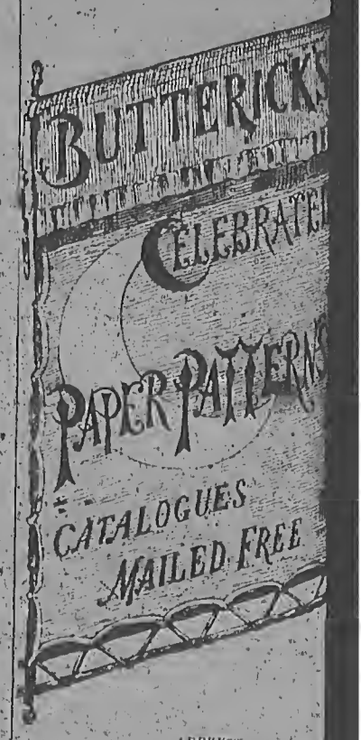

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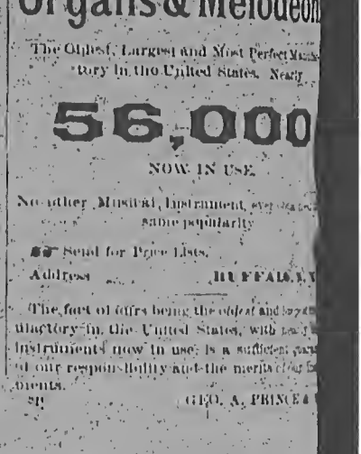

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THE most complete Historical and Statistical Register ever issued, comprising Church Index, Alphabetical Register for Church Members, Register of Official Members, of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths; Register of Annual Quarterly and Church Conferences; Tables for Statistical Collections, and an Annual Summary of the Yearly Work, and Condition of the Church. The Register contains about 250 pages, size 15 inches, of good heavy paper handsomely ruled, and will be supplied to Churches for $3 each.

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The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876. NO. 36.

LITTLE WORRIES.

Though many ills may hamper life
When fortune turns capricious,
The great but nerve us for the strife,
The small ones make us victims.
Fierce griefs are soon outstripped by one
Who through existence scurries;
It's harder for a race to run
With nibble "little worries."

A button lets your skirt good-by
When late for dinner dressing;
You have a kite you cannot fly;
A pod creditors are pressing.
You run to catch—and lose—a train.
(That foulest of hurries);
Your newest hat encounters rain—
Life's full of "little worries."

From day to day some silly things
Upset you altogether;
There's naught so soon convulsion brings
As tickling with a feather.
Gainst minor evils let him pray
Who fortune's favor courts—
For one that big misfortunes slay
Feeds off "little worries."

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

MONROE, LA., Aug. 29.—This city and vicinity is greatly excited because of the firing into last night of the residences of David Faulk and Isaiah Garrett, and the attempt to kill Lamy Faulk, planters living on the river below here. Mrs. David Faulk has been dangerously ill for weeks. Her bed-room was the target of the assassins. Mr. Garrett's house received about seventy bullets. Mr. Lamy Faulk saw two men, both colored, enter his gate; they exploded two caps, aiming at him, and went on. Several white families in the vicinity have come to this place for safety, and appeals have been made to the volunteer company here for assistance.

No cause can be imagined for this outrage, which has thrown the whole parish into intense excitement, and spread terror among the white families of this section, where the greatest quiet has hitherto prevailed. It is thought that this trouble is the sequence of a disturbance occurring last Saturday at a Republican barbecue, when eight or ten whites, present by invitation, were rudely treated by the negroes; their lives threatened, and were forced to leave the grounds to pacify the infuriated blacks, who drew repeaters and otherwise exhibited the ferocity of desperadoes.

Fortunately the firing at the house did no serious damage, although the shot in each case entered the bed-room. Steps have been taken to preserve the peace, and prevent a recurrence of similar outrages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The block bounded by Brannon, Townsend, Third and Fourth streets burned. Loss $500,000. Two hundred families made homeless. One fireman fell from a ladder and broke his neck.

SARATOGA, Aug. 30.—The convention went into nomination for Governor. The names of Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, Horatio Seymour, Lucius Robinson, Clarkson N. Potter, and James P. Starbuck were successively proposed, amid much debate and confusion.

Mr. Potter's nomination was supported in an earnest speech by John Kelly. A strong effort was made to dispense with a ballot, and nominate Horatio Seymour by acclamation, although it was stated in the convention that Mr. Seymour had peremptorily declined to permit the use of his name as a candidate, and a telegram from him to Senator Kernan was read, stating that he could not allow the use of his name, because his health would not permit.

A resolution was finally moved and carried that he be nominated by acclamation, and he was so nominated for Governor of New York, amid indescribable enthusiasm.

A committee of ten was appointed to wait upon Mr. Seymour and notify him of his nomination.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The Turkish minister has received the following dispatch from his government:

Constantinople, Aug. 31.—The cruel disease of which the Sultan Murad Khan has been suffering ever since the tenth day of his accession to the throne, and which aggravation has been continually increasing, having put him in the manifest impossibility to take any more the reins of the Empire, in virtue of the "Fetva" rendered by his highness the Chekh-ul-Islam, and conformably to the laws regulating the exercise of the sovereignty in the Empire, his majesty, the Sultan Hamid, presumptive heir to the Imperial throne, has been proclaimed to-day Emperor of Turkey.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 31.—Official reports from the cemeteries show that there were twelve yellow fever interments yesterday. The report of commissioners of benevolent associations, to-day, shows that the disease is on the decrease, and is confined entirely to the suburbs.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 31.—The cotton worm is giving the planters in this section a good deal of trouble.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Decatur, Texas, says: The Rev. W. G. England, Methodist minister, his wife, step-daughter, and four step-sons were murdered at their home, six miles from Montague, last Saturday night by a party of disguised men. No particulars of the fiendish affair have been received, but it is supposed the butchery was committed for money, as the family was wealthy.

TALLAHASSE, September 1.—Gov. Stearns, of Florida, has issued a proclamation, establishing a quarantine against Savannah.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A special to the *Post* from Utica says: Nothing after Horatio Seymour's determination not to permit the use of his name as the Democratic candidate for Governor. He says this morning that he will listen to no more gentlemen who wish to urge the nomination upon him, no matter who they are. He has been made sick by the interviews and excitement of the last two days.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 2.—The first official report of the fever published to-day shows 250 cases since August 21, and 10 deaths.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 4.—Total interments to-day 17; yellow fever 10.

FOREIGN.

VIENNA, Aug. 29.—A special dispatch from Constantinople to the *Political Correspondence* says a cabinet council, at which all the grand dignitaries were present, resolved to depose the present Sultan, Murad Effendi, and proclaim Abdul Hamid. The change will occur shortly, certainly before the beginning of the next Ramadan, the great annual feast of the Mohammedans.

BELGRADE, Aug. 31.—Official intelligence received to-night announces that the Turks were defeated at all points on the right bank of the Morava, and subsequently taken in the flank, put to flight, and their bridges over the Morava destroyed. The Servians occupied the Turkish entrenchments on the right bank of the Morava.

ROME, Aug. 31.—The Ex-Empress Eugenie has purchased for her winter residence here the villa of the Grand Duchess Marie, of Russia.

From the Work.

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT, NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* As secretary I was requested by the Conference to forward the following report for publication in the ADVOCATE:

To the members of the Tuscaloosa District Conference:

Your committee on finance have had the financial interests of the district under due and prayerful consideration, with such data as have been at our command, and beg leave to report.

The assessments for the support of the ministry have been, for the most part, judiciously made, and, while not so great as men of equal talent would expect to receive in secular employments, would, nevertheless, if promptly paid, be sufficient to insure the ministers and families a comfortable living, and free them from that anxious care consequent upon meager supplies. This relief they should by all means have, and thus they could devote themselves, unhampered, exclusively to the ministry of God's word.

We regret to say that of the assessment made for the entire year only about thirty-two per cent. has been raised up to this time, the end of the eighth month. It is unnecessary to say that that amount is wholly inadequate even to a mean livelihood, and that, unless some plan can be adopted to render our financial system more efficient, our organizations, as at present constituted, must suffer rapid decay. The ministry *must* be supported. To this end your committee would impress upon the board of stewards the solemn responsibility resting on them, in view of the paramount importance of the great work committed to their charge, and would urge on them the necessity of immediate exertion in behalf of our beloved Methodism. We make this appeal to them, with full assurance that, if they will take hold of this work with that zeal and energy due its incalculable importance, the fruits of their efforts will be timely felt; yes gratefully realized throughout the whole district.

We recommend to the stewards the adoption of the method of assessment as approved and commended by our General Conference. It has the sanction of our great and wise men, and, moreover, has given satisfaction on faithful trial.

While we are confident that zealous, continued efforts on the part of the entire board of stewards will go a great way toward remedying the existing evil; yet we would say to our ministers that it is the opinion of your committee that the framers of our system never designed that the whole responsibility of your support should rest on the stewards unaided by yourselves. Your counsel and co-operation are indispensable to their success. We would recommend that you at once make your board of stewards as efficient as possible, by filling it with your most promising members, and that you co-operate with them in the discharge of their duties; and, furthermore, we would suggest that on proper occasions you enlighten your memberships relative to their financial obligations to the church, and impress on them the scriptural doctrine of ministerial support, both by explaining and defending it.

When you shall have fully aroused our congregations to a keen appreciation of duty on this subject our financial embarrassments will measurably abate, and an era of prosperity and brotherly love, such as we have long prayed for, will be the glorious sequel. Respectfully submitted,

A. G. COPELAND,
GEO. C. ALLEN.

D. M. RUSH, Sec. of Conference.

VERNON, ALA., July 24, 1876.

JACKSON DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* The Jackson District Conference was held at the town of Edwards, Hinds county, Miss., July 27-29, 1876. The Rev. W. B. Hines, P. E., in the chair. All the charges save one were represented, the pastor of that charge being absent from sickness.

The preachers on the district are full of working men, doing their duty, and are led by an efficient and experienced presiding elder. The usual committees were dispensed with, and each preacher called upon to report the condition of his charge according to the disciplinary regulations, prefacing his report with a brief relation of his present religious experience. Every item of interest was carefully inquired into. The reports show that quite a number have been added to the church; that, while on some of the charges the spiritual state of the church is at a low ebb, on others the prospects are encouraging, and on the whole the preachers are looking and laboring for considerable improvement.

Owing to the stringency of the times the district, so far as a majority of the charges are concerned, is financially behind, attributable in most cases to want of proper system. The preachers seem hopeful for the future, and think all the claims will be fully met before the close of the Conference year.

Prominence was given to religious services. Preaching at eleven A. M. and at eight P. M. was spiritual, and the work attended with power—the interest increasing until the close of the Conference. When the quarterly meeting commenced the meeting was protracted for several days with several conversions and a number of accessions to the church.

The Conference passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, Centenary College, of Jackson, La., is the joint property of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences, and a member of this Conference, Rt. C. G. Andrews, D. D., has been for several years and is now the capable and honored president of this once greatly prosperous institution of learning; *Therefore*, The Mississippi Conference at its last session, by resolution, pledged its efforts to raise a centennial endowment fund to support the college,

Resolved, That this District Conference reaffirms the action of the Annual Conference, and will endeavor to sustain the college in this hour of its great need.

R. D. NORSWORTHY,
JOHN T. CAMERON.

The delegates to the Annual Conference are William L. Nugent, Lorenzo D. Langford, J. E. Coker, and John T. Cameron. Alternates—R. D. Hurdy, William P. Dewes, Henry Bundell, and D. Bunch. Yazoo City was selected as the place of holding the next District Conference.

JOHN T. CAMERON,
Secretary.

HEALING SPRINGS CAMP MEETING.—*Mr. Editor:* Please permit me to call special attention to the notice of the Healing Springs camp meeting, which appears in the ADVOCATE this week.

The camp ground is in the bounds of the Bladon Springs circuit, Mobile district, Alabama Conference, and is located at Healing Springs, in the northern part of Washington county. We are now improving the grounds and erecting an excellent board shed 70x50, and so constructed as to be enlarged whenever necessary. As to location, a more suitable place could not have been selected for a camp meeting. It is about a central point from Bladon Springs, St. Stephens, State Line, Buckatunna, Waynesboro, and Isney, and backed by a country abounding in fat beeves, mutton, kids, chickens, eggs, corn, etc.

The water is abundant, and said to be the very best quality of mineral. We want no better evidence of its healing properties than that it cures the afflicted. This fact cannot be questioned while there are so many living witnesses. To my own certain knowledge, Mr. Editor, some very remarkable cures have been effected by it. I have seen visitors there, talked with them, and heard their own testimony. Some of them afflicted with diseases of long standing have been restored to health in a single month. The proprietor, Mr. W. H. Wooten, is himself a living monument of the virtue of the water. Eminent physicians had exhausted their skill and pronounced his disease incurable, but by the use of this water in a short time he was entirely relieved. The scars are still upon him, but he enjoys perfect health. These springs are a new discovery, and are rapidly coming into notice. As yet they are not well improved. Most of the buildings are only log cabins. Doubtless in a few years this will be one of the most popular watering-places in the South. The proprietor has kindly donated the land for the camp ground, and gives the free use of the water to all who attend. This affords a good opportunity to those seeking health. Many are not able to come and board, but they can erect tents and remain as long as they choose. Contractors are there ready to build tents at low prices.

Mr. Editor, we hope to see you and the publisher of the ADVOCATE both on the ground, and if any of your city preachers wish to enjoy a visit to the springs, this is a rare opportunity. Ministers all invited. We will bring them from Buckatunna station, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, free of charge, and take care of them as long as they will stay.

Very truly, W. H. WOO.

AUGUST 18, 1876.

CASTOR SPRINGS, ALEXANDRIA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—*The Camp Meeting etc.—Mr. Editor:* Castor Springs are about fifty-five miles—the nearest way you can go on horseback—from Alexandria. They are about twenty miles, I think, from Columbia, on the Ouachita river. Going from Alexandria there, if you do not want to be oppressed with the solitude of the route, you had better take your company with you. Three of us together managed to endure the long, weary distances between houses, with nothing to relieve the monotony of the open pine woods but occasional creeks with their swampy bottoms.

It was a relief, after a day and a half's ride through such a dreary country, to come upon such a spot as the Castor Springs, with the large and well-furnished hotel and surrounding cottages there. These springs are the property of Bro. T. J. Hough, formerly an enterprising lawyer of Columbia, but who has recently given up his law for the ministry. He incurred large expense improving this site on account of the medicinal value of the water. The principal property is sulphur, but there are several others very valuable. Numbers of persons have been greatly benefited in health at these springs. Now, the question arises here: why do not our people patronize these summer watering-places at home? I cannot see how the air is any better in Virginia than in these high pine forests, and I cannot believe the water is any better.

The District Conference convened, and went through its business pleasantly. We had fair representation of preachers and laymen. I believe all felt that the Conference session was itself profitable. The Conference business was over with Friday, and then all our energies were devoted to the camp meeting exercises. The religious exercises were engaged in with great fervor. Many Christians were made happy, and there seemed a good influence exerted upon nearly all present. The conversions up to Sunday night, I think, numbered nearly thirty. A considerable number united with the church. Many thanks are due Bro. Hough for his liberality in providing for the comfort of our delegates and for the success of the camp meeting.

J. W. MEDLOCK, Sec.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., August 16, 1876.

RANDOLPH CIRCUIT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* We commenced a protracted meeting at Randolph station, on the S. R. and D. railroad, on Saturday before the fifth Sunday in July, which was continued eight days. The interest was good, and increased from the beginning to the end of the meeting, resulting in the conversion of ten persons, and eight accessions to the church.

We were disappointed at not receiving ministerial help from our beloved Bro. Shores, on account of sudden illness in his family, yet God abundantly owned and crowned our feeble efforts, and we believe a permanent work is done at this place which will result in the building up of the church. A weekly prayer meeting has been established, in which the young members take an active part.

The outlook upon this circuit is very encouraging at the present. The farmers are blessed with good crops, and prosperity seems to be dawning upon the land.

Yours in Christ,

R. A. MEAKS.

AUGUST 19, 1876.

From Tennessee.

MR. EDITOR: A welcome weekly visitor in the shape of the ADVOCATE has just arrived in the home of an itinerant preacher. But although there are other homes in Tennessee that are gladdened by its presence, yet we know that it is not circulated as widely as it deserves, for it should be in the families of *all* who profess Methodism. Now that the revival season is at hand, every faithful laborer in the vineyard needs the encouragement, the help, and the information that is found in the ADVOCATE; it matters not how many other papers he may take.

On Tuesday last we attended the closing exercises of the Beaver-dam camp meeting, held on the Camden circuit, in Benton county. Bro. Smith, Bro. Ayers, and Bro. Nelson, P. C., were the only preachers present, several others having left for other fields of labor, among them our beloved presiding elder, J. H. Witt. He worked faithfully and as long as he could with them. On the Sunday previous he preached on "Infant Baptism" with all of the clearness and power of an eloquent mind illumined with undefiled religion. There are many Methodists to-day who do not believe in this important ordinance, merely because it has never been explained to them and they do not understand it. Truly we are blessed in having such a worthy presiding elder. His sermons abound in moral loveliness and spiritual beauty, always lifting the minds of his hearers into a contemplation of all that is pure, holy, and exalted. Rev. Robert Ayres preached at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. His discourse was full of the Holy Ghost, and his language was at once tender, yet impassioned, graceful, yet profound. Rev. R. Nelson conducted the exercises in the evening. He is a man of sterling worth and active zeal, discharging his duties as a minister regardless of opposition. The services closed the next morning, which was the fortieth anniversary of the Beaver-dam camp meeting. Among those who joined the church was Bro. Nelson's baby boy, Sanninie, just ten years old. The dear child seemed to be filled with religion, and when his mother took him in her arms every one shed tears. The number of converts was between eighty and a hundred. We are praying for a revival all over the district, and our presiding elder is devoting all of his time, talents, and energies to forward the cause.

EMMA H. EVANS.

PARIS, HENRY CO., TENN.

VERSE-MAKING.—We did think that writing poetry was, and could not be otherwise, worse than a waste of time, but it appears by the following from the *Spectator* that there is, after all, something to be said in its favor: "In the 'Rules of Rhyme,' an excellent little hand book to verse-making, written half a dozen years ago by the younger Tom Hood, we find a suggestion to which we may refer as bearing somewhat on the subject of our remarks upon 'Feminine Poetry,' in No. 556. Mr. Hood advised the general instruction of the young in the art of making verses, as a means of escaping the ever-swelling tide of 'poetry' written by those who can truly echo the hero of Mr. Browning's, 'One Word More' in saying, 'Verse, and nothing else, have I to give you.' It would seem at first as though this treatment would aggravate rather than reduce the disease. Mr. Hood did not think so. In the note to page 11 he says: 'There is one decided advantage to the public which would accrue from the teaching of versification in schools. We should be saved the infliction of much nonsense published under the name of poetry; for it is to be hoped that no man who had been well grounded in the mechanism of verse as a lad would think of publishing in mature age what he would know were but school exercises only and not poems.' Not only would the practice of verse-making have the negative merit here claimed, but it would also positively do good from its tendency to correct inaccurate pronunciation."

Stuart Robinson, the actor, is said to have a habit of biting his finger nails. He also has a small daughter. The other day the child deliberately pared her finger-nails, and in the innocence of her heart brought them to her father and said: "Papa, here are some finger-nails for you to eat."

CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	BISHOP.	TIME.
Denver	Colorado Spgs	Marvin	
Western	Nebraska City	McTyeire	Aug. 30
St. Louis	Washington	McTyeire	Sept. 6
Missouri	Hannibal	McTyeire	Sept. 13
Kentucky	Nicholasville	Keener	Sept. 13
Columbia	Corvallis, Ore.	Marvin	Sept. 13
N. Virginia	Charlestown	Kavanaugh	Sept. 20
Illinois	Jacksonville	Paine	Sept. 20
S. W. Missouri	Mt. Vernon	McTyeire	Oct. 4
Tennessee	Columbia	Keener	Oct. 5
Louisville	Louisville	Wightman	Oct. 5
Pacific	San Francisco	Marvin	Oct. 11
Indian Mission	Vinita, Ind. T.	McTyeire	Oct. 12
Holston	Bristol	Wightman	Oct. 18
Arkansas	Ft. Reville	Keener	Oct. 18
Los Angeles	S. Bernardino	Marvin	Oct. 18
West Texas	Seguin	Doggett	Oct. 25
German Miss.	Grayson Co., Texas	Doggett	Nov. 1
N. W. Texas	Calvert	Doggett	Nov. 8
North Texas	Longview	Doggett	Nov. 15
Memphis	Memphis	Pierce	Nov. 15
Virginia	Richmond	Kavanaugh	Nov. 25
N. Mississippi	Sardis	Pierce	Nov. 22
Texas	Mount Ville	Doggett	Nov. 29
N. Carolina	Greensboro	Keener	Nov. 29
White River	Batesville	Keener	Nov. 29
Mississippi	Natchez	Wightman	Nov. 29
Alabama	Greensboro	Pierce	Dec. 6
N. Georgia	Sparta	Pierce	Dec. 6
Georgia	Sunderville	Pierce	Dec. 13
S. Carolina	Chester	Kavanaugh	Dec. 13
N. Alabama	Decatur	McTyeire	Dec. 13
Little Rock	Arkadelphia	Keener	Dec. 13
Louisiana	Trenton	Wightman	Dec. 14
East Texas	Henderson	Doggett	Dec. 20
Florida	Monticello	Pierce	Dec. 20
Baltimore	Alexandria	Kavanaugh	Mar. 16

EXPERIMENTS WITH TOADS.—Dr. Buckland, to test the matter in some degree, made remarkable experiments. He caused twelve circular cells or cavities to be cut in a large block of coarse oolitic limestone, with provision for an air-tight glass cover to each cell. Twelve other cells were cut in a block of silicious sandstone. Twenty-four live toads were put into the cells, one in each, the covers fastened down air-tight, and the blocks of stone buried three feet deep in a garden. They were left undisturbed for twelve months, at the end of which time the cells were opened. All the toads in the sandstone rock were dead; but most of those in the oolite (the cells of which were larger) were still living; some had lessened in weight, some had increased; but, as a few of the plates of glass were found cracked, it was deemed possible that minute insects might have entered. The living toads were left alone for another twelve months, at the end of which time all were dead. Seen through the glass, covers, the poor fellows seemed to be always awake, with open eyes. Perhaps they were marvelling what crime of theirs had subjected them to a sentence of two years' solitary confinement. A smaller experiment accompanied this principal one. Dr. Buckland placed four toads in three cells or holes, cut for the purpose, in the trunk of an apple tree. Two were companions in the largest cell, the other two occupied a small cell each; but though small, these cells were tolerably roomy for middle-size toads, being about five inches deep by three inches diameter. The cavities were carefully and closely plugged with wood. All four toads were found dead and decayed at the end of the first year. In another subsidiary experiment, four small basins of plaster of Paris were scooped out, a live toad placed in each, and a cover luted down, air-tight on the top. The whole were buried underground. Twelve months afterward two of the toads were dead, the other two living, but greatly emaciated. To sum up: the best naturalists now agree that, however wonderful the ascertained phenomena really are, frogs and toads cannot live one year wholly without air, nor probably two years wholly without food.—*All the Year Round.*

A PARABLE.—I held in my hand a little dry tree, an infant hemlock. Had it lived a century it might have towered up above all the forest, and held up its head in majesty. But it grew on a sort of bog, and a muskrat, digging his hole under it, bit off its roots, and it was dead. It was full of limbs and knots and gnarls, and I felt curious to know how it happened that it was so.

"Poor fellow! if you had all these limbs and knots to support, I don't wonder you died."

"And with my roots, which were my mouths with which to feed, all cut off too."

"Yes, but where do all these ugly limbs come from?" said I.

"Just where all ugly things come from," said he. "I am pretty much like you men. Find out where my limbs come from, and you will find where all human sins come from."

"I'll take your at your word, sir."

So I took out my knife and pealed off all the bark. But the limbs and the knots were left.

"You must go deeper than that, sir."

So I began to split off layer of wood after layer. But all the knots were there.

"Deeper still!" said the dry stick.

Then I split it all off, and, separating it, the heart was laid bare; it looked like a small rod about six feet long, and perhaps an inch through at the large ends. Ah! and I was now surprised to see that every limb and knot and gnarl started in the heart. Every one was there, and every one grew out of the heart. The germ or the starting point of each one was the center of the heart.

A wealthy shoemaker of Bremen has had executed life-size statues of the three most celebrated shoemakers in German history. The first of these was the holy St. Crispin, the patron of the shoemakers' craft, the second was brave Hans von Segan, who, in 1370, turned the tide of the great battle of the Germans orders against the heathen Lithuanians by bearing the Imperial standard into the midst of the enemy, and the third was Hans Sachs, the shoemaker bard.

Thackeray, on sitting down to one of Delmonico's spreads, exclaimed: "Now, boys, don't let us say a word."

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876.

JUNTA CRUCEM.

From the cross the blood is falling
And to us a voice is calling,
Like a trumpet silver clear;
'Tis the voice announcing pardon,
It is finished! is its burden.
Pardon to the far and near.

Peace that precious blood is sealing,
All our wounds forever healing,
And removing every load;
Words of peace that voice has spoken,
Peace that shall no more be broken,
Peace between the soul and God.

Love, its fulness there unfolding:
Stand we here in joy beholding,
To the exiled sons of men
Love, the gladness past all naming
Of an open heaven proclaiming,
Love, that bids us come in.

God is love! we read the writing
Traced so deeply in the smiting
Of the glorious Sufety there;
God is light! we see it beaming
Like a peaceful day-spring gleaming,
So divine, so sweet and fair.

Cross of shame, yet tree of glory,
Round thee winds the one great story
Of this ever changing earth.
Center of the true and holy,
Grave of human sin and folly,
Womb of nature's second birth.

Dr. Renfroe vs. Facts.

MR. EDITOR: As Dr. Renfroe has had a run of twenty years without being "called in question," he is dying very hard. But as I have taken my pen to him, and as my "prelatical coat" is now in shreds, I reckon I had as well finish the job, and be done with it, and thereby save the "coat" of some other "embryo bishop." If I had known at the outset, what I have learned by experience, I might have saved my "coat," as well as my paper and ink. But the doctor's lament that "nobody would call in question his position" excited my sympathy, seeing that "a controversy all over the State would make the endowment of the Howard College a grand success."

Judging from his effort to answer my last article, he evidently is laboring under the hallucination that success with him depends upon his having "the *last* lick." My object in writing again is to show his *recklessness* as a writer. In his last squib of July 27 the doctor asserts boldly that "he [Boland] began this affair." He makes this assertion right in the face of two articles which he had written *before* I took my pen to him. He makes this assertion, too, knowing that everybody who had read the discussion knew that he had made the attack upon "Methodist records," and then invited me to the contest by publishing my name before my first article appeared. Now how can a man who respects the rules of debate stoop to meet such recklessness as that? "Parson Brownlow" has a vocabulary that would be equal to it, but I beg to be excused.

Having shown in my last article that the doctor had misrepresented Mr. Wesley on the "American war," in failing to give enough of what Mr. Wesley said to show his true position, he now tries to set aside a plain fact—a fact that stood in the very face of Mr. Wesley's language as quoted by him—by raising up a quotation here and there from Mr. Wesley, and thereby makes Mr. Wesley contradict himself in his "calm address," and in his "letter to Lord North and Lord Dartmouth." And then refers the reader, for these quotations, to the *Evening Post* and "Wesley's works." That is very *definite* indeed. If he really knows how many volumes compose Wesley's works, why did he not give the volume and page?

As "Mr. Wesley's works" failed to sustain the doctor's charge against "Methodist records," he turns to *defend* the character of Alex. McCaine! And in the face of all the published facts, as well as the facts known to *living witnesses* in Talladega, the Rev. J. J. D. Renfroe, D. D., asserts that "Mr. McCaine was a *fair* and gifted polemic writer," "and died without a *spot* on his *good name*." But feeling the weakness of his cause, the doctor brings forward the testimony of two or three of Mr. McCaine's *allies*, all of whom were *crushed* in "Dr. Emory's Defense of our Fathers against Alex. McCaine and *Others*."

No wonder the doctor fights so hard over McCaine's magazine of falsehoods and slander; because, if this be taken from him, his vocation as a peddler of second-handed slander will be gone. True, McCaine was a master in his line, and we are not surprised at the doctor's admiration of his "gifted" powers; but if the Rev. J. J. D. Renfroe, D. D., has entered into a copartnership with McCaine & Co. to peddle out their ready-made slander against Methodism, it is high time for the doctor to quit whining about his "*kindly* relations with Methodists being broken up by Mr. Boland." McCaine & Co. were open, avowed enemies of Episcopal Methodism, and knew nothing of the doctor's "much-about" way of "running with the hounds and holding with the hare."

After reading the doctor's squib of July 27 we wondered if that was *all*. When we saw how noiselessly and harmlessly his old *exploded* "shells" fell, we could but believe that he would "pick his flint and try again;" for as I am the first Methodist minister who has presumed so far (on public opinion) as to notice him since Rev. W. H. McDaniel *refused* to debate with him twenty years ago, he is determined to enjoy the notoriety, and "quit when he gets ready."

So, sure enough, in the *Alabama Baptist* of August 3 we find a supplement to his last article. Now, in this "strong and valuable paper," as the chief editor styles it, the doctor reaches his climax of recklessness as an examiner of records. It seems that he had found, or some of the brethren had furnished him, a copy of the "Life and Times of Rev. Jesse Lee, by Dr. L. M. Lee," in which some statements of facts are made in reference to the difficulties Mr. Asbury and six other English divines met with in their missionary work in the colonies during the perilous times of the American war. From page 72 to 75 of this book the doctor gets up a quotation, or quotations, nearly three sticks long, in which we learn that all these missionaries, except Asbury, returned to England—their home and native land. And in reference to Asbury, we learn that during 1778 and 1779 he "had reasonably to suspend his ministerial labors, and spent nearly two years in comparative silence and retirement," etc. Then the doctor *asserts* that "every fact recorded by Mr. McCaine is *supported* by Dr. Lee." Now if he intended this assertion to mean that Dr. Lee supported the quotation which he made from McCaine in his article of July 6, then the recklessness of this assertion is an outrage upon the reading public, as may be seen by comparing the two quotations. But if the doctor intended to be understood as saying that "every *fact* only recorded by McCaine is supported by Dr. Lee," then that is another question. The charge against McCaine has always been that he took the "*facts*" in Mr. Asbury's life, and so *contorted* them and *added* to them as to make a book of *falsehoods*. Dr. Lee recorded such "*facts*" as no Methodist has ever denied—such as: "Mr. Asbury, from *conscientious* scruples, or from the *nature of the oath of allegiance in Maryland*, sought refuge in Delaware, and found in the hospitable family of Mr. T. White the privacy and comfort his personal safety or spiritual interests required." Unlike some other divines we "wot of," Mr. Asbury had *nothing* to do with politics—he was in the colonies when the war began, as a *missionary*, and not as a *politician*. Such are the "*facts*" recorded by Dr. Lee and in Mr. Asbury's journal. And out of these "*facts*" McCaine's "gifted" pen *manufactured* his book of falsehoods, such as: "Mr. Asbury was a notorious *Tory*—hid away from the *indignities* of an *outraged* people—the colonies;" "Mr. Asbury was *obliged to lie concealed* in Mr. White's, in the State of Delaware;" and "held *Tory Conferences* in Delaware while *concealed* at Mr. White's," etc. As Dr. Emory so clearly shows, "it was thus Mr. McCaine took *facts*, and from facts *fabricated wholesale slander!*" And thus the Rev. J. J. D. Renfroe, D. D., *adds* and says and write just what *he* pleases. He must not be held down by the *rules* of debate, but allowed to make his own *charges*, to select and make his own authorities, begin the attack, and then "quit when *he* gets ready." He can decry "infant baptism at Ebenezer and scores of other places in Alabama;" he can tell three millions of Methodists that they "have a record that will not do for exhibition;" but the "Methodists must *lie low and keep dark*." Now if this is the kind of civil and religious liberty the doctor's church has established in this land, then I am free to confess that Methodism has had no part nor lot in it. The exalted privilege and position of Methodism is: "*Live* and *let live*." The position of Dr. Renfroe is: "There is but *one* church on earth, and that church is my church." And this is the great centennial agent of the only *true* church of Christ on earth, going all over Alabama prating about "*religious* liberty!" There is religious liberty *ad nauseam!*

Before any other minister comes down to notice Rev. J. J. D. Renfroe, D. D., in the field of polemics, I would advise him to correspond with Rev. W. H. McDaniel, of the Alabama Conference. It might save his "prelatical coat" from public criticism, if nothing more.

J. M. BOLAND.

P. S.—In the *Alabama Baptist* of August 3 Deacon Wright and Bro. Sims come to the rescue. Well, the doctor needs help—*badly*. The deacon "rises to explain" about that "prayer of Mr. Gillis," which he *reported* to the doctor. But, alas! for Dr. Renfroe, the deacon "admits that in Bro. Renfroe's *first* article, *in his quotations from my letter, there appeared a mistake*!" that is very strange, which "mistake" the deacon says "he *corrected*;" but Dr. Renfroe has never alluded to it in any way that I have seen, but charged me with having "indorsed it."

Bro. Sims tries to help the doctor out with *his* question of *veracity* between us. The point of *veracity* which the doctor raised was that I said "he had made an attack on Methodism *in the pulpit*," and he *denied it*. Whereupon I gave his "attack on infant baptism at Ebenezer" as *proof*; and Bro. Sims states that the doctor did *lay in* "infant baptism in his *centennial* address at Ebenezer," and the doctor has said that he "did the same at *scores* of other places in Alabama."

No wonder the *testimony* of Bros. Sims and Wright was *left out* of a large number of the *Alabama Baptist* distributed among *Methodists* a few days ago. It was not quite what the doctor wanted.

J. M. BOLAND.

The Grangers and Whisky.

MR. EDITOR: Some months ago the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the California Lower Lake Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, No. 77:

Resolved, That Lower Lake Grange, No. 77, is in deep sympathy and hearty co-operation with the Good Templars and others in this State in their endeavors to abolish that class of middlemen known as the retail liquor dealers.

Resolved, That we recommend that our sister granges take such action as will speedily dispense with said middlemen.

I have understood that temperance is one of the elementary principles of the grange movement. If so, the above action is in entire harmony with the spirit of their grand organization, and commends itself to the well wishes and earnest co-operation of the whole people. No class of "middlemen" work a tithe of the injury to the industrial interests and producing classes of our country as the liquor dealers. No monopolists filch the hard earnings of the laborer or prey with gluttony upon legitimate commerce as do the vandal horde of whisky sellers. While, then, it is the fundamental idea of the grangers to husband our industrial resources, and protect producers from the exorbitance and oppression of middlemen, the first effort at relief should be directed against their most inveterate and insatiate foe. In Mississippi intoxicating liquor has stopped more plows and thrown out more unfurrowed field, to sage grass and wild briars than all the devastation of the late bloody war. Thousands of acres, which should now wave with rich and abundant harvests, remain untilled, because time and money thus needed are squandered in dissipation and riot. But lest these assertions be considered rash and fanatic let us appeal for testimony to well-authenticated and credited statistics:

The retail sale of intoxicating beverages in this country is	$700,000,000
It burdens the republic with seventy paupers and children at an annual cost of	70,000,000
The cost of crime from intemperance is	100,000,000
The waste of grain, fruit, etc.	50,000,000
The support of insane, idiots, and disabled-costs	10,000,000
The loss of productive industry from tipplers and drunkards is	200,000,000
Wages and time of manufacturers, dealers, and employes in the traffic	300,000,000
Wasting our country's resources annually	150,000,000

Now after reading the above figures I ask candidly the grangers of our Southern States what is it that most effectually paralyzes our agricultural and commercial prosperity? The answer comes up from every hamlet and home, "liquor and the liquor traffic." If our productive industry needs protection from jobbers being enriched on their poverty, whisky and whisky sellers should first feel the influence of this powerful organization. While they feed like vultures on the life blood of agriculture and commerce, they give in return only beggary, bankruptcy, and widespread ruin.

Liquor traffickers would make us believe they are necessary to the safety and security of our public revenue. Now I ask: who really pay the tax assessed whisky and whisky men? Most assuredly the *producing classes*. They bear the burden without the credit. They are groaning under this dreadful incubus, and those specially organized for their protection, it does seem, should speak out boldly and with no uncertain sound against their most deadly and unrelenting enemy. The money thus annually robbed from the people of our Southern country would cultivate every bleak and barren field now untouched by the husbandman's plow—a taxable burden to their owners—and cause them to blossom as the rose. The California Grange has sounded the high blast, which, we hope, will be caught up by sister granges, until the whole country engirdled by this organization shall resound with the roar of eternal war against rum and the rum power.

C. B. G.

PRAYER.

A friend sends us the following, with a note informing us that it was written by Rev. Dr. William Winans, to his daughter's album on the occasion of her leaving home, and that it was copied from the album thirty-five years ago.—EDITOR ADVOCATE.

Mary, farewell; a father's ardent prayer
Ascends, though halting, to the throne of Heaven,
And supplicates for thee such benefits
As God alone can give, as frail mankind
Must have, or die; must thrive, or die forever.
Wealth he asks not, though wealth well used is good
For man, and may be so applied as well
To honor God, and benefit mankind.
Nor would he ask that fame should sound thy name
With trumpet-clangor to a listening world;
And yet, the approbation of the wise
Is object worthy of no small regard
To social beings, formed to give and take
Each of the other. This approving voice
When wide diffused is fame, and rightly won,
May without censure be enjoyed by man.
Yet not for this thy father Heaven entreats,
Much less for pleasure's various stores he reads,
Where fancy revels, and where appetite
Expatiates at will. These sink the soul
Below her proper mark, and chain her down
In ignominious bondage to the earth,
While she should soar on angel pinions strong
Above the skies, and range with freedom there.
Nor does he ask the wealth of gifted mind,
So lustily prized above all earthly treasure;
This might enable thee to span the heavens,
And calculate the orbits that form this globe—
To class and name the various tribes of life
That people earth and sea and air; to tell
Their nature, habits, instincts, appetites—
To analyze the air, untwist the light,
Make solid substances like fluids turn,
Dissolve admixtures by nature joined,
And drag the lightning harmless to thy feet;
To trace the operations of the mind,
From apprehension, through ideas to acts,
To acts of high and godlike reasoning—
To mark those fruitful passions, love and hate,
Sorrow and joy, with all their progeny
As each prevails, promiscuous to act or feel—
To know the laws, the springs of men,
Their social actions, character, and fate;
All this, and more, can mighty mind achieve,
But yet that mind be seat of sin and woe.
The gift thy father for thee asks is grace,
Grace that will teach thy heart to fear the Lord divine,
To trust his mercy, love his word and ways,
To shun the crooked paths of vice, though strewn
With fragrant flowers that charm the unlettered sense;
To seek thy pleasure only in his smiles—
To follow him though scorn be heaped on thee
By a misjudging world, and true to him
Abide till death transfer thee to that bliss
Complete with lightening and without an end.

Rev. James Long.

The fragrance of a holy life—how it lingers, refreshing and wholesome, when the good man is gone to his rest.

While visiting, recently, the Ellisville mission, which embraces most of Jones county, Miss., I spent a day and night in the vicinity where Bro. James Long died some six months ago. He was a superannuated member of the Mississippi Conference. It was delightful to hear the affectionate accounts that one and another of his neighbors would give of his pure character and godly life. For many years he was very infirm. Months before his death he was confined to his bed. Through all this period of suffering he preserved a cheerful, joyous spirit. He was full of kindness to his fellows and zeal for the cause of God. His faith in Christ was implicit. To the last he was resigned, trustful, and happy, living to talk on the Scriptures, and sometimes shouting with joy. His little animal share of the Conference fund was grateful to his feelings, betokening to his loving spirit the regards of the brethren from whom, by his locality, he was almost isolated. It was useful also in procuring him needed material comforts.

More than forty years James Long was a minister of the gospel. In the days of his strength he was laborious and successful as a Protestant Methodist preacher. One year he traveled a circuit on which he received *two dollars and a half*.

JOHN A. ELLIS.

MEMPHIS, MISS., Aug. 21, 1876.

The largest telescope ever yet attempted is now in course of construction in Dublin, by Mr. Grubb. It is intended for the new observatory of Vienna. The object-glass will have an aperture of over twenty-six inches, and the focal length is to be about thirty-two feet.

What I am to be hereafter I must be becoming now. For day by day I am growing fixedly into the attitude which I bear my sorrows in, and from under them my look heavenward, whatever it is, is becoming eternal with me.—*Mountford.*

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

OBITUARIES.

DIED, in Athanta, Winn parish, La., August 3, 1876, of congestive fever, THOMAS T. BOGGLE, son of Rev. D. A. Boddie, the preacher in charge of the Montgomery circuit, and Hepsey P. Boddie. He was born in Chambers county, Ala., on the sixteenth day of May, 1856, and was consequently in the twenty-first year of his age—just blooming into what promised to be a useful manhood. He was a sincere and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, also an officer in the temperance organization at this place. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his sudden death has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His attack was an exceedingly malignant one. Though unwell on Sunday and Monday, he was not seriously affected until Tuesday about midday. His physician reached him in the evening, but, alas! the seal of the Destroyer had been set, and all efforts for reaction proved futile, and in an unconscious state he continued to gradually sink until death relieved his sufferings on Thursday, about twelve o'clock.

Though, in the practice of our profession, we are often called upon to watch the fleeting breath at which with more than ordinary regret in this case, for he was our friend. Join was endeared to us by the nearest ties of friendship. Amid life's ever changing, bustling scenes we shall fail to recognize his frank and manly bearing, yet the remembrance of his virtues will long linger, like the odor of sweet dead flowers, amid the folded leaves of our memory's pages. True as the needle to the pole to his attachments, he had placed his standard of manliness high, and endeavored to conform his acts and life to that high standard. He was an honor to his country and the source of pride to his family. The sympathy of friends is with the bereaved family in this dispensation of God's wonderful and all-wise providence, yet in them God has mingled many sweets with this sore, bitter affliction, for he was a credit to that Christian nurture they have expended in his bringing up, and they mourn not as those who have no hope.

His physician.

THE subject of this notice, Bro. JOSEPH G. MOORE, was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., in the year 1818, and when a young man removed to Mississippi.

At an early age he connected himself with the Methodist Church, of which he was ever afterward a consistent and active member. For several years he resided in Columbus, Miss., where as a member and steward of the church he stood high, both in Christian conduct and in zealousness in the cause of religion.

After the late war he held an official position in Macon, Noxubia county, where all his actions were characterized by that strict sense of right and that stern integrity which was the law of his life. There it was my good fortune to enjoy his companionship, and that friendship was formed which was only severed by death.

In 1873 he was appointed Consul to Trinidad de Cuba, where he resided until his death from yellow fever, which occurred on the twenty-fourth of July, 1876.

All who were associated with him in his official position bear testimony to the fidelity with which he discharged his duties. As a kind and loving husband, an affectionate parent, and a warm and steadfast friend he had few equals and no superiors.

It was my painful pleasure to hear read a letter from him to his family, written one week before his death. The latter had left him only a few months previous. While longing to be with his loved ones, from whom only a strict sense of duty kept him, he looked upon this separation as intended by his Maker to make him purer, and to cause him to cling still closer to the cross. A more beautiful, touching, and Christian-like letter I have never read.

Few can realize the utter loneliness that must have been his—a stranger in a foreign land, with all his loved ones so far away. Though kind friends attended him to his last illness, yet how sad this to die, with no wife's tender hand to soothe his fevered brow, no loving children to minister to his wants. Terrible and tearful was the blow to his family, but the Guide of the widow and the fatherless does not leave them utterly comfortless. He gives them the blessed consolation and priceless knowledge that their loved one is now with the blessed, awaiting that happy reunion with them from which there will be no more separation.

MAGEE, MISS., August 16, 1876.

MRS. EMMA MCDOWELL was born in Edgefield district, S. C., June 15, 1837; moved to Alabama when quite small, and was educated in Eufaula. She was the eldest daughter of the good old man, Mr. A. J. Wilson, and of Mrs. H. E. Wilson. She was married to Dr. J. T. McDowell, near Woodville, Ga., September 29, 1863, and died of consumption at their residence, in Douglas, Ga., July 7, 1876, at half-past ten A. M. She was a member of the Methodist Church, holding her membership at Wesley chapel.

Two nights before she died her husband, being convinced that she was on the close confines of dissolution, aroused her, and asked if she would like to talk to the children. She replied: "Husband, do you think I will die soon?" He told her she was able to talk then, but if she wished longer she would become so weak that she would not feel like talking. She said: "Why, I thought I was much better. I have rested well to-night," and then continued: "I am not going to get excited, for the Lord has pardoned my sins."

She then made certain requests of her husband, advised him what course to pursue, and had the six little children waked up, blessed them one by one, spoke of their peculiar characteristics, and then gave directions regarding her burial apparel. Her husband informs me that she did not shed a tear, nor did her voice change during the conversation.

I did not reach her bedside until the evening of the sixth. She was sinking rapidly, but called my name many times, expressing her affection for me, and her delight at meeting me with her. Perhaps an hour after, as I stood at her head fanning her, she raised both hands, caught the fan and asked: "Is this Mrs. Colbert's fan?" and as she heard a vehicle pass or the gate close she inquired who had come, and seemed anxious for the arrival of her sister. About five o'clock she called me again, and as soon as her eyes rested on me she began: "Mrs. Colbert, I am so happy—I'm so happy, Mrs. Colbert—I am happy!" Her voice grew stronger and louder as she repeated the glad tidings to her family and many friends around her bed. When I at last replied to her that I was glad she did feel so happy, that I believed it was a happiness that would last her throughout all eternity, she said: "Yes, that is why my soul is now a happy spirit in heaven." In that moment she had conquered death, earth was gone, heaven gained. Trials, perplexities, pains, and achings were at last—lost.

Late in the night she seemed to have a distinct recollection of her excessive spiritual joy during the evening past, for she remarked of a lady friend who had been there, that she was gone when she was so happy. Twice I heard her commending herself, soul and body, to God's mercy. Her affections for those last hours seemed more tender than ever, but there was no clinging to earth.

Mrs. McDowell was never a very demonstrative woman, but she was sincere, and in health she was a most superior hostess—seemed to give her rare delight to entertain her friends. She rests at last, upon the "shining shore," with the redeemed of earth, for her companions, but do not her eyes watch over all nature, and will not the devoted wife and mother be a guardian angel to her loved ones? Yes, as the little daughters remember her daily ministrations of love, her cautious admonitions, her sacred will, with her dying works, be whispered words of wisdom which will be as lamps to their young feet, and as priceless gems in their pure hearts. Their mother's dying wishes, though she be dead, will make them as mothers to the little brothers and sister, and when they are grown to be the pure Christian women that their mother was, have wished to see them [illegible] down the years of their motherless childhood, and shed tears of joy, rather than of sorrow, because they will have [illegible]

LAURAT COLBERT.

AT a called meeting of Starr Council of the Benevolent Degree of Fellowship, Friends of Temperance, Ascension parish, La., a committee was appointed to draw suitable resolutions in regard to the death of Bro. Thomas T. Boggle. The following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Thomas T. Boddie, son of Rev. D. A. and Hepsey P. Boddie, was born in Chambers county, Ala., May 16, 1856. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, September, 1873, was initiated into the Benevolent degree Council October [illegible] elled in full fellowship August 5, 1[illegible]

We claim for our brother kindness, sobriety and temperance, [illegible] field and a pure heart. He was an obedient son, a kind brother, a true friend and a devoted Christian, and he died in the hope of the Christian's final reward. We shall keep fresh in our memory the good example he has left and follow in the steps he has trod. For which purpose we offer the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in the dispensation of his providence to remove from himself our worthy chaplain and brother, Thomas T. Boddie; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death Starr Council has lost one of its most useful members, the community a valued citizen, and the cause of Christ a strong support.

Resolved, That while we mourn his loss and miss his counsel and association we bow with resignation to the will of him that doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we cherish his memory and commend to the emulation of the council the many virtues that adorned his short but useful life.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies, praying upon them the guidance and protection of him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be furnished to the afflicted family, and that copies be sent to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and Edgefield Advertiser for publication. Fraternally submitted.

JAMES HALL,
SAMUEL M. BOAG,
NAT. L. BRAGG.

WILY JONES, son of Rev. H. T. and F. M. Jones, was born in Independence, Miss., March 30, 1851; joined the Congregational Methodist Church in early life, which he lived a consistent member until death transferred him to the church triumphant, which took place on the morning of the thirteenth of July, 1876, at the age of twenty-five years, four months and four days.

Though young in years, he was rich in grace, by the school of affliction he was prepared for heaven. Some time before his death he spoke to the family, one by one, in reference to his falling asleep in Jesus, requesting them not to grieve, but meet him in the heavenly Canaan. His illness was of a protracted nature, and while he was gradually sinking apace, it seems the veil that partially obscured the spirit world was lifted for a time, and he permitted to see his glorified ones. He spoke of seeing his sister and nephew who passed away but a few years before, and in triumph entered the celestial city. Many sore bereavements have been the lot of his aged parents, but this, the heaviest of them all, seems to have been reserved for their old age. In this hour of trial may they say like Job: "Though thou slay me, yet will I trust in thee." So if the eyes and hopes of the bereaved will follow him over the shining way to glory and rest upon him there in his service and song, he has not lived in vain.

T. M. J.

'Tis the sinner that lest knows the world at twenty whose lip is, at sixty, curled with disdain at its follies.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876.

TWO CHRISTIANS.

Two Christians traveled down a road,
Who viewed the world with different eyes;
The one was pleased with earth's abode,
The other longing for the skies.

For one, the heavens were so blue,
They filled his mind with fancies fond;
The other's eye kept piercing through
Only for that widen lies beyond.

For one, enchanting were the trees,
The distance was alvieacly dim;
The birds that flattered on the breeze
Nodded their pretty heads for him.

The other scarcely saw the flowers,
And never knew the trees were grand;
He did but count the days and hours
Till he might reach the promised land.

The one a little kind caress
Would to a tender rapture move;
He only op ed his lips to bless
The God who gave him things to love.

The other journeyed on his way,
Afraid to handle or to touch;
He only oped his lips to pray
He might not love a thing too much.

Which was the best? Decide who can.
Yet why should we decide 'twixt these?
We may approve the undecided man,
Nor yet the joyful man condemn.

He is a Christian who has found
That earth, as well as heaven, is sweet,
Nor less is he, who, heaven bound,
Has spurned the earth beneath his feet.

Good Words for September.

Ancient and Modern Smugglers.

One November evening last year I met one, an elderly London lawyer, standing at the end of one of the two jetties which formed the entrance to an important packet port on the South Coast. I was not there that cold, damp evening, wrapped up to the ears in coat and mufflers, and shivering all over with cold, by my own wish and desire; but I had run down from town to meet my second daughter, Lucy, who was returning from her Belgian school, and, the steamer being late, I had walked down to the end of the pier to strain my unaccustomed eyes with searching through the darkness of the stormy gathering night for the lights of the "Princess Hilda."

The little wooden lighthouse at the end of the pier was behind me, and the old keeper had just illumined its fiery-red eye, polished it up a bit, and, after locking the door and taking a last stare at me, was going home to his tea, leaving me all alone with the angry looking sea, tipped here and there with white, growing less and less distinct as the gloomy November night came on with rapid strides. I strode up and down, stamping my feet to drive away the cold, every now and then staring as if my eyes filled with water into the comfortless darkness; but in my unconscious anxiety preferring even this to the dull coffee-room of the little hotel, with its library of time-tables and directories, and its gallery of ancient almanacs.

While I was peering intently into the darkness, a man came up and stood beside me, and looked out to sea.

He was a thin, spare, middle-aged fellow, in a blue uniform, with brass buttons, and a badge on his cap.

"The steamer's a little late, isn't she?" said I.

"Yes, sir, but she was delayed in the Thames. The company have had a train to say so. She ought, though, to be here by this time."

He was speaking *one of those* sudden squalls which are so common at that time of the year came racing up, and the blinding rain beat in our faces.

"You had better come into our watch-house for a bit, sir," said my companion; "it's close by."

"Are you one of the company's servants, then?" said I.

"Oh, no, sir; I'm a customhouse officer." And, walking rapidly on, he brought me to a short-looking stone house, built just where the pier began to branch off from the harbor into the sea. On benches around the room were three or four men dressed in uniform like my friend, and in a corner-berth hard by another man was sleeping away in happy peacefulness, waiting himself for his turn of night duty. Over the chimney-piece were hanged, in an ornamental form, a few exceedingly ancient looking cutlasses and pistols—relics of by-gone days, when the protection of the country's revenue involved many a bloody battle and desperate encounter.

"I suppose you are well used to this sort of weather, my men," said I, by the way of opening a conversation.

They each assented to this, and seemed amused at the idea that they could not be accustomed to it.

"A fine night for smuggling, I daresay?" I went on.

"Well, sir, in old times it would have been," said one; "but there's too much steaming now-a-days to speak of such a little trumpery bit of lace and gloves and that, hardly worth talking about. Here, Frank?" addressing the man opposite.

"You see, sir," he went on to me, "these Liberals go on cutting down the tariff, so that there's nothing left worth while for us to run. Just cigars and spirits, and so on. Not but what the ladies do their bits of smuggling still, and very pretty they loves it too. Why, sir, this day they're wonderful clever at concealing lace and French gloves, though there's been no duty on them for years. We often, when examining the ladies' trunks, find two or three pair of gloves in an odd boot, or some lace, perhaps sewed inside a petticoat. We never says nothing, and they go home and tell their friends how clever they've been and done the customhouse."

"Still," said another man, who had been silent until now, "we do a little business now and then. Last week, sir, twelve cask of pitch came in one of our steamers with a lot of other goods. They pour the pitch hot into the casks, and when it's cold it's as hard as a stone almost. Now there was no examining this lot, except you took a pick-ax and broke the whole cask up. But our officer invented a kind of auger, and with a little oil, went right through the pitch in no time. We bored these said casks with this, and in the center of every one of them put a tin case with thirty pounds of cigars in it—three hundred in all altogether—a very pretty haul for us."

"That was better than your drawing-room furniture, Jack," said a young officer to one much older, who sat on a bench near me.

"Never mind that," growled the old man.

"What is that?" said I.

"Well, sir, it's rather hard upon Jack there to tell it; but you see, sir, he was at a large port in the north, and a gentleman comes down to the office and says that he was expecting what he called 'a sweet of drawing-room furniture—beautiful walnut wood,' he said; 'and all for a wedding present for his sister, who was going to get married. Would they take great care of it? he'd be so much obliged, and any expense.' They told him they'd look after it, but they weren't allowed to take anything. The next steamer, sure enough, the furniture came, and a lovely set it was, such couches and easy chairs and sofas! Well, sir, our men took the greatest care of it and saw it all packed safely in the railway truck and sent away, and we shouldn't have heard anything more about it, only at one of them large railway junctions, where luggage trains often have to wait for a long time, there was a policeman who'd served his time to a cabinet-maker, and he got wind of this furniture, and must get a look at it to see what sort of work them foreigners turned out. So he got to the truck, took up a bit of tarpaulin and examined the couch, which happened to be at the top. 'Pretty work,' said he to himself; 'but, my word, what a seat! they do stuff well over yonder there. It's queer feel, though; I wonder what they stuffs with.' Well, sir, his curiosity got over him, and he looks out to see if any one was coming, whips out his knife, and cuts a little slit where it wouldn't be seen, and pulls out to his great wonder, lucey! Every bit of it was brimful of excellent baccy. So they seized the whole lot; but, lor, what a wipe it was for our men, Jack there and his mates!"—*Holiday Number of London Society.*

Jefferson Hamilton, D. D.

Rev. F. M. Grace contributes to our *Sunday School Magazine* a brief sketch of the revered and lamented Dr. Hamilton. We quote as follows:

Dr. Hamilton was the preacher in Montgomery, at the great revival in 1845, when Joseph J. Hutchinson, afterward a distinguished preacher, as he was at the time a distinguished lawyer and politician, was converted. The citizens of Montgomery became so attached to Dr. Hamilton that they presented him with a house, but owing to his itinerant labors he was seldom permitted to occupy it. Notwithstanding this token, Dr. Hamilton lived and died a poor man. This he would have been, probably, even had his income been far greater than it was; for, although he and his family were extremely simple and frugal in their expenditures, he gave largely and systematically of his means to benevolent purposes. He was particularly interested in the missionary cause, and went on a tour of observation to the republics of South America, with a view to establish missions there. Why the church did not follow up his explorations was perhaps due to the war. At the General Conference of 1858 he was appointed agent of the Tract Society, and traveled extensively through the connection, collecting funds and organizing agencies for the distribution of religious literature. It was said by those who witnessed his efforts in other Conferences that no agent of the general interests of the church labored with greater eloquence and zeal than he did. His fame as a platform speaker rested upon no tricks of oratory, but upon the deep, solemn earnestness of his appeals in behalf of religious truth.

This is the three great auxiliary departments of education, missions and literature he at different times gained distinction, and established worthy memorials of his zeal. But the great, the constant, and the all-absorbing business of his life was the work of the pastorate. In this, for more than forty years, he labored with a zeal which knew no abatement.

For a brief term he served as a presiding elder, but by far the greater portions of his work was done in the larger stations in towns and cities. He built the church in Selma in 1858. He was twice stationed in Tuskaloosa. We have already mentioned his labors in Montgomery. The rest of his life was spent in Mobile, where he served the different churches for many years. As a member of the Conference he was active, always on important committees, to debate on every leading question, and a prime mover in most of our church enterprises. Considering his feeble health for he suffered a life-time with asthma, and was often unable to lie down for many successive nights, he did more work perhaps than any other man in his Conference. He was exact in the distribution of his time, never hurried through any service, and spent much time, in addition to his public labors, in private study and devotion. As a preacher he excelled in the clearness, force and energy of his utterances; as a worker, in the precision, versatility and untiring persistence of his efforts; as a man and a Christian, in the simplicity and godliness of his life, the purity of his habits, the warmth of his charity, and the zeal of his devotion. He was *facile princeps* of the old Alabama Conference.

A little girl in Mt. Vernon street cut her finger a few days since, and the fond mother ordered John to run quickly to Charles street and bring a doctor. "If one isn't in," were the orders, "leave word and go to the next." John obeyed orders, and twenty-one doctors called in the course of an hour.

"Do you feel that you love Christ?" was asked of an aged and dying Christian. "Better than that," was the reply, "Christ loves me." Rest in Christ's love to you rather than in your love to him.

A Chicago expressman recently advertised "Furniture loaded so as to show to the best advantage."

The Rev. Norval Wilson, of the Baltimore Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, died on the ninth of August, at the residence of Mr. James M. Brown, near Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Va. Norval Wilson was a leader in our Israel—a prince and a great man. He has served his generation well, and in a good old age has fallen on sleep. Rev. S. G. Ferguson, writing to the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, says:

Our venerable and beloved brother, the Rev. Norval Wilson, of the Baltimore Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, died on the ninth of August, at the residence of Mr. James M. Brown, near Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Va. As expected, he was ready to meet the Master's call. He was unable to speak for nearly forty-eight hours immediately preceding his death. The writer was frequently with him during his sickness, and by his bed when he "fell asleep in Jesus." Two days before his death he was suffering very much. The writer asked him if he wanted anything, to which he replied: "I want to go home." This was the last sentence to which he gave distinct utterance. We shall not soon look upon his like again. He was in his seventy-third year.

AN IMMENSE COUNTRY.—A Scotch friend tells us the following story, suggested by our article on "The Immense *in* Rural Life," as illustrating the ideas of some persons as to the immensity of this country:

A Scotch peasant and his wife were sitting by their fireside, he smoking his pipe at the ingle, when the following colloquy took place:

Wife—"Hah, can ye tell me frae whaur the bacey comes?"

Husband—"Frae America."

Wife—"An' whur is that?"

Husband—"Awa in the sea."

Wife—"Ah! what sort o' country is it?"

Husband—"It's a muckle gran' countrie, and has a loch in it as big as a' the sea that's around it."

Wife—"It maun be muckle gran' then?"

Husband—"So gran' that if ye were to thirl the whole of Ireland in it, it wad' no mak' nae mair disturbance than thirling a wee stane into the sea."

Wife—"Hech, it's to be hop'd that the Lord in his gude mercy will thirl it into that loch, for it must be unco gran' and deep that Ireland wad' no mak' a disturbance in it."

Husband—"The land is sae great that if ye were to tak' the whole of England o'er there it wad' be nae mair to it than John O'Groat's house to the whole of Scotland."

Wife—"But is na Scotland as gran' a countrie?"

Husband—"Well, Jean, if ye were to put Scotland into a corner of the woods in that countrie ye wad' ha'e tint it!"

Wife—"Diina a think a Scotsman could be tint it by the reek o' the whisky."

GOD'S WORD GIVETH LIGHT.—The following shows how the word of God reaches the human heart, even in heathen lands:

"A native minister of Madagascar, now an assistant in the revision of the book of Genesis, attributes his conversion entirely to his having accidentally met with a small scrap torn from a Malagasy Bible. While walking past the spot where the memorial church of Ambatur-kanga now stands he saw on the ground a small scrap of printed paper. Taking it up, he found it was a mere fragment of the book of Psalms. He began to read, and was especially struck with one verse, which speaks of the power and majesty of God. He could not get rid of the impression it made on his mind that the God revealed in the Bible was the true and living God. He accordingly sought out some Christians, and inquired about the faith they possessed. The result was that he accepted Christ as his Savior, joined himself to the persecuted company of believers, and endured with them privation and loss for Christ's sake. He has now been for some years a native pastor, and is a most zealous and godly man."

"WHAT MADE THE DIFFERENCE?"—A few days since I was with one of the best and holiest of God's ministers, and he said to me, speaking of this subject of power, that a number of years ago he preached a certain sermon. When he got through one of his elders stepped up to him and said: "My dear pastor, I hope that you will never preach that sermon again; it is one of the poorest you have ever preached;" and he said to himself: "I will not." Time rolled on. The Spirit came with power upon that people. Night after night the pastor was pressed with extra service and work. He had to resort to his old pile of sermons. He took down the condemned one and preached it with a prepared heart, warm and gushing with love, and it seemed to glow and flash with light. That same elder came to him at its close and said: "My dear pastor, you never preached such a sermon in your life!" And scores of souls were given to him as the result.

What made the difference? Ah! God now used the sermon. Before, it was only man dull and lifeless man preaching to men like himself. Now it was given forth by a consecrated soul, on fire with love and faith, and it was preached with demonstration and power, and God was in it. Oh! this power comes only from heaven, from heaven, and is imparted only through consecrated souls!—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

"Parson tells me, sir," said a British farmer once, speaking of that extraordinary race of people, the gypsies, "that their origin is lost in the mists of antiquity; and I am bound to say I believe him, for greater rogues don't live."

Individual faithfulness, and to the energy of the private conscience, God has committed the real history and progress of mankind.

Religious Intelligence.

—The postal system recently introduced into Japan works well. A missionary who passed from Yokio to Nugata overland found a post-office in every town to which he came. In most places the inscription "post-office," in English, stood over the door. The facilities for sending letters are almost all that can be desired, although there are as yet very few railways in Japan.

—Religious persecution, it would appear from statements made to the Leeds Baptist District Association, is not yet at an end in England. The Baptist minister of Boroughbridge stated that the American clergyman at that village punishes the children who visit the Baptist or Wesleyan Sunday school by making them objects of derision to the other scholars of the church day school, which all are obliged to attend. Other delegates from the rural districts made similar reports of persecution.

—The work around Harpoot, in Eastern Turkey, continues to be greatly prospered. The divisions, against which the *Independent* felt itself constrained to write strongly, have almost if not quite passed away. Congregations which were in a depressed state report a revived increase of numbers. At Temran the congregation has grown from eighty to two hundred, and overfills the best place of worship which the members have been able to secure while they have been waiting for three years to get permission to build a chapel.

—The Anglican Bishopric of Calcutta is still vacant. Nobody desires it. It was offered to Drs. Farrar and Moorhouse, who declined it. When the project of a new diocese, with its seat at Lahore, was set on foot, it was hoped that the See of Calcutta, by being thus reduced, would be more acceptable. But it does not seem to be so. The Rev. Alfred Blomfield has just been offered it, but respectfully declines. The new Bishopric of Lahore has been tendered to the Rev. Francis Barhig, son of the Bishop of Durham.

—According to a San Francisco paper the Methodists in that city maintain a Chinese church of forty members, a Sunday school, and a night school; also, refuge and home for Chinese women. The Presbyterians have a Chinese mission church of sixty members, a home for women, and an evening school of one hundred and one pupils. The Baptists have an evening school attended by seventy scholars, and a Sunday congregation of forty Chinamen. There are thirteen other schools sustained by the churches for the benefit of the Chinese population.

—It will be a surprise to many to learn that the Mohammedans outnumber the Christians in British India fifty to one. There are less than 900,000 Christians, while the number of Mohammedans is estimated to reach quite 50,000,000. In some districts they form eighty per cent. of the population. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "There seems little reason to doubt that the Mohammedans have gained ground far more rapidly among the Hindoos under our British rule than they did in the days of their own supremacy."

After an absence of three hundred years the Benedictine monks are about to invade Scotland, and settle at Fort Augustus, in Invernessshire, on land which has been given by Lord Lovat. The fort was originally built for three hundred soldiers, and can be converted into a monastery with very little trouble. It was the headquarters of the Duke of Cumberland after the battles of Culloden. It is built away among the mountains, and the view obtained from it includes four miles length of Lochness. It was here that the order went out for the massacre of Glencoe.

—The Protestant Episcopal chapel and dispensary at Wuchang, China, were recently the scenes of an unpleasant commotion. Several mothers missed their children, and the report was started that the missionaries had stolen them in order to manufacture medicine out of their eyes. It was this same foolish belief which started the massacre of French priests and nuns at Tien-Tsin, some years ago. For a while the crowd was very much excited; but, through the kindly companionship of the missionary physician, the assistance of the Chinese officials, and, above all, the finding of the missing children, the disorder was allayed without damage to life or property.

Some of the results of the great revival of last winter appear plainly in the statistics of the Presbyterian church, which have just been published by Dr. Hatfield. He reports a total of 337,210 communicants, showing a gain of over 29,000 for a year. To go a year since the reunion has the increase been so large. In 1874 it was 23,000; but the gains of 1872-3 combined do not equal those of the present year, and of the aggregate increase since 1871, amounting to 78,822, more than one third was made the past year. The number of ministers reported is 4,744, an increase of 30 only, which is much less than that of any year since 1872. The candidates for the ministry number 705, which also shows a decline from any year previous to 1875. There is a gain of 21 licentiates, there being in all 321. The net gain of churches was 78, making the present number 5,057. Of Sunday-school members there are 353,137, an increase of 35,000. The total of contributions reaches $1,810,293, which has not been equaled since the reunion, excepting 1872. The item for education drops off from $381,000 to $81,000, and that for church erection from $277,000 to $76,000. These and other deficiencies are covered by the item "miscellaneous," which is increased from $900,000 to over $2,000,000.

Death is the only monastery, the tomb is the only veil, and the grave that adjoins the convent is the bitterest mock of its futility.

A young lady in Somerset county, N. J., who took chloroform before submitting to a surgical operation two weeks ago, has ever since been blind, deaf, and dumb.

Our Young People.

LITTLE MISS MEDDLESOME.

Little Miss Meddlesome, scattering crumbs
Into the library, noisily comes—
Twirls off her apron, flits open some books,
And into the work-basket, rummaging, looks,

Out go the spools, spinning over the floor;
Beeswax and needle case stepped out before;
She tosses the paper rule, and plays with the floss,
And says to herself, "Now, wish I mayn't be cross."

Little Miss Meddlesome climbs to the shelf,
Since no one is looking, and mischievous elf,
Pulls down the dictionaries, the cracked clock stops,
And sprinkles the carpet with damaging drops.

She turns over the ottoman, frightens the bird,
And sees that the chairs to a medley are stirred:
Then creeps on the sofa, and, all in a heap,
Drops out of her frolicsome mischief asleep.

But here comes the nurse with its shaking her head,
And frowns at the mischief asleep on the bed,
But let us hope when Miss Meddlesome's slumber is o'er
She may wake from good dreams and do mischief no more.

My Jewel Story.

I want to have a talk with you, children.

I know that I have one thing needful to interest you, and that is love for you all, big and little, sick and well. And one thing I will promise, that I will be not to use any big words. So, believing that this promise will satisfy you, I will make my courtesy like old Mother Hubbard, and say: "I am Sister Charlotte, who wants just now to tell you what she has been thinking of to-day." You could not guess if you were to try, so I will tell you anyhow.

I have been thinking nearly all day of some jewels—gems beautiful and rare, forming a necklace more costly than any other my eyes ever saw; and, what is more, the jewels made me think of you, for I have found out that each of you owns a necklace of them. Two of my Sunday-school scholars this morning showed me two rings that had been given to them for a birthday present. They were very proud of them, yet they did not even speak once of the necklaces around their necks, for they were there as surely as the rings were on their fingers, for I saw them gleaming.

They did not know that they were these necklaces, and perhaps you do not, so I will tell you how it came to pass that you have such a costly present.

A long, long time ago a great King dwelt among a certain people. Few, however, knew that he was a king, for he had left his own kingdom, where the valleys were always filled with flowers and the people always good and happy, to come and teach this people to be both, for they did not know the right way to be happy or good; so this great King walked and lived among them like a poor man. But everybody knew that he was not a common man, for wherever he went he did such wonderful things, and spoke such wonderful words, as no man had ever seen or heard, while his loving kindness and tender mercy made people flock from all parts of that *wide, wide* country to hear him teach, and to feel his power over the sick in body and soul.

One day he had been working many wonders and teaching great truths that the wisest men around him had never known. While he was doing this some women in the crowd began to talk among themselves, saying: "This great, good Teacher will leave us some day, and we may see his face no more. But if he would only put his hands upon our children, and bless them, we would be happy all our lives." So several of them took their children, little girls and boys, like you, and made their way to where the Master stood with the stern men, who, when they saw the mothers, forbade them to come near lest they should trouble the Master. But there was no sternness in the smile that shone on the Master's face as he turned and took the little ones to his arms and heart and blessed them, placing on their necks a band of jewels that with their luster made the stern men wonder. They had never dreamed that there were such lovely jewels, much less that children would wear them. Yet so it was, and these gems have come down through many, many years to you. Every child that comes into the world is an heir to these, and wears them in a necklace round the neck, whether he knows it or not, a gift that no man can steal away, that time cannot cause to crumble or wear away, one that the earth with all its mines of gold cannot buy, jewels that can never be lost, for they are the only ones you can take with you when you die.

The other day I went to see a little girl buried. How sad I felt I cannot tell. I never saw the mother's head bent down in weeping, and saw the stillness of the little limbs that never would move about again in fun or work for mother. But as I looked through my tears at the pale little face I saw a sudden gleam of jewels on its breast, and there the necklace lay shining in colors that must have been caught from the rainbow round the throne of God, for their light seemed to show me heaven open, and the little girl, and oh! so many others in Jesus' arms and clustering round him.

Children, can you not see the jewels? Here they are: "*Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.*"

SISTER CHARLOTTE.

From Our Little Friends.

BRUNT PRAIRIE, Aug. 17, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: I will tell you something of our Sabbath school. We have not organized one as yet, but we will soon. This is a blessing it has never been my pleasure to enjoy. I know I will appreciate it very highly.

I am a member of the Methodist Church; have joined this year, and I intend to live a Christian. I find it a sweet delight to read my Bible. I do intend to follow its holy precepts. I am going to do something for the missionary cause this year *sure*. I think of the poor little children who are denied this treasure. I am a little girl, but I know the good Lord finds work for willing hands to do.

Mr. Editor, I cannot tell you how much your dear paper is appreciated in our family circle. We style it a very great blessing. I always read the Child's Corner with interest to my dear little sisters, who are younger than myself—Rosa, Daisie, and Elloie. We have such a lovely baby brother; mamma calls him her "little preacher." I do hope he will make a good and useful man. I have a dear, kind papa, and a precious mamma. I have many blessings to thank my blessed Savior for—kind parents, dear little sisters and brother, and our good pastor, Bro. Freeman. I will be so sad when he leaves us. He is very kind to little children. His visits to our home are always a sacred joy. He always prays with us.

Dear Mr. Editor, please excuse my long letter. I did not intend writing so long, but you seem like a friend. I have always known—not at all like a stranger. I hope the good Lord will ever bless you for your labor of love, and, when this life is finished, that your unworthy little correspondent will meet you in that "sunbright clime." Farewell for awhile.

Your little friend,

LILLIA M. WILLIAMS.

My Mother Knows Best.

A party of little girls stood talking beneath my window. Some nice plan was on foot; they were going into the woods, and they meant to make oak-leaf trimming, and pick berries, and carry luncheon.

"Now," said they to one of their number, "Ellen, run home and ask your mother if you may go. Tell her we are all going, and you must go also." Ellen, a pretty little girl in a green cape bonnet, skipped across the way, and went into a house opposite. She was gone some time. The little girls waited for her very impatiently. At length the door opened, and Ellen came down the steps. She did not seem to be in a hurry to join her companions, and they cried out: "You have got leave?" "Are you coming?"

Ellen shook her head, and said that her mother would not let her go.

"Oh!" cried the girls; "it is too bad!"

"Not go?" "It is really unkind in your mother." "What a shame!" "I would make her let you." "I would go whether or no."

"My mother knows best," was Ellen's answer, and it was a beautiful one. Her lip quivered a little, for I supposed she wished to go, and was much disappointed not to get leave; but she did not get angry or pout, and her voice was very gentle, but very firm, when she said: "My mother knows best."

There are a great many occasions when mothers do not see fit to give their children leave to go where and to do what they wish; and how often are they rebellious and pouting, and angry in consequence of it?

But is this the way in which children should receive their mothers' orders? No. It is not pleasing God. The right way is pleasing to God. The right way is cheerful obedience to your mother's decision. Trust her, and smooth down your ruffled feelings by the sweet and beautiful thought, that "*Mother knows best.*" It will save you many tears and much sorrow. It is the gratitude you owe to her who has done and suffered so much for you.

Among the ill effects of drinking habits none is worse than upon the victim's own soul. Intoxication, however slight, blunts the finer sensibilities, the delicate sympathies, the sensitive conscience, and all the spiritual aptitudes and inspirations. The danger is augmented by the fact that a drinking man does not see it.

A gentleman having an appointment with another who was habitually unpunctual, to his great surprise found him writing. He thus addressed him: "Why, I see you are here first at last. You were always behind before; but I am glad to see you have become early of late."

There are about five hundred Indians in Florida, where they inhabit the Everglades, and are believed to hold a few negroes in bondage. They make pets of their pigs, and the porkers follow them like dogs.

The now famous maxim, "In necessary things unity, in doubtful things liberty, in all things charity," is one that Richard Baxter dug out of an obscure German treatise by Rupert Meldenius on the peace of the church.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

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Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Several Evils.

A correspondent wishes us to notice a number of evils under the sun which he avers prevail in society and in the church.

Talking and meddling. Perhaps he means by this meddlesome talk, interfering with other people's affairs, or, may be, simply gossip. Gossip makes up the personals of private life, and has to do most offensively with character, motives, and conduct. It especially delights in things which other people have no business with, and in dissecting the infirmities and errors of our neighbors. If our friends will take pains to notice, they will be surprised to see how much of current conversation is taken up with talk about absent people. One reason of this is that other and more profitable topics require information, thought, and intelligence which the average meddler does not possess. It does not require much mental caliber, nor large intellectual resources, to begin with the weather and to end with the people mutually known. Some, it is true, in their personal talk, are sweet-spirited, charitable, and reserved, but when not restrained by conscience, and by a pure heart, the tendency is to speak evil, and to take unwarrantable liberties. Fallen human nature seems to delight in this thing, and men and women are never so wide awake, nor so full of satisfaction, as when engaged in picking flaws in character, or commenting on conduct. Good breeding, intelligence, and religion are the cure for gossip. Dr. Holland thinks intelligence alone will do it. But we doubt. There must be a full hemk, a good heart, and a training to good manners, in order that this evil may be reformed. When the conviction prevails that gossip—meddling talk—is a mark of ignorance, vulgar breeding, and the lack of an enlightened conscience, it will become less common in society, and altogether unknown in the church.

Slander. This is near of kin to gossip. Careless talk about others may have in it no malice, and no purpose of injury, but it starts the hurtful insinuation, and it travels and grows. The circle of gossip, like a ripe thistle head, opens its store of mischief, and the tiny seeds are scattered up and down the earth. The malicious slanderer—the man who, of set purpose, defames another, steals his good name, and blackens his reputation—is among the vilest of wretches. There is law both civil and ecclesiastical for such offenders, and it is to be hoped that there are few of them in any church. We know of none. Our correspondent may have cases within his field of observation, but we believe such an offense is rare among professed Christians.

Dishonesty in business. There are kinds of business in which a Christian man cannot engage. He cannot patronize lotteries, deal in liquors, either by retail or wholesale, and he cannot touch any trade that compromises his honor and integrity. The dishonesty complained of, however, we suppose refers to the non-payment of debts, and the violation of business contracts. Honesty is indeed a comparatively scarce commodity in the world. The temptation is not always related to cover up property. There are bankrupteies that are so managed as to defraud the creditors and leave the bankrupt's family in affluence. Many ways there are in which men evade payment, and conscience, in regard to pecuniary obligations, has become sadly perverted. An honest man pays his debts, or spends his life in the earnest endeavor to do so. Business integrity in these times is one of the strongest tests of Christian character. Whatever the profession may be, the man who does not acknowledge the obligation to pay, and do his best to satisfy, his creditors, has no right to the Christian name.

Betrayal of domestic confidence. The case seems to relate to those who share our hospitality, or are received as friends and intimates in our home circle, and who proclaim abroad what should be held as sacred and inviolable. Affairs in an exemplary and well-ordered home can generally stand the scrutiny, and not much detriment can follow upon publicity. But our private and domestic concerns should be sacred in the eyes of those who are received at our hearth-stones. To blab and talk about them is a base betrayal of hospitality and friendship, and a thing that people of refinement and delicacy of feeling will never do. Coarse and cynical natures may pose their way into families, and take delight in exposing and misrepresenting the privacies of other people's homes, but the Christian—gentleman or lady—would as soon pick your pocket as be guilty of such a vulgar offense against decency and good manners.

We have now mentioned in their order the several evils of which our correspondent complains. He avers they are leprosies in all communities, that to some extent they taint the churches, and that they are the worst pests of society. They are bad things, it must be admitted, and should by all means be put away. As the beginning of a reformation, let each reader of the ADVOCATE clear himself. Let him cease gossiping, and talk about other than personal matters; let him beware of that slander which results from speaking unadvisedly with his lips; let him keep clear of unlawful business, pay his debts, or keep trying while he lives, and let him guard his neighbor's domestic sanctities even as he would his own. The cure of this catalogue of evils is love. Christ's religion will do it wherever it prevails. The golden rule, well kept, will put an end to them, and to all the moral evils that burden and afflict society.

Centenary College.

MR. EDITOR: On the twenty-eighth of August, at a called meeting of the board of trustees of Centenary College, Prof. D. M. Rush, of Alabama, was unanimously elected professor of mathematics, and adjunct professor of natural science. At the regular meeting in July President Wilson, of Warren College, was put in nomination, and elected to the chair made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Holcombe. At that time Dr. Wilson had not been consulted; by letter since he informed us that he had left the recitation room for the pulpit exclusively. Mr. Rush is well known in Alabama as one well qualified for the responsible position of an educator, and we are glad to know from him that he accepts the chair to which he has been elected.

Centenary presents to our people a corps of teachers fully capable of giving a thorough collegiate training to any youth who may be confided to the care of President Andrews. *It will open promptly at the usual time (the first Monday in October,)* and we are glad to hear that quite a number of young men—several from this city—have already signified their intention of entering upon its regular course. In these "shrinking" times it is amazing to see our friends of Louisiana and Mississippi sending their sons far away to schools that rank at home only as good high schools. There must certainly be a charm in distance. Next to this, it is amazing to see those who know but little of the comparative worth of these schools so fully enlisted against our own earnest and self-denying faculties who, equally with the ministry of the church, deserve a support both by reason of competency and devotion to the moral and religious as well as the intellectual training of the youth confided to their care. As a general rule, the nearer a boy is to his home the better can he be looked after, and the same training under his own skies is much to be preferred to that which is received beyond the horizon.

During the past year there were accounts of disturbances on the river below and above Jackson, but these troubles never reached the town, and all this part of the State has received from its citizens a permanent quieting, not likely to be interrupted any more during the official life of President Grant. The commencement occasion in July is admitted by all accustomed to attend annually to have been the most brilliant which the institution has known since the war, and comparing favorably with any in its history. Dr. Rivers has given you a well-balanced account of it. The doctor himself revived the former glory of the house, and Dr. Munsey and other distinguished guests composed the present. The young gentlemen who graduated, and those who spoke for the societies, did themselves and their friends much credit. The audience was very large, and the hospitality of Jackson had lost none of the richness and heartiness of the olden time.

The whole was a decided advance upon the year before. The college discipline had never been so good; added to this, the church in Jackson had recently had a gracious revival. Here were elements of hope and gratitude which will have their due weight, we trust, with our friends in Mississippi and Louisiana. The only drawback was in the regret which all felt at the loss of Prof. Holcombe, who, after years of most successful application and devotion to the noble work of training young men, retired from the college, carrying with him the love and gratitude of scores who have been molded both by the thoroughness of his teaching and the spotless purity of his character.

Centenary has some very strong friends, and a great many very lukewarm ones, who hold themselves ready to inform her fully when she acquires an ample endowment or experiences such change in her circumstances as will require but little else than the cheerful acceptance of completed success. Meanwhile, she is giving preachers and the sons of preachers not a few their tuition, and maintaining that dignity of the church which demands that our Conferences shall be patrons of learning in the highest sense—that is, the educators of her youth.

During the next session board will be furnished at the steward's hall for $10 per month, payment in advance. This, together with the low price of tuition, and the accessibility of Jackson to all who live on or near the greatest thoroughfare in the country, the Mississippi river, presents the cheapest opportunity to citizens generally of the Southwest for giving their sons the advantage of a liberal education.

Yours truly, J. C. KEENER.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1, 1876.

The Southern University.

ENDOWMENT.

MR. EDITOR: What our Southern colleges need most at this time is to be enshrined in the hearts of our Southern people. Love is a splendid endowment, and especially when strong enough to produce earnest prayer and sustained effort for success. The pusillanimous wail about the loss of property which has gone up from our people for the last ten years has had a worse effect upon our schools than upon any other interest of the church. One of these evil results is that many have come to look upon education as a luxury, *whereas it is a necessity*—a necessity, I mean, not so much to the general elevation of society, *but to the very existence of the church.* Many have come to regard it as a work which the church may perform or neglect just as she pleases—that it is in no sense obligatory, but only expedient, and expedient only when the country is abounding in wealth, and colleges are or may be supported by the interest of large sums invested as endowment. Thinking of it in this way, they have transferred the whole matter to the department of secular affairs, and do not feel bound either to love or pray for or work for these institutions. But the true old doctrine on this subject—the doctrine which has been verified by history—is that the work of education is included in every correct, enlarged definition of the church. In other words, a people opposing or neglecting this interest can no more make a just claim to be any part of the true church of Jesus Christ than if that people should oppose the preaching of the gospel at home, or refuse to send it to the heathen abroad. This doctrine is stated not to be argued, for it is assumed to be *true.* And if true, then what follows? Why, just this: that all the Conferences should either build up institutions of learning, or identify themselves with those already established, and rally to their support in every possible way, and with all possible zeal, and that, too, whether the schools are rich in bonds and stocks or not. Every part of the church, even to the remotest corner, and every member, even to the most ignorant, ought to be interested in some educational system, and consequently in some educational center. For the obligation to support these schools, growing, as it does, out of the very nature and constitution of the church, is independent of the fact whether the schools themselves are rich or poor, just as the obligation of any local society to support its pulpit, or of the whole connection to support its general missionary society, is independent of the fact whether the pulpit or the society is or is not endowed with a sum the interest of which is sufficient to meet the demands upon it. The only endowment of our pulpits and our missionary society is the *love and zeal* of the laymen and preachers of the whole church. This is the endowment for which we now plead. Let the preachers and laymen of the Alabama Conference give this to the Southern University, and they will put it at once on the high road of prosperity. Let them pray for it, and speak and talk and preach and work for it. Let them report (as they have been asked by resolution of the board) to Dr. Smith, the president, all the boys and young men they can who are ready or wanting to go to college. Let them send up their own sons, and the sons of their neighbors, if they can, and the first of November will witness the halls full of young men, ready for the work of the year. *This indictment can be given, and given at once.* I will close this communication by stating the following occurrence which took place not long since:

One of our men received from a friend the offer of the *free board and tuition of his daughter* provided she would take four other girls with her to school. But notwithstanding he is poor, has a large family, and could have met the conditions, he declined the proposition, as he told me, for these reasons: 1. The girls and boys of this section should be educated at home—it is better for them. 2. Our own colleges are worthy of our support, and need it. 3. If the laymen and preachers of the different Conferences do not support their own schools they can neither expect nor ask others to do so. 4. To send our sons and daughters away now is to make war on our established centers of education. His daughter, with four or five others, will be in Tuskegee on the twenty-fifth of September.

J. W. RUSH.

Address

To the Bishops, the Ministers, and the Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Dear Fathers and Brethren:

We, the commissioners appointed by authority of the General Conferences, respectively, of the above named churches, to remove all obstacles to formal fraternity and to adjust all existing difficulties between them, deem it proper, in advance of our report to the General Conferences of our respective churches, to communicate to you, in general terms, the results of the recent harmonious session of our Joint Commission.

Pursuant to previous appointment, we convened at Cape May, N. J., on the sixteenth day of August, 1876, and were favored by the attendance of all the members of both Boards of Commissioners.

After a written communication from the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was received and answered by the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, both boards met in joint session, the labors of which were continued during seven days.

We have had a full and free conference and interchange of views respecting the important matters that claimed our united consideration.

If any in the churches entertained the fear, previous to our meeting, that we could not attain complete harmony of sentiment touching the momentous questions to be determined, they will be rejoiced to learn, that having given due attention to all questions involved in the proper construction of a platform of complete fraternity between the two great branches of Episcopal Methodism in the United States, we have arrived at the settlement of every matter affecting, as we suppose, the principles of a lasting and cordial adjustment.

We have the satisfaction to declare that our aspirations for harmony of views on vital points have been realized. By Divine guidance, as we trust, we have been able, after a frank interchange of views, and prayerful endeavor, to harmonize all differences, and to arrive at the desired consummation of a unanimous agreement of complete fraternity. We believe that no principle of honor, on either side, has been invaded. We struck the key-note of brotherly love till it sounded high and clear, and so have been enabled to reach the elements of perfect harmony. No divergence of sentiment mars the complete unanimity of the joint commission touching the essential principles of fraternization.

At the beginning of our consultations one great question seemed to overshadow all others. It concerns the relation of the two churches to each other and to Episcopal Methodism. To this important matter our most earnest thought and prayerful deliberation were first directed, and the result attained occasioned the interchange of rejoicing congratulations between the members of the Joint Commission.

We adopted without a dissentient voice the following

DECLARATION AND BASIS OF FRATERNITY.

As to the status of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and their co-ordinate relation as legitimate branches of Episcopal Methodism, each of said churches is a legitimate branch of Episcopal Methodism in the United States, having a common origin in the Methodist Episcopal Church organized in 1784; and since the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was consummated in 1845, by the voluntary exercise of the right of the Southern Annual Conferences, ministers and members, to adhere to that Communion, it has been an evangelical church, reared on scriptural foundations, and her ministers and members, with those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have constituted one Methodist family, though in distinct ecclesiastical connections.

It was next incumbent on us to consider the question concerning conflicting claims to church property, and some special cases that could not conveniently be referred to the operation of a general rule.

There were two principal questions to be considered with regard to the church property in dispute between local societies of the two churches:

FIRST.—As to the legal ownership of said property.

SECOND.—As to whether it will consist with strict equity or promote Christian harmony or the cause of religion to dispossess those societies now using church property which was originally intended for their use and occupancy, and of which they have acquired possession, though they may have lost legal title to it by their transfer from the one church to the other.

We have considered the papers in all cases that have been brought to our notice. These arose in the following States: Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina. In respect of some of these cases we have given particular directions; but for all other cases the Joint Commission unanimously adopted the following:

RULES FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF ADVERSE CLAIMS TO CHURCH PROPERTY.

RULE I. In cases not adjudicated by the Joint Commission, any society of either church, constituted according to its discipline, now occupying the church property, shall remain in possession thereof; provided, that where there is now, in the same place, a society of more members attached to the other church, and which has hitherto claimed the use of the property, the latter shall be entitled to possession.

RULE II. Forasmuch as we have no power to annul decisions respecting church property made by the State Courts, the Joint Commission ordains in respect thereof,

(1.) In cases in which such a decision has been made, or in which there exists an agreement, the same shall be carried out in good faith.

(2.) In communities where there are two societies, one belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the other to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which have adversely claimed the church property, it is recommended that, without delay, they amicably compose their differences irrespective of the strict legal title, and settle according to Christian principles the equities of the particular case, and so far as practicable, according to the principle of the aforegoing rule.

But if such settlement cannot be speedily made, then the question shall be referred for equitable decision to three arbitrators, one to be chosen by each claimant from their respective societies, and the two thus chosen shall select a third person not connected with either of said churches; and the decision of any two of them shall be final.

(3.) In communities in which there is but one society Rule I. shall be faithfully observed in the interest of peace and fraternity.

RULE III. Whenever necessary to carry the aforegoing rules into effect, the legal title to the church property shall be accordingly transferred.

RULE IV. These rules shall take effect immediately.

In order to further promote the peaceful results contemplated by this Joint Commission, and to remove as far as may be all occasion, and especially to forestall all further occasion for hostility between the two churches, we recommend to members of both as a wise rule of settlement where property is in contest, and one or both are weak, that they compose their differences by uniting in the same communion; and in all cases, that the ministers and members recognize each other, in all relations of fraternity, and as possessed of ecclesiastical rights and privileges of equal dignity and validity. They should each receive from the other ministers and members in good standing with the same alacrity and credit as if coming from their own church, and without interference with each other's institutions or missions they should nevertheless co-operate in all Christian enterprises.

It is not to be supposed in respect of some matters of mere opinion that all ministers and members in either church will be in accord; but we trust and believe that a spirit of fellowship and mutual regard will pervade the reconciled ranks of the entire ministry and membership of both churches. We believe, also, that their allegiance to the cause of the great Master will triumph over all variation of personal sentiments, and will so exalt the claims of brotherly affection that from this auspicious hour a new epoch in Methodism will begin its brighter history, so that we shall know no unfraternal Methodism in the United States, or even this wide world. To all we commend the wise counsels given in 1820 to missionaries and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Wesleyan Connection in the Canadas by Bishop McKendree and the Wesleyan committee—namely: Feel that you are one with your brethren, embarked in the same great cause and eminently of the same religious family; and if any warm spirits rise up and trouble you, remember that you are to act on the principles now sanctioned and avowed by the two connections, and not upon local prejudices.

We cannot restrain the expression of our united congratulations to both of the great churches whose commissions we have executed in uniting between them the broken cords of affectionate and brotherly fraternization. Henceforth they may hail each other as from the auxiliary ranks of one great army. The only differences they will foster will be those friendly rivalries that spring from earnest emulations to further to the utmost the triumphs of the gospel of peace. Whatever progress is made by the one church or by the other will occasion general joy. They will rejoice in each other's success as a common good; and, amid the thousand glorious memories of Methodism, they will go forward devoted to their own work of spreading scriptural holiness over these lands.

Two by two the apostles began the promulgation of Christianity in the world. They were companion evangelists, distinct in their several individuality, but they were at the same time one in spirit, purpose, and fellowship. Their itinerant successors in the chief churches of American Methodism in restored fraternity will vie with each other to wave the banner of the cross in this Western World, and henceforth will proclaim that these churches are one in spirit, one in purpose, one in fellowship.

Astronomers tell us of dual stars revolving together in mutual relation and harmony, whose differing colors are so much the complement of each other as to produce a pure white light of exceeding brilliancy. The dual churches of American Methodism will henceforth revolve in mutual fellowship and harmony, so much the complement of one another as together to produce the pure and blended light of Christian charity and fraternal love. These fraternized churches have no further occasion for sectional disputes or acrimonious differences. They may henceforth remember their common origin, pursue their fruit-bearing work, and rejoice in their own and each other's success while engaged in the same great mission of converting the world to Christ.

Distinctive features of profession and polity are bound up with the name of Episcopal Methodism. That form of Christian propagandism and ecclesiastical economy has special elements of power and qualities of attraction that commend its efficiency in proclaiming a pure gospel to the world. Its cardinal doctrines of free salvation by faith, and of the witness of the Spirit; its scriptural articles of Christian belief; its primitive system of church government, its sententious demand of those who would join its societies, its itinerant plan of preaching the gospel, its Wesleyan simplicity and orthodoxy, its urgency of the practice of a holy life, its liberal and systematic benevolence, its support of educational institutions, its promotion of Sabbath-school instruction, its vigilant care for the deserving poor, its provision for superannuated ministers, their widows and children, its world-wide missionary enterprise, and its general activity in the dissemination of gospel truth, are one and the same in the Methodist Episcopal Church and in the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Far away in dark portions of the earth to which their missionaries have penetrated a Divine light is breaking on the long night of paganism. For the elevation of humanity, it is more than the wand of an enchanter. There, as well as here, Methodist doctrines and usages wear their own peculiar and heaven-blessed distinctiveness, and seem to presage the dawn of that era of gladness when the claims of universal brotherhood will commingle with the full glory of the Millennium. Episcopal Methodism was never more strong, and influential, and never appeared to feel more the quickening impulse of its glorious destiny, than it does at the present day.

It is eminently fit, therefore, that in its native realm and wide-extended home in these United States, whence its spirit and power go forth like swelling anthems of gladness to bless mankind, it should bear along the blended sweetness of fraternal harmony. Then will its cadences roll down the ages enriched with the true spirit of the gospel; for the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy, and the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace.

The flowing streams of gospel truth, issuing from the depths of the sacred fountains in the Holy Scriptures, as they are borne to thirsty thousands through the instrumentality of a called and qualified ministry and made effectual to salvation by the mighty working of Divine power, will increase their refreshing freshness when all the itinerant ranks of Episcopal Methodism shall move together in fraternal concord. Then, as chosen vessels of grace, may they bear the living water of salvation to all the world. Contemplating the prospect of complete fraternity among them, we are led to look back to those inspiring scenes of primitive times when the company of the disciples were of one heart and mind, steadfast in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, having all things common, continuing daily in the temple, praising God, and having favor with all the people.

In completing the work to which we were assigned by the higher indicatories of the two great branches of Episcopal Methodism in the United States, we pour forth our united prayer for these kindred churches in the language which inspiration has prepared for us, and say: May the Lord of peace himself give you peace always, by all means.

Now unto him that is able to keep us from falling, and to present us faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy; to the only wise God, our Savior, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen.

In the bonds of the gospel of peace your Brethren and Servants:

M. D'C. Crawford, Enoch L. Fancher, Erasmus O. Foller, Charles B. Ela, John P. Newman, Com. of the M. E. Church.

Edward H. Myers, Robt. K. Hargrave, Thos. M. Finney, David Clopton, Robt. B. Yancey, Com. of the M. E. Church South.

Cape May, N. J., Aug. 21, 1876.

Books and Periodicals.

ONS. By E. M. Marvin, D. D. One of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Edited by T. O. Summers, D.D. Nashville, Tenn.: Publishing House Methodist Episcopal Church South. 1876.

se eighteen sermons contain of Bishop Marvin's profound- best thinking. He is an in- ve preacher, solid as well illant, and always running with vigorous and stimulating nt. Hence his sermons read nd invite careful study. Some n will repay frequent perusal, ill give the mind full occupa- Few men combine in the same nearly all the best qualities of ing. Somewhat speculative, always philosophical, deeply d and evangelical, pathetic, ptive, imaginative, practical, n scarcely think of any ex- ce which does not appear in bly just proportions in the p's habitual preaching. He s in the preface that he does the pains at all in this prepara- for the pulpit, but, of course, ntial preparation of thorough- ion is thought out, and the s clearly photographed upon ind, and held by a tenacious ry. No doubt this is the best of those who can attain to it, convenient to the preacher, kely to secure the great- dom and power in deliv- These sermons are not on in any other form; it is hat their possession is secured by their publication. Those have heard them preached e only too happy to have them, hose who have not heard them ave the opportunity of enjoy- rich repast, which otherwise ould never have known. For y the Publishing House at ville, and by R. A. Page, Dal- ry, Rutgers and 112 Camp street, Orleans. Price, $2 with Twenty- t cent. discount to preachers.

AS CONFERENCES.—Please ge as follows, the plan for holding ensuing Annual Conferences Texas, in which are several ges in the original plan, made gent request:

st Texas Conference, Seguin, ber 25

man Mission Conference, Grassy November 1.

th-west Texas Conference, Cal- November 8.

th Texas Conference, Lang- November 15.

ns Conference, Huntsville, No- er 21.

t Texas Conference, Henders- December 13.

D. S. DOGGETT, Secretary.

Vicksburg, Miss., August 1, 1876.

MEXICAN MISSION.—Bishop writing to the Nashville Advocate August 18, says: ws from the Border Mexican n is highly, wonderfully en- ging. The recent victories of overnment near Orizaba indi- that the Mexican outbreak is ended. Our work in and about ity of Mexico will receive no from the disturbance. I am to say that we have an excellent intendent for this city of Mex- ission, whose experience and ing promise much efficiency in nsting and vast field, Dr. J. M. ht. The work so admirably by our former superintendent, J. Daves, will be ably sustained advanced. We have felt our- and moved solidly in this Mexi- work, and the church will pres- awaken, with joyful surprise enlargement, both at the center alling the line."

MARRIED.

HEM-SIMMONS.—At the Antioch M. E. ch, in East Baton Rouge parish, Au- 27, 1876, by Rev. J. Nicholson, Mr. George hem and Miss Olivia Simmons.

Publisher's Department.

E. F. Ross, ESQ., connected eral years with the CHRISTIAN ADVO- law firm, at first through the West and- ss business connected with the office, confer freely with our patrons and agents ferent matters in regard to our mutual in- and we bespeak for him the courtesies have been so liberally extended heretofore, ch we have not forgotten.

VES & RELF.—The above well- hing has returned to their old stand, No. al street, occupied for so many years before by Henderson & Gaines, and rendered ous by the vast amount of business done ere, as well as popular by the fair able manner in which they were always conduct business. It is a great pleasure ss the continued existence and renewed of an establishment which has served an old patronage, and through all the ges of trade maintained its high standing. ves firm, though changed in name by the of Mr. Henderson, from business, is con- in the same manner and under the same s with which their old customers are iar. The store has been thoroughly repair- greatly improved, and their goods well ar- for the convenience of customers, who inspect them, as well as for festival dis- the building is so lighted as to give a spect to the interior, and facilitate the ess of business. The stock of Messrs. & Relf is large and varied, and will be ally receiving new accessions of domestic orted goods of the latest improvements ess, and they propose to sell on such terms ract the viewest any reasonable customer. ll is retail.

call attention to the advertise- Messrs. Alexander Brothingham & Co., 2 Wall street, New York. They do a brokerage business, and publish the Financial Report, which they send free to ness. Their advertisement is on this page.

book Tilden and Reform will esting reading just at this time we have g. It contains the lives of Tilden and ks, and is published by E. B. Treat, New 2 per volume. See advertisement.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds,

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending Sept. 2, 1876.

A—C G Andrews $2, J H Andrews, Edwin Alden $1, J C Andrew, E A Acritman $191.03, R G Armstrong.

B—G W Briggs, J M Brown, J R Bellamy, J T Booth $6; A A Byrne, A L Barber, J W Bryant, W E Ballard 50 cents, D N Banks 50 cents, Thomas H Breslan $1, A J Brown $3, A E Booth, R W Blew, Ralph Bradley $2, Baker & Sperry $35.35, Bougum & Pease.

C—M Cady, Thomas Colton, J H Cameron, Coleman & Ford, R D Carver $1, Miss K W Cubbiness 50 cents, L Carley $1.50, F L Constantine, C E Cofffest, Mrs A G Carpenter, Joseph Cutrer, W J Carleton $1.08, R H Crawford $2, P H Cocke.

D—C A Hicks, G T Dillingham two letters, Daniel Bennett two letters, J H Dickinson, Daughtry & Smylie, Joel T Daves, J M Dobbs, E P Dutton & co, W John Digharey $2.

E—W F Easterling, T C Evans John D Emack.

F—Ferguson & Schnack, J L Ferguson, E E Frederick, E Flanagan.

G—W H Gillispie, Mrs S C Grayson, H Gwynner & Bro, Joseph Gilbert & Son, A Gottschalk, James A Godfrey.

H—W W Hopper, A G Haygood, Charles J. Harris, James D L Henderson, J F Hines, W C Haisley, C B Hunter, E R Howell $2, R S Holcomb, Harper & Bros.

J—B F Jones.

K—Amos Kendall $1, R W Keenon.

L—H P Lewis, W S Lawrence, A A Lowenberg, George A Lewis & Co, W B Lazenby, G T Lathrop.

M—T W Martin, E H Monroe $6.50, A Maury 90 cents, W L Mandel, Simmons, Dudley & Co, Mary Monning, William A Miller, J W McClinck 1 cents, W P Morris, Morgan Envelope Company, Mrs M J Mace $2, E McIlhenny $1, J E Massengill letters, W E Mickle $1.60, F M Martin, & Co., 2, Mrs E A Morris, R M McElroy, D M Marshall, James Mahone $2.

N—Thomas Nelson & Sons.

O—T O Mott.

P—George W F Price, Mrs J A Peebles, Potter, Ainsworth & Co, Mrs L G Pow, B B Powell, G H Pierce Agents, D M Proctor.

R—Mrs L M Ryan $5, Mr Sidney Robson 25 cents, J K Randall $2.50, Samuel Raynor & Co, E E J Ross, A H Rafford agent of Richardson $2.50, Rigsby & Gladman.

S—A B Smith $2, Forrest's Smith, George H Stinson $25, E Short, Mrs E Smith, S H Schreiber $2, Henry St. John, Southern Express company, W H Slayton $2.

T—J M Truitt $2, J A Trogdon letters, W C Thrasent $2.50.

U—University Publishing Company.

W—W J Williams, T B Watson, W A Wisson, W Wilkinson $1.50, Mrs E A Williamson $1.05, R M Walmsley, W Wadsworth, J P Watts, W L Walker, F M Woods, William Wood & Co, R F White, Woodworth & Graham, Horace Waters & Son, J D Whitcomb, E M Wentworth.

BADGES AND MEDALS.—Societies, clubs, and individuals wishing to order the above articles would do well to note the advertisement of John F. Luther on this page. Mr. Luther manufactures the presentation medals for Masonic and all other societies, besides doing engraving, hair work, regalias, etc. Last articles made to order much cheaper than ever before, and estimates furnished on application. Goods sent C. O. D., to orders by mail or express, as directed. Address Mr. Luther's establishment, 79 Nassau street, N. Y.

THE handsome advertisement of the United States Corset Company will be found on the last page of this paper. The corsets made by this company are moved, and are said to be much superior to the usual corset. The company have a large factory and turn out over four hundred dozen a day, which is sufficient evidence of the popularity of the article manufactured by them. The corsets can be purchased from any dealer, and letters may be addressed to the house in New York.

GROVER'S PORTER GYMNASIUM. We have never seen this in use, but from the illustrations in the regular which has been sent us we are of the opinion that it is a valuable to the much benefit to any one who will use it persistently. It is highly spoken of by many and we have no doubt that it will soon be much more generally used by those of sedentary habits, for whom it was originally designed. See advertisement.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. A. Braselman, successor to the well known dry goods house of Braselman & Adams. Our friends in the country who favor this house with their orders can rest assured that Mr. Braselman will follow the system which made them do a wholesale business, that of giving satisfaction to all buyers.

CENTENARY FEMALE COLLEGE is ably conducted by Rev. A. P. McVoy and corps of assistants, at Summerfield, Ala., in a healthy, pleasant portion of the state. The terms are very reasonable, and altogether the college offers inducements that should bring it liberal patronage. See advertisement.

PRINTING INKS.—We have thought for years from Sheldon Collins & Co., 26 Frankfort street, New York, we have yet to find the least fault with it. They make good inks, and are clever, pleasant gentlemen to deal with. Printers will note their advertisement on this page.

NOTICE.—On this page see the notice of President Warren Depree, of Martha Washington College.

ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.—Messrs. Ogden, Campbell & Co., whose advertisement occurs elsewhere, are, as their card indicates, engaged in electrotyping, stereotyping, wood engraving and printing. They are practical workmen, having been connected with the largest houses in the Eastern cities, they employ a large number of workmen, and are spoken of in complimentary terms by the trade.

FOR LADIES ONLY. See the advertisement headed as above. In our transactions with Mme. Gidiwolt we have always found her prompt and reliable in business matters, and we recommend her to our friends who may favor us in order to purchase the articles she offers for sale.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, located at Chapel Hill, N. C., is one in its old hundred and [illegible] The society of Chapel Hill is proverbial for its intelligence and refinement. The university has a well-reputation, maintained for more than a half century, and is entitled to the confidence of those who wish to give their sons first-class advantages at reasonable rates.

MEMPHIS CONFEDERATE FEMALE INSTITUTE.—We wish to call the attention of our readers interested in the education of daughters, to the fact that the above named most excellent institution will commence its fall session on the first Monday in September. For circulars apply to Rev. A. W. Ames.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGNESIA.—Messrs. Arthur Rogers & Sons, N. Y., manufacture the above medicine. It has been before the public for a number of years, and its reputation is established. We have only to say that we would believe any medicine manufactured by Rogers & Sons to be good. See advertisement on this page.

We call attention to the improved house trap, advertised on this page. This will help house-keepers materially in getting rid of those pests which infest to a greater or less extent every building. The trade will be supplied by Shaffer, Macready & Co., New Orleans.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE.—The next session of this noble institution, located at Ashland, Va., will be opened for the admission of students on the twenty-first of September next. See advertisement in our advertising columns.

VISITORS to the city would do well to inspect Navra & Offner's really fine stock of China and glassware. See advertisement.

ONE of the best places to buy dry goods in New Orleans is at Levy Bros., 53 Magazine street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN

invites the attention of purchasers to the *largest, cheapest and most attractive* stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all the *leading styles now displayed in this city*, consisting of LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, in a very *pretty and stylish* with a *large assortment* of BOOTS AND SHOES adapted to **Family and Plantation Wear.**

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
Dealer in Fine Shoes, 18 Camp street,
Under City Hotel New Orleans, La.

PERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel.

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good clothes*, sell at *one price* and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

THE readers of the ADVOCATE who may chance to have occasion to visit Boston will look us for reminding them that the American House is more than ever the well-conducted institution it is one of the best hotels of New England. Particular attention is paid to the comfort of guests, and a desire to please is apparent in all parts of the house. Put the American down in your list to look out for there when in Boston.

I HAVE USED several bottles of Simmons Liver Regulator, and you may record me as one that say from my own observation that I can truthfully say that it is the best medicine I have been for years past. I have suffered four years and am grateful for relief. J. Rayberry, Petrolia store, 1300 Market st., Philadelphia.

THE GRAND HOTEL, of New York, is without doubt the most central house in the city. Its location is most desirable, and the appointments unrivaled. The house is well kept, with a full regard to strict elegance, comfort, and refinement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. A. BRASELMAN

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS that he has

DRY GOODS BUSINESS

at the Old Stand, under his own name and will be pleased to have a continuance of the liberal patronage so generously bestowed upon the late firm of Braselman & Adams. Having very low rates,

REDUCED EXPENSES

He is now in the better enabled to do business on

SMALL PROFITS.

The stock of Dry Goods will be replete with

Suit the Times.

Now receiving Additions

New Fall Goods,

a full part of the importation at the

New York Auction Sales

at a sacrifice, and will be sold at [illegible]

Special attention given to country orders. Samples sent by mail free of charge.

J. A. BRASELMAN,
[illegible] Magazine, cor. St. Andrew.

REMOVAL.

GAINES & RELF,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EARTHEN WARE, PLATED WARE,
CHINA, CLOCKS,
GLASS, BRUSHES,
HARDWARE,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
TINWARE, GUNS, JAPAN WARE

And every article in the

HOUSE-FURNISHING LINE,

Have removed to their new and spacious store,

No. 190 Canal Street,

All goods bought at the lowest prices for cash and delivered in all parts of the city.

FOR LADIES ONLY.

LADY AGENTS WANTED to sell Mme. Gidiwolt's SKIRT SUPPORTING CORSET, universally approved, and is gradually superseding all others. Application only by MAIL. 1,015 West 19, 24 East Sixteenth street, New York.

JNO. F. LUTHER,
79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL, COLLEGE, CHURCH, CLASS, SOCIETY AND FRATERNITY

PINS, BADGES & MEDALS.

At short notice, and very reasonable.

The **Presentation Medals** a specialty. [illegible] Orders by mail attended to.

SHELDON COLLINS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF PRINTING INKS:
Extra Black Book, News, Card, Job, Wood Cut,
AND
Colored Inks of Every Variety,
Office and depot, 26 Frankfort street, New York.

Centenary Female College,
Summerfield, Alabama.

THE THIRTY SIXTH Session begins October 2, 1876. Location, the healthiest in the State; curriculum extensive and unsurpassed; accumulations superior; the best talent in the multitude; instruction thorough; music department unexcelled; [illegible] first class institution in the South. Tuition, board, washing, lights, etc., for session of nine months, reduced, $187.50. Music for the same time, reduced, $40. Art [illegible] to [illegible]. Pupils will be met by conveyance on their arrival in Selma by informing the President. Information obtained by calling at M. Cumming's and Wolff & Carey's.

For further particulars address

A. P. McVOY, President.

$15-Watch

WE send a Gold Silver Hunting American Lever Watch (fully warranted) by mail, or express, to any address, on receipt of fifteen dollars, for the watch, and 50c. for postage, by express 75 c., subject to examination before paying. Money may be sent safely by mail, in a registered letter. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. BARNES & BRO., Jewelers, 221 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

A KEY IS THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH

Price 50 cents by mail 60 cts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTRO STEREO TYPE FOUNDRY.

WOOD ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
OGDEN, CAMPBELL & CO., 174, 176 & 178 Elm St., Cin. O.
Presses and Printing Material.

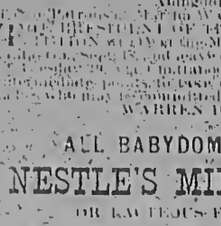
EACH mouse caught resets the trap. The trade supplied. Sample, postpaid, by mail, 50c.

STAUFFER, MACREADY & CO.,
71 Canal St., New Orleans, La.

AGENTS WANTED.

Goodyear's Pocket Gymnasium

ENDORSED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.



Complete system of physical exercises devised for Home Practice.

Used by men, women, and children. Used standing, sitting or reclining.

Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials.

For homes, offices, schools, hospitals.

Price List—No. 1 for children 10 to 15 years, $1. No. 2, for children 15 to 18 years, $1.50. No. 3, for children 18 to 21 years, $2. No. 4, for ladies and children 21 years and upward, $2.50. No. 5, for gentlemen of moderate strength, $2.50. No. 6, used by ladies, children, or gents, [illegible]. No. 7, used by gentlemen of extra strength, $2.50. Full set, consisting of one each of Nos. 1 and 2, $3. No. 7 and one each of Nos. 1 and 2, $5. No. 7 and one each of Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $6. No. 7 and one each of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, $7. No. 7 and one each of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, $8. No. 7 and one each of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, $9. Any one sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Exclusive agencies granted in unoccupied territory.

Exclusive rights to sell the Pocket Gymnasium afford the largest possible returns for small investments. Its merits are nearly universal wherever it is placed before the public, and it is rapidly understood.

For illustrated descriptive circulars, terms, etc., address

Goodyear Rubber Curler Company,
P. O. Box 5,756, 197 Broadway, New York.
[illegible] GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

$10 $25 $50 $100 $200

THE RELIABLE HOUSE OF ALEXANDER Fruthingham & Co., No. 17 Wall street, New York, established [illegible] eighteen years, will per- [illegible] the Stock Exchange on commission for cash or [illegible] They send free to any address a [illegible] of information on financial and kindred topics. It contains very full and accurate reports of the sales and shipping of every kind. Stock and security must be sent to the New York house of Messrs. Frothingham & Co., for explosive brokers of Tax-payers here and treat with them. In addition to their stock-broking business, they [illegible] advantageous [illegible] of Bonds and Gold, now offered. The favorite methods of [illegible] speculation. Their advice is worth [illegible] to any buying [illegible] have made fortunes. Address [illegible]

TILDEN & REFORM. Now ready, the National Hand-Book of Politics, with Lives of Tilden and Hendricks, and an exposé of Hingham Ring, 60 Pages. Illustrated. [illegible] Agents wanted [illegible] Address E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

Martha Washington College.

Abingdon, Va., Sept. 1, 1876.

To Patrons: The Martha Washington College [illegible] PRESIDENT OF THE CAMPANILE, INDIANA, [illegible] Session will begin Monday, September 4, and close on the morning of December 20. [illegible] Catalogues [illegible] address, [illegible] charge of any young [illegible] may be recommended to his care.

WARREN DEPREE, President.

ALL BABYDOM NEEDS

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD,

OR LACTEOUS FARINA,

prepared from Swiss Milk, Brown Bread crust and Sugar. A fresh supply of the above. Also

SMITH'S PURIFIED WHITE WHEAT
GRAHAM FLOUR,
PINEHEAD OATMEAL,
MONTREAL MILLS OATMEAL,
BROOKS' FAMILY PICKLES,
NEW SHAKER PRESERVES.

ALBERT G. PHELPS, Grocer,
Cor. Prytania and Felicity Streets.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

W. M. EVANS,

No. 33 N. PETERS ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF

Wool, Moss, Hides, Rags, Bones, Metals,

And all descriptions of PRODUCE.

Personal and careful attention given to all business intrusted to my care. Quick sales and prompt returns made. Will fill orders for all descriptions of goods at lowest market prices. Advances made on consignments. P. O. Box 2386.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

GUARANTEED U. S. STANDARD.

FAIRBANKS'

COTTON AND SUGAR BEAMS.

Branch House—53 Camp Street.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S FAIRBANKS & CO.

STEEL PENS.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

No. 91 John Street, New York.

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SON.

Henry Hoe, Sole Agent.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE

RESPECTFULLY offers her services to select and purchasing and forwarding any article or apparel or personal adornment for Ladies and Children's use, including MILLINERY, DRY GOODS, JEWELRY, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Trimmings, Underwear, Sewing Machines etc.

Communications care with reference to the price and quality will be duly attended to, and fulfillment to the wishes of correspondents will be absolutely carried out.

Spring and Summer Styles

OF

LADIES' DRESSES,

IN IMPORTED FRENCH PATTERNS,

CENTENNIAL APRONS, RUCHES AND COLLARETTES, [illegible] Just received by the [illegible]

Just received by

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE,
NO. 93 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

GLASS STAINERS

PLATERS, AND EMBOSSERS,
CHURCH WINDOWS A SPECIALTY
Estimates and samples on application.
WM. COULTER & SON
102 & 104 E. 2d St., CINCINNATI, O.

AGENTS double their money selling "If," Chase's [illegible] Receipt Book & Address Inv. Chase's Printing House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our weaving capacity is now 5,500 CORSETS daily, or a yearly aggregate of

1,700,000.

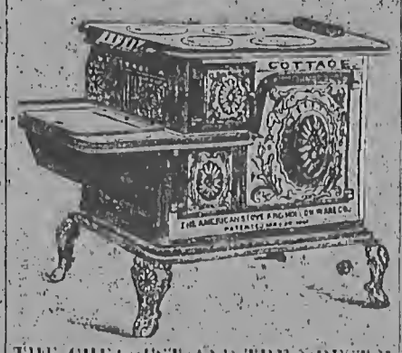
These Corsets have met the demand of the times, giving a PERFECT FIT, SUBSTANTIAL COIL at PANIC PRICES. Combined superior quality has [illegible] more appreciated, and without question, they are now the most popular

CORSETS

made, 1st, [illegible] perfect fit, [illegible] flexible to the natural movements of the form. 3d, They are stylish, durable and luxurious to wear. 4th, Being woven without seam, and in perfect symmetry of shape, [illegible] any properly-prepared garment to which your new improved [illegible] have [illegible] Gold and Silver [illegible] The perfect form [illegible] until the invention of the **Wonderful PATENT Loom,** which [illegible] by the Co. and never [illegible] for [illegible] continually increasing demand, of [illegible] to keep [illegible] for [illegible] circular.

UNITED STATES CORSET CO.,
NEW YORK, P. O. BOX 4128.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!



THE CHEAPEST AND THE "BEST."

THE "COTTAGE" COOKING STOVES, To which [illegible] particular attention, are unsurpassed by any in this market, for economy, durability, and [illegible] per cent. Black Nickel [illegible] Polished Steel to those who [illegible] Also a variety of other COOKING STOVES of every grade at [illegible] prices, from $5 upward.

HEATING STOVES.

A very large and complete assortment, suitable for Offices, Parlors, Chambers, Sitting Rooms, etc., all of which are offered at very low prices, to suit the times. Also, Heaters for

Tinware of every kind

and description, to suit the country and city trade, which is offered at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. FURNACES a specialty. Sole Agent for the manufacture and sale of the

Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend.

Will choose [illegible] WITHOUT EXPERIENCE. Every one sold is FULLY WARRANTED. It saves labor, wear and tear, and does away with much dirt. It is fully a labor and [illegible] invention. Three hundred [illegible] have already been sold through the State of [illegible]

Re State and County Rights [illegible]

Call and See it, No. 31 Magazine street.

W. W. GOLDWAN

INDIANAPOLIS

MILL WORKS.

CAMMACK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE FLOUR MILLS.

Also Corn Meal, Wheat and Rice Kiln Drying Mills, French Burr Millstones, and dealers in Elevator & Mill Machinery, Belting, Bolting Cloths, Chain Pitches, Spout and Separating Machines, Portable and Stone Burr Mills and Mill Furnishings of all kinds. We make a specialty of building Flour Mills with all modern improvements, in any section of the country. Parties will be furnished with drawings and specifications for Mills of any capacity, furnished when required. Correspondence solicited. Mills, exclusive of mill house. Send for price list.

124 and 126 South Pennsylvania St.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

A. H. NELSON,

COMMERCIAL STATIONER

PRINTER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND LITHOGRAPHER.

The best assortment at Bank Block, Cincinnati. The best stock and lowest prices. Lithographic work in the style of New Orleans.

NO. 57 CAMP STREET,

Second floor. Mangin & Letellier Piano.

Call and prove the statements.

LOW-PRICED MUSIC BOOKS

Easy, well-printed instruction books are:

BELLAK'S METHOD FOR REED ORGAN. Paper 75c. Boards $1.00.

MACK'S ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR VIOLIN. Boards $1.00.

A collection of music for a Church or [illegible] Reed Organ, consisting of Voluntaries, Interludes, Chants, Sacred Music, and Anthems [illegible] Complete Manual of Vocal Music [illegible]

WINNER'S BAND OF FOUR - $1.00

Send for Catalogue. Books sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia.

RITTER'S HISTORY OF MUSIC

Two volumes, each $2.50.

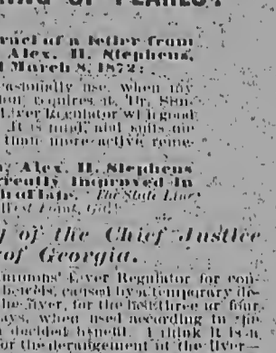
This elegant work is [illegible] and [illegible] history extending to the present time, and [illegible] that has ever been written on the subject, and is a [illegible] necessity for musical students.

Mason's Encyclopedia of Music, 50c. Appendix to Mason's Encyclopedia, 50c. Dictionary Musical Information, $1.25

Of these three great books the first contains the largest and most complete and authentic information on musical subjects. The Appendix [illegible] and [illegible] of what has transpired since the first publication of the large book, and the "Dictionary" [illegible] the substance of all that is in the great "Encyclopedia." [illegible] Either book sent, postpaid, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

J. H. MEHAFFEY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, and dealer in Staves, Plywood, Shingles, Lumber and Coopers' materials. Special attention given to filling orders and for shipping goods for Merchants and Planters through the city South and West. Coopers' materials furnished at the lowest cash prices to Sugar Planters. Office, 22 UNION STREET, Lumber Yard, corner Levee and Market streets, First District, New Orleans, La. Liberal advances made upon consignments. Refers to Citizens' National Bank, Stacey, Lumber and Western Produce.



A STRING OF PEARLS!

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872:

Personally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild and suits me better than more active remedies.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens has greatly improved in health of late. *The State Lines Post, Red Oak, Ga.*

Testimony of the Chief Justice of Georgia.

I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement in the liver—at least such has been in my personal experience in the use of it.—*Hiram Warner, Chief Justice of Georgia.*

Opinion of the Clergy.

Simmons' Liver Regulator is certainly a specific for that class of complaints which originate in costiveness. Many of our fellow-beings are suffering from [illegible] disorders, and have [illegible] in relation to the efficacy of this [illegible] preparation, we can only refer them to the simple and candid [illegible] gathered of Philip to Nathaniel. "Come, and see." Try the proposed remedy, and then you can judge for yourselves.—*Rev. David Wills, D.D., of the Presbyterian Church in Macon, Ga.*

Always Keep It On Hand.

I have used Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator myself, and in my family for years, and pronounce it one of the most satisfactory medicines that can be used. Nothing will induce me to be without it, and I recommend all my friends to use it. I never want to secure health, to always keep it on hand.—*R. L. Wolff, Columbus, Ga. Congressman.*

CAUTION!

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with trade marks, [illegible] and signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by all druggists. 5ide

CHINA PALACE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Crockery, China, Glassware

CUTLERY, PLATED WARE

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

IN THE SOUTH.

Look at our Prices and Judge for yourselves:

A real French China DINNER SET, 115 pieces, for	$20.00
A real French China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for	6.75
A Stone China DINNER SET, 120 pieces, for	14.50
A Stone China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for	4.75
A Stone China CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for	3.50
Decorated CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for	6.00

Sole Agents for the celebrated SHAW REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS. The best and cheapest in the country.

Also the celebrated BUTTER CHURN. Warranted to make butter in from three to ten minutes. All kinds of Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers and Bath Tubs.

Orders from the country will receive our best attention.

NAVRA & OFFNER,
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The Highland Hardy Raspberry.

A correspondent of the *Practical Farmer* thus speaks of this comparatively new variety of raspberry:

They seem adapted to nearly all kinds of soil where corn can usually be grown, with the exception of clay flats, of low, poorly drained fields. For the purpose of experimenting, I have planted them on a diversity of soils, and find that they can be grown with profit, even upon quite a heavy clay loam, if well drained, either naturally or artificially, though the best success is obtained on a gravely soil or light loam.

The berry is bright red in color, and unusually firm, which makes it of great value for shipping to distant markets; flavor very good, comparing very favorably with other kinds; size of fruit medium to large, surpassed in this respect by Herstine, Brandywine, or Antwerp raspberries. The plants ripen their fruit considerably earlier than most of the red varieties, coming into market or upon the table a little before the late varieties of strawberries disappear.

The Highland Hardy is unusually productive, giving with fair culture from forty to sixty bushels to the acre, the crop selling in New York at from $400 to $600 per acre. Under very favorable circumstances the fruit from small plots has sold at the rate of from $1,500 to $2,000 per acre. These latter figures are rare exceptions, but still they show what success has been reached.

As to their cultivation, the ground should first be well plowed, giving land a good coat of stable manure. After harrowing, the ground can be marked out with a plow, or otherwise, placing the plants four feet apart each way, or by making the rows seven feet apart, and the plants two and a half or three feet distant in the rows. The first method permits of better culture, though the yield does not differ materially either way.

The ground should be kept well cultivated, except when the fruit is ripening. Manure them well late in the fall or in the spring of each year, but not too liberally if the soil is naturally very rich. Plantations may be made during the fall or spring. The second season from planting will generally give a paying crop, though full returns should not be expected until another year.

Food of Fowls.

We believe that feed, a liberal, varied, and regular supply, is indispensable to the highest success. The free production of eggs is supposed to be a heavy drain on the fowl system. Great layers, like great milkers, are proverbially thin in flesh, yet large consumers. The more they eat, the more they shell out, and there have been cases where exhausted nature surrendered to overproduction. The large Asiatic fowls are more likely to be sterile, through fatness, than the smaller Spanish Leghorns, and consequently different varieties should have different treatment. Corn alone may be too stimulating for some sluggish fowls, and hence bulky food, like bran and potatoes, should be occasionally given. Scraps, fresh meat, pulverized bones and oyster shells, the refuse of the kitchen, mixtures of meal and bran, whole grains, clean water, a dusting and a scratching place, and a comfortable roost are some of the leading persuasives to this egg-active life. The summer and winter food of fowls may reasonably vary, conforming to nature's rules. A successful breeder of Spanish fowls uses meal and bran mixtures in summer, and whole corn and wheat screenings in winter. We do not believe in keeping a supply of food constantly before fowls or any other creature. It is doubtless better for all to have each day a fresh supply, with an interval between. In matters of appetite all the world is kin.

We have observed a marked difference in the color and flavor of eggs. It is doubtless attributable somewhat to feed. The style of living shows itself even here. Fowls fed on garbage, onions, and manure heaps will very likely have these flavors in their eggs, and those fed on sound grain and clean grass or hay will have the better flavors. Generally, the richer the food the higher the color of the fruit. Buckwheat is said to make eggs colorless, and wheat and corn give them the best color. Hens love hay, and the nearer it approaches to tender grass the better. A poulterer with two hundred fowls chaffs and steams hay occasionally for them, and finds that they love it.—*Scientific Farmer.*

VANILLINE FROM PINE SAP.—At a late meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences Dr. Hoffmann announced that his two students, Tiemann and Haarmann, who had obtained vanillin, the aromatic principle of the vanilla bean, from pine sap, propose to manufacture the substance on a large scale. The sap of a tree of medium height gives vanillone to the value of one hundred francs, and the wood is not injured by the extraction of the sap. This will be the second vegetable product manufactured by purely chemical methods.

Persons who are not successful in propagating vines by cuttings should try their hand at making layers. Any shoot of one year's growth which can be bent down and covered with earth can be used for this purpose. Strong and vigorous plants may be produced the first season by layering, which is not always true of cuttings.

COOKIES.—Put into a teacup one egg, two tablespoonsful of sweet cream, one teaspoonful of soda, and fill up with sugar; add one teaspoonful of butter, caraways, or coriander seed.

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AUBURN, ALA., Aug. 2, 1876.

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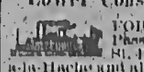

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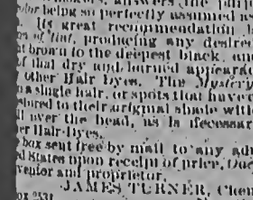

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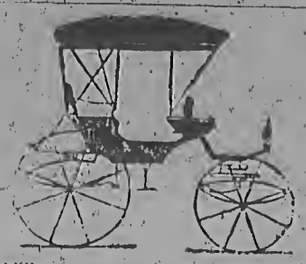

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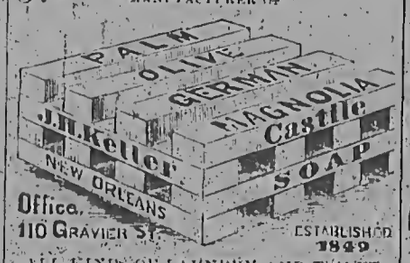

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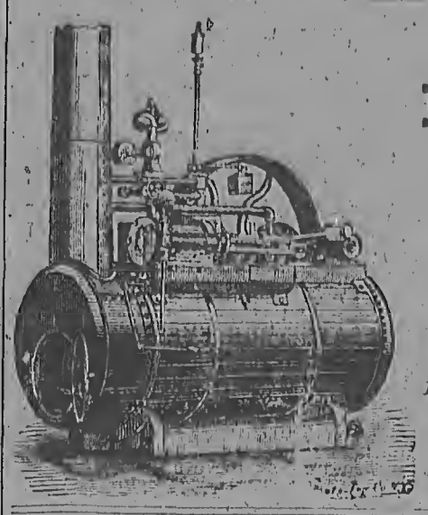

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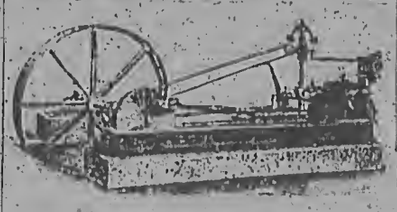

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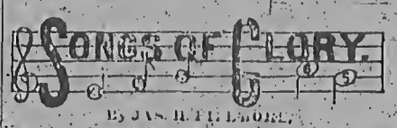
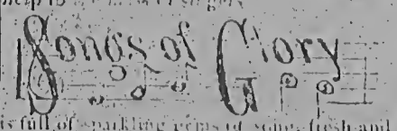
Refer to Isaac Barnes, Esq., and Stephen Allen, Esq., of New Orleans, and H. H. Dixson, Esq., of Shreveport, La.



By JAS. R. MCGRANAHAN,
has already reached the sale of over 50,000 copies. It is new, fresh in the above category, and is a great help to [illegible] of Singers.



is full of sparkling gems of song, fresh and new, and must become immensely popular. Price 35 cts.; $3 60 [illegible]; $4 20 by mail.
FILLMORE BROS., Cincinnati, O.

OTTO ZEIL
General Engraver and Book-Binders' Tool Cutter,
Designs made for Side and Back Stamps, N. W. COR. FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS, (Second Floor,) CINCINNATI, O.
Hat Trade Mark Gilding Stamps, Shoe Commercial Sprinkling Stamps, Burning Brands, Door Plates, etc.

ED. RABE & CO.,
CARRIAGE & SPRING WAGON
MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 131 and 133 Sycamore Street,
Bet. Franklin and Woodward, CINCINNATI, O.

J. A. LACROIX,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
Pontchartrain Cheap Store,
COR. FRENCHMEN AND VICTORY STREETS.
Ladies', Gents', Misses and Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Always on hand, a full assortment of first-class goods at prices which defy competition. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. My Motto: Quick Sales and Small Profits.

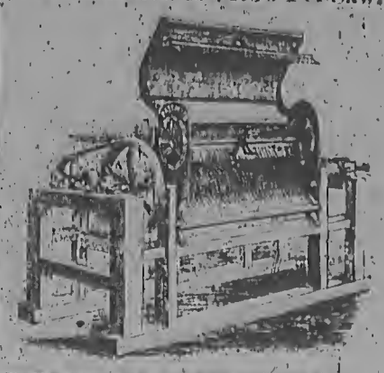
PELICAN
IMPROVED RICE MILLS
J. B. & A. JOHNSON, PROPRIETORS,
154, 156 and 158 Magazine St., New Orleans.
MILLING RATES—No 1 at 4c. per pound; No. 2 at 3c. per pound. Address all orders for milling rice to P. O. Box 2467.

PRICES REDUCED. Best Quality Medicinal Remedies—Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared. CENTENNIAL YEAR. CHAS. M. TAFEL, Manufacturing Chemist, 12 West Fourth Street (one door west of Broadway), Fourth and Market Sts., Louisville, Ky.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT ABSOLUTELY and SPEEDILY CURED. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 161 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED
"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.
PATENTED JULY 13, 1875.
Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction at the ends of the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time, while economizing steam or animal power, than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every dozen bales ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
59.....Carondelet St.....59
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BEN. F. WOLFE,
AGENT FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS,
22.....Main Street.....22
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

OFFICE OF THE
American Cotton Tie Co.,
(LIMITED)
17 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS.

TO DEALERS IN
IRON COTTON TIES,
Planters and Country Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade for any quantity with the following celebrated Ties:

THE ARROW AND SIDE SLOT.
HEARD & BROS. LOCK TIE.
BRANCH, BROOKES & CO.'S LOCK TIE.

We also beg to inform the public that the interests of Messrs. Beard & Bro., and Branch, Brookes & Co. are now merged into and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. (LIMITED). The following are the New Orleans Agents:

Stone & Tutt, Ogden & Bell,
Ullom & Boyd, Archer & Harland,
William Dillard, H. L. Thibaut & Co.

For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited):
R. W. RAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.

SOUTHERN FARMERS DEPOT FOR SUPPLIES
The Cheapest and Best
Farm Machinery
OF ALL KINDS,
Plows, Seeds, Fertilizers,
Lime, Plaster and Cement.
C. H. STOCKELL & CO.
NASHVILLE TENN.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.
MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF LATEST DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL 7000 in use.
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

MENEELY & COMPANY,
Bell Founders, West Troy, New York.

FIFTY years established. CHURCH BELLS and CHIMES; ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837.
Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings for Church, Academy, Factory Bells, etc. Illustrated and Price Catalogue sent free.
Vanduzen & Tift, 102 & 104 E. Second St., Cin.

DIXIE BEE-HIVE.
PRICE $3 PER SET UP READY FOR USE.

Nothing in them to get out of order. Any one can manage them. The most profitable house.

This is the cheapest, simplest and most complete Hive suitable for Southern Apiaries.

HONEY EXTRACTORS.....$12
For sale by
GEO. A. VINCENT,
Dealer in Wool, Hides, Honey, Moss, and Country Produce in general,
No. 20 N. PETERS ST., NEW ORLEANS.

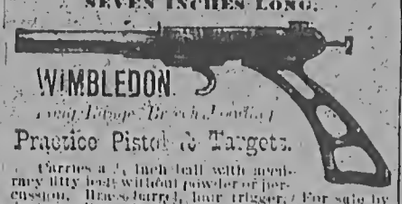
Bricks! Bricks! Bricks!
ROYS BRICK YARD,
ST. BERNARD PARISH, four blocks below the Slaughter-house.

The undersigned respectfully informs builders, planters, and all customers of Bricks, that he is extensively manufacturing Bricks at Royal Brick Yard, near the Slaughter-house, where he has always on hand a large quantity of country-made Bricks and Ridge Tiles, ready to be delivered without detention.
FREDERIC ROY.
Orders left with S. Roy, at C. Cavarroc & Son's, Agents, No. 8 Decatur street, or at the Brick Yard, will be promptly attended to.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.
17.....CHARTRES STREET.....17

CARPETINGS—Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, etc.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH—English and American.
MATTINGS—300 rolls White, Check and Fancy.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
FURNITURE and CURTAIN GOODS in great variety.
BUCKAPS, Table and Enamel OIL CLOTHS.
A. BROUSSEAU.

SEVEN INCHES LONG.



Practice Pistol & Targets.

Carries a ¼ inch ball with unerring accuracy at 50 feet without powder or percussion. Rifle-barrel, four trigger. For sale by dealers. By mail, free for 75 cents, with permanent ammunition for target practice indoors and for sporting out of doors.
AGENTS WANTED.
A. A. GRAHAM,
47 Liberty street, New York.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS CERTAIN PARTIES are advertising themselves as being "Sole Agents" for the best manufacturers of Perique Tobacco at Grand Point, St. James parish, I would respectfully state, that I am
THE DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT
Of the following planting firms of Grand Point:
OCTAVE ROUSSEL,
LEWIS ROUSSEL,
AUGUSTAVE ROUSSEL,
P. ST. PIERRE,
And many others.
EDMOND BOURGEOIS,
No. 12 Conti street.

H. J. RIVET,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines
AND PERFUMERY, AND IMPORTER OF FRENCH PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,
Cor. Bienville and Chartres Sts.,
NEW ORLEANS.
Proprietor of the celebrated Peychaud Bitters.

VIRGINIA ROOFING SLATE.—The best and strongest in the world, not excepting the well-known Welsh Slate. The undersigned having accepted the agency for the sale of this celebrated FIRE, BANK, and IMPERIAL QUARRIES, is now prepared to fill orders at prices much below those of Welsh, and not little inferior to those of ordinary American Slates. Roofers, contractors and slaters generally are invited to submit Open Bids for the severest tests.
ALEXANDER HILL,
No. 70 Carondelet street.

RICHARD RHODES,
LATE F. CHARLEVILLE,
SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT,
55 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS.
Articles of All Kinds for Fishermen.

Rods, Nets, Hooks, Lines, and every desirable article for the Angler, wholesale and retail.

GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS of every variety and of direct importation. Also Sporting materials of all kinds, Game Bags, Shot, Pouches, Flasks, and every article needed by Hunters, will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Also the celebrated Dead Shot Gunpowder, Shot, Eley's Shells, Cartridges, etc., of the best quality, wholesale and retail.
R. RHODES.

CISTERN-MAKER.

R. BRODERICK,
NOS. 132, 134 AND 136 DELLA ST.,
Between Camp and Magazine, New Orleans.

Constantly on hand an assortment of Cisterns. Second-hand Cisterns always on hand. All orders promptly attended to.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.
17.....CHARTRES STREET.....17

CARPETINGS—Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, etc.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH—English and American.
MATTINGS—300 rolls White, Check and Fancy.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
FURNITURE and CURTAIN GOODS in great variety.
BUCKAPS, Table and Enamel OIL CLOTHS.
A. BROUSSEAU.

GLASS STAINERS
CATTEUS, AND EMBOSSERS.
CHURCH WINDOWS A SPECIALTY.
Estimates and Sample on application.
WM. COULTER & SON.
107 WEST THIRD ST., CINCINNATI, O.

AGENTS double their money selling "Dr. Chase's Improved 12-Receipt Book." Address Dr. Chase's Printing-House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1876.

As we have just entered upon another commercial year, it is but natural that we should look back and compare our status with that of twelve months since, so that we may know whether we are progressing or declining. Our limited space forbids a statistical exhibition or full comments on each of the numerous articles which makes up a city's wealth and trade, but we will give briefly our views. The evidences or failure of success, we think, can be best discerned by noticing the movements of different classes of merchants, who from time to time show their opinions by their acts more than by words. The writer has been a careful observer of commercial matters during the past years, and in spite of many and serious impediments thrown in our way by designing and artful enemies, we are slowly but certainly emerging from the clouds of difficulties that have well-nigh crushed us. Our people have struggled nobly and patiently—often disappointed, no doubt, many have felt like abandoning their calling, but bright hope let fall some cheering rays upon us, inducing one more manful effort, and so has it ever proved that success crowns the labors of persevering energy, as is shown by the fact that we have raised during the past season

1,601,441 bales of cotton, worth	$84,500,000
1,363,400 sacks cotton seed, worth	600,000
129,501 hogsheads of sugar, worth	11,400,000
238,361 barrels of molasses, worth	4,100,000
158,761 barrels of rice, worth	1,600,000
Making a total of	$101,700,000

received for only five classes of products.

It is true we are not receiving the trade we should; and large orders have been filled in the West for plantation supplies that were formerly procured here, which causes a reduction in the provision and breadstuff trade; but if it proves to be more economical for the planter, is he not wise to do so, and is it not good policy to cheapen the cost of production by all means within his control if he saves 15 or 20 per cent. in his expenses per year? Is it not that much made for the South? So while we lose in one way we gain in another. But we can regain this trade by making it to the interest of buyers to try our market, and this many of our leading firms are doing—by offering goods at very low figures. We are learning to do business on a more economical scale and a narrower margin of profits. But another point is being noticed—that is, cheap rates of freight and passage to and from the interior. We know it is a difficult problem to solve, but thinking men have the matter in mind, and soon this difficulty will be removed.

The great railroad enterprises that are before the people, whose construction are of momentous importance, must be pushed to completion; the great Pacific, under the able management of Mr. E. B. Wheelock; is being steadily and perseveringly driven ahead—every dollar being used as far as paid in. There is too much already invested by our citizens to permit it to stop short of Alexandria. The lower route, as it is termed, can at so small a cost be built that ere long we will be able to follow the iron-horse across the swamps of Louisiana into the fertile prairies of Texas. Remember it takes time to accomplish great undertakings like these. Make haste slowly is a good old maxim not yet worn out. Our business men are alive watching cautiously all that effects our interests both at home and abroad.

Another evidence of prosperity and increased confidence shown by resident capitalists is their investments in real estate and manufacturing enterprises. As one travels around the Garden District he finds here and there the carpenter and brick-layer busy with trowel and plane, constructing some noble mansion or comfortable home for the abode of merchant, prince, or less pretentious clerk. Were you to pass up Jackson street you would see the fine large dwelling of Mr. Jules Weis, of the firm of Myer, Weis & Co., which has cost somewhere about $60,000; again on Carondelet, corner of St. Andrew street, Capt. Tom Leathers has erected two fine brick residences, but we have not time or space to enumerate the improvement in this direction; suffice it to say, that thousands of dollars are being spent in building new and repairing old dwellings, while in the business portion of the city there is the magnificent building erected by Lehman, Abraham & Co., for their office, which may be found on the first floor, while the spacious and well-arranged offices on the second floor are occupied by Messrs. Allen, Nugent & Co. Mr. A. Chapsky has built a fine brick store on the corner of Poydras and Magazine streets. Messrs. C. A Whitney & Co. have given their commodious steamship office a thorough renovation, and many more are being prepared for the winter's business. In the manufacturing department still more hopeful signs are presented, such as the ice-making establishment, constructed according to the patent of Nevada Jones (as the gentleman is usually called.) The large addition made by Mr. J. H. Keller to his famous soap works. Messrs. A. A. Maginnis & Sons are also improving and enlarging their extensive oil, mill and soap works. C. G Johnsen has with his usual enterprise started a large foundery, and has several other important schemes and enterprises moving forward toward completion. Messrs. J. B. Laitte & Co. have about completed their new press, as have also Messrs. Fatman, Ranger & Co., while Mr. Ewing, having bought the property on which his press was located, shows his determination to stay among us, and squeeze the ponderous bale to hand-breadth thickness by his powerful hydraulic cotton-press; and we learn a patent has been recently issued for a machine to tighten the iron bands around the bale, and hold it down to the size the press forces it. The inventor is a native of our State, Mr. J. F. Randolph.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED,

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 33	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	250 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
H. J. West's corn mill	250 00	— —
Tunoard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, third skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₩ lb:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₩ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₩ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₩ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₩ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 20	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₩ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₩ lb	30	—
Pat. Dryer, ₩ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₩ lb	— —	1¾
Putty, in bladders, ₩ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₩ gall	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights:

Size of lights.	Sash, per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	60	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	85	1 95	2 25
10x18	$1 00	2 95	3 25

Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$3 70
3 feet x 8 feet	4 00	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25

Panel Doors:

2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₩ lb.:		
Western, choice	30	32
Goshen, choice	32	34
Coffee, ₩ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18¾	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O. G	— —	34
Candles, ₩ lb:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₩ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	00
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₩ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.:		
Buel, K. D	— —	2 75
Cheese, ₩ lb.:		
Western factory	10	12
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₩ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₩ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₩ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₩ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₩ half box	— —	1 50
Raisins, ₩ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₩ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₩ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	30	32
Insurance, in cans	— —	40
Coal, in barrels, best	27	31
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels		
Common	— —	45
Fair	— —	50
Prime to choice	55	60
Golden and Roquet syrups	80	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₩ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	2¾
Ordinary	— —	4¾
Fair	5¼	5¾
Prime to choice	6¼	7¾
Soap, in boxes, ₩ lb:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₩ lb.	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	9¼	9¾
Prime	10¾	10¾
Choice	10¾	11¾
Yellow clarified	11	11¾
White clarified	11¼	11¾
Crushed	12	12¾
Powdered	12	12¾
Spices, ₩ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	32
Tea, ₩ lb:		
Black Oolong		1 00
Green Imperial		1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₩ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₩ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	55	58
White, mixed	65	68
Oats, ₩ bushel:		
St. Louis	35	41
Texas	— —	33
Galena	— —	47
Bran, choice, ₩ 100 lbs	76	78
Hay, ₩ ton:		
Prime timothy	18 00	22 00
Ordinary	— —	14 00
Cotton seed meal	26 00	28 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₩ lb.:		
Breakfast	14	14½
Shoulders	7¾	7¾
Sides, clear rib	9¾	10
Sides, clear	10¾	11
Hams, sugar-cured	16	16½
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	18 50	19 00
Dry Salted meat:		
Shoulders	8¼	8¾
Lard, ₩ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	13¼	13¾
Choice, in tierces	12¾	12¾

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	10	10¾
Jute	12¾	13¾
Ties, Arrow, best, per bundle, at 30		
ties and buckles	— —	3 30
Beard	— —	3 00
Twine, hemp	— —	15

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₩ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	45
Calfskins, ₩ dozen	20 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₩ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₩ ton:		
Stern's raw-bone superphosph	65 00	— —
Stern's fine-ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	12 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₩ yard:		
Standard brands, 7/8	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	9½
Bleached Domestic, ₩ yard:		
Choice brands, 7/8	— —	7½
Choice brands, 4-4	10½	14½
Calico, ₩ yard:		
Common brands	4	5
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	6	6½
Ticking, ₩ yard:		
Common brands	10	12½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	13	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor mud boots, ₩ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₩ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₩ doz	12 00	15 00
Balmoral brogans, ₩ doz	15 00	18 50
Russets' brogans, ₩ doz	16 00	19 50

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 23. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.* Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,
By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.
WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

SHREVEPORT DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Shreveport station	Sept. 9, 10
Mooringsport, at Mooringsport	16, 17
Caddo circuit, at Friendship	23, 24
Springville circuit, at Armstead	30, Oct. 1
Pleasant Hill	Oct. 7, 8
Desoto	14, 15
Mansfield station	21, 22
Anacoco, at Hilly Grove	28, 29
Natchitoches circuit, at Knights Ldpo	Nov. 4, 5
Natchitoches station	11, 12
Webster	18, 19
South Bossier	25, 26
North Bossier	Dec. 2, 3

Pastors will please be prepared to report full Annual Conference statistics.

Boards of stewards and trustees will hold meetings and be ready to make final reports.

24 JOEL T. DAVES, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

JACKSON DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Vernon mission, at Flag Station	Sept. 16, 17
Jackson station	23, 24
Canton station	30, Oct. 1
Madison station	Oct. 7, 8
Brownsville circuit, at Queen's Hill	14, 15
Sharon circuit, at Sharon	21, 22
Carthage circuit, at Carthage	28, 29
Camden circuit, at Camden	Nov. 4, 5
Yazoo circuit	11, 12
Silver Creek circuit	18, 19
Yazoo City	22, 23
Dover circuit	25, 26

It is earnestly desired that the stewards be ready to close up the finances of the circuits and stations, and that the trustees have their reports ready, and the preachers their statistics.

21 WM. B. HINES, P. E.

BRANDON DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Hickory circuit, St. Mathew's camp g'd	Sept. 9, 10
Newton circuit, at Garlandsville	16, 17
Lake circuit, at Lake camp ground	23, 24
Forest circuit, at Mount Zion	30, Oct. 1
Raleigh circuit, at Raleigh	Oct. 7, 8
Trenton circuit, at camp ground	14, 15
Morton circuit, at Morton	21, 22
Philadelphia circuit	28, 29
Union mission, at Union Ridge	31, Nov. 1
Walnut Grove circuit, at Walnut Grove	Nov. 4, 5
Fannin circuit, at Shiloh	11, 12
Pelahatchie circuit, at Pelahatchie	15, 16
Brandon station	18, 19

The committe appointed to locate a district parsonage will meet at Forest, Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock, A. M. 7 WILL. H. LEITH, P. E.

VICKSBURG DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

North Warren, at Oak Ridge	Sept. 16, 17
South Warren	23, 24
Fayette, at Fayette	30, Oct. 1
Rocky Springs	7, 8
Port Gibson	14, 15
Cayuga	21, 22
Mount Olivet	28, 29
Clover Hill	Nov. 4, 5
Rolling Fork	11, 12
Vicksburg	18, 19
Natchez	25, 26

District Conference will begin at Port Gibson Oct. 12, 1876.

7 F. M. FEATHERSTON, P. E.

BROOKHAVEN DIS.—FOURTH ROUND.

Beauregard and Wesson	Sept. 9, 10
Brookhaven station	16, 17
Hazlehurst station	23, 24
Providence circuit	30, Oct. 1
Scotland circuit, at Bethel	Oct. 7, 8
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Bethel	14, 15
Georgetown circuit, at Bolles's	21, 22
Raymond circuit, at Raymond	28, 29
Spring Ridge circuit	Nov. 4, 5
Crystal Springs station	11, 12
Brandywine circuit	18, 19

The local preachers, trustees of church property and secretaries of church Conferences, will please have the *written* reports required by the Discipline.

7 H. H. MONTGOMERY, P. E.

MERIDIAN DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Enterprise station	Sept. 9, 10
Wayne circuit, at Salem	16, 17
Spring Hill circuit, at Linwood (camp meeting)	23, 24
Paulding circuit and Kittsville mission, at Holland's camp ground (camp meeting)	30, Oct. 1
DeKalb circuit, at New Hope (camp meeting)	7, 8
Quitman circuit, at Shady Grove	14, 15
Shubuta circuit, at DeSoto	21, 22
Waynesboro circuit, at Waynesboro	28, 29
Lauderdale circuit, at Center Ridge	Nov. 4, 5
Marion circuit	11, 12
Enterprise mission, at Sucarina	18, 19
Meridian station	25, 26

31 JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

SUMMIT DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Amite City, at Amite City	Sept. 2, 3
Hammond, at Wesley chapel	9, 10
Covington, at Earnest's	16, 17
Franklinton, at Franklinton	23, 24
St. Helena, at Pipkin's chapel	30, Oct. 1
Port Vincent, at Port Vincent	Oct. 7, 8
East Baton Rouge	14, 15
Magnolia, at Muddy Springs	21, 22
China Grove, at China Grove	28, 29
Summit, at Summit	Nov. 4, 5
Bogue Chitto	11, 12
Amite	18, 19
Meadville	25, 26

Let us have full reports from pastors and stewards.

7 JAMES A. GODFREY, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MARIANA DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Geneva circuit, at Providence	Sep. 23, 24
Cerro Gordo mission, at Mt. Ida	Oct. 7, 8
Holmes' Valley circuit, at White Oak	14, 15
St. Andrew's mission, at White Oak	14, 15
Calhoun mission, at Shiloh	19
Marianna station	21, 22
Greenwood circuit, at ———	28, 29
Columbia circuit, at Rocky Creek	Nov. 4, 5
Columbia mission, at Rocky Creek	4, 5
Newton circuit, at Blackwoods	11, 12
Echo circuit, at Bethel	18, 19
Ozark circuit, at Ozark	25, 26

7 HENRY D. MOORE, P. E.

SELMA DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Orrville circuit, at Center Chapel	Sept. 9, 10
Plantersville circuit, at Plantersville	13
Uniontown circuit	16, 17
Selma station	23, 24
Monroeville circuit, at Pine Grove	30, Oct. 1
Suggsville circuit, at Gainestown	Oct. 7, 8
Grove Hill circuit at Mt. Pleasant	14, 15
Camden circuit, at Rives' Chapel	21, 22
Bell's Landing circuit, at Bell's Landing	28, 29
Independence circuit, at Mt. Olivet	Nov. 1
Peachtree circuit, at Pine Hill	4, 5
Choctaw Corner circuit, at Choctaw Cor	11, 12
Rembert Hills circuit, at Paine Chapel	18, 19
Spring Hill circuit, at Linden	25, 26

7 O. R. BLUM, P. E.

Religious Notices.

A CAMP MEETING, on the self-sustaining plan, will be held two miles north of Lake, Miss., beginning on Thursday night, September 21. C. MCDONALD, P. C.

THE Healing Springs camp meeting, in the Bladon Springs circuit, Alabama Conference, will commence on Friday, September 8 1876. Persons from Mobile, and along the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, will get off at Buckatunna station, where they will find hacks to take them to the camp ground, fourteen miles distant. Ministers carried free from this station.

During the meeting the proprietor of the springs will reduce board to the following rates: Board per day, including lodging, $1.50; single meals, fifty cents; lodging, fifty cents.

The third quarterly meeting for the Bladon Springs circuit will be held at the camp ground.

W. H. WILD, P. C.

THE Choctaw camp meeting, on the Butler circuit, Alabama Conference, will commence on the fifteenth of September, embracing the third Sunday. The preachers are respectfully invited to attend. The meeting will be held on the self-sustaining plan. We ask the prayers of the church. D. J. WRIGHT, P. C.

THE CAMP MEETING on the Rapides circuit, seven miles east of Plaueville, La., will begin on Wednesday before the fourth Sunday in September. Ministers are especially invited. J. L. P. SHEPPARD, P. C.

THE SPRING CREEK camp meeting will commence on Wednesday night before the second Sunday in October. There will be a good public boarding-tent for the accommodation of strangers, a good lot and feed for stock. Ministers will be cared for, and are especially invited to come.

P. S.—We extend our invitation to the Editor and Publisher of the New Orleans ADVOCATE. "*Come to the Macedonian cry!*"

J. M. JOHNSTON, P. C.

THE CAMP MEETING at Smith's camp ground, in Choctaw county, Ala., will begin on Friday before the first Sunday in October. It will be conducted on the self-sustaining plan.

ALEX. HOOD, P. C.

THE CAMP MEETING at Marvin chapel will begin on Friday night before the second Sunday in October. Preachers coming by railroad will be met with conveyance at Brewton Station, on the M. & M. railroad, on Friday.

W. H. MORRIS.

THE CHINA GROVE camp meeting, Dale county, Alabama, will commence on Friday before the first Sunday in October, 1876. Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) are invited to attend. Ample arrangements will be made for their accommodation.

HENRY D. MOORE, P. E., Mariana District.
HUGH M. GILLIS, P. C., Ozark Circuit.

THERE will be a camp meeting at the Beulah camp ground, in Natchitoches parish, commencing on Friday before the second Sunday in October, 1876. Ministers of the gospel especially invited. Special provision will be made for the preachers. The camp meeting will be on the self-sustaining plan. J. M. FRANKLIN, P. C.

THERE will be a camp meeting at the Pleasant Ridge and New Hope camp ground, four miles west of De Kalb, De Kalb circuit, Miss Conference, commencing on Friday, October 6, 1876. Preachers and people are cordially invited to attend. A. J. COLEMAN.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT CONFERENCE. We earnestly request the brethren—lay and clerical—who will be at the District Conference at this place to let me know immediately.

J. J. HILLINSLEY.

OPELOUSAS, Aug. 30, 1876.

NOTICE.—There will be a camp meeting at Jones' camp ground, three miles east of Vernon, Jackson parish, La., on the Indian Village circuit, commencing on Friday before the second Sabbath in September.

R. PARVIN, P. C.

THE CAMP MEETING for the Louisville circuit will commence at Siloam camp ground on Friday night, the sixth of October. All are invited to attend. There will be special arrangements made for preachers.

W. R. WHATLEY, P. C.

THE Opelousas District Conference will commence on Thursday, October 12. Rev. R. S. Isbell will preach the opening discourse.

J. E. COBB, P. E.

THE CAMP MEETING at the Holland camp ground, on Paulding circuit, Mississippi Conference, will commence on the twenty-eighth of September, and will continue about eight days. The camp ground is about fifteen miles from Newton, on the Southern road, and ten miles from Enterprise, on the Mobile and Ohio road. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. There will be a good restaurant on the ground. Ample provision will be made for preachers and their families.

D. P. BRADFORD, P. C.

WE EXPECT to hold a camp meeting at St. Matthew camp-ground, four miles south of Hickory Miss., commencing on Friday, September 8. It is expected to be held on the self-sustaining plan. J. D. HAYS.

ASBURY CAMP MEETING, in Monroe county, on the Sepulga circuit, Alabama Conference, will begin on Thursday night, September 28, embracing the first Sabbath in October. Let everybody attend the services. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. Ministerial brethren are cordially invited to attend. Any from a distance will find conveyances either from Greenville or Pineapple, on Thursday and Friday, by notifying me at Forest Home. J. M. SCOTT, P. C.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on Union camp ground, near Ratliff's mill, ten or twelve miles north of Cousbatta, commencing on Friday, September 29. A cordial invitation is extended to preachers and people. Preparation will be made to entertain per ons from a distance. The self-sustaining principle will apply to those living near enough to tent.

JESSE FULTON, P. C.

THERE will be a camp meeting at Midway, ten miles north of Delhi, on the Floyd circuit, Louisiana Conference, beginning on the twenty-eighth of September, 1876. Ministers coming by rail will find free transportation from Delhi to the camp ground on the twenty-eighth if the undersigned has timely notice, at this place.

T. H. MCCLENDON, Pastor.

FLOYD, La., July 17, 1876.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning October 12. Preachers in charge will please forward me the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance. E. H. MOUNGER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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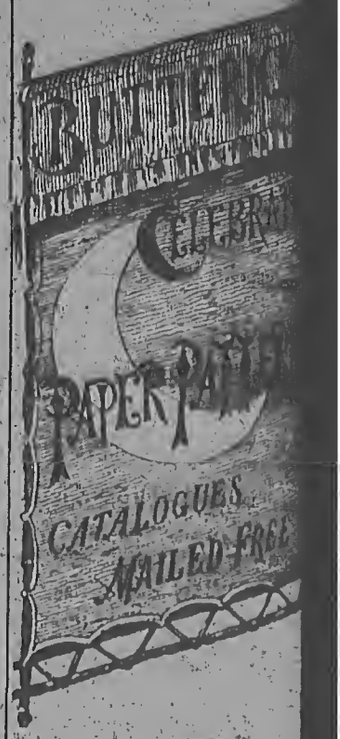

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MISSIONARY SUPPLEMENT

To the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

STATISTICS.

Secretary has taken pains to collect following statistics from the most ntic records at his command. There be large additions to the different inasmuch as there has been great ce since many of the tables from which lect these statistics were published.

Secretary incorporated the following s address at Hickory, N. C., on odism and its Missions."

oldest of the missionary societies is ospel Propagation Society of London, zed in 1701. Next come the Moravian nary Society, the Netherland Mission ety, the London Missionary Society, the Baptist Missionary Society, of nd, organized respectively in 1732, 1795, 1797. At the close of the 18th t were the only missionary ex tence. Since then forty-seven have been organized. The aggregate ies are as follows: Male missionaries, female missionaries, 2,078; native Total number of Christian Their are, in all of these Church members, and The total income *per*

their are fourteen female paying 148 female missionaries, helpers, and having under scholars. Income, $211,380.

thirty-six home missionary contained preachers, and The home societies embrace members, and give scholars. The annual

gate of these figures, we reach total number of male missionaries, 2,227; all Christian laborers, members, 877,214; of Total amount of income,

quite up to the present overlooked and not about 20 per cent to

1888.

ing the Methodists

Frank

was a missionary, and came Virginia, was a deacon among the was ordained by George

England he England, both at home and especially in America. He other country.

directly as a missionary ame to America crossing the tunes) he visited Abyssinia to Asia, and sent missionaries to and died in 1814, on his way

First. He had no society, private enterprise, and sought appropriation to his friends.

Methodist preachers in were missionaries, but rely solely for their support; without scrip or purse.

Baptists

Baptists in England organized a society as early as 1817. They the greatest missionary Church

in foreign lands: male mission- missionaries, 554; native Total number of workers, members, 93,541; scholars in Their income last year, been $90,000.

Mission fields in China, East Africa, Australia, Oceanica, the Fiji Islands, Germany, and

Episcopal Church in the has a missionary society. Their income the first about $1,000. They now have China, Japan, India, Africa, the American Indians, in Germany and at Rome; other places. They have male missionaries, 60; native helpers, 160; scholars, 1,078. Besides these they have large fields of home Missions. Their income approaches $800,000 annually.

Other Methodist Churches in Europe have: male missionaries, 10; female missionaries, 10; native helpers, 22; members, 5,500, with a large number of children at school. In Canada our brethren are doing a great work.

Total of Methodist Missions as above reported: males, 695; females, 654; helpers, 2,160. Total, 3,509. Members, 79,213; scholars, 144,875. Their annual income will reach at least two million dollars. To these must be added the Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The society of this Church, now called a "Board," was formally organized in 1845. Up to that period, and before the division, we were all one society, and worked together under one Board of Managers.

In 1860 the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, had missionaries in China, among the Indians of the West, and especially were they called to preach the gospel to the colored people of the South. In 1860 they had over *two hundred thousand* colored people in their communion.

We now have missionaries in China, in Brazil, in Mexico, among the Cubans at Key West, among the Indians of the West, on the frontier, extending to Washington Territory, Oregon, California, and many other points in the West and South-west.

There are calls for many more. We have the men if we could collect the means.

The following table, showing results in Mission-fields, has been prepared with care. It is imperfect, but is exact as far as it goes:

STATISTICS OF MISSIONS—FOREIGN.

	Missionaries.	Native Helpers.	Members.	S. S. Scholars.	Money Expended.
China	3	10	10	17	$7,500 00†
City of Mexico	1	3	83	50	7,300 00†
Mexican Border	1	5	209	90	4,000 00
Brazil	2		38		700 00
German work	18		1,000	1,438	500 00
Indian	31		4,753	933	9,000 00
Mission work in frontier Conferences under care of Foreign Board	55		4,325	1,951	19,000 00
Total Foreign	111	18	10,576	4,561	$52,500 00†
Total Domestic*	256		33,927	15,570	64,875 19
Grand Total	395	18	44,503	20,131	$117,375 19

NEW HOPE SCHOOL, CHOCTAW NATION, INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

This school has fifty Indian girls boarding in the institution. They are taught the English language, as well as all the work necessary to qualify them for housekeepers. They are advanced to different grades from beginners to a qualification which would enable them to enter any collegiate institution in the States. This school was established some thirty years ago, and has been supported jointly by the Mission Board of our Church and the Choctaw Nation. Throughout the Nation can be found women who were the pupils of this school in former years. Almost all of the responsible and honorable positions of the Nation are filled by those who received what education they have from the different mission schools within their bounds. The children hear the word attentively, and many of them govern their lives accordingly. The gospel, preached through these schools, has restrained these Indians, and they have never committed such outrages as are charged upon other tribes. We are frequently discouraged because they do not advance more rapidly, but a brighter and more encouraging view is given when we compare them with other tribes, or when we compare them with what they were a century ago. They desire Christian officers. Almost every prominent officer in the Nation is a Christian.

E. R. SHAFAUD.

THE MORAVIANS.

The first Moravian congregation in America was organized in 1736, and there are now thirty-four congregations and twenty-seven Mission-stations. The first Moravian congregation in Great Britain was organized in London in 1742, and there are now thirty-eight congregations—one of which is in Ayr—and about the same number of Mission-stations.

The constitution of the Moravian Church seems to be closely allied to Presbyterianism. There are bishops, but these have no administrative authority; and the continuance of the office seems designed chiefly for the purpose of keeping up the episcopal succession. The creed of the Moravian Church is very brief, consisting of only six doctrines, which are deemed most essential to salvation:

"1. The doctrine of the total depravity of human nature.

"2. The doctrine of the love of God the Father.

"3. The doctrine of the real Godhead and the real manhood of Jesus Christ.

"4. The doctrine of the atonement and satisfaction of Jesus Christ for us.

"5. The doctrine of the Holy Ghost and the operations of his grace.

"6. The doctrine of the fruits of faith."

The Moravian Church began very early to send forth missionaries to the heathen—the first being in 1733 to Greenland. Since then Missions have been established in Labrador—for the North American Indians—West Indies, Mosquito Coast, South Africa, Australia, and Thibet.

STATISTICS OF THE MISSIONS.

The last report of the London Association in aid of the Missions of the United Brethren presents the following tabular view of the Missions:

MISSION PROVINCES.	Stations.	Missionary Helpers.	Native Helpers and Assistants.	Native Preachers and Exhorters.	Communicants.	Baptized during the year.	Candidates, new people, etc.	Baptized children.	Total.
Greenland	6	18	1	1	840	124	168	417	1,549
Labrador	5	14	7	5	460	157	340	459	1,206
North America	8	14	42	21	168	74	26	153	421
St. Thomas and St. Jan	2	4	253	4	1,248	338	37	259	2,140
St. Croix	1	3	351	2	1,741	272	268	697	2,248
Jamaica	14	34	87	22	4,511	2,542	268	5,875	13,196
Antigua	7	16	70	12	2,651	166	73	2,452	5,768
St. Kitts	4	9	68	6	1,016	645	56	1,215	3,149
Barbadoes	2	7	39	4	800	372	169	1,117	2,581
Tobago	2	5	365	14	1,018	324	87	1,203	2,957
Mosquito Coast	4	13	5,413	22	5,413	6,679	5,279	5,827	22,471
Surinam	6	16	1,783	6	1,783	1,193	1,825	3,144	7,925
South Africa, West	3	6	55	2	55	10	63	487	1,611
South Africa, East	2	5	16	2	16	15	2	356	326
Australia								7	26
Thibet									
	68*	154	1,560	99	21,960	13,046	8,796	23,993	67,795†

—*Miss. Herald.*

FOREIGN AND EVANGELICAL WORK.

At a missionary meeting recently held in London, Dr. Arthur, the distinguished author of The Tongue of Fire, used the following language when pleading for the Indian Missions:

"Think of every land where Satan has his seat, and give to them all a part of your prayers; but O! think long on the land whose Emperor has heathen subjects outnumbering more than twelvefold the entire population of the British Isles. Think that yonder a third of Adam's children dwell! Take a little leisure, and say, of every three infants one first sees the light there: to what instruction is it born? Of every three brides one offers her vows there: to what affection is she destined? Of every three families one spreads its table there: what love unites their circle? Of every three widows one is lamenting there: what consolation will soothe her? Of every three orphan girls one is wandering there: what charities will protect her? Of every three men that die one is departing there: what shore is in his eye? Of this mighty people it is estimated that every day thirty-three thousand, every month one million, pass into the eternal world. In the nine provinces of China where missionaries connected with American, Continental, and British societies are stationed, there are nearly a million of Chinese to each missionary. In the other nine provinces of China there are one hundred and fifty millions without a single resident Protestant missionary, and this eighteen hundred years after the Saviour's command to preach the gospel to every creature.

"After long centuries of isolation this remarkable country, larger and more densely peopled than all Europe, has been thrown open to commercial intercourse, to European ideas and influence, to Western culture and enterprise; and to the comity of nations. The trade already existing with it employs fifty or sixty millions of English capital, and yields to the British and Indian exchequers an annual produce of twelve or more millions, or one-eighth of their total revenues. Its population—beside which every other (India alone excepted) dwindles into littleness—its history, running back into immemorial antiquity and ages unrecorded, in comparison of which every other, India again being the solitary exception, however ancient, is youthful and recent—a thing of yesterday—all strengthen its claim on our attention and help. When Greece was in its palmy days, 600 B.C., and the rest of the inhabitants of Europe little better than wandering freebooters and pirates, or painted savages, China was in a comparatively high state of civilization; gunpowder and the mariner's compass were known to them; they could boast industrial arts unknown to the polished Greek, porcelain and enamel, and silk fabrics for which a Roman senator would have given their weight in gold. Their moral condition appeals to our tenderest sympathy; they are overshadowed by a superstition which throws a chill and cloud of darkness over half the world; the mightiest creation of evil that ever afflicted and oppressed mankind holds them with unconquerable tenacity in its giant grasp; they read no promise that inspires consolation, or imparts belief; they pour their prayer into the ear of no God that pities their complaint; they have stupid peace without true happiness, industry without improvement, and public order without public morality. Now is the time, the fullness of the time, to go up and possess this great land. O that we may prove worthy of the opportunity, and faithful to the vocation!

CHINAMEN TO REDEEM CHINA.

As Lord Clive, with native soldiers, conquered India for Great Britain, so by means of native Christians will not simply India, but every heathen land, be won for Christ. With a few English soldiers to set the example of endurance and daring, and with English officers to command, the Sepoys, inspired by the courage of Clive, established British rule in India. How heartily they were enlisted in the cause was apparent during the siege of Arcot, when they voluntarily gave the gruel to the famishing European soldiers, and were themselves content with the thin gruel that was strained from the rice. But for the avarice and temporizing policy of England, the Sepoy rebellion would never have occurred; and it is very significant that not a single native Christian was found among the mutineers. They were willing to die for those who had won their hearts for Christ. In 1872 there were already in British India 273,178 native Christians, and 3,190 native pastors, preachers, and catechists, with only 551 foreign missionaries. While during the ten years previous there had been an increase of only 10 in the number of foreign missionaries, there was an increase of 1,231 in the number of native helpers, and of 60,290 native Christians.

This fact presents a hopeful outlook, and demonstrates that the whole world may be won for Christ. Thus up to 1872, the entire number of ordained missionaries laboring in foreign fields was only 2,115; while there were 9,851 native pastors, preachers, and catechists, to say nothing of 360,189 scholars, large numbers of whom are being trained for Christian labor, and the yet vaster army of native Christians who are workers for Christ. Thus already whole nations have been Christianized—the Greenlanders, the Karens in Burmah, the Sandwich Islanders, and the Fiji Islanders. They not only all support religious worship among themselves, but give literally to send the gospel to their heathen neighbors. The Baptists alone, with only 49 ordained missionaries, have 865 native helpers, and 26,180 native Church members.

Dr. Angus proposes 50,000 foreign missionaries for ten years, with $75,000,000 a year for their support, and the gospel can be repeatedly preached to every man, woman, and child on earth. This vast sum is only a dollar and a half each for the members of the evangelical Churches in Europe and America. But we doubt whether this is the best plan. The money we need, and many of the men, but God gives each nation a large share in the work of its own redemption. China's 500,000,000 will be converted largely in the same way. Already Chinese Christians are craving the privilege of extensive labors for Christ among their countrymen. The Methodist Episcopal East China Mission, with only 6 missionaries, has 68 native preachers, and 1,725 Church-members. Self-support has already begun. The outlook for this Mission is so encouraging, because it has been so well sustained. The value of its Mission property is $50,000, while over $20,000 is annually appropriated to carry on the work of the Mission, supplement the salaries of the native preachers on charges that are not entirely self-supporting, erect chapels, etc.

With *liberal support* our own Mission in China will soon compare favorably with the best. Already with three missionaries we have, including Bible-women, fifteen native helpers. Our native Church-members there contribute liberally toward the enterprises of the Church, and the pupils in our schools will in due time recruit the ranks of the native preachers. But we greatly need more missionaries to lead and train these native preachers, and more means for their support. Some have had to go to other Churches, because of the inability of the Board to employ them. Let us but do our duty, either to go or to send, and God will give us great honor in the work of raising up and training Chinese preachers for the redemption of China.

E. K. HENDRIX.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 26, 1876.

BRAZIL.

Will the Virginia and Holston Conferences furnish the support for two additional missionaries to Brazil this fall? Brother Ransom is now able to speak the language, and we expect to need at once two more men for that field. At the last session of the two above-mentioned Conferences societies were formed to send a missionary each. We hope the funds will be in hand. The Rev. J. E. Newman, in a recent letter, says:

"By the time this reaches you Brother Ransom will have made sufficient progress in Portuguese to be able to converse with facility, and it would be very desirable that you make provision for him to travel a little in this Province, and likewise go to Rio de Janeiro, and look out for suitable points for Mission work. One hundred and fifty dollars expended thus would be as good an investment as you can make in any way. This would pay his expenses to Rio by the Northern Railroad *from* San Paulo, and he could stop at some of the principal towns on that road, and learn about the chances for Mission work. This Northern Railroad runs through as fine a country as can be found in all South America, and very populous. It is down the valley of the Parahyba River.

"The Province of San Paulo is now being fast supplied with railroads, and the facilities for travel will soon be excellent, and especially along the great central railroad, leading into the interior Provinces of the Empire. We should try to have some points occupied at an early day—an emigrant man located on this road at some eligible point could be very useful.

"One thing to be borne in mind, a single man cannot get suitable board in a private family among Brazilians, nor can he have access to the women, perhaps no more here than in China. A married man, whose wife is a good housekeeper, can rent a house and live as cheap here as a single man can board, and she can have access to the women, and may be useful among them. Again, this is a very healthy country—no part of the States can compare with it—and the climate, none can surpass it.

"Brother Ransom wrote you three months ago about appropriations for this Mission. I trust you received his letters. I will only say here, he will need money, it is indispensable if he stays at R.—will need it until he can get a good school, which may be six months or more from the time of his going there.

"The three Provinces of San Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas, contain at least 3,500,000 inhabitants, and embrace about as much territory as is included in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, and they have in all, Northern and Southern, Presbyterian ministers from the States, ten or eleven, and about as many more native preachers, several of whom have charge of small Churches, and are ordained, and with both their missionary boards greatly in debt, so much so that they are unable to send another man here at present, and it is only because some of their men who are here have private resources of their own that they are able to continue in the work. Several of those persons have generously and freely contributed from their private funds to keep up the work they already have in hand.

"I would earnestly and strongly recommend that you take steps at once to establish a Mission in Rio de Janeiro, or in Nictheroy, which is the Provincial capital of the Province of Rio de Janeiro, and is just across the "Bay" from Rio three miles, and has a population of 25,000 or 30,000. The city of Rio has 400,000 or more inhabitants, and there are only *two* Protestant Churches for preaching in Portuguese in the city, and *none* in Nictheroy. So great is the field open here for evangelical preaching that I wish very much that there could be some plan devised by which Northern and Southern Methodists could work together; it is so with the Presbyterians, sent here by two Boards, they work together as one, and so I think Methodists would; hence I do hope you will be able to have friendly correspondence with their Board, and that you may cooperate here.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

No wonder Old Virginia Conference leads in missionary contributions, when her District Conferences show the devotion to the cause indicated in the following resolutions taken from the report of the Norfolk District Conference:

Resolved, 1. That we will not *limit* our efforts to the securement of our missionary *assessments*, but we pledge ourselves to renewed zeal in our efforts to raise the largest possible amount to supply the destitute with the word of life.

Resolved, 2. That we recommend all our Sunday-schools be organized into missionary societies, and thus train the young to contribute to the cause of Missions.

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* No report from any of the Arkansas Conferences or North Texas, and several other Conferences made very imperfect reports as to the number of members.

† A portion of this money expended for church-building and rents.

* During the past year eight persons have retired or withdrawn, three have died, sixteen have been appointed.

† Of the whole number, 2,755 are Eskimos, 1,378 Indians, 9,631 South Africans, 53,961 are of West African descent, 162 natives of Australia and Thibet.

PAUL'S TWO RULES.

To the Christian who acknowledges the inspiration of St. Paul, *his life* is the best possible commentary on the command of the Master: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." If we had this life through the medium of profane history, his individual inspiration would secure for it unquestioned authority; but receiving it, as we do, as a part of the inspired canon, it has given it the double emphasis of two inspired sanctions—that of the actor, and that of the historian. While the election of his apostolic career for record by the Spirit of God rather than that of any other of the apostles brings the conviction that in whatever they departed from him they are less accurate exponents of the spirit and purpose of the Master. Allowing for that freedom which the Master has given to the Church to adjust itself to the surroundings and necessities of each age and nation, discarding all mere imitation of the details of methods in the apostolic age, or the times immediately succeeding thereto. We claim for the general principles which underlay Paul's methods an expository and binding force which is decisive for the Church of all ages. If we have succeeded in impressing upon the reader the *authoritative* character of the record of the life and methods of St. Paul, and the principles which governed them, the task which we have undertaken becomes easy enough.

Every Bible-reader is familiar with Paul's first rule of labor, announced Romans xv. 20. "So have I strived to preach the gospel, not where Christ was named, lest I should build on another man's foundation." A rule to which he often refers. In the practice of this rule we find him passing on three distinct missionary journeys, pausing only in cities which were centers of influence—not tarrying for the conversion of the masses, but only long enough to give all the opportunity of hearing. To Paul the *paramount* obligation upon the Christian preacher is to give the gospel *first* to the man who has never had the means of hearing. Not by the slow process of adding to the Church until the widening waves of influence may come in due process to those who have never heard, but by going beyond the borders of Church influence, and by leaps and often long journeyings, erecting the light of the cross in the midst of regions before utterly dark. No preacher ought to doubt that Paul's practice is a divinely-inspired exposition of the duties to which the commission of the Master calls him.

Paul's second rule is one less familiar to cursory readers—one a formal statement of which the writer acknowledges he has himself only recently discovered: "Not boasting of things without our measure, that is, of other men's labors; but having hope, when your faith is increased, that we shall be enlarged by you according to our rule abundantly, to preach the gospel in the regions beyond you, and not to boast in another man's line of things made ready to our hand." (2 Cor. x. 15, 16.)

The expositors have usually missed the purport of the statement here given this rule—intimating that the enlargement which the apostle desired to receive of the Corinthians was that of spiritual communion. Certainly the apostle had no such rule as that of seeking spiritual enlargement from Churches of his own planting before he advanced into regions beyond them. This mistake has grown perhaps to an extent out of the fact that the apostle had refused to allow the Church at Corinth to contribute toward his support while engaged in preaching to them; from this the presumption has grown that he would not call upon them to aid in his support while preaching to others. Yet a recognition of the full scope of the context, collated with parallel passages in which the apostle declares that he received aid from other and distant Churches at the very time when he declined aid from the people to whom he was preaching, gives to us the clear and distinct rule, that while his apostolic duty called him to build on no other man's foundation, his apostolic authority demanded pecuniary aid from those who had heard, to aid in giving the gospel to those who had *not* heard. A little study of Paul's life gives to this rule a distinctness and importance which makes it superlatively binding. St. Paul distinctly states in 1 Cor. ix. 14, and elsewhere, the right of the preacher to a support from the people whom he serves; but in his own case, in some instances, for reasons of a practical nature, he refuses to allow the discharge of this duty on the part of the Church. Yet we *find him* claiming *from* this same Church contributions which were to go to the benefit of others.

Declaring positively the duty of the home support of the minister, he still claims the right to deny the exercise of that duty to absolve them from its claims—but of so much more binding and imperative nature is his claim to aid in his missionary work that from that he does not feel at liberty to absolve them; ay, for their own sake he dare not absolve them. Thus the apostle not only assumes that the first duty of the preacher is to go to those who have never heard, but the *first duty of the Church is to make contribution to this end.*

The missionary contribution is placed higher in importance than the salary of the pastor, in Paul's esteem. Was he right? Does the Church of to-day so practice? To show that we have not strained this scripture so as to apply it otherwise than the apostle intended, the reader is referred to 2 Cor. xi. 9, where those of Macedonia are represented as supplying his wants at the time that he, as preacher at Corinth, was refusing pecuniary aid from the people whom he served. (Phil. iv. 10-17). Where he recognizes help from the Church at Philippi on more than one occasion, but especially while he was engaged in preaching at Thessalonica, where he refused support from the people to whom he preached. In verse 17 he gives the reason for desiring these contributions. "Not because I desire a gift; but I desire fruit that may abound to your account." In 2 Cor. ix. the apostle makes an elaborate statement of plans, principles, and reasons for contributing for the benefit of those removed from us by distance. The immediate collection referred to is for the benefit of the poor saints at Jerusalem, but it stands directly connected with the object of the apostle's approaching visit, included in which was his purpose of using them to aid in carrying the gospel to the regions beyond, while the whole statement is of so general a character as to apply equally well to both purposes. To this chapter we refer the reader whose Christian conscience truly awakened asks for inspired help to fight the battle with the demon of covetousness.

D. C. K.

DARE WE ATTEMPT TO EXCUSE OURSELVES?

BY J. E. EDWARDS, D.D.

Too many of our Church members attempt to excuse themselves for not giving to the objects of Church benevolence and enterprise because of the multiplicity of those objects. The Bible cause is a standing claimant. The Sunday-school is always at the door. Our educational institutions have their demands. The support of the ministry cannot be overlooked. The widows and orphans of deceased preachers must be remembered. The superannuated preachers have a claim that we should blush to ignore. Home Evangelization must be sustained. The Foreign Mission cause is ever knocking at the door, and crying, "Come over and help us." Now and then we find a Church-member who considers them all, and contributes to each in its turn, according to his ability. But the thousands stand by, looking on with their hands in their pockets, and doing nothing, or next to nothing, for any of these several objects. Their time is spent in framing petty pretexts to justify their neglect. One says, "I can't give to all," and there he compromises the matter by giving to none. Another complains that the calls are so numerous that he must consider the subject, and make a just discrimination; and, in the end, gives a few pennies to some object to quiet his conscience, and dismisses the rest to take care of themselves. An agent for Randolph Macon College once solicited a contribution from a well-to-do Church-member. The man was polite, and expressed interest in the object, but excused himself by saying that he had so many calls for charity that he could give the agent nothing—then added, "Now, Mr. R., you are the fourth or fifth person who has applied to me to-day for aid in the support of some benevolent enterprise." To which the agent slowly and quietly replied: "Well, sir, if you have not done better for any of them than you have for me you have not taxed your charity very heavily." The fact was, he had given to none. It was an evasive pretext, as discreditable to his veracity as it was to his charity. Too many of our Church-members make these compromises with conscience, by evasions and pretexts that approximate falsehood. Be honest. Cease this equivocal parley. In your heart and conscience before God, you know that all these objects have claims upon you. Take them in detail. "Give a portion to seven, and also to eight." Just now, if you please, consider the claims of the foreign missionary cause. Suppose you have already given to seven, give "also to eight." You know not "what evil shall be upon the earth." To-morrow you may be stripped of your possessions, and be unable to give. Lay up something in God's treasury while you have it. The foreign missionary work has its recognized claims on you. It has its demands on your faith as well as on your liberality. "Cast your bread on the waters," and be content to find it "after many days." Do not stop to cavil and debate the question. If you do, your selfishness and short sighted policy will get the better of you. "Walk by faith, not by sight." Give to God; leave it in his hands. Pray God's blessing on your donation. "Thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good." One heathen saved in twenty years is worth more than millions of money. "Let us not be weary in well-doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not." Work and wait. Our missionaries are at their posts of duty. They are breaking the ground and sowing the seed. The harvest will come. Are you content to let them suffer for the lack of support, or to abandon their work and come home? Have you no sympathy with them in their privations, sacrifices, and toils? Have you no concern for the salvation of the heathen, who are perishing for the bread of life? Think how necessary the gospel is to their well-being in time, to say nothing of their fortunes in the world to come. Think of the present condition of females without the gospel. Faith in Christ is the condition of salvation, wherever the subject is capable of exercising it. But faith comes by hearing. "How shall they hear without a preacher; and how shall they preach except they be sent?" Who is to send the living preacher? The Church, unquestionably. You, my reader, are a member of that Church. A part of the duty rests on you. Will you do your duty? Don't try to excuse yourself. The last analysis of your futile quibbling will show a base residuum of cupidity, avarice, sordid selfishness, and dishonesty at the bottom. Don't add the sin of hypocrisy to the sin of malfeasance in the management of the trust God has committed to your hands. "Go, or send." Give something to the foreign missionary cause. Give according to your ability. Give without delay. Just now our Church, in all its extent, is pleading for this cause. Don't put in the thin pretext so often pleaded: "The heathen are at the door," backed by the threadbare aphorism, "Charity begins at home." You know that you are as ready to parry appeals for Home Evangelization as you are for the Foreign Mission work. Give something to Foreign Missions. If it is but little, give it cheerfully. You are a tenant at will. You are a steward only. The time is short in which you are to use your Lord's money. "Give an account of thy stewardship!" will soon thunder in your startled ears. "It is high time for us all to wake out of our sleep." All other Churches are moving around us in missionary work. It is a shame to Southern Methodism that she does no more in the foreign field. We could do more. We ought to do more. God helping us, we will do more. Let us begin at once. Now! To-day!

THE WESTERN CONFERENCE.—The Rev. J. King, an old worker in Kansas, says, in a communication to the St. Louis Christian Advocate: "The success of the M. E. Church, South, within the bounds of the Western Conference has been doubted and questioned time after time; and yet, sir, she still lives, and hundreds are being brought to Christ through her instrumentality. Every charge does not enjoy the ingathering at the same time, but what of this? 'When one member is honored all the members rejoice with it.' There are quite a number of charges within the bounds of this Conference that have enjoyed (this year) 'times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.' It was the writer's privilege to enjoy one of these precious occasions on the Paola Circuit, in the Council Grove District, July 23. It was an old-time camp-meeting, in connection with the quarterly meeting. It has been some time since we were permitted to see so many Southern Methodists together in one place. Then, they were full of 'faith and good works,' enjoying the 'love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost given unto them.' They were showing their faith by their works. In the Quarterly Conference the pastor reported the Conference collections 'all full.' They were a little behind with their pastor's salary, but fully expected to pay up, or nearly so. I need not tell you that they were all happy together. God had blessed them, and they were showing their gratitude to him not only by faith, but by 'faith and works.' On Sabbath not less than five hundred people gave earnest attention to the word of life, and many felt it was good to be there. In the love-feast, and on the sacramental occasion, God especially manifested himself with his people. This people have no doubts of success. Indeed, it seems to be the feeling of the entire district that the Western Conference must be sustained."

MISSIONARIES WANTED. — Several single preachers, who are willing to work as missionaries in the Indian Mission Conference, would be gladly received for that field the ensuing year. Send your names to Bishop McTyeire.

THE CENTURY OF MISSIONS.

THE Foreign Mission work, says The Independent, of July 27, 1876, is one of the distinctive features of our century. Never since the days of the apostles have Missions been carried on with such evangelical spirit and on so wide a scale as in the age to which we belong. Future generations will count it as having been *the* Mission century. One hundred years ago the evangelical forces engaged among the heathen could be very quickly enumerated. The Moravian brethren had already shown by their labors, sacrifices, and successes in Greenland, West Indies, and South Africa, what could be accomplished among the lowest heathen. German missionaries of the Halle school, chief of whom was Schwartz, were rendering noble though transient service in Danish Tranquebar, and in the adjacent region of India. Otherwise the Protestant Church was dead to the duty of evangelizing the heathen world. Old Dr. Ryland well expressed the sentiment of Christians generally when, in rebuke of Carey's missionary zeal, he said: "Young man, sit down. When God pleases to convert the heathen, he will do it without your aid or mine." Now it has become a laborious task to chronicle all that is being wrought among the heathen for Christ. It is as difficult in 1876 to find a Church not engaged in foreign missionary enterprise as to have found one in 1776 which was so engaged. From more than one thousand five hundred main stations, and from a vastly greater number of out-stations, the gospel light is now radiated into the darkness of surrounding heathenism. Every continent is dotted with these centers of saving influence; almost every island group is hearing the message of salvation. The missionary is rapidly following in the footsteps of the explorer, as he advances into Central Africa; while on the island continent of New Guinea the missionary has largely anticipated the explorer, in his zeal to preach the gospel to every creature. Among some of the minor races of the earth missionary labor has already reached that first stage of completion where evangelization is exchanged for some slower process of Christian training, which gradually lifts the generations of older Christendom to higher spiritual attainment. Greenland, where Moravian missionaries waited for five years to gain the first Esquimau convert, has now, under the combined influence of Moravian and Lutheran missionaries, become a Christian country. At the end of the last century the inhabitants of the Pacific Island groups sadly disproved the assertions of the advocates of natural religion by their cannibalism, to say nothing of other crimes. Now the most of these groups may be regarded as Christianized. Their languages have been reduced to writing, and most of their inhabitants can read the Bible in their native tongues. The Churches are becoming self-supporting, and are sending forth their own missionaries to other and still heathen islands. When, a year ago, the British Resident expostulated with the Fiji teachers who had volunteered to begin a Mission among the cannibals of New Britain and New Ireland, their replies evinced a Christian heroism like that of St. Paul. What has been wrought on these islands of the Pacific is best illustrated by the Mission-history of their chief group, the Hawaiian Islands. In 1820 Mr. Bingham and his companions of the American Board needed a strong faith to believe that the beastly Hawaiian were sufficiently human to respond to the word of the cross. In 1825 the work of grace began, in the course of which thousands of converts were gathered in. In 1863 the American Board was able to regard its work finished. The Hawaiian kingdom had been substantially Christianized, its Churches had become self-sustaining, and its missionary society, in conjunction with the parent association, was ready to undertake new and successful work in far-off Micronesia. The regret we feel in view of the gradual extinction of these Christianized races of the Pacific Islands is not commingled with our pleasure over similar results as quickly attained among a more vigorous Asiatic people, the Karens of Burmah. Not quite fifty years have passed since Dr. Judson first came into contact with this, at that time, almost unknown race of forest dwellers among the Karens. After less than half a century the Church of Christ has come to number more than sixty thousand souls. Nor have these converts been mere hearers. A host of noble native workers has been raised up, to guide the Churches, to teach the schools, to seek out their heathen countrymen through pathless forests, and to make Christianity the national religion of the Karen race. More surprising still is the transformation which the gospel has effected on the Island of Madagascar. A little more than fifty years ago missionaries of the London Society penetrated through the great forest of Madagascar, on their way to the highland capital of the founder of the Hova dynasty, Radama I. Their efforts met with a speedy reward in numerous conversions. Then persecution drove them from the island, and for more than a generation the infant Malagasy Church was hid from the world, enveloped in the smoke of its fiery trial. Never has the saying proved more true, "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church," for when, ten years ago, the persecution finally ceased, Christianity was found to be the religion of the land, and the Bible to be the book of the Malagasy race. The promise that the Church shall call the unknown races of the earth is at the present time being fulfilled among the populous jungle tribes of India. The Kols, in Western Bengal, have so zealously received the gospel that within a few years twenty thousand converts have been gathered. Still more recent and equally promising is the movement which bids fair to make the Santhals a Christian race, intrenched in their native jungles, amid the heathen millions of Bengal. Thus far we have seen the speedy results attained among some of the lesser peoples of the earth. But these results are indications also that the century's gospel work among the stronger and more influential nationalities is the foundation of a succe... which these minor triumphs are only a ... foreshadowing. In 1819 the American ... entered on the new "crusade" against ... hammedanism in the Turkish Empire, ... was wisely concluded, at that time, that ... Mohammedans could not be reached ... they were shown a better Christianity ... the Oriental Churches were able to ... To these Churches, and especially to the ... menian, the gospel was brought by the A... can missionaries in its New Testament pu... The results have been very cheering. In ... Western, Central, and Eastern Turkey ... sions numerous congregations have ... gathered, whose strength is best attested ... the fact that most of them are under ... pastors. The Scriptures have been ren... into all the languages used in the Turk... Empire, as well as among millions in the... gions beyond. The American school sy... has blossomed into such institutions as ... University at Beirut, and Robert Colle... Constantinople. The Turk has been ... what the Christian Church, the Chri... Scriptures, and the Christian civili... really are. There are many evidences ... the Mohammedans are pondering the ... given them on so large a scale. The ... gles of the present time foretoken a new ... for the inhabitants of the Turkish E... and the Mission-history of the last fifty ... indicates that this era will be marked ... revival of Christianity in its ancient ... With regard to no country will the read... missionary annals be so inclined to reve... previous views as in the case of China. ... has always thought of the Chinese as a ... and immovable people, whom the gospel ... its present dispensation, could scarcely ... pected to reach. We find, on further ... search, that a beginning of evangelical ... ligion has been made in China which ... the most vigorous and promising char... Before the Nankin treaty of 1842 ... could be done in the Middle Kingdom ... Protestant missionaries. Their doors ... were thrown open, and men like Mo... and Legge began their patient pre... labors. Now there are more than two ... dred Protestant mission agents in Chi... They are well located along the ... sea-coast, from Canton to the Ocean ... and have also opened a number of ... stations. About ten thousand con... have already been gathered. There ... are many vigorous pastors and ... When we read the proceedings of ... ies as the Methodist Native Confer... Fo Chau we meet with evidences of ... and might equal to any ecclesiastical ... bles at home. Young as the Chri... stant Church is, it has, with a ... hand, given the Chinese people an imp... of what Christianity is such as Romanism ... not been able to present in four centuries ... pon the whole it is showing an ... and Christian self-reliance both in ... It is in India, however, that missionary ... terprise has laid its deepest and broadest ... dations for future success. In that ... with its complex nationalities the ... the conversion of the Roman Empire ... Christianity is repeating itself in ... age. The present Protestant Mission ... existed less than three quarters of a ... and have scarcely enjoyed the ... full and unimpeded ... We ... few pioneers of the work entered ... English authorities forced upon ... treated them as enemies. In the ... "Blue Book" acknowledged ... ligations to the six hundred ... cated throughout the vast ... the gathering of a quarter of a million ... converts, through wide-spread ... preaching, through translations of the Scriptures and abundant schools, the Hindu ... has been more powerfully ... two past generations than during the ... millenniums which had preceded them. ... in Northern India the conversions ... among the aborigines, seem very ... pared with the millions of Brahmans ... en, in Southern India the native ... form a very perceptible element in the ... lation, and in Tinnevelly and Travancore ... compose a powerful native Church. ... ing to the testimony of the Government ... Protestant Missions are silently revolu... izing the life of the nation. With the ... long-closed Japan begins to observe the ... day as a national day of rest. We take ... to be a fair indication of the drift which ... set in among the people of this long-... empire. The twelve missionary societies, ... about fifty missionaries and one ... converts, singularly active in Christian ... are, under God, entering upon a field ... promises to add multitudes to the million ... a half converts now gathered out of heathendom, and to become the very crown of the "Mission" century.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY ... has under its care Missions in Burmah, ... China, Japan, extending over vast parts of ... those countries. They employ 121 ... aries, 548 native preachers; they have ... Churches, baptized during the year just ... 1,577, and have members in communion ... 135. To these should be added Missions ... Sweden, Germany, France, Spain, and ... *General Summary*.—Whole number of ... sionaries, including wives and single ... 140; native preachers, ordained and ... dained, 958; number of Churches, 780; ... ber of baptisms, so far as reported for ... year 1875, 2,373; whole number of ... connected with the Churches, 50,332.

THE BEST TIME TO TAKE A MISSION COLLECTION.—Begin early in the year ... persevere until every friend and member ... the Church enjoys the privilege of giving ... the cause of Christ. Don't deny any ... your charge this means of grace, for ... giving to the Lord is a *means of grace*.

At other ... ural ... comp... twel... know... decli... a sta... men... cles ... and ... our ... of su... cern... of d... who ... opin... word... ful ... durin... man... thro... artfu... certa... of di... crus... gled ... appo... felt ... but ... ing ... man... prov... of p... by t... ing t...

1,603,44
1,263,40
139,50
238,36
158,76

Ma...

recei... duce... It ... trade... have... plant... merly... redu... stuff... more... he n... good... prod... contr... In hi... that... while... anott... trade... buye... many... doing... figur... ness... a nar... anoth... ls, ch... to ab... It la... think... mind... be ret...

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An... and... reside... ment... turin... aroun... here... brick... plane... sion... abode... prete... up Ju... fine h... of th... which... $60,0... of St... Leati... resid... space... in th... that... spent... old d... porth... nific... Atra... whic... floor,... arran... are c... gent... built... of P... Mess... giver... office... mau... the v... fact... ful s... loc-n... ed a... Jone... calle... Mr. ... work... Sous... largi... soap... his ... foun... port... mov... Mes... abou... have... Co.,

the property on which his press was located, shows his determination to stay among us, and squeeze the ponderous bale to hand-breadth thickness by his powerful hydraulic cotton press; and we learn a patent has been recently issued for a machine to tighten the iron bands around the bale, and hold it down to the size the press forces it. The inventor is a native of our State, Mr. J. F. Randolph.

Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	6	6¼
Ticking, ₩ yard:		
Common brands	10	11½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	12	25
BOOTS AND SHOES.		
Batchelor mud boots, ₩ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₩ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₩ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₩ doz	15 00	18 00
Russells' brogans, ₩ doz	16 00	18 50

Choctaw Corner circuit, at Choctaw Cor.	11, 12	
Rembert Hills circuit, at Paine Chapel	18, 19	
Spring Hill circuit, at Linden	25, 26	

O. R. BLUE, P. E.

Religious Notices.

A CAMP MEETING, on the self-sustaining plan, will be held two miles north of Lake, Miss., beginning on Thursday night, September 21.

C. MCDONALD, P. C.

HAND BOXES, with address, three in nest, round and square, shipped free of all charges except freight for $3.15 per dozen, on receipt of Post-office Order. Paper Boxes of every description.

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NEW ORLEANS
Pastry made at MCALLISTER HOUSE, 192 Julia street.

Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice.) 100 pieces, $30.
Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices and everything else required for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of every one.
The above list contemplates first class, regular goods, of good shapes and sizes, and will give entire satisfaction wherever they are placed.
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We invite inquiries. Catalogues sent on application.
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No. 29 Camp street and 118 Common street, New Orleans.

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Goods sent C. O. D to all points where ... press Company or Banks have agents.
Price list of ready-made goods, also ... how to take your own measure, will be ... mailed upon application.
GIMBEL'S UPPER CITY BLUE ... AND SHOE STORE,
No. 878 Magazine Street,
Sign of the Lady's Boot.
Branch—886 Magazine St., corner of ...
LOUIS GIM...

SURVEY OF FIFTY YEARS."

"MISSION WORK."

of the most valuable pamphlets as fallen into our hands bears the ception, and is issued by the Pres- n Board of Foreign Missions. We se some statements from it as ap- ate to these days when the nation- d is indulging in retrospect and sting the past with the present. nnot write the Centennial Sum- f Foreign Missions, for such work yet a hundred years old. Here e facts:

AFRICA.

ambia, Africa, and at Sierra Leone, Wesleyan and Church Missionary ies have strong Missions, with Church-members, 7,500 scholars, ministers, native and foreign. In a Colony are 4,000 communicants. the Gold Coast are 7,000 communi- nd 1,000 scholars. The Bible is t or whole, in fifteen languages. e Colony, Kaffirland, Natal, the na tribes are 450 foreign laborers, ive ministers, 40,000 communi- and 15,000 scholars. In Egypt are ion stations, 6 foreign and 2 or- native ministers, 500 communi- 1,170 scholars. In Madagascar ndon Missionary Society alone re- 64,800 Church-members. There r Missions. In the Mauritius are 333 members. In this and ascar jointly are 65 missionaries, tive ministers, and 6,500 commu- s.

ASIA.

Turkey are over 5,000 communi- In Persia are over 800 Christians. ia are 35 missionary societies, be- ocal agencies; 500 ordained mis- s; 400 stations; 2,000 sub-stations, 18,663 native Christians. Since le relative increase of the three religious classes has been: Chris- 1 per cent; Moslems, 33; Hindoos, Chinaare 200 ordained evangelists, whom are from the United States. Christians increase; In 1853 they ed 351, in 1863 they were 1,974; they were 5,743; in 1875 nearly In the Malaccas and Celebes the lands Missionary Society reports hearers in other fields, 3,785.

POLYNESIA.

than three hundred islands have away idolatry within less than ars. In the Sandwich and other there is a membership of 70,000 000 adherents.

AMERICA.

Mexico the work is cheering. In st India Islands things are not aging. In Brazil twenty Churches en organized, with 800 members. st the North American Indians are perhaps, 10,000 Church-mem. In Labrador and Greenland are 200 members.

SUMMARY.

present showing of membership ings on Mission-fields would be, with Madagascar, 130,000; Eu- ania, Scandinavia and Germany, Asia, 120,000; Polynesia, 70,000; , South and South, 21,500; West 150,000. Total, 500,000.

1825 the missionary force num- 40. Now there are 2,300 ordained ries. The membership in 1825 000, and is now over 500,000.

thirty years ago they heard in of the new faith in Constantino- messengers were sent to carry it . There are now two Christian hes in Amtab, with settled pastors, pporting, and with the care of eign other Churches in an out- ion about as large as New En- The membership of these hes is 5,000 each, and the Sabbath ations are about 1,000 each. 2,000 nominal Christians are cred- exponents of the faith, in presence decayed Christianity of the Ar- n and the 30,000 Mohammedan of the city. They have recently uted $8,000 for the Protestant of Central Turkey, which is very self-denial in a land where wages y cents a day, including board.— *Methodist.*

the British and Foreign Bible was organized, little more than years ago, it has put into circula- 000,000 copies of the Scriptures, kindred societies which have into existence since the establish- of the parent association, have dis- 50,000,000 in addition. Through instrumentalities the Bible has translated into upward of two ed languages and dialects.

executors of the will of Lydia Jackson, presented to the Toronto ence of the Methodist Church of in addition to her former gifts, n of $10,000 to the Missionary So- $10,000 to the Superannuated ers' Fund, and $10,000 to the fur- lowment of a Theological Chair burg.

THE GERMANS—OUR MISSION.

MR. EDITOR: Of all nations represented in the United States, the Germans are the most pliable, and most readily yield to American usages and views of life. Everywhere away from home, the French are stolidly French. The same is the case with the Spaniards, Italians, Irish, etc. But, in about twenty years after their arrival here all the peculiarly *German* protuberances of the Germans have been rubbed off, and you find them almost fully Americanized. Of course there are some fossiliferous exceptions, who, like the Chinese, retain their "cue" as long as they live. They will continue to spend their evenings away from their families at the beer-house, talk vociferously, without any one specially listening, against Christianity and its advocates, and denounce all things sacred to the pious heart as pernicious superstition. But, on the whole, the Germans are decidedly cosmopolitan, and readily conform to the habits and customs of the nations with whom they mingle.

The Methodist Church has done much to encourage the speedy conflux of the different national streams into one peculiarly American river. Because of its Anglo-American origin and tendency, you will find that those foreigners who fully embrace Methodism are at the same time more or less nationally changed.

The Southern Methodist Church especially has been aware of this, and has acted in accordance therewith. Our German Missions were not called into life in order to perpetuate Germanism. The German language had to be employed in order to reach those who understood no other, but our design has always been, as soon as our members should be sufficiently Americanized and understand the English language, so as to feel at home in our American Churches, to turn them over to them. If I mistake not, and in case immigration should continue to decrease, it will be necessary, in less than ten years, to have English preaching in most of our German Churches, for awhile at least, once every Sabbath.

This accounts for the comparatively little success of some of our German Missions. They are designed to be nothing more than a "hopper" to the general Church-mill. A considerable proportion of the membership in our American Churches are the fruit of our German missionary operations. Much more could have been accomplished in this respect if our American preachers had deemed it worth while to pay special attention to our German work, and if our Board of Missions had had the means to send German missionaries to every city and town in the Southern States where Germans have settled.

The Northern Methodist Church has not altogether worked on this plan, and I have suffered ill at their hands because I have advocated with pen and speech the submersion of our German Missions into the American work as soon as practicable. The Northern German Methodists are decidedly *German*, and their leading men seem to do all in their power to establish and perpetuate a German Methodist ecclesiasticism. I suppose their Western Book Concern has stereotype plates for German books amounting to at least $100,000 in value. They clamor for a German Bishop. Their English Sunday-school literature is hardly ever mentioned in their official German organ, much less recommended to be introduced in connection with their German periodicals. In short, they do their best to perpetuate Germanism among them. Hence their herculean efforts to disintegrate and absorb our German Churches in the South. They fear that our German Churches possibly might be lost to their cherished *German* Methodism.

Will not our American brethren continue to extend aid and comfort to the German missionaries of the Church, South?

J. B. A. ANDREWS.

New Orleans, June 19, 1876.

—*N. O. C. Adv.*

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

THE forthcoming Minutes will show a net increase of 18,590 members in the M. E. Church, South, for the year 1875, and a total of members and ministers of 731,355. Now, is it unreasonable to ask these *seven hundred and thirty-one thousand three hundred and fifty-five* to give one hundred thousand dollars to the cause of Foreign Missions? Could the Board, before the Master, and in view of the wants of the world, ask for less? And shall we fail to receive the whole of this small amount?

PLEASE do not destroy this Supplement. It has cost the Secretaries time and labor, and the Board money, to prepare it and send it abroad. It contains much valuable information, and the paper should be filed, or handed round to be read by those who do not take our Church-journals.

THE Conference will soon be here. Preacher, are you ready with all your collections?

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

AT the last May meeting, when the subject of Foreign Missions came up, Dr. Duff said: "There were those present as members of the Assembly, who could remember when the Foreign Mission consisted of a single agent, without a school, without a pupil, male or female, and without a convert. . . . Formerly the British Government frowned upon Missions; they now get from it nearly £7,000 in grants-in-aid. For years education had to be given gratis; books had to be supplied; in India, girls had to be paid for coming; in Africa, boys and girls and their parents had to be bribed with beads and other trinkets, but now the Missions receive between £6,000 and £8,000 in fees. He urged that Missions should find a place in ordinary class-books and works of geography, that a missionary map of the world, representing the different religions and superstitions by distinctive colors, should be hung up in all our Sabbath-schools and week-day schools—ay, and why not behind every pulpit in the land, encircled with the words, 'Go ye into all the world,' etc., that old and young might be taught impressively how small a portion of the world has yet been evangelized. Let us," he said, "arise and resolve to leave no means untried, till it be made to pervade the thoughts, the feelings, the desires, the plans and purposes of all our Church-members; give a hue and complexion of unearthly grandeur to the development of their character; enter into the staple and care of their private, domestic, and public devotions; run like a golden thread through the texture and frame-work of our pulpit ministrations, as it assuredly runs through the texture and frame-work of the Bible itself from Genesis to Revelation; introduce a mellowing, sanctifying, elevating, soul-invigorating element into the discussions and deliberations of our Kirk-sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and General Assemblies."

The Free Church raised last year £55,790 5s. 11d. for Missions. It has 90 central and branch stations, and 369 Christian Agents in its foreign fields, with a membership in full communion numbering 2,649, and other baptized adherents, 2,025. Since the commencement of its Missions 4,380 persons have been admitted to membership on profession of faith. It has now 7,870 male and 3,351 female scholars, making a total of 11,221 under instruction.

THE COMING PEOPLE.

THE extent and growing importance of the foreign element in our population, and consequently of our home work, says the Missionary Advocate, is but seldom realized. In 1850, out of an entire population of 23,191,876, there were 2,244,602 foreigners. In 1860, of the entire population of 31,443,321, there were 4,138,699 foreigners—nearly double the number of the ten years before. In 1870, our last census, of the entire population of 38,558,371, there were 5,567,229 foreigners—that is to say, in 1870 one person out of every seven was a foreigner. In 1870, out of the whole population of 38,558,371, there were 10,892,015 born of parents of foreign birth—that is to say, more than one fourth of all the people were the children of foreigners.

The relative numbers of these different nationalities, in 1870, were:

Germans	1,761,387
French	122,705
Norwegians	104,219
Swedes	97,327
Hollanders	46,802
Danes	39,107
Bohemians	40,257
Italians	17,157

Chinese, 62,674; now (1876) supposed to be 150,000, chiefly to be found in the Pacific States and Territories.

OPPOSED TO FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The superintendent of a flourishing Sunday-school, a liberal man and a devout Christian, was opposed to Foreign Missions till he heard the sermon on Missions by Brother ———. He yielded the point, and said he would send a contribution from the Sunday-school, and give himself. He is an honest man. Many others of like character need convincing. Show them this Supplement.

THE Japanese Government has abolished the old national holiday, which was every fifth day, and has ordered the observance of the European Sunday as a day of rest. Whatever may have been the motive that led to this remarkable change, it will in many ways be a great help to the missionaries.

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.—Where these have not been taken, let there be no further delay; we will need every dollar assessed. No brother can afford to come up deficient.

READER, show this Supplement to your brother over the way, and ask him for a contribution to the cause of Christ in foreign lands.

FROM ITALY.

IN a business letter, Dr. Vernon writes thus: "In general terms, I may say our work is going on nicely. In Rome, at both St. Paul's and in the Military Church, we are making constant progress. During Easter-week five were received into full connection at St. Paul's, and forty in the Military Church. In Naples, too, we are having very gratifying success. Fourteen have recently been received into full connection but little after the close of our first six months there, and there are some sixty-five or more probationers, also good congregations. A plot, instigated by a priest, to maltreat and probably kill Brother Ravi there, was discovered before the first blow was struck by the fifteen rogues confederate, and no harm was done. At Perugia we have begun very well, and have very good prospects. The most learned professor in their university has been converted, and he and his wife have joined us. Another professor or two advise, publicly, their students to attend our services for religious instruction. We have large congregations, for Italy. I have sent Dr. Caporali there. At Florence, also, we are going on prosperously and very hopefully. At Bologna we advance surely and safely, though not very rapidly; and so may I say, also, of Porti. We are becoming well established in each of these places.

"At Milan Brother Mill is working very hard and faithfully, but the city is very material, rationalistic, brilliant, and indifferent to religion, and we do not see great results. Something is, however, being done, but the fruits come slowly. At Ravenna our work has not reached a very large number. A few fair cases, however, of conversion soothe the anxious heart of our faithful preacher. At Bresello the work goes on quietly, with hopeful success."—*Miss. Adv.*

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

THE whole district of the American Board of Bulgarian Mission is disturbed, so that the brethren at Constantinople had not been able to get any news of their missionaries for the past few weeks. In our Mission-field the only place that got disturbed till now was a village near Tirnava, but the movement was suppressed, as we hear. Brother Lounsbury has not yet left for this, his new field. Although fear and anxiety is upon the mind of almost everybody, even in our field, yet, thank God, until to-day no disturbance has taken place in any of the places where we have appointments. As we do not know what may happen in the next hour, all our brethren have to be very careful of what they say, especially our native brethren.

The movement at Constantinople, as you will have seen from the Levant Herald, has evidently some extraordinary man somehow connected with it; who it is no one knows. The victory of the "Softas" is the first one in the history of Turkey; and I am fully convinced that, having gained so much, they will not stop here. Great things may be looked for in a short time, and of an altogether different character from what Europe expected. We trust that God will direct all and every thing to the glory of his name and the advancement of his kingdom in this land.—*Miss. Adv.*

THE LORD'S POCKET-BOOK.

"Whose pocket-book is that which you carry?" said a friend to a business man, as he drew a well-filled wallet from his pocket.

"Why, *my own*, of course. Whose else could it be?" was the prompt reply.

"To whom the pocket-book belongs depends on another question. If *you* belong to the Lord, I guess the purse is his also."

"Well," said the man, thoughtfully, "I hope I do belong to the Lord, but your remark throws a new light on this subject. It never impressed me before, as it does just now, that I am to carry and use this pocket-book, '*My pocket-book*,' as my Lord directs. I must think this matter out, for I confess honestly I never have looked at it in the light in which you place it."—*The Christian Giver.*

HOW IT WAS DONE.

BROTHER K., of W. Station, Tennessee Conference, says, having failed to secure the services of the Secretary, he went to work and has raised and will collect considerably over his assessment for the cause of Missions. He tells us how it was done. "First," he says, "I prayed for it. 2. I preached for it. 3. I talked for it. 4. I expected it and asked for it. Lastly, I got it." Reader, try this plan.

"A PENNY A WEEK AND A SHILLING A QUARTER."—This old Wesleyan maxim has wrought wonders for the missionary cause in England. It will work wonders here. Two cents a week and a dollar a year must be our motto. We must provide systematically for the frequent collection of small sums. This was recommended by the committee at General Conference.—*Miss. Adv.*

HOW TO DO GOOD.

DR. JOHNSON wisely said, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once, will never do any thing." Life is made up of little things. It is but once in an age that occasion is offered for doing a great deed. True greatness consists in being great in little things. How are railroads built? By one shovelful of dirt after another; one shovelful at a time. Thus drops make the ocean. Hence we should be willing to do a little good at a time, and never "wait to do a great deal of good at once." If we would do much good in the world, we must be willing to do good in little things, little acts, one after another; speaking a word here, giving a tract there, and setting a good example all the time; we must do the first thing we can, and the next, and then the next, and so keep on doing good. This is the way to accomplish any thing. Thus only shall we do all the good in our power.—*O. S. Presbyterian.*

THE DIFFERENCE.

AT the District Conference the other week, Brother A. reported that all his collections for Missions, foreign and domestic, had been lifted; he had taken the Bishops' collection, and had his Widows' and Orphans' Fund provided for.

"How was it done, Brother A.?"

"I began in time, and never ceased till all was done."

Brother B. reported that as yet he had done very little, owing to the "hard times," but he hoped to come up all right at Conference. Their circuits lie side by side. See the difference.

Brother C. No collections for Missions; no collections for the Conference, one dollar for the Bishops; but our Sunday-school in my charge don't take our Church-literature; two Advocates taken in our bounds.

Comment unnecessary.

IT is the treaty lately concluded between Russia and Japan, by which Saghalien was ceded to the former and the Kurile Islands to the latter country, it was stipulated that the Russians and others in the Kurile Islands should enjoy complete religious liberty after having become the subjects of Japan. It is thought that this treaty provision will be the entering wedge for larger liberty of conscience throughout Japan, and that ere long the government will legally tolerate the Christianity which it now tacitly permits.

SAD, BUT TRUE.—Dr. Yates, of Shanghai, in a recent address let fall an observation which is verified the world over. Residents at Mission-stations, and visitors to them, inflict severe wounds by want of sympathy with the missionaries and their work. The Doctor complained of the coldness of European and American residents in regard to Mission-work. He said, that during the thirty years in which he had labored in Shanghai no foreigner had ever called on him to inquire after the welfare of his native work.

LIVINGSTONE'S explorations are already bearing fruit. The Presbyterians in Scotland have established a Mission on Lake Nyassa; the English Church Missionary Society purposes to occupy the Victoria Nyanza, and now the London Missionary Society, Dr. Mullens, Secretary, is moving to fix a Mission at Ujiji and Lake Tanganika. Mr. Arttington, of Leeds, offers $25,000 toward purchasing a steamer for the Mission on the Lake.

THE Rhenish Missionary Society is engaged in the following fields: Cape Colony, Namaqua, and Herero Land, in Africa; Borneo, Sumatra, with Nias, in the Indian Archipelago, and China. It employs sixty-one missionaries, and has eighteen thousand four hundred baptized adherents.

THE Misses Woolston, under date of July 3d, say: "Our school in Foo Chow is prospering, so are all of our day-schools, one excepted." They report all the missionaries well except Mrs. Edgell, whose poor health has threatened to necessitate the return to this country of herself and husband.

"How many members in your charge pay nothing to the support of the gospel, or to the cause of Missions?" To this question the answer was, "Two-thirds pay nothing." To such let a sermon be preached on the text: "To do good and communicate forget not."

THE Conference is near at hand. Reader, have you paid your missionary money?

elly.
he issue is now squarely present- o the citizens, whether or not rleston is to be left at the mercy mob of ignorant negroes when- their vicious leaders may give signal for a riot. To-day there been a deep and general feeling ng the whites that a repetition disturbance such as that of last st must at all hazards be prevent- and the military organizations

twenty-seventh of July. The open- ling sermon was preached by the Rev. J. B. Cassidy, preacher in charge of Caddo circuit. There being no Bishop present, our beloved presiding elder, Bro. Joel T. Daves, organized the Conference with religious service. The business of the Conference was conducted by him

came forward and received the holy communion, and were happy in a Savior's love. The meeting closed on Sunday night, in a fine state of feeling.

JAMES FORD,
Secretary of Conference.

August 5, 1876.

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:*

of hooded or getting lost. All is order, and with seventy thousand visitors there is no trouble in getting about comfortably. The difference of tastes, or suggestions of interest, lead people to different points, and not more than ten thousand persons ever congregate in one building at the same time; at least they never

some. It consists of specimens of his embellished editions of the best authors arranged in a magnificent book-case of stained walnut inlaid with precious woods and metals beautifully carved. The case is twenty-five feet high and twelve feet in diameter, with four sides and a recess at each corner, which contain

tell, but the oil looked pretty, and was arranged in glass jars from one ounce to five gallons, was beautifully decorated, and is regarded as the prettiest oil show on exhibition. It was inclosed in a glass case ten feet high.

LEVI W. REEVES.

PHILADELPHIA, August, 1876.

WOMEN WANTED.

Mrs. Lambuth, from our Mission at Shanghai, China, is earnestly desirous of an immediate addition to our Mission there, of a highly-educated Christian woman, young enough to be able to learn the language with facility, yet fixed in her purpose of devoting her life to Christ as an unmarried woman.

Brothers Newman and Ransom both desire us, at an early day, to send two such young women to teach in a school which they desire to have established in Brazil. For more than forty years single women in schools, in Mission fields, have been found both an economical and powerful means of propagating the gospel. Not only from the North, but from the South, these godly women have gone forth to their labor, and from these fields have entered into their reward. Our Church has not, as yet, availed itself of this agency, but the time has come when, in our providential work, this agency is called for. The Board is in possession neither of the women nor of the funds. The object of this paragraph is to suggest to godly women, in the Church, that they take this work immediately in hand. There are two methods of operation: Organize Women Societies, secure a pledge of the necessary funds, and report to us. When a number of such reports have reached us—sufficient to guarantee the support of the missionary—we shall be able to find the right person to go. Or, if there should be a heart already on fire with missionary zeal, ready to go, we are now ready to consider her shitedness to the work. When she is accepted, she may be able, by correspondence or otherwise, to do much toward organizing Women's Societies for her own support. Many applicants may be disappointed, for the utmost care must govern our movements in this direction. We ask the women of our beloved Church to take this subject under prayerful consideration, and let us have prompt and persistent action. The late Mrs. Susan B. Thomas, a saintly octogenarian, a woman of high intellectual endowments, was deeply interested in this work; she had for years supported a girl in Mrs. Lambuth's school, in China—and the number of such women is, we hope, on the increase in our Church. We replace what more we had purposed to say by an article from the pen of the Rev. E. R. Hendrix.

WHAT THE WOMEN ARE DOING FOR MISSIONS.

A letter comes to us from the Secretary of the Woman's Bible Mission, of Nashville, Tenn., requesting that, while in heathen countries, we note and communicate the character and results of the labors of female missionaries, giving such facts and statistics as will be encouraging and inspiring to our women's Societies at home. The letter continues: "Our Southern women ought to be as efficient workers as those of the North, but they are not posted on these points. They will not read the able missionary reports of either their own or other Churches; but interesting facts constantly recurring on a long tour, and written to Secretaries of Societies, and read by them in their meetings, will excite attention and awaken interest. Our beloved M. E. Church, South, seems scarcely yet awakened to the importance and effectiveness of this branch of Mission work.

"The Society in Nashville, though yet in its infancy, organized but little over two years ago, has contributed over $1,400, and has now over $300 in the treasury."

It will be a great pleasure to comply with this request. In the meantime let us see what is being done for Missions by the women at home. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, for the year ending May, 1873, contributed for the support of missionaries sent out by them, $51,920 32. At that time their missionaries were confined to India, China, and Mexico. In 1875 they had twenty-three missionaries in foreign lands, distributed as follows: Nine in India, eight in China, three in Mexico, two in South America, and one in Japan. Their contributions have, of course, increased in the same proportion, and we greatly regret having no later figures. Thus it will be seen that the amount raised by the women of the M. E. Church exceeds the entire amount raised last year by the whole M. E. Church, South, which, including bequests and all, amounted to only $81,674 11.

We may learn also from their methods. The Society has seven branches—the New England, New York, Northwestern, St. Louis, Central, Cincinnati, and Baltimore; and each branch, with its distinct organization, has specific missionary work of its own, supporting some one or more missionaries, employing Bible-women, erecting school houses, or orphanages, or hospitals. A very heavy work is divided between two or more branches, and an executive committee of the General Society, deciding all doubtful questions, prevents any conflict in their work. Moreover, each branch becomes responsible, at the beginning of each fiscal year, for a certain amount of money, appropriated for that year for special objects. They have, besides, a home treasurer, one in every district in heathen lands where they operate, and thus secure the satisfactory disbursement of their funds.

The Baptists, also—whose great success in missionary fields is largely owing to the fact that each Association is responsible for the support of one or more missionaries, and is thus brought into immediate sympathy with the work—have learned the lesson of enlisting the women in the work of sending out and supporting missionaries of their own. In South Carolina alone the Baptists have sixty-eight female missionary Societies engaged in some special foreign missionary work.

Brother Lambuth recently made an earnest appeal for female missionaries for China. There is the same need for women there to direct the labors of the native Bible-women, and to teach them in the schools, that there is for men to direct the work of the native preachers and to preach. The wives of our missionaries do nobly, but the work is too great for them alone. What is needed is single women who will devote their life to this work. The twenty-three sent out by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church are all single. Their rule is, "The age of the candidate should not exceed thirty, or be under twenty-two, and she must declare her intention to give at least five years of continuous work as a single woman to the Mission-work assigned her, unless prevented by ill-health." As it is, they have more applicants than they can employ. Who will respond to Brother Lambuth's call? What charges in Missouri will organize women's missionary societies and become responsible for their support? Already there are such societies in Nashville, Baltimore, St. Joseph, and Arkansas, which employ three Bible-women in China, and are educating seven Chinese girls. But there is a work to be done among the women of China, something like the Zenana work in India, that can only be done by Christian women. Would that our Church could be represented there by such laborers.

As we write we are reminded of a noble woman in the wilds of Africa, the widowed daughter of an eminent physician, Dr. Millard Parker, of New York. When her husband and child fell by disease she refused her father's invitation to return to a home of wealth and luxury, declaring her intention to devote her life to the work for which her husband had sacrificed his. There, loved and respected by the natives, she labors cheerfully and successfully for Christ. Her example is an inspiration to the whole Presbyterian Church. We need yet more of the inspiration of woman's devotion in our own Church. Female volunteers for work in China would kindle and spread the missionary fire, not among the women only, but the whole Church.

E. R. H.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society met in the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C., May 10. Mrs. Dr. Hibbard, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., was elected President, and Mrs. Dr. Warren, of Boston, Secretary, with Mrs A. T. Gracey, of Clifton Springs, and Mrs. Gov. C. A. L. Beveridge, of Illinois, Assistant Secretaries.

According to an able report, read by Mrs. Dr. Warren at the anniversary meeting of the Society, there are now 1,952 auxiliary societies, with an annual membership of 50,000, and a permanent membership of 1,746 honorary patrons, managers, and life-members. The amount collected in the several branches, during the past year, is $76,787 72, of which:

New England Branch raised	$13,838 93
New York	15,066 39
North-western	10,412 03
Western	6,518 46
Cincinnati	12,143 71
Philadelphia	6,635 32
Baltimore	6,182 88

This Society employs, in foreign fields, twenty-one women missionaries; six of these are in India, two as physicians and four as teachers; nine are in China, three of whom are physicians and six as teachers; three are in Mexico as teachers; two in South America and one in Japan, as teachers. Three of the whole number were sent out during the past year: Miss Campbell, to Peking, Miss Ogden, to Mexico; Miss Green, M D, to India, to relieve Miss Swain, M D.—the first medical woman ever sent from a Christian land to Asia. This Society supports 120 day-schools, 126 native teachers and assistants, two orphanages in India, one in Mexico, and boarding schools in Lucknow, Moradabad, Foochow, Peking, Kiukiang, and Japan.

A large number of distinguished visitors have been in attendance from time to time: among these were the Rev. Mr. Ohlinger, of our Mission in China, and the Rev. Mr. Ritchie, Mission of English Presbyterian Church, in Formosa, Japan.

The next meeting of this committee is to be held within the bounds of the Western Branch of the Society. The appropriations for the next year reach an aggregate of $83,000.

N. E.	$11,500 00
New York	11,471 40
Philadelphia	7,557 60
Cincinnati	16,629 80
South west	19,107 60
Western	7,802 40
Baltimore	5,937 00
	$83,119 20

Miss Howard, M.D., and Miss Blake, M. D., and Miss Swaney, of the Mount Vernon Seminary, Washington, D. C., were accepted to be assigned to foreign fields. Several others were conditionally accepted.—*Northern C. Adv.*

OUR BIBLE-WOMEN IN CHINA.

Some interesting facts are culled from a letter written by Mrs. J. W. Lambuth, our missionary in Shanghai, China, to the President of the Woman's Bible Mission of Nashville. She writes as follows:

"The attendance upon preaching and prayer-meetings, as well as Sunday-schools, is greatly increased. We cannot help feeling that more seed than formerly is being sown, and in the future there must come a great harvest for the Master.

"I often wish that you might see and hear your Bible-woman. There are so many little incidents connected with her every-day life that would interest you, and which for want of time must remain untold. Here is one: On last Sabbath morning she came in from her home to attend Sunday-school; and being quite warm, took off some of her outside jackets, and hung them up in the girl's kitchen, thinking them safe there. When preaching was over she went to get them, when, behold! not one was left. Some thief had slipped in and stolen them all, together with a good umbrella belonging to another Bible-woman. The good old lady did not become angry, but said, very quietly, 'It certainly is not convenient to have my clothes stolen in that way. If they had asked me for them I would certainly have loaned, or given a part of what I had. I shall pray God to show the thief his or her sin, and help them to become good.' A few tears were shed, but, as I remarked, no words of anger escaped her lips. I could not help from saying to myself, 'Surely this is a lesson for Christians even;' and so I promised that some at least of the garments should be made good to her.

"On yesterday there was a terrible wind blowing, and perfect sheets of rain falling. In the midst of it all the old lady's fence around her home was in great danger of falling to the ground. She called a man to come with ropes and tie it up; and as often as the wind lulled a little, she was out talking to the workman, trying to lead his mind toward the Heavenly Father, who overrules all things for good, and who would keep them from harm. She has been in just now, and says she could not sleep last night, but prayed God to have mercy upon all around her, and that to-day the sun shines, and all nature seems rejoicing under the love of God.

"On yesterday morning we had a very pleasant Sunday-school in the Christmas Chapel. There must have been seventy-five persons present; and what, with the newly translated hymns and lessons from 'Our Little People,' and various questions suggested to our minds, and the recitations of the children, I do not know that I ever enjoyed a Chinese Sunday-school so much.

"The congregation at 11 o'clock was a good one, too, and we all enjoyed the service. I played the harmonium at Sunday-school, and will do so at Church hereafter. At 3 o'clock Willie and I went to English Sunday-school, and at 5 I find another Chinese class to hear. Preaching again at 7 o'clock. The woman's prayer-meeting comes off this P. M., and if you were here how much you would enjoy it!"

May Heaven's richest blessings crown the efforts of these patient toilers in a far-off land!

WHO WILL HELP?

To answer a great many letters we give the following schedule of what is needed to support workers in the various Mission fields: A single missionary in China, $750; in Mexico or Brazil, $500; a native preacher or teacher in China, $100; a Bible-woman, $60; a boy or girl in either of our boarding-schools in China, $50; in Mexico a native preacher or teachers from $30 to $50 per month. In case a Conference, or District, Sunday-school, or individual, undertakes the support of either of the above-mentioned parties, reports are sent directly to them. Seventeen Sunday-schools and individuals are now supporting as many different pupils in our Chinese schools. We can establish additional day-schools at any desirable points at an expense of $100.

The Rev. J. L. Futrell, of the North Mississippi Conference, says: "I think, too, the missionary spirit is better in my charge. The Sunday-school is now organized into a Missionary Society, and though only working since February, we have collected twelve or fifteen times as much as was collected from the Church last year. I tell you what we need—at least one thing—is system. In our school the children are taking a good interest, and are doing much."

Rise early, plow deep, while sluggards sleep,
And you will have corn to sell and to keep.

So with industrious preachers who rise soon and go early to work, and cultivate well; they will be fed themselves and have food to sustain others.

Secretaries Dashiel and Reid, of the M. E. Church, reported, at the last monthly meeting of the Board, some four or five legacies of the value respectively of $400 to $15,000, and in one case possibly $25,000.

THREESCORE-AND-TEN TO THE CHILDREN.

THE TESTIMONY OF ONE FROM THE MOUNTAINS OF EAST TENNESSEE ON THE MISSIONARY FEELING.

When a little girl, missionary pamphlets came from the North monthly to my father's house. All that my childish mind could take in was drawn from those old well-remembered blue and green-backed Heralds, telling of missionaries in foreign heathen lands, discoursing of Jesus and his salvation. We often lodged the missionaries on their way to the Cherokee Indians, not far from the Tennessee river. Kingsbury, a reel-footed man—Presbyterian preacher, and superintendent of the Mission—was often a welcome guest in our family. The charm of the man was the fact that he was a missionary to the heathen. My father was one of the commissioners appointed to visit, and report the success of the schools. When I was a very little girl I recollect his family talks of the little Indian children singing so sweetly the songs of Zion, and of his writing home to my mother to tell his little daughter how he had been troubled in a dream about her. I married the next thing to a missionary—an itinerant preacher—who encouraged the innate feeling of my soul by supplying me with the Church-literature of the day. The New York Christian Advocate often contained items of thrilling interest. The language of Cox, "Let a thousand fall before Africa shall be given up," is never to be forgotten. Who planted this impulse in my nature? Who has guided my course to deepen and widen this tendency deposited in this "earthen vessel" until I have been linked to the great missionary work of the Church by ties and ways I never could have conjectured? and though changes, storms, and clouds of bereavement have left me almost alone at threescore-and-ten, the missionary fire burns brightly, and I feel that pity for the poor heathen and sympathy for the missionary who leaves home and friends is not enough labor in the great cause for which the Master laid down his own life. "Little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth."

"OUR CHILDREN."

The above is the title of Dr. Haygood's book. We are ashamed to say that we have not read it. We intend to do so the first day we have less than ten imperative matters pressing so closely on us as to burn by an hour's delay. We are more especially determined to read it after once hearing our mother say to several young mothers to whom she was commending the work, after careful reading herself, "I regret that I could not have had such a book when I was a young mother." We felt the reproof, and as our custom is, to like to go where we get reproof, so shall be sure to read this book. But what we intended when we wrote our heading was to say to the children that there are still large fields for them to fill in our missionary work. Mrs. Lambuth is deeply exercised in reference to a new house on an enlarged scale to take the place of the old orphan and girls' school. Cannot the children of our Sunday-schools make a Christmas-offering of $1,000 for this end? She has in hand, from a private source, nearly this amount, and if the children can add the other thousand she can purchase a new lot and build an ample house. The present house is cramped, and the lot on which it was built is getting to be overcrowded—having on it Brother Lambuth's residence, our Christmas chapel, a preacher's lodge, a room for the Bible-reader, and the Orphanage, while the whole lot is less than one-fourth of an acre. We will open a column in the Advocate for names of contributors. Who will be the first? These Orphanages have been blessed of God in all modern missionary enterprises. They are relied upon by the oldest and most successful missionaries; while in Mrs. Lambuth, wife of our Superintendent in China, we are providentially possessed of a woman admirably adapted to carry forward this branch of our work.

D. C. K.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF PROTESTANT MISSION-WORK IN INDIA.

Every decade statistics of all Missions in India, Ceylon, and Burmah, are collected. The last were to the end of 1871. Some of these items are close approximations to present facts. The Missionary Agency of India can here be seen at a glance:

We quote from that excellent work entitled "Missionary Life in India," by the Rev. T. J. Scott, D.D., the following tabulated statement:

Population of India, according to last census	300,000,000
Languages spoken	21
Missionary Societies at work	35
Missionaries employed	600
Native ordained preachers	381
Native lay preachers	2,528
Native pupils in schools	143,192
Of these, girls and young women	26,911
Female Missionary Societies at work	4
Mission presses	25
Bible Societies	8
Tract Societies	11
Native Christian communicants	85,000
Native Christian population	330,000
Increase in ten years, 61 per cent.	

At this rate, the Protestant native Christian population of India, in one hundred and thirty years, will be one hundred and thirty-eight millions!—*Northern C. Adv.*

THE RELIGION OF THE KAF...

The religion of the Kaffers, says Christian Advocate, like that of all varieties of the "noble savage," is ing more than a vile superstition, panied by customs of a most de character. By this religion wom degraded to the lowest level, and among beasts of burden and the ch of her master. Polygamy, of co universally allowed, and under the tem of purchase which prevails number of wives bears proportion to wealth of the husband. Concubin permitted, and no idea of virtue purity is allowed to exist. Witch is the great leading feature of the religion, and "witch-doctors" are priests. In those places where B influence does not exist, a system ularly carried out by means of men with property are sacrificed to rapacity of the chiefs. A witch-d "smells out" some person who caused, or is causing, sickness or evil. Cruel tortures, followed by are immediately applied to the unfo nate victim, and his wives and taken from him. This is an every occurrence among the Kaffers, and gent representations are frequently to British colonial authorities upon subject. The Kaffers believe in a preme Being, but most of their rites connected with the worship of their ceased ancestors, whose ghosts they deavor to propitiate. A Spiritual the nineteenth century holds a something similar, and to doubt fraternize with these savages on same "religious platform."

Christianity has made no realing sion upon them, although the great telligence and aptitude for rea of the people has been proved at two well-conducted industrial ins tions. To use the words of an the Government, who spent many among them: "The gospel has preached to them for the last fifty and some attempts have been toward civilizing them; but the Ka nationally considered, remain they were; no visible difference discerned. They are as perfect then now as they were in the Vanderkemp, one of the first mi aries, 1798, and so they ever will tinue so long as their political ment continues to exist in its pagan form." This extract the fact which Sir George Grey ly recognized, and of which the ments of the colonies and the South Africa must be well aware, unless the power of the witch-d destroyed, neither can civilization gress, security be secured, nor Chr ity prosper. The one great stirring up strife, fomenting war binding the people to their cruel famous religion, is the superstit liet in the powers and influence priests, commonly known as witc tors. Physically, the Kaffer ran particularly fine—stalwart, well-form manly, and brave. They are also in ligent, and there are now in and on borders of the colony a number of Ch tians among them.

Our Border Work.—We hear expressed sometimes as to the success of the M. E. Church, So the Western border. To those with the movements of the Chur those regions there is no doubt a See how a correspondent of the Christian Advocate writes about the citic Conference: "The Church in fornia was never in so good a sta day. The dark days are past. Church is becoming more and more manent. We have from the begin had a good hold—the lead in fact the rural districts; now we are be established, with a few exceptions, in centers of population and commer activity. In church and parsonage-b ing the Church has made most won ful advance within a very few yea doubt if there is a Conference in Connection which, in proportion to bership, has so many and so chutches and parsonages as the P San Francisco, after long depressi times almost hopeless, is fairly the woods.' A splendid church eligibly located, growing congre and membership well pastured, debt, thanks to the Missionary with every indication of continued increasing prosperity. Our college good condition, our paper is rapidly think, 'for the chance.' Our circu is necessarily limited, but far more it should be. But hitherto the hath helped us, and the needed will come to all; our interests will good providence, be sustained."

MEXICO.

We have been expecting since first of the month a letter from the A. H. Sutherland, Superintendent o Mexican Border work; but we that we shall have to go to press out it. This we regret, as this has of late been the richest in fr all our missionary fields.

The Wesleyans have, in South A 15,886 Church-members, and scholars. In West Africa they 10,849 Church-members and 8,0... ars.

...proper... which the press was located, shows his determination to stay among us, and squeeze the ponderous bale to hand-breadth thickness by his powerful hydraulic cotton press; and we learn a patent has been recently issued for a machine to tighten the iron bands around the bale, and hold it down to the size the press forces it. The inventor is a native of our State, Mr. J. F. Randolph.

Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	6	6½
Ticking, 7 yards:		
Common brands	10	13½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	12	20
BOOTS AND SHOES.		
Bachelor mid boots, ¾ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mid boots, ¾ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ¾ doz	12 00	15 00
Bachelor brogans, ¾ doz	15 00	18 00
Russells' brogans, ¾ doz	16 00	19 50

Choctaw Corner circuit, at Choctaw Cor	11, 12	
Heathert Hills circuit, at Paine Chapel	18, 19	
Spring Hill circuit, at Linden	25, 26	

O. R. HUBE, P. C.

Religious Notices.

A Camp Meeting, on the self-sustaining plan, will be held two miles north of Lake, Miss., beginning on Thursday night, September 21.

C. McDONALD, P. C.

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The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1876. NO. 37.

THE WAY IS LONG.

The way is long and dreary,
The path is bleak and bare;
Our feet are worn and weary,
But we will not despair.
More heavy was thy burden,
More desolate thy way,
Oh, Lamb of God, who takest
The sins of the world away:
Have mercy on us!

The snows lie thick around us,
In the dark and gloomy night,
And the tempest wails above us,
And the stars have hid their light:
But blacker was the darkness
Round Calvary's cross that day.
Oh, Lamb of God, that takest
The sins of the world away,
Have mercy on us!

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

HARTFORD, Ct., Sept. 6.—The Democratic Convention nominated Richard D. Hubbard for Governor, and Francis D. Loomis for Lieutenant Governor.

WORCESTER, Sept. 6.—The Democratic convention assembled to-day. Hon. Wirt Warren was elected permanent chairman, and committees appointed.

Mr. Warren spoke of the necessity of reform and peace throughout the country. The Republicans were endeavoring to create a strife between whites and blacks for party ends. He spoke of Tilden as the chief practical reformer in the country, and the long needed leader of the Democracy.

Charles Francis Adams was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The last rail of that portion of the Southern Pacific Railroad connecting this city with Los Angeles was laid this afternoon at Carlg's Station, 42 miles from Los Angeles, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Charles Crocker, president of the Southern Pacific Company, completed the work by driving a golden spike with a silver hammer, presented by the citizens of Los Angeles.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the party continued their journey to Los Angeles, where they were entertained by the city this evening. The road is now completed to within 30 miles of Colorado river, which will probably be reached before the close of the year.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A Paris dispatch says that information has been received from a reliable source that the troops, with their commander, Muhammed Pasha, have been massacred in Abyssinia. The Abyssinians afterwards proceeded to Massarwa, which they seized. The garrison and government officers escaped on board some ships which happened to be in port, and arrived safely in Suez. The Egyptian government is contemplating revenge, and sending more troops to the scene of action. Cavalry and artillery were also being reorganized.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—A serious affair occurred late last night, growing out of a street attack by the colored Republicans upon some colored men who have been taking an conspicuous part in the Democratic canvass. A small body of whites endeavored to defend the Democratic negroes, but were overpowered by the numbers of the rioters. After a severe fight, in which pistols were freely used on both sides, the rioters held King street, the main thoroughfare, from midnight until sunrise, breaking windows, robbing stores, and attacking and beating indiscriminately every white man who showed his face. A large number of persons were injured, mostly whites. Several of those shot in a critical condition. Intense excitement prevails, the general feeling being that the trouble is not yet over.

The riotous proceedings of the rice strikers on the Combahee have caused a renewal. The situation is regarded as serious.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—The city has been in a ferment all day. The News and Courier, in summing up the facts of the riot of last night, says:

"A bloody and disgraceful riot broke out in the upper portion of King street last night, and for several hours great excitement and alarm throughout the city. The affair was the result of the determination of a gang of ruffians, calling themselves [illegible] to wreak vengeance [illegible] men of their own color [illegible] joined to publicly affiliate with the Democratic party. The riot began by a comparatively small body of rioters, but quickly assumed formidable dimensions. Idle and excited colored men and boys from all quarters hurried to the scene of the disturbance, swelling the crowd and increasing the tumult, and the main thoroughfare of Charleston was for more than two hours in full possession of a noisy and howling mob of negroes, cursing the whites and savagely attacking and beating every white man who happened to be on the streets. Captain Endricks with a squad of thirty of the city police finally succeeded by persistent efforts in dispersing the rioters, but not till a long list of bloody casualties had occurred. Some of them are serious and perhaps fatal in character. All accounts agree that the police under the command of the intrepid chief did their duty with determined gallantry, but they were altogether too few to cope with the mob as promptly and effectively as the case required.

The issue is now squarely presented to the citizens, whether or not Charleston is to be left at the mercy of a mob of ignorant negroes when their vicious leaders may give the signal for a riot. To-day there has been a deep and general feeling among the whites that a repetition of the disturbance such as that of last night must at all hazards be prevented, and the military organizations and State arms are exclusively in the hands of the blacks.

The work of private organization for defense has been going on to-day. By noon to-day it was impossible to purchase a revolver in the city, the stock being exhausted.

It was the settled resolve of the whites that the colored Democrats should have another meeting to-night, and if they were again molested by the mob, the rioters should not again be victorious.

The Republican negroes, however, were elated at their success, and made no secret of their intention to attack the Democratic negroes, and all night long there seemed to be every probability of a serious conflict. The colored Democratic meeting was held at Hibernian Hall, under protection of about 1000 armed whites. No attempt at a disturbance was made, the colored Republicans confining their demonstrations to roaming the streets in turbulent crowds, firing pistols and muskets.

At this hour—11:30—there has been no serious collision, though armed crowds of blacks and whites are gathered at various points and the city continues in a very excited condition.

Buckner, one of the whites wounded last night, died this evening.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 8.—The State Legislature and Senate is almost entirely Democratic.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—At a large meeting held in Rochedale last night, to protest against the Turkish atrocities, a letter from Mr. John Bright was read. Mr. Bright says: "It is now understood throughout the world that England is the main if not the one supporter of the Turkish rule in Europe; had it acted with Russia and the other powers, it is almost certain that the Servian war would not have occurred; but for the confidence caused by the support of England the Turks would not have dared to commit the horrid crimes of which they have been guilty in Bulgaria. These crimes are not new. What is new is that England cannot see the crimes until a newspaper describes them, and an English minister treats them of small account as common incidents of war. England should clear itself of all partnership in the interests and policy of Turkey. It is a partnership unnecessary to our interest, and degrades us in the estimation of every Christian nation."

MADRID, Sept. 8.—A Cabinet Council decided to notify the provincial authorities that while the constitution forbids manifestations offensive to the Catholic religion, proper respect and inviolability of Protestant churches and cemeteries must be enforced.

An official telegram, received here, announces that Teville Anteline, an American, who kidnapped several American children, has been arrested at Montevaldre, and placed at the disposition of the Washington Government, which had demanded his extradition.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, from Madrid, says: "William M. Tweed and his cousin, William Hunt, have been arrested in the port of Vigo, on board the Spanish merchantman Carmen. Tweed was traveling under the name of Secor. Both prisoners have been lodged in the fortress at Vigo.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 6.—General Diaz continues in the city of Oaxaca, and is afraid to leave it to organize troops lest the citizens pronounce against him in his absence. He was disappointed in his expectation that the mountaineers would rise and join him.

The Government forces are preparing to march on Oaxaca. The government forces continue to defeat small parties of revolutionists, but no decisive action has occurred.

General Cortina is reported sick, but his men are active. They recently captured a train of wagons, with merchandise, and demand a large ransom for it.

The American congressional border bill is approved by the Mexican press, which is thankful that there will be no invasion of Mexican territory.

Two Mexican war ships have been sent, one to Tampico and the other to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

It has been reported that General Mejia would assume the attitude in opposition to President Lerdo, but he has declared that if Congress affirms the re-election of Lerdo his sense of duty will require him to sustain the declaration, notwithstanding any action of the Supreme Court. Mejia's decision has caused a great reaction in political circles, and has broken up the so-called Mejia combination. Under this phase of affairs Lerdo's further rule is certain, and the revolution is a failure; General Escobedo has arrived at the capital.

From the Work.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT, LOUISIANA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* The District Conference for this district convened at Red River church on Thursday, the twenty-seventh of July. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. J. B. Cassidy, preacher in charge of Caddo circuit. There being no Bishop present, our beloved presiding elder, Bro. Joel T. Daves, organized the Conference with religious service. The business of the Conference was conducted by him with searching thoroughness, and no important interest of the church was neglected. The attendance of the preachers and lay delegates was small. The congregations were generally good, not only at the preaching, but during the sessions of the Conference.

The chair appointed committees on the various interests of the church to be considered by the Conference. On Saturday the various committees presented their reports, and then important interests of the church passed in review. The report on the general state of the church, in the aggregate, was good, yet room for great improvement. The report on missions was very discouraging indeed; but little has been done as yet in the way of taking up collections. The report on temperance was encouraging. The preachers and many of the members are doing all in their power to arrest the progress of the evil, and, aided by well organized temperance societies in the district, it is hoped that success may crown their efforts. The report on churches and parsonages. Some features of this report are very favorable and others unfavorable, and complaints are made in regard to the negligence of trustees in procuring titles to church property. This neglect often gives trouble and expense. The report on finance exhibited the amounts allowed by the boards of stewards for the support of the preachers and their families, and ranged from $300 to $1,000; also the receipts up to date, which amounts to about one-third of the allowance upon the whole; the financial condition of some of the circuits is hopeful, and the full amounts allowed to the preachers will be paid; in others the financial condition is simply deplorable, yet the preachers appear hopeful, and their motto is onward and upward. There is great complaint of hard times. No doubt money is really scarce and difficult to command. A number of the members and friends pay about what they feel able to pay for the support of the institutions of the church and the ministry, and yet it is not enough. Some of our preachers are embarrassed and hindered in their ministerial work, to a greater or less degree, and some of them, we fear, will be forced, by sheer necessity, to abandon their fields of labor, and turn their attention to secular employment for support for themselves and families. There is evidently a wrong existing somewhere. Bro. Pipes, chairman of the committee on education, made his report, and it was the unanimous wish of the Conference for the same to be published, as a whole, in the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. The committee on books and periodicals made their report, and in this report the interest of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE was not overlooked.

Mansfield was selected as the place for holding the next District Conference. The election for delegates to the next session of the Louisiana Annual Conference resulted in the election of the following brethren: William D. Slayton, local elder, B. F. Spearman, William H. Prather, and James Ford. Alternates—J. B. Cassidy, local elder, C. W. Arnold, and R. Franklin. From the beginning to the close of the meeting prominence was given to preaching, prayer meetings, love-feast, and the administration of the sacraments. The Conference finished its work late on Saturday evening; its daily sessions were well attended by the intelligent citizens of the pleasant community in which it met, and well they deserve the unanimous resolution tendering to them the thanks of the Conference for the liberal, kind, and hospitable manner in which they entertained the Conference; dinner and supper on the ground each day, in full supply, for all present, and good enough for kings and queens.

On Sunday morning at ten o'clock our annual experience meeting was of unusual interest; the brethren spoke freely and feelingly of the goodness of God to them, and the fond hopes and bright prospects which they were able to cherish. At eleven o'clock the congregation was large, attentive, and serious, and at the close of the sermon all Christians came forward and received the holy communion, and were happy in a Savior's love. The meeting closed on Sunday night, in a fine state of feeling.

JAMES FORD,
Secretary of Conference.

AUGUST 5, 1876.

BROOKHAVEN DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* There have been some very interesting meetings in this district, which have resulted in a large number of conversions, and quite an accession to our church. In April and May a meeting was held in Brookhaven, which resulted in the revival of the church, the conversion of over twenty-five souls, and an accession of fourteen to the church.

The camp meeting at Crystal Springs, August 2-10, resulted in the conversion of one hundred or more souls, the reclamation of many others, the healing of wounds, the reconciliation of those who had had differences, and the revival of the church very greatly over a wide extent of country. The amount of good done cannot be estimated this side of the great day.

The camp meeting at Providence, fifteen miles east of Hazlehurst, held August 30 to September 5, was one of unusual power and interest. About one hundred souls converted, many backsliders reclaimed, and the membership greatly revived. There were remarkable awakenings and conversions. Last October, after a short notice, a meeting was held on that ground where more than forty years ago camp meetings were held without a shed. This year a new and commodious shed was there for the accommodation and comfort of the people. Some eighteen framed tents were occupied and well filled. The tents are very comfortable. Besides those in these framed tents, a number of families—perhaps a dozen—came in their wagons with provisions, and under temporary coverings for the nights, and enjoyed the meeting for two or three days. Numbers in those families were converted. I believe the Providence camp will do a great deal of good. It will be the meeting for the people living east of the railroad. The people from Crystal Springs, Hazlehurst, Beauregard, Monticello, and Westville might all have tents there. I would not be surprised if there are fifty tents there next year. Come up, doctor, and take a little country airing. Come and see this beautiful place, and the ground where Elijah Steel preached his first sermon.

There have been meetings of interest and success, crowned with many conversions, on Brandywine, Springridge, Scotland, Providence, and Bayou Pierre circuits. The number of conversions in all the meetings I am not prepared to give, as I have not heard the result of each—say three hundred and fifty.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

HAZLEHURST, September 6, 1876.

Centennial Notes. No. 3.

THE GROUNDS AND MAIN BUILDING.

MR. EDITOR: The Centennial grounds are situated on the western side of the Schuylkill river, just on the edge of the city. The site is most eligible for beauty, for plentiful supply of water, and for acceptability. That portion of the park belonging to the exhibition comprises more than four hundred acres, the whole of which, not occupied by buildings and flower yards, is set with blue grass, shaded with trees, and abundantly supplied with springs of clear, cold water. There are ten bridges across the Schuylkill, all of which are now being utilized to convey passengers to the Centennial, and the river itself is full of boats of all sizes, running to and from the grounds. You can reach the grounds in one hour, and at a cost of not more than ten cents, from any point within a distance of six miles, by the boat or street or steam car. The price of admission is fifty cents in *precise change*, and on Saturdays, by recent arrangement, twenty-five cents. Refreshments can be had in all the buildings, and anywhere on the grounds, at moderate rates—say fifty cents for a good meal; and visitors are allowed to carry and eat their own lunch anywhere. The New York papers state to the contrary, but it is false. Seats and water stands and saloons, for rest and washing and comfort, etc., all free of charge, are scattered at convenient places in every building. The police are stationed at every turn, and are prompt and polite in their attentions. There is no confusion, no crowding, no danger of being hurt or robbed or getting lost. All is order, and with seventy thousand visitors there is no trouble in getting about comfortably. The difference of tastes, or suggestions of interest, lead people to different points, and not more than ten thousand persons ever congregate in one building at the same time; at least they never have, except on the opening day. I mention these small items because they are of practical benefit to any one who is discussing whether he will go to the Centennial. The press and letters written, generally, do not mention such small matters.

The main building is 1,880 feet long, 464 feet wide, 45 to 70 feet high, with two wings on long side 416 feet long, and two wings on short side 216 feet long, and four towers 75 feet above the roof. The ground floor covers 23 acres. The central avenue is 120 feet wide, and on either side of this, at a distance of 100 feet, are parallel avenues 100 feet wide, and between these also are aisles, some 40 feet and others 25 feet wide. There are cross avenues and aisles of corresponding width. The building is constructed of iron and glass, with just enough of masonry and wood to knit it together; the roof being of tin and the floor of wood. It is ventilated by removing or sliding the sash, and is fully supplied with water and light. There are four main entrances and many smaller ones, making it convenient to get out or in quickly. At the four chief corners are turrets of considerable hight, ornamented with national emblems. The departments for exhibition are classified into parallel sections. The building in naked form cost $1,500,000. It is regarded by competent judges as the best arranged, most beautiful building of its size and material in the known world. For sake of comparison, it may be well here to state that the London Exhibition Buildings of 1851 covered only 17 acres; those of Paris of 1867, 33 acres, and those of Vienna of 1873, about 30 acres. The Centennial buildings will cover forty-eight and a half acres.

Now as to the exhibits. The main building is the *chief*, the *general department* of exhibition. It has national sections, and individual exhibits also. It contains all the miscellaneous articles not suited to exhibition elsewhere, which are numerous. It contains also the *individual* and company contributions of all nations who claim and pay for *special exhibits*. These, too, are very numerous. Hence the exhibition of the main building is larger and finer and more varied than that of any other department. I have given it five days *full attention*, and have not seen all of it yet. And when you remember the size of the building and the fact that it contains the contributions of over forty nations, and of *thousands of individuals*, you are prepared to appreciate the statement. It contains no machinery, except for illustration, and no statuary or painting, except a few specimens from foreign governments, and such pictures, etc., as are used for embellishment of other exhibits. It is intended to contain only the *manufactured articles*, and nothing else.

THE BOOK EXHIBIT.

This has a prominent large space, and the display is very fine and elaborate. The largest and best is the collective exhibit of the American Trade Association. This has a special department, and is handsomely arranged with an upper story, easily reached by a beautiful stairway. The collection contains all departments of literature and learning, and all books and stationery of every kind—that is, specimens of all kinds. Lippincott, Appleton, Harper & Bros., Porter & Coates, Barnes, Methodist Book Concern, National Temperance Company, American Tract Society, and other booksellers belong to this association, and make good displays of their publications. The *American Bible Society* shows, among other pretty and valuable works, the "Bible in two hundred languages," and many very old Bibles and theological works. I will mention only a few: the "Bible of John Milton," "First Bible in English Language in America," "Douay Bible," "John Rogers' Bible, published in 1549," "Bible published in Venice in 1476," and "Bible printed by Isaac Thomas in 1791." The *best blank and copying book* display is by William Mann, of Philadelphia, who is the first maker of copying paper in the United States. The most elegant display is by Lippincott & Co., in a separate exhibit. It is as valuable as handsome. It consists of specimens of his embellished editions of the best authors arranged in a magnificent book-case of stained walnut inlaid with precious woods and metals beautifully carved. The case is twenty-five feet high and twelve feet in diameter, with four sides and a recess at each corner, which contain the bronze busts of Shakspeare, Milton, Byron, and Scott.

Four feet from the floor, it has projections of glass cases with recesses at each corner for seats, just under the busts of the distinguished authors. The case and show cases are filled with books of beauty and of value. Among others, I noticed a Bible valued at $250. The naked case cost $2,000. There are other displays nearly as showy and meritorious—twenty at least. Near the book department are the exhibits of the "Lead Pencil," "Gold Pen," "Steel Pen," "Paper Box," "Slates and Slate Pencils," "Stationery," "Ink," "Mucilage," "Card and Cardboards," "Hand Stamps," "Engraving and Printing" Companies, all of which have attractive displays in every conceivable shape.

The *American Lead Pencil Company*, of New York, G. W. Faber, of Paris, London, and New York in the pencil line; Aiken, Lambert & Co., New York, gold pen men, and Thaddeus Davids & Co., New York, ink men, have the best displays in this department.

The *French* display of books is in a collected form called *Cercle de la Librairie*. It is plain, but is regarded the best and most valuable collection of books on exhibition. It is valued at $25,000. More than one-half of it has been sold to the Hopkins' University.

The *German* collection is very large, representing about one hundred and fifty houses. It embraces in the same exhibit type founding, musical publications, wood engravings, and chromo-lithography. The whole is well arranged, but has no book cases or tapestry to give it style. The majority of the German books are covered merely with paper, and there are very few of what we call fine books. Music and bibliography are specialties.

The exhibit of the *Netherlands* (Dutch) *Association* differs from all the others in arrangement. It is arranged by subjects.

The *English* exhibit is not very creditable, considering their reputation for letters. The failure is attributed to a lack of organization and co-operation among those publishing houses which have branch houses in America.

Other foreign governments and firms have creditable displays, but I do not know enough of their language to enable me to judge of their merits; and I promised merely to give you *my own impressions* of things. I have given more space to the book department because of its importance. Truly we may say: "Of the making of many books there is no end."

The *Chemical* exhibit is very large and showy, consisting of all kinds of metals, roots, extracts, dye-stuffs, and solidified substances of every color, arranged in glasses of all sizes, from an ounce vial to columns of potash, zinc, and oxides of all sorts, alums, sulphates of morphine and quinine, and many other specimens, varying from three to six feet high. The variety and brightness of color of this department give it great attraction. There are many exhibits in this department, but it is thought Bowers & Weightman, of this city, have the best. Near this is the *Soap exhibit*. I was astonished to see how many kinds and colors and sizes and phases of soap there are. One display was especially beautiful. The space occupied measures thirty feet square, with show cases all around filled with specimens, and a solid column in the center, ten feet high, made of soap, of all colors, capped with a large bouquet of flowers, also made of soap. It is one of the prettiest and most popular displays in the building. Soap is very much *needed*. It is both cleansing and savory. *The world needs soap.* Let us have *plenty* of it.

Akin to this was an exhibit of *Cosmoline*. I was afraid my daughter or some of my party would ask me what *Cosmoline* was. Fortunately, an attendant at the stand handed me a circular, which says it is "an oleaginous liquid used as the base for ointments, and as a lubricating oil for machinery." Now whether it is made out of lard from hogs or mules or fat dogs, I cannot tell, but the oil looked pretty, and was arranged in glass jars from one ounce to five gallons, was beautifully decorated, and is regarded as the prettiest oil show on exhibition. It was inclosed in a glass case ten feet high.

LEVI W. REEVES.

PHILADELPHIA, August, 1876.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

SOURCE.

To find the hidden source of the stream
Men dreamy journey, lingering, idle
Cross ley moor in search of the source
But all that they can find
Of higher lakes come the springs.
These sources, and no
Are safe as ever from profaning hands.
The highest lake, remotest spring
Shall flow!

Each heart to find the source
Of Love's deep stream
Sweet streams
Perhaps, if
The secret will

Lessie's Dream.

Lessie dreamed she was wandering in a strange old mansion, where everything around her was gloomy and grand. Sometimes she encountered restless, anxious-looking people wandering aimlessly about. No one appeared to take any notice of her. This made her uneasy and afraid, and she hurried from one room to another in quest of some familiar face or some means of escape from the dismal place. At length she entered a large room where, at the farther end, were a group of persons that appeared very much interested in something she could not see. She hastened along, hoping to find some one she knew, or a means of escape. As she approached angry voices startled her. Two men rose simultaneously from a table in the center of the group. The report of a pistol was next heard, and one of the men fell back lifeless. This one Lessie recognized as her brother Harry. With a scream she awoke. The sun was shining brightly, and birds carding their sweetest songs; so indelible was the impression of her dream she could scarcely doubt its reality. Her brother was a noble young man, possessed of all the attainments requisite to make one useful and happy, and on him Lessie lavished all the affection of her young heart. His employment was such as to require his attention at an early hour of the day, and Lessie seldom saw him, except in the evening; and she had observed with anxiety that for the past few months he spent the evenings from home. Though gentle and kind to her, as usual, his manner was restless and preoccupied. His face began to betray unmistakable signs of dissipation, and his home seemed to have lost all its former attractions. This was a great source of uneasiness to Lessie.

Often she had waited and listened for his returning footsteps at night until, wearied with her vigil, she would go to her room and weep herself to sleep because he was away. After a hasty toilet she descended to the breakfast room. Harry was not there. This was nothing unusual, but this morning she was more than disappointed. It had never occurred to her to expostulate with her brother regarding his habits—such an idea would have been banished from her mind as the greatest presumption. "I will ask him to stay with me to-night any way, just this once; he certainly will not refuse; and if he does, what shall I do next?" With a sad, heavy heart she discharged the duties of the day, and with unspeakable joy she welcomed Harry's return at nightfall. During tea she imagined he was more sedate and thoughtful than usual. After tea he took up his hat and had reached the door before Lessie summoned courage to speak. "Stop, Harry; please don't go; do stay with me to-night?" "Why, sis?" "I'm so lonely when you are gone. Please don't go to-night." "Oh, I must. I promised to meet Frank Bennett to-night. I will be back in a little while." "Well, write him an excuse. Tell him you can't leave home, that you are unexpectedly detained. Oh, do stay with me to-night, just this once," and she clung to him, and entreated him not to leave her. "Well, Sis, as you are so anxious for me to stay, I will, to oblige you, and will write Frank to postpone the meeting until to-morrow night. Now, will that please you?" "Oh, yes, yes. Now you are my own dear Harry again." "Again? What do you mean?" She took no notice of his question, but led him into the library, where no intrusion interrupted their quiet enjoyment. She endeavored to make him happy, and when he saw how happy she was he forgot the sacrifice he had made, and fully participated in her enjoyment.

When we relinquish our own pleasures to promote the happiness of others we are always rewarded an hundred-fold. Before Lessie went to her room she told Harry her dream, how miserable she had been all day; but he only laughed at her silly fears. For some time he had been spending his evenings at a drinking saloon down town, drawn thither by his friends. At first he would only call in to take a social drink, chat a few minutes, and go on; but by degrees he became more fascinated with the jolly folks he met there, and not many weeks had passed before a drink and game were indispensable. Harry had been reared to abstain from such habits. But he thought: "My friends here, Jimmie Barnes, Percy Winters, and others, indulge with me, where can be the harm? They are nice young men, move in the first circle, and stand high in their professions. The thought of becoming an inebriate is preposterous. It is true I enjoy a drink, but I can do without it quite as well, and will desist if I should learn to like it too well. I will never be a drunkard." A back room had been fitted up for gambling, and thither the friends would repair, after drinking, to enjoy a social game. After a while, to enhance the interest of the game, they would take a quarter, half dollar, one, two, and five. The night in question twenty-five was staked. Harry and Frank Bennett were partners, against two others. "Lose or win, Harry said, I will never bet again. This will never do." Oh, weak human nature, how prone thou art to err! The next morning Harry went to his work, as usual, but soon returned greatly agitated. Coming up to Lessie he threw his arms around her, and strained her to his bosom. "My precious sister, you have been my salvation." "Harry, what is the matter? What does all this mean?" And why are you so agitated?" He then told where and how he had spent his evenings at the premeditated game; that when he had promised her to stay at home the night before he had written Frank to postpone the game until the next evening. When Frank received the note the company had assembled, and were unwilling to defer, and a young man had been selected from among the spectators who had come in to witness the contest. They were all drinking, and during the game a dispute arose, which resulted in three of them being killed, two instantly, and another after a few hours of intense suffering. "If you had not asked me to stay with you last night I would probably have been killed too. Oh, my sister, how shall I ever thank you for your timely interference? But when I remember that the young man who represented me in the game to-day would have been living in the full enjoyment of every earthly comfort, it makes me miserable indeed. This one thought will haunt me to my grave." "Oh, my dream, Harry, my dream!" and she clung to him as if she still feared its reality. "Yes, my *dear sister*, I have been saved by your dream. Now when I look back over the past few months I shudder. The awful pitfall over which I was rushing, and you, my darling sister, have been the means in God's hands of saving me. Henceforth I will atone. My eyes are now open. I can see the danger of moderate drinking."

And who does not know that every drunkard was at first a moderate drinker? Oh, if every mother, wife, and sister would exert their influence against this lava tide of destruction that is sweeping our noble fathers, husbands, and brothers into drunkards' graves! Though all may not, like Lessie, be warned of their duty in a dream, nevertheless it is their duty, as true women, to combine their efforts in this glorious cause.

CAMMIE C. MILLS.

Eufaula District.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR: This district held its eleventh Conference session in Louisville, Barbour county, Ala., August 21-26, 1876. The introductory sermon was preached Wednesday night by Rev. J. S. Williams. The official attendance was good, in all fifty-two. Dr. W. H. Ellison, P. E., presided during the session. A. V. Lee, Esq., and Dr. J. T. Floyd, of Clayton, were elected secretaries. The Conference had but two committees, one on Public Worship, the other on Memoirs. The session was pleasant and profitable. The inquiry as to the spiritual state of the Church, including attendance upon the ordinances and social meetings thereof, revealed the gratifying fact of pungent convictions and bright and powerful conversions in nearly every pastoral charge in the district. The inquiry further revealed the sad fact that in a few places all our members do not attend the preaching of the word on communion days, and, when present, some actually decline receiving the Lord's Supper. Many measures and remedies were suggested, but the one adopted by the Conference was that each pastor should preach a sermon upon this subject in every church in his charge during the next year.

The missionary work was taken up. No mission in the district; some missionary ground, but it lies in such fractional parts as to be difficult of plan and control.

Collections for foreign missions were reported from only a part of the charges.

The Sunday-school work is in a well organized and healthy condition in several parts of the district, but in other portions it is feeble, sickly, and inactive. Within the district there are several model superintendents. In two or three schools the missionary work is incorporated.

Upon the financial question the district is not up with herself heretofore, with two exceptions. This is accounted for in part by the hardness of the times. However, there is purpose and pluck through the district to bring the finances to a just and honorable balance. The following will show the amounts assessed for presiding elder and preacher in charge upon each pastoral work, and will approximate the proportion paid in the aggregate: Eufaula, $2,100, paid one half; Henry, $780, paid one fifth; Perote, $900, paid one sixth; Pea River, $225, paid one ninth; Enon and Midway, $800, paid one fourth; Glennville, $575, paid one third; White Pond, $500, paid one fifth; Villalla $280, paid one half; Clayton and Louisville, $757, paid, one-quarter; Beulah, $500, paid, one third.

At ten, Saturday morning, the Committee on Memoirs reported through their chairman, Rev. D. M. Banks, who read a beautiful and impressive memoir of Rev. Lawrence Baker, a local preacher of great purity and power, who died at Midway, July 19, 1876. Touching and tearful tributes were made to his goodness and worth. This solemn service was closed by a veteran lay man leading the Conference in earnest, fervent prayer.

The interests of the Alabama Conference Female College, Tuskegee, Ala., were represented by Prof. John Massey, President. We bid him a hearty god-speed.

Gem of the Woods, a school of high grade, located at Enon, Ala., was represented by its principal, Rev. D. M. Banks.

During the session prominence was given to religious worship.

The pastor, Bro. S. A. Pilley, continued the meeting. Sunday night, two joined the church.

The Delegates elected to the Annual Conference are: Revs. D. M. Banks, Dr. J. T. Floyd, W. H. Stuckey, and W. H. Nix; alternates, Revs. T. A. Johnson, J. M. Johnson, Dr. Groves Caldwell, and Capt. A. A. Cassidy.

Next session will be held at Enon, Ala.

The citizens of Louisville and its vicinity entertained the Conference and visitors in the most cordial and munificent manner.

ANGUS DOWLING.

LOUISVILLE, ALA., August 31, 1876.

The Urgency of Prayer.

DEAR BRO. PARKER: I seldom ask a place in the valuable columns of the ADVOCATE, supposing always they are more usefully occupied. But by your permission I will relate a fearful calamity which occurred a few days ago on Lake Providence, near this town, the circumstances attending which were most affecting. At the time and place mentioned a steam saw mill, erected by Mr. Owens, of this parish, from some cause not yet known, exploded her boiler with most fearful consequences, killing the owner and engineer, and two other persons, besides seriously scalding and wounding several others. But apparently the saddest event in this terrible casualty was the scalding and death of Mr. Robbins, a gentleman sojourning but briefly in our neighborhood, and in no way connected with the mill. Mr. Robbins was passing the mill on business in the country, and had delayed a few moments to witness the operations of the mill, and, it is said, was sitting quietly on his mule in front of and near the mill at the moment of the explosion. He was fearfully mangled, and died in a very short time. It is to this point in the fearful narrative that I would call the attention of your unconverted as well as your Christian readers. This poor stranger was *unconverted*, was a wicked or worldly man, and there was none near to care for his soul. He at once realized his position. But what could he do? He had been taught in early life that *prayer* was the opening gate to heaven, but he did not know how to pray; and yet in his own mind he had but a few moments left him this side of eternity. Then he began in all earnestness to pray in the best manner he could; but unsatisfactorily to himself, until his years of early childhood rushed back upon his memory, and he began that sweet little baby prayer which his mother (oh! precious name) had taught his infant lips to say:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
And if I die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

This charming little prayer he repeated frequently and fervently; until just before expiring he calmly said to those near him, comparatively strangers: "Tell my friends to meet me in heaven;" and with this sweet baby prayer lingering upon his lips his glad spirit doubtless entered the pearly gates.

Blessed, thrice blessed truth: "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." "*This day* shalt thou be with me in Paradise."

And how encouraging is this to toiling, suffering, trusting mothers to persevere in well-doing, and plant and nourish the good seed of faith and salvation in the hearts of their little children, which, in the Lord's own good time and way, will fructify, and by his grace bring forth an hundred-fold.

Very truly, your friend and brother,

M. DUBOSE.

PROVIDENCE, LA., Aug. 19, 1876.

Unexpected Encouragement.

And let us not be weary in well-doing: for in due season we shall reap if we faint not.—*Gal.* vi. 9.

We propose to relate to the readers of the ADVOCATE an incident illustrative of the fact that there is often an unspeakable amount of encouragement for the minister of Christ, even when he may least expect it. A little more judicious work would very often bring him to the reaping point.

The harvesting of souls is not regulated by times and seasons as we are accustomed to consider them from an earthly standpoint; but "always sowing and always reaping," seems to be the great rule that governs the Master's work. The above quotation from Paul is sometimes used as an excuse for tediousness; when the spirit of devotion has been chilled by services too prolix and uninteresting. It is very questionable whether in such a case any seed have been properly planted or any harvest could be reasonably expected. As when one should, in planting, heap an undue quantity of earth in covering the seeds, so the truths of Christianity and the services of religion may be injudiciously used to such an excess as to prevent the accomplishment of the purpose desired, the germination of the seed and the reaping of the harvest. But we will give the incident, and the reader can draw his own deductions:

Rev. P. H. Napier, pastor of Enon circuit, a few months since preached to a large congregation in the town of Augusta without any exhibition of feeling on the part of the people more than usual.

After pronouncing the benediction he was informed that there were some children to be baptized. The congregation, which was about to disperse, was called to order. The object was stated and some remarks made on the subject of infant baptism, and the sacrament administered. "Now," said the preacher, "since I have detained you thus long in administering baptism, I will detain you a little longer by opening the doors of the Methodist Church for the reception of members." Six persons, members of some of the most respectable families in the community, joined. The religious element in the preacher and his congregation was excited to a very high degree, and they went home gratified with the unlooked for result of the first reaping of the year. In this case the people were easily recalled, and patient attention was given, and deep interest felt while the pastor, as God's agent, put in the sickle and gathered the sheaves.

THOMAS PRICE.

PLAQUEMINE, MISS., August 21, 1876.

Southern University.

In his article on the Southern University, published last week, Rev. J. W. Rush spoke of the importance of urging the claims of this institution upon our Alabama Methodist people "in season and out of season." This matter finds illustration in a fact stated by a preacher at a late District Conference:

The preacher said he remained on a work four years. The next year after he left he met a young man from that work going to Marion, and asked him what business was carrying him to that place. The reply was, "I am going there to enter Howard College?"—a Baptist institution.

This young man was a Methodist, and was going to a Baptist college within twenty miles of a Methodist college. Why was this? Perhaps the only reason was, his attention had not been called to the fact that his own Church had a college in the same section. At all events, the preacher said *he* had not informed him of the fact. A word from him might have secured this student for our own school.

Is this a solitary case?

During the last session there were in the Southern University thirteen students who were the sons of ministers, or young men preparing for the ministry.

P.

It is thought that there are but two copies in existence of the original editions of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." One of them is in the Lenox Library, in New York city; and from the other a fac-simile edition has been produced of both the letter press and wood-cuts, and is for sale by Scribner, Welford & Armstrong.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

SISTER ELIZABETH LEE, widow of John Smith, was born near the town now known as Morgan City, September 19, 1790, and died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Eliza Mayo, in the town of Washington, La., on Sunday, July 23, 1876.

In the death of Sister Smith it may be appropriately written: a mother in Israel has passed away. While she was quite young her parents removed from the Gulf coast, and settled on the Bayou Boeuf, parish of St. Landry, seven miles from the town of Washington, in which, about sixty-three years after her conversion and connection with the Methodist Church, she breathed her last.

At the time her parents settled on the Bayou Boeuf, this section of country was nothing more than a wilderness, infested by wild animals, that annoyed and frightened her exceedingly. Many incidents has she related during my pastoral visits, for I visited her two, three, and four times a week, from the beginning of my pastorate until the week of her death, in regard to this then wild country. As some of these have a direct bearing on her Christian life, one or two may not be found inappropriate.

It was frequently necessary for her parents to go out on their little farm, cut down the underbrake, and labor for their daily sustenance, leaving her all alone. As a means of protection during the absence of her parents, she would shut the door of their little cabin, as she expressed it, take the latch on which they ran, and bar the door as best she could; for there was not so much as a catch. It was during these seasons of extreme loneliness, though at this time she made no profession of religion, she felt the need of prayer, and thus barred in from the outside world, she would endeavor, upon her knees, to commune with God. She however failed. Day after day she thus wrestled with God, attending church whenever an opportunity offered, which privilege was seldom had, until a Methodist meeting in the neighborhood she was converted, connected herself with the church, and never afterwards by word or act denied her Savior. But her faith was a living faith, and she went to work immediately in her Master's vineyard. Oh, how many now-a-days need copy her example. She was married a short time before her conversion, and her husband was anything else but a religious man. She conceived it to be her first duty to induce him to be religious. She prevailed on him to accompany her to church whenever an opportunity offered, and she found that his attendance was not without wholesome results.

The following incident, illustrating her perseverance, honesty of purpose, and purity of character and life, is within the memory of all the old settlers on the Bayou. It was the custom to attend preaching, made no difference who preached. On one occasion a minister of the Methodist was to preach in the neighborhood, and knowing her husband's want of sympathy for ministers of other denominations, she was in a quandary what to do. She believed it her duty to ask him to go, and leave the result to God. She made the proposition. He remained silent a while, and then said: "I feel you would like to have me go, but if the fellow don't preach to suit me, I will whip him after meeting." He accompanied her to church, and the minister having preached a doctrine unpalatable to many others, as well as himself, it was with difficulty he could be prevented from executing his threat. But this was the turning point in her husband's career. A short time after this occurrence, at a Methodist meeting, he was powerfully converted, joined the church, and was a bright and shining light until death, a period of fifty years.

Sister Smith's Christian life was a remarkable one. Her history would be for her daily walk to the church. To know her trials, her temptations, her daily crosses, and how by the grace of God she conquered them all would be a source of encouragement to every Christian's heart. Her religious advantages in youth were few, but, endued with power from on high, she went sowing the seed of truth by the wayside, and daily will arise up at the last day to call her blessed.

She was a model in every relation in life as a wife, as a mother, as a neighbor, as a Christian. Though a mother of five children, only two survive her—a son in Texas, and an only daughter, in whose home and under whose fond care she died. While her whole Christian life evinced her living faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, it was during the last years of her life, while living with her daughter, the excellencies of her religion were apparent. A creature of suffering for years before her death, she impressed upon the minds of all who knew and visited her that there was a power in the religion which she professed, and evinced, by her patience, resignation and submission to the will of God, that she possessed "even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price." Utterly helpless, and unable to attend public worship in the sanctuary of God for months prior to her death, it was the privilege of the writer to be with her often in private and public prayer, and to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. These were occasions of such joy to her that she would sometimes say: "Oh, that it were the Lord's will, that I should go now." On my departure for the Seashore Camp Meeting, though as well as usual, she remarked: "Brother, on your return I may be in heaven." I left, fully expecting to greet her again on my return; but the Lord willed otherwise, her spirit had returned to God who gave it. May her friends, children, and grandchildren, of whom she has several, treasure up in memory her life and her death, and live so as to meet her in heaven.

R. S. I.

MRS. MARTHA OLIVIA BROWNE, wife of Maj. William B. Browne, of Maitland, Orange county, Fla., was born Sept. 27, 1842, in Wilcox county, Ala., and died at her home at Maitland, Fla., on August, 1876, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, followed by dropsy of the heart, aged three years, ten months and seven days. At a very early age she was left without mother's tender care, being only years old when her mother, Mrs. Langham, died. She received her ed at Huntsville, Ala. In 1862 she profes religion and united herself to the Meth Episcopal Church, and remained from time an unassuming but faithful me On the twenty-first of June, 1865, she married to Maj. William B. Browne, Confederate army, with whom she peacefully and happily until her death. her family circle she was always patient, and self-denying, devoting all time and talents to promote the happ of her husband and children; and in friendships constant and true. She has her husband and four interesting little dren, to mourn her irreparable loss, though her sickness was protracted, and sufferings intense, she was patient and signed her faith in the wisdom of God taining her to the last.

When informed by her grief-stricken band that she could not recover, she not realize it. "No," she said, "I shall be. I have prayed to God to spare me to my husband and little children, and will not let me die." But she soon became convinced that "He was closing last eye," and, placing her hand upon her husband's head, prayed for God's blessing upon him who had so tenderly cared for her in all her sickness; that he would protect and sustain him through all his trials, and strength to bear his affliction, and grace to raise his children. She then called her only daughter, little Fannie, and asked God's blessings upon her, saying to daughter, never dress for the church, let your seat in God's house be vacant days of worship." Then turning to her son she took his hand and said: "My first-born, my darling boy. My son, of the dram-shop and all places of degradation; remember you have a God, church—always be there. Obey your and prepare to meet your mother in heaven, who will be standing on the shore to welcome her beloved." She then blessed her two youngest children, and bid her friends, white and black, who stood around, to farewell, and bade them farewell. A few hours before her death speech left her, but she retained her mental faculties to the last moment, and when the angel came she calmly closed her eyes and sank to rest, and in the arms of her husband new song over a soul borne from trials to rest forever in paradise.

A FRIEND.

DIED, in the city of New Orleans, June 17, 1876, GEORGE HENRY MAYER, son of Henry Mayer and Elizabeth Weber, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. He was a native of New Orleans, and, besides excursions in search of health, has been spent in that city. Before the years of his struggle with disease the most scrupulous attention, and fidelity in business and education had been mainly secured in the public schools of New Orleans, and while being thorough, had fitted him for success in mercantile life.

His parents were members of the Methodist Church, and had been diligent in training him up to a life of consecration to God. His early religious education developed truth in the child, and a conscious walk with God was the experience of his early life. From the punctual, diligent scholar, he passed to the prayerful, laborious teacher in the Sabbath school, an active member of the choir, and a zealous participant in all the services of the house of God. We have never witnessed a more beautiful example of obedience to parental authority, of devotion to a mother, or of affectionate regard to kindred. Truthful almost to severity, giving and confiding, his life was a brilliant illustration of youth and manhood taught by the gospel of the grace of God.

Three years ago his health began to fail, and in spite of all efforts to arrest the progress of disease he gradually sank into the grave. Turning away from boisterous sought in almost every climate some hope restoring balm which should prolong his life, and afford him the means of usefulness. But never once did he repine. He had reason for desiring to live in the bright years of enterprise, in the growing interests of his parents, in his longing desire to do good, but at all times he expressed himself as "perfectly resigned to the will of God." Weary and wasted, his last days were spent at home. Calm and trustful, he spoke to all about him of his love of the Savior, and his readiness to depart.

Summoned suddenly to his death-bed, it was my privilege to catch the dying words of my dearly-loved friend, and then commit his body, in the hopes of immortality, to quiet rest in the grave.

W. H.

MR. EDITOR: Our community was startled, on August 16, by a most sad and unexpected casualty. MARION, the son of our esteemed brother, E. C. Kibbinger, aged years, four months and ten days, was killed to death by the sudden caving in of a bank while he was getting sand. It was the most heart-rending blow to the parents, brothers, and sisters of the interesting boy, and the large number of sorrowing friends who attended the funeral showed how tender and universal was the sympathy fell for them. As distressing as is the sudden, violent death, the consolation, as remains, that all the pangs and fears of death were spared, and that the little one was as much in the hands of God as if he had breathed his last in the arms of his loving mother.

C. G. ANDREWS.

JACKSON, LA., August 29, 1876.

DIED, August 29, 1876, HATTIE JULIA, the infant daughter of Dr. W. H. Bryant and Harriet J. Bryant.

The most joyous and gladsome pictures are those most keenly alive to impressions of reverence, wonder, and awe.

he Christian Advocate.

RSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

L THINGS PERISH SAVE VIRTUE.

set morn—so cool, so calm, so bright,
the bridal of the earth and sky,
e dew shall weep thy fall to-night,
For doom must die.

eet rose—whose fragrance now I crave,
to glad my sense and joy mine eye,
y root is ever in its grave,
And thou must die.

eet Spring—so full of shine and showers,
t makes the weary spirit sigh
think, with all thy herbs and flowers,
That thou must die.

eet music—e'en the lovely song
which from my harp in window high
floating on the breeze along,
E'en it must die.

l all the bright and glistering train
of stars that stud the deep blue sky,
st they all perish—none remain
To gild the eye?

d vales, and fields, and rushing streams,
nd mountains that invale the sky,
e they as baseless as our dreams?
And must they die?

d all that's beautiful and fair
in Nature's lore—Love's melody,
at makes sweet music of the air,
Will—all must die.

d man, frail form of senseless clay,
though now his glance is proud and high,
reliance upon this passing day.
He, too, may die.

o the bright soul—*that*, shrined within
The comeliness light in mortal form—
song dimmed by misery and sin,
To lies the worm.

hen all the stars shall fade away,
And suns in their own blaze expire,
nd track'ss comets cease to stray
With wandering fire,

e soul shall ever live, nor know
The lapse of time, but dwelling high,
nd share—in endless joy or woe—
Eternity.

nkenness in Wine Countries.

e have all been told in America,
l fully believed it, that if a peo-
could be supplied with a cheap
, they would not get drunk, that
natural desire for some sort of
inant would be gratified in a way
would be not only harmless to
ls, but conducive to health. I
hroughly undeceived. The peo-
drink their cheap white wine
in Switzerland to drunken-
A boozier set than hang
nd the multitudinous cafes here
ould be hard to find in any
rican city. The grand difference
e drunkenness of an American
Swiss city is found in the fact
the man who has wine in him is
-natured, and the man who is
ly charged with whisky is a
on. There is no murdering, no
ing, no wrangling. The excite-
t is worked off in singing, shout-
and all sorts of insane jabber.
n the steely old white-wing
rs come into the sun. If you can
gine a cauliflower of the color of
ordinary red cabbage, you can
ve a very adequate conception
ues that are not uncommon in
is wine-growing region. So this
tion, is settled in my mind,
wine is not the cure of intem-
nce. The people here are just as
perate as they are in America,
what is more, there is no public
iment that checks intemperance
the least. The wine is fed freely
dren, and by all classes is it
as a perfectly legitimate drink.
g to find the solution of the
perance question in the Maine
dating to perceive it in the vari-
nsures and movements of reform.
many others, have looked
hope to find it in a cheap and
paratively harmless wine; but
ow I can look in this direction
fully no longer. I firmly believe
the wines of Switzerland are of
use except to keep out whisky,
that the advantages of the wine
the whisky are not very obvi-
It is the testimony of the best
in Switzerland—those who have
highest good of the people at
t—that the increased growth of
es has been steadily and corre-
ingly attended by the increase
drunkenness. They lament the
ing of a new vineyard as we, at
e, regret the opening of a new
shop. They expect no good of it
nybody. They know, and deeply
that the whole wine-producing
prise is charged with degrada-
for their country.

large amount of land in this
ion of Vaud is surrendered to the
ivation of the grape; and as the
e of Switzerland is never heard
of Switzerland, it is plain that
all drunk here. Indeed I have
assured that the wine produced
is canton is drunk mainly in the
on itself. Now from Villeneuve
Borges, a distance of twenty-five
s, as I guess somewhat at rang-
the entire lakeside, averaging
a mile in width, is a vineyard,
can say, almost with literal
h, that throughout the entire
ory, I described to you on crop
grapes is grown. For the last
weeks the entire working
ulation, men and women, have
in these vineyards gathering
crop. The trains are employed
transporting the immensely large
s of new wine from the presses
the cellars of their owners, to the
ts of the dealers who have pur-
ed it, and to the railroad depot for
portation to the storehouses of
ulators in other quarters. There
a endeavor on the part of these
le to throw a romantic interest
nd their vintage. The casks go
ugh the streets with gay bou-
s of flowers in their bungholes;
from what I have seen of the
t of wine here the show is all a
y farce.

was told, before leaving America,
I should be obliged to drink
e or beer in Europe. One good
al friend assured me that I
d not get through Great Britain
y without drinking beer. As I
not like beer, the prospect was
pleasant. Indeed, I felt about as
y discouraged as Brigham Young
ures he did when the duty of
amy was made known to him
eavenly revelation. Well, I did
drink beer, and I got through
at Britain very comfortably in-
. None of my party drank beer,
all survived not only, but im-
ed, upon cold water—the terribly
nnouncing water of Great Britain!
Paris, I took the ordinary red
. In Switzerland, I continued
th great moderation, until I was
roughly satisfied that every glass
I drank damaged not only my health but my comfort. Now I drink no wine at all; and that member of my party who has drunk nothing but water from the time of leaving America has experienced not one particle of inconvenience from the practice. We have all concluded that wine drinking in Europe is just as unnecessary as it is in America, and that there never was a greater mistake than the supposition that alcohol in any form is necessary as a daily beverage for any man or woman.—*Correspondence of Springfield Republican.*

Religion of Our Presidents.

The question has been raised whether any one of our Presidents was a communicant in a Christian church. There is a tradition that Washington asked permission of a Presbyterian minister in New Jersey to unite in the communion. But it is only a tradition. Washington was a vestryman in the Episcopal Church, but that office required no more piety than it would take to be mate of a ship. There is an account of his communing in Boston or New York or Philadelphia, or elsewhere during the Revolutionary struggle. Adams was a member of the parish in Braintree. He was High Arian. His attendance at worship was not very constant. Jefferson was an avowed skeptic, and a devout admirer of Dr. Priestly. Madison and Monroe were moderate churchmen. John Quincy Adams was a professed Unitarian. He attended the services in the Representatives' Hall during the session of Congress. In the afternoon he worshiped in the Second Congregational church, where he had a pew. When Congress was not in session, Mr. Adams usually attended in the morning the Unitarian Church. Jackson was a reverential hearer. He attended church a half day. His pew in the Four-and-a-Half Street church was on the left hand side of the preacher. He paid close attention to the sermon, and made a profound bow to the pulpit as he retired. He joined the Presbyterian Church after he left office. Van Buren, trained in the Reformed Dutch school, and attended the Episcopal Church when he attended any. His Sunday afternoons were devoted to his political friends. Harrison cared very little for religious matters. Tyler was loose in regard to Sunday and worship. Polk, though not a professed Christian, was a regular attendant at public worship. He was always in his place. He rode to church on Sunday morning, and occupied the pew next to the one Jackson sat in. Col. Benton occupied the Jackson pew, and would not give it up. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Polk walked to the Second Presbyterian church, which was near the White House. Gen. Taylor seldom went to church. Fillmore, more than any other of the Presidents, was an open and decided Unitarian. He gave his influence and support to that sect. Pierce was always at church on Sunday mornings. He attended the Presbyterian Church. Buchanan was an Old School Presbyterian. The church was near his residence. The building was small, and the congregation both small and poor. He was not a very reverential worshiper. He walked slightly halt-lame, went up the aisle at a shuffling gait, dodged into his pew, and, seated in the corner, seemed wrapped in his own thoughts, paying no attention apparently to the service. An observer could not tell whether he was asleep or awake. He hurried away as if afraid to be addressed. Lincoln attended service once a day. He always seemed to be in agony while in church. His legs were long, the pews narrow, and he often relieved himself by putting his feet outside of the door, stretching them clear across the aisle. His pastor, Dr. Gurley, had the "gift of continuance," and the President writhed and squirmed, and gave unmistakable evidence of the torture he endured. Gen. Grant is a trustee in a Methodist church; but that office does not imply a profession of personal consecration.

Nearly all the accounts of shooting and clubbing affrays wind up, says the *Inquirer*, with the stereotyped remark: "Bad whisky was the cause of the tragedy." It is never the whisky *per se* but the "bad whisky" that does the mischief. Immense responsibility is thus shown to lie upon the distillers. "If the mash is not quite ripe, if it has gone a little too far, and is slightly acetous, if the fireman puts in a stick of wood too much and scorches the still on the bottom or side, many of a score of accidents occurs to the charge"—then riots, assaults, murders, and the whole catalogue of diabolism follows as a matter of necessity. In this era of reform, here is a perfect bonanza for the reformers. None but men of the highest character, men of education, experience, and known integrity should be permitted to run a distillery. When the run is scorched they should label the barrel "bad whisky for medicinal purposes only." The great demand of the times is for good whisky—liquor that will make men sober, industrious, and benevolent.

The New York *Herald* has letters from its African correspondent and explorer down to April 21. They continue the narrative of adventures in the neighborhood of Lake Victoria Nyanza. At a town called Marongo the party were surrounded by five hundred armed negroes, who, however, only forced the visitors to depart, and did them no harm. At another place where the explorers landed the natives stole oars and a drum, and made hostile demonstrations, which finally resulted in a conflict, in which Stanley's party killed fourteen and wounded eight of the natives while they were endeavoring to capture the boat of the explorers. He confirms the report made to Dr. Livingstone of a race of white men in Central Africa.

Rev. THOMAS B. SARGEANT.—We made a visit on Sabbath afternoon, says the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* of September 2, in connection with Bros. Leftwich and Busey to this esteemed and venerable brother. Though still confined to his room, we were glad to find him so cheerful in spirits, and somewhat improved in health. He is contemplating a visit to Portsmouth, Va., to participate in the approaching dedicatory exercises of the Monumental church in that city, of which he was at one time the pastor. We sincerly trust that a favorlng Providence may grant him the desired pleasure. His visit, we are sure, will not be less gratifying to his many friends in Portsmouth than to himself.

A BILL TO SUPPRESS LOTTERIES.—The fact, says the *Standard*, that both houses of Congress have passed a bill, which will have the effect, if carried out, of entirely suppressing the lottery business in the United States, or even the circulation of lottery tickets or advertisements, has escaped the public attention. The first section relates to the circulation of obscene literature through the mails, and is a slight amendment of the present law. The second section amends Section 3,894, so that it will read as follows:

No letter or circular concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises, or concerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses, shall be carried in the mail. Any person who shall knowingly deposit anything to be carried by mail in violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $500 nor less than $100, with costs of prosecution.

Recent explorations show that the great Australian trees exceed in hight, though not in circumference, the giants of California. Some of the Australian trees must be regarded as very respectable in girth as well as in hight, the hollow trunk of one of them being large enough to permit three horsemen to enter and turn, without dismounting, while they led a fourth horse. A fallen tree in the recesses of Dandenong, Victoria, was measured, not long since, and found to be 421 feet long; another, on the Black Spur, ten miles from Healesville, measured 480 feet. The highest trees on the Sierra Nevada, California, yet discovered, reach only 450 feet, the average size being from 300 to 400 feet in hight, and from 21 to 31 feet in diameter.

TUNNEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—Two companies are to be formed—one French, one English, each with a capital of £4,000,000—for the purpose of making an experiment. The English company is to start from Dover, and is to make a small tunnel, eight feet in diameter, half way across the channel. The French company, starting from Calais, is to do the same thing, meeting the English in the center of the channel; and then, if this experiment succeeds, the tunnel is to be enlarged so as to admit of the passage of railway trains.

Scene, a telegraph office at Vienna. An operator takes out his watch, and, yawning, says: "Football cannot go to the concert to-night." "Why, may?" asks a companion. "I am awaiting the dispatches from Belgrade, and they don't generally turn up until about midnight." The other operator thinks a moment, and then, with a gleam of light in his eye, he says: "Have you received the Constantinople dispatches?" "Yes," replies operator No. 1. "Well, just write precisely to the contrary, and go to your concert."

The *Methodist* English says: "Rev. Luke Tyerman's new work, a 'Life of George Whitefield,' will soon be ready. Proof sheets are already printed. It is expected to be quite equal in value to the 'Life and Times of John Wesley.' It will be published in two volumes. Hitherto there has been little said about the work. It has been prepared quietly, diligently, and has been in hand a long time. If the reports of its excellence, historical value, and readiness that are afloat are correct, the religious reading world have a treat in store."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the ten inst. says: "Yesterday evening marked the close of the first three months of the six months' term from May 10 to November 10, during which the Centennial International Exhibition is to be seen. During the three months the average daily attendance of paying visitors has been about 21,500, and the aggregation for the seventy-eight days Sundays being excepted, is about 1,670,000. The exact figures, to the close of Monday evening, August 8, were 1,870,012, and the rough estimate for yesterday, made at the hour when this was written, was 30,000."

Dr. John McClintock, the eminent Methodist scholar, early in his life formed a habit of devoting his nights to study, a habit from which he found it impossible to free himself in later years, and which it is thought laid the foundation of those functional and organic troubles which broke him down in the prime of life. Young people should carefully guard against the habit which has had a multitude of miserable victims.

The Rev. Thos. A. Dodd, A. M., D. D., the Nashville *American* states, was, on the twenty-fourth of August, elected to the chair of Hebrew in Vanderbilt University. At present Dr. Dodd is the chancellor of the Kentucky Wesleyan University, at Middletown. At the same time a tutorship was filled by the election of Prof. James A. Anderson, of Kentucky.

A gentleman was surprised to see his little daughter bring home from the Sunday-school library a grave treatise on "Backsliding." "My child," said he, "this is too old for you; you can't make anything out of it." "I know it, papa," was the reply, "but I thought I could when I took it; I thought it would teach me how to slide backward."

Religious Intelligence.

—The Swedish and Norwegian synods of the Lutheran Church in America are growing very rapidly. New Swedish congregations are springing up in New England, as well as in the Middle and Western States. The Augustana Synod, at its late session at Jamestown, N. Y., received 21 new churches into fellowship, and pastors are everywhere in demand to serve new congregations. The four Norwegian synods comprise 700 congregations and about 140,000 communicants. Both the Swedish and Norwegian Lutherans support important educational institutions. One of the Norwegian synods, which was organized in 1853, has resolved to celebrate its jubilee in 1878 by raising $100,000 for its schools.

—The English papers give an account of a meeting at Lambeth Palace, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury presided and several Anglican bishops and prominent Nonconformists ministers were present. The object of the meeting was to afford opportunity to Christian ministers of different denominations to confer with the Archbishop and other bishops respecting the alleged progress of irreligious thought at the present time. The general tone and feeling of the meeting was hopeful, and many who had large experience of the state of religion throughout the kingdom testified to the real growth of vital Christianity, notwithstanding the activity of its modern assailants. His grace, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, expressed his sense of the usefulness of the meeting and of the importance of churchmen and dissenters thus having an opportunity of better understanding each other's views on questions of common interest.

—According to the Lucknow *Witness*, the Jesuits are meeting with considerable success in China. By a late treaty they have obtained possession of a great deal of property which belonged to them three hundred years ago, but at the time of their expulsion confiscated. A cathedral, to cost three million dollars, is to be built in Canton from the profits arising from these possessions, and another, nearly equal to this, will be built in Pekin. Churches filled with worshipers are said to be springing up in all the important cities of the empire. A decree has been obtained from the Chinese government allowing the priests to decide questions of law between the Chinese Catholics and those who still cling to the Chinese religion. The priests also gather in foundlings by the hundred, and buy children of the poor for a mere trifle, to train them for the church.

—The result of the interdiction by the Spanish King of the teaching of the liberal professors in the University of Madrid, nine in number with Castelar at their head, is that a free institute has been founded in the city for the large teaching of science and philosophy, in which no sectarian rights shall be recognized and in which all opinions in religion, philosophy, and politics may get a hearing and be fairly judged. This institute has already two hundred and seventy-four members and the subscriptions are large enough to warrant the beginning of its work. Madrid now yet become the focus of science and free thought. There will be established according to the circumstances and means of the society, studies for general, secondary, and professional education, with the academic advantages accorded by the laws of the State; (2) superior scientific studies; (3) lectures and brief courses, both scientific and popular; (4) competitions, prizes, publication of books and reviews, etc. The greatest precautions will be taken to obtain as professors men of undoubted probity and earnestness and of the highest competence.

—Late missionary intelligence from Fiji is said yet interesting and verifies former accounts of the ravages of the epidemic with which the islands were visited last year. A correspondent writing to an Eastern paper, says: "At the annual district meeting eight missionaries were present, and thirty-four native ministers. Six candidates for the native ministry were unanimously recommended to the conference to be received on trial, and six probationers were recommended for ordination. The losses of the Wesleyan Church in this colony by the late epidemic have been very heavy, including native ministers, upwards of 150 exhorters, 200 local preachers, 700 class-leaders, 8,000 church members, together with a large number of attendants on public worship, making a total of 24,000. The following are the returns for September, 1875: Missionaries, 6; native ministers, 48; catechists, 75; day-school teachers, 2,582; class leaders, 2,253; local preachers, 653; church members, 16,038; on trial for membership, 3,585; attendants on public worship, 51,48—

We have frequently referred to what may be considered the most encouraging Indian mission station on the American continent, Metlakahtla, in British Columbia. The latest reports from this Christian and industrial settlement are again very favorable. Law and order prevail, in spite of the turbulence in the adjoining territory. Fresh Indian settlers are continually joining the community from all the tribes around. They come one by one, or at most a family at a time, are formally received, and readily fall into the discipline of the place. During the past year thirty-one adults were baptized and the interest in the church services and the school fully maintained. Neighboring tribes, moved by the prosperity of the mission town, are also asking for teachers. Somewhat to the north of Metlakahtla is Kincolith, where a similar work is done. The Christian Indians of this settlement have sufficient influence upon their heathen neighbors to cause the Sabbath to be respected by them when they are out together on fishing and hunting parties. Recently these Indians have done what for them is a notable achievement. They have built a road of considerable length connecting the Naas and Skeena rivers.

A useful thing in the long run—breath.

Our Young People.

A MITE SONG.

Only a drop in the bucket;
Not that every drop will tell;
The bucket would speak be empty
Without the drops to the well.

Only a poor little penny,
It was all I had to give;
But as pennies make the dollars,
It may help some cause to live.

A few little bits of ribbon
And some toys; they we're not new,
But they made the sick child happy,
Which has made me happy, too.

Only some outgrown garments
They were all I had to spare,
But they'll help to clothe the needy
And the poor everywhere.

A word now and then of comfort
That cost me nothing to say;
But the poor old man died happy,
And it helped him on the way.

God loveth the cheerful giver,
Then give the gift be poor and small;
What doth he think of his children
When they never give at all?

Christian Era.

What to Do with the Hands.

What shall you do with your hands? Trousers pockets are not the place for them in company, and little girls have no pockets for them. I forgot, but does it look well to see a girl always carrying her hands in the pockets of her apron or jacket? It will do once in a while, among one's mates, but it is rather free and easy for a regular habit. You don't want always to fold them like a cat crossing her paws. Let me tell you something that will help, in this puzzle which troubles much better bred persons than you can be yet. I've heard well-trained ladies, brought up very carefully in good society, say: "I can't walk without a parasol or book; I must have something to do with my hands."

One could not help feeling sorry they had not learned how to carry every part of themselves easily and gracefully without thinking about the matter. If they would try a very simple thing—bringing the hands together in front, below the waist, at arm's length, just as they sat down or started on a walk, and then let them fall apart as they would, and keep them as they fall—the position would be nice and easy in nearly every case. Keep your hands down, and your arms pressed lightly against your sides in walking or sitting. You need not look like a trussed chicken at all, but a little stiffness at first is less harm than carelessness. Don't have slovenly manners, whatever you are.

Don't think, in all this advice, that you are to be little prigs and "high-shouldered" small creatures. There is a time to lounge, and a time to sit with one's head higher than one's heels, and to lie on the hearthrug. These are all changes of position that rest us by changing the weight from one muscle to another. It is a good thing, sometimes, to sit in a chair tipped back, or put one's feet on a window-sill; it takes the strain off one's back. But we will take care to do this by ourselves, or with those so friendly and close as to be like ourselves. To sprawl before a stranger or visitor is entirely too familiar. It says: "I don't consider you of enough account to put myself in a pleasing position before you. I don't care whether I look awkward or not in your presence."

It isn't a comfortable feeling to give a person, and it's no credit to you. None of us have such fine manners that we need be saving of them, or be afraid of making too good an impression. We were made to be pleasant to ourselves and to others, and we ought to look well and act well for their sakes. Even in the privileged time of a home evening, or in one's room with a friend, there is such a thing as easy lounging quite enough to save the eyes of a looker-on, and there is a loutish, wide-armed and wide-legged sprawling for which any mortal deserves to be started out of his skin with a rattan cane. I have seen a young man just from college—not to speak of men a good many years from it—who, in talking with a woman he did not know very well, would curl up in an easy chair with his shoulders above his collar, and one leg over the arm of a chair, never knowing the rudeness he was guilty of. And I've seen a woman of a very good family, indeed, who composed in French and painted in water-colors, sprawl between two seats before two chance visitors, till she looked as if she were just about to tip over; and I know a poetess who read blue and gold books to young men in the back parlor half lying on an easy chair with her feet on the sofa, both ladies having good health, and being in no way familiar with their visitors.

But you mother wouldn't like to have you do so, and I want to help you with hints, so that you will never fall into these bad habits. You have a better chance to grow wise and agreeable than those who went before you, for the world is wiser, and you are getting the benefit of it. Make much of your chance.—*Work and Play.*

To Every One His Work.

"Oh, how do you do, poor little Bung?" What a dull life yours must be!" Thus cried the gay Flag of a vessel as he looked down from his high position upon an old barrel of water, in a corner of the deck, which was fastened up by the object of his pity. "And your miserable companions, too, the Hoops and the Nails. Poor fears! But I suppose you have no ambition, and are perhaps happy in your humble position. I'm glad I wasn't born so; what would the ship do without me, I should like to know?"

"Ah, yes, Mr. Flag, sir, I wish I were as handsome as you; how nice it must be to lead such an active life," sadly replied the Bung.

"We aren't of much use in the world," chimed in the Hoops and the Nails in a chorus.

"No, indeed!" peevishly continued the Bung; "and no one notices poor me, stuck here in this ugly old barrel; not a bit of use in the world; if only I had some honorable work to do, like you!"

"Your prospects are indeed very gloomy if you intend moping in your present position for ever and aye," said the Flag. "I should certainly try to do something in the world if I were you."

"How? how?" breathlessly cried the Bung, Hoops, and Nails.

"Oh, I don't know; you haven't much spirit; but at any rate you would have to leave your present situations."

"My dears, dear! listen to him," said old Mrs. Barrel earnestly; "however small and insignificant we have all some special work to do; without you, what would become of me and the water I contain? Be content, and remain where you have been placed."

"And so we will, ma'am," cried the Hoops and the Nails; but Bung, who, like many young people, thought himself wiser than his elders, announced his intention of leaving the society.

"Farewell," he said; "when next you hear of me I hope it will be as filling some post of honor."

With that he jerked himself out of the hole, and the water rushing out soon flooded over the deck.

For many days no breeze had been blowing, no rain had fallen, and fresh water had become very scarce, so that the astonishment and horror of the sailors at the sight of the spilt water was unbounded. A part of the barrel's precious contents still remained, owing to the faithfulness of the Hoops and the Nails. Every drop made each hoop more precious, and, had it not been for this water, the death of all on board, from thirst, would have been inevitable.

Ah, how glad were the Hoops and Nails now that they had listened to the advice of good Mrs. Barrel!

But soon the barrel was drained, and for a day or two the passengers were in anguish. Nine thought of taunting Mr. Flag in those days. At last the longed-for rain came down to relieve their sufferings, but not before one poor fellow had died of the dreadful thirst.

Poor Bung, who had been picked up by a little girl, and now lay indeed a useless thing among her toys, was inconsolable. "Oh," thought he, "if only I had kept to my hole, and had been content to do the humble but important duty assigned to me!"—*Early Days.*

A CHILD'S IDEA OF PRAYER.—Jennie Lee, who was only four years old, no sooner saw work laid aside than she ran to her mother's knee and claimed a seat there. Mrs. Lee lifted her to her lap, and went on busily thinking of her duties and cares, while she rocked herself and Jennie to and fro.

For a while Jennie amused herself very quietly by winding a string in and out through her fingers, but presently she began talking to herself in a low tone:

"When I say my prayers God says: 'Hark, angels, while I hear a little noise.'"

Her mother asked her: "What noise was that?"

"A little girl's noise. Then the angels will do just so, shutting her mouth very tight, and keeping very still for a moment, till I say Amen."

Isn't this a sweet thought? I wonder if the children who read this story of little Jennie have ever thought how wonderful it is that God always hears their prayers. He is surrounded by thousands and thousands of angels, all praising him with their golden harps; and yet, through all the music and all the praises, he hears the softest prayer of a little child kneeling by the bedside. He must be very loving and very kind to children. We might think he would sometimes forget, and be listening to the beautiful sounds in heaven instead of the prayer of a little child. But he never does. There is never too much singing or too many praises there for him to hear a little girl's voice.—*Christian Work.*

HARD WORK.—"What is your secret?" asked a lady of Turner, the distinguished painter. He replied: "I have no secret, madam, but hard work." Says Dr. Arnold: "The difference between one man and another is not so much in talent as in energy." "Nothing," says Reynolds, "is denied well-directed labor, and nothing is to be attained without it." "Excellence in any department," says Johnson, "can now be obtained by the labor of a lifetime, but it is not likely to be purchased at a lesser price." "There is but one method," says Sidney Smith, "and that is hard labor; and a man who will not pay that price for distinction had better at once dedicate himself to the pursuit of the fox." "Step by step," reads the French proverb, "one goes very far." "Nothing," says Mirabeau, "is impossible to the man who can will." This is the only law of success." "Have you ever entered a cottage, ever traveled in a coach, ever talked with a peasant in the field, or loitered with a mechanic at the loom," asked Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, "and not found that each of these men had a talent you had not, knew something you knew not?" The most useless creature that ever yawned at a club or idled in rags under the sins of Cadabria has no excuse for want of intellect. What men want is not talent, but purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.

CHRISTIAN, READ THIS! "Don't write there," said one to a lad who was writing with a diamond-pin on a pane of glass in a window.

"Why not?" said he.

"Because you can't rub it out."

There are other things men should not do because they cannot rub them out. A heart is aching for sympathy, and a cold, heartless word is spoken. The impression may be more durable than that of a diamond upon the glass. The glass may be broken, but the impression on the heart lasts forever.

One dandelion seed would seem to be enough to cut up all athelas by the roots. Its finely spread balloon, with its seed hanging like a full grown ear as it floats through the air, is certainly a piece of mechanism perfect for the end in view.—*Prof. Chadbourne.*

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

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ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

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Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conference.

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Riches In Glory.

God's riches in creation are wonderful. The vastness of the material universe exceeds our comprehension. Here is a display of power and wisdom that compels our adoration and awe. The minute, even more than the vast, reveals the surpassing skill the incomprehensible knowledge of him who fills all things. The affluence of the Being who creates, preserves, and possesses all these manifestations of strength and grandeur is truly amazing. And yet, however high our astonishment and admiration, we still feel that there is an infinite reserve of power and wisdom which has never found expression in material forms. The things that are seen are but parts of his ways—mere gtints and scintilla from the stores of the Infinite.

The riches of grace are exhibited in redemption through the blood of Christ. How great these riches are the cost of salvation tells us. The love of God and the gift of his love—the only begotten Son—exhibit the wealth of mercy, the resources of the divine compassion. What redemption achieves in the forgiveness of sins, the purification of the heart, and the opening of heaven to the lost, gives some intimation of the scope and resources of God in the greatest enterprise of his power and wisdom. God "is rich unto all that call upon him." "The unsearchable riches of Christ" is an expression that directs our faith to the Savior as the medium through which God pours upon us the fullness of all blessings. Christ is a mine, inexhaustible, of all manner of precious things, "in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge." Such are the riches of grace in Christ that there is pardon for the guiltiest, deliverance for the most abject slave of vice, holiness for the most corrupt heart, and heaven for the most degraded outcasts of earth. God is rich in grace. It is not in stinted measure, nor in a manner that would seem to begrudge the boon of mercy to the sinner. It is rather free, exuberant, overflowing, and to the uttermost. The riches of God in creation and in grace are beyond all finite measurement, and yet these are only partial manifestations of the resources of him on whose promises the believing soul relies.

"Riches in glory" would seem to be something beyond and above all that is exhibited in nature and grace. The expression takes us within the vail, up among the cherubim, and into the central courts of heaven. God's power, faithfulness, and mercy are wonderfully displayed here in nature and redemption, but in glory we may well suppose that there is something infinitely more sublime. The visible heavens stir the devout mind with feelings of wonder and praise, but the capital and center of these petty lying provinces must present an array of sublimity in comparison with which what we now behold is the merest intimation. In a gracious sense, the riches in glory are connected with the presence and person of the ascended and glorified Savior. How these riches are displayed there we may not know at present. We know in part now, and at best we see through a glass darkly. But redemption as manifested in heaven, and the fruits of it as seen in the Father's house with its many mansions, and the brightness of it as displayed in the incorruptible and unfading inheritance, must surpass all our thought.

Here we turn to the stars, and to the earth, to what our eyes behold, and to what science unfolds, and we exclaim: How rich God is! We meditate now upon man's lost estate, the cross by which he is recovered, the depths of mercy in forgiveness, the greatness of the love that purifies and exalts to an immortal blessedness, and we find nothing so well to express our wonder as "the riches of his grace!" But the riches in glory are these riches—creation and grace—seen in the light of heaven, brought out from their comparative obscurity, with the added magnificence of a thousand new and overwhelming splendors. What we know and see of the divine resources would seem to be enough to satisfy our desire and to establish our faith, but the ground and measure of our blessings is greater than these. "That he would grant you according to the riches of his glory." "But my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

Here is something to satisfy the deepest hungerings and thirstings of the devout spirit, and to confirm the wavering confidence of distrustful souls. According to his power and wisdom in nature, and according to his love in redemption, would be a measure and gauge of surpassing fullness, and an assurance which could ask for no further confirmation. But the things granted and the need supplied are measured and assured by a higher standard—"according to his riches in glory." God has resources beyond those disclosed to our eyes or made known to our experience. He takes us above the visible and beyond the revealed, and pledges the riches which angels have scarcely explored, and which are coextensive with his own infinite nature.

Opinions Fraternal.

We give below brief extracts from the press on the report of the commissioners of the two Methodist Churches:

Christian Intelligencer

An address of unusual importance has just been issued by the joint committee of the Methodist Episcopal Churches, North and South, preliminary to a more complete announcement of the proposed terms of reunion between those two greatest branches of the Methodist family in the United States. This document presents the basis of fraternal relations upon which it is expected that organic reunion will be effected. It relates principally to the restoration of good feeling, the conditions of fellowship, and the adjustment of questions of property by arbitration. Should these negotiations be ratified by the two Churches, their reconciliation and unification will have a national significance which will be quite equal to the ecclesiastical importance of that event. The disruption of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States in 1844, upon the question of slavery, was the first great breach of national unity, and was the forerunner of the civil war which broke out seventeen years later. The healing of that wound has been only too long delayed, but it may be more thorough when it shall be actually accomplished.

Zion's Herald

The fact that the committee came to a unanimous judgment is certainly very significant and assuring; and, although as we read it, we cannot help feeling that a great many even more important matters than these referred to are still hedged round with serious difficulties that might constantly embarrass the relation of the two fraternal bodies, operating side by side in the same States, still we encourage the hope that in the private conferences which must have occurred these eminent and excellent men from both Churches saw the possibility, under the divine blessing, of the two sister bodies working out their own appropriate missions, in hearty respect for, and fellowship, with, each other. God forbid that we should raise a hand, or speak a word, or write a sentence, or admit to our columns a discussion, that in any wise should peril such a possibility as these men think they see in the near future of our two Churches. This act of fraternity comes at a remarkable hour; an hour of anxiety amounting almost to distress and fearful foreboding; an important epochal era in the history of the State. Is it an olive branch? Does the divine Dove bear it in his mouth? Does it mean *all* it says? Is it a representative voice? Is it the will of God? Even so, Father, if it be well pleasing in thy sight!

New York Tribune

The terms of agreement adopted by the Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Methodist Churches mark very distinctly the progress of the country toward the complete restoration of fraternal feeling. Thirty-two years ago, in this city, the Methodist Episcopal body divided. The division, as often occurs in the history of churches, was followed by angry debates and law suits, ending at length in total alienation. The disposal of slavery by the war has, however, prepared the way for the resumption of Christian intercourse between these important organizations, and with great good sense they have adjusted all the troublesome questions which have thus far kept them apart. The "basis of fraternity" is an acknowledgment of the original right of the Southern ministers and members to adhere to that communion. The language used in the framing of this acknowledgment is suggestive of some sensitiveness of the Southern Methodist mind on the point. If so, it would seem to be reasonable for the parties to accord to each other Christian standing. Questions of property are advised to be referred to arbitration, and comity will be promoted by the union of weak and neighboring churches of the two communions.

New York Christian Advocate.

The unanimity with which the Commissioners reached their conclusions is remarkable. We have been permitted to look over the journal of their proceedings, (which we understand is to be printed and given to the public in a few days,) and find that *every vote in the Joint Board was unanimous.* Each Commission embraced three ministers, and two laymen, and these were selected not only because of their recognized ability, prudence, and piety, but also as representing the various classes of opinion with regard to the questions at issue. That these ten Commissioners, reflecting in their daily conferences the views of every department of their great Churches, should reach the most perfect unanimity on every point considered in their discussion, is a fact to the highest degree suggestive and gratifying. Its value cannot be told in words.

Western Methodist

The secular press, North and South, as far as we have seen, very generally interpret this action as meaning organic union of the two Methodisms. Of course it means no such thing—the Commissioners were not appointed with reference to organic union, but in the interest of Fraternity alone; a distinction, it seems, beyond the comprehension of the secular press. But—we say it thoughtfully and deliberately—the logic of events displayed in the action of the Joint Commission demands the union of Northern Methodists in the South with the M. E. Church, South, and the union of Southern Methodists in the North with the M. E. Church. We leave out of view brethren, Northern and Southern, on "the border," as it used to be called, because their case was provided for in the division of 1844; and we leave out of view also the colored brethren, because those who were in the M. E. Church, South, have been settled in their own organization. But, after these exceptions, we say that because encroachments, North and South, were and are based on facts and principles, or on misconceptions and prejudices, all of which, by the action of the Joint Commission, have been set aside as without force, and because fraternity, not merely Christian, but Methodist Fraternity—a common membership "in one Methodist family"—wherever *experienced;* must have its development and demonstration, it follows, of course, that ere long, though gradually, and yet as rapidly as human nature will yield to God's grace, there can be in no one territory, either in our own country, or in Foreign Missions, two Annual Conferences, and there can be in no one city, town, or neighborhood churches or societies representing the two Methodisms. The continuance of "altar against altar" is impossible in the loving presence of fraternity—in the light of the action of the Joint Commission—in the light of Methodism as it was, and as it will be, by the blessing of God. Certainly the action of the Joint Commission, if it means anything worthy of its origin and promise, says—as does also the genius of our holy religion, of "Christianity in earnest!"—says to Southern Methodists in the North, unite with the M. E. Church, and says to Northern Methodists in the South, unite with the M. E. Church South. If this course be "a wise rule of settlement, where property is in contest," as recommended by the Joint Commission, it is a wise rule of settlement, where property is not in contest, wiser in the latter than in the former case. But if we have given too large and liberal an interpretation to the action of the Commissioners, we must add that *we are not satisfied with that action.*

Christian Union

The union, just accomplished, of the great branches of the Methodist Church in America is of especial religious and political significance. Slavery was the cause of separation of the church, thirty years ago, and sectional animosity was for many subsequent years too powerful for Christian spirit, in its existing measure, to overcome. The basis of agreement was the only one possible, but one which could not fail. Says the Commission, in its address, "We struck the keynote of brotherly love until it sounded high and clear, and so have been enabled to reach the elements of perfect harmony." All Christians will wish the reconciled brethren the increase of joy and strength which must come of the union, and perhaps the example the Methodists have set, and the infallibility of the method by which they succeeded, will stimulate other slightly divided brethren to labor for a perfect union.

New York Observer.

The result is given in full in another part of our paper. We do not understand the plan as proposing an immediate organic union, but if the plan is adopted by the two Churches the essential benefits of such a union will be secured, and it will be impossible for two Churches holding the same faith, having the same order and discipline, animated by the same spirit, and having adopted such measures for "formal fraternity," to live apart. They must become one family.

No one can fail to observe and to admire the Christian spirit which pervades this paper, and the wisdom which characterizes the consummated arrangement. No reference is made to the causes of separation or to the events which have transpired during the long years of alienation. There is no attempt to weigh the relative amount of responsibility for the separation which may belong to the respective branches of the church, and no suggestion of the humiliation of one before the other. The two bodies are simply to take a manly, noble, Christian attitude of mutual recognition and respect each to the other as occupying a position of perfect equality; and the hope is confidently expressed that the ministers and members of both bodies will regard each other as brethren beloved in the Lord, having the same work to do in building up the kingdom of their common Lord and Master.

Northwestern Christian Advocate.

The secular papers are premature, and a little absurd in announcing as the result of the labors of the joint commission, that "the Methodist Churches of the North and South are again a single body!" It will be remembered by even the most casual reader, that disputed church titles in border States have been among the chief obstacles to fraternity between the churches. The address given below will go very far to remove that apple of discord. We rejoice in this basis of concord, since however just the struggle may seem to the immediate respective contestants in certain places, the quarrels have been unseemly, and occasions for offense and stumbling to those outside the circles most directly concerned. We hope soon to hear that the last case has gone contentedly out of court.

Methodist Recorder.

Organic union is farther on, and before that result can be hoped for some still existing barriers must be removed as far as the east is from the west. The color line still crosses between the parties, and until that can be canceled, and brotherhood broadened over the entire field, the consolidation cannot be effected. But it is an encouraging indication that the commissioners themselves have unanimously agreed upon a preliminary step toward a more thorough and permanent amalgamation.

The main points thus far canvassed are those touching the property of the churches, North and South, and the fusion of interests in towns where the maintenance of both Methodisms is too expensive for the people. But so far, so good.

New York Herald.

A breach in Methodism meant a breaking up of the Republic. Fraternization now means the reverse of all this, and shows how base and baseless are the charges of political adventurers, who would have us believe that the old spirit is still alive in the South. With these men, whether they are in the Senate of the United States or on the hustings, the wish is father to the thought. If the Southern people did not mean peace, political and social, this bond of fraternization never would have been sealed; and it is because reunion means so much in its national and political aspects that this event has such great significance. Nor can we overlook the fact that it is this very significance which reflects peculiar lustre upon American Methodism and will make the Cape May Conference and its results a turning point in our history. In the state of feeling which existed between 1840 and 1860 it was easy enough to divide the churches North and South. A very great change was necessary to make reunion possible in 1876, and it must not be forgotten that this change is political not religious. In taking this great step American Methodism has bound the Union of the States together by a bond which cannot be broken, for it has demonstrated that the hearts of the people are reconciled, and in consequence both the Christian and the patriot will rejoice in the work which has been accomplished.

[Northern Christian Advocate—Referring to the chief feature of the settlement, that the Southern Church is "a legitimate branch of the Episcopal Methodism of the United States."]

This concession on the part of the Northern commissioners is a pretty clean one, but as a "basis of fraternity," agreed to by them in their representative capacity, it is subject to the following criticisms:

1. It was entirely unnecessary to "formal fraternity." If the Southern commissioners demanded it, the demand was unnecessary, and if persisted in only gave occasion to the Northern commissioners to bow themselves graciously out of the presence of their Southern brethren and to return without the loss of honor to their constituents. It was not requisite in order to the peace of the two churches that the commissioners sit in judgment on the acts of the previous generation and come to an agreement as to the character of those acts. The conditions of Christian fellowship only required that they should "agree to disagree" respecting the historical controversy.

2. It transcended the power of the commissioners. They were not appointed the arbiters of the historical controversy. They were empowered "to remove obstacles to formal fraternity," which very appointment assumed the existence of two parties, and their worthiness of fraternal recognition. They were not asked to decide whether the parties had a right to be; whether the birth of either was legitimate or illegitimate; they were placed beyond this question in the act of their appointment. It was not supposed that by their decision they could "remove" historical facts, or the opinion of the people respecting them. These were not among the "obstacles" with which they had to deal. And the Methodist Episcopal Church will make no very grateful acknowledgment of their service in their gratuitous decision on a question which if had placed beyond their province.

3. It is a falsification of history, and is not representative of the views of the Northern section of Methodism. There has never prevailed in our church any method of justifying her existence and place in the family of churches, which is equally applicable to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as a distinct ecclesiastical and Methodist body. The share of honor and vindication which it has in the providential origin and Scriptural character of Episcopal Methodism has nothing whatever to do with the secession in 1814. In that secession or division—call it which you will—the Methodist Episcopal Church South had its origin as a distinct organization. That secession rested on no Scriptural basis, nor was it justified by any clearly indicated providential demand. It rested on slavery, the sectional interest which by this "sum of all villanies" was sustained, and the desperate sophistries by which it was defended. Nor is there, as Dr. Fuller has abundantly shown in his "Appeal to the Records," any room to ascribe to the origin of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as a distinct organization, anything like legitimacy. That origin was illegitimate. If justified at all, it must be justified as a revolution. It was in harmony with no law, no constitutional provision, no *act or concession* of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Such certainly is the well settled conviction of the Methodist Episcopal Church as expressed by her ablest historians. And it was all the more incumbent on the Northern commissioners to respect this view, since it is persistently opposed by an error which has become current in the South. The Southern brethren talk to us about a "Plan of Separation," and "equitable arrangements," all of which fictions lie at the basis of the idea of legitimacy. We owe it to the South to correct these false impressions by putting the facts of history in the clearest light. We are sorry for the cloud which the report creates.

New York Methodist.

We record with profound gratitude to Almighty God the reconciliation of the two chief bodies of American Methodists. We have been laughed at for regarding this reconciliation as possible, and sneered at for treating the promotion of it as a religious duty. The scoffers are welcome to the front seats, and may make the heartiest amens. The reconciliation is by ample authority—it is complete; and, as we have often said it would, it strengthens all and harms none. Neither church loses an ounce of right, or a hair of privilege. The existing status is accepted, and made binding on both churches.

Southern Christian Advocate.

From the stand point of Southern Methodism, the most prominent and hitherto insuperable obstacle to authorized and cordial fraternity has been the disputed status of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In view of all that had been said and done since 1844, so long as there was no definite and authoritative acknowledgment of our legitimacy, and consequent co equality as a branch of American Episcopal Methodism, both self-respect and security forbade formal fraternal relations. By the action of the commissioners this barrier has been turned away, and no longer obstructs the flow of fraternal feeling or hinders the indulgence of fraternal intercourse. The recognition is hearty, unequivocal, and authoritative.

In an unprofitable discussion as to the correspondence of this deliverance with antecedent declarations, the two churches would doubtless employ different adjectives to qualify the word "right." But this is of no consequence in presence of the paragraph as it stands, and which is honorable and satisfactory alike to both sides.

The principles set forth for the adjustment of conflicting property claims seem to us equitable and righteous. Their application will doubtless work hardships in individual cases, but not more so for one side than the other; and there will result, let us hope, abundant compensation for these exceptional burdens in the general abatement of contention and strife. There are other points at which there has been friction, and doubtless will be still, but these will more rapidly disappear under the "peace policy" upon which the churches are now to enter than was at all probable a short time ago. All formal impediments to actual fraternity have been cleared away by the Joint Commission; let us hope that the good work so auspiciously provided for will not be defeated by jaundiced editors, and other writers of irreconcilable temper.

Central Methodist, West Virginia

Henceforth, at home and abroad, by the verdict of the Joint Commission, the relation of the two churches is co-ordinate; "each of said churches is a legitimate branch of Episcopal Methodism in the United States, having a common origin in the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1781." This is all we have ever claimed, and all for which we have contended; the latter judgment of the Northern church has, we are glad to know, seen the folly of denying to us a perfect equality, ecclesiastically and organically.

Baltimore Episcopal Methodist

We simply desire to correct one or two errors into which the secular press has fallen in this connection. It has been stated that the action of the commission is not final, but must be referred to the Annual and General Conferences for ratification. Were this so, the fact would be deplorable indeed; for it would only reopen all the questions of difference between us in a form only more direct and irritating than before, and perhaps put us farther apart than ever. But this is a mistake. The commission were clothed with plenary powers and authorized to adjust all matters of variance between the two churches. Their decision is final, and without appeal, except in some particular cases referred to where they recommend arbitration as a just and honorable basis of agreement. "We have arrived," they say, "at the settlement of every matter affecting, as we suppose, the principles of a lasting and cordial adjustment." So we believe the two churches concerned will regard their action, and accept it in every case as a finality.

Things at the North.

Dr. Kennedy, editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, has had a pleasant centennial trip, as all faithful editors should have. We make the following extract from his editorial correspondence of August 29:

"Having inspected the Exposition to the point of safety, I took my leave of Philadelphia for a rapid run through some interesting localities farther north. A busy day was spent in New York; but as my plans only allowed me twelve hours of daylight in the metropolis, I accomplished little more than a few brief calls upon parties to whom I bore letters of introduction, and a ride through Central Park. The pleasure of calls at the book-room and at the offices of the *Advocate* and *Meth*[illegible] which I had confidently associa[ted] with a visit to New York, was [in]compatible with my necessarily [brief] stay. The most vivid impression [left] by my short sojourn in this [great] city was the seeming utter prostration in business circles. The [unsophis]ticated countryman who [comes] to town after his first visit with the impression that there was a very large number of merchants named [——] doing business in that place, would conclude that a very large proportion of the business of New York [is] in the hands of "To Let." The [ominous] words confront the passer-by from the closed doors of whole blocks of magnificent buildings on Broadway, and silently attest the appalling stagnation that prevails in this center of commercial life. My observation in traveling and conversations with residents of that region convinced me that, trying as are the times with us, they are not comparable in severity with what the Northern people are passing through, and what they are reasonably dreading in the near future. We have little money, and there may be serious disasters in commercial circles as a consequence, but the fields have yielded bountifully, and with our comparatively sparse population there will be abundantly "seed for the sower and bread for the eater." Whereas, at the densely populated North vast numbers being without employment, in addition to the downfall of commercial houses, there will be widespread want; and the thoughtful are not without apprehensions of riotous and bloody demands for *bread* by the hungry laboring class. Whatever may be the burdens which the times impose upon us, let us not be unmindful of our mercies, or fail in gratitude to him who has caused our hills to smile with plenty, and has covered our valleys over with corn. I am a poor interpreter of outward signs if the condition and prospects of the South are not far more satisfactory to-day than those of the North. From conversations with various intelligent gentlemen I judge that the present condition of things will have a very marked effect upon the approaching elections. There are multiplied thousands whose political affiliations are dictated and determined by pocket or stomach. They are indifferent as to which party is in power, except so far as their interests or necessities are affected, and realizing painfully the existing state of things, the feeling is that matters can not be made worse by a change of administration, while there is no such change the possibility and hope of improvement. This reasoning, it is claimed, will alter the majorities in enough of the Northern States to put the Democracy in power. Whether the opinion is well founded can only be determined in November.

Denver Conference.

Bishop Marvin, writing to the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, says:

The attendance at the Conference is full from the Colorado district. From the Montana district there is only one in attendance. It is too far and the expense of coming is too great.

The year has been one of some prosperity in Colorado, while but little has been accomplished in Montana. Several reasons have combined to produce this result there. For the coming year the work will be organized on a more assuring basis, and I shall look for good results.

The session would be a pleasant one but for some unfortunate cases that the Conference has to deal with. Alas for the necessity of exercising discipline!

There have been two sermons preached. The first I did not hear. The second, which I did hear, was remarkable for two things—brevity and excellency. It was very short—too short—only twenty minutes. The text was: "He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself." It consisted of a clear, discriminating statement of the great doctrines contained in the text. There were no waste words; there was no irrelevant matter.

CHEYENNE, Aug. 28.—The preceding part of this communication was written at Colorado Springs, the seat of the Denver Conference, on Friday, the twenty-fifth, the first day of the session. This is the first time I have ever held a Conference under whip and spur, and I hope it may be the last. But I was obliged to do so, or miss my appointments in Eastern Oregon. I got through all the important business by Saturday at three o'clock, put A. E. Sears in the chair to close, and took the train for Denver, where I preached on Sunday. This morning I am here waiting for the train westward on the Union Pacific railroad, hoping to reach Baker City, Oregon, by Sunday. At Kelton, Utah, I am to take a stage for a long ride of several days and nights through Western Idaho and into Oregon, and then proceed down the Columbia river to Portland.

I send you the appointments of the Denver Conference, and the secretary will send you the minutes as soon as they are prepared.

APPOINTMENTS.

Montana District.—David Morgan, P. E. Helena station, to be supplied; Diamond City and Radersburg, R. S. Clark; Bozeman, C. W. Sanford; Willow Creek, L. H. Stadler; Deer Lodge, to be supplied; Corvallis and Missoula, T. W. Flowers; Silver Star, E. J. Stanley; Bowlder City, to be supplied.

Denver District.—A. E. Sears, P. E. Denver station, W. Harris; Golden, A. E. Sears; Sterling, H. M. Craven; Divide, to be supplied by —— Evans; Colorado Springs, M. A. Clark.

Pueblo District.—W. M. Smith, P. E. Pueblo, James McClure; Westcliffe, Los Animas, T. R. Pierce; Huerfano, A. H. Quillian; Trinidad and Dadsonville, S. W. DeBusk.

Transferred.—Thomas L. Duke, of Pacific Conference; Samuel S. Cobble, to Louisville Conference.

We have received a copy of the annual Report of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, June 1, 1876. This work ought to be in the hands of every preacher, of course, and the women will do well to supply themselves with it. What we are doing in missions is here presented clearly and completely. The exhibit of our foreign work is the most interesting, and will, we trust, stimulate our people to greater zeal and liberality.

Rev. I. Z. P. Morris, writing from Houston, Texas, September 4, says: "Our meeting protracted from the week of prayer just closed. A blessing to church mourners and sinners. Our editorial on 'In a Strait' came just in time to put our church to work. They see now the *privilege* of working for the Master. Bro. Owen, our presiding elder, will be with another meeting in my church the sixteenth, when we expect to see the results of this strait we are in now."

There is no such thing as luck. It is a fancy name for being always at duty, and so sure to be ready in the good time comes.

Publisher's Department.

REV. E. F. ROSS, ESQ., connected for several years with the EPISCOPAL ADVOCATE, is now on a tour through the West and South on business connected with the office. He can refer freely with our patrons and agents in different cities in regard to our mutual interests, and we bespeak for him the courtesies which have been so liberally extended heretofore, for which we have not forgotten.

"HOW GREAT THE PLEASURE OF reading and rewing by a good light, that shines clearly and does not injure the eyes, at the same time is perfectly safe. We really enjoy writing by the hollowed ordinary that it sheds around us, rendering it superior to gas for study or rest, or of its freedom from sweet and unpleasant drinks, and as to its safety there is but one opinion based not only on the certificates of experienced chemists and leading officers of insurance companies and agencies, but upon the trial of hundreds of families who continue to use it to the exclusion of other oils. This deservedly popular lamp is doing a large business in all kinds of fluid lamps, cans, burners, &c.

THE attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the California Male and Female College, on this page. This College is highly convenient to any town in North Louisiana and Texas. It is under the patronage of the Arkansas Conference, and the terms are such that it is within the reach of any one in moderate circumstances. We would advise parents to correspond with the President, Rev. J. A. Perkins.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN UNfortunate enough to lose a finger would do well to read the advertisement of Mr. Marvin Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln has for years been engaged in the manufacture of artificial limbs, and feels confident of ability to give satisfaction. The testimonials we have read speak highly of his art. His office is at No. 5 Hamilton Place, Boston, and he will be glad to give any information required.

H. BUFFORD'S SONS advertise in another column to-day to-day to send their chromo-lithographs to sell their chromos. They will send samples on reasonable terms. An illustrated catalogue free. They have been in this business for a long time in Boston, and, no doubt, offer inducements to many who are out of employment for engaging with them.

TEACHERS of drawing and students will find the advertisement of R. Pastelvecchi of Boston, Mr. Pastelvecchi manufactures plastic models for various animals and objects to draw from. He has also a large supply on hand, and orders from any part of the Unionsan very short notice. His office is at 141 Grand street, New York.

VISITING CARDS.—W. W. C. Cannon, 172 Washington street, offers to print visiting cards at very low rates, and we think from what we know of Mr. Cannon that he will give satisfaction to all who patronize him. Read his advertisement on this page, and send him your order for cards or other printing.

WE THINK RID, A HOUSE of rats, mice, and other vermin has long been a perplexity to all house-keepers. Mr. W. Fichtenberg, whose advertisement will be found in our paper, is said to have discovered a real exterminator.

BONCE'S PECTORAL BALSAMIC Elixir.—We direct attention to the advertisement, on the first page, of the above-named medicine, which has been before the public for many years, and the continued growth of its sale is sufficient evidence of its efficiency in the diseases for which it is recommended. Druggists and country merchants generally have it for sale. Dealers can be supplied by A. Farrouche, 30 Chartres street, New Orleans. For particulars see advertisement.

THE PEERLESS PUMP, manufactured by Charles W. King, will be of much service to those having gardens and plants to water, and their friends in the country will find a safeguard in the use of this pump against fire. Mr. King has for sale different styles, ranging in price from $5 to $20. He will gladly forward catalogues, giving full information, on application. See his advertisement on another page.

THE readers of the "Child's Corner" will do well to send on ten cents for a copy of *Our Nursery*, published by John L. Shorey, 36 Bromfield street, Boston. It is admirably managed, and the last two numbers of this year will be sent to all who subscribe now for 1877. See the advertisement.

AN ENTERPRISING gentleman, Mr. T. Schilling, of 158 Canal and 381 Dryades street, has visited distant cities with a view of seeing the latest and most elegant styles in hair Goods, has returned, and appears to be as busy as ever. His numerous friends will be pleased to learn that he has a full assortment of the latest and Hair Goods, which he is now offering to suit the times.

THE PEERLESS PHOTO PRINTING PRESS.—Many readers will be, no doubt, interested in the advertisement of Benj. O. Woods & Co., manufacturers of presses and printing material. They are specially of the *novelty* and sell it very cheap. Send to them for catalogue at 49 Federal street, Boston.

MRS. WELLS MANUFACTURING CO. is the trade their unique Hair Crimper. They also fill orders from private parties on favorable terms. See the advertisement on another page.

ONE of the most attractive of the dry goods stores is M. L. Navra's China and Glass establishment.

STAPLE and fancy dry goods for sale by Levy Bros., 581 Magazine street.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending Sept. 9, 1876.

A—D. F. Alexander, Chas Atkins $2, T. A. Adams, W. C. Allen $2, N. W. Ayer & Son two letters, S. C. Arnold, American News Company, Mrs M. M. Ailstin $23.35, Wm A. Austin, American Lead Pencil Company, J. H. Ashley, P. D. Ackerman & Bros.

B—Horace Bishop, George W. Browne, J. H. Bimler & Co, W. T. Beall, Baskins, Stevens & Co, Paul Buchler, W. J. Burk, Barnes & Wilkinson, W. M. Bryant, Bigelow & Main, Hobt Babington, J. Lane Borden two letters $2, F. D. Brame, Bowman & Pease, J. W. Burns, J. F. Blanc.

C—John Church & Co, Cowperthwaite & Co, R. Cajarit, M. Cady, J. M. Curtis, T. Clifton, W. E. Carter, L. D. Clark, S. S. Connor, G. Curley 80 cents.

D—F. E. Draughn, Chas T. Dillingham, Dodd, Mead & Cpny, H. DeRose $2, A. C. Drake, Charles Decair $2.35, E. B. Dutton & Co, B. Doremus, Donaldson & Co, R. B. Downer, Chas H. Dixon & Co, Warren Du Pre.

E—Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Co, Eagle Pencil Co.

F—W. E. Ford, W. F. Ferris $29.75, E. N. Freshman & Bros, H. W. Featherstun, Geo Francis 50 cents, John T. Ferguson.

G—J. Gales, Joseph Gillott & Sons $15, J. G. Gilpe, J. M. Griffin $4.50, E. D. Gramling $3.65, S. M. Gilmore $1, J. A. Graves, J. H. Gibson.

H—Harper & Bros. W. C. Halsip, Mrs H. F. Holden, F. L. Hews $2, I. N. Hadjan & Co $15, George M. Hill.

I—W. H. Isaacs $4.20, N. C. Irby, Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

J—W. E. Jones, W. D. Johnson, J. C. Johnson $2.35, A. W. Jones, H. Edmonson.

K—C. H. Kelly $15.

L—G. M. Liverman, J. H. Lipphardt & Co, Mrs M. Lewis $1.

M—I. Z. T. Morris, J. E. Mason four letters, Morgan Envelope Co, W. H. Morris $2.10, Mrs C. K. Marshall, E. M. Martin & Co, Miss Valley $30 $3.75, D. Merchant, P. H. Moss, A. Dale Coy $10, T. E. Madden, L. Medaries, R. H. Moore.

N—Thos. Nelson & Sons, J. T. Newcomer, J. W. Nicholson $16, J. H. Newsom, I. H. New.

O—J. Orr, jr., O. Osborn & Son.

P—H. T. Parson, S. M. Pettengill & Co, George H. Packer, James A. Pedder, T. A. Pulliam, Rev B. Pipkin $1.20, Geo W. F. Price $15.

R—Robt Randle, T. Rheingelsott 25 cents, W. H. Robinson $5 00, Geo P. Rowell & Co $7.50, Robinson & Withers $2, E. S. Ross four letters, John Randle, A. H. Redford three letters, A. H. F. Randolf & Co, G. M. Roper $5.50.

S—Sheldon & Co, Smith, Dixon & Co, Stiles & Lacey, St Louis A. & P. Co $10, S. S. Shipley, Strobger, Armstrong & Co, W. R. Stewart, H. B. Stoughton.

T—Peregrine Tomlin, J. V. Trapp three letters.

U—University Publishing Co.

V—Vanderbilt University $15.

W—I. W. Westmoreland, J. M. Weldon, W. L. Walker, Thos Williams, H. Neal White, Mrs W. A. Wright 50 cents, W. C. Warner, C. D. Wade, I. T. Webb, P. Wadsworth.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN

invites the attention of purchasers to the *cheapest and most attractive* stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

to call the *largest stock ever displayed in this city*, consisting of LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, for every day wear and dress, with a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES adapted to **Family and Plantation Wear.**

R. F. W. BACHMAN,

Dealer in Fine Shoes, 74 Canal street,

Under City Hotel, N. w Orleans, La.

PIERSON & HEWS,

NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,

Opposite the City Hotel,

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good goods, selected with care*, and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH.—See Dr. Langell's advertisement. 36w

TRAVELERS making tours in connection with a trip to or from the centennial at Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to look at Boston as their home for it is a city, and almost every thing that is to be seen. The American House, Boston, is crowded with strangers, tourists, and bridal couples.

THE BEST advertisement for the Grand Hotel, of New York, is the verdict of the guests who have received the comforts of its superior accommodation and famous restaurant. The Grand is located on Broadway, corner 31st street, and convenient to any part of the city.

CLERGYMEN, Bankers, Bookkeepers, Editors, and others that lead sedentary lives will find much relief from dyspeptic headaches, nervousness, and constipation, engendered from want of exercise, by taking *Simmons' Liver Regulator*. It is a luxurious sensation, except and unless the stomach is out of order, when it may be tried to good effect. We positively assert that it is the best remedy that can be used.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

GUARD AGAINST IT.

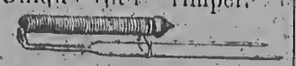
THE PEOPLE'S PUMP.

With 60 feet hose, and suction pipe for well of 20 feet, for $25.

CHARLES W. KING,

27 Devonshire street, Boston.

The Unique Hair Crimper.



SOME-THING NEW!

IT IS NOVEL, SIMPLE, LIGHT, EASILY adjusted, and does not break the hair; does not wear out. Mailed, safe, for 75 cents, two pairs $1.25. Large discount to dealers. Agents wanted. WELLS MFG. CO., 37 Salisbury st., Boston, Mass. 36w

ROSE-BUDS IN WINTER

SECOND-CROP ROSES, specially procured for fall planting and quick bloom. Send stamp for mail postpaid. Five splendid varieties, Unlimited, for $1; 12 do $2; 18 do $3; 26 do $4; 50 do $7. Fifty cents each additional, by express. Magnificent Premium Rose to every dollar's worth ordered. Send for our new Guide to Rose Culture, and it goes free. Many new and finest sorts. Address THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

Genuine Crab Orchard Salts

THE MILDEST AND BEST GENERAL Purgative in use. Indorsed by the highest medical men in the United States. Perfect results following the use of this variety of Salts. Name "Genuine" except those put up in bottles with the Label of the Crab Orchard Springs Salts Company. J. H. WILDER & CO., Agents, Louisville, Ky.

1877. Postpaid. 81 RD.

THE NURSERY.

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. 81 PAGES ILLUSTRATED. 25 Septs. 10 cents for a Sample Number. **Subscribe NOW, 1876,** and get the last two numbers of the year **FREE.**

JOHN L. SHOREY,

36 Bromfield street, Boston.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,

(Founded 1857,)

912 West 30th street, facing Central Park. The equable temperature, healthfulness. This Eligible, Classical, French, and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1876. Circular giving full information, will be furnished on application to

REV. J. J. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principals.

MAD. VELLECH VAN NORMAN,

SURESHOT VERMIN EXTERMINATOR kills Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Rats, and Mice. Sent free by mail on receipt of 50 cents only.

W. FICHTENBERD,

70 Fulton street, New York.

$10 TO $25 A DAY SURE MADE by Agents selling our Chromos, Trayons, Photographs and Chromo Cards. 125 samples, worth $5, and postpaid for 85 cents. Illustrated Catalogue free. H. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. Estab'd 1830.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSIC BOOKS.

For Musical Societies, Conventions, etc:

Male Voice Glee Book. ($1, or $9 a dozen.) By W. O. Perkins. Just published. A large number of new Glees and Quartets of the very best quality.

Emerson's Chorus Book. ($1.25, or $12 per doz. n.) By L. O. Emerson. All the choruses are first class, and worthy of practice by the best singers.

People's Chorus Book. ($1, or $9 a dozen.) For mixed voices. The Glees and choruses are all gems.

For Choirs, Singing Schools, Conventions:

The Salutation ($1.38, or $12 a dozen.) By L. O. Emerson. Hymn tunes, Anthems, and Music for Singing Classes. One of the best Church Music Books of late publication.

The Encore. (75 cents, or $7.50 a dozen.) By L. O. Emerson. Designed especially for Singing Schools, for which it is an admirable book.

For Schools, Academies, Seminaries, etc.:

The Whippoorwill. (50 cents.) By W. O. Perkins. Filled with the best Songs for Common Schools; new, very bright and attractive.

The High School Choir. ($1. No better High School Song Book has appeared.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. J. E. Ditson & Co., Successor to Lee & Walker, Phila.

PROBABLY

THE BEST PLACE IN THE WORLD TO get your

VISITING CARDS,

Is at

172 Washington St.

One part writes: "Imitate your prices, you beat them all." Another says: "I know of more than all the others to get cards, and Tilke visits the best." Others say: "More than satisfied." "Never so well suited before." "Don't give the agency to any one else." Similar expressions come by nearly every mail.

Prices:

50 White Bristol ..... 20 cts.
do do ..... 15 cts.
Clear, NO TWO ALIKE, most
a variety of cards offered in the world ..... 25 cts.
and a two cent stamp. Four packs of 74 names, $1. With one pack or sample you can get twenty names an hour easily.

Remember, these cards are not printed by inexperienced young hands, but by some of the best engravers in the country, and if your copy is confused and plain I will refund your money. If you are not more than satisfied. Address

CANNON'S WHOLESALE CARD HOUSE,

172 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

PLASTER PARIS MODELS FOR Drawing Classes.

BUSTS: MASK AND STATUES FROM THE Antique, life size, medium and small.

Torsos from the

Fragments of the Human Body.

Anatomy from the Old Masters.

Animals, Heads of Animals.

Hands, Feet.

Brackets, Pedestals, Reliefs and Statues.

Fruit and Flowers to Paint.

Large assortment of Leaves in Relief.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Goods carefully packed and sent to any part of the United States. Prices to suit the times.

R. PASTELVECCHI,

141 Grand street, New York.

MARVIN LINCOLN,

MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS and various kinds of

Surgical Appliances.

The Lincoln Artificial Arm a Specialty.

Artificial Thumbs and Fingers neatly and tastefully applied.

For full information, circulars, testimonials, etc., address MARVIN LINCOLN, No. 5 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

Quitman, M. & F. College.

QUITMAN, VAN BUREN CO., ARK.

FALL SESSION BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 4. This school, under the patronage of the Arkansas Conference, offers a good, healthy retreat to students. Good board can be had at $7 per month, including washing, fuel, and lights. Tuition 1 to 3 per month. Tuition free to children of ministers and to young men preparing for the ministry.

For further particulars apply to

REV. JAMES A. PERKINS, President,

Quitman, Van Buren Co., Ark.

REMOVAL.

GAINES & RELF,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EARTHEN WARE, PLATED WARE,
CHINA, & CLOCKS,
GLASS, BRUSHES
HARDWARE,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
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And every article in the

HOUSE-FURNISHING LINE,

Have removed to their old and well-known stand

No. 109 Canal Street.

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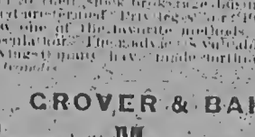

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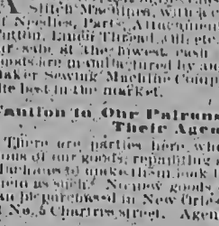

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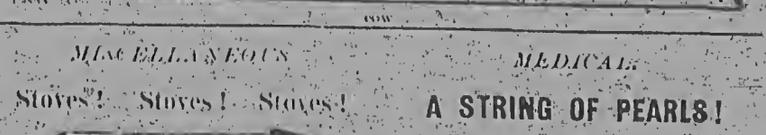

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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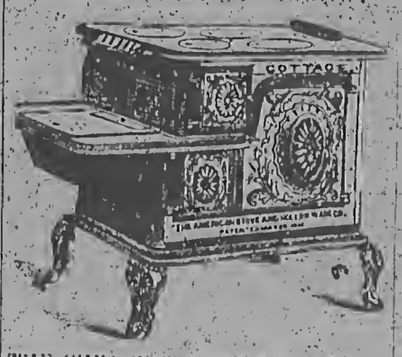

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Will cleanse your clothes WITHOUT RUBBING. Every one sold IS FULLY WARRANTED. It saves labor, wear and tear, and the annoyance of washday. It is truly a labor and clothes-saving invention. Three hundred thousand have already been sold through the States since 1871.

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Hon. Alex. H. Stephens has greatly improved in health of late. *The State (Ga.) Journal, 1875.*

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I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for some time in the Fever and Ague cases of the Ogeechee river, and always when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver—at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it.—*Hon. Logan E. Bleckley, Chief Justice of Georgia.*

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Simmons' Liver Regulator is certainly a specific for that class of complaints which it professes to cure. Many of our fellow-beings are suffering from hepatic troubles and have recourse to it with a result of perfect satisfaction.—*Rev. Jno. Hamilton, Macon, Ga.*

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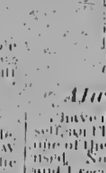

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Farm, Garden and Household.

Two Fine Pears.

Clapp's Favorite.—This is a new variety which originated near Boston, and is supposed to be a cross between Flemish Beauty and Bartlett. The growth of the tree is like the Flemish Beauty; the form and size of the pear resemble the Bartlett. It is large, oblong-pyriform, pale yellow, marbled, and splashed with light reddish brown. The flesh is juicy, melting, sweet, and of very good quality. It ripens at the end of summer at the North, about a week before the Bartlett, and should be gathered at least a week before full maturity, to prevent rotting at the core. No new pear has gained favor more rapidly than this, and in the catalogue of the American Pomological Society it is recommended for general cultivation in ten States, and is promising in eight others.

Doyenne du Comice.—This pear originated in France. It is rather large in size, roundish pyriform, becoming clear yellow at maturity, with some markings of russet; the flesh is white, juicy, and melting, slightly aromatic, sweet, and rich. It ripens late in autumn. It is one of the most promising of all the newer pears, and maintains its excellence of quality both in this country and in Europe.

Beurre Superfin.—This is another autumn pear of French origin, which proves of excellence and value in this country. It is medium, often large in size, obovate, approaching pyriform, with the neck narrowing to the fleshy stem; in color, greenish yellow, with some russet, often with a reddish brown cheek; exceedingly juicy and melting, with a rich, vinous flavor. It grows vigorously on the quince, and is one of the very few sorts which will succeed perfectly as a dwarf.—*Rural Affairs.*

A NEW HYBRID LILY.—Many beautiful lilies have been produced by crosses between *L. auratum* and the *speciosums*, though we are not aware that any of these new varieties have yet been offered for sale. It requires a number of years, probably eight or ten, to produce bulbs from one seed in a sufficient quantity to place them in the market; so that after the announcement of a new hybrid or cross-bred lily, we must wait patiently for a long time before we can hope to procure it.

The latest novelty among this beautiful class of plants is one flowered by Mr. Anthony Waterer, of England, which, according to the *Gardener's Chronicle*, is the most beautiful that has yet appeared. It asks us to imagine a blossom of the high-colored type of *Lilium speciosum* increased in size, so that the segments, straightened out, measure nearly fourteen inches across, and give to this grand flower the coloring and rich spotting of the plant just referred to, while suffused with rich, rosy crimson, and having deep crimson spots freely distributed over the colored portion, and "some idea may be formed of this splendid lily." To these noble proportions, and this charming coloring, it may be added that the scent is delightful, more delicate than that of *L. auratum*, and more approaching the sweetness of *L. speciosum*. We have seldom seen a more magnificent flower.—*Rural New Yorker.*

HINTS IN CARVING.—To carve fowls, which should always be laid with the breast uppermost, place the fork in the breast, and take off the wings and legs without turning the fowl; then cut out the merry-thought; cut slices from the breast, cut out the collar bone, cut off the side pieces, and then cut the carcass in two. Divide the joints in the leg of a turkey. In carving a sirloin, cut thin slices from the side next to you (it must be put on the dish, the tenderloin underneath,) then turn it. Help the guests to both kinds. In carving a leg of mutton or ham, begin by cutting across the middle to the bone. Cut a tongue across, and not lengthwise, and help from the middle. Carve a fore-quarter of lamb by separating the shoulder from the ribs, and then divide the ribs. To carve a loin of veal, begin at the smaller end, and separate the ribs. Help each one to a piece of kidney and its fat. Carve pork and mutton in the same way. To carve a fillet of veal, begin at the top, and help to the stuffing with each slice. In a breast of veal, separate the breast and brisket, and then cut up, asking which part is preferred. In carving a pig, it is customary to divide it and take off the head before it comes to the table, as to many persons the head is revolting. Cut off the limbs, and divide the ribs.

HOW TO RAISE PLUMS.—There is a secret about plum-raising. We have discovered it in traveling over the country. We never visited a large plum orchard in our life that we did not find plenty of fruit. And we never visited a place with eight or ten trees, and found a good crop of this fruit. Now, these facts set us to thinking, and the result of our thought is this: that it is very easy to have all the plums you want to eat and sell. The secret connected with plum-raising is to plant plenty of trees, so as to give fruit to the curculio and to yourself also. If you plant fifty or a hundred trees, you will have fruit enough for everybody. Every such orchard that we ever visited had plenty of ripe fruit. Some even complained that the curculio did not thin out the fruit enough—that the trees were over-loaded. So we say to our readers, if you plant plums at all, plant fifty or one hundred trees, then you will be sure to have all the plums you want, and it is one of the most profitable crops raised.—*Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy.*

CREAM CAKES.—One tumbler of water, and one half-tumbler of flour, one-fourth pound of butter. Boil all together, and when cool add five eggs, stirring in one at a time. Bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven.

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ILLUMINATING OILS

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Offer to the trade, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, the following list of their superior and popular brands:

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The Insurance Oil is the best Family Safety Oil, and is urgently recommended by all our Insurance Companies as a substitute for common Coal Oil or Kerosene. It may be used in ordinary lamps: **Without Change of Burner.**

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Refined Carbon or Coal Oil.

THE WELL-KNOWN CROWN BRAND.—This is a pure, high-fire test Kerosene or Coal Oil, generally known as the Crown Oil, and recommended to the trade, and to consumers who buy CHEAP OIL, as the best and safest of all the LOW-PRICED ILLUMINATING OILS in market. In five years' experience no accident from its use has ever occurred. The Puroline and Portable Gas Light Company have the exclusive agency of the Crown Oil for the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas.

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For Metallic Gas Lamps and Portable Gas Burners. Manufactured and sold only by the Puroline Gas and Portable Gas Light Company and their Agents.

This celebrated Fluid, prepared by a process known only to the proprietors, is the best and most reliable of all the products of Petroleum for use in Metallic Portable Gas Lamps and Lanterns. It burns clear and bright, is free from smoke or unpleasant odor, and does not char the wick or gum the burner. No other fluid or oil should be used in Portable Gas Lamps or Lanterns.

Puroline is especially recommended for use in Portable Gas Lamps and Chandeliers, in Street Lanterns, Sugar-House Lamps, Cane Shed Lanterns, and in Torches and Gas Burners for Steamboat Landings, Moonlight Picnics and Street Processions. Giving a light equal to the best city Coal Gas, it enables the people of the remotest villages to illuminate their stores, Warehouses, Saloons, Hotels, Churches, Streets and Gardens as brilliantly as the favored residents of a great metropolis.

Gasoline for Gas Machines.

Distilled expressly for the Puroline and Portable Gas Light Company, and with peculiar regard for the changes of temperature so common in this climate. Unequaled for generating gas, or for carbureting coal gas.

Proprietors, patentees and owners of Gas Machines cannot overestimate the importance of having their Gasoline of reliable gravity and quality, as success depends so much on these conditions.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

PUROLINE GAS LAMPS,

STREET LANTERNS,

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Metallic Safety Lamps,

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CENTENARY COLLEGE,

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For fuller particulars and a catalogue address

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STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF ALABAMA.

OPENING.—Wednesday, September 27, 1876. COURSES.—Agriculture, Literature, Science, Engineering and Surveying.

PREPARATORY.—Students unprepared to enter the regular classes will be received in the Fifth or Preparatory class.

EXPENSES.—Tuition, per term (4½ months,) in advance, $20. Incidental fee for the year, in advance, $10. Surgeon's fee for the year, in advance, $1. Board, per month (lodging and fuel,) $12 to $16. Uniform for the year, about $35.

EXEMPTS.—Two cadets from each county in the State of Alabama are received free of tuition fees. Also the sons of all ministers of the Gospel in the regular work, from any State.

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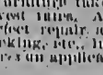

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In its use saves both time and labor, as a few applied with a comb, once a month or so, to the hair or Whiskers, answers the purpose, the color being so perfectly assimilated as to defy detection. Its great recommendation is in its *Restoration of the Hair*, producing any desired shade, bright brown to the deepest black, and can restore gray of that dry and burned appearance to the other Hair Dyes. The *Mystery* can be used to a single hair, to those that have changed, and be restored to their original shade without applying all over the head, as is necessary when other Hair Dyes.

Sample box sent free by mail to any address in the United States upon receipt of price, *One Dollar*.

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When all Other Remedies Have Failed.

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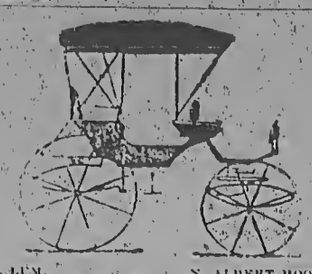

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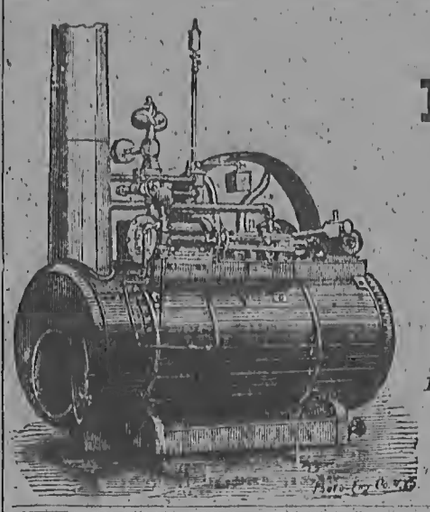

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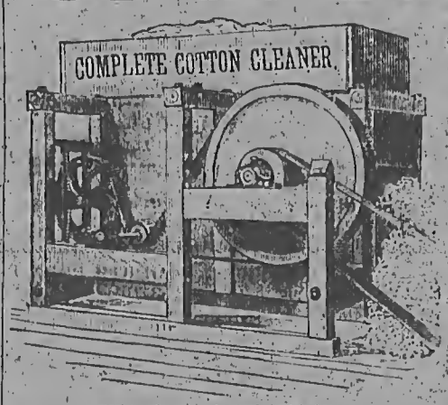

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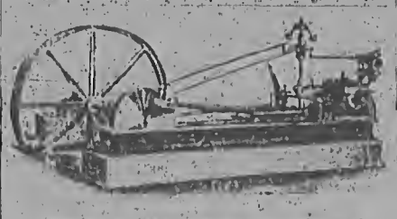

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The improved method of making the nut is by lever. The nut is engaged and released upon the screw by the pleasure of a lever. With the nut open, the screw and follower are let down upon the cotton, then the nut is closed and the pressing is done in the usual manner; then open the nut and raise up the screw and follower instead of screwing it up. This raising and lowering the screw by means of its *counterbalance*, saves revolving the press at least sixty times, reducing the time and labor in pressing cotton one half.

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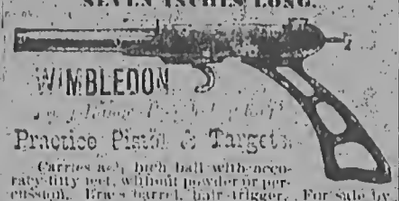

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FLOOR OIL CLOTH—English and American.
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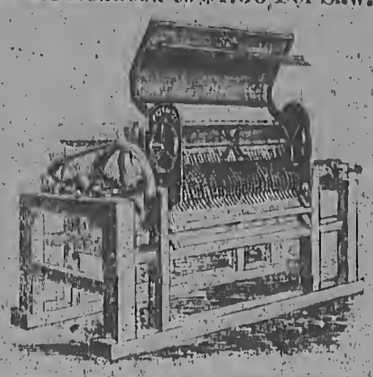

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New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1876.

MONETARY.

Quotations are as follows: Exceptional paper, 8 per cent.; A1, 10@12 per cent.; second-grade, 15@— per cent.; mortgage, first-class, 10 per cent.; mortgage, second-class, nominal. Gold, 109¾@110¼, against 109¾ at New York.

The movement in discount market is regular. Confidence increasing; demand for gold light. Stocks and bonds are firmly held, but capitalists show but little disposition to operate at advanced figures.

COTTON.

The following interesting extract we take from the cotton circular of W. C. Watts & Co., Liverpool, August 25, 1876:

The *Manchester* market this week has lost much of the firmness previously prevailing. Business has fallen off, and producers are rather easier to deal with, but so far there is no material change in prices. We now quote 8¼lb Shirting 6s 3d to 7s 9d per piece: No. 40 Mule Yarn 9¾d, 10d and 11¼d for common, good mid, best seconds; 32's Twist 8¾d to 10d per lb.

At *Bombay*, for the week ending August 24, the receipts have been 4,000 bales, against nil, and the shipments to Europe 8,000, against 6,000 same week last year. Latest quotations are: For good fair Oomras 4¼d, cost and freight, and for 8¼lb shirtings 4r. 12a. at Bombay, and 4r. 10a. at Calcutta.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ord'y	Ordinary	Good Ord'y	Low Mid'g	Middling	Mid'g Fair	Good Mid'g
Wednesday	7⅞	8¾	9⅝	10⅜	11		12
Thursday	7⅞	8¾	9⅝	10⅜	11		12
Friday	7⅞	8¾	9⅝	10⅜	10⅞		11¾
Saturday	7⅞	8¾	9⅝	10⅜	10⅞		11¾
Monday	7⅞	8¾	9⅝	10⅜	11		11¾
Tuesday	7⅞	8¾	9⅝	10⅜	11		11¾

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Class—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	10¾	10¾	11
Thursday	10¾@10¾	10¾	11
Friday	10¾@10¾	10¾	11
Saturday	10¾	10¾	11
Monday	10¾	10¾	11
Tuesday	10¾	10¾	11

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day.	NEW ORLEANS. Receipts.	Sales.	Market.	NEW YORK. Sales.	Market.	Price.	LIVERPOOL. Sales.	Market.	Price.
Wednesday	81	600	Steady.	2,742	Steady.	11¾			
Thursday	149	400	Steady.	2,143	Steady.	11¾			
Friday	512	410	Irreg'r.	1,418	Steady.	11¾			
Saturday	145	850	Steady.	1,218	Quiet.	11¾			
Monday	2,466	2,300	Firm.	1,359	Steady.	11¾			Middling
Tuesday	35	2,300	Active.		Easier.	11¾			11¾
Total	4,378	5,060		9,015			7,000	15,000	
								15,000	
								14,000	
								12,000	Active
								Steady	Steady
								Quiet	Quiet
									Middling
									11

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1876	bales... 27,803
Received since	5,915
Exported since Sept. 1, 1876, to date	
Stock in New Orleans, Sept. 12, 1876	31,038
At all the ports	118,853
Receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875	75,411
Same time last year	29,704

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

	FROM	TO
Bees, ₩ doz.:		
Cr ol . good demand	— —	18
Atlakapas, demand fair	— —	12½
Western and country	— —	10
Okra, ₩ doz.:		
Creole, grown	$1 00	$ 50
Creole, half grown	2 00	3 50
Good for country chickens bring 25 to 50c. per dozen less than Creole.		
Wool, ₩ lb.:		
Burry	10	15
Free of burrs	18	25
Beeswax, ₩ lb	27	30
Hides, ₩ lb:		
Green salted	6	7½
Dry	9	11½
Deer skins	25	28

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice corn-fed beeves are in demand at 4@5c. ₩ lb; gross.

Fat grass-fed beef cattle sell readily at $25@$35 ₩ head. Poor cattle dull at $12@$20 ₩ head.

Fat calves, up to year olds, $7@$12 ₩ head. Poor ones very dull at $5@$8 ₩ head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3@$5 ₩ head. Poor ones unsalable.

Hogs, corn-fed, at 5@7c. ₩ lb. gross. Mast fed dull at 3@4c. ₩ lb. gross.

Milch cows sell according to quantity of milk given. Choice fancy milkers, giving 4 to 5 gallons per day, $80@$100 ₩ head. Fair milkers, say giving from 1½ to 3 gallons per day, $35@$75 ₩ head. Common stock very hard to sell at $18@$25 ₩ head.

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, $6@$7 ₩ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and peck, and 25 inches in diameter, $7@$10 ₩ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 31 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₩ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $5@$7 ₩ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood—For large sound logs, $2 25@$2 75 ₩ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2 25@$2 75 ₩ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2,50 ₩ cord.

(Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to cords.)

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	8 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 75	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	6 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	280 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
B. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	80 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Penigne cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	65 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₩ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₩ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₩ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₩ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	15 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	15 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₩ 1,000	3 25	3,75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 20	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₩ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₩ lb	30	— —
Pat. Drier, ₩ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₩ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₩ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₩ gall	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights:		
Size of lights.	Sash per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed. Blinds per pair.
8x10	$0 90	$1 70 $2 00
10x12	1 65	1 95 2 25
10x16	2 00	2 95 3 25
Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$4 70
3 feet x 8 feet	4 10	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25
Panel Doors:		
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	— —	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	— —	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	$3 75	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₩ lb.:		
Western, choice	24	25
Goshen, choice	34	35
Coffee, ₩ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18¾	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O. G	— —	34
Candles, ₩ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₩ lb.:		
Cocoa	33	60
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₩ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.:		
Best, K. D	— —	2 75
Cheese, ₩ lb.:		
Western factory	10	12
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in Bbls	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in Kits	— —	2 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₩ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₩ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₩ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₩ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₩ half box	— —	1 80
Raisins, ₩ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₩ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₩ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	30	32
Insurance, in cans	— —	40
Coal, in barrels, best	27	28
Lard, in barrels best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels.		
Common	— —	45
Fair	— —	50
Prime to choice	57	60
Golden and Roquet sirups	80	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₩ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3
Ordinary	4½	5
Fair	5¾	6½
Prime to choice	6¾	7¾
Soap, in boxes, ₩ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₩ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 20	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	— —	10½
Prime	— —	11
Choice	10¾	11¾
Yellow clarified	11¾	11¾
White clarified	11¾	12
Crushed	12	12½
Powdered	12	12½
Spices, ₩ lb:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	50
Cinnamon	— —	32
Tea, ₩ lb:		
Black Oolong		1 00
Green Imperial		1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₩ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₩ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	65
White, mixed	— —	60
Oats, ₩ bushel:		
St. Louis	— —	45
Texas	— —	42
Oatena	53	55
Bran, choice, ₩ 100 lbs	70	75
Hay, ₩ ton:		
Prime timothy	18 00	22 00
Ordinary	— —	14 00
Cotton Seed Meal	26 00	28 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₩ lb.:		
Breakfast	13	14½
Shoulders	8¾	9¼
Sides, clear rib	11¾	12¾
Sides, cour	— —	12
Hams, sugar-cured	15½	16
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	— —	19 00
Dry Salted meats:		
Shoulders	— —	8
Lard, ₩ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	12	12¼
Choice, in tierces	11¾	11¾

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	10	10¼
Jute	13½	13¾
Ties, Arrow, best, per bundle, at 30 ties and buckles	— —	3 35
Beard	— —	3 00
Twine, hemp	— —	15

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₩ lb:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	45
Calf skins, ₩ dozen	70 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₩ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₩ ton:		
Sterrit's raw-bone superphosph	65 00	— —
Stern's fine-ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	11 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₩ yard:		
Standard brands, ¾	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	10½
Bleached Domestic, ₩ yard:		
Choice brands, ¾	— —	7½
Choice brands, 4-4	10¾	14½
Calico, ₩ yard:		
Common Orands	4½	5½
Square Allen & Hamilton	6½	7
Tickings, ₩ yard:		
Common brands	10	13½
Good	19	23
Denims:		
Eight ounce	11¾	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Drilling	14	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ratcliffe mud boots, ₩ doz	36 00	42 00
Centaur mud boots, ₩ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₩ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₩ doz	15 00	18 50
Russets' brogans, ₩ doz	16 00	19 50

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.* Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

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Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

BRANDON DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Hickory circuit, at Mathew's camp g'd	Sept. 9, 10
Newton circuit, at Garlandsville	16, 17
Lake circuit, at Lake camp ground	23, 24
Forest circuit, at Mount Zion	30, Oct. 1
Raleigh circuit, at Raleigh	Oct. 7, 8
Trenton circuit, at camp ground	14, 15
Morton circuit, at Morton	21, 22
Philadelphia circuit	28, 29
Union mission, at Union Ridge	31, Nov. 1
Walnut Grove circuit, at Walnut Grove	Nov. 4, 5
Fannin circuit, at Shiloh	11, 12
Pelahatchie circuit, at Pelahatchie	18, 19
Brandon station	18, 19

The committee appointed to locate a district parsonage will meet at Forest, Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILL. H. LEITH, P. E.

VICKSBURG DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

North Warren, at Oak Ridge	Sept. 16, 17
Smith Warren	23, 24
Fayette, at Fayette	30, Oct. 1
Rocky Springs	7, 8
Port Gibson	14, 15
Cayuga	21, 22
Mount Olivet	28, 29
Clover Hill	Nov. 4, 5
Rolling Fork	11, 12
Vicksburg	18, 19
Natchez	25, 26

District Conference will begin at Port Gibson, Oct. 12, 1876.

F. M. FEATHERSTON, P. E.

BROOKHAVEN DIS.—FOURTH ROUND.

Beauregard and Wesson	Sept. 9, 10
Brookhaven station	16, 17
Hazelhurst station	23, 24
Providence circuit	30, Oct. 1
Scotia circuit, at Bethel	Oct. 7, 8
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Bethel	14, 15
Georgetown circuit, at Bethesda	21, 22
Raymond circuit, at Raymond	28, 29
Spring Ridge circuit	Nov. 4, 5
Crystal Springs station	11, 12
Brandywine circuit	18, 19

The local preachers, trustees of church property and secretaries of church Conferences, will please have the *written* reports required by the Discipline.

H. H. MONTGOMERY, P. E.

MERIDIAN DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Enterprise station	Sept. 9, 10
Wayne circuit, at Saleiu	16, 17
Spring Hill circuit, at Lidwood (camp meeting)	23, 24
Paulding circuit and Killarville mission, at Holland's camp ground (camp meeting)	30, Oct. 1
DeKalb circuit, at Shady Grove	7, 8
Quitman circuit, at Shady Grove	14, 15
Shubuta circuit, at DeSoto	21, 22
Warnesboro circuit, at Waynesboro	28, 29
Lauderdale circuit at Center Ridge	Nov. 4, 5
Marion circuit	11, 12
Enterprise mission, at Scrodino	18, 19
Meridian station	25, 26

31 JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

SUMMIT DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Anite City, at Anite City	Sept. 2, 3
Hammond, at Wesley chapel	9, 10
Covington, at Earnest's	16, 17
Franklinton, at Franklinton	23, 24
St. Helena, at Pinkie's chapel	30, Oct. 1
Port Vincent, at Port Vincent	Oct. 7, 8
East Baton Rouge	14, 15
Magnolia, at Muddy Springs	21, 22
Pilton grove, at China Grove	28, 29
Summit, at Summit	Nov. 4, 5
Boguechitto	11, 12
Amite	18, 19
Meadville	25, 26

Let us have full reports from pastors and stewards.

7 JAMES A. GODDREY, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MARIANA DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Geneva circuit, at Providence	Sept. 24, 24
Cerro Gordo mission, at Mt. Ida	Oct. 7, 8
Romes' Valley circuit, at White Oak	14, 15
St. Andrew's mission, at White Oak	14, 15
Calhoun mission, at Shiloh	19
Marianna station	21, 22
Greenwood circuit, at ——,	28, 29
Columbia circuit, at Rocky Creek	Nov. 4, 5
Columbia mission, at Rocky Creek	4, 5
Newton circuit, at Blackwoods	11, 12
Echo circuit, at Bethel	18, 19
Ozark circuit, at Ozark	25, 26

7 HENRY D. MOORE, P. E.

SELMA DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Orrville circuit, at Center Chapel	Sept. 9, 10
Plant ersville circuit, at Plantersville	13
Uniontown circuit	16, 17
Selma station	23, 24
Monroeville circuit, at Pine Grove	30, Oct. 1
Suggsville circuit, at Gainestown	Oct. 7, 8
Grove Hill circuit, at Mt. Pleasant	14, 15
Camden circuit, at Rives' Chapel	21, 22
Hell's Landing circuit, at Hell's Landing	28, 29
Independence circuit, at Mt. Olivet	Nov. 1
Peachtree circuit, at Pine Hill	4, 5
Choctaw Corner circuit, at Choctaw Cor	11, 12
Rembert Hills circuit, at Paine Chapel	18, 19
Spring Hill circuit, at Lincoln	25, 26

7 O. R. BLUE, P. E.

Religious Notices.

A CAMP MEETING, on the self-sustaining plan, will be held two miles north of Lake, Miss., beginning on Thursday night, September 21.

C. MCDONALD, P. C.

THE Choctaw camp meeting, on the Butler circuit, Alabama Conference, will commence on the fifteenth of September, embracing the third Sunday. The preachers are respectfully invited to attend. The meeting will be held on the self-sustaining plan. We ask the prayers of the church.

B. J. WRIGHT, P. C.

THE CAMP MEETING on the Rapides circuit, seven miles east of Pineville, La., will begin on Wednesday before the fourth Sunday in September. Ministers are especially invited.

J. L. P. SHEPPARD, P. C.

THE SPRING CREEK camp meeting will commence on Wednesday night before the second Sunday in October. There will be a good public boarding-tent for the accommodation of strangers, a good lot and feed for stock. Ministers will be cared for, and are especially invited to come.

P. S.—We extend our invitation to the Editor and Publisher of the New Orleans ADVOCATE. *Come to the Macedonian cry!*

J. M. JOHNSTON, P. C.

THE CAMP MEETING at Smith's camp ground, in Choctaw county, Ala., will begin on Friday before the first Sunday in October, 11 will be conducted on the self-sustaining plan.

ALEX. HOOD, P. C.

THE CAMP MEETING at Marvin chapel will begin on Friday night before the second Sunday in October. Preachers coming by railroad will be met with conveyance at Brewton Station, on the M. & M. railroad, on Friday.

W. H. MORRIS.

THE CHINA GROVE camp meeting, Dale county, Alabama, will commence on Friday before the first Sunday in October, 1876. Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) are invited to attend. Ample arrangements will be made for their accommodation.

HENRY D. MOORE, P. E., Mariana District.
HUGH M. GILLIS, P. C. Ozark Circuit.

THERE will be a camp meeting at the Beulah camp ground, in Natchitoches parish, commencing on Friday before the second Sunday in October, 1876. Ministers of the gospel especially invited. Special provision will be made for the preachers. The camp meeting will be on the self-sustaining plan.

J. M. FRANKLIN, P. C.

THERE will be a camp meeting at the Pleasant Ridge and New Hope camp ground, four miles west of De Kalb, De Kalb circuit, Miss Conference, commencing on Friday, October 6, 1876. Preachers and people are cordially invited to attend.

A. J. COLEMAN.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT CONFERENCE. We earnestly request the brethren—lay and clerical—who will be at the District Conference at this place to let me know immediately.

J. J. BILLINGSLEY.

OPELOUSAS, Aug. 30, 1876.

THE CAMP MEETING for the Louisville circuit will commence at Siloam camp ground on Friday night, the sixth of October. All are invited to attend. There will be special arrangements made for preachers.

W. R. WHATLEY, P. C.

THE Opelousas District Conference will commence on Thursday, October 12. Rev. R. S. Isbell will preach the opening discourse.

J. E. CONN, P. E.

THE CAMP MEETING at the Holland camp ground, on Paulding circuit, Mississippi Conference, will commence on the twenty-eighth of September, and will continue about eight days. The camp ground is about fifteen miles from Newton, on the Southern road, and ten miles from Enterprise, on the Mobile and Ohio road. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. There will be a good restaurant on the ground. Ample provision will be made for preachers and their families.

D. P. BRADFORD, P. C.

ASBURY CAMP MEETING, in Monroe county, on the Sepulga circuit, Alabama Conference, will begin on Thursday night, September 28, embracing the first Sabbath in October. Let everybody attend the services. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. Ministerial brethren are cordially invited to attend. Any from a distance will find conveyances either from Greenville or Pineapple, on Thursday and Friday, by notifying me at Forest Home.

J. M. SCOTT, P. C.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on Union camp ground, near Ratliff's mill, ten or twelve miles north of Coushatta, commencing on Friday, September 29. A cordial invitation is extended to preachers and people. Preparation will be made to entertain persons from a distance. The self-sustaining principle will apply to those living near enough to tent.

JESSE FULTON, P. C.

THERE will be a camp meeting at Midway, ten miles north of Delhi, on the Floyd circuit, Louisiana Conference, beginning on the twenty-eighth of September, 1876. Ministers coming by rail will find free transportation from Delhi to the camp ground on the twenty-eighth if the undersigned has timely notice; at this place.

T. H. MCCLENDON, Pastor.

FLOYD, La., July 17, 1876.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning October 12. Preachers in charge will please forward me the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance.

E. H. MUCNOR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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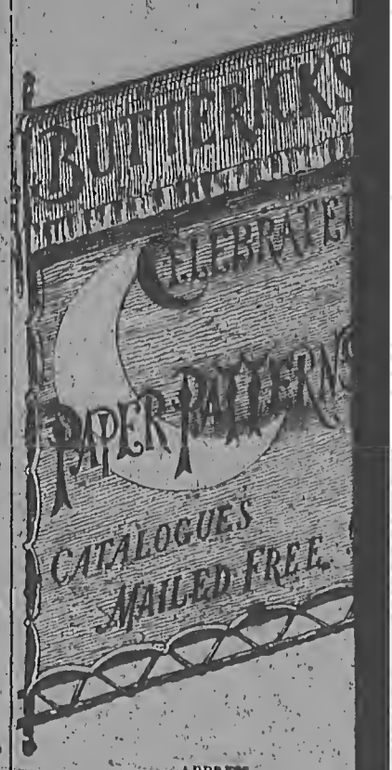
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VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876. NO. 38.

DRAWING WATER.

Dark, as if it would not tell,
I lift the water, still and cold;
Dip the bucket in the well,
Drink from the secret pool.

Up it comes all brave and dim,
Telling of the darkness sweet;
As it rises to the orlo
See the sun and water meet!

See the friends each other hail!
"Here you are!" exclaims the sun;
The water splashes from the pail,
Joy has made it wild with fun!

You have many a tale to tell,
Water, while I take you home;
Tell me of the hidden well
Whence you, first of all, did come.

You have kept a little taste,
Through the distance and the strife,
Narrow veins and open waste,
Of the lovely well of life.

Could you lead me back the way?
Through the earth, the sea, the sky,
Bring me (ither? Happy day!
I would drink and never die.

Jesus sits upon the brink,
All the world's great thirst to slake;
Offering every one to drink
Who will only come and take.

Lord of wells and waters all,
In the hearts or to the heads;
Unto thee my soul doth call
For the something that it needs.

Give me water in my heart,
Flowing ever with a song;
Bathing it in every part,
Till its cleanliness makes it strong.

Come, sweet water! I can tell
You will make the cottage shine;
Come, O water, from the well,
Thou wilt make my God divine.

George MacDonald.

Centennial Notes.—No. 4.

In the same section is the *Cologne exhibit*—said, to be the handsomest of all. It consists of bottles of all sizes, up to twenty gallons, and of all designs of shape and ornamentation, with a silver fountain at one corner, from the top of which constantly spouts a stream of the sweet-scented fluid, while two beautiful figures at the base, with pitchers that never fail, pour the same into a reservoir, which constantly resupplies the fount and pitchers. All can moisten handkerchiefs free of charge. All the ladies find this place.

The *Furniture* exhibit is very extensive. It is the fullest display in the exhibition, I think, and no department is more creditably represented. There are chairs and bedsteads and lounges, and other articles of every wood known to the world, and inlaid, many of them, with the precious metals. Some of "adjustable" chairs and beds are curious, and useful, too, beyond question before examination.

The Chinese and Japan chairs and bedsteads and fire screens are very highly ornamented—some of them are made of ivory, beautifully carved, and others of rare wood, with porcelain work inlaid. But for comfort and use and appearance, too, the American department is far ahead of all others. The French display is very fine, but not so good as ours.

Some of the New York and Philadelphia displays have been prepared without regard to cost. Sets of ratan, mahogany, rosewood, cherry, ebony, straw, cork, and other material, splendidly ornamented, are shown in large spaces, beautifully fixed up to represent bed chambers. One complete set of bed-room furniture, manufactured in New York, is made of amaranth brought from Africa. The wood is purple. The style is new and magnificent. Another set, made in the old style of 1776, out of a maple tree two hundred years old, that stood in Independence Square, and was cut down last year, attracts universal attention.

Just by it is an "adjustable sleeping apartment," consisting of a bedroom, with bed all ready for use, carpeted, and supplied with mirror, etc., six by seven feet, which, as soon as you wish, can be instantly compressed into a space twenty inches thick, and rolled to any part of the house.

A set of *church furniture* attracted my attention. It is complete, having pulpit, chairs, tables, stands, desk, and organ, all made of olive wood. I am glad to find that the church and the Bible are remembered and cherished in this fashionable, infidelian age.

The *Piano and Organ* exhibit is also very full, and all nations, except two or three, have specimens and their best performers here. These are scattered all over the building, and there is good music all the time. I am not musician enough to decide which is the best instrument, even in my own opinion.

The *Hardware and Cutlery* exhibit is large, and many of the nations and individuals will contend strongly and closely for the premium. All styles of table ware, tools, grates, mantel-pieces, and everything made of iron, steel, and brass, are to be found in immense quantities, arranged in all styles. I noticed a knife-blue feet long and of width to correspond, with pearl handle, and a fork of size to match. Close to this is the United States display of *fire-arms*. Colt, Sharpe, Catlins, Porter, Remington, and many others, have their best specimens of guns and pistols of all sizes, and adapted to sport, or the use of the army or navy. The French and English, too, have good and full displays in this line.

The *Jewelry department* is by far the most brilliant and most popular exhibit of the occasion. A special police is employed at some of the jewelry stands to answer questions, and to prevent the disappearance of articles.

The displays of Tiffany & Co., of New York, Caldwell, of Philadelphia, Elkington & Co., of England, and the French, Italian, and German collections are *magnificent*. The ladies go crazy over the diamonds. There is nothing so attractive to a majority of them as fine jewelry.

Caldwell has two single necklaces worth, respectively, $20,000 and $25,000. Tiffany & Co. show one set, consisting of breastpin, earrings, and necklace, worth $60,000, and another worth $110,000. Besides these, he has dinner sets loaned him for the occasion by the wealthy men of New York, and much of the plate won at the New York races. His show is the most brilliant of all. The jewelry of the Italians, Germans, and French is not so costly or showy as the American. They claim, however, that their work is finer and their styles more tasty.

The most costly German article is a butterfly, in full wing, filled with 2,000 diamonds and pearls; price, $15,000. This, the Berlin jeweler told me, would be priced in New York at $25,000. France has one set valued at $60,000. All the foreign jewelry is plainer than the American, and I think cheaper in price.

Elkington & Co. exhibit the "Milton Shield," made of steel and silver worth $15,000, the "Helicon Vase," representing the "Triumph of Music and Poetry," worth $30,000, a collection of ancient shields and coats of arms of silver and gold, and a chess-table, with men in position, etc., worth $2,000.

What a vast amount of money to be invested in such non-productive property! And what a vast amount of good could be done in the missionary fields with the aggregate of these useless treasures!

The *Lace* exhibit is one of much interest. I have always had a weakness for fine lace. It looks so genteel and stylish. There are many contributions from all the nations, and from many houses in America, but those from Belgium and France are the finest. The New York and Philadelphia merchants say they will get the premiums on lace.

The *Silk* department is as fully represented as any other industry. All the fabrics are on exhibition. The cocoon in raw state, the thread in the rough, and after polish, ribbon, handkerchiefs, scarfs, the cloth, and the full dress of fashionable style, are all shown by many firms, by State organizations and nations. Brazil, France, Brussels, California, Kansas, Massachusetts, and other States, have their show cases and pyramids of thread and ribbon and cloth of all the colors and quality, presenting one of the best, most showy sights of the building.

The *Woolen* exhibit is very large also, and is arranged in similar style to the silk department. The competition in woolens is distributed between Victoria, Netherlands, Canada, Argentine Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, Mexico, Norway, California, and nearly all of the Northern and Eastern States of America.

The *Carriage* display is so large as to require a separate building attached to the main buildings. England has the heaviest carriages, France the smallest, most fanciful, New York city the best, considering style, comfort, and durability. Some of them, it seems to me, are too fine to be exposed to rain or sun. Prices range from $200 to $3,000. England shows the old stage coach with horses hitched and driver on the box, whip in hand, and the representation is so good that at a distance of 100 feet nearly every man would think the whole scene a real one. *The imitation is complete.* The latest fraud on the dog must be charged on the French, who, by the invention of a new light buggy, called the "Cynophore Carriage," so confine dogs in a box wheel, made of wire, as to force them to rotate it. I have not the space or time to further explain the Cynophore Carriage.

The *Linen and Cotton Goods* department are elaborately displayed, but they are so well known as not to need comment.

The *Carpet* exhibit is full to overflowing, and the styles are very handsome, and some of the patterns of one piece too large for small rooms. Turkey sends some handsome carpets and rugs, but the New York houses have the finest. Many of the States have most creditable contributions from their carpet factories. All the exhibits are good.

The Wire and Brass and Hair Cloth and Comb and Straw and Rope departments astonish all who examine them. It is wonderful how many sizes and varieties of these articles can be made, and to what necessary uses they are now applied. They are all growing industries, and attract great attention among that class of visitors who are investigating the progress of the times in the *useful arts*.

The *Millinery* exhibit, as was expected by all, is extensive. All over the building are show cases of every size, from small bird cage capacity to huge houses of glass, filled with bonnets and hats and dresses and shawls and hosiery and embroidery, and everything in the line of ladies' wear; and you may rest assured the ladies throng them. Madame Demorest seems to have the advantage over all others.

The *Mineral* exhibit, like the carriage department, is shown in an adjoining building called the Mineral Annex. The collections, both geological and mineralogical, from all the countries and States represented, are creditable, but those of California, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, and Colorado are the most extensive and select. Kansas and Colorado have a separate exhibit in their State building.

The *Straw Goods* exhibit presents articles of that material in numberless varieties and shapes. Italy exhibits the finest qualities; the United States the largest display of matting, etc.

This sketch is very imperfect. There are many other meritorious branches that could be mentioned, but my letter is now too long. I will merely mention some exhibits of peculiar interest, and give a few summary conclusions and close, promising not to be so lengthy hereafter.

France exhibits a telescope 20 feet long, worth $5,000; also a glass mirror 22 feet by 11 feet by 1¼ inches. She makes the best exhibit of shoes in the main building.

Cincinnati sends a glass mirror 18 feet by 11 feet.

Mexico sends the root of a mahogany tree 7 feet 6 inches in diameter; also very fine metals.

A *Philadelphia* firm shows a doll valued at $250—a very *dear* baby.

The *American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*, of New York, shows, among other curious things in their line, the scenes of cock fights and dog fights, the cocks and dogs being the *same* engaged in the conflicts, stuffed and preserved, and looking as natural (if not more so) as life.

Brazil sends a large collection of stuffed birds of gorgeous plumage, which are shown in beautiful arrangement in a pyramidical glass case 30 feet high, standing at the entrance to that department. She has the best collection of woods and gums, and the finest coffee.

Norway has the finest display of furs and flax, and the choicest, but not the largest, specimens of silver ore.

China and *Japan* have the best displays of wood carvings and designs in ivory. Their lacquer work and wooden ware, with porcelain top, are very much admired. Their fire screens, lanterns, and toys are curious workmanship. The silk crape, the paper and wooden and basket ware of the Japanese—all made by hand—are most splendid.

Portugal has a good display of printing material, gold and silver ore, glassware and pottery, and handsomely decorated tapestry.

Sweden has very fine iron and tin and fancy earthenware. One of the most interesting features of the main building is the representations of rural and domestic life in Sweden and Norway, illustrated by stuffed birds dressed and grouped to suit the scene. These are so novel and so natural as to attract much attention, and many hundreds of persons have approached or walked around them, thinking they were really alive.

Turkey has tobacco and pipes and carpets.

Switzerland has the finest and most curious watches, some of which, of perfect organization, are as small as a half dime, and are set in canes and pencils.

Egypt shows cotton, dyes of all colors, pods of the celebrated mumma, fruits of her climate, such as dates, pomegranates, and tamarinds, and a very fine case of silk goods, and cocoons at work. The Khedive has sent a special case of embroidered saddles and bridles and trappings for horses and dromedaries. There are innumerable photographic views of the Pyramids, the Sphynx, and the ancient cities of that oldest of all nations.

The *Argentine Republic* shows the best lot of leather.

Hanover has the largest and best collection of velvets, in a glass case 40 feet high and 15 wide, of all colors and of handsome arrangement. It is one of the most gaudy shows on exhibition.

As was expected, *Spain* has the best tobacco and *China* the best tea.

Africa sends the lion, the ostrich, and crocodile, in the skin, also rice and cotton.

Russia has a very general display of grains, grasses, woods, fruits, flax, minerals, furs, and skins. In all these it is equal to that of the majority of other foreign nations.

I was about to forget one other remarkable individual contribution: that of Paxson, Comfort & Co., of Philadelphia, wholesale undertakers, agents, etc., for Stein Burial Caskets, Monuments, etc. They show a splendid large case of shrouds, materials for trimming, etc., fine enough almost to tempt some people to make arrangements for their own burial. I was surprised to learn from what great distance they constantly have orders for *magnificent* caskets and trimmings. This is carrying style to the utmost limit. And I suppose it is all right. People who make a god of this world should get all out of it they can, and a fashionable burial is about the last display that can be made. Perhaps some of the relatives hope that when their beloved dead arise they will make a fine appearance in the costly garments in which they were consigned to the grave.

The art gallery, or memorial hall, is the most popular resort of the exhibition. Thousands of persons of all ranks and ages, with descriptive catalogue in hand, constantly throng its galleries and press along its promenades, a very small proportion of whom seat themselves for quiet or thorough examination of anything they see. The absorbing idea, with a majority, seems to be to see as much as possible in a given time. This is a fair estimate of popular appreciation of art. The building proper is 365 feet long, 210 feet wide, and 59 feet high, built of granite, iron, and glass, with marble floor. It has an annex of about the same dimensions constructed of brick, iron, and glass, and of similar style of architecture. The chief building consists of four splendid pavilions, at the four corners, connected by two parallel arcades, one inside and the other outside. At the middle, on the long side, a large hall, with pavilion fronts at either end, runs through the building. These fronts have three immense doors, all close together. At the center inside, where the galleries converge, there is a hall 84 feet square. This and the annex together afford 135,000 square feet of wall space for paintings, and 40,000 feet of floor space for sculpture, *all of which is filled*. The pavilions are crowned at the corners with marble eagles of tremendous size, and the dome with a life size statue of Columbia. At the front entrance, as you pass into the main building hall, are the marble statues of Washington of the daughter of Zion weeping over Jerusalem, of Eve, of Thetis with her child Achilles, bronze statues, of large size, of Bismarck and McMahon, and a life size portrait of Lincoln. All these are excellent and their prominence is in good taste. This large hall is filled with the finest specimens of art from all the nations, but I can mention no more of them.

To be brief, the United States has 1,500 specimens of oil painting and sculpture; Great Britain has 310; France, 511; Germany, 185; Austria, 167; Belgium, 290; Netherlands, 169; Italy, 518; Spain, 300; Russia, 100; with smaller contributions from all other countries. This does not include photographs; they are exhibited in the "photographic hall." In this amount of display from different nations there is necessarily a very great variety of design and of style of execution. This adds interest to the scene. There is also as great a difference of appreciation of the merits of the exhibits. I will mention only a few of those, of each nation, which, struck me as of the highest class of art. In the United States department, in oil: "St. Paul at Athens," "The Shadow of a great Rock in a weary Land," represented by a weary female pilgrim stretching herself out under the shadow of an immense overhanging rock, situated in an open desert; three associate scenes called "The Cross and the World," illustrating the wisdom of the choice of the boy, who, at the beginning of life, represented in scene 1, chose the cross. In No. 2, he is seen climbing mountains, and crossing streams, but, with eye fixed on the cross, he marches onward. In No. 3, he approaches the end, represented by the world terminating at the sea of death, where are angels awaiting his arrival. These are very large, and come nearer speaking out on canvas than any paintings I have ever seen. The "Battle of Gettysburg" is the largest scene in our department, and is very splendidly executed, but not being in harmony with the design and home peculiarities of the piece, I did not admire it much. In sculpture: "Christ in the Sepulchre," the "Crucifixion," "Annunciation," "Jeremiah," "Helen of Troy," and "Ruth" are worthy of mention.

In the *Great Britain* department in oil: "The Marriage of the Prince of Wales," "Portrait of Earl Russell," and "Two Women shall be Grinding at the Mill."

In the *Russian* department, in oil: "Prince Gortchakoff," "Blessing the Bride before Marriage" (a National custom and an Imperial scene), and the "Amulet Seller."

In the *Italian* department, in sculpture: "Infancy of Moses," "Death of Abel," "Angelica," "The Orphan," "Faith," and "St. John the Baptist."

In the department of *Austria*, in oil: "Venice Paying Homage to Catarina Cornaro," a scene at court, 36x15 feet.

In the *German* department, in oil: "Capitulation of Sedan" (very large), "Queen Esther," "Christ appearing to Mary Magdelene," and "Columbus Discovering America."

In the department of *Belgium*, in oil: "Night of St. Bartholomew," 30x16 feet.

The scriptural representations, both in oil and sculpture, are the best and most admired of all, so that the highest art is made tributary to religious sentiment.

I was much amused at a statue in bronze, representing the "Abolition of Slavery in the United States." A negro held in his left hand the proclamation of Lincoln, of 1863; while on either arm were bands and chains *freshly broken* asunder. The statue had none of the characteristic features of a negro. His face and arms were those of a white man and there was nothing but the wool of the head to indicate he was a negro. An oil painting in another department represents the same glorious redemption of the "man and brother." And you may be assured he is regarded up here as a "man and brother." In this scene there are several chain-bound negroes listening to the reading of the "proclamation of freedom," whose chains burst asunder, some of whom are embraced affectionately by their wives. The men look like some of the Egyptians at the Centennial, and the women are simply *handsome, Spanish looking* females. These artists ought to travel South, and take a look at the negro as he is and was at the time of the great salvation from torture and death.

The art gallery, as a whole, is the finest exhibition the world ever saw. Artists here, who were at Vienna, Paris, and London, say the Centennial Art Exhibition is, by far, the best ever made.

The American department in paintings is, at least, equal to any other, either in beauty of expression and sentiment, or in mechanical skill. The court scenes of some of the foreign nations are larger and more brilliant, but in life-like representation, and in accuracy and delicacy of execution, America is not behind any of them.

The building is grand; the display is magnificent. But I have one very serious objection to the art exhibition. There is, both in painting and sculpture, too much display of *nakedness*, especially in the French, Italian, and *United States* departments. There are too many "Girls in Bath," and too many Cleopatras and Venuses. It is a disgrace to those governments, and to the authorities of the Centennial, to exhibit so much nudity. It is an evidence of a sensuous taste, not creditable to artist, contributor, or managers. The grounds around the art gallery are handsomely ornamented. The building cost nearly $2,000,000, and belongs to the State of Pennsylvania, and not to the Centennial commissioners.

MACHINERY HALL.

This is the second largest building on the grounds, being 1,402 feet long and 360 feet wide. The foundation is of masonry, and the superstructure of solid, plain wood, bound together by iron ties. Besides this, there are projections and outside boiler houses and machinery houses, and a large annex 208x240 feet. No article is shown here unless accompanied by the machinery that made it. The whole machinery of the entire building is run by an immense engine, situated at the center of the building, called the "Corliss Engine," which has a wheel 30 feet in diameter, and a capacity of 2,500 horse power. It runs daily, the engineer told me, with 1,500 horse power. All the machines on exhibition which run by steam or horse power are connected with this, and stop when this stops. The engine was made at Providence, R. I. In attempting to give some idea of the most important and novel exhibits in this building, I will classify them into national departments, mentioning such only as interested me specially. Of course, in all the buildings, many things, both curious and meritorious, escaped my attention. Others failed to interest me particularly, because of my want of taste or knowledge to examine or understand them.

Great Britain and Ireland exhibit machinery for making rope and coarse linen fabrics of flax. The entire process from raw material to goods is shown. The factory is at Leeds. A cotton factory and cloth making exhibit, from Manchester, is quite interesting. J. & P. Coats show machinery for making, spooling, and stamping their celebrated thread. The Walter Printing Press, in full play, attracts much attention. England has other displays of interest, but they are similar to those made by other nations.

Russia shows a very large and fine collection of mining and manufacturing instruments together with the manufactured articles of iron, steel, brass, and wire, and the ores taken from the mines. The exhibit is very large, and shows Russia to be rich in mineral wealth, and up with the progress of the age in developing it. The display of rope near this is perhaps the best of the hall. A very creditable display of artillery wagons and guns is also made by Russia.

Brazil makes the best exhibit of silk, floss and thread, and exemplifies the process by taking the cocoons, submerging them in hot water, unwinding the floss from the cocoon, and making it into thread. The cocoons are of different colors. The worms are shown at work in glass cases, and in their different stages of propagation and growth.

Belgium has a machine for embroidering and braiding, which is regarded much the best on exhibition; also a huge machine for boring out the beds of rivers and canals.

Sweden shows a splendid lot of fine looking machinery, from Stockholm, for all best finished work in iron, steel, and brass; making screws, bolts, saws, and everything that can be made out of these metals; also very curious "apparatus for medical gymnastics or Swedish movement cure." It is a new thing under the sun, unless the surgical institute at Indianapolis can show something like it. There are many devices, and all of the finest material.

France has a silk weaving machine from Lyons, a brass manufactory, toilet soap manufactory, and an ingenious machine, of small size, for cutting and embellishing fancy, fine jewelry.

Germany has an "atmospheric gas engine," said to be the best in the world; also large display of iron and steel articles, similar to those of Sweden, a machine for making bricks and pottery ware from Berlin, and the big gun of the entire show. It is a breech-loading cannon, made of steel, weighing 104 tons, with a conical ball 1,000 pounds in weight.

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876.

"UNTIL THE DAY BREAKS."

Will it pain me there forever,
Will it leave me happy never,
This weary, weary gnawing of the old chill pain?
Will the sweet yet bitter yearning
That at my heart is burning
Throb on and on forever, and forever be in vain?

O weary, weary longing!
O sad, sweet memories thronging
From the sunset-lighted woodlands of the clear and holy past!
O hope and faith undying!
Shall I never cease from sighing?
Must my lot among the shadows forever more be cast?

Shall I never see the glory
That the Christ-knight of old story,
Sir Galahad, my hero, saw folded round his sleep?
The full, completed beauty
With which God gilds duty duly,
For hearts that burn toward heaven from the everlasting deep—

From the conflict ceasing never,
From the toil increasing ever?
From the hard and bitter battle with the cold and callous world?
Will the sky grow never clearer?
Will the hills draw never nearer
Where the golden city glitters in its rainbow mists impearled?

Ah, me! that golden city!
Can God then have no pity?
I have sought it with such yearning for so many bitter years!
And yet the idlis' blue glimmer
And the portals' golden shimmer
Fade ever with the evening, and the distance never nears!

O weary, weary living!
O foemen unforgiving!
O enemies that meet me in the earth and in the air!
O flesh that clogs my yearning!
O weakness aye returning!
Will ye never cease to trouble? Will ye never, never spare?

Will my soul grow never purer?
Will my hope be never surer?
Will the mist-wreath and the cliff gates from my path be never rolled?
Shall I never, never gain it,
That last ecstatic minute,
When the journey's guerdon wakes me behind those hills of gold?

Alas! the clouds grow darker,
And the hills loom ever starker
Across the leaden mist-screen of the heavens dull and gray.
Thou must learn to bear thy burden,
Thou must wait to win thy guerdon,
Until the daybreak cometh, and the sorrows flee away.

M. J. McI.

Centenary College.

MR. EDITOR: On the morning of the ninth of July, in company with a number of friends from our present home, the beautiful town of Clinton, we left for Jackson, a town famous for literature and learning, and where the sciences and arts grow and flourish as luxuriantly as the beech and magnolia of the surrounding country. The heavens being overcast with clouds to shield us from the hot rays of a July's sun, and the roads being in most excellent condition, our morning's drive of thirteen miles was rendered very pleasant, and we reached the classical town in a very short time. On reaching Jackson, in company with our esteemed friend and brother, Rev. James A. Godfrey, a man, by the way, equal in proportion to any occasion, we drove up to the large and beautiful residence of President Andrews, had our horses and vehicles stored away, refreshed ourselves a short while, and then reached the church in time to see the Sabbath school assembled, and to hear some short and appropriate addresses to the children by the Rev. Mr. Goodwyn, of Shreveport, La., and the Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., of Pulaski, Tenn. Both of these gentlemen are men of very happy spirits, with faces full of smiles and sunshine, and proved quite interesting to the children and young people. The Sabbath school is in fine condition, and is very ably superintended by that most admirable Christian gentleman, Prof. Wiley, of Centenary College.

The exercises of the Sabbath school being over, we repaired to the college chapel, where we had the pleasure of seeing and hearing for the first time the celebrated Dr. W. E. Munsey, who preached the annual sermon to a very large audience, taking for his text a part of the one hundred and second Psalm, beginning with the twenty-fifth verse, and reading: "Of old hast thou laid the foundation of the earth; and the heavens *are* the work of thy hands. They shall perish, but thou shalt endure; yea, all of them shall wax old like a garment; as a vesture shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed. But thou *art* the same, and thy years shall have no end. The children of thy servants shall continue, and their seed shall be established before thee." When the celebrated orator appeared on the rostrum we were very agreeably disappointed in his personal appearance, as we were expecting, judging from what we had heard, to see an old specimen of the genus homo; but in lieu thereof beheld a man over six feet high, well proportioned, with fine face, erect and elegant form, graceful movements, with few exceptions, and commanding appearance. We feel that we would be doing great injustice should we undertake, in any way, a description of the able sermon preached by this eminent divine from the above text, for in our mind his production was in keeping with the sublime text on which it was founded in beauty, grandeur, and sublimity. He opened the volume, both of nature and revelation, and caused light and truth to shine forth from the pages of each, and commingle in loving harmony. He drew a striking contrast between natural and supernatural existence, pictured the decay of the one and the eternity of the other, and showed that God possesses the latter, that he is "from everlasting *to* everlasting," and that his children are to endure and enjoy the future of his eternity with him. He also drew a most beautiful and consoling picture of a ruling Providence in all the machinery of the vast universe, and assured us that God had not created the world and left it like a clock, after being wound up, to run on independently of him.

On Monday evening there was an exhibition of the preparatory department. The exercises of this department were very good, indeed, reflected much credit upon both students and faculty, and proved highly interesting to the large audience of friends and visitors.

The next morning prizes and diplomas were presented to the graduates by their respective societies. In this matter the societies were very ably represented by Mr. J. Simrall, of Woodville, Miss., and the graduates by Mr. W. G. Owen, of Iberville parish, La. The speeches of these young gentlemen were highly applicable, and did much credit to the minds and hearts of the young authors.

After the young men were through there was a short intermission, during which time the alumni held a meeting, and returned in a few minutes, to inform the audience, through their worthy president, Col. D. C. Hardee, of Clinton, La., that the Hon. Mr. Spencer, who had been invited to address the alumni, could not be present, but that the Rev. Dr. Munsey had agreed to fill his place, and would be in in a few moments. While waiting for Dr. Munsey Rev. James H. Muse, an honored member of the alumni, was called to the rostrum, and delighted the audience with some hallowed reminiscences connected with the college. Mr. Muse seemed full, and, as he is a man of very superior ability, he was no doubt prepared to entertain the audience with many rich things; but when he saw the great orator of the age coming he retired from the rostrum with becoming grace and modesty. Dr. Munsey then stepped upon the rostrum, and quietly informed his auditors that he could not offer them a literary address, as he did not expect to be called on for such when he left home, and so had none such with him, but that he would just *scrap* a little from three popular lectures: on the Ideal of Beauty, Art, and Music. Now, Mr. Editor, we shall not undertake an impossibility here, which is a description of that masterly address with our feeble pen, for we think we had as well try to paint the rainbow, and we are neither artist nor artisan to begin with. If the doctor only gave us the *scraps*, we cannot imagine what the whole would be. From what we had heard of this wonderful man our expectations were raised very high to begin with, but he soon rose in strength and grandeur far above our most sanguine anticipations, and, giant like, led his electrified audience captive at his will through unexplored regions of rare beauty and profound thought, and displayed the mighty power of his great genius by carrying his captivated hearers with him, and causing *them* to see the beautiful creations of his powerful imagination. On the harmony of music he reached forth his mighty wand and marshaled in beautiful order everything in the universe that makes a sound or breathes a whisper, from the highest archangel that strikes the golden harps in heaven to the tiniest insect that hums upon the earth. The peroration consisted of a most wonderful description of the flight of the lost soul through outer darkness, after being dashed out of the universe of God by the hand of the Almighty, because of its not being in harmony with heaven. On, on it flies through the blackness of darkness forever, without finding any place on which to rest its weary pinions. When he closed, the writer, for one, felt like he had been turned loose in high and lofty regions, and was gradually sinking back to earth again, because his wings were too weak to remain there.

On Tuesday evening the exercises of the societies were celebrated, and were ably represented by the following young gentlemen: Messrs. J. W. Chambers, of Baton Rouge, La., and J. D. Wall, of Clinton, La., the "Franklin," and Messrs. J. B. Shelmire, of Baton Rouge, La., and F. Foster, of DeSoto, La., the "Union." The speeches of all these young men were very fine, and indicated much care and thought in preparation.

After the young men were through the Rev. Dr. Rivers, of Pulaski, Tenn., appeared on the rostrum, and after a feeling allusion to his pleasant associations with the college when connected with it, about twenty years ago, and assuring the young gentlemen that he could sympathize with them in their toil and labor as well as in their joy and pleasure, he proceeded to address the societies on the "Harmony of Truth." Dr. Rivers is a fine looking man, a very magnetic speaker, and moves in no ordinary sphere of mind and thought. His address proved to be highly interesting to all who heard him, and elicited frequent and loud applause from the large assembly. As Dr. Munsey had shown that music was the harmony of the physical world, so Dr. Rivers attempted to show that truth was the harmony of the moral world. A want of harmony was falsehood. Nothing which lacked the element of harmony was true. Harmony governs the works of nature and proclaims that God is true. We have had this highly interesting gentleman in our midst for several days of late, and have had the pleasure of being with and of hearing him several times, and feel that we have been very highly favored thereby. His lecture at the Town Hall, delivered by request of the young men of Clinton, was received with great applause. Seldom have we listened to an address containing more of the useful and the beautiful than did this charming lecture to our young men. The public were invited, and the audience was a large and appreciative one. Dr. Rivers preached for us four times in Clinton. He carries with him to his home in Tennessee the kindly recollections of all who heard him. Long will the Clinton church remember the fervor and eloquence of his discourses. It is not the intellect alone that feasts upon his utterances, but it is the heart that is made satisfied with his holy teaching.

Wednesday morning was commencement day, and the audience was welcomed in a Latin salutatory by Mr. Charles Kilbourne, of Clinton, La. Then followed addresses from the other members of the graduating class: Messrs. P. H. Jones and T. S. Jones, of Jackson, La., W. G. Owen, of Iberville parish, La., and Charles Barrier, of Philadelphia, Miss., after which Mr. Charles Kilbourne came upon the rostrum again to deliver a historical poem, and Mr. P. H. Jones to deliver the valedictory. The productions of all these young gentlemen satisfied all present that their authors were worthy of the high honor being then conferred upon them.

The young men being through, President Andrews delivered the baccalaureate address to the graduates. This address was rich in beauty and thought, and abounded with much that will no doubt linger long with the young men to whom it was uttered, and upon whom the president lavished so much praise for their zealous work and gentlemanly department.

Bishop Keener then arose and announced the opening of the college in the fall under the management of the same faculty, with the exception of Prof. Holcomb, who had resigned, and Prof. Wilson had been elected to fill his place; and the exercises closed to the satisfaction of all who attended. J. W. McLAURIN.

CLINTON, La., Aug. 4, 1876.

A Revival.

MR. EDITOR: I like the letter from Bro. J. W. Rush in the ADVOCATE of the seventh instant. He always writes well, and to me is both a suggestive writer and talker. In this last letter he has hit upon a rich endowment idea, a plan which at once commends itself as being practical and to the point, when he says: "What our Southern colleges need most at this time is to be enshrined in the hearts of our Southern people." "*Enshrined in the hearts of our Southern people.*"

Yes, "love is a splendid endowment when strong enough to produce earnest prayer and sustained effort for success." Rich as is the Vanderbilt endowment, yet Greensboro may have an endowment of zeal, love, faith, and prayer that shall cause her peace to flow as a river. "And this endowment can be given, and given at once," and no one shall be the poorer thereby.

Alas! how few talk of our church schools—how seldom are they mentioned in prayer. Only once in a half dozen years have I heard any allusion to church schools and religious education from the pulpit.

Not long since I heard a brother preach on "Female Power and Influence." He said once he had been rich, and was constantly adding to his wealth, his daughters in the mean time were going on uneducated. "After a while the Yankees and the devil got all the money, and my daughters were uneducated." The sermon was a peculiar one, from a peculiar man, and delivered in a peculiar style. Evidently this preacher is giving to our church, schools, and colleges his zeal, love, and prayers. In the "preacher's tent" at the camp meeting he talked much of our "Alabama Conference Female College." In the sermon he said: "If need be, educate your boys at the plow and hoe, and *your daughters in the college in Tuskegee.*"

I asked him his opinion of Bro. Massey. "Bro. Massey, Who is Bro. Massey?" "You do not mean to say you do not know who Bro. Massey is after preaching that sermon this morning." "Yes I do, for I do not know anything of such a man." "He is the president of the college, recently elected." "Well, then, *I think well of him*, or any other brother that they may elect president, and I will gladly recommend them, and pray for them, too, *no matter if I never have or never do see them. We have Christian gentlemen in charge of our church schools, and I can indorse them.*"

With a Conference of such men as this veteran, and Bro. J. W. Rush, and such laymen as Bro. Rush speaks of in his letter, our schools will be amply endowed.

"The Alabama Conference Female College" is in a fair way to receive this rich endowment, *and at once.*" Yes, Bro. Rush, I cross the waters of the Alabama river to bear to your snug home in Prattville the glad news of a *revival* in the interest of our college in Tuskegee.

The Board of Directors have sprung the question in this country by electing Prof. John Massey as president for a term of years. In less than one hour after his election he was at work using the telegraph to secure such teachers as he desired. Having completed the organization of an able faculty, his next work was to secure the interest of the church in behalf of the college. This he has already done to a large extent. Since his election he has visited twenty-one towns and cities; attended four District Conferences, one camp meeting and one college commencement; and in all this travel he has never asked a man to pledge him his patronage, or a girl to pledge that she would enter his school. Certainly he has talked of education, shown its importance, etc.; and then answered questions about the Tuskegee College. The prospect for a good opening is very flattering. The friends of the college in the town are highly elated. They say Bro. Massey will succeed. Hopes are high. It amounts to a general awakening. *There is a revival in progress.* A part of two days and a night spent in Tuskegee enabled me to see what this working man is doing now.

The college building is undergoing a thorough cleaning from garret to cellar—whitewash, paint, soap, and water being freely used. The furniture is being repaired, the grounds cleaned, the groves trimmed, fences rebuilt, etc. The sleeping rooms are to be so improved as to secure better ventilation. Prof. Massey is doing all in his power (and he seems to be fully able to meet the demands) to make every arrangement for the comfort and interests of pupils and patrons.

The charges in this school are less than in most Southern female colleges, and the advantages of the school are very great. The building is a large one, the promenade grounds, shaded by large trees, are beautiful, the town remarkably healthy, and the community refined, intellectual, and pious.

Tuskegee affords many natural advantages for acquiring an education, and that which nature does not furnish will be supplied by such teachers as Prof. John Massey, Rev. E. L. Loveless; Prof. C. J. Kierulff, Mrs. Kierulff, Mrs. E. F. Massey, Miss M. A. Barker, and Mrs. Brown.

With unflinching fidelity will this body of teachers look after the physical, mental, and moral interests of all who may be committed to their care. M. P.

Cooper Institute.

MR. EDITOR: Dear Sir, please permit me to call the attention of your many readers to an offer made in the catalogue of Cooper Institute to young ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church who wish to work their way through college. It is this: the school will give them their tuition, and I will pay their board at the rate of $10 per month, and give them a chance to make the money after they are out of school.

We have the assistance of friends and officers of the public schools of the State pledged to us, and I have no doubt but that schools can be had for them each vacation. I have tried the plan, and it will do.

Cooper Institute is a large and well-organized school. Being a creature of the times, it has done its own building, collected its own libraries, apparatus, and geological specimens, and paid its own faculty. In short, it asks nothing of the public but to come and enjoy its many advantages. To this invitation it has had the response of eight different States, and an attendance of from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and sixty-eight during the past ten years. Our young ministers have and may enjoy its benefits. *We mean business.* We have the means, but it is the Lord's, and we intend to turn it to his account. Our watchword is *labor*, and our aim is the elevation of the standard of the Christian ministry. For catalogue and further information, address,

REV. C. W. BARRIER.

HALEYVILLE, Miss., July 31, 1876.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE lives of the holy leave the most precious memories. And the record of their various experiences is the richest legacy they have left the world. But these memories are doubly dear when traced in an example of spotless piety in the life of one who sustained to us the endearing name of mother. The image of her Christ-like example is daguerreotyped on the hearts where her name is so tenderly enshrined.

My dear mother, Mrs. SARAH WOODWARD, passed away from earth, to her long-coveted home in heaven, August 11, 1876.

I hope, as the recollections of her many excellent qualities arise vividly before my mind, I will be permitted to speak of her, as of another, without the imputation of undue partiality. She was born in Kershaw district, S. C., December 28, 1799; was married to Robert S. Woodward in 1817; professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1820. About this time they removed to Clark county, Ala., but finally settled in Marengo county, where my father died, at the age of thirty nine years—having been a local preacher about ten years. My birth occurring a short time after my father's death, my mother was left under this dark cloud of widowhood, with a family of eight children, most of whom were quite young. There was now no father's gentle rebuke to restrain, nor smile to cheer, nor strong arm to support and defend her children. How could she meet their wants alone, and perform the work of rearing a family without a father's counsel and help? She was fully alive to all her responsibilities of every character. But she regarded the work of training her children for heaven as paramount to every other consideration. With an unswerving purpose to adopt no measures, nor receive any counsel that she did not consider consonant with the will of God, and with a fixed purpose to let duty ever be her watchword, and God's word and spirit her counselors, she laid her burdened heart, with all her lacerated affections, at the foot of the cross, and sought the guidance of the Spirit of God. She was wonderfully sustained; and, from that hour through life, to do the will of God seemed to be her meat and drink. She esteemed his service her chief delight, and the assurance of his loving favor made every duty a pleasure, and every cross a blessing. Her meek and lovely spirit ever told to the world that Christ was to her a satisfying portion. Few women possessed a calmer, clearer, and more deliberate judgment, combined with such inflexible integrity of character. Hence her family government was firm, yet there was happily blended with that firmness the tenderest cords of sympathy and affection, which breathed such pious solicitude for the religious welfare of her children that obedience was not only irresistible, but a pleasure. For one burdened with so many cares, she read extensively and understandingly. But the word of God was her daily companion, and next to the Bible was the Guide to Holiness, and the lives of such holy women as Mrs. Fletcher, Hester Ann Rogers, Madame Guyan, etc. Her watchful care and ceaseless vigilance manifested for the social and religious welfare of her children knew no abatement. She always seemed to me as God's sentinel at the post of duty, whose constant and close communion with him gave her a kind of spiritual intuition as to when to chide and when to encourage us in the path of duty. She was ever keenly alive to the dangers that encompass the young, hence a word of seasonable warning was often given us against the ensnaring allurements of gay and fascinating company and worldly amusements. Under her pious influence all of her children were brought into the church, with the assurance of divine acceptance, before they reached their majority. Not one of the eight, that I am aware of, has ever departed from the faith. Two of her children preceded her to the better land—a daughter, at the age of sixteen years, and the oldest son, who was a local preacher in Texas. She loved the house of God, and was constant in attendance upon the public and social means of grace, as long as her health would permit. She was peculiarly gifted in prayer, and often led the devotional exercises of the prayer meeting with great efficiency. Her prayers were always fervent, pathetic, and powerful in their impressions of nearness to God, but never boisterous. Owing to enfeebled health, and the infirmities of age, she had been able to attend the house of God but seldom for many years. But her long-cherished love for the "Lord's day" enabled her still to make the Sabbath a delight. She saw more beauty, more sanctity, more of the goodness of God, and more of heaven in the Sabbath than any one I ever knew. She always rose earlier on that day than any other. The first gray shadows of the sacred twilight were always greeted with her song of "Welcome, Sweet Day of Rest," etc., which, as it floated on the ambient air, was the dulcet call to morning prayers. And well do I remember our Sabbath evening reviews of the Sabbath-school lesson and the sermon. Her timely suggestions and practical applications were well fitted to fasten the truth upon our young minds. Nor can I ever forget a secluded spot in the forest, where she often took me in the evening twilight to pray. The soft pressure of her hand on my head, as she asked the benedictions of heaven on her baby boy, is as fresh to-day as if it had never been removed. I do not mention these facts alone to satisfy a loving tenderness, but because it is due to the precious memory of one the influence of whose holy life gives inspiration to my weary heart amid all the discouragements of life. I have exchanged near one thousand letters with her since I left the maternal roof. Every one contained some message, "fitly spoken," in the way of admonition or encouragement to faithfulness in the work of the ministry. She desired to know, at all times, my troubles and hinderances in the way of my success, that she might "carry them to Jesus." On one occasion, while passing under the rod of affliction, I received a letter from her to this effect: "My son, I am sensibly impressed that you are passing through some severe trial or affliction of some kind, but I am living at the feet of Jesus in your behalf." Her last years, though attended with great feebleness of body, and frequent attacks of great physical suffering, were accompanied with corresponding resignation, patience, and sweetness of temper. During her last illness she was confined to her bed for several weeks, and could converse but little at a time, yet her powers of mind were perfect to the last. She lived now principally in her own thoughts and sweet communions with her Savior, her sun slowly sinking beyond the horizon, but the sky was clear. When she spoke, it was about "departing and being with Jesus." Friend after friend entered to receive her parting blessing, and each on retiring, expressed by words or tears the consciousness of the holy influence pervading her room. Occasionally she would say, "Now close the door, and permit no one to enter for a while, that I may be alone with Jesus." On one occasion, brother said, "Mother, it troubles me to see you so anxious to depart. If God should see fit to detain you a while longer, for the good of some poor soul, would you not be resigned to do so?" "Oh," said she, "if I could be the humble instrument of saving one poor soul, I would be willing to suffer on for a hundred years." On another occasion, after some requests to see some loved ones, I asked if she had any other requests to make. After a moment's silence, she replied: "Only let Jesus be given—none but Jesus be given." Then followed such an overwhelming influence of the divine presence that approximated as nearly the transports of Peter and his comrades on the mount of transfiguration, we believe, as God ever permits his people to enjoy this side of heaven. A short time before she fell asleep in Jesus, while suffering from a severe paroxysm, she inquired if brother could not relieve her, and seeing from his expression that he could not, she said: "Pray for me." Then she lifted her eyes to heaven, as if in most fervent prayer for a moment; then, as a sweet calm settled on her brow, she said: "Now let me die." "Pray that Jesus may embrace me in his arms." Then raising her feeble hands together, she said: "Glory to God and the Lamb forever!" And thus she passed away quietly into the arms of the Savior whom she had loved so well and trusted so faithfully, for fifty-six years. She died at the residence of my brother, Rev. T. C. Woodward, in Marengo county, Ala., in the ripe age of seventy-six years, seven months, and thirteen days.

"Mother! though lost to human sight,
I feel thy spirit lingering near,
As softly as I feel the light,
That trembles through the atmosphere."

R. S. WOODWARD.

BRANDON, Miss., Sept. 1, 1876.

ANN M. AYERS, *nee* Smith, was born in Middletown, N. J., September 2, 1799. Her parents moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., and were among the first members of the first Methodist church in that place. She was converted in her thirteenth year. In 1815 she was united in marriage with Dr. Ayers, and became with him a member of John Street Methodist church, New York, of which she was for years an active member. With her husband and family, the latter consisting at four boys and two girls, she moved to Texas in 1831, and at once was identified with the church of her early choice, and continued in this new country that life of purity which marked her early profession and experience. It was the lot of the writer to have known Sister Ayers for nearly thirty years, and he can testify to the purity of her Christian character, her sound judgment, her active and unwavering zeal in the Savior's cause. At home, in the church, in the social circle, on a journey, her calm Christian spirit was ever the same. We were with her often during her last illness. She was not known, amid all her suffering, to utter a single murmur. We always found her calm and peaceful, yet rejoicing. Many words she uttered in those last hours will be cherished as precious legacies by her surviving family. As we stood by her bedside in that final hour, one of her daughters said: "In looking back upon my mother's life I am unable to remember a word or an action that in this hour I would wish to have recalled." Words can add nothing to a testimony like this. "Her children rise up and call her blessed." Her husband and her six children still abide on earth. She was the first of the family circle who came to Texas to reach the better land. It was her dying prayer that all of them should meet her on the other shore. May it be answered.

HER PASTOR.

MRS. SARAH ANN DIXON, wife of William E. Dixon, departed this life at Pine Grove, Hillsboro county, Ala., August 24, 1876, at the age of forty-one years. Her maiden name was Lewis. She was converted at the age of fifteen, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and she was a consistent and devoted Christian until her death. In the church and community she was most highly respected, and her presence and influence will be greatly missed; but her husband and six daughters have been very sorely bereaved. But our loss is her infinite gain; and may our loss be so sanctified that it may prove a lasting benefit. Her last illness was brief, and her death sudden, but she was ready, and passed away in holy triumph. May her afflicted loved ones imitate her life, and may their end be like hers.

PASTOR.

CHARLIE R., son of Jesse A. and Maria L. Walls, was born March 1, 1871, and died August 10, 1876. Little Charlie was a sprightly boy—his parents' only son. His death was the first that occurred in their family—his parents' first sorrow. Weep not for his death placed him beyond the reach of temptation and sorrow; and though on earth he "faded like a gentle flower," he lives and blooms in the paradise of God. Meet there your little angel.

J. R. P.

John Wesley said, when he was young, he was sure of everything; in a few years, having been mistaken a thousand times, he was not half so sure as he was before; and at that time he was hardly sure of anything but what God had revealed to man.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876.

THE ORIGIN OF DIMPLES.

One morning, in the blossoming May,
A child was sporting mid the flowers,
Till, wearied out with restless play,
He laid him down to dream away
The long and scorching noontide hours.

At length an angel's unseen form
Parted the air with a conscious thrill,
And poised itself, like presence warm,
Above the boy, who was slumbering still.
Never before had so fair a thing
Graced the swift speed of its abiding wing,
And, gazing down with a wonder rare,
On the beautiful face of the dreamer there,
The angel stooped and kissed the child.

Then lo! at the touch the infant smiled,
And just where the unseen lips had pressed,
A dimple lay in the sweet unrest,
Like a ripple waked from its light repose
On a streamlet's breast when the soft wind blows;
And the angel passed from the sleeping one,
For his mission to earth that day was done,
A fair face bent above the boy—
It must have been the child's own mother;
No fever would such pride and joy
Have lit the face of any other.
And, while she gazed, the unquiet air
Grew tremulous with a whispered prayer.
Anon it ceased, and the boy awoke,
And a smile of love o'er his features broke
The mother marked with holy joy
The dimpling cheek of the darling boy;
And caught him up, while a glad surprise
Stole like a star to her midnight eyes,
And she whispered low, as she gently smiled,
"I know an angel has kissed my child."

"Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

The origin of the most precious of the hymns of Charles Wesley has been very variously described by those who have undertaken inquiries concerning it. There is a story of a controversy between Wesley and Toplady which resulted in the two hymns for which they are famous. One writer says that a little bird, which, in attempting to escape from a hawk, flew into his study through the open window, suggested to Wesley the theme of his production. Neither of these stories is satisfactory, for while either of them would perhaps account for the prevailing sentiment of the hymn it does not account for the peculiar imagery employed in its development. Mr. Long, whose valuable work on the history of hymns has already been reviewed in these columns, claims to have reliable information on the subject. His statement is certainly a plausible one without regard to the source from which he professes to have derived his knowledge, while the fact that he gives the names of the two persons who alone link him with an eye-witness renders it almost certain that he has discovered the facts in the case.

The brothers John and Charles Wesley, with Richard Pilmore, were one evening holding a twilight meeting on the common, when they were attacked by a mob and fled from its fury for their lives. The first place of refuge that they found, after having been for some time separated, was a hedge-row near at hand behind, which they hid a few minutes, protecting themselves from serious injury by the missiles that fell like hail about them by clasping their hands above their heads as they lay with their faces in the dust. As night drew on, the darkness enabled them to leave their temporary retreat for a house at some distance. They took their way at last to a spring house, where, in comparative security they waited for their pursuers to weary of seeking them. "Here they struck a light with a flint stone, dressed their soiled and tattered garments, and after quenching their thirst bathed their hands and faces in the water that bubbled from the spring and flowed away in a sparkling streamlet. Then it was that Charles Wesley was inspired to write, "Jesus, lover of my soul," with a bit of lead he hammered into a pencil.

These circumstances beautifully illustrate the hymn, giving to almost every line a reality that makes it peculiarly significant to every loving Christian heart. They had fled here their enemies, and found shelter from danger; he sang,

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly."

No figure is so commonly used with reference to the assaults of the wicked as that of the line

"While the nearer waters roll,"

which is a favorite with the psalmist. The next line,

"While the tempest still is high,"

also reminds one of the sweet songs of Israel, but seems above the former appropriate, recalling, as it does, the storm of missiles that broke upon the hedge when they were concealed behind it. The same figure, carried still further, finds expression in the first of the first stanza:

"Hide me, O my Saviour hide,
Till the storm of life is past;
Safe into the haven guide,
O receive my soul at last."

There can be no doubt but that the little spring house suggested "the haven of eternal rest" for which the persecuted evangelist longed with unutterable desire. They had barely escaped death by flying to the only place of safety within their reach; what wonder then that the poet should exclaim,

"Other refuge have I none,
Hangs my helpless soul on Thee;"

the thought with a shudder, of the loneliness of the first of their flight, which is touchingly indicated in the lines,

"Leave me not alone,
Still support and comfort me;"

The thought of the first two lines of this second stanza is repeated in the fifth and sixth, and followed by another reference to the period of their greatest peril. Christ, the only hope of the sinner, is addressed in the words,

"All my trust in Thee is stayed,
All my help from Thee I bring;"

and entreated to save his soul when in peril, as their bodies had been. He prays,

"Cover my defenseless head,
With the shadow of Thy wing."

The third verse, which is usually omitted, is a passionate appeal for aid in weakness and exhaustion:

"Wilt Thou not regard my call?
Wilt Thou not accept my prayer?
Lo! I sink, I faint, I fall!
Lo! on Thee I cast my care!"

Other, perhaps, with a reminiscence of the aid which they were powerless able to render one another,

"Know and own Thy gracious hand,
While I for Thy strength receive,
Hoping against hope I stand,
Dying, and behold I live!"

The sufficiency of the Savior in implied comparison with any human helper is finely brought out by the poet, who, like Paul, evidently glories in his own weakness:

"Thou, O Christ, art all I want;
More than all in Thee I find;
Raise the *fallen*, cheer the *faint*,
Heal the sick, and lead the blind
Just and holy is Thy name;
I am all unrighteousness;
False and full of sin I am,
Thou art full of truth and grace!"

The weakness of their condition recalls its cause, the "wounds and bruises" that have ever been symbolical of sin. These had been laved in the limpid water flowing at their feet, hence the strain:

"Plenteous grace in Thee is found,
Grace to cover all my sin;
Let the healing *stream* abound,
Make and keep me *pure* within!"

They had drunk, too, of the water, and as it had refreshed their fainting bodies would the Christian take refreshment from the water of life. This thought furnishes the climax of the hymn, than which a more inspiring could hardly be framed in words. It is the language of perfect confidence in the Redeemer as the source of eternal life. He sings, O how sublimely!

"Thou of life the *fountain* art;
Freely let me take of Thee;
Spring thou *up* within my heart,
Rise to all eternity."

The history of this hymn would fill volumes. It has entered more or less deeply into the inner life of hundreds of thousands of the Christians of the last century. It has resolved doubts, dispelled fears, allayed anxieties, and soothed sufferings, how often, how tenderly, who dares undertake to tell? A very touching incident in the last day of the life of the late President Finney has just appeared. It was the Sabbath. After tea, according to his custom, he was walking about his grounds with his wife, enjoying a glowing sky and a cool, refreshing breeze. Evening worship in the church near at hand which he himself had planned, and in which he had preached nearly forty years, had just begun. Presently there came floating out of the old sanctuary the familiar strains of the dear old hymn,

"Jesus, lover of my soul."

He quickly caught it, devoutly joined the invisible congregation, and kept them company to the end. Before the morning dawned, the prayer then breathed was answered, and he who had so long trusted in Christ was "at last" received into the bosom of his Savior.—*Golden Rule.*

John Paul Jones.

John Paul, the son of a gardener, was born July 6, 1747, at Abingband, Scotland. At the age of twelve years he went to sea. In the year 1773 the death of his brother, in Virginia, whose heir he was, induced him to settle in America. It was then he added to his name, and thenceforth was known as Paul Jones. This was done in compliment to one of the most noted statesmen of that day, and, in the love and gratitude it shadows forth, is a scathing reproach and a touching example to the people who could neglect in life and forget in death. It appears that before permanently settling in Virginia, moved by the restlessness of his old seafaring life, he wandered about the country, finally straying to North Carolina. There he became acquainted with two brothers, Willie and Allen Jones. They were both leaders in their day, and wise and honored in their generation. Allen Jones was an orator, and silver-tongued; Willie Jones, the foremost man of his State, and one of the most remarkable of his time. A short sketch of his public services will not be out of place. Educated abroad, a profound and elegant scholar, he was a thinker and actor rather than a speaker. Like Franklin and Jefferson, he, perhaps, owed his uncompromising republicanism to the abuses of royalty he had seen in the Old World. He served as Governor in 1778, refusing compensation; was in the Continental Congress of 1780-81, and, in fact, filled every office in the gift of the State. He is specially memorable now for his refusal to act as delegate to the convention which framed the Constitution, and for having caused the rejection of that Constitution by North Carolina in 1788.

His home, "The Grove," near Halifax, was not only the resort of the cultivated and refined, but the home of the homeless, Mrs. Jones having sometimes twenty orphan girls under her charge, and it was here the young adventurer, John Paul, was first touched by those gentler and purer influences which changed not only his name, but himself from the reckless mariner into the polished man of society, who was the companion of kings and the lion and pet of Parisian salons. The almost worshiping love and reverence awakened in his hitherto wild, untamed nature by the generous kindness of the brothers found expression in his adoption of their name. The truth of this account is not only attested by the descendants of Willie Jones, but by the nephew and representative of Paul Jones, Mr. London, of Charleston, S. C. This gentleman, in 1846, was in Washington awaiting the passage of a bill by Congress, awarding him the land claim of his distinguished uncle, Paul Jones, which had been allowed by the Executive of Virginia. Hon. E. W. Hubard, then a member of Congress from Virginia, had, in 1841, prepared a report on Virginia land claims, in which the committee indorsed that of Paul Jones. This naturally attracted Mr. London to him, and, learning that Mrs. Hubard was a descendant of Willie Jones, he repeated to both Colonel Hubard and herself the cause of his uncle's change of name, and added that among his pictures hung a portrait of Allen Jones. Mr. London was a cultivated and highly intelligent gentleman, but in exceedingly delicate health, and the expense and anxiety of long waiting on the action of Congress no doubt hastened his death, which occurred before he had received the reward of the splendid genius which had made America as famous on sea as on land. He left one child, an interesting little girl.

But what of the Serapis of a hundred years ago? Let us see. The 23d of September, 1779, found Flamborough Head swept into sight his Majesty's man-of-war the Serapis. Now built, thoroughly equipped, superbly manned, with a reputation far unrivaled speed, she moved majestically to the south with a fleet of forty sail and a convoy. Awaiting her was a battered Indiaman, owned by the King of France, commanded by a man whose hands had been the first to raise our battle flag (a pine, under which coils a rattlesnake, with reared head ready to strike, and the motto, "Don't tread on me,") who, in the first cruise of sixteen weeks as captain gained sixteen prizes; who, after weary delays in a ship "crank and slow," had crossed the ocean, and during the shipping of Whitehaven made his name a terror to the British coast, and who now, still neglected by Congress, owed his small squadron to Franklin. Of this squadron but two were with him. Of these one put out to sea as soon as she had ascertained the force of the enemy, and the movements of the other were vacillating and uncertain.

But there was no uncertainty or hesitancy on board Le Bon Homme Richard, where the men, fired by the dauntless courage and invincible spirit of their leader, made ready for battle. Night came on, and, glass in hand, Paul Jones watched the enemy gradually nearing the Serapis, with the Countess of Scarborough in her wake. At last was heard the hail from the Serapis, but the reply being equivocal, a simultaneous broadside was delivered. At the first fire two of the American guns bursting blew up the deck, and all the heavy guns were deserted. For more than an hour the cannonading was fast and terrific; then a lull, in which the English captain called out:

"Have you struck colors?"

To which rang out the cool, stern answer from Paul Jones:

"I have not yet begun to fight!"

A short time afterward the two noble ships came foul, and Paul Jones himself lashed the enemy's head gear to his mizzenmast and the battle raged. Once defeat seemed inevitable, when the Alliance approaching, whether through treachery or confusion it was never decided, opened fire, not on the Serapis, but on her consort, "Le Bon Homme Richard, and after a few death-dealing rounds retired. Still, when the morning broke, gray and chill, shorn of her glory, stripped of her pride, over the bleak waves of the North Sea drifted the Serapis, the prize of American prowess, and an eternal witness to the deathless fame of her victor. Europe was electrified with the wonderful news, and the fame of Paul Jones was at its height. At Versailles and Paris he was caressed and courted. Men and women, king and subjects, vied in their efforts to do him honor.

From the princely hands of Louis the Sixteenth he received a sword of gold with the inscription, "Vindicati Maris, Ludoviens Sixteenth, Remunerator Strenuo Viridici!" from Franklin and Washington letters of congratulation, and from Congress a vote of thanks and a gold medal. Yet this man's land claim was a subject of long debate, and nowhere has there appeared a comment on the coincidence of a second Serapis this Centennial year. His subsequent career, when, his services ignored by his country, he wandered first to Russia, then to France, eating bitter bread, broken-hearted, in his exile dying in poverty and want—is the record and the shame of history.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The New York Aquarium.

The Aquarium building which has been in process of construction for some months, on the site of the Colosseum, Broadway, and Thirty-fifth street, is nearly completed, and will be opened early in September. We believe it is the first attempt made in this country, on any large scale, to furnish to the people an opportunity to study the nature and habits of the fish of the sea alive in their native element. Several European cities have extensive aquaria, which are the resort of all classes of people, the educated are going for the purposes of gaining scientific information, and the uneducated to gratify a very laudable curiosity. The aquarium at Berlin is one of the most interesting of the Continent, and one at Brighton, England, is but little less celebrated.

The one soon to be opened in our city covers a large area. It has one bank of plate glass, sixty feet in length by ten feet wide, which is prepared as a city residence for living shark, sturgeons, and other monsters of the deep; a large basin for whales; two large tanks with a grotto for sea lions and seals; and a number of glass tanks for a great variety of smaller fish from the sea, rivers, and lakes. These have been fitted up at a great expense, and will require large expenditure to stock them, and keep them supplied with both water and fish; but the proprietors have evidently counted the cost, and are prepared to make the place attractive to all intelligent persons. We hope for the interests of science and for the entertainment of the people at large that it may become a complete success.—*New York Observer.*

The following is an abridgment of a sermon, which took an hour in delivering, from the words: "Man is born to trouble."

"*My Friends*, The subject falls naturally to be divided into four heads:

"1. Man's entrance into the world.

"2. His progress through the world.

"3. His exit from the world; and

"4. Practical reflections from what may be said. First, then:

"1. Man came into the world naked and bare.

"2. His progress through it is trouble and care.

"3. His exit from it none can tell where.

"4. But if he does well here, he'll be well there.

"Now I can say no more my brethren dear, should I preach on this subject from this time to next year. Amen."

Religious Intelligence.

—The *Foreign Missionary* contains letters from the Nestorian mission fields, on the borders of Asiatic Turkey and Persia. This well-known former work of the American Board, centering at Oroomiah, is now carried on by the Presbyterians, in the spirit of its founders. The four presbyteries into which the Nestorian field is divided held their annual meetings toward the close of last year, received favorable reports from the various congregations, and showed through the papers which were read and the discussions which followed a marked growth in spiritual intelligence and vigor on the part of the helpers. At the commencement of the year the general meeting of the presbyteries was convened. Its spirit is best shown by the prayer-meeting with which its sessions were closed. This was opened at day-break and was expected to close in time for breakfast, as many of the helpers had a long distance to go in order to reach their homes. But, although several efforts were made to close the meeting, the number of those who desired to be heard was so great that the exercises were continued until noon with undiminished interest. The chief topics were the confession of sins and short-comings and renewed consecration. A number of unconverted persons asked prayers for themselves, and since the helpers' return home revivals are reported in several places. The Armenians of this district have hitherto been very inaccessible; but the work among them is now becoming more encouraging. Foothold has been obtained in several of their villages, and from one of these towns a petition has come for a preacher, whom they promised in good part to support. Recently the influence of the American mission has appeared in an effort on the part of the Armenian archbishop to procure a better observance of the Sabbath. This day is known as "bazar day," because the Armenians and the Nestorians, leaving their fields, use it as the time for their business transactions. Against this practice the Armenian archbishop has protested and has threatened a fine of $20 for each offense. The merchants and others are ascribing his action to the teaching of the Protestants. The Jews are another nationality among whom efforts have recently been made. Many of their children have been gathered into the mission school at Oroomiah. The visit of several Jerusalem rabbis has stiffened the Jewish prejudice; yet some of the parents are willing to risk the displeasure of the synagogue, for their children's sake. But the most interesting feature about the mission field is the increasing access had among the Mohammedans. Nominally there is no more religious liberty to work among them in Persia than in Turkey; but really there is a great deal more. Many of them are ready to hear about Christ in private conversations, and in numerous cases both mullahs and laymen ask for instruction on the subject. Some also attend the public services. The missionaries are sure that the door for effective labor among the Mohammedans of Persia is rapidly opening. Their teachers are afraid of the new influence, and forbid their people to discuss religious subjects with the Protestants. But even the Nestorians are now bold in proclaiming to their Moslem neighbors that Christ is the only Savior. What makes the prospect still more favorable is the rapid increase of the sect of the Babs. These dissatisfied Mohammedans are now so numerous that the government has ceased trying to suppress them, and large accessions to Christianity are expected from their ranks.

—Father Hyacinthe has been lecturing in England lately upon the prospects of Christendom. Reform, he thinks, must come (1) by a rupture with the Papacy; (2) by faithfulness to the order of the Church. The Papacy, as a universal episcopate, Father Hyacinthe of course rejected. He paid a merited tribute to the Liberal Catholics, represented by Montalembert, Nacordaire, and Gratry. "The Liberal Catholics," he said, "who remain in the Church place their hopes in the next papal election. But if a moderate Pope should be elected, his diplomatic concessions and those of theology would not entrap the secular power, till his successor brought back the present system; and if a *fanatical* Pope should succeed Pio Nono, he would precipitate the crisis." As to the second point, he expressed the hope that the Latin, Greek, and Anglican Churches would join in a corporate unity, "while looking with sympathy upon all outside their pale who are faithful servants of the cross." In this way the order of the Church would be maintained. In general, Father Hyacinthe was eloquent; but not hopeful. The separation of Church and State he viewed as impossible.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* has been looking into the Chinese missions in that city. It finds that the Methodists maintain a church of forty Chinese members, a Sunday-school, and a night school. Five teachers are employed in the night school, which is attended in part by adults. Instruction is given in the ordinary English branches of learning. The Methodists also support a refuge and home for Chinese women. The Presbyterians have a Chinese mission church of sixty members, an evening school of 110 pupils, and a home for women. The Baptists have an evening school, attended by seventy scholars, and a Sunday congregation of fifty Chinamen. There are thirteen other schools sustained by the churches of the city, which are attended more or less by the Chinese population.

Young Men's Christian Associations are an important auxiliary to church work in different parts of the world. There are 261 in England and Wales, 103 in Germany, 63 in Scotland, 30 in France, 31 in Switzerland, 5 in Austria, and 3 in New Zealand; in North America there are over 1,000. It is an American institution. They are beginning to organize them in China, Japan, and Honolulu.

Our Young People.

HOW CHARLIE MINDED.

Little Charlie was playing marbles
With his comrades in the street,
When a window was thrown open,
And there came a voice so sweet

"Charlie, dear, your father wants you!"
Charlie stopped to hear no more;
Left his playmates and his marbles;
Entered at the cottage door.

Now, a merchant who was passing
Wanted soon in his employ
Such a lad as could be trusted,
And he thought of Charlie boy.

And that splendid store was Charlie's,
After years had passed away,
Just because he minded quickly
On that pleasant summer day.

Children should respect their parents,
And obey them in the Lord;
'Tis the first command with promise
Written in the Holy Word.

Watchman and Reflector.

From Our Little Friends.

BILOXI, Miss., Sept. 4, 1876.

DEAR DR. PARKER: I am greatly troubled. Mary, my missionary hen, died suddenly last night. Little Sister Susie and I have just returned from her funeral. We buried her in a bed of blue violets in my flower garden. Mary was given to me by Sister Totten, of Cadiz Street church. The proceeds of the sales last year were given to the Louisiana Conference.

This year, up to her death, I have $2 clear money. This will pay the monthly dues to the Ocean Springs Juvenile Missionary Society for myself and Sister Susie for this year. But I had hopes for $2 more this year, and this troubles me.

I have saved one of Mary's daughters, that will try to take Mary's place. I hope next spring to have some eggs to sell. I am but a little girl, as you remember, yet by the help of my missionary hens I have sent abroad some $8 or $10 to cheer our missionaries. I pay mamma all expenses for feed of my hen, and then the clear gain belongs to the missionary cause.

I hope all the little girls and boys will get a missionary hen, and do their best to help Jesus save the world. Your little friend,

KATE L. DOWNER.

PORT HUDSON, La., Sept. 7, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I saw in your paper of August 31 a letter from "Sophia and Sallie," which contained the question: "Where is the word girl found in the Bible?" I have found the word "girls" in Zechariah, eighth chapter, fifth verse, and presume it must be the one they have reference to, as they say it occurs but once in the Bible. I did as they said—received no help from any one—and found it after reading eighty-nine chapters. We are still keeping up our Sunday school at Pipkin's Chapel, though it is not very well attended. There is a very nice Sunday school in Jackson, which I attended regularly while at school there last session. We have preaching twice a month. President Andrews is our pastor, and the people seem to be very much pleased with him. I like him very much as a teacher.

I remain yours, very respectfully,

WALTER LIPSCOMB.

BAY ST. LOUIS, Miss., Sept. 7, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: As you are so kind as to give us little folks a corner in your paper, I have concluded to write a short letter. Tell Sophia and Sallie that I have found where girl is mentioned in the Bible. It is found in Joel, third chapter, third verse. "They may trust to my honor that I did not get any help. I go to Sunday school and church every Sunday. We have a large attendance at our Sunday school and church. Rev. J. T. Heard is our pastor. I like him very much. I think he is a splendid preacher. My father is a Methodist preacher; he preaches on the Scotland circuit, near Brookhaven. He likes it very much. It is useless to tell you of our school here. Every Methodist knows, and is proud of Whitworth College. I am glad to see the little girls' and boys' letters. They are entertaining, most of them.

Your little friend,

BETTIE A. LESK.

HOLMESVILLE, Miss., Sept. 4, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: As I have been wanting to write you a letter for the ADVOCATE a long time, I have now concluded to write. As we have no Sabbath school, we read a chapter in the Bible together every Sunday morning. I was at the camp meeting in Magnolia on the fifth Sunday in July. There were more than half of the people that could not get under the shed. Well, you may tell Miss Sophia and Sallie that the word girl is found in the third chapter and third verse of Joel. Now I will ask the boys and girls a Bible question: Who was it that built the ivory house, and in what book, chapter, and verse is it spoken of? It is found in the Old Testament. I remain as ever, your true friend,

BETTIE LEWIS.

A King's Robe of Golden Feathers.

BY SARAH COAN.

I want to tell you about one of the most remarkable garments ever worn by royalty. It is a feather robe worth $150,000.

Rather costly, is it not? But let me tell you why it is valued so highly and was nine reigns making.

Many years ago the natives of the Hawaiian Islands (far out on the Pacific, you know,) were very expert bird-catchers—not bird-killers—the object of their pursuit being a small, black bird called the Oo. This pretty little creature had, under each wing, a single golden feather about an inch long; and these feathers the natives made into leis (wreaths,) capes, and robes for the *alii* or chiefs.

To catch the Oo without killing any injury was necessary, or the birds would soon be exterminated; hence, to entrap them successfully was considered a great accomplishment.

With the gum of the bread-fruit tree, which is very sticky, the bird-catcher smeared the twig of a tree near some tempting fruit; across this twig he laid a light string slip-noose, and, holding the line, concealed himself in the thick foliage. Now came the unsuspecting Oo for his mango or guava dessert, and alighted on the smeared twig. Finding it an unpleasant standing-place, he fluttered and struggled to extricate his feet, but instantly the slip-noose closed lightly around both little legs and he was a prisoner; his two beautiful golden feathers were pulled out, which, I am sure, made him very unhappy, and then he was given his freedom.

I think the wise birds did not get caught a second time, though many of them no doubt were foolish, and lost the feathers as soon as they were grown.

In this way thousands and thousands of birds were caught to furnish kings with a coronation robe. It is said three hundred birds were caught for feathers to make a lei half a yard long; and the robe is four feet wide, and eleven and a half feet long. This *mamo* (war-cloak) of Kamehameha the Great is as sacred a relic as the famous Scottish stone in Westminster Abbey, upon which English kings have been crowned for more than five hundred years.

The Hawaiian "throne" is nothing but a chair covered with the *mamo*.

Until within a few years there was a similar feather robe, which belonged to King Lunalilo; but, as he was the last of his family, it was wrapped around his dead body and buried with him.

Very few of the old bird-catchers are living, and, as the young generation does not follow the pursuits of the old, the present *mamo* is considered the last specimen of a lost art. In the Hawaiian department of the Centennial are some fine Oo leis and capes loaned by Queen Emma, which are well worth examining. They are very beautiful, and show great skill at workmanship.—*Christian Union.*

THE POLICEMAN OF THE WOODS. Tap! tap! tap! sounds out clear from the woods as if a young drummer were trying to beat a tattoo. The noise really comes from a bright-looking bird, perched up high on some tall oak, now on one side and then on the other, sometimes with head downward, and then clinging to the under side of a large branch, occasionally knocking vigorously with his bill, as though he were at a friend's house and in haste to be invited in. It is the woodpecker, or, as he might be called, the policeman of the woods; for it is his business to keep the trees free from any insects or grubs who love to make a meal from the soft green wood, and often do great damage, even causing the death of the tree.

Mr. Woodpecker's practiced eye can tell at a glance where one of these burglars is at work. Woe unto him when he finds it out! for he is quickly captured, and Mr. Woodpecker makes a fine meal of him as his reward.

We see by this that each living thing was made by God for some wise purpose, for some special work, even the smallest object. Well for us if we do our work in ridding the world of evil as well as the woodpecker does his; and in this work the *girls* and *boys* are to take an important part. Have you found out your special work? Have you inquired: "Lord, what will thou have me to do?"—*The Banner.*

NOT YET.—"My son, give me thy heart," said the Lord Jesus to a little boy.

"Not yet," said the little boy, busy with his hat and bat. "When I grow older I will think about it."

"My son, give me thy heart," said the Lord Jesus to the young man.

"Not yet," said the young man, "I am just going into business. When I see it prosper I shall have more time to attend to the matter."

Business did prosper.

"My son, give me thy heart."

"Not yet," said the man of business. "I am pressed now. When my children are well settled in life I shall be better able to attend to religion."

He lived to be an old man.

"Not yet," he cried; "I shall soon give up trade, and then I shall have nothing else to do but to read and pray."

And so he died. He put off to another time what should have been done when a child. He therefore died as he had lived—without God.—*Sunday School Gem.*

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME. There are no promises in the Bible for to-morrow. Now is the time for repentance. There is no safety, no security, no wisdom in postponing the acceptance of the Savior. These are common-place remarks; but they are no more common-place than death, which knocks with equal confidence at every door; no more trite than the death-sickness, which will some day weaken the body and obscure the mind of each one who reads this paragraph. To all who are mortal, and who have not made their peace with God, there is nothing of more importance, of more living interest, than the fact that God will hear and forgive to-day, but makes no promises for to-morrow. To-day is the day of salvation.—*Christian Observer.*

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

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The Settlement.

We have published the report of the commissioners, and the comments of the press to a considerable extent. As we understand the matter, the commissioners were clothed with plenary powers and authority to settle questions in dispute between the two churches. The warrant under which the Southern commissioners acted was the resolution of the General Conference: "*Resolved*, That in order to remove all obstacles to formal fraternity between the two churches our College of Bishops is authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three ministers and two laymen, to meet a similar commission authorized by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to adjust all existing difficulties." We do not understand that the settlement requires the ratification of the two General Conferences in order to make it binding, and before its provisions can be carried into effect. The act of the commissioners is the act of the General Conferences, and a final adjustment, as much so as if both of those bodies had been in session and given their formal approval.

There were but two existing difficulties to formal fraternity. The first was as to the status of the Southern Church as a legitimate branch of Episcopal Methodism in the United States. The Plan of Separation, in substance, affirmed and secured the complete equality of the Southern Church, and its unimpaired rights of name and property. The substance and principles of the Plan of Separation are recognized and conceded by the commissioners. The Southern Church in accepting the settlement does not recede from the position it has uniformly occupied since 1848, when the Northern General Conference declined to receive Dr. Pierce as our fraternal delegate, and declared the Plan of Separation "null and void." By the terms of the settlement the two churches stand precisely upon the same grounds. One is as legitimate as the other. One is as old as the other. They came from the same organization in 1784, and when they parted there was no secession, no schism, but a separation which was mutual and in violation of the rights of neither.

The terms of the settlement mean this as we understand them, and, as so understood, we are satisfied with them. The principles enlinced in the Plan of Separation could never be surrendered by the Southern Church, and they have not been. They have been solemnly affirmed and ratified by both churches through their commissioners. In any case, the Plan of Separation stands by authority of judicial decisions, and cannot be affected in any way by the settlement, so far as our rights under it are involved. The courts have given it the validity of their sanction, and the Southern General Conference at its last session reiterated its convictions as to its import and binding force.

The disposal of the property questions is calculated to operate with some degree of hardship in some sections, but the only practical plan was adopted, unless these disputes had been left to the civil courts. Until we know something about the cases adjudicated, what they are, and how arranged, we are, of course, unable to form any opinion of the action of the commission concerning them.

So far as possible, then, the commission has done its work, and all existing difficulties have been adjusted—difficulties, be it understood, that stood in the way of formal fraternity. Now the two General Conferences can consistently exchange fraternal messengers, and the churches can honorably, and with no loss of self-respect, extend to each other such courtesies as are usual between Christian churches. They are two churches, two separate denominations, pursuing their own work, and pledged henceforth to mind their own affairs, and let each other alone. They are now on speaking terms, and may shake hands, and pass the compliments of the season. Our relations with the Northern Church, as with other evangelical churches, are those of amity and peace. Where their preachers among us are men whom we can respect and esteem, they will have such regard; where they are not, we shall be compelled to discriminate between the church and its representatives. Practical good neighborship will depend upon the temper, conduct, and spirit of those whose legitimate work brings them in contact with each other. Such difficulties as can be settled by a commission are settled, and this is a great advance toward not only formal but practical fraternity. For the rest, we trust that time and grace will remove all stumbling blocks, soften all asperities, and bring true and lasting peace. So mote it be.

We are surprised at the blundering allusions of some leading secular and religious journals to the settlement as effecting the organic union of the two churches. It only shows their utter misapprehension of the whole matter. The commissioners were appointed for no such purpose, and we presume it was never mentioned in their conferences and discussions. So far from union, the settlement secures from the Northern Church the distinct and unqualified recognition of our rightful and separate organization, and as in every way the equal of herself in all that pertains to an independent and scriptural organization. We regard the settlement as the last and final deathblow to organic union. It means friendship between equals, and organic separation as right in itself, and expedient. American Methodism, as two churches, can do its work better than if it were one, and, so believing, the idea of union has been dropped, and, what is far better, friendship and peace have been secured.

The Rock of the Field.

"Will a man leave the snow of Lebanon which cometh from a rock of the field?"—*Jer. xviii. 14.* To some well-known spring supplied by the melting snows of Lebanon the prophet refers, and to the unaccountable folly of turning away from these cool waters, to illustrate the greater folly of a man forsaking God. The physical image he thus calls up is not only graild in itself, but a most apt illustration of the subject in his thoughts—the necessary dependence of man, rewarded by the faithfulness of God. The great mountain range resting upon immovable foundations and recording an age coeval with the earth, has a still superior greatness in its sole power to image to the eye the faithfulness of God. Never is the mind distressed even with a passing thought that the mountain will vanish away. And why should the quiet, steadfast faithfulness of God, "which he has established in the heavens," be ever suspected of change?

If the mountain stand fast, then will the snow never disappear from its summit, for there are fast fixed laws silently and constantly working to prepare the "beautiful snow" for "his faithfulness reacheth unto the clouds." In like manner, the mercies of the Lord increase more and more, pure, fresh, constant as the ever-forming snow far above the earth. A sickly and perverted imagination is that which thinks that there is something in nature fresher, and in life less inconstant, than the old-time mercies of God.

And if the snow accumulates upon the mountain, the fountains it fills and the streams it supplies will never fail of cool, flowing waters. And so again the image makes evident the fountain and streamlike fullness of the Divine Grace. Can the fountains of Lebanon fail? How, then, can the mercies of God fail a man who puts his trust in him? How frivolous the feeling which in a moment of inconstancy would strive to cover up the folly of forsaking God! We must know that in turning away from him we leave "the fountain of living waters," and if we "hew out cisterns for ourselves, they will be broken cisterns, that can hold no water." Will a man leave the snow of Lebanon which cometh from a rock of the field? Then [as he can not lose his dependence, he must needs turn elsewhere. And now the mountain which served to familiarize our thoughts with the habits of God's faithfulness will show us also the use of our dependence.

The snow-capped mountain aptly images the life of man. Each has its foundation in the earth, each a summit that reaches the sky. Man has the natural and the supernatural; in nature his foundation is deeply and broadly laid. He carries nature up through his manifold relations with it, and his conditions in it, to the highest point that nature reaches, but he does not find a limit to himself in nature; he is more than nature; he has also the supernatural, by which means he has what nature cannot have—access to God in the knowledge and fear of him. And so, like the mountain by its great elevation, penetrate they the snow fields above that clothe its summit with the fleecy flakes they crystallize.

The religious man in communion with God is clothed with a purity and glory of character transcending all the observed qualities of nature. The great treasures of which by virtue of its elevation the mountain becomes the reservoir and dispenser are formed in the surrounding atmosphere. So plainly does it appear that man's real good is all divine. He receives it in intercourse with God.

But will a man leave the snow of Lebanon which cometh from a rock in the field? Then will he commit the greater folly of forsaking God, to whom a necessary and evident dependence unites him, good influences will cease from his life, for the fountains are filled and the streams are supplied only from celestial regions which man must penetrate by the great elevation which his moral, spiritual, and intellectual powers give him. As with individuals, so, also, with churches; when the growth is scant and stunted, it is because the streams have ceased to flow, which is a sure token that the fountain is failing, that God has been forsaken.

DOUBLE U.

Centenary College.

This is one of our oldest and best literary institutions, located at Jackson, La., and under the joint control and patronage of the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences. It is entitled to a warm place in the hearts of our people, and should receive their hearty support. As there is no available endowment, the expenses must be met by the patronage of its friends, and by such donations as they may be able to make. The pungent arguments and appeals of Bro. Rush for the Greensboro College apply with equal force to Centenary. The necessity of education for our prosperity and advancement as a Church, and for the well being of the State and society, is not generally felt as it should be. And, where the need of education is felt, the conviction that, for the highest utility, it should be connected with the purest and most decided moral and religious influences is not always sufficiently clear and strong. Our youth are growing up, and they cannot wait for better times. They must be educated now, or we shall have a generation upon us of ignorant men, unfitted for the enterprises of life, and incapable of defending and honoring our civil and religious institutions. A liberal education is a better gift to our children than a fortune in land, stocks, or money. Whether a boy is to be a drayman, farmer, carpenter, preacher, lawyer, engineer, or doctor, he should be educated as completely as possible. Utility, in its highest and broadest sense, demands the mastery of the most liberal curriculum—literary, classical, mathematical, and scientific. Rev. C. G. Andrews, D. D., president of Centenary College, has spent a week or more in our city, and will remain a few days longer. He has the promise of a number of students from New Orleans, and has met with encouraging responses to private appeals for financial aid. We hope that men of wealth will be moved soon to contribute something worthy the name of an endowment. But, falling in this, the alumni and other friends of the college can contribute according to their means, to supplement current expenses, and to complete some needed repairs. We have no plan to suggest but this: Let every lover of the Church and of education give something, and let those who have sons to educate send them. With the patronage that our people can bestow, and such pecuniary aid as they can easily afford, the college can be made to prosper and do a great work for the country and the Church. The expenses of a student at Centenary are very moderate, indeed, as Bishop Keener stated in his recent communication. The faculty, including the president, is able and experienced, a body of Christian gentlemen, men well qualified for their duties.

DEATH OF BISHOP JANES.—The telegraph announces the death of the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Edmund Stoner Janes, D. D., was born in Sheffield, Mass., April 27, 1807. He was admitted on trial in the Philadelphia Conference in 1830, and elected Bishop by the General Conference at New York in May, 1844. Bishop Janes was a great and pure man, an excellent preacher, a safe and prudent administrator, and respected and beloved by both branches of American Methodism. He was never a bitter partisan, and, during the asperities and bitter feelings engendered by ecclesiastical and sectional strife, he never lost the respect of his Southern brethren. Mrs. Janes, a woman of saintly character, died in great triumph recently, and now, after so brief a separation, they have met in the better world. Bishop Janes died in the city of New York on Monday, September 18, aged sixty-nine.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN SAVANNAH.—This disease has prevailed in Savannah in epidemic form for several weeks, and up to this writing there has been no decline in the mortality. Our citizens know what a yellow fever epidemic is by sad experience, and we trust they will respond promptly and generously to the call made upon them for means to relieve the suffering in a sister Southern city. Our city is exceptionally healthy this season, and while the stagnation of business, and the monetary depression are severely felt, we doubt not that something liberal will be done to help a sorely-stricken and afflicted community. We observe with pleasure that Northern and Eastern cities are responding to the appeals for Savannah. Let New Orleans not be behind in this good work.

We are glad to learn that the East Mississippi Female College, Meridian, Miss., has opened auspiciously with ninety-five pupils in attendance, and the prospect of many more. President Adkinson is at his post, and pursuing his labors with encouraging success. This college is well located, well conducted, and deserves the patronage of our people.

Rev. W. F. Graves, of the Peoria circuit, Northwest Texas Conference, writes: "I have been in the midst of a powerful work of grace. One hundred and sixty conversions in my work."

State of Society in New York.

The following deplorable account is taken, says the *Southwestern Presbyterian*, from a late New York *Observer*. Our secular journals fully bear out the statements of the editors in reference to the condition of affairs described. There is very little safety either of life or property in the State or City of New York, we must suppose. It is a condition of things much to be regretted. And we feel sincere sorrow that there is so little power either in law or authority to restrain it. We venture to say, that much as has been said of insecurity of property or life in the South, there is no part of the South, that we know of, of which such a description would be true as is here given by the New York *Observer* of the community in which its editors reside:

BURGLARS AND TRAMPS.

The whole country is in a state of apprehension owing to the operations of these two classes of outlaws. The burglars are not only becoming more and more bold in their depredations, but are showing a reckless disregard of human life which may well excite alarm. They no longer hesitate to kill, by any means, those who make resistance to their robberies. In former times the settlers on the frontiers, who were exposed to the scalping knife, were objects of sympathy the world over. But we are now in greater danger of life as well as property from midnight robbers than they were from the Indians. Those who live in their celled houses in the city and those who dwell in the peaceful hamlets of the country are equally exposed. Very few persons now lie down at night or wake in the night from any cause, without thinking of the bullet of the assassin. A few nights since a citizen of Brooklyn was murderously assaulted by a burglar in his room, and barely escaped with his life. He is scarcely out of danger. The murder of the wealthy Mr. Nathan in this city by undiscovered burglars is now paralleled all over the country. And burglaries of less fatal consequences are all the time occurring. One day last week, in the middle of the afternoon, Henry Freeman, a wealthy butter merchant of Rahway, N. J., while asleep on a sofa in his house, was bound, gagged, and robbed by four masked burglars. When aroused by their attack, he made an ineffectual resistance and received some severe blows. His family were absent at the time, and he was bound for half an hour before released.

A letter in the New York *Times* states that on Wednesday morning, about 1 o'clock, the residence of Mr. McCoy, near Waterford, N. Y., was entered by burglars. Their presence was first discovered by Daisy McCoy, who was awakened by a dog in her room growling, when she saw two masked men. One held a revolver to her head, and said: "Keep your dog quiet or I'll shoot you!"

It is believed the reason no subsidy fraud has yet come out against any of the colored Congressmen is because of their peculiar ability to "keep dark."

The Wesleyan Missionary Society held its annual meeting at Exeter Hall on May 1. We extract a few items of interest from the annual report. Connected with the parent society in England are two vigorous off-shoots, the Australasian Missionary Society, which supports the missions on the islands of the Pacific, and the Canadian Missionary Society, which attends to the work in British North America and has also commenced a mission in Japan. The receipts for the year were as follows: Parent Society, $685 000; Australasian, $110,528; Canadian, $154,010; Ladies' General Committee for Female Education, $6,840. Total, $957,278. The Continental missions of the Wesleyans are carried on in Ireland, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Germany. Connected with these missions are 84 missionaries, 5 728 church members, and 7,052 scholars. The Italian work is the largest carried on by any foreign society in that country, having 2 English and 21 Italian ministers, 1,149 members, and 866 scholars. The missions among the heathen are carried on in India, Ceylon, China South, and West Indies. It is the rule of the Wesleyans to bestow equal attention on the white colonists and the heathen natives. It is, on this account, impossible to determine what proportion of the membership has been gathered from heathen races. A very large part of the totals in the various English colonies consists of European settlers. The number of missionaries employed in these missions is 343; church members, 77,762; scholars, 77,995. In South Africa the best prospects for extension are furnished in the two free states—the Orange River and the Transvaal—and in the adjacent districts. This interior country is rapidly filling up with colonists, and the Beehuana race, who have their dwelling-place there, offer the best field for missionary labor of all the South African nationalities. The West Indian missions, like those of all the other societies there engaged, suffer from the material depression of the island communities; but there are evidences of improvement, especially on Jamaica. The Australasian Society has charge of the Wesleyan interests in the English colonies and in Polynesia. The number of ministers is 377; members, 60,142; scholars, 131,683. The purely missionary work of this society in Polynesia returns 80 missionaries, of whom 63 are natives, 26,389 members, and 58,475 scholars. Through the epidemic on the Fiji Islands the Wesleyans lost 7,500 church members. The Canadian Society reports 392 missionaries and 35,071 members. Increase of educational facilities in the various mission fields has now become one of the grand objects of endeavor among the Wesleyans. High schools have been established in South Africa and Ceylon, and others are in contemplation. We might almost call education the hobby of the Wesleyan missionaries at the present time. Their letters from all parts of the world are continually recurring to this theme. Thus the society is nobly supplying an element of usefulness which was formerly lacking in its widespread operations. The report declares that upon the success of these educational efforts the perpetuity of all the Wesleyan missions, especially in tropical climates, mainly depends. *Independent.*

Western Conference.

This conference met at Nebraska City, August 30. Bishop McTyeire presiding, Dr. McAnally, Editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, was in attendance, and writes as follows of the condition and needs of the Conference:

The great pressing want of the Western Conference is more men. Calls have been made for them—earnest calls, often repeated. From six to ten additional preachers are greatly needed here, and there is perhaps no other part of our territory in which they could be more useful. With all the disadvantages under which the preachers here have labored—and those disadvantages have been many and serious—they have in a few years reorganized the Conference and gathered a membership of 2,500 or more, most of whom but for them and their labors would not have been religious at all. There has during the past year been an increase in the aggregate of the membership. Exactly what it is, I cannot now say, between two and three hundred, I think.

The *Christian World* says:—"The failure of Rationalism at Heidelberg University is now an admitted fact. For years the most unevangelical theology has had the field all to itself, and the most extreme views have been freely advanced by professors of marked ability, among whom the celebrated Paulus held a distinguished place. His influence continued to be felt long after his death. What is the result? Students have more and more forsaken the lecture halls, and gone to Berlin, to Halle, anywhere to sit at the feet of strong positive convictions, teachers who can offer something better than cold negation. A crisis seems now to have been reached. We are informed that only *nine* theological students frequent the theological school, scarcely a greater number than that of the professors! The 'Liberal' government of the Grand Duchy of Baden, it is true, still persists in refusing the appointment of one or more professors of a more Biblical faith, but it is not probable that the recognition of an imperative call for reorganization can long be delayed.

What a magnificent gift the Creator makes to man each successive spring! What refreshment of mind and body, what conscious or unconscious revivals of hope in dull hearts, what profusion of things of beauty which are a joy forever, come with every spring!

Some persons pass their wretched days like so many swine; they never look up to heaven till God lays them on their back.

A Survey of Fifty Years.

"MISSION WORK."

One of the most valuable pamphlets that has fallen into our hands bears the above caption, and is issued by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. We condense some statements from it as appropriate to these days when the national mind is indulging in retrospect and contrasting the past with the present. We cannot write the Centennial Summary of Foreign Missions, for such work is not yet a hundred years old. Here are the facts:

AFRICA.

In Gambia, Africa, and at Sierra Leone, the Wesleyan and Church Missionary Societies have strong missions, with 14 000 church members, 7,500 scholars, and 52 ministers, native and foreign. In Liberia colony are 4,000 communicants. At the Gold coast are 7,000 communicants and 4,000 scholars. The Bible is, in part or whole, in fifteen languages. In Cape colony, Kaffraria, Natal, the Beehuana tribes are 100 foreign laborers, 90 native ministers, 40,000 communicants, and 45,000 scholars. In Egypt are 8 missionary stations, 6 foreign and 2 ordained native ministers, 596 communicants, and 170 scholars. In Madagascar the London Missionary Society alone reports 64,896 church members. There are other missions. In the Maori land there are 333 members. In this and Madagascar jointly are 65 missionaries, 292 native ministers, and 6 communicants.

ASIA.

In Turkey are over 5,000 communicants. In Persia are over 800 Christians. In India are 35 mission societies, besides local agencies, ordained missionaries, 400 stations, 2,000 sub-stations, and 318 363 native Christians. Since 1856 the relative increase of the three great religious classes has been: Christians, 51 per cent.; Moslems, 33; Hindoos, 37. In China are 200 ordained evangelists, half of whom are from the United States. Native Christians there: In 1853 they numbered 351; in 1865 they were 1,974, in 1868 they were 6,743, in 1875 nearly 12,000. In the Moluccas and Celebes the Netherlands Missionary Society reports 800 hearers, in other fields, 3,783.

POLYNESIA.

More than three hundred islands have thrown away idolatry within less than fifty years. In the Sandwich and other islands there is church membership of 70,000 and 300,000 adherents.

AMERICA.

In Mexico the work is cheering. In the West India Islands things are not encouraging. In Brazil two native churches have been organized, with 800 members. Among the North American Indians there are, perhaps, 10,000 church members. In Labrador and Greenland are perhaps 1,000 members.

SUMMARY.

The present showing of church membership of churches on mission ground would be, Africa with Madagascar, 130,000, Europe, with Scandinavia and Germany, 53,500, Asia, 120,000, Polynesia, 70 000, America, North and South, 21 500, West Indies, 10,000. Total, 500,000.

In 1825 the missionary force numbered 400. Now there are 2,300 ordained missionaries. The membership in 1825 was 40,000, and is now over 500,000.—*Missionary Supplement Nashville Christian Advocate.*

The great question which occupied the Wesleyan Conference of England at its recent session and one which has agitated this large and influential body for years, that of lay representation, was settled, after an able, protracted and excited debate, by a very decisive vote of three hundred and sixty-nine in favor to forty-eight against the measure. The form in which the decision was made was the adoption of the following resolution proposed by Dr. Punshon:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient that lay representatives shall be admitted into, and take part in the proceedings of the conference during the time when such matters shall be considered and decided as are hereby declared to be within the province of ministers and laymen acting jointly, but that the details of the scheme shall be submitted to the first meeting when the laymen present, and their report shall be submitted to the next conference."

The work on the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad is rapidly progressing, and according to the last news, forty miles of grading is completed west of Alexandria. A strong force of about 600 men is kept constantly at work, and the grading on the road is being earnestly pushed forward. Between Alexandria and Bayou Houla, the point where the connection with the Chattanooga Railroad is to be made, the work is distance has been graded with the exception of about thirty miles, which, with the present force at work, can be completed in a short time.—*Picayune.*

GERMINATION FROM SEEDS A THOUSAND YEARS OLD.—An interesting observation, referring to the power of germination in seeds which is hundreds and even thousands of years old, is said to have been made by Prof. Hendreich in Greece. In the silver mines of Laurium, from the slags left by the ancient Greeks are at present worked off, in order to gain, after an improved modern method, silver still left in that dross. The refuse ore is probably about two thousand years old. Among it, a seed of a species of glaucium, or horned poppy was found, which had sprouted in the darkness of the earth during all that time. After a little while when the slags were brought up and worked off at the melting ovens there suddenly arose a crop of glaucium plants, with a beautiful yellow flower, of a kind unknown in modern botany, but which is described by Pliny and others as a frequent flower in ancient Greece.—*London Examiner.*

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

This was made at Essen. Other foreign countries had creditable exhibits, and those already named and additional ones of merit, but I have no space to note them.

The *United States* shows well in everything, it seems to me, and so many and so much of everything. I am aware we have the advantages of transportation, both as to time and economy. But, as an intelligent foreigner remarked to me the other day, other nations did not come here prepared to see such evidences of our growth in science and arts and industry. They are amazed at the advancement we have made in one hundred years.

I will mention "Paper Box" machine, "Envelope" machine, which folds, gums, and counts 120 in a minute. *Silk weaving*, which will make cloth or scarfs and ties, with all sort of designs on them, or will weave photographs. I saw all these articles in process of manufacture. *Clarke's* spool cotton machinery, in full operation, was a good set off to Coats. Saw, File, Bolt, Hammer, Wire Cork Screw, Stove and Lath, Steam Engine, Fire Engine, Nail, Soda Fountain, Drilling, Sewing, Quilling, Weaving, Washing, Drying machines without number. A new *stopper* machine at work caught my eye at once. It makes stoppers as fast as one can count. The operator told me there were two houses in Great Britain called the Osborne House and the Balmoral Castle, both of which are large houses, made entirely of cork wood. I did not believe it. This cork factory is at Pittsburg, Pa., and gets its material from Spain. There are several mills for grinding all metals and tools and seeds into powder.

The *quartz mill* of Nevada has a separate house, a few feet from Machinery Hall, and is a great curiosity. The meter companies, for measuring the pressure and consumption of steam, gas, etc., make a brilliant show. There are Foundries and Rollers, Stove and Barrel machines *everywhere* about. A Hair manufactory was interesting; also a Gutta Percha machinery, which took the raw article and made it into shoes, overcoats, and backgammon boards in a short while. Then came the Meat Cutting, Steam Cracker, Steam Confectionery machines, all busily at work making something to sell.

The *Waltham Watch* factory makes a complete watch in two to three minutes. The display of Printing Press, Engraving, Lithographing, and Bookbinding machinery is immense—the largest perhaps, except that of Carpets and Pipes. These latter are woven together around a reservoir. In the center of the building. The reservoir is 150 feet long and 50 feet wide; the depth I do not know. At one end of the reservoir is an engine, which conveys a large amount of water to a height of fifty feet, from which it is emptied, in a sheet forty feet wide, into the reservoir. This attractive scene is intended to imitate Niagara Falls. All the engines running pumps are collected around this reservoir, from which they draw, and into which they pour their water. In this way the power of the different engines and pumps and pipes can be tested.

The *ventilator*, to drive bad and heated air from mines is a curious instrument, and almost blows a man's hair from his head.

The *glass factory* is an interesting sight, especially in those departments which make fancy glassware and tricks of all sorts.

The *wall paper* manufactory of New Brunswick, N. J., attracts much attention, and deservedly. It takes the paper, stamps it, and rolls it up to dry. The pattern made, during my observation, was of several different colors, but there was not a blot or stain on it.

In a separate building, close by, is the *Campbell Printing Press*, of New York, which prints and folds 12,000 sheets of paper per hour from, one set of plates. It stamps pictures, of all kinds, with corresponding speed, and very handsomely too. Here I saw the printing press used by Isaiah Thomas to print the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was made in 1650, in England, and was brought here in 1775. I must not forget to mention the pin machine, which makes and sticks on paper 10,000 pins per day. It is a great novelty.

Virginia makes the best display of tobacco manufacturing. The principal machinery consists of four very intelligent looking negro operatives, who, in addition to their efficient assistance in making an elaborate and highly creditable display of the chief industry of the old commonwealth, attract large crowds of Northern people to hear them sing as Southern darkies alone can sing.

LEVI W. REEVES.

PHILADELPHIA, August, 1876.

Why do honest ducks dip their heads under water? To liquidate their little bills.

CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	BISHOP.	TIME.
Denver	Colorada Sp'gs	Marvin	Aug. 23
Western	Nebraska City	McTyeire	Aug. 30
St. Louis	Washington	McTyeire	Sept. 6
Missouri	Hannibal	McTyeire	Sept. 13
Kentucky	Nicholasville	Keener	Sept. 13
Columbia	Corvallis, Ore.	Marvin	Sept. 15
W. Virginia	Charleston	Kavanaugh	Sept. 21
Illinois	Jacksonville	Paine	Sept. 20
S. W. Missouri	Miami	McTyeire	Oct. 4
Tennessee	Columbia	Keener	Oct. 4
Louisville	Louisville	Wightman	Oct. 4
Pacific	San Francisco	Marvin	Oct. 11
Indian Miss'n	Vinita, Ind. T	McTyeire	Oct. 12
Houston	Bristol	Wightman	Oct. 18
Arkansas	Yellville	Keener	Oct. 18
Los Angeles	S. Bernardino	Marvin	Oct. 25
West Texas	Seguin	Doggett	Oct. 25
German Miss.	Grass Fork	Doggett	Nov. 1
N. W. Texas	Calvert	Doggett	Nov. 8
North Texas	Longview	Doggett	Nov. 15
Memphis	Memphis	Pierce	Nov. 15
Virginia	Richmond	Kavanaugh	Nov. 15
N. Mississippi	Sardis	Pierce	Nov. 22
Texas	Hunt'sville	Doggett	Nov. 29
N. Carolina	Greensboro	Kavanaugh	Nov. 29
White River	Batesville	Keener	Nov. 29
Mississippi	Natchez	Wightman	Nov. 29
Alabama	Greensboro	Paine	Dec. 6
N. Georgia	Sparta	Pierce	Dec. 6
S. Georgia	Sandersville	Pierce	Dec. 13
S. Carolina	Chester	Kavanaugh	Dec. 13
N. Alabama	Decatur	McTyeire	Dec. 13
Little Rock	Arkadelphia	Keener	Dec. 13
Louisiana	Trenton	Wightman	Dec. 13
East Texas	Hendersville	Doggett	Dec. 13
Florida	Monticello	Pierce	Jan. 11
Baltimore	Alexandria	Kavanaugh	Mar. —

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—The July Interest on the notes given by brethren in the Mississippi Conference is due. Will they please to send it by mail?

R. A. YOUNG,
Sec. Bd. Tr. M. E. C.

In 1861 the famous Abbe Lecordaire left behind him a fortune estimated at 600,000 francs, or £24,000. He entered the order of the Dominicans at Rome in 1839, went to Paris in the long white dress of the order, and with shaven crown preached at Notre Dame, and was received at the Academy by the Protestant M. Guizot. When the Abbe died the Dominicans kept his money, but after years of pleading the Tribunal of Cantres has decided that the order shall within six months restore the sum of £8 000 to M. Leon Lecordaire, the rightful heir of the celebrated preacher and polemist.

A little three-year-old girl, in repeating her prayer to her mother every night, insists on praying to be made "a dood Episcopalian-Wepublican."

Gardini, the wonderful violinist, was once asked by a youth: "How long, sir, will it take me to play like you?" He replied: "Twelve hours a day for twenty years."

MARRIED.

MOORE—THORNTON.—At the residence of W. J. Harper, near Walnut Grove, Miss., Sept. 7, 1876, by Rev. Irvin Miller, Mr. B. F. Moore and Miss Jennie Thornton.

SANSOM—WALKER.—At the residence of H. F. Walker, near Macon Station, Ala., Sept. 5, 1876, by Rev. J. M. Crews, Mr. Wm. H. Sansom, of Greensboro, Ala., and Miss Louisa Walker, of Hale county, Ala.

ROBERTS—DANIEL.—At the residence of the bride's mother, September 14, 1876, by Rev. B. F. Lightfoot, Mr. William A. Roberts, of Escambia county, Florida, to Miss Susan J. Daniel, of Pensacola, Fla.

WRIGHT—BLACK.—At the residence of Dr. H. F. Wright, in Franklin county, Miss., September 6, 1876, by Rev. F. A. Flowers, Dr. H. F. Wright to Miss Sarah E. Black.

Publisher's Department.

E. E. F. ROSS, ESQ., connected for several years with the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, is now on a tour through the West and North on business connected with the office. He will confer freely with our patrons and agents in the different cities in regard to our mutual interests, and we bespeak for him the courtesies which have been so liberally extended heretofore, and which we have not forgotten.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending Sept. 19, 1876.

A—Edwin Ables $6; American News Company, American Sunday-School Union, J R Askew, Mrs M M Austin, N W Ayer & Son two letters, A M Allin, C O Andrews $6, Miss J Alexander $2, J O Andrew $125.

B—F & M Barla, J T Buckley, A B Booth, A D Battle, A S Barnes & Co, Boorum & Pease J Buse stamps 10 cents, James A Bethune, Bates & Locke, George W Brown two letters, Baker, Pratt & Co, J C C Black, Mrs C Bluing two letters, J T Booth $2.85 J Barnes.

C—S Cooke $2, John B Cole, Cassell, Petter & Galpin; John A Crooker $6, Mrs Lapisa Croft, Mrs S D Chapman 5 cents, Mrs A C Carpenter 25 cents, E J Capel, J W Copeland, A C Cullinan $15, M Chambers, Mrs Bishop Clark, E C Chenie $4 22, S B Cox $10.50, J M Curtiss, James T Curry, R H Cuslor $5.75, Catelling & Ainsworth, H B Cottrell $2, L Carley.

D—R R Dawson, R A Davis $115, W M Davis, Donaldson & Co, D Dennett, Charles Decair, A T Dacres.

E—Eyrich & Co, A M Ecch, W T Ewing.

F—James Flourcher $1, S C Forsaith & Co, W F Ferris, E E Frederick, E A Flowers $2.

G—George W Garrett, T Green, Fel Goldsmith, James A Godfrey, J A Groot, W F Graves, Neill Gillis $2, C B Galloway $3.00, J Gall.

H—J R Hardy Skeets, A J Hulman, Holbrook Flewelling, Harper & Bros, E B Howell, 60 cents, A D Haygood, Hitchcock & Walden, J H Howell 37 cents, Miss A E Hervey, J W Hearn $12, G Hawkins, Wm Hart $4.25, E T Hilliard $1, P Howard.

I—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co, Mrs W E Ivey.

J—W J Joyce, Thomas S Jones, H F Johnson & Co, John $2.70, Wm J Johnston.

K—T H Keasler $1.50, Seth Klein.

L—E M Lazenby $1.75, D Lathrop & Co, J H Lippincott & Co.

M—C M Menard, M M Moore, H F Moore, F M Martin & Co, W H Morris, Edward Mobbett, J E Mason $80, Lizzie A Maguire 50 cents, I Z F Moore $3, Jethro Moore $35.50, J W Mellock $5, L P Meadler.

N—J T Newcomer four letters $50.00, Mathew Nugent.

O—James Osmond, W J Oliverot.

P—Geo A Pelzer & Co $25, T A Phillips, James Peeler, D A J Parker, J V Palmer $2.

R—A Rogers & Sons, A H Redford, agent, four letters, D S Rayner, W M Richardson, E E F Ross, T H Rodda, J M Ross, Dr. R Robertson.

S—James O Smith & Sons, J V Shorey, Smith, Dixon & Co, St Louis Advertising and Publishing Company, H R Shipleton two letters, E Short, W W Shipley $5, S H Schroeder, B F Shoppert $4.50.

T—James M Tarpley $2, A F Thibodaux 50 cents, G C Tribble $2.50, S E Thomasson.

V—J T Vick $2.

W—C P Widney, J F Wynn, H F White $15, J A Wilkins 80 cents, H M Ward $3, Uriah Williams $2, J Woodbridge, A M Wells, World Publishing House, W L Walker $2, C H Williamson $5, John Wood & Co, S J Wilson.

Z—J H. Zellin & Co $37.50, Zuber & Peeler $50.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, in NEW YORK, N. Y., is in successful operation and our readers are directed to the advertisement in another column.

ONE OF THE MOST cheering signs of the times is the introduction and use in the South of time, money, and labor saving machinery. To the cotton planter one of the most important inventions of the age is the Complete Cotton Cleaner. This machine seems to be rapidly growing in favor, and the time is not far distant when no gin-house will be considered complete without one. Many of the leading planters of the South are using it. It dries green or damp seed cotton, and prepares it for the gins in a light, fleecy condition, enabling the gins to run lighter, to do easier, better, and one-third more work to get more lint from the seed, and to make a smooth and perfect sample from cotton that would otherwise turn out gin cut or napped. It thoroughly removes all the dust, dirt, sand, and most of the light leaf trash from seed cotton, and thereby improves the lint from one to four grades, and enhances its value. The machine is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either horse or steam power, and has a capacity to clean from ten to fifteen bales cotton per day. Planters have suffered too severely in pocket during the past few seasons from the extremely low prices of gin-cut dirty, sandy, and trashy cottons not to recognize the necessity for and hail with joy this machine.

Frierson & Co., 77 Carondelet street, are general agents for the Complete Cotton Cleaner, and fully warrant its successful working. They will be pleased to furnish any desired information. Send for circular.

INSURANCE OIL.—How great the pleasure of reading and sewing by a good light that shines steadily and does not injure the eyes, at the same time is perfectly safe. We really enjoy writing by the mellowed brilliancy it sheds around us, considering it superior to gas for students, on account of its freedom from smell and unpleasant flickering, and as to its safety there is but one opinion—based not only on the certificates of experienced chemists and leading officers of insurance companies and agencies, but upon the trial of hundreds of families who continue to use it in preference to all other oils. The Puroline and Portable Gas Light Company, under the superintendence of W. E. Jervey, is doing a large business in all kinds of coal oil, lamps, cans, burners, etc.

THE card of R. M. Lusher's Commercial and Classical Academy will be seen on this page. Mr. Lusher is well known as an educator of rare ability, and parents who confide the education of their sons to him may rest satisfied that no pains will be spared in the training they receive at this model school.

OUR readers will please note the advertisement of Mr. Andrieu, boot and shoe dealer, at 150 Poydras street. Mr. Andrieu will manufacture shoes at $4.50 per pair, certainly as low as any one could wish. For particulars refer to his advertisement.

M. L. NAVRA will fill orders from the country for Gilding and Glass ware with care and dispatch.

LEVY BROS., 581 Magazine street, pay particular attention to country orders for dry goods.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. HACHMAN

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CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

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WE ARE HAPPY to bear testimony to the superior management of the American House, Boston. Order, neatness, and comfort reign throughout the establishment in all its parts. Boston will undoubtedly be crowded with visitors this summer, and all will find at the "American" all the best for comfortable enjoyment. Such as are offered at low first class hotels.

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MEDICAL.

A STRING OF PEARLS!

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1875:

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Hon. Alex. H. Stephens has greatly improved in health of late.—*The State Line Press, West Point, Ga.*

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I have used Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator myself, and in my family for years, and pronounce it one of the most satisfactory medicines that can be used. Nothing would induce me to be without it, and I recommend all my friends, if they want to secure health, to always keep it on hand.—*R. L. Mott, Columbus, Ga.* (*Congressman.*)

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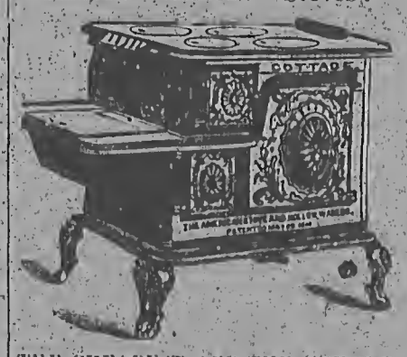

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Look at our prices and judge for yourselves:

A real French China DINNER SET, 115 pieces, for	$20 00
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Small Fruits.—We have spoken of the most important vegetables in a well-filled garden, but there are fruits properly belonging to a garden that are even more relishable than vegetables, and better adapted to the healthful wants of the system, during the prevalence of warm weather. The large fruits, or fruits growing upon trees, properly belong to the orchard or to a separate fruit garden; but the small fruits growing on plants, canes, or low-growing shrubs, that cast little or no shade, may very well find a place in the kitchen garden. Even grapes may be trained on trellises on the north side of the garden, where their shade would do no injury.

Strawberries.—This delicious small fruit ripens first in order, and shall first receive attention. It also requires the most labor in hoeing and weeding to grow it to perfection, and this must be taken into account when growing for market.

We prefer to transplant strawberries in the spring, as soon as the soil is dry enough to work without injury, and, to facilitate cultivation with horse, would set them in rows three feet apart, and about one foot apart in the row. A strong, mellow loam is preferable, but with manure and thorough tillage, fair crops can be raised on light sandy or heavy clay loam.

As to varieties, the Wilson can be raised in a greater variety of soils, climate, and localities than any other. On strong loams the Triomphe de Gand usually succeeds, and is a sweeter berry. Jucunda will do well on a heavy, strong loam, and generally averages larger berries than the Triomphe. Charles Downing succeeds on both light and heavy soils. Col. Cheney, Kentucky, Monarch of the West, and Star of the West, are newer varieties, highly commended by many.

Raspberries.—Raspberries are much easier of cultivation than strawberries, and are used in a greater variety of ways. They are good to eat out of hand, sugared on the table, in pies and puddings, canned or in jams, and are excellent dried. Transplant, in April, on a good loam, in rows six feet apart, and from twenty inches to two feet in the row. If not convenient to transplant in April, they may be very successfully removed in May, after the new canes have made a start, by careful handling.

In the Black Cap family, Davison's Thornless, Doolittle and Mammoth Cluster take the preference. Some think highly of Ontario and Seneca.

Among the reds, Clark, Kirtland, and Philadelphia are good and hardy, and Hudson River, Antwerp, and Franconia are fine, needing protection; Highland Hardy, Bristol, Brandywine, and Turner are promising in localities where they have been tried.

A Hybrid.—The Canargua Hybrid is a hybrid between the blacks and reds, and is certainly one of the most vigorous and productive raspberries we have ever seen. It is good for the table, cooking or drying.

Blackberries.—This species comes latest of the berry family, but cannot well be dispensed with in the family garden. It should be planted in the same way as the raspberry, but, if planted as closely, will need severe shortening in, to admit of cultivation. Dorchester, Early Wilson, Kittatinny, and Lawton are the old, well-known varieties. Snyder is undoubtedly the hardiest, and has a fine, wild flavor, and Honsac has a local reputation from its being thornless.

Currants—Ripen about with the raspberry, and, although less highly prized than formerly, when the other small fruits were seldom grown in the garden, yet from its intense and delightful acid it is still popular. It should be transplanted in April, four feet each way, in a good garden soil, and kept clean. If the currant worm should appear, it should be promptly treated with white hellebore, for the destruction of the foliage the first season would check the growth of the young plants. Cherry and Versailles are the finest reds, and White Grape the best white.

Gooseberries—Should be planted and cultivated very much like currants, and like currants they are used for cooking while green. The American seedlings are the only reliable kinds, and among these Houghton's, Smith's, and Downing's are the best.—*Rural Home.*

RAISING SPRING CHICKENS FOR 1876.—Henry Anthony, living near Smyrna, has a new process for growing spring chickens for the Centennial, which, from present indications, promises well. He has a house, about twelve by twenty-five feet, with glass front and ends. He has a stove in it, which he uses when necessary. He set his first hens some time in December, and has nearly four hundred little chicks. He expects to reach five hundred, and to be able to ship his first lot of "broilers" in May. Each hen has her own particular compartment in the house, and the floor is covered with little pens and thronged with chirpers. The house is lined with tar paper to keep out vermin, and so far this seems to accomplish all that was claimed for it. The success in growing chicks has been remarkable, so far, in the experiment.—*Smyrna Del. Times.*

The Lily of the Valley is a great favorite with the best judges of flowers, on account of its delicate, while, fragrant flowers peeping out from its large green leaves. It is a perennial that takes as firm a hold of the soil, with its immense roots, as to be well able to hold its own against all intruders. It flourishes best in a deep, rich soil.—*Detroit Post.*

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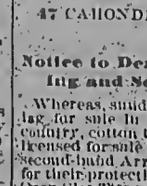

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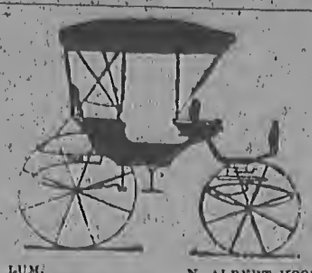

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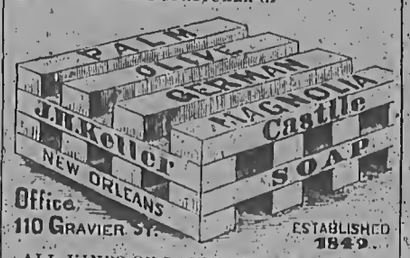

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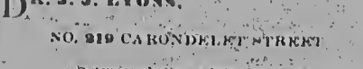

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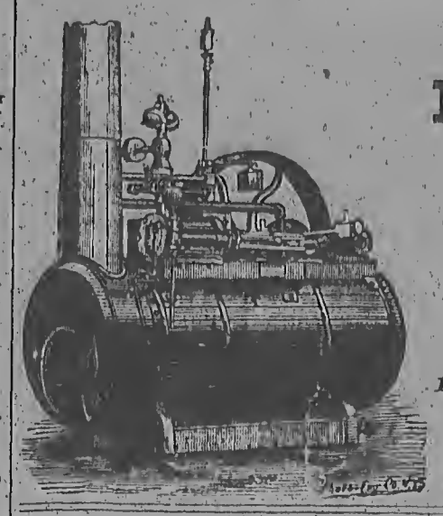

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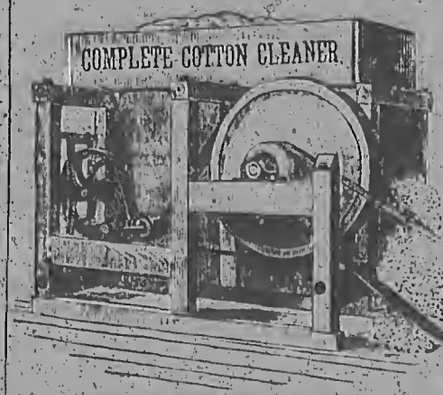

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These Corsets have met the demand of the times in giving a PERFECT AND SUBSTANTIAL CORSET at PANIC RATES. Their eminently superior quality has been more and more appreciated, and without question they are now the **most popular**

CORSETS

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COTTON PRESS.

THIS is a most valuable improvement over made by the Screw Cotton Press. It remains all that it ever possessed, and adds thereto capability and

The screw is operated and closed upon the screw descends at a speed of With the nut open the screw and screw arms are down upon the cotton. Power is then applied and the pressing is done all the way down; then open the nut, and raise up the screw and follower instead of screwing it up. This raising and lowering the screw, by means of the counterbalance, saves reversing the press at least sixty times, reducing the time and labor of pressing a bale one half.

This Press has taken the highest premium over 40 competitors at the recent State Fairs of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Machinery Purchasing Agency.

I will give my personal attention to the purchase of Plantation Machinery in every description, at lowest factory prices.

☞ Send for circulars.

P. R. LEMMAN,
No. 4 Perdido St., near St. Charles St.,
New Orleans, La.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20,000
ORANGE TREES!

BY

W. R. STUART,

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

LECTUNA SWEET, MANDARIN, BRAZILIAN grafted on sour stock, and SWEET SEEDLINGS cultivated. Price, from 20 cents to $1 each, according to size and number wanted. Also SOUR SEEDLINGS for grafting or budding, and for ornamental purposes, from 10 cents to 25 cents, according to number wanted.

Trees carefully packed and shipped to any point. No fruit trees will stand transplanting and transporting better than the orange.

Shade Orange Trees a Specialty. 41

STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS & MACHINERY

MANUFACTURED BY

P. & E. GREENWALD,

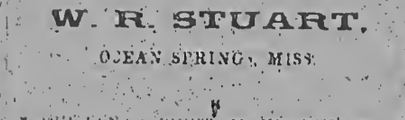
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Having been established since 1827, we are prepared to supply the best MACHINERY to Southern and Western planters and buyers, promptly, at low prices.

Refer to John Burnside, Esq., and Stephen Allen, Esq., of New Orleans, and H. H. Gibson, Esq., of Shreveport, La.

By JAS. H. FILLMORE,

has already reached the sale of over 50,000 copies. The new initiatory specimen in the above cut) is heartily received as a great help to the class of singers.



is full of sparkling gems of song, fresh and new, and must become immensely popular. Price 35 cts.; $3.60 per doz. by express, $4.20 by mail.

FILLMORE BROS., Cincinnati, O.

MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED
"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.

PATENTED JULY 15, 1873.

Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.

THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction at the ends of the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time, while economizing steam or animal power than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every ten bales ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,

59.....Carondelet St.....59

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BEN. F. WOLFE,
AGENT FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS,

22.....Main Street.....22

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

OFFICE OF THE

American Cotton Tie Co.,

(LIMITED.)

17 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS.

TO DEALERS IN

IRON COTTON TIES,

Planters and Country Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade in any quantity with the following celebrated Ties:

THE ARROW AND SIDE SLOT,
BEARD & BRO.'S LOCK TIE,
BRANCH, CROOKES & CO.'S LOCK TIE.

We also beg to inform the public that the interests of Messrs. Beard & Bro., and Branch, Crookes & Co. are now merged into and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. (LIMITED.) The following are the New Orleans Agents:

Stone & Tutt. Ogden & Bell,
Chism & Boyd, Archer & Borland,
William Bigbee. D. L. Bardett & Co.

For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited:)

R. W. RAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.

SOUTHERN FARMERS' DEPOT FOR SUPPLIES

The Cheapest and Best

Farm Machinery
OF ALL KINDS,
Plows, Seeds, Fertilizers,
Lime, Plaster and Cement.

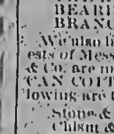
C. H. STOCKELL & CO.,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.
MILL GEARING MADE
Within Short Notice.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS.
OF THE MOST APPROVED DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use.
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

MENEELY & COMPANY,

Bell Founders, West Troy, New York.

FIFTY years established. CHURCH BELLS and CHIMES. ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc. No Dust Proof Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. Name this paper.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.,
Established in 1837.

Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings for Church, Academy, Factory, Farm, Plantation, Court House, Fire Alarm, Tower Clocks, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free. Vanduzen & Tift, 102 & 104 E. Second St., Cin.

DIXIE BEE-HIVE.

PRICE, $3—PUT UP READY FOR USE.

Nothing in them to get out of order. Any one can manage them. The most profitable in use.

This is the cheapest, simplest and most complete Hive suitable for Southern Apiaries.

HONEY EXTRACTORS.....$12

For sale by

GEO. A. VINCENT,

Dealer in Wool, Hides, Honey, Moss, and Country Produce in general,

NO. 29 N. PETERS ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Bricks! Bricks! Bricks!
ROY'S BRICK YARD,

ST. BERNARD PARISH, four Blocks below the Slaughterhouse.

The undersigned respectfully informs Builders, planters and all consumers of Bricks, that he is extensively manufacturing Bricks at his old Brick Yard, near the Slaughterhouse, where he has always on hand a large quantity of country made Bricks and Kettle Tiles, ready to be delivered without detention.

FREDERIC ROY.

Orders left with S. Roy, at C. Cavaroc & Son's, Agents, No. 38 Decatur street, or at the Brick Yard, will be promptly attended to.

GLASS STAINERS
CUTTERS, AND EMBOSSERS.
CHURCH WINDOWS A SPECIALTY
Estimates and Samples on application.
WM. COULTER & SON,
102 & 104 E. 2d St., CINCINNATI, O.

AGENTS double their money selling "Dr. Chase's Improved 1876 Receipt Book." Address Dr. Chase's Printing-House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1876.

MONETARY.

The usual outflow of supplies is drawing upon the resources of business men, but has been provided for with such care that no change in money matters is apparent. Stocks and securities, of all kinds, are firm, and some descriptions are held at higher figures as our quotations will show. Confidence in our city bonds is increasing, and moving steadily upward. The following prices we cull from the report of the New Orleans Stock Exchange of September 15: Exceptional paper, 8 per cent.; A1 paper, 10@12 per cent.; second-grade paper, 15@18 per cent.; A1 mortgage paper, 9@10 per cent. Gold, 110@110}.

	Per share.
Canal and Banking Co.	$91 00
Citizens' Bank	$62 00 @ $64 00
Hiberia Bank	61 50
Louisiana Bank	107 50
Mutual Bank	82 50
New Orleans Bank	80 00
State Bank	65 50
Crescent Insurance Co	70 75
Commercial Insurance Co	46 50
Factors' and Traders' Insurance Co	91 50
Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co.	74 00
Sun Insurance Co	90 50
Carrollton City Railroad Co	112 00
New Orleans City Railroad Co	133 50 @ 139 50
New Consolidated State consols	57 50
City premium bonds	93¼

COTTON.

We select the following extracts from the cotton circular of Messrs. W C. Watts & Co., Liverpool, Sept. 1, 1876:

The Position, etc.—The trade have purchased very sparingly this week, say some 20,000 bales less than their consumption. There has been no inducement for them (spinners) to buy more than was actually necessary. Silver has declined ¼d. per oz. during the week, and this has to some extent checked business at Manchester, in goods and yarns, for shipment to India and China, besides the large business done during the first half of this month seems to have exhausted the orders in the hands of buyers, and consequently the lull in the demand is but natural. Last week it was hoped that the war between Servia and Turkey was very near a close—that diplomacy was about to put an end to the struggle—but now there is less hope of such a speedy termination, and the uneasiness still existing as to future serious political complications is not only sufficient to check business with the Levant, but yesterday had a very marked influence in depressing prices on the Stock Exchange. The crop accounts from America also continue favorable, and it is expected the next report of the Agricultural Bureau will represent the condition at the close of August to be considerably better than it was at the same date last year. The Bureau represented the condition at the close of July last year to be 85.80 per cent. of an average, and at the close of August to be down to 88.30 per cent. Unless there seems to be a similar decrease in August of this year it will, to a considerable extent, dissipate any fears of an insufficient supply of cotton the coming season, and thus induce spinners to pursue, as a general rule, the policy of buying "from hand to mouth," excepting when they have booked orders for future delivery of yarns, etc.

The stock of cotton held by English spinners we now estimate at 83,000 bales, against 134 000 last year, and 119,000 the year before, at same date.

ESTIMATED VISIBLE SUPPLY.

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Stock in Liverpool this date	803,610	827,770	690,430
Stock in London this date	41,550	71,320	107,470
Stock in Continental ports last week	413,610	389,910	467,200
Stock in American ports this date	115,000	63,000	108,000
Afloat from America for Liverpool Tel. dates	31,000	14,000	26 000
Afloat from East India for Liverpool, Tel. dates	191,000	183,000	307,000
Afloat from East India for London, etc., Tel. dates	54,000	89,000	101,000
Afloat from America for Continent Tel. dates	27,000	17,000	9,000
Afloat from East India for Con. Tel. dates	156,000	139,000	88 000
Total	1,145,770	1,801 000	2,0 1,430

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	7¾	8¾	9¾	10¾	11	11¾
Thursday	7¾	8¾	9¾	10¾	10¾	11¾
Friday	7¾	8¾	9¾	10¾	10¾	11¾
Saturday	7¾	8¾	9¾	10¾	10¾	11¾
Monday	7¾	8¾	9¾	10¾	10¾	11¾
Tuesday	7¾	8¾	9¾	10¾	10¾	11¾

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

(Uses—Middling.)

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis
Wednesday	10¾ @ 10¾	10¾	11
Thursday	10¾	10¾	11
Friday	10¾	10¾	11
Saturday	10¾	10¾	10¾
Monday	10¾	10¾	10¾
Tuesday	10¾	10¾	10¾

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day.	NEW ORLEANS Receipts.	Sales.	Market.	Price.	NEW YORK Sales.	Market.	Price.	LIVERPOOL Sales.	Market.	Price.
							Middling			Middling
Wednesday	1,864	1,500	Easier	10¾	1,500	Easy	11 11-16	6,000	Dull	6 3-16
Thursday	1,015	1,200	Irregular	10¾	2,000	Quiet	11 11-16	8,000	Quiet	6 3-16
Friday	1,061	1,500	Easy	10¾	2,000	Easier	11 13-16	7,000	Quiet	6 3-16
Saturday	894	1,200	Easy	10¾	1,500	Weak	11 13-16	5,000	Dull	6 3-16
Monday	4,641	2,500	Easy	10¾	2,000	Easier	11¾	4,000	Dull	6 3-16
Tuesday	147					Easier				
Total	9,325	7,875			10,000			30,000		

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	25 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	12 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	250 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
B. J. West's corn mill	240 00	— —
Tuomani's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Cane cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7¼
Hoop	4¼	7¾
Sheet	4¼	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5¾

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	18 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	14 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gall	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights:

Size of lights.	Sash per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	90	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	65	1 95	2 25
10x14	$1 00	2 95	3 25

Sash Doors!	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$4 70
3 feet x 8 feet	4 80	— —
3 feet x 7.6 or 6 inches	— —	4 25

Panel Doors:

2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 25
2 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	$3.75 4 10

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	23	25
Goshen, choice	35	35
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18¾	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22¾
Java, choice O. G	— —	34
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	28	30
Sweet	18	38
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:		
Best, K. D	— —	2 75
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	10	12
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	18¾
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10¾
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9¾	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	8
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	8	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	30	32
Insurance, in cans	— —	40
Coal, in barrels, best	27	29
Lard, in barrels best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels,		
Common	— —	45
Fair	— —	50
Prime to choice	57	60
Golden and Hoquet strups	80	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3
Ordinary	4¼	5
Fair	5¾	6¾
Prime to choice	6¾	7¾
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	6
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₱ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	— —	10¾
Prime	— —	11
Choice	10¾	11¾
Yellow clarified	11¾	11¾
White clarified	11¾	12
Crushed	12	12¼
Powdered	12	12¾
Spices, ₱ lb:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	82
Tea, ₱ lb.:		
Black Oolong		1 00
Green Imperial		1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	61	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	85	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, shucked	— —	65
White, shucked	— —	60
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis	— —	45
Texas	— —	42
Liscom	53	55
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	70	75
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	18 00	22 00
Ordinary	— —	14 00
Cotton seed Meal	26 00	28 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	13½	14½
Shoulders	8	8½
Sides, clear rib	11½	12
Sides, clear	— —	12
Hams, sugar-cured	15½	16
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	— —	18 00
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders	— —	8
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice, in keys	12	12½
Choice, in tierces	11½	11¾

BAGGING, TIES, TWINE.

Bagging:		
India	10	10½
Jute	10½	10¾
Ties, Arrow, best, per bundle, at 50 lbs and buckles	— —	3 35
Brand	— —	3 00
Twine, hemp	— —	15

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	36
Harness	25	26
Calfskins, ₱ dozen	20 00	75 00
Tanned, rough, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Harris's raw-bone superphosph.	65 00	— —
Stern's fine ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	11 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	10¾
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands, 4-4	— —	7½
Clinton Organdie, 4-4	10¾	14¾
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	4½	5½
Sprague, Allen & Manville	6¾	7
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	12½
Good	19	23
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	14	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor mud boots, ₱ doz	$5 00	6 00
Common mud boots, ₱ doz	— —	20 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	13 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	18 00
Hamets' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	18 00

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.* Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,
By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND MISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957,) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

BRANDON DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Hickory circuit, St. Mathews camp gd	Sept. 9, 10
Newton circuit, at Garlandsville	16, 17
Lake circuit, at Lake camp ground	23, 24
Forest circuit, at Mount Zion	30, Oct. 1
Raleigh circuit, at Raleigh	Oct. 7, 8
Trenton circuit, at camp ground	14, 15
Morton circuit, at Morton	21, 22
Philadelphia circuit	28, 29
Union mission, at Union Ridge	31, Nov. 1
Walnut Grove circuit, at Walnut Grove	Nov. 4, 5
Fannin circuit, at Shiloh	11, 12
Pelahatchie circuit, at Pelahatchie	15, 16
Brandon station	18, 19

The committee appointed to locate a district parsonage will meet at Forest, Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock, A. M. WILL. H. LEITH, P. E.

VICKSBURG DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

North Warren, at Oak Ridge	Sept. 16, 17
South Warren	23, 24
Fayette, at Fayette	30, Oct. 1
Rocky Springs	7, 8
Port Gibson	14, 15
Cayuga	21, 22
Mount Olivet	28, 29
Clover Hill	Nov. 4, 5
Rolling Fork	11, 12
Vicksburg	18, 19
Natchez	25, 26

District Conference will begin at Port Gibson Oct. 12, 1876.

F. M. FEATHERSTON, P. E.

BROOKHAVEN DIS.—FOURTH ROUND.

Beaver gard and Wesson	Sept. 9, 10
Brookhaven station	16, 17
Hazlehurst station	23, 24
Providence circuit	30, Oct. 1
Bayou Pierre circuit at Bethel	14, 15
Georgetown circuit, at Baldwin's	21, 22
Raymond circuit, at Raymond	28, 29
Spring Ridge circuit	Nov. 4, 5
Crystal Springs station	11, 12
Brandywine circuit	18, 19

The local preachers, trustees of church property and secretaries of church Conferences, will please have the written reports required by the Discipline.

H. H. MONTGOMERY, P. E.

SUMMIT DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Amite City, at Amite City	Sept. 2, 3
Hammond, at Wesley chapel	9, 10
Covington, at Farm Ch	16, 17
Franklinton, at Franklinton	23, 24
St. Helena, at Pipkin's chapel	30, Oct. 1
Port Vincent, at Port Vincent	Oct. 7, 8
East Baton Rouge	14, 15
Magnolia, at Muddy Springs	21, 22
China Grove, at China Grove	28, 29
Summit, at Summit	Nov. 4, 5
Hogubechitto	11, 12
Amite	18, 19
Meadville	25, 26

Let us have full reports from pastors and stewards.

JAMES A. GODDEY, P. E.

WOODVILLE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Woodville station	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Clinton station	Oct. 7, 8
Jackson and Pipkin's chapel, at Jackson	14, 15
Wilkinson circuit at Midway	28, 29
East Feliciana at P. Grove	Nov. 11, 12
Bayou Sara, at Jamison's Corner	18, 19
Buffalo, at Mars Hill	25, 26

All the official members of each charge are earnestly requested to attend, fully prepared with all necessary reports, so that the business of the year may be fully attended to. Brethren, please attend to this request.

J. L. P. SHARP, P. E.

THE SPRING CREEK camp meeting will commence on Wednesday night before the second Sunday in October. There will be a good public boarding-house for the accommodation of strangers, a good lot and feed for stock. Ministers will be cared for, and are especially invited to come.

P. S.—We extend our invitation to the Editor and Publisher of the New Orleans ADVOCATE. Come to the Macedonian cry!

J. M. JOHNSTON, P. C.

THE CAMP MEETING at Smith's camp ground in Choctaw county, Ala., will begin on Friday before the first Sunday in October, it will be conducted on the self-sustaining plan.

ALEX. HOOD, P. C.

THERE WILL BE a camp meeting on the Trenton circuit, Brandon district, Mississippi Conference, twelve miles south of Morton, beginning on Thursday night and embracing the third Sunday in October. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. All within ten miles of the camp ground are expected to furnish themselves. All ministers are invited and urged to attend. There will be conveyance for ministers at Morton on Friday morning. J. H. HOLLAND, P. C.

TRENTON, Miss., Sept. 8, 1876.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at Pierce's Springs, Miss., on Friday, October 13. Ministers are cordially invited to attend. It will be conducted on the self-supporting plan.

A. L. MCBRIDE, P. C.,
Quitman Circuit, Miss. Conference.

WILKIE SPRINGS camp meeting will commence on Saturday night before the fourth Sunday in September. We will have a new shingle-roof arbor. Come, brethren, praying and expecting the baptism of the Holy Ghost. The camp ground is near Mt. Andrew, Barbour county, Ala. W. H. ELLISON,
P. E. Eufaula District, Alabama Conference.

THE CAMP MEETING at Marvin chapel will begin on Friday night before the second Sunday in October. Preachers coming by railroad will be met with conveyance at Brewton Station, on the M. & M. railroad, on Friday.

W. H. MORRIS.

THE CHINA GROVE camp meeting, Dale county, Alabama, will commence on Friday before the first Sunday in October, 1876. Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) are invited to attend. Ample arrangements will be made for their accommodation.

HENRY D. MOORE, P. E., Mariana District.
HUGH M. GILLIS, P. C. Ozark Circuit.

THERE will be a camp meeting at the Beulah camp ground, in Natchitoches parish, commencing on Friday before the second Sunday in October, 1876. Ministers of the gospel especially invited. Special provision will be made for the preachers. The camp meeting will be on the self-sustaining plan.

J. M. FRANKLIN, P. C.

THERE will be a camp meeting at the Pleasant Ridge and New Hope camp ground, four miles west of De Kalb, De Kalb circuit, Miss Conference, commencing on Friday, October 6, 1876. Preachers and people are cordially invited to attend.

A. J. COLEMAN.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT CONFERENCE. We earnestly request the brethren—lay and clerical—who will be at the District Conference at this place to let me know immediately.

J. J. BIGGINSBLEY.

OPELOUSAS, Aug. 30, 1876.

THE CAMP MEETING for the Louisville circuit will commence at Sharp's camp ground on Friday night, the sixth of October. All are invited to attend. There will be special arrangements made for preachers.

W. R. WHATLEY, P. C.

THE Opelousas District Conference will commence on Thursday, October 12. Rev. R. S. Isbell will preach the opening discourse.

J. E. COOK, P. E.

THE CAMP MEETING at the Holland camp ground, on Paulding circuit, Mississippi Conference, will commence on the twenty-eighth of September, and will continue about eight days. The camp ground is about fifteen miles from Newton, on the Southern road, and ten miles from Enterprise, on the Mobile and Ohio road. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. There will be a good restaurant on the ground. Ample provision will be made for preachers and their families.

D. P. BRADFORD, P. C.

ASBURY CAMP MEETING, in Monroe county, on the Sepulga circuit, Alabama Conference, will begin on Thursday night, September 28, embracing the first Sabbath in October. Let everybody attend the services. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. Ministerial brethren are cordially invited to attend. Any from a distance will find conveyances either from Greenville or Pineapple, on Thursday and Friday, by notifying me at Forest Home.

J. J. SCOTT, P. C.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on Union camp ground, near Ratliff's mill, ten or twelve miles north of Coushatta, commencing on Friday, September 29. A cordial invitation is extended to preachers and people. Preparation will be made to entertain persons from a distance. The self-sustaining principle will apply to those living near enough to tent.

JESSE FULTON, P. C.

THERE will be a camp meeting at Midway, ten miles north of Iowa, on the Floyd circuit, Louisiana Conference, beginning on the twenty-eighth of September, 1876. Ministers coming by rail will find free transportation from Iowa to the camp ground on the twenty-eighth if the undersigned has timely notice, at this place.

T. H. MCCLENDON, Pastor.

Floyd, La., July 17, 1876.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning October 12. Preachers in charge will please forward me the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance.

E. H. MOUSLEY.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port Gibson Collegiate Academy are earnestly requested to meet at the Academy, Oct. 12, the time of the District Conference, to consider plans for the completion of the "New School Building," and other necessary enlargements.

G. W. HUMPHREYS, Pres. of Board.

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Religious Notices

THE CAMP MEETING on the Ruston circuit seven miles east of Pinesville, La., will begin on Wednesday before the fourth Sunday in September. Ministers are especially invited.

J. L. P. SHARP, P. C.

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ALEX. HOOD, P. C.

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12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

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1.00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

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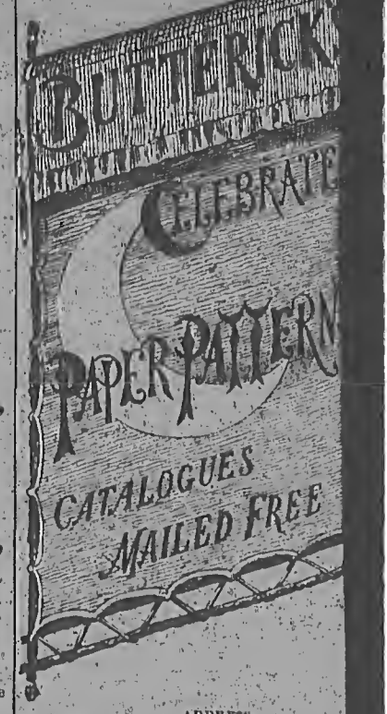

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VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876. NO. 39.

THE OLD SCISSORS SOLILOQUY.

lying at rest in the sanctum to-night,
with a world of scraps and still;
the desk all littered with exchanges and manuscripts white,
and the right hand of the quill.
Here it lies the pen and the quill,
the quill, for my master's old-fashioned and
quaint.
He refuses to write with a pen;
says that old Franklin, the editor saint,
used a quill, and he'll imitate him."

the old fellow together for years
have managed the "Farmer's Gazette;"
although I would, I'm his favorite shears,
person crowd the compositors vet.
the blades are rather too heavy, I think,
for the fingers, I envy the quill
that lightly with its nib to the ink
leans with its nib to the ink
while I'm slashing away with a will.

since I was new I remember it well,
such a score of long years have gone by—
my share of the editing fell
the quill, and I think with a sigh
the quill, when I'd seize a pair extractor two
editor's leader,
from a sidelong glance at the editor's leader,
heavy sleeve at the quill as it flew
behalf of the general reader.

I'd cut off for my merriment then,
my in utter lustful and gray,
I have hold on his primitive pen
when his wishes to say:
losing some money to run this machine,
he'll wish please to remain;"
last to mend woe that Jones brought us
ever seen,
to know it couldn't be split."

nervous and deaf, and is getting quite blind,
though he hates to acknowledge the latter);
sorry to say it's a puzzle to find
at all to the most of his matter.
scribblers plague him whenever they see
me if I'm also endeavor.
trifling old rascal just lays it to me,
I make no remonstrance whatever.

consider the blame—very little I care
the jolly compositor's jest,
shake a head with the silvery hair
will soon very soon be at rest.
cleared full long for the true and the good
the manifold cruelties that work us;
compliment ailment and food,
—a pass now and then to the circus.

from the past comes a memory bright
as with the freshness of clover
me lit clip from her tresses one night
memorial lock for her lover.
little lock is of golden and brown,
the best mustache is old and faker;
youth, he's an editor here in the town—
employed on the staff of the latter.

at rest in the sanctum to-night;
place is deserted and still;
are abroad, and the moon is in sight,
through the trees on the brow of the hill;
hurry along in unfinished haste;
the wild roses by wicker wait—
here's a whopping big gap in the paste!
I'd like to shut down on his tail!

Scribner.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The ... was the severest ever known in ... June May. The Stockton House ... Congress Hall were unroofed. ... cottages also unroofed. No ... personal disaster occurred. ... is dragged their anchors at ... ington, Del. ... numerable small craft ashore ... disabled; but no loss of life. ... of the apple crop has been ... unripe from the trees.

ATLANTA, Sept. 20.—A portion of ... eral troops from Alken are ... Bridge, and a portion at ...

... negroes burned the gin-house ... other buildings on the planta- ... Jas. Ashley, four miles from ... on the Port Royal railroad ... day night the whites attacked ... negroes, and a fight ensued. It ... known that several were ... badly wounded on both sides. ... is reported that some were ...

... negroes bushwhacked Deputy ... Patterson, of Barnwell county, ... seriously wounded him. ... hundred armed whites are ... Creek to day and a battle is ... ted.

... is known that John Williams ... Robert Williams, white, were ... by negroes.

... ports as to the number of ne- ... killed in the various battles ...

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Judge ... P. Sumner, late clerk of Gov. ... in 1862 has written a letter ... Samuel S. Hewitt, Chairman of ... National Democratic Committee, ... to the charges of the *New York Times* concerning Gov. Tilden's ... tax. He states that out of ... pretended items of income ... amounting to $110,000, eleven items ... amounting to $84,000 are fictitious. ... other two, of about $26,000 ... are only partially true. He adds ... for what income accrued prior ... January, 1862, at which date the ... tax law went into operation, ... Tilden was in no wise liable to ... tax. He declares, after careful ... examination, the *Times'* statement ... false in every important par...

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—The ... Lodge of Odd Fellows elected ... following officers for the ensuing ... Grand Sire, John W. Stokes; ... Grand Sire B. Heroman; ... Corresponding and Record- ... Secretary, James L. Ridgely.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 21.—Total interments to-day 45, of which 36 were ... fever. This is nine more ... from fever than any previous ... The epidemic is increasing in ... severity and fatality.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 21.—There is ... nothing now from the riot in Aiken. ... Federal troops are on the ... ground. The armed bodies of whites ... and blacks are reported to have dis- ... persed. There is no truth in the re- ... port that the train from Savannah ... was stopped by a party of armed ne- ...

... In consequence of a few sporadic ... cases of yellow fever at Charleston, ... the authorities have established a ... quarantine against passengers from ... that city. The quarantine went ... into effect to-day.

... SHREVEPORT, LA., Sept. 21.—The ... steamer R. F. Bryarly, on her way ... from Shreveport to New Orleans, ... struck at Pecan Point, twelve miles ... below Natchitoches, struck a hidden ... obstruction, careened over, broke in ... two and sank in a few minutes in ... fifteen feet water. Her cargo, ... consisting of 496 bales cotton and ... several beeves, was all saved except ... those in the hold. No lives lost. ... The boat is a total wreck.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22.—The armed negroes in Aiken county dispersed upon the approach of a large force of organized whites.

Apprehension of serious fighting is quieted for the present, but several attacks by negroes on isolated plantation houses are reported, and great uneasiness prevails throughout the country.

The strike on the Combahee has broken out afresh, and with increased violence. The strikers are beating most brutally all the colored hands whom they find at work. Some of these hands, who had been working for $2 a day, and who were terribly cut and bruised yesterday, reached Charleston this evening, hoping for redress from the United States Court, as the civil officers of the State are powerless in the disturbed regions, and the gangs of strikers are masters of the situation. The planters are in despair about harvesting the rice crop.

Gov. Chamberlain has gone to Massachusetts.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 22.—There is no yellow fever in Augusta. City clean and healthy. Affairs in South Carolina are quiet. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that Hampton will carry the State.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—It is estimated that $8000 for Savannah will be collected; mostly from cotton and shoe traders of this city.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 22.—Total interments to-day 35; yellow fever 31.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The *Times* publishes a Barcelona letter, saying: "During the past three months the clergy and aristocracy have made a severe attack on their employes and servants who dare worship or send their children to Protestant schools or churches. Hundreds of poor men and women have thus suffered for their faith."

Lord Derby has consented to receive a deputation relative to the Protestants in Spain. It was stated at a meeting of various Protestant societies that the German mission had not been molested, in consequence of a special stipulation with the Emperor William.

The *Times* prints a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the bishops of the United States and Canada and the West Indies, proposing July 7 as the time for holding the Pan-Anglican Synod at Lambeth.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Reuter's telegram from Belgrade says the proclamation of Milan as King of Servia was enthusiastically received by the population. It is believed that the Prince and his ministers only disavow the act because of the strong diplomatic pressure, especially by England.

The plague appeared among the Turks before Alexinatz. They are compelled to change their positions and burn their tents and posts.

St. Louis Conference Appointments.

The Conference met at Washington, Mo., September 6, and adjourned September 11:

APPOINTMENTS.

St. Louis District—J. W. Lewis, P. E.; First Church, T. M. Finney; Centenary, W. V. Tudor; St. John's, to be supplied by John D. Wilson; St. Paul's, E. M. Bounds; Choteau Avenue, W. M. Williams; Carondelet, J. Garton; Bellefontaine, J. T. Berryman; Bridgeton, J. S. Frazier; Eden, F. A. Morris; Mount Olive, A. F. Eldwell; Kirkwood and Fenton, J. W. Johnson; Manchester, W. M. Shelton; Marvin Chapel, J. J. Watts; D. R. McAnally, Editor *Christian Advocate*.

Salem District—J. E. Godbey, P. E.; Salem and Rolla, J. W. Robinson; Houston, A. M. Robinson; Mercer, Irl R. Hicks; Licking, C. E. Devinney; Rolla circuit, C. E. W. Smith; Cuba, J. R. Lolbetter; St. Clair, J. A. Carter; Steelesville, S. A. Dyson; Labadie, to be supplied by W. G. Miller; Lane's Prairie, to be supplied; Washington, J. E. Treadwell.

Poplar Bluff District—L. F. Apley, P. E.; Poplar Bluff station, H. Hainsworth; Poplar Bluff circuit, to be supplied by Samuel Wilson; Doniphan, C. F. Quellmatz; Allen and West Point, to be supplied; Van Buren, C. M. Ettinger; Eminence, S. C. Bell; Patterson, J. D. Bell; Bloomfield, to be supplied; Grand Prairie, J. H. Cox; West Prairie, J. L. Batton; Greenville, to be supplied by J. W. Myrick.

Charleston District—L. W. Pewell, P. E.; Charleston station, B. K. Thrower; Charleston circuit, M. Arrington; Jackson, J. C. Alexander; Benton, H. N. Watts; Lutesville, T. D. Atchison; Oak Ridge, J. A. Russell; Belmont, S. Richmond; New Madrid, J. T. Allen; Dexter, to be supplied by G. A. Davis; York Chapel and Mt. Pleasant, J. R. Edelman.

Iron Mountain District—D. J. Marquis, P. E.; Iron Mountain circuit, I. L. Spencer; Pilot Knob, John Little; Platten, G. W. Hall; Farmington, J. H. Headley; Fredericktown station, to be supplied by H. S. Watts; Fredericktown circuit, W. P. Gibson; Richwood, to be supplied by C. F. Lutze; Arcadia College, Charles O. Jones.

Transferred.—R. H. Rogers, to North Georgia; J. H. Johnson, to Florida; A. T. Scruggs, to North Mississippi; W. M. Leftwhich, to Tennessee.

Superannuated.—C. Esker, J. Pinnas, J. N. W. Springer, W. R. Babcock, W. Browning, F. A. Owen.

Supernumerary.—R. F. Chew.

Centennial Notes.—No. 5.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

This building is a parallelogram 840 by 540 feet, and covers 10 acres of ground, exclusive of its boiler and annex houses.

It contains a complete display of the products of the forest, the farm, the garden, and of the waters of the many nations and States represented, also an exhibition of the practical operation of all machinery with which crops are sown, cultivated, gathered, and appropriated to the use of man and beast. I shall give a glimpse merely of this department, mentioning only the peculiar features of some of the exhibits.

Spain sends the best rosin, tobacco, in different forms, and the best wool from *Merino sheep*.

The display of *Germany* is large, especially in beer, hops, bitters, and wines, but unfortunately for her laurels, except in Rhenish wine, her exhibit is too near that of *France*, which, for wines and liquors of all sorts, is second only to Italy, and for chocolates, candies, fruits, preserved fruits and vegetables, and all sorts of oils, is far ahead of all nations. The French beat the world, too, in ornamentation of articles, and arrangement of exhibits.

The *Dutch* (*Netherlands*) make a fine display of olive oil, preserved vegetables, seeds for garden, cereals, and blue flax. They excel in gin and cheese.

Sweden and Norway make the best show of fish, preserved in oil, a fair exhibit of forest timber, and of fishing nets and boats. The agricultural implements of Sweden are good; those of Norway, and of the Netherlands, are very inferior.

Denmark exhibits fine varieties of barley and oats.

The display of *Brazil*, I think, is the best of all foreign nations. It shows the largest number and amount of best specimens of the most valuable products, such as cotton, coffee, silk, timber, medicines, and vegetable fibers, and gums of all sorts. It shows, also, fine cereals, flax, and tobacco. Like that of Spain, this exhibit is well arranged, and makes a good impression on all visitors. The agricultural implements of Brazil are not good, but Dom Pedro, who is a man of sagacity and progress, has bought a full supply of improved machinery, with which to make the *next crop*.

Portugal shows an abundance of cork and other valuable woods, and a creditable display of wines, nuts, and skins of animals.

Russia shows the best loaf sugar, and other fine sugars made of beets, the largest display of coarse flax and wool, and field and grass seeds.

Great Britain and Canada show fine wool, flour, meal, grains, a splendid variety of forest birds, and all improved machinery by the wholesale. The English fruits and vegetables, canned and preserved, are inferior to those of France and the States of America.

Austria and Hungary show a variety of fruits, wines, wheat, and woods of all kinds.

Japan has a curiously arranged department, but excels in nothing except tea. Her exhibit of silk and cocoons is far inferior to that of Brazil, and her fruits and vegetables are very common.

Venezuela shows fine coffee and cotton, fruits, nuts, oils, chocolates, and leather. I was surprised to see such a variety of valuable products from this semi-barbarous country.

Italy shows 171 varieties of wine from the *grape*. Her display of wines is the best of the exhibition—so regarded by all.

The *Old Irish Whisky* is the favorite thus far. All these nations, and some others not noticed, exhibit grains, leather, metals, timber, and fish in addition to those articles mentioned as specialties. Chocolate, too, is a very general product, and is capable of showy display. The same impediment to progress has existed in foreign governments of a southern latitude as existed in the Southern States of America. They, like we, have relied upon fertility of soil, and the ease of making a living, while the more Northern countries, because of less favorable climate, etc., have been pushed up to greater effort, and, as a consequence, to greater development. Nothing less ruinous to nations, or to individuals, as *too easy or too good a start*.

In the United States department, especially among the Western States, the visitor gets bewildered and remains so for several days in effort to decide which is the best display of cereals and timber. Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Oregon, Wisconsin, Iowa, Washington Territory, and Kansas are the chief competitors for this honor. Their specimens of corn, wheat, oats, barley, and all varieties of grasses, are simply magnificent; with these they show their planters and cultivators, cutters, mowers, and harvesters, and every other machine that can save time and labor. All the machinery is exhibited on one side of the building, and is driven by engines located in outside houses.

Another feature of the agricultural exhibition of much interest is the display of valuable timber. All the States show specimens of their largest trees and most costly woods. Delaware shows two blocks of timber, one of walnut, six and a half feet, the other of pine, seven feet in diameter. Michigan shows many specimens in plank shape equally as large. California has a section of wood, taken from a tree 276 feet high, which is 80 feet in circumference, the bark alone being 37 inches thick. This is no sensational tale. After an examination of at least ten full days of the displays of all these States, I have decided that California is the *banner* State of the entire exhibition. Her gold mines almost equal those of Mexico; her silk that of Brazil; her wine that of Italy and France; while as to grain and timber and wool she is, perhaps, ahead of all others. Kansas has made more character than the other States of the West for cereals, but this is owing greatly to the fact that she and Colorado have a separate building in which they make a more elaborate and showy display than any of the other States can make in the general agricultural building. Still Kansas does make a splendid exhibit. I never saw such a profusion of excellent grain so handsomely arranged. Iowa, Kansas, Rochester, N. Y., and suburban Philadelphia show the best green fruit, fresh supplies of which are constantly received. They consist of pears, grapes, plums, apples, and melons of all kinds.

Some of the individual exhibits are worthy of mention because of peculiarity of age, size, or magnificence. A bird cage, made of silver and glass, nine by six by five feet, costing $1,500, is very pretty, shown in the middle of a collection of stuffed birds. A California fruit man shows a fruit dryer that will turn out a barrel of cured raisins in one day; and a mechanic in the wood turning business, at San Francisco, shows a seal of State made of eighty different kinds of timber. A Pennsylvania farmer shows two *pigs* weighing respectively 1,307 and 1,250 pounds, and a plow of 1776. Somebody sends a plow made by Daniel Webster. He was not a success at plow making. A fencing machine is very complete and curious. It saws the timber for posts, cuts it off proper length, shapes the rails, bores the holes, and makes the tenons and shoulders all ready to put together. An old windmill, used in 1776, is the most popular sight of all, except *Old Abe*, an eagle, that was three years in the war with a Wisconsin regiment. Many people, and *all the darkies*, buy his photograph through love for his name. Delaware sends a bell stamped in 1683. A New York horse-dealer has a stuffed horse, twenty-one and a half hands high, weighing, when alive, 2,800 pounds. Barrels made of one piece of wood, except the hoops, is a great improvement on the old stave pattern. A New Yorker shows, in glass jars of small size prepared, specimens of washed wood from every nation and State in the known world. Leadbeater & Son, of this city, show 190 varieties of field and garden seeds in a handsome case. In addition to the fish exhibits in salt, in oil, dried and photographed, there are glass cases of large dimensions along the entire western side of the building, filled with water flowing in and out, in which are shown fish of all kinds, from the smallest perch to large buffalo and green sea turtle of enormous size.

I have not only been interested in this department, but have learned more of the agricultural productions and progress of foreign nations, and of our own country, than I had ever learned from books and travel. And this is true of all the departments of the entire exhibition. They are full of information, and are worthy of the study of all men who pretend to keep up with the developments of the day.

And now I close these imperfect, hurried notes. I could say much of Horticultural Hall, with its flowers and perfumes of all climes, and of that garden of luxuriant and variegated beauty that spreads out like a carpet of velvet upon its western lawn; of the women's pavilion full of domestic art and handiwork contributed by every class, from the poor blind girl of the asylum, to the royal household of England; or of the United States Government building, with its valuable collections in all departments of science from all nations, its specimens of natural history, its mementoes of national achievement, and the life-like, full-uniformed illustrations of soldiery, in all ranks of service, from Revolutionary times to the surrender of Gen. Lee, divided into sections according to epochs, and arranged under the supervision of presidents, secretaries of war and navy, generals and commodores, whose portraits hung around, as if in review, add dignity and impressiveness to the scene.

What Southern man of sense will allow the North alone to glorify the deeds, or revere the memory of those *Southern* heroes and statesmen who were the *chief actors*, both in council and in war, in the establishment of our government. We may not love our present rulers—indeed how can we—but *we do love* our *mother* country, and her noble sons of earlier generations.

LEVI W. REEVES.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1876.

From the Work.

MR. EDITOR: The Brookhaven District Conference was held in Crystal Springs, July 13, Rev. H. H. Montgomery presiding. The attendance was large, and much interest manifested.

The spiritual condition of the church was not as favorably reported as we could wish, excepting a few localities where the work has been greatly blessed. The brethren are all laboring faithfully for the Master. Prayer meetings are not as well kept up as should be. Class meetings are not much attended to. Baptism of children is much more uniformly attended to in the district than formerly. Sunday schools are increasing in number and interest. All feel the importance of training up the children in the way they should go.

We can say for Brookhaven district that both country and town have as fine Sunday schools as are anywhere to be found. One thing we find no improvement in is ministerial support, and we would like for the church to answer how the cause can prosper when one of the most essential means is kept from it. Half the Conference year is gone, and many of our noble ministers report only about one-fourth salary paid. We trust the next Conference may reveal things quite differently financially. We are proud to state the increasing interest taken in our church paper, the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. A committee was appointed to consider the interest of the ADVOCATE, and reported as follows:

Whereas, We are satisfied that mere preambles and resolutions are regarded as a cheap commodity, and we would not offer words of praise nor pledge efforts for the success of the ADVOCATE that we are not perfectly satisfied its readers will readily endorse, and its agents will carry out; therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the editor and his arrangement and conduct of the ADVOCATE.

Resolved, That it is the experience of the pastors, within the bounds of this district, that where the ADVOCATE is read, in families of their charges, they have much less trouble in introducing religious topics than in families where the paper is not taken.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the plan of devoting a department of the paper to the children and encouraging even little children in writing for the ADVOCATE, affording thereby to the children of the church an opportunity for intellectual and spiritual improvement. And we also regard it wise and proper that the editor should, as heretofore, give the current news of the day through the columns of the ADVOCATE.

Resolved, That we deplore the habit of some of our members taking secular papers to the neglect of the ADVOCATE, which secular papers are in many instances not only unworthy a place in Christian families, but often corrupting in their influence upon the household.

The following resolution about church entertainments was also adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this District Conference that theatrical exhibitions are not the better plan to raise money for church purposes, and that we recommend to our church the more excellent way of direct appeal to the liberality of the people. Provided that this resolution is not to be construed as condemning the practice of giving suppers, or selling the products of their skill, and devoting the proceeds to church purposes.

The place selected for holding the next Conference was Beauregard.

The following delegates and reserves were elected to the next Annual Conference: David McRee, J. H. Thompson, Rev. J. W. McNeil, and Willis Barnes. Reserves—R. P. Willing and B. H. Catching.

B. H. CATCHING, Sec.

J. M. WEEMS, Assistant Sec.

SILVER CREEK CIRCUIT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor*: Knowing the solicitude every lover of the church has for her interest is my apology for this intrusion upon the columns of your paper.

Our work has been growing in interest since our first Quarterly Conference. Our third was held September 2 and 3, Bro. William B. Hines presiding.

We held a four days' meeting at Middle Silver Creek, with no visible indications of success, and with Sabbath morning's service (September 3) closed the meeting; and in the evening came to Palmetta Home, and held service at night, with some indication of work of the Spirit in the hearts of the congregation. After we had dismissed the assembly, it was suggested we continue the services next day, which we did, resulting in seven accessions to the church.

After leaving Palmetta Home we came to Tchula Lake, and held service on Wednesday morning, and, owing to sickness and press of farming interest, had to leave for Yazoo city. On our way we baptized and received four into the church.

On Sabbath last your correspondent tried to preach on Tchula Lake (which was our regular appointment,) after which we proposed to organize society, and to our happy surprise fourteen persons came forward and joined in covenant with God. My brother, you can better imagine our joy of soul than it is possible for words to express it. The very forest seemed to bow with hallowed joy over the organization of this company of soldiers for Christ's army so near their shades. In our reflection we thought we could see surprised devils in full retreat from the sacred scene. There were persons present who had not heard any preaching for some years. Surely God is with us!

Yours in Christ,

G. W. BROWN, Pastor.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1876.

The Hamburg Case.

A correspondent of the *Picayune*, writing from South Carolina, says:

The postponement until after the election of the trial of the case growing out of the Hamburg riot, by Attorney-General Stone, is regarded here, and will be regarded, everywhere, as palpable evasion, amounting to a confession of his utter inability to give any color of proof to the charges he had so freely made. Any man of ordinary intelligence will perceive how valuable this trial would have been to the Radical party in and out of the State, if there had been any prospect of a show of evidence going to corroborate the slanders which have been so generally circulated with regard to its subject matter. Besides, the accused had all along invited and urged a legal investigation. Gen. Butler had challenged Gov. Chamberlain to come to trial, and had announced his ability to show Cumberland's complicity in promoting the disturbance. Not only the official character but the veracity of both the Governor and the Attorney-General were involved in this trial. In shirking and dodging the issue and avoiding a legal investigation, even before a South Carolina court, they are confessedly unable to establish the truth of charges deliberately made and published officially; and the country at large will hold them responsible, as the Democrats of the State do, for some of the most malicious calumnies which have ever been circulated against this much slandered people.

TO THE PREACHERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.—Dear Brethren: I call your attention to a tract now in press, and which will be out in ten days, on "High Churchism Run Mad, or the Fruits of Close Communion." Price, single copy, 10 cents, 75 cents per dozen. Send orders to Dr. A. H. Redford, Nashville, Tenn.

J. M. BOLAND.

TALLADEGA, ALA., Sept. 16, 1876.

Lyman Abbott is now associated with Henry Ward Beecher as editor of the *Christian Union*. Mr. Abbott, until recently, was the editor of the illustrated *Christian Weekly*.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876.

OUR MINISTER'S SERMON.

The minister said last night, says he,
"Don't be afraid of givin'
Heaven all's worth nothin' to other folks,
Why, what's the use of livin'?"
And that's what I say to my wife, says I,
There's Brown, the miserable sinner,
He'd sooner a beggar would starve than give
A cent toward buyin' a dinner.

I tell you our minister's prime, heds.
But I couldn't quite determine
When I heard him give it right and left
Just who was hit in his sermon.
Of course there couldn't be no mistake
When he talked of long winded prayin'
For Peters and Johnson they set and scowled
At every word he was sayin'.

And the minister he went on to say
There's various kinds of cheatin',
And religion's as good for every day
As 'tis to sing to meetin'.
I don't think much of the man that gives
The loud amens at my preachin',
And spends his time the following week
In cheatin' and overreachin'.

I guess that dose was bitter enough
For a man like Jones to swallow,
But I noticed he didn't open his mouth,
Not once after that, to holler.
Hurrah, says I, for the minister—
Of course I said it quiet—
Give us some more of this open talk,
It's very refreshin' diet.

The minister hit 'em every times
And when he spoke of fashion,
And riggin' out in boys and things,
As woman's ruhin' passion,
And coming to church to see the styles,
I couldn't help a-winkin',
And nodded my wife, and says I, "That's you,"
And I guess it set her thinkin'.

Says I to myself, that sermon's quare
That man is a queer creature,
And I'm much afraid that most of the folks
Won't take the application.
Now if he had said a word about
My personal mode of sinnin',
I'd have gone to work to right myself
And not set there a-grinnin'.

Just then the minister says, says he,
"And now I've come to the fellers
Who've lost this hour by us both, I'm afraid
As a sort of moral umbrellas.
Go home," says he, "and dust your coats,
Instead of hangin' your brothers,
Brush in," says he, "and wear the coats
You tried to fit for others."

My wife she nudged, and I knowed she wanted
A end there was lots of huddlin',
And lots of lookin' at our pew
It set my blood a-bilin',
Says I to myself, our minister
Is gettin' a little bitter,
I'd tell him, when the meetin's out,
I ain't at all that kind of critter.

S. T. Hawkins.

From Vicksburg to Los Angeles.

MR. EDITOR: At noon on that great day—the first centenary of American independence—with my wife, and baby I went aboard the beautiful steamer Capitol City, at the Vicksburg elevator, bound for St. Louis, *en route* for my new field of labor—Los Angeles, Cal. The day was hot, but when the boat got under way we enjoyed it finely. On we steamed up earth's grandest river, past islands, and towns, plantations and cottages, reaching Memphis at twilight on the fourth day. There we staid twenty hours, and we saw the city park, Elmwood Cemetery, State Female, and numbers of the handsomest residences I ever saw. The Memphians have done honor to themselves in erecting that exquisite monument to Mattie Stephenson, the Yellow Fever Martyr. It bears the beautiful legend: *"She died for us!"* State Female College has by far the most comfortable accommodations for boarders and the best study hall and recitation-room arrangements I have ever seen in any school. A very pleasant hour was spent with the editor of the *Western Methodist*. On we go again past cities, towns, and islands, stopping a few hours at Cairo, in the Egypt of the West, being in Alexander county, of which Thebes, now almost deserted, was once the capital—strange coincidence—history repeats itself. I hope the orlental Egypt had a better looking Thebes, and has a prettier Cairo. On we go, the fourth commandment notwithstanding, but we made Sunday as much a Sabbath as we could, the Rev. John T. Wheat, D. D., of Memphis, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, with a big soul and liberal views, preaching a fine sermon at eleven o'clock A. M. and the writer making an attempt at eight o'clock P. M. The passengers attended well. We pass towns and villages, rocks and bluffs, too numerous to mention. St. Louis is reached on Monday at ten o'clock A. M. After seeing the city and Shaw's Garden, we left on Tuesday at eight o'clock P. M., on the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern railroad for Omaha, with the assurance of *no change of cars*—notwithstanding we do change, so much for the veracity of railroad agents. Reader, if you come to California, don't come on that road. We reached Omaha, on the edge of the plains, in twenty-four hours, all covered with dust and soot; spend the night at a little Yankee hotel over in Council Bluffs, and get aboard a Union Pacific railroad emigrant car the next day at three o'clock P. M., bound for Ogden, Utah. We found the emigrant car quite roomy and comfortable, from the fact that we could cook at will, which we did on a little kerosene stove borrowed of a clever fellow-passenger, arrange our own bed, and live at ease, together with the facts that we have no dust nor soot, and have time to see the sights. Such sights! such sights! Plains with no green or dark fringe in the horizon, all covered with long grass, until we sweep over the Black Hills, when we find sage brush and alkali, antelopes galloping over the hillocks, jozotes slipping through the grass, Jack rabbits looking like miniature calico mules, all run to ears, prairie dogs, with more ostensible curiosity than a whole academy full of girls, the grand little owl, whose very gravity makes one laugh; and last, but biggest, the snow-capped mountains. Down we sweep through Echo and Weber canyons—such rocks, such cliffs, and beetling crags!

I can't tell it, reader; go and see for yourself. Here we are at Ogden, in the land of Mormonism. Yonder rolls the wonder of America, Great Salt Lake, with the Wasatch mountains looking down into its billowy bosom. We now dash into the desert—oh! the alkali and the sand, the glare and the heat—desert, desert, desert, till we climb the bold Sierras. Up, up, up, past saw-mill and flume, ice depot and station, stopping at Truckee, a mountain-top town, picturesque and pretty. On again, through thirty-three miles of snow-shed, around Donner Lake and Cape Horn. *Eureka!* We see the land of gold, the occidental Ophir. Down we glide into the far-famed valley, and get on board a jaunty little steamboat at Sacramento. On we float down the Sacramento, and through the Bay of "Frisco;" passing grand grain farms, vast orchards, rocky islands, and various water crafts, we land in San Francisco. We were bored at St. Louis by railroad agents; we were bored at Ogden by a biped donkey employed by an eating-house to act as an ass; but worse bored than ever by hotel runners in San Francisco. San Francisco, or "Frisco" as they call it for short, is the biggest young city in the world. Here we stay a day and look, but don't see half of the city. We are honored by a call at the hotel from Bro. C. Chamberlin, formerly of the Mississippi Conference, and Bro. Wick. B. Payne, the genial, jolly editor of the *Methodist*. He is a layman and a fine editor. All aboard! we glide out from the "Frisco" pier on the upper cabin deck of the steamship Senator through the Golden Gate, and out on the green waves of the old Pacific. Over the billows we roll, and oh! how sick I get. Oh! ocean may be very poetic, but I'd take mine on land just now if I could. Forty-eight hours we roll, and I don't find a bit of poetry in it, but feel decidedly more so as we land and board the cars at Santa Monica, and roll over the plain through orange groves and vineyards to that far-famed "Eden of the West," *Los Angeles*.

Mr. Editor, here we are. We have seen it all, except what we passed while asleep; and now I have told as much as I can, unless you surrender your paper to me a few weeks.

Yours,
H. WALTER FEATHERSTON.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Aug. 18, 1876.

Letter from Texas.

MR. EDITOR: After a long silence we make an effort to write to you from this far-famed country—Texas.

It was sad, and required a severe struggle to tear away from dear old Louisiana. It was no light thing to separate from the association and from personal contact with such a body of men as the Louisiana Conference. Indeed, there is an *esprit de corps* in that body which places it among the foremost of the church. As we write, memory calls up the old camp grounds, Beulah and Bethel. Again we hear them sing and shout as in the days now beyond the flood. Once more we are beside the grave of a darling babe at dear old Holly Grove. Again we are at Belle Bower, Kearbie, and Liberty. Once more we meet the loved friends at Mount Zion, Mooringsport, and Friendship. Friendship! Truly thou art named aright, for upon no spot on earth does true friendship bloom along a preacher's path than within *your* sacred precincts. Again we are at the feet of our aged brethren, Tidwell, Ilsley, and others, whom we loved in life and hope to love forever. Once more we are with Barnes, Pressley, Franklin, Kilo, and Cassity is with us on our way to the distant appointment. We realize to-day in this distant land that life at best is but a meeting and a parting; but blessed be God, when the eternal cycles shall dawn upon the hills beyond the river, then we shall meet to part no more forever.

Yes, we are in Texas. No man eastward can conceive of the meaning of that word unless he has traveled westward. Mighty empires have been erected, vast armies moved, and broad campaigns completed on less territory. She is equal in extent to the Middle and New England States, with Maryland and the two Virginias added on. Three-fourths of the Mississippi river could find itself a channel within her borders. Place her southern point on New Orleans, her northern point would rest on Chicago. Were she thus placed, she would soon dispute the supremacy of both lakes and gulf with the strongest. From east to west, she would reach from Shreveport, La., to Charleston, S. C. No one man can give satisfactory and intelligent information about Texas except *the portion he chances to be in*. There is the lumber region, the timbered country, "the brush" country, the grain country, "the cotton belt," the sugar region, the cow country, the bald prairies, the sandy plains, and the mountains. Every kind of land is here; and to judge of lands by all the criterions used in "the old States," will make the settler go by the best lands and settle on the most worthless.

It is not unusual in plowing a hundred yards to cross six or eight different soils. Lands are uncertain property, owing to the inaccurate surveys made at the first settlement of the country. The lines run to every point of the compass. There are no sectionized lands here except the railroad grants. Another source of great trouble are the "old claims." Under the cover of these an immense amount of fraud has been practiced. Men have often paid for their homes the third time. The Texans feel the disadvantage of these things, and some efforts have been made to give relief. The greatest disadvantages of Texas are a lack of wood and water in the middle, northern, and western portions. Building material is very scarce and very dear. Lumber sells at from $3 to $7 a hundred, owing to its distance from purchaser. There are no fences worthy of the name, nor any timber to repair or rebuild when those they have are gone. "Timber stealing" is considered among *the low vices* by the Texan landholders. The lack of seasons will always be a serious drawback. They have either *all* the fat or *all* the lean kine *at once*. It rains very *curiously* here. One county is deluged with rain, and another adjoining is parched to death. It rains sometimes by bucketfuls on a few acres, while all around is drouthy. Really, Texas is a Gideon's fleece both ways. The weather changes, too, in a way that would make old Mrs. Weatherwitch scratch her head; oftentimes at every meal. Pneumonia is *the* winter and spring disease, and terrible congestions of every sort the maladies of summer and autumn. Persons disposed to these can find a speedy termination of life by coming to Texas. We are not impressed with the healthfulness of the country. Everything here is peculiar, and as shifting as the channel of the old Father of Waters. The railroads are the foundations of Texas' prosperity, and their termini are the centers of trade. All "the old towns" have been broken up, and new ones built upon their ruins. A look of newness and of instability rests upon everything that is done. The church is greatly interested in Texas.

Isms of every order and of the most destructive kinds are here in massed forces. Catholicism has lost her sway, but others are more than making up for it. The Campbellites and Cumberland Presbyterians are said to be the greatest disorganizers. Unionism prevails to an alarming extent, and is, as always, the fruitful cause of strife. To be a faithful Methodist preacher in Texas is the next thing to being a martyr. Texas surpasses any country in the world for breaking down the influence of such men. Else they are a most abandoned, graceless set; for the like of slander upon their good name *we have never heard*. Sin and infidelity are dominant all over the country. Horse-racing and dancing are the besetting sins of Texas. It is a Texas proverb that "there are no boys nor ponies in Texas—all men and race horses." Of course, under these circumstances, "the fields are whitening unto the harvest." In no country in the world is worldliness so all-absorbing as here. It is a dangerous country for young converts, and not a safe place for an old member, unless he brings a letter and presents it to the church at once. Our Fairfield circuit has experienced some glorious times. The junior preacher, Rev. G. W. Swofford, is a most excellent man and a valuable coworker. We have had fifty conversions and seventy-four accessions this year. We have held two camp and two protracted meetings on the circuit, according to Bro. Parvin's plan. Our presiding elder, Rev. T. W. Hines, is doing a stirring work on this the Corsicana district. Rev. John S. McCarver has worked and preached with great zeal, power, and effectiveness among us. We are looking forward to the visit of Bishop Doggett with great interest. We cordially invite you, Mr. Editor, and the Louisiana preachers generally. You will all be welcomed *warmly*.

Yours as ever and forever,
R. H. ADAIR.

FAIRFIELD, Aug. 26, 1876.

To the Members of the Mississippi Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN: We have the highest authority and the most approved precedents for preserving and perpetuating the history of the church. The Old Testament is little else than a history of the church under the patriarchal and prophetic dispensations; and as soon as the Apostles and Evangelists became successful in preaching the gospel, they commenced writing and publishing a history of the church, as found in the New Testament; and from that to the present time the history of the church, in all her leading branches, has been written and published for the edification of Christendom. As an important branch of the general church, we must contribute our part to her general history. You discharged an important duty to the present and future generations of Methodist Christians in our country in making the necessary arrangements to have a complete history of Methodism in the Mississippi Conference written for publication. I do not say that you were fortunate in selecting the writer; but I may be permitted to say that the matter had been so long deferred that I was the only man left that could write it from long personal contact with the materials of the history. The manuscript is now complete in four volumes, of about five hundred pages each, beginning in 1799, and ending with our ecclesiastical year of 1869. I never expected to publish the work myself. I have written for you in compliance with your unanimous request. I am not able to publish it, and never expect to be; and if I were able, I would not do it, for then it would be looked on as a private enterprise, and but few would interest themselves in its sale and circulation. It was a happy thought for the Conference to make itself responsible for the publication of the work, for this gives every member of the Conference a personal interest in the success of the enterprise. Once published, I believe the work would be well patronized by the Alabama, North Mississippi, Louisana, and Texas Conferences, for all their territory was once a part of the Mississippi Conference, and they are dependent on our journal for a history of early Methodism in their territory up to the time it was set off from the original Conference, and I have been very careful to give its history while it was a part of our Conference. I have never thought any plan spoken of for the publication of the work feasible until the one adopted at our last Conference, which was for each preacher to collect ten dollars and forward to the treasurer for the publication of the first volume. Dr. Redford, our general book agent, advised this course, as he thought the publication and sale of the first volume would provide the means for issuing the second, and so on to the end of the series. I regret to say that very little has been done yet, but enough to commit us in honor to the publication. The greatest difficulty I have seen in the plan last adopted is, that the preachers do not seem to understand the import of their own resolution to obtain and forward ten dollars to publish the first volume. When we say anything about the ten dollars, many of them immediately begin to tell us how poor they are, how heavy their family expenses are, how little quarterage they have received, and how utterly unable they are to advance the ten dollars. It was never expected that the preachers should advance the money out of their inadequate salaries to publish the book. We expect, as a matter of course, that every preacher will want a copy for his own library, but we propose to publish the work mainly for the entertainment and edification of the members and patrons of the church, and most of them who are able, are willing to pay for its publication, especially when they are informed that, if they wish, they can have the worth of the money in a copy of the book. Many of our laymen are clamorous for the appearance of the work, and say, when called on, they are ready to advance the required sum. I believe there is not a pastoral charge in the Mississippi Conference, that at least ten dollars could not be raised in, if the object was properly explained and they were called on for the amount. And if there is a charge so poor that it cannot raise at least ten dollars to perpetuate the history of God's gracious dealings with the church of its choice, it ought to be put off the self-supporting list, and either added to some other charge or made a mission. Try it, brethren, and you will very generally succeed. Find five persons who will advance two dollars each, and you have it. Or else explain the object clearly, and get the required sum in fractional currency by public collections in your congregations. If you do not send it as directed in your own resolution, be certain to bring it to Conference. Our history will do good. It will advance the interests of Methodism. If correctly printed—which it must be—I have no doubt but it will be both saleable and readable.

I think you will not be disappointed in your book. It has already been examined by some of the best judges among us, and they heartily indorse it; and if there is any doubt about "its worthiness" I am ready and even anxious to have it thoroughly examined by any number of competent critics.

I hope the brethren will bear in mind that I have worked at their bidding. I have spent nearly four full years as constantly and conscientiously engaged in writing this history as any preacher in our Conference has spent the same term laboring in his pastoral charge; and all up to this date, at my own expense of time, labor, stationery, correspondence, etc. Now I wish to see some fruit of all my toil and care."

I am now in my seventy-third year, and I think, in justice to myself and the book, it will be best, if possible, to publish it entire while I am living, that I may sit down, among my text books and voluminous memoranda, and read, and if necessary, correct any errors that may appear.

Yours affectionately,
J. C. JONES.

PORT GIBSON, Miss., Sept. 11, 1876.

OBITUARIES

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy in proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with name and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

BRO. JAMES S. CLACK was born October 1, 1797. He was born of God and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South at New Iberia, about twenty years ago.

Bro. Clack was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His neighbors, both saints and sinners, pronounced him a good man. The brethren who knew him best loved him most. As a man he was remarkable for his integrity and probity. His word was a sufficient guarantee to any one who knew him. He required no indorsement, but, like the unadulterated coin, he passed currently upon his own intrinsic value. As a Christian he was consistent, uniform, devout, ever ready to do or to suffer the will of the Master. If "the effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much," who can estimate the loss sustained by the community from the cessation of the prayers of this devoted Christian?

Bro. Clack was a great sufferer. For many years he was afflicted in a peculiar and most distressing manner, yet he was patient and submissive, having a "desire to depart and to be with Christ;" nevertheless content to abide in the flesh. He was literally troubled on every side, yet not distressed; perplexed, but not in despair; cast down, but not destroyed; for he rejoiced in the verification of the promise: "My grace is sufficient for thee; for my strength is made perfect in weakness." He died July 14, 1876, at his home, near Tunica, West Feliciana parish, La. His death was sudden, and in an unexpected and painful manner, shocking the community, and paralyzing the home circle with bitter grief. But their sorrow is not without hope. A bright vista opens up before the eye of faith. By-and-by there will be a happy reunion in that bright land where God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes. May the God of all grace "comfort and bind up the broken-hearted" widow. May the sweet assurance of the Prophet drop as soothing balm upon her grief-stricken heart. "Thy Maker is thine husband; the Lord of hosts is his name, and thy Redeemer, the holy One of Israel." May the bereaved children love their Savior supremely, and rejoice in the realization of the precious promise: "I will receive you, and will be a father unto you; and you shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty."

IN THE Sabbath school at Belmont, Sumter county, Ala., August 20, 1876, the following was proposed and adopted:

Whereas, It hath pleased our Heavenly Father to take away from our Sabbath school, and from the troubles of this life, our loved little school mates and companions, BIDDIE, BELLE, and ANNIE LAURIE TAYLOR, to visit us with the deepest sorrow, and to smite the hearts of their parents with the bitter rod of affliction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow with meekness and submission to this sorrowful dispensation of the Divine will, looking with prayer and Christian hope to the great Author of our faith to stay the hand of the destroyer, and shield us from calamity with the wing of his love and mercy.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the stricken parents of our dear little friends in this the darkest hour and sorest affliction of their lives, and point them with confidence to the only solid source of comfort and consolation, whose loving hand has transplanted these buds of affection from the chilling winters of time and earth to a more genial clime, where they will ever live and bloom in the light and glory of his love.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved parents of the deceased, and to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

A. J. GUARD, Superintendent.
H. M. TALLAFERRO, Clerk.

HENRY H. CLARK was born in East Feliciana parish, La., in the second of April, 1851, and died at the residence of his parents, in Pointe Coupee parish, La., July 25, 1876. He was the son of H. F. and F. S. Clark, and was a mute. He was educated at the "Institute for the deaf and dumb, at Baton Rouge, La." He seems to have been a very good scholar, and was possessed of good natural talents, and he was a man of refined feelings and sentiments, and of a generous, loving heart. One remarkable and commendable trait of his character was his deep love for and his devotion to his parents, especially his mother. He was received into the church in 1874, by Rev. V. Pointer, and seems to have been a consistent Christian till his death. The dear son, the loving brother, is gone, and we trust that those ears so dull upon earth have before this been saluted by the songs of the redeemed, and that the silent tongue has been loosed, and has joined in the triumphant song of the blood-washed throng that are united in ascribing praises to God and the Lamb forever.

J. H.

DIED, in Wilcox county, Ala., April 26, 1876, after a lingering and painful illness, Sister CYNTHIA COOK. She was born in Nash county, N. C., in 1805; was married in Alabama to Manassah Phelan, in 1824. Soon after her first marriage she embraced religion and united with the Methodist Church. After the decease of her first husband she married Capt. D. H. Cook, with whom she lived twenty years.

It was not my good fortune to know her long. Soon after my appointment to Lower Peach Tree circuit, I went to see her, and found her on a bed of sickness, from which she never rose till God called her from labor and suffering to rest.

She was rapidly approaching her end, power of speech was greatly impaired, but enough could be understood to discover that her faith was strong—her hope based on the rock Christ Jesus.

A short interview convinced me that she was ready for the solemn change that awaited her. Her life was the life of a Christian, in the true sense of the word, filled as she had lived, and left to her surviving friends the cheering hope that she still lives, and lives to die no more. The bereaved husband and sorrow-stricken children follow her as she followed Christ, and meet her in heaven.

GEORGE F. ELLIS.

DIED, near Edwards' depot, Hinds county, Miss., May 13, 1876, Mrs. MARY E. DRUMMOND, wife of T. W. Drummond, in the forty-first year of her age.

Another elect sister has gone to rest on flowery beds of ease—for through much suffering was she called to pass on her journey to that home eternal in the heavens. It is by affliction chiefly that the heart of man is purified, and that the thoughts are fixed upon a better state." And sorely did he keep the trials of our beloved sister. A few brief months before she was laid on her bed of affliction, she followed two of her daughters to the silent tomb. If our present state were one continued succession of delights, or one uniform flow of calmness and tranquility, we should never wish to think upon its end; death would then be a surprise, as a thief in the night. Our task of duty would remain undone till the night come when no man can work."

In 1857 she joined the Baptist Church, which she lived a consistent member till 1871, when she and her husband were received into the Methodist Church, of which the writer was then pastor, from that time until her death she lived as one who seeketh her heavenly home, and when the summons came she was fully prepared to meet her Lord in peace. After calling her husband and family around her, and giving to each her dying charge, she told them heaven's gate was open to receive her, and she saw the shining host that had come to welcome her home. Then, singing a few stanzas of that sweet hymn,

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,"

she calmly and sweetly passed away to that blessed inheritance prepared for her by Christ.

J. M. WIT[illegible]

DIED, in Mobile, July [illegible], after a short illness, Mrs. SARAH E. DAVIDSON, aged twenty-nine years.

Sister Davidson was converted at a meeting held last spring in St. Paul's, and immediately received into full membership. The genuineness of her conversion was evinced by her devotion to God and his marked regularity of her attendance upon the means of grace. Thus her attachment to the flock, of becoming gold, was constantly strengthened, and her heart was kept warm in the love of God. Her religion was a source of constant joy to her. Frequently in the class room she would say, "My heart is happy." After this spirit she lived, and doubtless died in the faith. God has taken her, in the prime of life, away from her husband and helpless children, but we know that his ways, though inscrutable, are [illegible]

DANIEL G. RENNER was born in Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, in the year 1821, and died in the city of Natchez, Miss., on the twenty-seventh day of July, 1876. He came to Natchez in 1844, and was a citizen of that place of its choice till his recent death. In the year 1[illegible], during the pastorate of Rev. A. T. M. Fo[illegible], the city of Natchez, he sought the pardon of his sins, was made happily conscious of his acceptance with God, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. This position he strove to honor to the close of his life. He was deeply interested in the church, and was ever ready to do anything in his power to promote its welfare. For many years he filled the office of steward and that of trustee, and sometimes both at once, and ever in a manner both useful and acceptable to the church. In his family he was remarkable for affectionate devotion to wife and children. Few husbands and fathers have ever been more ardently loved than was he by the inmates of his house. His last illness, which was quite protracted, he bore with that Christian fortitude which should ever characterize a servant of God. Desiring to live for the sake of those he loved, he nevertheless cheerfully submitted to the will of God, trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ as his Savior, and committing all his destiny into his faithful hands. To his wife he said: "Grieve not for me, I am only going before you to the better land." Calling his children, three grown up and four little ones, around him, he gave each one of them his parting counsel, and then bidding them all and his wife an affectionate farewell, calmly slept in Jesus, hoping to have a part in the resurrection of the just at the last day.

W. L. P. HUNTER.

ABNER C. MILLER, son of A. and N. C. Miller, of Hinds county, Miss., was born February 22, 1870, and died September 10, 1876.

The Christian Advocate.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876.

A SONG OF SOLACE.

...weet hand of God, that so wouldest my heart,
...makest me smile, while thou makest me to smart;
...ems as if God were at ball-play, and I,
...harder he strikes me, the higher I fly.

...n if, he bruises, he pierces me sore;
...the hammer and chisel afflict me no more:
...I tell you the reason? It is that I see
...Sculptor will serve out an angel for me...

...ink from the suffering, how painful soe'er,
...ounce I own not that my God's hand is there!
...on the anvil the iron shall glow,
...the Smith with his hammer deals blow upon blow.

...presses me hard, but he gives patience, too!
...I say to myself, "'tis no more than thy due,"
...lone, from the organ can swell on the ear
...the musician's fingers press down on the keys.

...ome, then, and welcome the blow and the fire,
...ust there no moral in heaven can inhabit;
...what can the sheaves on the darn-floor avail,
...the thresher shall beat out the chaff with the flail?

...ora moment God clusters with pain
...follows on sorrow like sunshine on rain;
...there's that to God to thy spirit shall lay,
...ound; but when tempted to murmur, then be.

From the Methodist.

The Rev. William Winans, D. D.

BY HIS DAUGHTER, MRS. M. GUYS, WALL.

...ly father was born on Chestnut ...ge, in the State of Pennsylvania, ...e 3, 1788.

...The ancients located the homes of ...r gods on mountain heights and ...such conspicuous positions as not ...y attracted the attention of all ...h, but gave their deities the ap...rance of presiding over the infinite ...plains below. This seems natu... and the effect of sublime scenery ...character has helped to fix the ...ciation between physical and ...al greatness. The infinitudes of ...e plains and rich valleys become ...learned, and poetic; but the ...engineer more frequently exhib... those grand individual qualities ...h raise him, like his own hills, ...the plain of common men. He ...s his hare hands on the mountains ...ndefatigably, and either vaults over ...or hews them down. He as... the hill of knowledge without ...aid of those means by which or... ary men climb up.

...e people who lived on Chestnut ...e eighty years ago were earnest, ...ny men and women, of well-de... individual characters. If pro... Christians, there was no guess... to the character of their piety; ...those who were sinners were ...without hypocrisy. William ...ings was a well-developed speci... of his class. Like the sparkly ...and the home of his childhood ...youth, his character was marked ...bold, strong qualities, which gave ...a distinct personality. He was ...t by no pattern, and made up ...a fashionable artist.

...feel my inability to sketch my ...rable father's character as "it ...ht to be done, for I am sensible ...lover's bias, and feel the strong ...ality of affection. But I will ...be best I can, and trust to that ...of all guides, love, to lead me ...truth. "If love a man, it can ...understand him," is a sound ...ology understood his Lord ...ng him.

...e was blessed with a pious, ...d mother, whom neither pov... nor misfortune could depress; ...shall the sorrows of a life fail ...ude she maintained an ambient ...mposure and serenity of mind. ...children loved and venerated ...and my father especially entert... a chivalrous admiration for ...bright-eyed, energetic little ...ther. Her maiden name was ...Hopkins. She had lived ...rden, at whom my father was the ...est. She was left a widow, ...ute of means, with these five ...less children to support and ed... She did it nobly.

...When my father was quite a child, ...family emigrated to Ohio. On ...way he was by some means sepa... from the rest and followed on ...foot; and, had his sister not ...ized him as he passed by their ...on the bank of the river, he ...d probably have floated like a ...k drift-wood onward to New ...ns. And then what? A little ...k perhaps in the great maelstrom ...at immense city. But He who ...es over the little sparrows took ...of the child.

...e passion which ruled his life, ...ded by religion, love of knowl... developed itself very early. He ...ed, when quite a child, kneel... the fire-light to study his lesson, ...mother lying to poor to afford ...dles. His mother would some... say to him, "Billy, you will ...h your brains out;" but she lived ...o see him, boy as he was, in ...ed a minister in ...

...did not know at what age my fa... was converted, but at an early ...d, and after what we may now ...the "old Methodist fashion," ...nvictions of truth and duty ...always strong, and his trust in ...st was firm and constant. He ...an to preach before he was twenty ...old, and soon took rank as one ...the first young preachers of his ...His education was limited to ...imperfect acquaintance with the ...ish branches, but his vigorous ...d and studious habits enabled ...to overcome this disadvantage ...a great extent, and made him self... ant and independent through ...

...e early years of his ministry ...e spent in the frontier States and ...tories of Ohio, Indiana, and ...ois. He was often at the home ...General Harrison, whose wife ...ght herself a member of the ...byterian Church. In those days ...revivals were as large as the Con... ences are now, and the preachers ...ays had places known as "preach... circles," where their books and ...r clothes were deposited. One ...hese "homes" was General Har... 's house. There the preacher ...ut his "rest days." In all his ...r life my father cherished with ...warmest affection the memory ...Mrs. Harrison and her sister.

...When the General was a candidate ...the Presidency, he was assailed, ...all candidates are liable to be, and many outrageous things laid to his charge. My father felt impelled to state publicly what he knew of the private life and virtues of his friend. This, of course, brought upon him the wrath of General Harrison's enemies, and he was denounced as a "political preacher."

My father was present at the celebrated interview between General Harrison and Tecumseh, the great Indian chief. The chief sat on the ground, and the white men present felt that the situation was a critical one. Every Indian warrior kept his eye fixed on Tecumseh. My father is mentioned in the "Life of Harrison" as the young preacher who stood in the door of the house with a musket in his hand to defend the ladies.

In the autumn of 1844 my father was sent to New Orleans. The Protestant population of the city was then small, and very few Methodists among them. He hired an upper room, taught school during the week, and preached on Sabbath. His signal for preaching was the gun fired to call men to the "cock-fight" at ten o'clock A. M. His main supporter was a German brother, named Knab. This good man in after life always kissed my father when he met him.

As to my father's character as a preacher and writer, I need say nothing. All that is well known. He preached the gospel with great purity and power, and thousands were charmed and blessed by his ministry. He rests from his labors, and his works follow him. "Jesus died for me" was the ground of all his hopes. One of his favorite hymns was,

Jesus, I throw my arms around
And hang upon thy cross.

"Jesus, lover of my soul," was another favorite, and one that expressed his experimental theology. His death, like his life, was radiant with the glory of the cross. How precious the memory of such a father!

He was buried at home, and the hymn sung at his funeral was engraved on his tombstone. It was as appropriate to him as it is sublime:

Servant of God, well done!
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy.

Sunday School Magazine.

WOODVILLE, Miss., July, 1876.

Ruskin on Precious Stones.

Mr. Ruskin lectured recently, at the London Institution, on the words from Genesis, "And the gold of that land is good; there is bdellium and the onyx stone," altering the text, as will be seen in the sequel. He said he thought it would be interesting to his audience to see the way in which he was trying to bring science before working men at Sheffield—that was, by pretty and enlightening means as he could, and yet giving distinct knowledge. He only ventured in science on beaten ground, and ventured on nothing doubtful. He picked up knowledge if he could, a thousand years old and more, but only that which had stood the test of investigation and was trustworthy. Although it was not generally thought of him, Mr. Ruskin continued, he was one of the most practical of men, and liked to talk about things that could be touched and were useful. He held in his hand a pebble, perhaps from a moraine, perhaps from old sea beach; and he had a sovereign. None of us know what things are; but he thought he knew a little more about them than the other people. What things are made of anybody can tell; the smallest apothecary can tell you that this pebble is made of silicon, and oxygen, and water. Just so, they will tell you that your yourself are "molded" carbon, phosphorus, lime, and seventy per cent. or rather more of water; but that does not tell you what you are. Quoting his text, Mr. Ruskin now read "crystal" for bdellium, and said that in the only other place where bdellium occurs in our version (Numbers 11: 7,) it refers to the color of manna, and was translated in the Septuagint by *krustallos*, or that which is congealed by cold. He discussed the references to manna as dew found in the morning, and said that it was pure as Alpine snow. Then "crystal" in the English version is, in the Book of Job, joined with gold, and in Ezekiel, the firmament is "as the color of terrible crystal." In the Apocalypse the river of life is "clear as crystal." The three substances named together in the text stand generally as types, the gold of all precious metals, the crystal of all clear precious stones prized for luster, the onyx of all opaque stones prized for color and for distinction of color. The last included the whole range of marble and alabaster works, and the system of Byzantine architecture. The highest use of gold and stones had always been for devotional purposes, and the three masters in christendom were Vogelleo of Perside, Holbein, and Sandro Botticelli.

After describing the specimens of stones upon his table, Mr. Ruskin diverged into an explanation of the statement in the Pentateuch that the covering of the tabernacle was of badgers' skins and of rams' skins. Nothing of the sort was meant. Seals' skins, not badgers', were used. The rams' skins were dyed red; and the three colors of the tabernacle were blue, gules, and purple. Much might probably still be learnt from the now neglected science of heraldry, where every color had its stone. *Or*, gold, comes first; it is called *sol*, the sun, rejoicing as a strong man to run his race, standing between the light and darkness, representing work. Its stone is a topaz. Second is *carbide*, scarlet, which we once confused with gules, but is the stirred hue of human flesh, incarnate strength, and incarnate modesty. Its stone is the jasper, red with the same iron which colors human blood. Third was vert, *viridis*, which represents virtue and virginity, the color of spring, the true color in the eyes of Athene, the emerald *smaragdos*, rent as the earth was rent in the battle with the Titans. The fourth was gules, from the Persian word *gul*, for the rose, the color of love, the ruby. The fifth was azure, the clear blue of the sky, joy and love in heaven. Its stone was the sapphire, the same stone as the ruby, though their colors were different; and the union of the two colors made the sixth color, purple, whose stone is the jacinth, and bloom the hyacinth, the sable flower inscribed with woe. The seventh was argent, silver or snow. Its stone is the carbuncle, the same stone as the ruby, a white sapphire. It was associated with the morning star as the eighth, sable, was with the star of evening. Sable is from *sabulum*, sand, and the diamond is its stone, which is never found save in sand. The ninth was gray, *columbine*, plumby, the color of the dove. Its stone is the pearl. Thus all the phrases of heraldry, which applied to color and to precious stones, although now looked upon as jargon, had a deep symbolic meaning.—*London Architect.*

A Noble Belgian Institution.

Describing some recent local festivities in Brussels, a correspondent of the *London Times* says one of the most interesting ceremonies of the *fetes* was the distribution of State rewards for "acts of courage, devotion, and humanity," at which the King, the Queen, and the Princess Louise were present. In Belgium there is no trusting to private benevolence and to private societies to reward or recognize the saving of life from drowning, from fire, or from calamity in the streets. This duty is undertaken by the State, and is under a State department. The ceremony was held in the temple des Augustines, a fine old church which stands in the middle of the roadway in the new boulevards. The body of the building, which is of great size, was crowded in every part, and the Minister of the Interior presided. The seats on the sides of the platform were filled by officers of the State in uniform, by officers of high rank, and by the members of the court. When the royal family came, the whole audience arose with the greatest enthusiasm and cheered their majesties the King and Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess most warmly. The first to be honored was a little fellow twelve years of age, whose achievement brought tears into the eyes of the Queen and Princess. It seemed, from the account read to the audience, that three children, of whom the boy was the eldest, were playing in their room by themselves when the little sister pulled over a paraffine lamp and set herself on fire. The brave little fellow, fearless of burns, did the best he could to extinguish the flames, and was so horribly burned himself that he was three months ill, and will bear the marks of his achievement to the grave. The sister died, but the boy's act was recognized by his being awarded the medal of the first class—a large gold medal, surmounted with the royal crown. The second was a boy who rescued a child from the broken ice in a canal last winter, and the gold medal was also given to this little hero. The third was a man, who had rescued, at the risk of her life, an infant from a burning house. After the boys and the nun came two members of the Chamber of Representatives—M. D'Andrimont, the Deputy of Liege, well known to the English Volunteers who visited that city in 1869, and to the members of the Iron and Steel Institute, who were there a short time ago, and the Comte de Borchgrave d'Altena, Deputy of Tongres and Burgomaster of Marlinne. M. D'Andrimont saved the lives of two bathers on two different occasions. The Comte exposed his life on two occasions in preventing public calamities at two fires. The two deputies were rewarded, amid the cheers of the assemblage, by the civil cross of the second class. The two members of the Belgian Parliament were followed by two workmen, one of whom a slater, Wagemans, had rushed into a burning house to rescue a sick woman, and was assisted by a painter named Ducos. Both men were much burned, and the slater had the first-class medal awarded, the other the second. Then came Colonel Poitiers, of the Garde Civique, or Molenbeck St. Jean, who plunged into the water in his clothes to save a man who had fallen into a canal. The Colonel was awarded the first-class medal. Among the other heroes in civil life decorated for saving life, were a student, aged sixteen, who received the first-class medal for saving a man from drowning, the Abbot Thoman, of Ostend, who received the same for a like act of devotion, a religious named Justin Morelle, for saving a child carried away by a current; and officers and pilots of Antwerp were rewarded, their acts of devotion being in connection with the fire of the paraffine-laden American ship Westmoreland. On one of the brave fellows being pulled, it was announced that he had met his death by drowning in the river Schelde. There were many other presentations of a like character.

When any one shall say to you, "I do not feel that I have come to Christ," turn their thoughts away from such introspection, and turn them again at once to Christ; do not go into the science of optics, but give the light, which will enforce a consciousness of spiritual seeing.

It is stated that sometime during the present year a party of one hundred Englishmen is coming over to this country on a grand fox hunt. "Ist? I'sh?" Ark! the horn of the hunter is heard on the hill.

True science, which is the knowledge of facts, and true philosophy, which is the knowledge of principles, are always allied to true religion, which is the harmony of the soul with facts and principles.

Every saint in heaven is as a flower in that garden of God, and holy love is the fragrance and sweet odor they all send forth and with which they fill the bowers of that paradise above. *Jonathan Edwards.*

One great reason why the excrements of birds are so rich is that the solid and liquid are combined in them.

Religious Intelligence.

—Rev. Selah Merrill, of the American Palestine party, fixes the sites of Sedom and Gomorrah at the north end of the Dead Sea. His reasons are, first, that the tradition that these cities were submerged and their sites obliterated is not warranted by the Bible; in the next place, it is now established by geologists that the surface of the Dead Sea was never less but formerly was much greater in extent than it is as present. Only a very small portion of the region at the southern end of the sea is habitable, while the greater part of the plain at the northern end is very fertile, and has been occupied by cities from the the time of Moses at least. Again, the catastrophe took place about five centuries before the time of Moses and Joshua, and in their time we find on this plain a Beth-Jeshemuth, or house of desolation, which name it seems probable preserved the impression produced upon the popular mind by the great event. The site of this place still exists, and its present Arabic name, "Suweinreh," corresponds exactly in its signification to the Hebrew tradition. If this name is regarded as significant of the character of the place, then it is far from being appropriate; hence there is all the more reason for supposing that the meaning of this word has reference to an ancient catastrophe which brought destruction and in a certain sense desolation upon that region. If this is the site of Sodom, some place must be found very near it, also in the plain but nearer the mountains, to which Lot could flee between dawn and sunrise. Such a place appears in Tel Ektanu. Mr. Merrill adds: "It should be remembered that because certain wicked cities were once destroyed by fire it does not follow that their sites or the region about them became uninhabitable any more than such a result followed in the case of the Chicago or Boston fire. The sites remained and were afterward built upon, and have ever since been occupied by cities or ruins."—*Christian Union.*

—PROGRESS IN JAPAN.—There are no less than eleven missionary societies working fraternally together in Tokio, Japan, and in the closely related part of Yokohama, through nearly seventy missionaries, there being about an equal number of men and women. The total missionary force in Japan is about one hundred and fourteen, perhaps half of whom have arrived and are yet students. From a few instances, see how the leaven of Christianity is to spread in Japan. The head of the Normal School for Women, in Tokio, a scholar of reputation, belongs to a church connected with the Canada Wesleyan Society. Several students in the university belong to the same church. A Japanese gentleman of high rank is a member of the American Methodist Church, and is outspoken in his profession of Christianity. A private gentleman of great wealth connected with the American Presbyterian Church, has opened a large store in the midst of the city for the sale of Bibles and Christian literature in all languages read by any among the Japanese. He has also brought out, at his own expense, a new translation of Matthew and Mark, prepared chiefly by the Japanese, to meet the wants of those who are highly educated in the Chinese. The religion professed and enforced by the lives of such men cannot fail to impress the communities in which they dwell.

—Mr. Saville, of the London Society, in an address at Exeter Hall, made a very encouraging statement with regard to Tahiti and the other islands of the Society group. Christianity has now stood the test of three-quarters of a century on those islands. It has lost its novelty; it has been interfered with by the erroneous teachings of the Roman Catholics and by the immoral practices of hundreds of Europeans now residing there; but it has a stronger hold on the native conscience and heart than ever. No trace of heathenism remains, and it is necessary to refer to books in order to know fully what the old idolatry was like. Mr. Saville illustrated the intense feeling which the Society Islanders have against heathenism, by narrating an experience he made among them soon after leaving England. Having instituted a May anniversary, after the English fashion, he persuaded the young people to decorate their school room with ferns and flowers. While they were thus engaged, the deacons came in and were horrified at the sight. "Here," they said, "are the very things with which our forefathers used to dress up the old heathen altars." Not until the walls and posts were bare as before would these grandchildren of cannibalistic idolaters agree to enter upon the anniversary services.

Next year the Fourah Bay College at Freetown, Sierra Leone, will be half a century old. It has from the beginning been very ably conducted by the Church Missionary Society. The first pupil on its roll was Samuel Crowther, the energetic bishop of the Niger Mission. Men educated in this institution have, as pastors and teachers, been a blessing to various parts of the west coast of Africa. This year the college has been reorganized on a wider basis, such as the advanced condition of the Sierra Leone colony requires. Studies have been added to the course, the teaching staff has been increased, and the scale of fees has been arranged. The institution is still to furnish facilities for the training of missionary agents; but is the same to serve as a high school for the youth of the colony. For this purpose the college has been affiliated with the University of Durham, so that African students may receive their degrees without being obliged to leave their own country.

Some of the Lutherans are in favor of changing the title of President of Synod to Bishop, and making the office a permanent one.

The orthodox Russians have an important and successful Christian school at Kazan for the Tartars.

—Japan has abolished the fifth-day holiday, and ordered that the Christian Sunday shall be a day of rest.

Our Young People.

SHORT SERMON TO BOYS.

Whatsoe'er you find to do,
Do it, boys, with all your might;
Never be a little true,
Or a little to the right!
Trifles even lead to heaven,
Trifles make the life of man;
So in all things great or small things,
Be (so thoroughly as you can).

Whatsoe'er you find to do,
Do it then with all your might;
Let your prayers be strong and true,
Prayer, my lads, will keep you right.
Pray in all things, great and small things,
Like a Christian gentleman;
And forever, now and ever,
Resist thoroughly as you can.

Lost in the Snow.

Widow Wild and her only son, Paul, occupied a small farmstead on the skirts of Greystone Moor, a wild, uncultivated track, lying among the fells of Westmoreland.

On a never-to-be-forgotten Sunday, in the month of January, Paul set out on a special embassy to the family meeting-house situated in a small hamlet some distance off. It was a venerable building, more spacious than necessary for the scant population, but it had a history of its own. It had been reared in perilous times, when the Five Mile Act was in force, which prohibited the assembling of schismatics, as Dissenters were then called, in the vicinity of corporate towns, and punished with fine or imprisonment such as infringed the law. Here the primitive Christians of a former age—fearless, devout, God-fearing men and women—were wont to congregate for public worship. When enlightened legislation brought more merciful times, and the wearying Sabbath journeys were no longer imperative, the old edifice was still preserved intact as a memorial of the past, and to those to whom it had been a very tabernacle in the wilderness.

When Paul, warmly equipped with rough overcoat, fur cap, muffler, and stout boots, set out from home, leaden-gray clouds were scudding overhead, and a searching northwest wind was sweeping across the moor. In due time he reached his destination, sat out the morning service, saw the congregation dismissed, and then stole round to the vestry-door, there to waylay the aged pastor with the "widow's mite."

His mother had knitted a couple of pairs of thick, warm worsted gloves for the pastor's acceptance, and Paul was the bearer of them. The old gentleman expressed his gratitude in unstinted terms, and finished up by conveying Paul away bodily to his modest cottage residence.

The widow's son had never been so honored in his life before. Only to think of dining at the minister's table, sitting eating the looks in the minister's study, warming himself at the minister's fire; above all, listening to the minister's famous conversation, every word of which sank soothingly into his soul. His old preceptor from infancy unseemed to stand out a living embodiment of the Galilean presence with the Galilean voice, saying: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

It was growing dusk when Paul, rehabilitated, started on the return journey. He had but six good miles to traverse, if fortune enough to keep the straight path across the moor; how many, otherwise, remained to be seen.

The whole he had been enjoying the minister's hospitality and kindness the snow had begun to fall, and the desolate plain was already one vast winding sheet. He had unexpectedly two foes to encounter—a blinding shower of pitiless ice flakes, and a rising hurricane that would not be gainsaid.

For a short distance there were hedgerows to guide his feet, and skeleton hand-posts to point the way he should go. When these failed him, and deep night came down on its sable wings, hope there was none, save in a providential Providence. Commending himself to the Father of the fatherless, he pressed forward despite the fury of the elements. Again and again his boots stuck in the snowdrifts, and again and again he paused to take breath, and brace himself up for more strenuous exertion.

He must have been fighting his way for hours, still as far off as ever from home and parents, still unknowing which way to turn, when his limbs suddenly grew benumbed, and a sickening drowsiness, so often fatal to the snow-bewildered traveler, stole over him. "It is of no use to try any more," he cried, the tears gushing forth. "God befriend my poor mother, and save my soul for Jesus' sake!"

With that he laid him down on the snow medium to sleep, to die.

It was a most fortunate thing that Snap and I were led that identical afternoon to seek temporary shelter in Widow Wild's cottage. We had anticipated a heavy snow-fall, and were making the best of our way toward Barnard Castle, when the violence of the elements counseled us to halt on the first opportunity.

The prim-looking dame who stood at her door, nervously peering into the flecked distance, shrank back when first accosted, but, reassured, immediately proffered such accommodation as fell to her lot.

"Have you journeyed far? Did you come across the moor? Did you meet any one on the way?" she eagerly inquired.

"Not a soul," I replied; "weather like this is too terrible even for the like of us," and Snap and myself know what it is to rough it."

Crushed in heart and hope, she but herself double on a low stool near the threshold, and moaned: "My poor boy! My poor, dear boy! I shall never see him again—never! He is lost to all but ——." The remainder of the sentence was lost in an intense exhibition of feeling.

It required no ghost from the grave to interpret the state of affairs, and no monitor but my own heart to point out the plain path of duty.

"Cheer up, dame! cheer up!" I whispered in her ear, laying my hand at the same time gently on her head, "tell us all about it, what he is like, whither he was bound, and you have two friends here who will go through, not alone snow and wind, but fire and water, if needs be, to serve you!"

The salutly eyes that were instantly upturned, streaming with tears, might have quickened the pen of the recording angel!

A hasty meal, a temporary rest, and Snap and his chief strode out into the black-setting night air. I carried a bogh lantern with me, and Snap wore a sheepbell suspended from his neck. "The widow's blessing go with you!" cried Dame Wild; and it did go with us. Our footsteps once on the moor, there were not wanting good omens to encourage us in our enterprise. The fury of the Arctic gray clouds had abated considerably, and we had the wind at our backs, fortunately, scattering the snow before us as we plodded on. "Good dog!" I said to Snap, and he instantly commenced snuffing about in all directions. My voice might frequently be heard traveling far on the breast of the blast.

Midnight had come and gone, the wind was still, and there was a faint glimmer of moonlight struggling through the clouds, when Snap pulled up all of a sudden at a snow mound—the very mound upon which Paul had laid himself down—and began tearing away at it with his paws. Ten minutes later and no human power could have rivalled the widow's son. The death-sleep, which knows no waking, must have set in—and there an end!

The cold nose of the dog on his face, the sound of a strange voice in his ear, a dim perception of things as yet confused and intangible, a violent rubbing of his hands, chest, and feet with snow, and Paul recovered consciousness, to our extreme satisfaction.

It was daylight before the truant was restored to his aged parent. If the grief had been great at his absence, her joy at his presence was no less. Taking him in her sinewy arms and raining kisses on his rough lips and cheeks, she exclaimed: "This my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found." An offering of tears, and then: "Bless the Lord! Let all the earth praise him!"

Paul's first epistolary effort was to express in his own vernacular—the Westmoreland dialect—his boundless gratitude to Snap and me "for t' reesein' him fray t' deeade." It reached me some weeks after our romantic episode on Greystone Moor, and, fortunate a time and particular account of the thanksgiving service that had been held on the following Sunday but one, when the dear old minister preached a wonderful sermon in the dear old meeting-house, from the singularly appropriate words: "*He is only son of his mother, and she was a widow.*" He further said that the good pastor had promised to draw up a memorial for presentation to the Royal Humane Society, urging that august body to confer medal its badges of honor on Master Snap.—*Skip Van Winkle, in the Christian Globe.*

A Sagacious Cat.

One very strange thing I remember happened at the house where I was once visiting. I had been told of it, but never fully realized how peculiar it was till I witnessed it myself. The family consisted of my friend, her husband, and four children; and when a new was brought that puss had five new kittens, each begged so hard to be allowed to have one, that orders were given to save four and drown the remaining one. Whether Mrs. Puss missed her remaining child or not I don't know, but she seemed very well satisfied with those left her, and was more than usually happy when any of the children would pay her a visit at her snug quarters under the kitchen table. A dozen times a day or more would the reckless kittens be dragged from their shed to be kissed and petted and hugged. But, if so happened that from some cause or other one whole day passed without any one going to see the kittens, much to their mother's grief, who had frequently gone to the nursery in search of her young friends. Evening came; the whole family were together, the two younger ones being on the floor, when, to their astonishment, in walked the cat, carrying a kitten in her mouth. This she carried to one of the children, and so soon as she saw it was kindly received ran quickly away. Bump, bump, was soon heard, and in came the mother cat with another kitten, which was deposited near another of the children. Curiosity was now excited; the two elder children took seats on the floor to see if kittens would be brought to them, and in a very short time they were. Then was pussy's happiness complete; she would purr loudly, rub herself against each one in turn, and try by every means to show how pleased she was.

During the time I visited at my friend's I witnessed the above strange scene three times, and never once did puss make a mistake in not giving the kittens to their proper owners, nor was the peculiar "bumping" noise ever heard when she carried any other but Neil's. Need I say that it was soon named "Bumps" by the children?—*New Dominion Monthly.*

The first day Artemus Ward entered Toledo, travel-worn and seedy, he said to an editor who was on the street: "Mister, where could I get a square meal for twenty five cents?" He was told. "I say, Mister, where could I get the twenty five cents?"

Wisdom consisteth not in knowing many things, nor even in knowing them thoroughly, but in choosing and in following what conduces the most certainly to our lasting happiness and true glory.

Dr. Kane's boat "The Faith," in which he and his followers were rescued from the Arctic seas, is lying in a shed at the Fairmount Park offices near Philadelphia.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876.

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OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

AGENTS—All the members of the Patronising Conferences.

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Thorns in the Flesh.

The great apostle's experience was not exceptional. There are few who have not something like this thorn in the flesh. Precisely what it was is left pretty much to conjecture. Doubtless it was some bodily disease, causing acute pain and terrible suffering at times. Whether it was a disease of the eyes, the ears, headache, or some nervous disorder, it is impossible to tell. It was something trying to his patience, humiliating to his manhood, and, as he conceived, embarrassing to his ministry. In considering the labors and sufferings connected with his apostolical office and ministry, the recollection of this thorn, as superadded to all his other troubles, will help us in our estimate of Paul's life and character.

A diseased body is one of the severest trials to one whose work would seem to require the maximum of strength and the utmost of physical health. And yet this condition, so desirable and so much coveted, is often denied to those who would consecrate all their powers to the service of their Savior. We are reminded of Luther with his grievous malady, of Robert Hall with his life-long agony, of John Kitto, most of all beset with bodily infirmities, and yet each one of them suffering heroically and working manfully to the end. But this sort of discipline is not confined to such eminent and gifted ones. Thousands of less note in the family of saints have this messenger of Satan to buffet them. Some sharp thorn of disease clings to them through life, consumes their strength, depresses their vitality, and at times lays them by as worse than useless in the cause to which they are devoted.

Natural religion can throw no light upon such a dispensation of affliction, and even under the gospel the sufferer is apt to struggle with his chain and be tempted to murmur. In some instances there may be healing in answer to prayer, but in many more the thorn loses none of its sharpness, and it continues to rankle in the quivering flesh, and to send its streams of fire along the nerves. People pray for health, for soundness of body, not altogether that they may be comfortable, but that they may be more useful, and because they sincerely feel that it would be for the glory of God. But the buffeting does not abate, and their prayers seem to be in vain. Do they interpret the event aright?

With Paul the explanation was a revelation, but it was made for our sake as well as for his. There was a moral purpose, a spiritual end in the affliction. "And lest I should be exalted above measure through the abundance of the revelation they was given to me a thorn in the flesh." Even such a man as Paul was in danger of being exalted above measure. It is peculiarly the danger of gifted men. God bestows the gifts because they are needed, and, in this case, visions and extraordinary revelations, but at the same time the danger is guarded by a suitable check. In our measure and circumstances we can all read the important lesson. The thorn is given for our good; there is reason why it was given, and why it must stay. It is better so than that we should fall into spiritual pride, and become unduly elated by such distinctions as God for his own cause and glory has bestowed upon us. A preventive discipline is the most beneficent. The scourge that is for correction is merciful, but the chastening that anticipates and prevents sin is more gracious.

Paul was satisfied when he knew the reason, and felt that Christ's way for him was the best, that the thorn should stick, that the buffetings should continue while he had the promise of sufficient grace. Sufficient grace was better than abundant health, and, knowing the reason that his prayer was not answered, he saw that he had escaped a great peril by the refusal to grant his petition. Submission under suffering brings us all within the range of that most delightful promise: "My grace is sufficient for thee; for my strength is made perfect in weakness." If our prayers for health are not answered; if the anguish continues, notwithstanding our cries and tears, if Satan's buffetings are unabated in spite of our most urgent supplications, if, in this thing, God refuses the boon we ask, let us reflect before we murmur. The prayer is unanswered not because of our lack of faith, not because of any actual sin committed, not that we have incurred the divine displeasure, but because God would keep us humble, dependent, patient, and guard us against evils to which he may see that we are liable.

Whether this fully explains or not, the child of God will thankfully accept his lot of suffering along with its dowery of grace, and rather glory in infirmities than repine and complain. It is right to pray that the thorn may depart from us, and sometimes God may see fit to answer the prayer. If safe for us, if best for our usefulness, he may rebuke the disease, and give us what we desire. But, if the boon is withheld, there is a greater blessing if we rightly penetrate the divine meaning, and submissively accept the decision of infinite tenderness and love.

Out West. Texas.

MR. EDITOR: The field of ministerial labor in Texas has always presented this incentive to work. In addition to the ordinary sense of responsibility, a vast territory of rich lands and valuable pasturage was drawing an immense population from all parts of the world, and soon a polyglot nation would be spread over our prairies. No State in the Union has such an empire of wealth awaiting the development of human labor, and hence the great emigration to the State. These emigrants generally come with limited means, and are compelled to labor hard for several years before they can purchase land and build their homes. During these years of hardship they must be supplied with the gospel, but they are not able to support the men who serve them. Shall they be without the privileges of the church? Ministerial obligation cannot allow this, and the future interests of the Church and State cannot afford to leave them thus neglected. The truth is we have a grand field of missionary labor which is but little understood by our missionary board. Our collections for domestic missions will supply but a part of this demand. For be it remembered that even our older settlements have just passed from the missionary status to the self-sustaining circuits. Men of small means and large families are coming to us from the older Conferences, leaving the ability of their Conferences unimpaired, but giving us a heavy burden. We will do the best we can for these emigrants, but the missionary society might help us to do much better. There is a large field open for young and active ministers who can do much work on small pay; but all who propose to transfer to Texas should understand that our gold-bearing trees were cut down during the war, and they have not sprouted since. We will welcome them to our "work of faith and labor of love;" but if they have either purse or scrip they had better bring them along. *Verbum sap.*

The religious awakening of the east has reached us also. All over the Waco district the protracted meetings have been wonderfully successful, and from the reports at present the number of conversions will not be much short of one thousand this year. We hold our own, gather-ings and keep to the good old Methodist plan—earnest repentance and clear conversion. Perhaps we are indebted to a Baptist evangelist, who has visited several of our towns, for a good lesson on union meetings. For Moody and Sankey movement was so extensively indorsed that we were ready to try their plan under any successful leader. When this evangelist came among us our people rushed to the meetings, and labored harmoniously with him, until they found that his intense sectarianism sought to turn all the results into the Baptist Church. When he came to Waco we let him alone, and at our third quarterly meeting continued the services with gracious results. We are perfectly satisfied that these new lights have made no important discovery. They may ridicule the "Methodist altar" and the "mourner's bench," but they have substituted nothing better, nothing that gives us more really converted men and women. The "Bible class," as the penitents are called, are pronounced converts as soon as they profess a little hope. Hence the many conversions reported. Give me the old paths, with fewer numbers and more thorough experience.

At one time, in the history of the present great revival, it seemed as if some new church organization might be brought into existence; but, as the movement comes in closer range of observation, it is evident that no greater providential ends are intended than those which may be seen in other forms of religious worship. One prominent lesson is the wonderful attention which religious truths will receive when presented with all the preparation and enthusiasm of the Hippodrome meetings. Another is the warm Christian fellowship which may be made to gush from the hard-shell creeds of Christianity. But these things are not new. In the camp meeting we have the Hippodrome on a simpler and cheaper plan, and in the catholicity of our creed we have been illustrating how Christians may love and yet differ. But I will not run into "fraternity" in this paper, but hope you will give us the earliest news from the commissioners.

Our literary institutions have had a full experience of failure and revival, and the history is such a repetition of what you have seen and heard that it will be uninteresting. "Let the dead bury the dead." But we have something living and working in the Southwestern University. It is the child of Texas Methodism, all the Conferences of the State being equally interested in it. The sponsors are enough to secure success, and with well directed efforts will. The university is located in Georgetown, nine miles from the nearest depot, on the International railroad. It is far enough west to be free from the malaria of the river bottoms, and north of the territory which may be visited by the epidemics of the Southern coast. The country around Georgetown is rolling prairie on the south and east, with the foot-hills of a mountainous district on the west. The country is well watered by the beautiful San Gabriel rivers. The town may never be much of a place for trade, and hence the character of the population will be select. In the course of time it will be a university town, with literary men seeking its quiet seclusion, for the purpose of pursuing their studies and enjoying the association of educated companions.

The president, Dr. F. A. Mood, has worked hard for the institution, and is beginning to reap some of the fruits. He had the satisfaction to see his first class graduate last July—a class of which he may well be proud. The session closed with largely increased patronage, and with growing prospects for the future. All that is wanting for complete success is that Texas shall be true to the university, give it students at once, and an endowment as soon as practicable.

W. G. CONNOR.

German Camp Meeting.

MR. EDITOR: Soon after the blessed convocation at the Seashore camp ground we held a German camp meeting at Boniface church, near Covington, in St. Tammany parish, La. As you know, we have a thriving work at that place. A goodly number of our church members and others of New Orleans attended, and our dear Master honored our labors with 15 conversions and 12 accessions to the church. Four of our German preachers assisted me. Finding that some of our American friends were in attendance, we had one service in English every day. Linguistically some of our German preachers have the advantage over you—they can preach in both the English and German languages. A very interesting incident occurred during the meeting: An American brother, who knows no other than his mother tongue, was awakened under a German sermon, and was converted during a prayer in that language. This reminds me of my wife's conversion. When she did not know a word of English she was powerfully convicted of her sinfulness under a sermon from Bishop Keener at the Dryades Street church, and you know that, though the Bishop may have a Teuton look, he don't preach in that language. The Spirit of God is not wedded to any one language; he operates in his own sovereign way.

Very recently I attended another German camp meeting in Mason county, on the western frontier of Texas. This was a so-called fraternal camp meeting—*i. e.*, two congregations, one of our church, and one of the M. E. Church (North,) united in holding this feast of tabernacles. These two congregations composed formerly a self-supporting circuit of our church; but, owing to influences which I will not here mention, the work was divided into two dependent missions. A committee of the laity of both churches had been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the present camp meeting. Among other rules, they required that the two presiding elders of the two districts to which the two missions belong should jointly conduct the meeting, and that ecclesiastical questions should not at all be broached. Being officially invited, I, in company with eleven preachers of our church, attended. The Northern Church was represented by six preachers. The meeting lasted six days, and was a decided success; we had not less than 50 conversions. Fraternity feeling was at high tide. You could have seen me, arm in arm with a Northern presiding elder, singing glory to God with all our might. But, alas! soon a chill crept over my feeling. I discovered that our Northern brethren, in a clandestine manner, distributed printed circulars among our members, the contents of which purported to be a translation from an editorial in the Galveston *News*, to the effect that the joint commission of the churches North and South, which recently had met at Cape May, N. J., had half initiated measures for a speedy organic union of the two churches in question. The moral of the circular was, of course, that our German churches might as well unite at once—*i. e.*, we might as well unite with them, with the Church North, without further delay. I have not seen the editorial of the Galveston *News*. I suppose the translation is correct. We all know that the secular papers are very poorly informed in regard to church matters; but did not the party who conducted the translation and distribution of said circular know that the contents were untrue? I am in favor of fraternity. I am fraternal in word and deed. I love all Christians, no matter to what denomination they may belong; but I, at the same time, abhor hypocrisy, no matter where I find it.

J. B. A. AIKENS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18, 1876.

Rev Norval Wilson.

"I want to go home," were the last words of the grand old preacher. Words of pathos, of faith, and hope assured, of desire to be with Christ.

The *Richmond Christian Advocate* gives the following account of Norval Wilson's last years, and the closing scene:

When the days of infirmity came he quietly submitted himself to God's will, and retained all through his last years his cheerful interest in all the movements and events of the world about him. He was constantly looking for God's hand in all national affairs, and trying to read current history in the light of God's truth. He did not, meanwhile, give himself to a life of inactivity. He continued his personal work as long as work was possible. Some will remember when, with tremulous voice, in 1850 he asked for a supernumerary relation only upon the ground that the ranks were so full that older must retire to make room for more active and younger. His heart seemed burdened. It was a stern struggle with him to give up his effective relation. But few know how he continued his ministrations as long as God would let him. He preached when he could; and he was a *home missionary* in his more private work, visiting sick, hunting up unsaved men of all conditions and urging them to repent. The last winter of his life was spent in Washington city, and there he went into the home of many a family unknown to him, only that he might inquire into their spiritual state and induce them to give attention to their eternal interests. He was a man into whose constitution Christianity was thoroughly incorporated. By the gospel he tested everything.

With all the boldness and authority of his assertion of the truth and power of the gospel, he was singularly temperate in the statement of his Christian experience.

He was never heard to use an extravagant expression concerning himself. He trusted in the *mercy* of God. Upon that he delighted to dwell. Everything was of grace. The meekness and humility of his personal experience were remarkable in strong contrast with the vehemence and force of his proclamation of the gospel in its fullness and breadth. Yet he knew no doubt.

One who knew him well says: "For more than twenty-five years of closest and most intimate intercourse with him I have never known him to intimate a doubt as to his personal relations to God by Jesus Christ." He settled, long since, all the great questions involved in his responsibility under the gospel, and never was moved from his foundations thereafter.

He was able to speak for nearly two days before he died; but the habit of his life and his expression in anticipation of the end were sufficient assurance of the result. To his son-in-law he said: "I trust in the dying hour I shall give an example of resignation that shall be a comfort to those who are left behind. Eternity is just before me. In all the struggle—" and there his mind failed for the time, and the sentence was never completed. To Bro. Ferguson, in response to his inquiry if he wanted anything, he said: "I want to go home," his last distinct saying, doubly dear to his family, because 24 years before in this same month of August his second daughter, a lovely girl just coming into mature life, passed away with the same words upon her lips. They are at home. His family is broken up for a time. The majority is on the other side. But all who remain are looking to wind their home. We append the following memorial tribute, adopted by a number of the preachers and members of the church in attendance at Wesley Grove Camp Meeting:

"At a meeting of a number of the ministerial members of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and of others, assembled at Wesley Grove Camp Meeting August 12 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from the ranks of our ministry, and the communion of the church militant, our beloved and venerable brother, Rev. Norval Wilson, whose name and labors have been identified for more than half a century with the history of Methodism in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, we deem it but proper to give some suitable expression to a sense of the loss which we, in common with the church at large, have sustained by his removal: Therefore

"*Resolved*, That in the death of this faithful servant of God, and devoted minister of the gospel of Christ, we deeply and sadly realize that 'a prince and a great man has fallen in Israel.' Commencing his ministry at the early age of eighteen, he continued it through a period of fifty-six years, forty-nine of which were spent in the effective work. He was a clear, practical, and forcible expounder of the word of God, an able minister of the New Testament, 'a man full of faith and the Holy Ghost,' and through him much people were added to the Lord." He united with the Baltimore Conference at its session in Baltimore commencing March 16, 1821, and filled many of the most important appointments within its bounds up to March 1858. He then, with his characteristic sincerity and independence, became the acknowledged leader of a large majority of that body, who, at that time, in accordance with their previously avowed principles, dissolved their connection with the General Conference of the M. E. Church. In 1854 he presided over the Conference that met at Bridgewater, Va., and also over that which met in Alexandria in 1866 and which fully identified itself with the M. E. Church South. In this connection he rendered efficient service until 1866 when his advanced age and enfeebled health compelled his retiracy from the active ranks. He fell asleep in Christ at the residence of his friend, Jas. M. Brown, near Charleston, W. Va., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., triumphantly sustained by that truth he had so long proclaimed to others.

"*Resolved further*, That in the recollection of the Christian virtues which adorned the character of our deceased brother, and his life of consecrated and useful labor, the church has a precious treasure which we shall cherish as some atonement for our loss, and an incentive to like fidelity and devotion on our part.

"*Resolved*, That we hereby express our sincere sympathy with the surviving members of his household in their sore bereavement, but with them anticipate a joyous meeting with our departed brother in that land of holy rest and rapture upon which he has doubtless already entered."

OUR CHINA VISITOR is the title of a missionary paper issued by the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in China. It is published quarterly. We have received No. 1, dated July 1, 1876. It is a neat eight-page sheet, the pages seven inches by eleven. The first page contains a woodcut of chapel, book room, and parsonage of our mission at Shanghai. From the contents we make a few extracts:

"In the field, as you know there are Revs. Y. J. Allen, A. P. Parker, and J. W. Lambuth.

"There are at present in connection with our Mission work six native preachers and student helpers, Bro. Daau, (C. K. M.) Bro. Yoong, Bro. Dzing, Bro. Fong, Bro. Tsung, and Bro. See, awaiting the visit of our beloved Bishop Marvin, when we one and all long for us a *bright* era in the history of our mission. God grant to keep him and us in safety for that glad hour when we can face to face welcome him as the best of friends.

"We have three foreign built churches, and nine Chinese houses used as chapels; boarding schools or mission homes, two—one for boys and one for girls. Five day schools where the pupils learn of Jesus, and we trust may receive such seed in their hearts as may lead them to believe in and worship the one true and living God. We have three book rooms, two in Shanghai, and one in Soochow, and two colporteurs.

"There are four Bible women doing what they can to lead their own sex to know the truth, and in the midst of much discouragement at times looking to our Heavenly Father for help in their work. We have in our schools at present, under instruction one hundred and two scholars.

"Brethren, the heathen are perishing. Christians alone have the remedy. We make an earnest appeal to you for help, that the gospel may be preached to the millions around us.

"We want a deeper interest in your prayers, that we may be filled with the love of God and that we may see the work of the Lord prospering in our hands.

A LIVING EXAMPLE OF FAITH.

There is a small society composed of the children of a missionary and of a family deeply interested in the mission work, and one Chinaman, who propose to give this year $5[illegible] the support of a little girl in Lambuth's school in Shanghai. [illegible] little girls, twelve years old, give each during the year. Two members give $10 each. One boy gives $5, and four smaller children give $5, and the Chinaman $5. They are making the money in various ways, and have already collected the greater portion of the [illegible]. One little girl says: "I have finished my tidy, and it will soon be ready for sale." Some are saying this, and doing without that, and making [illegible] articles for sale. Some are saving rags, old iron, eggs, and chickens for sale. Almost everything you can think of is being made to go into the treasury of this little missionary society. One was going to make a portion by economizing, and so on. All are all determined to support a little heathen girl and have her taught the way to Jesus. God bless these dear children and make them happy in this blessed work and in honored means of carrying the truth to others. Are there not others who would like to follow their example? If so, form yourselves into a society of earnest workers and write to us in China. Mrs. Lambuth has seventeen girls in her school. She could have *fifty scholars* as well as seventeen if we had the money.

EARNEST WORKERS FOR JESUS.

Another welcome letter has come from Felicity Street Sunday school Missionary Society, New Orleans, bearing with it $40 Mexican to be used in the support of our little boarding-school. Soochow. They continue to send us words of encouragement. And now, just as I am finishing this, another letter comes from the same band of earnest workers bringing with it $58 25 with words of encouragement to us in this land of darkness. Surely the Lord will bless the efforts of these dear children and make them abundantly useful in sending the gospel to others.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The third quarterly meeting of the China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, U. S. A., for the year ending September 30, 1876, was held in Shanghai, July 8, 1876, Rev. W. Lambuth presiding.

Present: Revs. J. W. Lambuth, Young J. Allen, and A. P. Parker.

J. W. Lambuth reported that he had visited all the out-stations except Soochow three or four times during the quarter, and that he had been encouraged by the manifest interest with which the people had listened to the word.

Young J. Allen reported that he had in connection with Revs. Muirhead and Dr. J. Edkins started a monthly magazine in the Chinese language to be devoted to the spread of religious truth and general information. He reported his weekly paper as meeting with encouraging success.

A. P. Parker reported that a small chapel had recently been opened in Soochow, where many more people could be reached than in our regular Our boy's boarding school in Soochow is in a prosperous condition, numbering nine boarders and three scholars.

A resolution was adopted expressing our great pleasure in anticipating the contemplated visit of one of our Bishops, and our earnest desire that he should not fail to come.

A. P. PARKER, Sec.

Savannah.

The following appeal for Savannah from Rev. Dr. Haygood [illegible] we trust, meet with many and liberal responses. Last week we called attention to the subject. Our citizens can send their donations as Dr. Haygood suggests, or through the committee in New Orleans. Help is needed, and promptly.

There is sorrow and distress in the beautiful Savannah. The yellow fever grows worse. New cases by the score. The death rate increases. Those who could go have gone. Many have remained because too poor to go; many because duty said "Stay." But in such a case it is the poor, for the most part, who cannot get away. How much worse is the case when the rich—who can help—are gone!

The papers received to-day bring sad news. The fever spreads, suffering increases. Several of the leading doctors are dead; others are sick. Some ministers are dead; others are down. Dear Bro. A. M. Wynn, pastor of the Wesley Memorial church, is among those who have been tireless. The good Lord bless him! So have they all. The Protestant, the Catholic—the white and colored clergy, stand fast by their posts. They are doing their duty. But their poor need help—help that must come soon if it come not late, and help that must come from without. And Savannah deserves help. She has ever been generous to others.

At last accounts Dr. E. H. Myers was up and giving his strength to his people. May he escape, if please God!

Money sent to Dr. E. M. Kenaday, editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, Macon, Ga., or to the undersigned, will be joyfully forwarded to the right parties in Savannah, as gratefully reported.

ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD,
EMORY COLLEGE, OXFORD, GA.,
September 21, 1876.

We are informed by the Pastor of Moreau Street Church that he intends beginning a meeting on next Monday night. Rev. Alfred E. Cox will be with him and preach from Monday night at seven o'clock. Bro. Sawyer solicits the prayers, so far as it may be practicable, the presence of the brethren of our other town churches.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—[illegible] Joly interest on the notes given [illegible] brethren in the Mississippi Conference is due. Will they please to send it by mail?

R. A. YOUNG,
Sec. Bd. Tr. V. F.

Books and Periodicals.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The latest issues of this standard eclectic weekly contain some very valuable articles, among which the following are specially noteworthy: Lord Macaulay, by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; The Comte de Paris' Campaign on the Potomac, by the late Col. Chas. Chesney, of the Royal Engineers, being the last paper of that admirable military critic, and especially interesting as an Englishman's review of a Frenchman's account of the Potomac campaign; Sketch of a Journey across Africa, by Lieut. Cameron, of the Royal Navy; In a Studio, continued, by W. W. Story; Autobiography of a Vegetarian, a True Narrative of a Successful Career, by C. G. Graham Napier F.G.S.; Modern Warfare, by John Ruskin; Tickner's Memoirs; A Lady's Visit to the Herzegovinian Insurgents.

—The Christian Observer of Sept. 6 gives on its seventh and eighth pages the contents of the Religious Remembrancer, published in Philadelphia in 1813, and also, as a supplement, a photo engraving of the same paper. The Observer claims that the Remembrancer was the first religious newspaper ever printed, and that the Observer is the direct and legitimate descendant of it. The old paper as reproduced, No. 1, September (1813, is an object of much interest. We congratulate our contemporary on its reputable and ancient lineage.

—Among the articles in the Atlantic Monthly we note, as of special interest: Personal Recollections of Jean Francois Millet, Deep Haven Excursions, Holy Places of the Holy City, Old Woman's Gossip, Characteristics of the International Fair. Recent literature is, as usual, able and voluminous.

—The Galaxy for September has: War Memories by Gen. Custer, Nomination and Election of Abraham Lincoln, Day and Night, Shall We Drink Wine? Gen. George A. Custer, The Bones of Speech, A Persian Poet, and other articles.

—Whippoor-Will is the title of a new book of songs for public schools and juvenile classes. By W. O. Perkins. Oliver Ditson & Co., publishers, Boston. It is a very good collection of popular songs, grave, gay, humorous, pathetic, and religious.

—Lippincott's Magazine for September has; The Century—Its Fruits and Festivals, No 9; Lapland, Illustrated; On a Housetop in Capri; Letters from South Africa; On the Piscataqua Shore; George Sand, and other articles.

—We have received an excellent engraving of Governor Ellen. He looks like an honest and able man, and one for whom honest and intelligent people may safely and conscientiously vote.

—Record of the Year, October issue, is promptly to hand. It is a valuable compend of current events. This number contains a finely executed engraving of the distinguished New York lawyer, Wm. M. Evarts.

—Ware's Valley Monthly for September has: Entomology; Clara, the Queen; The Parlor and Kitchen; Scientific Idea of Force; John Chrisman; The State and Primary Education, and other articles.

—The Ladies' Repository for September is an excellent number. The presence of the new editor, Dr. Curry, is manifest in the character of the articles, as well as in the editorial department.

—The September issue of the Record for the Year contains careful selections of the choicest current miscellany, besides a record of all important current events worth preserving.

—Golden Hours for September is a interesting number of this excellent magazine for boys and girls. Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati, and Nelson & Phillips, New York, publishers.

—American Agriculturist for September is splendidly illustrated, and filled with fresh and practical information for farmers, housekeepers, and mechanics.

—St. Nicholas for September will be a delight to our young people. The pictures are charming, the matter amusing, entertaining, instructive.

—While Awake for September is as fresh and charming as ever. Our young folks are delighted with it, and watch for its monthly visits.

—Morton's Home and School for September is, as usual, well stored with educational literature. One of the best periodicals of the day.

—Scribner's Monthly for September is handsomely illustrated, and abounds in articles of freshness and ability.

—The Aldine, part 15, has been received. It is an excellent number of this splendid art journal.

CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	BISHOP.	TIME.
Denver	Colorado Sp'gs	Marvin	Aug. 25
Western	Nebraska City	McTyeire	Aug. 30
St. Louis	Washington	McTyeire	Sept. 6
Missouri	Hannibal	McTyeire	Sept. 13
Kentucky	Nicholasville	Keener	Sept. 14
Columbia	Corvallis, Ore.	Marvin	Sept. 15
W. Virginia	Charleston	Kavanaugh	Sept. 20
Illinois	Jacksonville	Paine	Sept. 20
S. W. Missouri	Mt. Vernon	McTyeire	Sept. 20
Tennessee	Columbia	Keener	Oct. 4
Louisville	Louisville	Wightman	Oct. 4
Pacific	San Francisco	Marvin	Oct. 11
Indian Miss'n	Vinita, Ind. T.	McTyeire	Oct. 12
Holston	Bristol	Wightman	Oct. 18
Arkansas	Ft. Smith	Keener	Oct. 18
Los Angeles	S. Bernardino	Marvin	Oct. 20
West Texas	Seguin	Duggett	Oct. 25
German Miss.	Gray's Fork	Doggett	Nov. 1
N. W. Texas	Calvert	Doggett	Nov. 8
North Texas	Longview	Doggett	Nov. 15
Memphis	Memphis	Pierce	Nov. 15
Virginia	Richmond	Kavanaugh	Nov. 15
N. Arkansas	Searcy	Pierce	Nov. 22
Texas	Hunt ville	Doggett	Nov. 29
N. Carolina	Greensboro	Kavanaugh	Nov. 29
White River	Batesville	Keener	Nov. 29
Mississippi	Natchez	Wightman	Nov. 29
Alabama	Greensboro	Paine	Dec. 6
N. Georgia	Cartersville	Pierce	Dec. 6
S. Georgia	Albany	Pierce	Dec. 13
S. Carolina	Chester	Kavanaugh	Dec. 14
N. Alabama	Decatur	McTyeire	Dec. 13
Little Rock	Arkadelphia	Keener	Dec. 13
Louisiana	Trenton	Wightman	Dec. 13
East Texas	Henderson ville	Doggett	Dec. 13
Florida	Milton ville	Pierce	Jan. 11
Baltimore	Alexandria	Kavanaugh	Mar. —

Rev. J. H. Anderson died at Prospect, Tenn., on September 14.

Publisher's Department.

E. E. F. ROSS, ESQ., connected for several years with the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, is now on a tour through the West and North on business connected with the office. He will confer freely with our patrons and agents in the different cities in regard to our mutual interests, and we bespeak for him the courtesies which have been so liberally extended heretofore, and which we have not forgotten.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending Sept. 23, 1876.

A—Thos W Adams $2.50, D Appleton & Co two letters $ N Andrews $7.50, R H Adair, E A Acriman $1.25, Ph Allen $2, D J Arnold, H M Anderson, N W Ayer & son, Miss Jennie Andrews $2.

B—Barnes & Wilkinson, F M Beverly, William Hunter, J Lane Berdan, J C Brogan, J H Bryant $7.50, Miss Boyce, G W Brown, A J Brown, H P Bradford, J H Booher & Co, Box E, Malone, Macgeean.

C—Beverly Carradine $8, J M Compost, Uniohing & Ainsworth, Mrs Jr Coale 33 cents, John F Cook $2, A C Cooper, Eaton T Coates $2.50, J A Crawford, H H Carnes, James T Curry $1, Ozmer Coulson 60 cents, S H Cox, Dabney P Culbertson.

D—E H Dabney $1, W H Domble $1.50, M A Dees, W D Duckworth, A W Deshazo, Oliver Dibert & Co, Eugene Duchamp $20.

E—Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Co, E E Evans $2.25, G R Eskew.

F—E N Freshman & Bros, John Foley, C J Foster, H L Fuller $2.

G—Marie K A Griswold, C Gilray, Miss Annie Gibbs, Mores' coin 50 cents, H M Gillis, John D Gibson $2.

H—Harper & Bros, E L Harkness, Benjamin F Harris, Geo Hemingham $2.10, J D Harper, J Harralson, W B Harper, T W Hines.

J—S H Jones, Johnson & Millikken, J C Johnson two letters.

K—S C Kirkland $1, Jas E King, Kilgore & Follett, L A Kimbrough two letters, T B Kreider & Co, A N Kellogg.

L—Howard Lockwood, W C Lewis, H W Curtis Lee, A LeBlanc, J B Lippincott & Co two letters, H P Lewis $5.25, W H Lewis.

M—David McDowell 10 cents, G & C Merriam, D D T Moore, H A Meclendon $1, J McLellan two letters, J McFetters, H E McKay, S L Morning & Ev, Morgan Envel $6.50, W P Mackey, W H Mahoney, Thos McClerdon $6, A L McBride $4.

N—Thos Nelson & Sons, J W Nicholson $9.35, A B Nicholson, C B New, J T Newcomer, R D Nors, worthy $2, S S Norwood, G W Neely.

O—Jay Ormond.

P—Mc D E Pollock, Phillips & Jones, T C Parish, J M Perdue, John Pipes $6.50, James Prather, H Penwell & Chapman, J T Rollins, Samuel Thompson & Co, A H Redford agent two letters, T F Rumpp, W A Rice, R S Ricketts, H E F Ross, Mrs Isabella Ryan.

S—E W Sharbrough two letters, Smith, Dixon & Co, John D Salpit $2.50, Stiff & Lacey, C M Shriver $4, W J Smith, St Louis Advertising and Publishing Company, Mrs Adele E Smith, L T Saunder, Frederick Snead, W E J Sullivan $1, H H Singleton, George S Sandell, Snider & Holmes, A T Swinney, J W Sandell, Pinckney A Swan $6.50, J E B Strat, J H Thompson, S R Turner, W C Tuttofson, P H O Taylor.

W—J M Wilkinson Jr, J W Wardrobe, A M Walker, J R Wilson 50 cts, West & Co, W Colyar Wells, White & Hade, J M Welch, H D Wilson, Wilson Hinkle & Co, Richard Williams $2, Jere S. Williams, Thomas S West $6.25, J M Wermig.

Y—S B Young $2.60.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI. We have had the pleasure during the week of welcoming to our office Professor Fitzhugh, one of the faculty of the above sterling institution. As will be seen by the card in our advertising columns the next session opens on the 4th of October.

There is no able faculty of professors devoted to their calling. We like the tone of the Institution. The trustees are gentlemen of public spirit, culture and advanced views, capable of grasping the requirements which a university sustains to liberal educational institutions and adapting with the attributes of sustaining that high standard of culture which it by its object demands.

Located at Oxford, a high, dry and healthy place with comfortable buildings, excellent apparatus, and library it certainly ought to be patronized in preference to others farther North.

DAVID W. WATSON, 73 Cornhill street, Boston, offers his Centennial Printing Press, for printing cards, labels, etc, for the very low price of $.

It will be very interesting to manufacturers, as we his instructed to buy who has purchase. Circulars will be sent free. See the advertisement on this page.

AGENTS WANTED.—We call the attention of those out of employment to the advertisement of Messrs. Smissen & Smith on this page.

LANDON BOOKS.—A. L. Guyster, 138 Fulton street, New York, advertises rare and valuable books for sale at prices as cheap as they can be purchased in London. This will be an opportunity to readily procure for their libraries books that could otherwise be obtained only at much expense and trouble. Catalogues and full information will be furnished free on application. For particulars see the advertisement on this page.

CHROMOS.—J. Latham & Co., art publishers, Boston, Mass., offer a large number of American and foreign chromos for sale, and want experienced solicitors. This will be a good opportunity for parties to supply themselves with cheap prices and also for any one will time to engage in the sale of chromos. Their advertisement will be found on this page.

W. Y. Edwards, 36 Church street, N. Y. continues to offer his printing presses for sale at low figures. Those in need of presses would do well to correspond with Mr. Edwards. His ad. in No. 41, next will be found on this page, and he will be pleased to answer any inquiries in regard to his press.

LEVY BROS., 850 Magazine street, make a specialty of black alpacas.

AT M. L. NAVRA'S China Palace, on Canal street, all articles of China and glass ware can be procured at reasonable prices.

IT AFFORDS us pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of Messrs. Poole & Hunt, Baltimore, Md., whose reputation as manufacturers of first-class machinery is preeminent in the South, and second to none we know of. For nearly a quarter of a century they have been prominently before the public, year by year strengthening their claims to public confidence, until to-day, with an immense establishment, as perfect in its appointments as experience and mechanical skill can make it, they can send forth every article of their manufacture perfect and accurate in all of its parts, as tested by the fixed and high standards by which their work is regulated. They who have used their machinery can best vouch for the truth of what we have asserted.

ECONOMY IS THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE.—This maxim every one of us should heed, and the little savings in buying supplies carefully looked after. To assist our readers in this matter, we call their attention to the card of Randolph & Dunnica, found in another column of our paper. By sending your orders for Corn Meal, Flour, and Provisions to them you will have them filled at low rates, as they sell on commission, and are not dealers, but millers' agents. They will also attend to the sale of cotton, sugar, rice, etc. Being gentlemen of undoubted integrity, and one of our first-class houses, none need fear to intrust their business to them.

HOLMAN'S Fever and Ague Pad will be found advertised in our paper to-day. This is said to be efficacious in the cure of Liver complaints and other kindred diseases. We have heard it very highly spoken of by some who have used it. The design is to cure diseases by the absorption process. We do not understand much of these things, and can only say that we find that Mr. Holman has certificates of cures enough from many reliable persons throughout the country. Julius Hart & Co. are proprietors, and any orders or inquiries addressed to the mail 68 Canal street, New Orleans, or Memphis, Tenn., will receive attention.

MR. M. L. NAVRA, successor to that well-known firm of Navra & Offner, of the China Palace, on Canal street, has just returned from a trip to the North, where he has been taking advantage of the low prices and purchasing very largely of China, Glassware, and Crockery. Mr. Navra proposes to carry out the system followed by the old house, of selling goods at a reasonable advance on cost, and realizing profit from the large sales. Merchants from the country will do well to inspect his stock when in the city. All orders will be carefully attended to. See advertisement elsewhere.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—T. A. McKechine, 27 Washington street, Boston, will fill any order in his line as wood engraver. He calls the attention of printers, especially in his line for cards and envelopes. We direct attention to his advertisement in the paper.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. HACHMAN

invites the attention of our readers to the large, elegant and most attractive stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all the leading styles now dominant in the trade, consisting of LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, in every material used, with a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES adapted for Family and Plantation Wear.

R. F. W. HACHMAN,
Dealer in Fine Shoes, 18 Canal street,
Under City Hotel, N. Orleans, La.

PIERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 14 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel,

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We have visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep good Goods, sell at one price and mark it in plain figures. Clergymen's trade solicited and their deduction made to them.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH. See Dr. Rankin's advertisement.

THE thirsty and weary traveler will find most excellent rooms with baths at the American House, Boston. The hotel has no superior in New England, is situated in the heart of the city, and within five minutes walk of every where.

FOR THE great Holidays in New York there is none superior to the Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st street. Its excellent table is equalled only by that of the European plan. Situated in the most central spot, as its name implies, it is a ground on Lookout house. While everything is first-class, and of the very best, the expense of living at the Grand Hotel is no more than at other first class houses.

MANY CASES of fever and ague, chills and congestive chills were promptly arrested and entirely banished by the use of your Simmons' Liver Regulator. You don't say half enough in regard to the efficacy of your valuable medicine in cases of ague, intermittent fevers, &c. Every case has been arrested in a shorter, more effectual manner than I have ever known, and I have suffered for years with the liver disease, and only found relief by using your medicine. When your medicine is taken it seems to go all through the nervous system.—JOHN H. WEEKS, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLMAN'S Fever and Ague and Liver Pad

CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE.
SIMPLE BY ABSORPTION.

The Best Liver Regulator in the World.

The only true cure for malarial fevers, of whatever type. Prevents Chills, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, Remittent Fever, Yellow Fever, Spasmodic Fever, Congestive Chills, Typho-Malarial Fever, Bilious Fever, Intermittent Fever, Dengue, Break-Bone Fever, Malarial Fever, Pernicious Fever, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Spotted Fever, Ship Fever, Camp Fever, Jail Fever, Hospital Fever, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Liver, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammation of the Stomach, Inflammation of the Womb, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Membranes, Inflammation of the Spine, Inflammation of the Nerves, Inflammation of the Muscles, Inflammation of the Joints, Inflammation of the Throat, Inflammation of the Mucous Membranes, Inflammation of the Rectum, Inflammation of the Urethra, Inflammation of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Seminal Vesicles, Inflammation of the Vagina, Inflammation of the Uterus, Inflammation of the Ovaries, Inflammation of the Fallopian Tubes, Inflammation of the Testicles, Inflammation of the Scrotum, Inflammation of the Penis, Inflammation of the Prepuce, Inflammation of the Clitoris, Inflammation of the Vulva, Inflammation of the Anus, Inflammation of the Sciatic Nerve, Inflammation of the Fibrous Tissues, Inflammation of the Cellular Tissues, Inflammation of the Mucous Tissues, Inflammation of the Serous Tissues, Inflammation of the Synovial Tissues, Inflammation of the Arteries, Inflammation of the Veins, Inflammation of the Capillaries, Inflammation of the Absorbents, Inflammation of the Glands, Inflammation of the Secretions, Inflammation of the Excretions, Inflammation of the Exhalations, Inflammation of the Deposits, Inflammation of the Nutritive Functions, Inflammation of the Organic Functions, Inflammation of the Animal Functions, Inflammation of the Vital Functions, Inflammation of the Natural Functions, Inflammation of the Assimilative Functions, Inflammation of the Sensorial Functions, Inflammation of the Reproductive Functions, Inflammation of the Secretive Functions, Inflammation of the Excretive Functions, Inflammation of the Absorbent Functions, Inflammation of the Circulatory Functions, Inflammation of the Respiratory Functions, Inflammation of the Digestive Functions, Inflammation of the Nervous Functions, Inflammation of the Muscular Functions, Inflammation of the Osseous Functions, Inflammation of the Cartilaginous Functions, Inflammation of the Fibrous Functions, Inflammation of the Cellular Functions, Inflammation of the Mucous Functions, Inflammation of the Serous Functions, Inflammation of the Synovial Functions, Inflammation of the Arterial Functions, Inflammation of the Venous Functions, Inflammation of the Capillary Functions, Inflammation of the Absorbent Functions, Inflammation of the Glandular Functions, Inflammation of the Secretive Functions, Inflammation of the Excretive Functions, Inflammation of the Exhalant Functions, Inflammation of the Depositive Functions

Farm, Garden and Household.

The Yellow St. John Peach.

For many years—nobody seems to know how many—this variety has been in general cultivation among the old Creole gardeners along the Bayou St. John, in the suburbs of New Orleans. This circumstance first gave it the name of St. John. Some thirty or more years ago a gentleman by the name of Fleitas took cions or trees of it across the lake, and began its propagation, in a small way, for market purposes. From him it soon began to be disseminated among his neighbors, both as the Fleitas peach and the Fleitas St. John. Mr. Washington, an intelligent nurseryman living near Mr. Fleitas, was, so far as we have been able to learn, the first one to put it regularly into the trade, about 1856, under the name of May Beauty, from the circumstance of its having once or twice been known to ripen a few specimens in May. In 1857, E. G. Cloud, a fruit dealer in New Orleans, procured a tree or two from Mr. Washington, under the name of May Beauty, and planted them in his garden in the city. At the same time he procured from some of the gardeners on Bayou St. John a tree under the name of St. John, and planted it by the side of the May Beauty. They came into bearing in 1858, and on a close comparison Mr. Cloud thought there was a slight difference, both in the trees and fruit, and that this difference, whatever it was, was in favor of the St. John peach. We were then pretty largely engaged in the nursery business, and always on the lookout for new and superior varieties. We therefore procured cions of the St. John from Mr Cloud, during the budding season of 1858, and in the fall of 1859 sent out about five hundred trees of the Yellow St. John, the "Yellow" being added to keep this variety distinct in name from trees disseminated from other sources. This is the history of the true Yellow St. John peach. The name has been established and rendered authoritative by being adopted by the American Pomological Society at our suggestion.—*Dr. Swasey, in Southern Home Journal.*

GAME FOWLS.—Game fowls are the aristocrats of the poultry yard. With their graceful form, handsome carriage, fine feather, and undeniable courage, who can help admiring them? And then we must not overlook their useful qualities. Good layers, although not rivaling some other breeds, perhaps, whose only redeeming quality is in their egg production, their eggs being of the finest known quality. The best of sitters, steady and careful, differing from some of the Asiatics in the fact that they do not care to sit regularly after laying five or six eggs, and then, when they bring off their young, almost always coming off with a good percentage, they have no equals as mothers. Always on the alert for any lurking intruder, they are ready to fight for their young, generally coming off victorious, too. Then, when they come to maturity, they can be caught and dressed at any time, always being plump and fat, and a fit subject for the palate of an epicure. Look for a moment at their exquisite feathering. What can be more pleasing to look upon than the glistening plumage of the black-breasted red, or any of the less common varieties? The courage and fighting of the game fowl, which are something remarkable, ought not to be passed over.—*Fanciers' Journal.*

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.—Do not drain the liquor from the oysters, but fork them out of it as you use them; in that way as much liquor as you require adheres to them. Use *stale* bread, and do not crumb it too fine, or it will be clammy. Half a teacupful of cream, two great spoonfuls of butter, salt, and pepper. Oysters part with a great deal of moisture in cooking, and if the mixture is too wet it is not as good; it should be rather dry when done. Cover the bottom of a well-buttered baking-dish with a layer of very dry bread crumbs, dust over a little salt and pepper, and stick little bits of butter all over the crumbs; then, with a spoon, moisten it with the cream. Next place a layer of oysters, alternating with bread crumbs, until the dish is filled, finishing with the butter and cream; invert a plate over it, to keep in the flavor. Bake three-fourths of an hour, or until the juice bubbles up to the top. Remove the plate, and brown on the upper shelf of the oven for two or three minutes only. Some families use a little cayenne pepper instead of the black, and a very little sprinkling of dry mustard, while others prefer a little grated mace.—*Country Gentleman.*

PRESERVING MILK.—We send our milk to market, and frequently suffer loss, during the warm season, from fermentation, which, from the low price of the product, and high cost of stock, labor, investment, etc., we cannot well afford. I have read that a chemist has discovered a substance which, when added to milk, preserves it sweet and good for several days beyond the ordinary period. What can you say of this plan?—M. J. Pennypacker, Chester county, Pa.

There are three chemicals used for prolonging the time of keeping milk sweet—salicylic acid, borax, and bisulphate of soda. Each of these substances may be dissolved and used in quantities so small as to produce no sensible medicinal effect, and yet delay materially the usual changes which occur in milk. The effect will be in proportion to the quantity used. One part of either of the solutions to one thousand parts of milk may be safely used.—*New York Tribune.*

JENNY LIND CAKE.—Three cupfuls of flour, two cupfuls of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of sweet milk, two eggs, one-half cupful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of lemon or vanilla.

A disagreeable relative—a carbuncle.

OILS, LAMPS, ETC.

ILLUMINATING OILS

AND

FLUIDS!

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE

PUROLINE AND PORTABLE

GAS LIGHT CO.

Offer to the trade, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, the following list of their superior and popular brands:

INSURANCE OIL.

The Insurance Oil is the best Family Safety Oil, and is urgently recommended by all our Insurance Companies as a safe substitute for common Coal Oil or Kerosene. It may be used in ordinary lamps **Without Change of Burner.**

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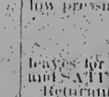

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NEARLY half a century has elapsed since the discovery of this wonderful compound. Its well established virtue and its high reputation in the diseases of the Chest, Lungs, Breast and Bowels are well known, and has been tested for so many years by such extensive patronage, that it would be superfluous, at this late day, to dwell at any length on its efficacy in Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Stomach or Bowels, Spitting of Blood and Whooping Cough.

It has been found highly beneficial in all Inflammatory disorders, such as Rheumatism, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, and especially in those cases of Cholerine which, for want of proper care, so often degenerate into confirmed Consumption.

In all affections of the Lungs, verging on Consumption, it has been found most efficacious in preventing that most awful scourge whenever properly resorted to.

It is the acknowledged certainty of cure, this extraordinary medicine has, over most compounds of the same nature, the decided advantage, owing to its agreeable flavor, it can be administered without the least difficulty to children, and requires no particular diet. It is also the cheapest, only because the bottles contain more simply than any other, but owing to its peculiar composition, this Sirup will keep for years without fermentation, and it can be used in families whenever required, simply keeping the bottle well corked.

Directions for Taking the Sirup.—Grown persons may take from four to six spoonfuls in the course of a day, either pure or diluted in a little water, at a less quantity at intervals of three or four hours.

Persons much troubled during the night may obtain considerable relief from the Sirup on going to bed, when it will stop the cough and procure a good night's rest.

Children from three to five years old may take from four to six teaspoonfuls during the day, in suitable quantities, at intervals of three to four hours. For sale by

A. CARROUCHE,
Agent for New Orleans, 39 Charities St.,
And by all druggists.

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And Chronic Diseases.

All Nervous

Paoli's Electro-Voltaic Chain Belt

GIVES a Continuous Current of Electricity Around the Body, and cures all Diseases arising from a Loss of Vital Force, Bile, General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney Complaints, Sexual Derangements, Paralysis, Sciatica, Impotency, Epilepsy, Spinal Complaint and Exhaustion of Nervous Energy, and will

EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE

After all Other Remedies Have Failed.

Indorsed by the most Eminent Physicians in Europe and America, and thousands that are wearing it and have been restored to health, give their testimony as to its great curative powers. Pamphlets and circulars forwarded on application on receipt of six cents postage. Apply or address

PAOLI BELT CO.,
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PRICES FROM $6 AND UPWARD.

THE ONLY TRUE AND PERFECT HAIR COLORER.

THE MYSTERY,
Or, Turner's Hair Dye!

HARMLESS! BEAUTIFUL! PERMANENT!

This preparation has received the indorsement of the scientific world, and wherever introduced has superseded all other preparations of the kind. No washing or preparation of the hair is necessary before using.

Free from all Deleterious Ingredients, such as Lead, Sulphur or other compounds which are Injurious to the Hair or Destructive by Absorption.

Any house servant can apply it with little or no trouble, as a few applications will restore, in a short month or so, to Hair or Whiskers, any or the shades, the original color, being so perfectly assimilated as to defy detection. Its great recommendation is in its *action of dye*, producing any desired shade, which will brown to the deepest black, and restore the hair dry and limited appearance produced by other Hair Dyes. The *Mystery* can be applied to wash the hair, or spots that have changed, to be restored to their original shade without applying all over the head, as is necessary when other Hair Dyes are used.

The box sent free by mail to any address in the United States upon receipt of price, *One Dollar*, by the inventor and proprietor,

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A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND, for the permanent cure of

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

What the Annihilator will do:

From one to two bottles will cure any *first attack* of Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia.

From two to three bottles, according to duration of disease, will cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia.

This is one of the best regulators of the circulation of the blood known.

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PROPRIETOR OF THE
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BOOTS AND SHOES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Always on hand, a full assortment of first-class goods, at prices which defy competition. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. My Motto—Quick Sales and Small Profits.

VIRGINIA ROOFING SLATE.—The best and cheapest in the world, and excepting the well-known Welsh Slate. The undersigned has accepted the agency for the sale of the celebrated VIRGINIA and IMPERIAL QUARRIES, now prepared to fill orders at prices much below those of Welsh, and but little in excess of those of ordinary American Slates. Builders, contractors and slaters generally are invited to submit them to the severest tests.

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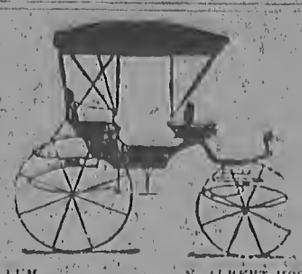

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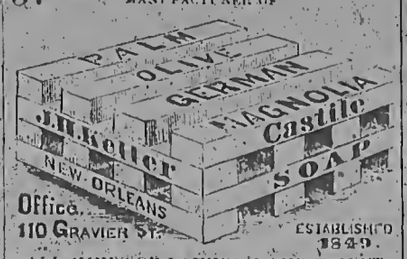

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On and after October 31, 1875,
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Trains depart and arrive as follows, from the Depot corner of Rampart and Howard streets:

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Accommodation (on Sunday) ..... 9:30 A. M.

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Only one change of Sleeping Cars to Eastern cities.

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New & Second-Hand Furniture.

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IMPROVED RICE MILLS
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MILLING RATES: No 1 at 2c. per pound; No. 2 at 1½c. per pound. Address all orders for empty Sacks to P. O. Box 2307.

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Lime, Sugar Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plasterers' Hair, White and Yellow Sand, Fire Clay Paving, Building, Pointing and Arch Bricks, English and Pittsburg Fire Bricks, Large and Small White Shells, Ladies, Shingles, Fire Tiles, Sulphur, Tar, Pitch and Rosin at the lowest market rates. For sale by JOHN C. STEWART,
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CARPETINGS—Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, etc.
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These Corsets have met the demand of the times in giving a PERFECT AND SUBSTANTIAL CORSET at PANIC RATES. Their eminently **superior quality** has been more and more appreciated, and without question they are now the **most popular**

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made. 1st. Because they are **perfect in fit**, while **flexible** to the natural movements of the form. 2d. They are **stylish, durable and luxurious to wear.** 3d. Being **woven without seam,** and in **perfect symmetry of shape,** their **stay properties** are unapproached. Our new **improved** qualities have one of the labels here printed in **Gold and Black**—like no other—cut these out and compare—beware of counterfeits.—The **perfect form** which our goods have, was never produced by weaving until the invention of our **Wonderful PATENT Loom,** while their superiority is attested by the Gold and Silver Medals awarded us, as well as the continually increasing demand. If your dealer does not keep them, send for our circular.

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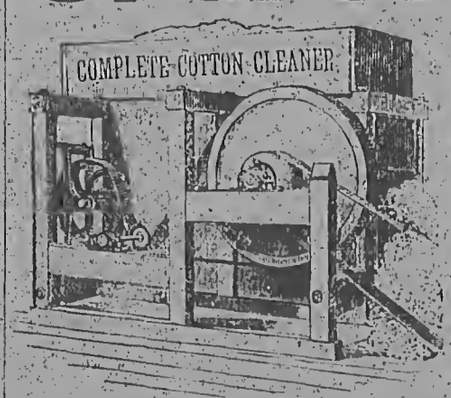
C. C. C.



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Send for Circulars and Price list.
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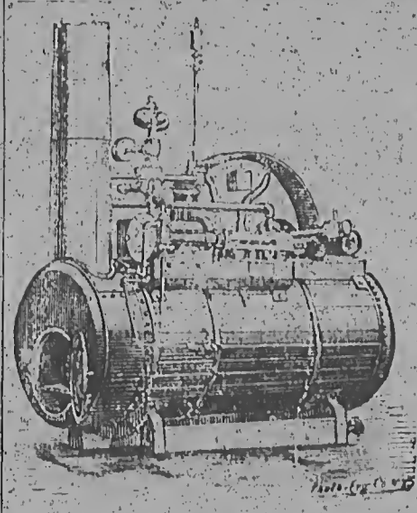
The Complete Cotton Cleaner, a New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginner.—Thoroughly removes all Dust, Dirt, Sand and light Trash from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the fiber from one to four grades.

No gin house should be without one of these machines. Is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days work.



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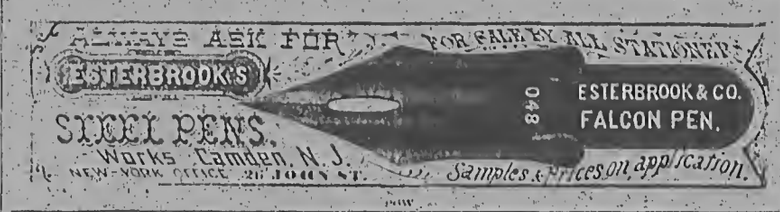
SEND FOR PRICE LIST, ETC.



MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

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THIS is the most valuable improvement ever made upon the Screw Cotton Press. It retains all their good qualities, and is better in every respect, and at less cost.

The screw is of steel, and is in two parts. The nut is opened and closed upon the screw by means of a lever. When the nut is open the screw and follower are let down upon the bale. When the nut is closed and the pressing is done in the usual manner. Then open the nut, and raise up the screw and follower, instead of screwing it up. This raising and lowering the screw, by means of the counterbalance, saves repairing the press at least SIXTY-FIVE dollars each time and labor of pressing cotton one half.

This Press has taken the premium over all competitors at the recent State Fairs of Mississippi and Louisiana.

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THE DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT

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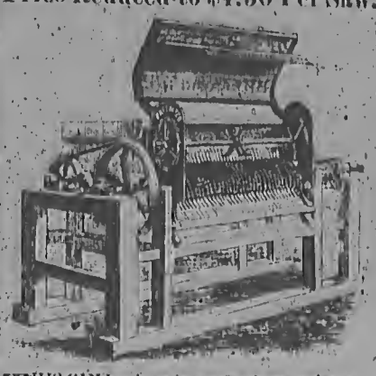
"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.
PATENTED JULY 15, 1873.

Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction at the ends of the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time, while economizing steam or animal power, than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every instance ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

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OFFICE OF THE
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TO DEALERS IN
IRON COTTON TIES,

Planters and Country Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade in any quantity with the following celebrated Ties:

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BEARD & BRO'S LOCK TIE,
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We also beg to inform the public that the interests of Messrs. Beard & Bro. and Branch, Crookes & Co. are now merged into and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO., (LIMITED.) The following are the New Orleans Agents:

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Bricks! Bricks! Bricks!
ROY'S BRICK YARD,

ST. BERNARD PARISH, four Blocks below the Slaughterhouse.

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SOUTHERN FARMERS DEPOT FOR SUPPLIES
The Cheapest and Best
Farm Machinery
OF ALL KINDS,
Plows, Seeds, Fertilizers,
Lime, Plaster and Cement.
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BUSTS, MASKS AND STATUES FROM THE Antique, life size, medium size, small size.
Busses from Life.
Friezes of the Italian Italy.
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Birds, Reliefs.
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Large assortment of Leaves in Relief.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Goods carefully packed and sent to any part of the United States. Prices to suit the times.

R. CASTELLUCCHI,
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PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.
MILL GEARING MADE
Without Patterns.
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OF IMPROVED DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE
TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use.
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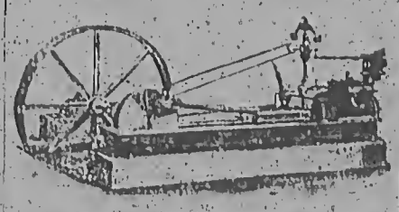

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20,000
ORANGE TREES!
BY
W. R. STUART,
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

LOUISIANA SWEET, MANDARIN, BRAZILIAN grafted on sour stock, and SWEET SEEDLINGS, well rooted. Price, from 20 cents to $1 each, according to age and number wanted.

Also SOUR SEEDLINGS, for grafting or budding, and for ornamental trees, from 10 cents to 25 cents, according to number wanted.

Trees carefully packed and shipped to any point.

No full tree will stand transplanting and transporting better than the orange.

I make Orange Trees a specialty. 1y

ELECTRO STEREO TYPE
FOUNDRY,
WOOD ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
ODDIE, CAMPBELL & CO., 174, 176 & 178 Elm St., Cin., O.
Presses and Printing Material.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1876.

MONETARY.

The steady movement which has marked the past six months continues. Confidence in each other is growing among our business firms. Stocks and bonds are held generally quite firmly, and in several instances outside prices refused the sales of premium bonds indicate a belief in an improvement in our city government. Quotations unchanged. Gold, 110@110½. Exceptional paper, 8@8 per cent.; A1 paper, 10@12 per cent.; mortgage paper, 9@10 per cent; second-class paper, 15@18 per cent.

COTTON.

The New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicler* makes the following comparison, which proves that the South is slowly but quite steadily recovering her wealth, and ere long the energy, industry and economy of our people will be rewarded by an abundance of means to develop the resources of the country. It compares the crops before the war, and since thus: "In the seasons of 1858-59 1859-60, 1860-61 there were raised 12,177 257 bales of cotton, being the greatest amount raised with slave labor in three successive years. The crops of 1875-76 amount to 9 561 326 bales, making a total for six years of 21,738 583 bales made with slave labor. The crops of 1870-73 foot up 11 257,176 bales, and for 1873-76 12 672 667 bales, and for six years 23 939,843 bales, an average of 3 988,307 bales made with free labor. Under severe drawbacks, and many difficulties the figures show an actual increase of 10 per cent. Another important fact, not to be lost sight of, is the change in the system of advancing. There is not the same amount of money needed to raise the growing crop. Year by year the planter is depending less and less upon his cotton factor or country merchant. Finding it is more profitable to produce his own meat and bread, than to pay some Western neighbor to do it for him. This lesson of wisdom once acquired, and put into practice, the road to wealth will be found comparatively easy.

We take the following extracts from the official report of the National Cotton Exchange, published September 19, 1876:

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES.

By Northern spinners	Bales	1,220,535
By Southern spinners:		
Alabama	10,892	
Mississippi	3 750	
Arkansas	3 0	
Kentucky	5,188	
Louisiana	1,382	
Missouri	1,050	
Tennessee	12 043	
Texas	1,079	
Georgia	44 012	
South Carolina	24,301	
North Carolina	1 155	
Virginia	1 025	
Total	134,647	
Less taken from delivery ports	2,472	131,175
Making total consumption		1,351,710

EXPORTS OF COTTON TO FOREIGN PORTS.

	1875-6.	1874-5.
To Great Britain	2 014,709	1,820,040
To France	456,774	350 000
To continent and channel	755 801	480 7 0
	3,226,283	2,674,448

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange reports the market for the week as per following statements:

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary	Ordinary	Good Ordinary	Low Middling	Middling	Good Middling
Wednesday	7⅞	8⅝	9	10⅛	10⅝	11⅝
Thursday	7⅞	8⅝	9	10⅛	10⅝	11⅝
Friday	7⅞	8⅝	9	10⅛	10⅝	11⅝
Saturday	7⅞	8⅝	9	10⅛	10⅝	11⅝
Monday	7⅞	8⅝	9	10⅛	10⅝	11⅝
Tuesday	7⅞	8⅝	9	10⅛	10⅝	11⅝
[illegible]						

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Class—Middling

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis
Wednesday	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]
Thursday	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Friday	[illegible]	10⅝	10⅝
Saturday	[illegible]	10⅝	10⅝
Monday	10 @10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Tuesday	10 @10⅝	10⅝	10⅝

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day	NEW ORLEANS Receipts	Sales	Market	Price	NEW YORK. Sales	Market	Price	LIVERPOOL Sales	Market	Price
Wednesday	1,427	1,500	Dull	10⅝	1,500	Quiet	Middling 10⅝	8,000	Dull	Middling 6⅝
Thursday	3 [illegible]	900	Quiet	10⅝	1,000	Steady	10⅝	7,000	Quiet	6⅝
Friday	2,000	2,000	Steady	10⅝	1,000	Firm	10⅝	10,000	Steady	6⅝
Saturday	2,000	2,000	Firm	10⅝	1,000	Firm	10⅝	10,000	Active	6⅝
Monday	2,000	2,000	Firm	10⅝	1,000	Firm	10⅝	14,000	Active	6⅝
Tuesday	1,500	1,500	Quiet	10⅝	1,000	Quiet	10⅝	6,000	Active	6⅝
Total	16,927	16,900			12,501					

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

	FROM	TO
Bee Wax:		
Of all, good demand		18
Arkansas demand fair		18
Western and country		18
Oil, Seal, gal:		
Crude, grown	$1 10	$5 50
Crude, half grown	2 00	3 50
Head lard, country chicken-bring 25 to 50c. per dozen less than Crude.		
Wool, ₱ lb.:		
Burry	10	18
Free of burrs	1	25
Beeswax, ₱ lb	27	30
Hides, ₱ lb:		
Green salted	6	7½
Dry	9	11½
Deer skins	25	35

SUGAR.—Receipts very light. Market quiet, and grinder ranges generally retiring to summer quarters. Prices: Fair 8½c. fully fair 8¾c., yellow clarified 9@9½c., white clarified 10@10½c.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	2 3.00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and Shovel tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do. with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	280 00
Corn mills, Cheneman's	120 00	125 00
H. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tillman's corn and pea planters	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 0	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	110 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	—	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Penrose cart, complete	—	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Rail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	6½
BUILDING MATERIAL.		
Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	11 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	15 00	17 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 16 to 16 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	— —
Put. Driers, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in blankets, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gal	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights: Size of lights.	Sash per pair, Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	60	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	85	1 95	2 25
10x18	$1 00	2 95	3 25
Sash Doors:		Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet		$3 00	$3 75
3 feet x 8 feet		4 00	— —
3 feet x 7 f. 6 inches		— —	4 25
Panel Doors:			
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick		— —	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick		— —	3 45
2 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick		$1 75	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb:		
Western, choice	24	26
Goshen, choice	35	38
Coffee, ₱ lb:		
Rio, fair	16¾	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O. G	— —	24
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	33	00
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	3 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl:		
Best, K. D	— —	2 75
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	10	12
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	2 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	4 75	5 0
XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingersnaps	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	30	34
Lubricating, in cans		50
Coal, in barrels, best	31	34
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels		
Common	— —	45
Fair	— —	50
Prime to choice	55	60
Golden and Reboot syrups	70	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
No. 2	— —	3
Ordinar	4½	5
Fair	5	5½
Prime to choice	— —	6
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb:		
Keller's imperial	— —	5
Keller's Five	— —	10½
Starch, ₱ lb		5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbl:		
Fair	— —	10½
Prime	— —	11
Choice	— —	11½
Yellow clarified	— —	11½
White clarified	— —	12
Crushed	— —	12½
Powdered	— —	12½
Spices, ₱ lb:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	21
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	62
Tea, ₱ lb:		
Black Oolong	— —	1 00
Green Imperial	— —	1 00
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb:		
Chewing, navy plug	45	50
Chewing, bar	0	55
Chew'g, fine cut	60	65
Chewing, choice	85	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	70
White, mixed	— —	60
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis	— —	50
Texas	— —	5
Western	53	5
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	— —	80
Hay, ₱ 100:		
Prime timothy	18 00	22 00
Ordinary	— —	14 00
Cotton seed meal	26 00	28 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb:		
Breasts	13½	14
Shoulders	8½	9
Sides, clear rib	10¾	11
Sides, clear	— —	11½
Hams, sugar cured	17	17½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	— —	18 50
Dry salt meat:		
Shoulders	— —	8½
Lard, ₱ lb:		
Choice in kegs	14	15½
Choice, refiners	13½	14

BAGGING, ETC.

Bagging:		
India	10	10½
Jute	13½	14½
Ties, Arrow best, per bund'd of 20	— —	3 00
Other brands	— —	2 00
Twine, hemp	— —	15

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, oak tanned	27	28
Ridge	25	30
Harness	25	30
Calf skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	24 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb	24	28
Feed Stuffs, ₱ ton:		
Shorts, straw-bone superphosph	40 00	— —
Seed's ammoniated bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	11 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard Lonsdale	— —	8
Standard Hamilton	— —	10½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands	— —	7½
Choice quality, 4-4	10½	14½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	4½	5½
Superior Allen & Hamilton	6½	7
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	12½
Good	13	15
Gunnybags:		
Eight inches	— —	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	16
Denims	12	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Butchers' kip boots, ₱ doz	36 00	45 00
Logwood kip boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	18 00
Extra brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	20 00
Ladies' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	20 00

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.* Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,
By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

WOODVILLE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Woodville station	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Clinton station	Oct. 7, 8
Jackson and Pipkin's chapel, at J. Cash's	14, 15
Wilkinson circuit, at Midway	21, 22
East Feliciana, at P. Grove	Nov. 11, 12
Bayou Sara, at Smith Grier's	18, 19
Buffalo, at Mars Hill	25, 26

All the official members of each charge are earnestly requested to attend, fully prepared with all necessary reports, so that the business of the year may be fully attended to. Brethren, please attend to this request.

21 J. L. FORSYTH, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

OPELOUSAS DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Grand Cheniere	Oct. 21, 22
Big Plow	28, 29
Evergreen	Nov. 4, 5
Washington	11, 12
Opelousas	12, 13,
Cote Gelache	13, 14
Kimball's Chapel	18, 19
New Iberia	25, 26
Franklin	Dec. 2, 3
Morgan City	9, 10

21 J. E. COOK, P. E.

NEW ORLEANS DIS.—FOURTH ROUND.

Morgan street (Quarterly Conference) at 7 P. M.	Oct. 7
St. Charles avenue, at 7 P. M.	14
Algiers, at 7 P. M.	21
Baton Rouge	28, 29
Plaquemine	Nov. 4, 5
Lafourche	11, 12
Carondelet street, at 7 P. M.	26
Louisiana avenue, at 7 P. M.	Dec. 1
Felicity street, at 7 P. M.	4

Pastors will please have full statistics.

Local preachers will have their written reports of their year's work.

24 J. H. WALKER, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MOBILE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Franklin street	Oct. 1
Pollard and Blackwater	7, 8
Grand Bay, at P. Valley	14, 15
Mount Pleasant	21, 22
Perdue Hill	28, 29
Wallington	29, 30
Mobile and Yellow River	Nov. 4, 5
St. Francis street and City Mission	11, 12
Bladon Springs, at Isney	18, 19
St. Stephens, at N. W. Ingram	25, 26
Citronelle, at Citronelle	Dec. 2, 3

Local preachers and trustees will please have their reports ready.

28 S. H. COX, P. E.

PRATTVILLE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Sepulga circuit, at Asbury	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Prattville station	Oct. 7, 8
Autaugaville circuit, at Autaugaville	14, 15
Cowbonshior circuit, at Cowbonshore	14, 15
Montgomery circuit, at Pine Flat	21, 22
Pleasant Hill circuit, at Pleasant Hill	28, 29
Marion station	Nov. 4, 5
Portland, Rehoboth, at Rehoboth	9,
Centreville circuit, at Centreville	11, 12
Randolph circuit, at Randolph	18, 19
Claiborne circuit, at Isabella	25, 26
Summerfield's 4th Sab., at Summerfield	Dec. 2, 3

Preachers in charge will please be ready with Annual Conference statistics.

Local preachers will please have written reports of their labors.

Trustees will please be ready to report in full.

Stewards, do try to close up the deficiencies at the above appointments.

Recording stewards, if you should fail to get with the Conference, please send up the records, and greatly oblige all concerned.

28 A. J. BRIDGES, P. E.

TO THE PREACHERS AND MEMBERS of the Mine within the bounds of the Prattville District, Alabama Conference: On my next round I will preach at the following places on the days here specified:

Sepulga circuit, at camp ground, Sept. 28 Oct. 1	
Good Hope	Oct. 7, 8
Autaugaville	10, 11
Cowbonshiop	14, 15
Snow Hill	18, 19
Pineapple, at Knight	20
Pine Flat	21, 22
Montevy	24
Tunnel Gate	25
Pope's	26
Pleasant Hill	28, 29
Pine and Hill	28, 29
Hamburg	Nov. 4, 5
Circle Camp	4
Marion, at night	4, 5
Spring Hill	9
Mount Carmel	11, 12
Mayberry, at 11 a. m.	12
Cahaba, at night	12
Bethel, Camp	14
Wet Land	15
Cedar Grove	18
New Prospect	24
Uniontown	25, 26
Summerfield, at night	Dec. 2, 3

The preachers will furnish the above appointments with the special subjects upon which they have agreed to preach. The encouragements of the Church will be urged.

Let us work, for the night cometh.

24 A. J. BRIDGES, P. E.

Religious Notices.

THE SPRING CREEK camp meeting will commence on Wednesday night before the second Sunday in October. This will be a good public holiday-ground for the accommodation of stock, a good lot and feed for stock. Ministers will be cared for, and are especially invited to come.

P. S.—We extend our invitation to the Editor and Publisher of the New Orleans Advocate. (Due to the Mississippi Conference.)

J. M. JOHNSTON, P. C.

ASHLEY CAMP MEETING in Monroe county, on the Sepulga circuit, Alabama Conference, will begin on Thursday night, September 28, embracing the first Sabbath in October. Let everybody attend the services. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. Ministerial brethren are cordially invited to attend. Any information will find ready answer either from the wife of Pineapple, on Thursday and Friday, by notifying me at Forest Home.

J. M. SCOTT, P. C.

THE CAMP MEETING at Smith's camp ground, in Choctaw county, Ala., will begin on Friday before the first Sunday in October. It will be conducted on the self-sustaining plan.

ALEX. HOOD, P. C.

THERE WILL BE a camp meeting on the Trenton circuit, Brandon district, Mississippi Conference, twelve miles south of Morton, beginning on Thursday night and embracing the third Sunday in October. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. All within ten miles of the camp ground are expected to furnish themselves. All ministers are invited and urged to attend. There will be conveyance for ministers at Morton on Friday morning.

J. H. HOLLAND, P. C.
TRENTON, Miss., Sept. 6, 1876.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at Pierce's Springs, Miss., on Friday, October 13. Ministers are cordially invited to attend. It will be conducted on the self-supporting plan.

A. L. McILHIRE, P. C.
Quitman Circuit, Miss. Conference.

THE CAMP MEETING at Marvin chapel will begin on Friday night before the second Sunday in October. Preachers coming by railroad will be met with conveyance at Brewton station, on the M. & M. railroad, on Friday.

W. H. MORRIS.

THE CHINA GROVE camp meeting, Dale county, Alabama, will commence on Friday before the first Sunday in October, 1876. Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) are invited to attend. Ample arrangements will be made for their accommodation.

HENRY D. MOORE, P. E., Mariana District.
HUGH M. GILLIS, P. C., Ozark Circuit.

THERE will be a camp meeting at the Beulah camp ground, in Natchitoches parish, commencing on Friday before the second Sunday in October, 1876. Ministers of the gospel especially invited. Special provision will be made for the preachers. The camp meeting will be on the self-sustaining plan.

J. M. FRANKLIN, P. C.

THERE will be a camp meeting at the Pleasant Ridge and New Hope camp ground, four miles west of De Kalb, De Kalb circuit, Miss. Conference, commencing on Friday, October 6, 1876. Preachers and people are cordially invited to attend.

A. J. COLEMAN.

THE CAMP MEETING for the Louisville circuit will commence at Sloan's camp ground on Friday night, the sixth of October. All are invited to attend. There will be special arrangements made for preachers.

W. R. WHATLEY, P. C.

THE Opelousas District Conference will commence on Thursday, October 12. Rev. H. S. Isbell will preach the opening discourse.

J. E. COOK, P. E.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on Cohn camp ground, near Raiford's mill, ten or twelve miles north of Coushatta, commencing on Friday, September 29. A cordial invitation is extended to preachers and people. Preparation will be made to entertain persons from a distance. The self-sustaining principle will apply to those living near enough to tent.

JESSE FULTON, P. C.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT CONFERENCE. We earnestly request the brethren—lay and clerical—who will be at the District Conference at this place to let me know immediately.

J. J. BILLINGSLEY.

OPELOUSAS, Aug. 30, 1876.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning October 12. Preachers in charge will please forward me the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance.

E. H. MOUNGER.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port Gibson Collegiate Academy are earnestly requested to meet at the Academy, Oct. 11, the time of the District Conference, to consider plans for the completion of the "New School Building," and other necessary enlargements.

O. W. HUNTSBERRYS, Pres. of Board.

To the Louisiana Conference.

I desire to request through the ADVOCATE all members of the Louisiana Conference who intend bringing their wives with them to Conference to please correspond with me at once, at Trenton, Quachita parish, La.

H. O. WHITE, P. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Snyder's Curative

PADS.

WORN OVER PART AFFECTED, ABSORB ALL MALARIA FROM THE SYSTEM.

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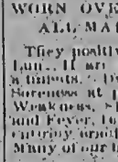

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$4 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.
4 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.
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6 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain Decorated, equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
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12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
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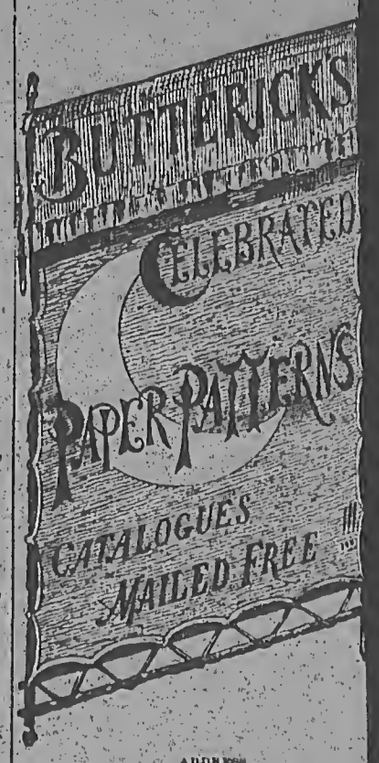

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VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876. NO. 40.

INSTINCTS.

BY THOMAS POWELL.

Heaven gave the bee desire for sweets,
Nor heaven denies her flowers;
The thirsty lamb for moisture waits,
Nor heaven withholds its showers.
No sooner are the babe's alarms
To mother's ears expressed,
Its finds a shelter in her arms—
Its solace at her breast.

Nor are the instincts of the heart
Less subjects of heaven's care;
Nor would it sympathies impart,
Merely to perish there.
The heart that yearns for kindred mind
To share its bliss or pain,
That knows to love, shall surely find
A heart that loves again.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

MONTHOMERY, Sept. 26.—Drs. Stone and Mandeville, of New Orleans, with ten nurses, passed through this city for Brunswick to-day.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 26.—Sister Mary Martha, of Fon du Lac, Wis., and Rev. E. H. Myers, Methodist, died here to-day.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 27.—The citizens' committee collected $4,000 to-day for the yellow fever sufferers. The committee also sent $1,000 to Brunswick this morning.

GALVESTON, Sept. 27.—At nine o'clock this morning Gen. Braxton Bragg dropped dead while crossing Twentieth street, in front of the post-office. His body lies in state at Artillery Hall. The remains will be taken to Mobile if arrangements can be made with the New Orleans steamer for their conveyance. Gen. Bragg was in his usual health up to the moment of the attack. The immediate cause of death was fatal syncope induced by organic disease of the heart.

SHREVEPORT, Sept. 28.—At a meeting of the business men and physicians held this evening it was decided to quarantine the river against New Orleans. Shreveport is exceptionally healthy, and the wish is to keep it so.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Chamber of Commerce reports a total of 2,055 for Savannah.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The Stock Exchange has telegraphed $700 gold to Savannah.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The demand for tickets of admission to the Moody and Sankey meeting, Sunday next, is immense. The Tabernacle, in which the services will be held, stands on ground 160x190 feet, and contains 8,000 chairs. George C. Stebbins, of Boston, will lead the great choir. Mr. Cree, of Philadelphia, manages the details of the meetings. W. Harney is chairman of the Executive Committee. Moody's headquarters are at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

GALVESTON, Sept. 29.—The recent quarantine order at this port not only cuts off communication between Galveston and New Orleans, but prevents Morgan's steamers from entering Bolivar channel and proceeding to the terminus of ship channel on Buffalo Bayou, at Clinton.

The Houston authorities called upon Dr. Blunt to modify his order so as to allow freight traffic with New Orleans. Blunt refused to make any modifications, and a meeting of physicians called to consider the matter sustained him. It is said the Houston authorities will seek the intervention of Gov. Coke.

Advices from Northern and Northwestern Texas report a grasshopper invasion. In some counties they are destroying vegetation. Wheat sowing has been delayed until it is ascertained whether the hoppers will remain long enough to deposit their eggs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Rome to-day reports the very serious, even alarming, illness both of the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—James Beckwith died in this city at one o'clock this morning. He had been gradually sinking for several days, death resulting from mere decay of nature. His remains are lying in state at Pioneers' Hall.

GALVESTON, Oct. 1.—The *News'* San Antonio special reports an Indian attack stealing raid on the Nueces and Frio rivers.

Rangers are endeavoring to intercept the raiders. The United States troops at Fort Clark have been notified, and are expected to co-operate with the rangers.

Quarantine against New Orleans modified so as to allow steamers from Morgan City to come in with through freights.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 2.—There was a heavy frost here this morning.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 2.—Total interments to-day 42, of which 28 were from yellow fever; eight of burials were colored.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 2.—Heavy frost last night, but little damage done, probably owing to drouth. This relieves all anxiety in regard to yellow fever here.

MONTGOMERY, October 2.—The weather is unusually cold for this season, and there was a heavy frost this morning in the city.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—A hurricane at Martinique on Sunday. Telegraph lines down. No details.

The steamship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, has arrived.

City of Mexico advices of the 14th say that Gen. Escobedo, the new Secretary of War, shows great activity, and is bringing the army to the highest standard. Gen. Alatorre will have 8,000 regulars around him, constituting the finest army Mexico ever had. His headquarters are at Huamantla, between Oaxaca and Puebla. Diaz is reported marching on Puebla with about 3,000 men, of whom only 400 are well armed. Hopes are entertained that the coming battle will be the last, and decide the question of the revolution. The filibuster Eaken, who commanded a company of revolutionists in Coahuila, was taken prisoner, and will doubtless be shot.

The *Two Republics* warns the public to put no trust in the news published by the *El Progress*, of Brownsville (that sheet being one of the so-called regenerating journals,) that the Mexican government will probably recognize the English debt, and make some arrangements with bondholders.

A recent decree imposes a duty of four cents per kilogramme on sulphur imported into Mexico.

Congress meets to-day, and will receive the President to-morrow, and proceed to business on the eighteenth. The session is looked forward to with considerable anxiety as the culmination of the present crisis. In the meanwhile all military operations are at a stand-still.

VIGO, Sept. 27.—The prefect of Pontevadro has formally surrendered Messrs. Tweed and Hunt to the commander of the Franklin.

The prisoners were taken from the Castella del Castro between 8 and 9 o'clock last night, and, strongly guarded by a body of soldiers, conducted through the quiet streets of the town to a pier where one of the Franklin's boats was waiting. They were quietly taken into the boat. After a hurried adieu between the American and Spanish officers, the boat rowed away and Tweed was soon on board the Franklin. He was immediately taken below, locked up and closely guarded. The Franklin sailed this morning direct for New York. It is reported there was a strong feeling among the populace of Vigo against the imprisonment and surrender of Tweed.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The *Times*, Belgrade dispatch says: There is much reason to fear that Prince Milan and his minister are no longer their own masters in the question of peace. If the war continues, and everything points in that direction, there will be a Russian war in Servia, until it assumes something more.

The only chance for peace lies in Turkey's prompt acceptance of all of the conditions of the powers. Hundreds are arriving daily.

The situation is most alarming for the peace of Russia. The delay of a day may prove fatal to Turkey and peace.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A *Times*, Belgrade dispatch says: The situation continues gloomy and affairs become more complicated. The only chance for peace is the Turkish acceptance of the powers, proposition.

The war party mock at peace allusions, asserting that whatever Russia may profess to the other powers, she is really for war until the Turks are driven from Constantinople. Both parties claim a victory on Thursday. The Servians are constructing winter quarters.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch says the Servians again furiously attacked the Turks and were repulsed with a loss of 1500. Another attack is imminent.

The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch says: Russian inundation is steadily crowding out the Servian element. Preparations at Belgrade and on the Russian border are inconsistent with the pacific declarations of the Russian cabinet. There are good reasons for believing Russia will soon take the responsibility for the war which has been waged under the flimsy cover of the Servian flag.

From California.

MR. EDITOR: On Monday morning, July 10, Rev. J. P. Simmons, my presiding elder, his little son, Jimmie, and myself left the residence of Dr. James R. Thomas, in Redwood valley, Mendocino county, for a point in Humboldt county, nearly two hundred miles distant, to attend a camp quarterly meeting. We started out on horseback, each with a pair of blankets tied behind his saddle, and one gun among us, also a couple of sacks of bread, expecting to camp out, and depending upon our gun for our meat. Climbing over the mountains, with a very dim trail to guide us, we reached Little Lake valley, about twelve miles distant, at noon, where we were joined by Rev. J. F. Campbell, of Potter Valley circuit, who also was equipped with a pair of blankets, a gun, and a sack of bread; also an extra horse on which to pack our baggage. I suggested that we had about twice as much bread as we would need. Bro. Simmons replied: "*You'll see.*" And I did see. I never saw men eat heartier in my life than we did. Instead of half, there were only some crumbs in our bread sack when we arrived on the camp ground; besides, we killed an abundance of wild game, but not more than we devoured. I will say, just here, that the first thing a person thinks about when he gets sick in the country is either to go out camping or to visit some mineral spring.

Little Lake is quite a small but pleasant and fertile valley. I stopped to get my horse shod here, at a little place, where, I learn, quite a remarkable incident occurred some years since. One Sabbath a company of drunken rowdies went through a mock crucifixion of Christ; just one week from that time the same parties, gathered in the same place, got into a quarrel, when six of their number—all the leaders—were killed in the space of two minutes. From this valley we had a wagon road until Tuesday afternoon, when we took what is called the mail trail, which leads directly along the comb of that part of the coast mountains lying between two forks of Eel river, and you may be sure it is a pretty rough one. We were climbing up and crawling down a great portion of the way. When on what is called the highest point on the trail, I beheld the grandest sight that my eyes were ever permitted to gaze upon. North, south, and east, as far as the eye can see, is, as it were, a perfect ocean of mountains, both great and small. Some of their lofty pates present quite a rusty appearance, while others are capped with glistering snow. Some wear dresses all ragged and torn; others are dressed in a beautiful yellow, and yet others in living green. Just below us is "Grizzly Gulch," and from its fearful appearance it does not seem to me that even a grizzly could live there. In the west, though there are mountains in that direction, too, seemingly rising high above them is a bow of a deep blue, which seems to extend nearly half around the globe—that is, the face of the unfathomable deep. The whole forms a scene at once grand, sublime, and beautiful, and to such perfection that I think no pen—much less my own—could do it justice.

On Friday and a portion of Saturday our trail led through a dense and gigantic redwood forest. It would seem that they could not well be thicker; and as to size, we measured several which varied from forty-eight to fifty-six feet around the trunk, and three hundred feet is but an ordinary hight. We found one, in the hollow of which a man lived. I rode into that of another, and turned my horse around. Besides this vast forest, there are numbers of hills and mountains, covered with fir, spruce, and redwood. Surely the timber in Humboldt county must be inexhaustible.

On Saturday afternoon we arrived at the camp ground, which is located in the midst of Eel River valley. This valley, covering only about seventy-two square miles, is the most productive portion of California that I have yet visited. It produces from ten to over twenty tons of potatoes to the acre, twelve or fifteen being the average; from sixty to one hundred bushels of wheat, and from one hundred to one hundred and forty bushels of oats and barley; also from one and a half to two tons of English peas, great fields of which are planted, principally for the hogs. Recently it has been discovered that Eel river is navigable for ocean steamers for about eight miles, and a company in San Francisco have made arrangements to run two steamers regularly between Port Kenyon and San Francisco. This would have been done long since, but a survey of the river was kept off by the capitalists of Eureka, on Humboldt bay. A few miles of railroad from Port Kenyon will bring into market a sufficient quantity of lumber to supply California and Nevada, doubtless, for hundreds of years to come. Besides the Eel River valley, there are several smaller valleys, and considerable table land, which, however, is not quite so productive. The hills are the best of grazing lands; besides, I am told the nutsquito grass, sown even among the timber, will take firm hold, and make the best of pasturage. There is a better opening here for men with some capital than any place I know of.

But while Humboldt county offers so many advantages, like other parts of the country it also has its disadvantages. What I regard as the greatest of these, which in reality makes the soil so productive, is the continuous fogs. While there awoke several times during the night and thought it was raining, when it was only the fog falling from the trees. The sun is scarcely ever seen a whole day at a time, and is frequently not seen at all for weeks.

Our camp meeting, though prospects did not seem very bright at first, was a very good one for California, and resulted in eight or ten conversions, and seven accessions to our church. We have as yet a very small society here, but if Conference will make a considerable missionary appropriation, and send one of our best preachers here next year, I believe this can be made one of our most important circuits.

As we were told that the trail that led down the coast was better than the one we came up, and as we desired to see that part of the country any way, we left on Monday, the 24th, by that route. Without stopping to give a full history of our trip home, which I would be glad to do if space and time would permit, I will only say that we found it much rougher and farther than we expected. While on the beach we had to contend with rocks and sand; and, while off it, with very steep hills; notwithstanding which we made home safely, after a week's hard riding, and feel the better for having made the trip.

Truly yours, W. P. A.

CLOVERDALE, Aug. 2, 1876.

The Silent Rebuke.

Twenty-five years ago there was a marriage in New Orleans. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. H. N. (now Bishop) McTyeire, who at that time was the editor of the ADVOCATE.

After the ceremonies and the usual compliments on such occasions had passed, and the bride had written her maiden name for the last time, without thought of the future to mar the felicity of the present, the *wine* and cake were brought in.

Yes, *there was wine* at that wedding. It was offered to the bride first. She took a tiny glass and held it in her hand until all were served. Then, just as she was raising the glass to her lips, the minister arose, and, approached her, and, deliberately took the glass from her hand and placed it on the mantle. Not a word was uttered, but the bride, on raising her eyes to those of the minister, read the deep meaning therein expressed. Often before she had felt the power of those expressive eyes and that benignant smile that spoke volumes without the accompaniment of words, and in her heart she thanked him and her God for the silent rebuke.

The next day, on recurring to the incident, the young husband said to his wife: "My dear, why did the minister take the wine from you last night?" She answered: "It was because he did not wish me to set an example before you of the evil habit of drinking wine." "Well," replied the husband, "that was not necessary. I never drink to excess. I only take a little wine on special occasions, and I think your friend was over-scrupulous. He might have let you taste it on this one occasion. But if I ever do come into your presence intoxicated I want you to take a razor and cut my throat." "No," she said, "I would not do that, but I would not live with you any longer. But 'wine is a mocker,' and it is best to 'touch not, taste not, handle not.' Let this silent rebuke be as a talisman to both of us against temptation." And it has been. Twenty-five years have rolled around, and the husband has never come home intoxicated, and the wife has never had occasion to put her threat into execution. They have had days of clouds and gloom, rain and sunshine. They have stood beside the grave of their first-born, a son of bright hopes and great promise, just entering the arena of a noble manhood. Two little hillocks mark the resting-place of two darling boys, each in a different State. Yet they have four daughters left to comfort and bless them as they journey on life's rugged road. When the night is over and the morning dawns there will be visions of beauty beyond all present imaginings. This blessed hope cheers and sustains, and makes sunshine even in adversity. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of this wedding, if the good Bishop could have been near enough, he would have heard the lady mentioned above singing to herself:

"John Anderson, my Jo, John, we climb the hill thegither,
And many a canty day, John, we've had wi' ane anither,
Now we maun totter, John, but mind to baud we'll go,
And sleep thegither at the foot, John Anderson, my Jo."

SEPTEMBER 4, 1876.

Dickens always believed in spiritualism after asking at a *seance* the attendance of the spirit of Dudley Murray, and being answered by the spectre, to whom he put the question, "Are you the spirit of Dudley Murray?" "I are."

At a spiritual circle, the other evening, a gentleman requested the medium to ask what amusement was most popular in the spiritual world. The reply was, "Reading our own obituary notices."

From the Work.

WOODVILLE DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* The Woodville district, of the Mississippi Conference, convened near Centerville, Miss., on the twenty-fifth instant. There were about twenty members present; the Rev. James L. Forsythe, presiding elder, in the chair, and conducted the proceedings. The business sessions of the Conference were held on the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth instant, and the greatest courtesy, good feeling, and harmony prevailed throughout. We had religious services at eleven o'clock A. M., and at eight o'clock P. M. of each day, which were well attended, and with much interest. The meeting has been protracted almost by common consent, and is still going on this week with an encouraging prospect of doing great good. The spiritual condition of this district, taken as a whole, is considered comparatively good, and somewhat improved during the year. At Jackson, La., and at Salem church, near Jackson, there have been recently great revivals, and many conversions and accessions to the church. The delegates elected to the Annual Conference from this district were Rev. P. S. Petty, A. P. Smith, Thomas Garnett, and F. D. Brame. Alternates—John Castles and L. K. Barber.

The following resolutions, among others, were adopted unanimously by the Conference:

Resolved, That this District Conference has heard with pleasure of the success of the commencement services of Centenary College, and hail it as a sign ominous of future prosperity, and that we, ministers and laymen of this district, will use our utmost endeavors to promote the interests of this institution, by recommending it to the people for support and patronage.

N. B. YOUNG,
D. C. LANGFORD.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this District Conference that the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE approximates very closely our ideal of a religious family newspaper.

Resolved, That we indorse the management of the publisher, Rev. R. J. Harp, and congratulate him and the church upon the superior appearance of the paper.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves anew to increase the subscription list of the ADVOCATE among us.

C. G. ANDREWS,
N. B. YOUNG.

Resolved, That this District Conference render a vote of thanks to the people of Centerville and vicinity for the liberal and hospitable manner in which they have entertained the Conference, and that we will pray that its deliberations and exercises may result in great good to the community and the church.

N. B. YOUNG,
C. G. CECIL.

The Conference adjourned to meet next at Clinton, La.

Yours very truly, etc.,

F. D. BRAME,
Secretary of Conf.

CLINTON, LA., AUGUST 31, 1876.

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT, NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* The Tuscaloosa District Conference was held in Vernon, Sanford county, Ala., July 27-29. In the absence of our presiding elder, Rev. J. L. Coleman, the Rev. D. S. McDonald was elected to preside. The charges, except one, were represented. The official attendance was unusually good. Instead of the usual number of committees, only three were appointed, respectively on education, missions, and finance. Reports from all the charges were called for, and a careful hearing was given by the Conference. Such inquiries were made by the chair and other members as brought out the facts most desirable to be known. There were present about fifteen local preachers, of whom each one was called upon to make a concise statement of his work during the past year. Accounts from some of these were truly gratifying. The session was harmonious, and great earnestness was manifested by all the members in the work of the Conference. Religious exercises were held twice a day with encouraging attendance. A half hour before each morning session the Conference met and held a prayer meeting. A deep impression for good was made on the community. Several attached themselves to the church. On Saturday night of the meeting a missionary anniversary was held, two appropriate speeches were made, and a collection was taken, amounting to $60.40. Our presiding elder, Dr. J. L. Coleman, was sick, and could not attend. It was a matter of universal regret. The Conference, however, was greeted by an affectionate communication from him, in which he expressed great desire to be with us, assuring the Conference that, though absent in the body, he was present in the spirit. He manifested prayerful concern for the proceedings of the meeting, urging the pastors to the consideration of the more important interests of the church, and to a strict and general observance of the "Week of Prayer;" and, finally, asking the prayers of his people for the speedy recovery of his health, and restoration to the post of duty.

E. A. Powell, J. A. Duncan, Gustavus Legg, and J. H. R. Chappell were elected members of the next Annual Conference; their alternates are respectively W. M. Stone, R. F. Henry, B. F. Meek, and John N. Black.

The next session will be held at Fayette Court House, Fayette county, Ala.

D. M. RUSH, Sec.

VERNON, ALA., AUGUST 17, 1876.

BLACK WATER MISSION, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* If you think your readers would like to hear from a good Sunday school in a country place, here is a short report of the Sunday school at Jones' chapel, Black Water mission, Alabama Conference. This school numbers five officers and teachers, and forty scholars. The books used are: The "Primer," "Farr's Manual for Infant Schools," "Child's Scripture Question Book," "Elementary Scripture Question Book," "Improved Question Book on the Life of Christ," the "New Testament," and the "Gem" song-book. The recitations are excellent; indeed in this respect it is a model school. I have never heard better recitations. For every attendance a red ticket with a Scripture verse upon it is given to each scholar. The roll is called by classes, and each scholar rises and recites the verse upon the ticket received the preceding Sunday. This is an interesting exercise, and the more so since some very small children may be heard to repeat the precious words of the Scriptures. The parents take an interest, and attend the school with their children. The scholars are very much attached to the school, and are not easily persuaded to take a trip which involves an absence from the school. The scholars behave very nicely in the Sunday school. There is no going out and coming in during the session of the school, and no confusion during the distribution of the tickets. This school was put in operation, and has been carried on by the Rev. B. T. Marshall, whose coming into the community last winter was very opportune. Some of the Sunday-school scholars have recently attached themselves to the church, and still the good work goes on. Take it altogether, I never saw a better Sunday school in a country place. I am delighted and encouraged. Fraternally,

W. H. MORRIS.

OZARK CIRCUIT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* Last Friday, it being general fast day, Bro. H. M. Gillis, our beloved pastor, commenced a meeting at Ozark, in the Ozark circuit, Marianna district. It has been in very warm progress ever since. How much longer it will continue I do not know, but one thing I do know is that the Lord has blessed us most wonderfully; have had a gracious outpouring of his Spirit in our midst; many have been reclaimed; who were cold before the meeting commenced, and are now bright and lively members. But few thus far have been added to the church; in fact we are not trying so much to build up in numbers as to revive the members already on hand.

A few weeks ago we had another good meeting at "Old Ebybank church," two and a half miles from Ozark, and many were made happy in the Lord there. Upon the whole, I think the spiritual outlook of the Ozark circuit is very good, and I think, if not too severely invaded by "Gen. Hard Times," we will be able to send our preacher to Conference with as clean papers and good clothing as any other circuit will.

As to Bro. H. D. Moore, our presiding elder, he is like a "Jackson," ever on the watch, guarding with great diligence and care the interest of the church, by preaching clear, pathetic, and logical sermons.

N. P. D.

OZARK, ALA., August 30, 1876.

My poor are my best patients. God pays for them.—*Boerhaave.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876.

THE WEDDING EVE.

One morning fifty years ago
When apple trees were white with snow
Of fragrant blossoms, and the air
Was spellbound with the perfume rare,
A pair of farm horses large and lean,
And, as with its double load
A sun-browned youth and maid were seen
Jogging along the winding road.

Blue were the arches of the skies,
But bluer were that maiden's eyes;
The dew-drops on the grass were bright,
But brighter was the loving light
That sparkled 'neath the long fringed lid
Where those bright eyes of blue were hid.
Along the shoulders, brown and bare,
Half hid the waves of golden hair,
Where, almost stifled with the spray,
The sun, a willing sufferer, lay.

It was the fairest sight, I ween,
That the young man had ever seen
As, with his features all aglow,
The happy fellow told her joy.
And she, when, the first surprise
Looked on him with those heavenly eyes,
Saw underneath that shade of tan,
The kindred features of a man;
And, with a joy but rarely known
She drew that dear face to her own.
And by her fair forehead hid
I cannot tell even what she did.

Soon the verdure, until noon
The dew-barn leaves with dew-drops hung,
The parsonage arrayed in white
Peers out, a more than welcome sight.
Even with a cloud upon his face,
What shall we do," he turned to say,
Should he refuse to take his pay.
From what is in the pillow case?
And, shaking down, his eye surveyed
The pillow-case, before him laid.
Whilst, unaware, reaching softly long
Maiden quickness for her thread,

The maiden answers, "Let us wait
To-morrow trouble where's the need
Then at the parson's opening gate
Halted the more than willing steed.

Down from the horse the bridegroom sprang
The latch-loss gate he swung,
The knocker on that startled door
Struck such a peal as ne'er was heard before.
Brought the whole household pale with fright
And there, with blushing dignity,
So, bashful he could hardly speak
The farmer met their wondering gaze.

The groom gave in his credentials
And as the parson took, to hear
For her the wished as well, and tells,
"Come in." He says he'll take the bears.

Oh! how she jumped. With one grand bound
She and the head-bag touched the ground.
Then, entering with each dilated gaze
The precious freight of the sleigh,
She bears it through the open door,
And thrown upon the parlor floor
Dumps the best beans you ever see.

Ah! happy were their songs that day
When man and wife they rode away;
But laughter this chorus still
Which echoed through the wondering crowd
"God bless the priest of Whitsuntide
And bless the man who ties the bears."

R. M. Stevens.

Seashore District Conference, Mississippi Annual Conference.

MR. EDITOR: The Conference convened September 8th in Salem church, Mount Carmel circuit.

The last resolution passed by the body was a request that the presiding elder should prepare and send to the editor of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication a synopsis of its proceedings. Complying with the request, he sends the following:

The attendance of members was very good. No representatives from Ocean Springs, White Plains, and East Pascagoula circuits. The condition of these was reported by the presiding elder.

No committees were appointed. The session occupied two days in harmonious and profitable review of the various matters coming legitimately under its supervision. Collating the reports from the circuits and missions, the following may be considered as a proper summary:

The spiritual condition of the entire district is improving, and presents a very encouraging outlook. There have been something over 300 accessions to the church. Conversions have been numerous and membership generally revived. Congregations have enlarged, and deeper interest manifested by members in the ordinances, except in family worship. Two churches have been built and four others arranged for, and will be erected. One of the former is in Westville mission. The entire cost of this new church, which is about $500, was paid by Bro. Charles Burtis, a steward in the work.

NOTE BY THE PRESIDING ELDER.—Bro. Barns is not a rich man; but he has given an illustration of what can be done when there is a will by one in ordinary circumstances of life. While so many respond to the urgent calls for help with the old cry of "hard times," here is one who is willing to invest some of his living in an interest-paying bank. He has already received a part of the dividends. His wife was the first to join our church when services were opened in the new building, and his business has enlarged and become more profitable.

There are three missions, one of which Westville has been raised to a circuit for the ensuing year. The Taylorsville is not doing well, and the Chickasawhay is prospering. Its pastor is 76 years old; fills ten appointments; travels every month about 250 miles; visits his sheep; and came a distance of 75 miles on horseback to District Conference.

The Lord is blessing his work. One mission came to pay Bro. P. C. Whitlock, the pastor of it, much, but it has already done better than ever before for the length of time. In the district there are 22 Sunday schools, and about 1,000 scholars. Several of these have established juvenile missionary societies, and the one at Moss Point, when last heard from, had raised $25, and the one at Ocean Springs $17 15. There are several Sunday schools in our churches on the union style, having our literature, and taught in part by Methodists, but not admitted in the reports.

One circuit (Columbia) has no Sunday school of any kind.

About one-third of the missionary assessments have been collected, and the collections still in process. Something over one-third of the preachers' salaries have been paid. Have not gotten out of the old system—of (*not*) paying the preachers at the end of the year. The opinion, however, prevails that there is an improvement.

A revisal of the entire work was made as to geographical boundaries, and some changes agreed on, which will be submitted to the Bishop. The following persons were elected delegates to the ensuing Annual Conference, viz.: T. J. Fenzell, I. M. Applewhite, J. P. Carter, and R. J. Parker. The next District Conference will be held at Enon.

The following preamble and resolutions, relating to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is the official organ of our Annual Conference, and is well calculated to instruct our people in the polity of Methodism and the glorious doctrines of our holy religion, and promotive of a high standard of spirituality, and in these respects we consider it as an essential help to the pastor in his labors; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Seashore District Conference, approve the energy and efficiency of the editor and publisher in the management and publication of the paper.

Resolved, That we commend it to the patronage of all our members in the district.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to place it in every Methodist family in our charges.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be furnished the ADVOCATE for publication.

P. H. NAPIER,
W. W. HOPPER.

The religious services were very profitable and impressive. A large number of penitents were at the altar for prayers. It was specially a season of refreshment to God's people.

THOMAS PRICE, P. E.

Los Angeles—The City.

MR. EDITOR: The original name given to this town, or rather mission, nearly one hundred years ago, by the Spanish, is *Nuestra Senora, Reina de Los Angeles*, "Our Lady, Queen of the Angels," which poetic but cumbrous title the practical denizen of to-day contracts into "Los Angeles." The name is pronounced as if spelled *Loce Ang-gleas*, a very pretty name indeed; but it does not signify as intimated by many writers, the "City of the Angels." In plain English, *it was named for the Virgin Mary*, who is, according to Romish teaching, "*the queen of the angels.*"

It is situated in the broad valley of the Los Angeles river, which is a pretty mountain stream, flowing from the blue peaks on the north of the city to the ocean on the west and south. The city spreads over the plain and the foothills of the mountains, covering an area of thirty-six square miles; being a perfect square. It contains about sixteen thousand souls, made up of immigrants from every direction. A large proportion are Americans, a great many are Indians and Mexicans, some are Spanish, some Jews and Germans, a few are French and Italians, and many are the irrepressible Chinese. Immigrants from the States, both North and South of Mason and Dixon, prevail, so that society is cosmopolitan somewhat, but very fine. There is a great amount of intelligence and enterprise. This city, although the American portion of it is scarcely a dozen years of age, is several decades ahead of Vicksburg or New Orleans in enterprise.

The buildings, excepting the adobes of the Spanish part (a very small part, too), are uniformly pretty, and many of the public buildings are very handsome for a young city. The yards to the residences are roomy, and some of them large, with every variety of plants and shrubs indigenous both to a temperate and tropic clime. Palms, olives, Australian gums, century plants, and cacti, both of which become trees here, pepper trees, etc., to say nothing of orange, lime, lemon, and citron trees, and the grapevine transformed by the pruning knife into a little tree. Also geraniums clambering to the very roofs of cottages, heliotropes, and roses, and I don't know what all, growing, with a little sprinkling now and then from a hydrant connected with the city water-works, fearless of cold and regardless of heat. Although not a "paradise," as some are led to suppose, nor even the home of "the angels," yet it is a lovely place, and what is remarkable is the fact that this loveliness is so recent. Many of the most luxuriant of these yards and gardens are no more than two years old. Such is the rapidity of vegetable growth here when carefully irrigated.

We have fruit and melons in the greatest variety and abundance, and of the best character; but above all in excellency are the grapes; we have them of all varieties, and most luxuriant in growth and luscious to the taste, growing in bunches weighing from one to ten pounds each. One may eat almost to excess of them, and suffer no inconvenience. Peaches, apples, plums, and pears abound; plenty of each can be bought from wagons and fruit-stands to-day—rather late for plums in Mississippi. Garden vegetables of every variety grow and flourish with but little attention.

The climate is delightful. I have been here throughout the month of August, and have not suffered an hour from heat, but have slept comfortably under cover every night. It is to-day more balmy and delightful than April or May in Mississippi and Louisiana. We have no rain here through summer and autumn, but it is scarcely more dusty here than in Mississippi a week after a rain, and the citizens of Los Angeles do not suffer as much inconvenience from dust as the citizens of Vicksburg, Miss. It is never winter here literally, and never summer, but a rainy spring, followed by a dry spring, and that completes the year; although not heaven by far, yet we can truly sing:

"Here everlasting spring abides,
And never-withering flowers."

So much for the city of Los Angeles. I will write next time about the country around here, and tell about the big beet and the big pumpkins, and the barley fields and fat hogs, etc. I saw a few weeks ago on my visit to Los Nietos (pronounce that name *Los Nayfoce*).

Yours,

H. WALTER FEATHERSTON.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Aug. 26, 1876.

Brookhaven District.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D.—*Dear Sir and Brother*: After recent communication with our presiding elder upon the district finances, my first impulse was to write, privately, to a number of our brethren, and make an appeal, personally, for a greater effort.

But where shall this personal appeal *end*? It ought to reach *every member* of our communion—which it can alone do through your invaluable paper.

We are in the midst of our fourth round of quarterly meetings, and shall I, as a district steward, confess it?—Data in my possession show that but *little* over one-third of the allowance to our presiding elder (and of course preachers in charge) has been met. Hazlehurst (much honor to her) has met two-thirds of hers; my own work but little over one-third, and most of the works about one-fourth.

Our presiding elder tells me that, having exhausted his other resources, he has been forced to borrow over $150 to meet necessary family expenses.

Brother stewards, shall this state of things continue, or will the church meet its pledges? The question is for me and for you to answer. In a life's history and observation I have seen no church fall seriously behind when the *stewards* have fully met their duty.

Think of the wonderful graciousness of God to us, even in the midst of this our dereliction—350 conversions have already been reported to our presiding elder, and still the work goes on, and we, the members of his church, show our appreciation of God's marvelous blessings by "robbing" him of that over which he has but made us his "stewards."

Is there wonder to the Bible reader that the drouth, the floods, the caterpillar have destroyed more than half our crops, and that now a pestilence worse than in thirty years peoples our cemeteries? Again we say: Brother stewards, let us better ourselves, and make our people see the facts in the above, the true light. It will cost us time to visit, once, twice, thrice, most of our brethren. We must suggest ways and means the consolidating cotton at some gin to be put into a bale and shipped, or perhaps the delivery of other products, that they may be converted into money. Let us urge men persuade them. It will be unpleasant, but our people know too well that men who can *beg* for *themselves* are not made stewards of Our Savior, his apostles, "persuaded," "besought," "entreated." Are we better than they? Is the discharge of our duties of less importance than theirs? Suppose your preacher this year had given notice publicly, or even gone to your houses and given it, that if once a quarter you would bring to *him* your children, your neighbors, he would *tell* them of the plan of salvation. How many of us have done even this well? How many converts would we have had in Brookhaven district? Instead of this, he has gone through heat and cold, storm and sunshine, sick or well, left his family perhaps in distress or want, hunted you, your children, your neighbors out, not only presented the gospel, but urged its claims, and "besought," "entreated," "begged" (with *tears*) them to accept it. And we would have been satisfied with nothing less than the most energetic has done.

Then *let us* enter into judgment with ourselves, and be aroused by our own consciences. Do our duty with the order which governed them, and we *can* bring up these assessments, and save not only the reputation of our works, but what is more important to us—our Christian consciences.

I pledge *myself* to the line of zeal indicated above, and will bring up the assessment of my charge, and I believe *we* will of our circuit. Who will make the experiment? He need not fear *failure*, and, if branded as an enthusiast, it is the *heritage* of those who have succeeded.

One more word: *Bring up* the mission collection, but not as last year, by taking the bread out of the mouths of the Conference claimants. *This is a sacred debt.*

Your brother,

J. V. ENOCHS.

Our Little Missionary Society.

MR. EDITOR: In reading the ADVOCATE I have learned that you are a friend of foreign missions. For in one of your editorials you said: "As long as men wore buttons on their coats, and women wore ribbons on their hats, so long you would ask them for money for missions." So I thought that you might like to hear something about our little society. It was organized by the teachers and scholars of our Sunday school on the 13th of February, and is called the "Centennial Missionary Society" of Oakland Sunday school. We had twenty-six members at first, now we have fifty-three. Each one paid five cents initiation fee, and we pay five cents each month for monthly dues. We meet twice a month on Sunday afternoon. We have a president, secretary, and treasurer. At each meeting the president appoints one of the members to deliver an address at the next meeting. This helps us to understand our work better. The addresses are all on missionary subjects.

"The wanderers speak like angels
As they sing of love and pain;
We can tell the love of Jesus,
We can say the dead live again."

We have some little members in the society only two and three years old. We take all the little ones as well as the larger ones. All the members except the officers constitute a committee to solicit aid for the society, and that gives each little child something to do. We have a few honorary members. We have a roll of honor with all the members' names on it, for we all esteem it an honor to belong to the first missionary society of our Sunday school. "The roll of honor" has at the top a picture of a little ship under full sail, and over it are the words: "The Missionary Ship," and underneath "Outward bound." It was drawn and presented to the society by one of the members. Our missionary enterprise met with some opposition at first, but we have overcome that, or at least we do not hear much about it now. There are some who are opposed to foreign missions, but are in favor of home missions; but our little *ship* is "outward bound," and, though we may not be able to make up a large sum, we will ask God to bless our "mite." We will "cast our bread upon the waters," and if we never find it again we hope the heathen will. We never knew anything about a missionary society until this year. We have such a good presiding elder and preacher. We are all trying to do all we can to help them. I think that our Conference is like the Israelites, who sent twelve spies to spy out the land of Canaan, and all brought back an evil report, except two. The Conference sent two this year to spy out our land, and we want them to be like Caleb and Joshua, and take up a good report of us to our Israel. We will try and have it so if we can, God being our helper. Mr. Editor, will you pray for us that we may be faithful in our work, for we want to

Work for Jesus, all day long,
Thus by work your faith attesting;
Heaven is the place for resting,
Work for Jesus, work.

ELLA.

At one of the anniversary meetings in London, Mr. Spurgeon said: "He would like to see the denominational feeling intensified far beyond anything he had yet observed; and as regards Christian charity, experience taught him that that was always best exemplified by those who really loved their own denomination."

"Boxed Preaching" is what the *Christian Intelligencer* calls it, and ventures to express the hope that the day for such preaching to the unsaved is over.

"Patrick Bacher," said the justice, "guilty or not guilty?" "Faith, yer honor," said Patrick, "wait till I hear the evidence."

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

IN MEMORIAM.

MISS ADA ANNA MONTGOMERY, daughter of Rev. H. H. and Mrs. E. M. Montgomery, died at M. C. F. Institute, Jackson, Tenn., March 17, 1876. The subject of this notice was intellectual above ordinary. She had been accustomed to books, study, and school from infancy; could not remember when she could not spell and read. She loved to read, and perused most of the volumes in clarger, well-assorted library. Her mind analyzed, classified, and arranged what she read. Her latest employment was reading and conversation. Her letters were full of thought, expressing noble sentiments as well as sprightly gems.

In June, 1874, she graduated at Whitworth College, to the degree of M. E. t. Wishing to complete a course of the languages, music, and the fine arts, etc., she was successfully carrying out this plan so as to qualify herself for a high-grade teacher, which was her ambition in letters, when she was smitten down with malarial fever, which terminated so fatally.

She was baptized in infancy, and had been instructed in the principles of our holy religion at home and in the Sunday school, which she had attended from the time she could walk to church. From the time she could read, she had been accustomed to have her Bible when the family met for prayers, and to read with the family. In this way she read the Bible regularly through several times, besides her daily reading in her room. Her room-mates at school testify that no pressure of duties or fatigue of hours kept her from the daily reading of her Bible and attending to her morning and evening devotions. Dr. Jones says she was the model of his school, and a teacher who was very intimate and spent much time with her, says she was the most exemplary Christian she ever knew among the young. All this is very gratifying to us, as she had been at home for very little since September, 1873, and with whom she was more intimate than any other, writes: "I never heard Anna speak an improper word nor saw her do a wrong act." When she was a little over seventeen years of age she made a profession of religion and assumed the vows of the church. Ever after she loved all its services, and was a punctual attendant on all its ordinances. Her amiability, gentleness, and firmness were such as to arrest the attention of others. She was devoted to and attended earnestly for principle. She had an "influence magnetic," which drew many to her, and carried them with her. This was noticeable even in childhood. She died away from home. None with her seemed to apprehend any danger of death, until the brain was affected, the mind wandered, and perception failed. Hence none spoke to her about her spiritual condition or prospects. She left no "dying testimony." But her principles, sentiments, devotion, and life give this encouragement to believe that she rest in the paradise of God. At the request of a school-mate she wrote in a sentimental album, a few days before her last sickness, in answer to the questions: Which season do you love best? Answer: "Spring, the emblem of the resurrection." If and yourself, who would you rather be? Answer: "A brighter and purer being." What word above all others would you like to hear? Answer: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Which place would you like to go to? Answer: "Heaven, where sorrow never comes, where God has wiped away all tears, and where friends never part. Weep not, your son and brother is not dead, but sleepeth; not lost, only gone before. God's ways are always right, and love is over them all; though far above our sight. It is well; it is well." M. A. P.

DIED, in Collytown valley, Jackson county, Ala., on the night of the 17th of June, 1876, JOHN MORROW, who, after doing a half day's labor the day before, at supper heartily, went to bed unusually cheerful, and was found dead next morning. He was born in Abbeville district, S. C., December 17, 1800, and moved to Autauga (now Chilton) county, Ala., in 1818. He afterward lived in DeKalb, and then in Jackson, where he died. He professed religion in 1828, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and lived a consistent member until his death, being seventy-five years and seven months old. He married Mary Ann Arbor, of Pickens district, S. C., in 1828. He was highly respected and loved by all who knew him. As a husband he was affectionate and kind; as a father observed as a neighbor very agreeable, as a citizen honorable. He loved the church, the Sabbath school, and its Bible. He was true to his church and his Master, and was always found at his place. He left an aged companion and seven children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom are in the church, and a number of grandchildren to mourn his loss. The church, the Sabbath-school, the community, and the large circle of relatives and friends have lost one of its truest and devoted members.

A FRIEND.

SUSANA AKIN, consort of Rev. John Akin, was born March 31, 1814, in Amite county, Miss. She was married to Rev. Akin October 25, 1835, and in 1850, with her husband, she moved to Claiborne parish, La., and died in Caton parish, La., May 29, 1876.

Sister Akin embraced religion in the eleventh year. She was a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Church. Being strong in faith and hope, she exemplified the fact that God's grace is sufficient in all the trials and conflicts of this life. She was the subject of protracted sickness, but she rejoiced in the realization of the truth that "these light afflictions work out for the Christian a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." May the God of all grace bless and sustain the bereaved.

JOHN A. MILLER.

ELLIS MONROE, youngest son of Greene and Amanda Hussey, died in Baton Rouge parish, La., June 2, aged eight years, ten months, and twenty days. Little Ellis was a pure, sprightly child, promising fair for a useful manhood; but, alas! death blights the fairest prospects. His place is vacant in the circle at home, for he is gone to visit the five sweet brothers who preceded him to Canaan's happy shore. Mother and father, mourn not for your little Ellis, for your loss is his gain.

A FRIEND.

BRO. JOHN A. HOUSER died of pulmonary consumption, at his residence in Autauga county, Ala., July 5, 1876. He was born April 26, 1818, and married August 2, 1836. He joined the Methodist Protestant Church in early life, in which he was an active and official member for several years. Afterward he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which he lived an upright life and an official member until his death. Bro. Houser was a good and true man, and died as he lived, in the triumphs of faith in God.

HIS PASTOR.

DIED, very suddenly, in Carroll parish, La., July 30, 1876, of congestion of the kidneys, ROBERT, son of E. M. and E. Fleming. Aged about four years. Little Robbie was a most affectionate and lovely boy, and in his death we hear the voice of the chief Shepherd saying to the stricken parents: "Suffer him to come."

T. H. MCLENDON.

Much may be learned in the school of affliction that can be learned nowhere else.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas, In the dispensation of God's providence, our young friend and schoolmate, Isaac John Ward, has been removed by death from our number; *And whereas*, we, on account of his great affliction, the more highly appreciated his zeal, and his great interest he manifested in our school; therefore,

Resolved, That while we desire to humbly submit to the will of our Heavenly Father we do deeply deplore his sad and sudden death.

Resolved, That we commend his example and devotion to the Sabbath school to others and to each other, and hope we may be able to emulate the same.

Resolved, That we offer our sympathy to his aged parents and his relatives in the sad bereavement.

OAKLEY SABBATH SCHOOL.
OAKLEY, FRANKLIN PARISH, LA., July 9, 1876.

DEPARTED this life, on the morning of the first of July, 1876, MCCARROLL PURDY, Mc. was born February 17, 18— in Putnam county, Ga. His widowed mother now in the winter of life, and to all human appearance that winter far advanced, having raised a large family, and seen them one after another leave the parental roof, some to find a soldier's grave, and some in the homes of their own, had come to lean upon this one, and look to him as the staff and comfort of her last years.

But how vain are human hopes! While these plans are forming, death receives his commission, and delays not his fatal work. Mc. was confined to his bed about ten weeks during which time he suffered the most excruciating pains, but he bore his afflictions without a murmur, until the slumbers of death closed the scene. He was by nature endowed with a bright, genial temper, and his social qualities won for him a host of young friends, many of whom he admonished and warned that they too one day had to die. He has been snatched away from his friends, and they will miss and mourn his untimely death; but, most of all, that home of which he was a beloved member will miss him. They can listen for the footfall of a familiar, but beloved one, that voice merry and cheery, but we hear it not. Mc. the God of mercy pour the oil of consolation into the hearts of the bereaved family, and help them to look beyond the grave, to that home where sorrow never comes, where God has wiped away all tears, and where friends never part. Weep not, your son and brother is not dead, but sleepeth; not lost, only gone before. God's ways are always right, and love is over them all; though far above our sight. It is well; it is well.

M. A. P.

DIED, in Collytown valley, Jackson county, Ala., on the night of the 17th of June, 1876, JOHN MORROW, who, after doing a half day's labor the day before, at supper heartily, went to bed unusually cheerful, and was found dead next morning. He was born in Abbeville district, S. C., December 17, 1800, and moved to Autauga (now Chilton) county, Ala., in 1818. He afterward lived in DeKalb, and then in Jackson, where he died. He professed religion in 1828, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and lived a consistent member until his death, being seventy-five years and seven months old. He married Mary Ann Arbor, of Pickens district, S. C., in 1828. He was highly respected and loved by all who knew him. As a husband he was affectionate and kind; as a father observed as a neighbor very agreeable, as a citizen honorable. He loved the church, the Sabbath school, and its Bible. He was true to his church and his Master, and was always found at his place. He left an aged companion and seven children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom are in the church, and a number of grandchildren to mourn his loss. The church, the Sabbath-school, the community, and the large circle of relatives and friends have lost one of its truest and devoted members.

A FRIEND.

SUSANA AKIN, consort of Rev. John Akin, was born March 31, 1814, in Amite county, Miss. She was married to Rev. Akin October 25, 1835, and in 1850, with her husband, she moved to Claiborne parish, La., and died in Caton parish, La., May 29, 1876.

Sister Akin embraced religion in the eleventh year. She was a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Church. Being strong in faith and hope, she exemplified the fact that God's grace is sufficient in all the trials and conflicts of this life. She was the subject of protracted sickness, but she rejoiced in the realization of the truth that "these light afflictions work out for the Christian a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." May the God of all grace bless and sustain the bereaved.

JOHN A. MILLER.

ELLIS MONROE, youngest son of Greene and Amanda Hussey, died in Baton Rouge parish, La., June 2, aged eight years, ten months, and twenty days. Little Ellis was a pure, sprightly child, promising fair for a useful manhood; but, alas! death blights the fairest prospects. His place is vacant in the circle at home, for he is gone to visit the five sweet brothers who preceded him to Canaan's happy shore. Mother and father, mourn not for your little Ellis, for your loss is his gain.

A FRIEND.

BRO. JOHN A. HOUSER died of pulmonary consumption, at his residence in Autauga county, Ala., July 5, 1876. He was born April 26, 1818, and married August 2, 1836. He joined the Methodist Protestant Church in early life, in which he was an active and official member for several years. Afterward he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which he lived an upright life and an official member until his death. Bro. Houser was a good and true man, and died as he lived, in the triumphs of faith in God.

HIS PASTOR.

DIED, very suddenly, in Carroll parish, La., July 30, 1876, of congestion of the kidneys, ROBERT, son of E. M. and E. Fleming. Aged about four years. Little Robbie was a most affectionate and lovely boy, and in his death we hear the voice of the chief Shepherd saying to the stricken parents: "Suffer him to come."

T. H. MCLENDON.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876.

JERUSALEM THE GOLDEN.

For thee, O dear, dear country!
Mine eyes their vigils keep;
For very love, beholding
Thy happy name, they weep.
The mention of thy glory
Is unction to the breast,
And medicine in sickness,
And love, and life, and rest.
O one, O only mansion!
O paradise of joy!
Where tears are ever banished,
And smiles have no alloy;
Beside thy living waters
All plants are green and small,
The cedar of the forest,
The hyssop of the wall;
With jasper glow thy bulwarks;
Thy streets with emeralds blaze;
The sardius and the topaz
Unite in thee their rays;
Thine ageless walls are banded
With amethyst unpriced;
Thy saints build up its fabric,
And the corner-stone is Christ.
The cross is all thy splendor,
The crucified thy praise;
His hand and sentence
Thy ransomed people raise.
Jesus, the God of Beauty,
Thy never-failing Garden,
The ever golden ring:
Thou hast no shore, fair ocean!
Thou hast no time, bright day!
Dear fountain of refreshment
To pilgrims far away.

Bishop Asbury and Two Houses.

LETTERS FROM LOVICK PIERCE, D.D.

The following letters, says the *Methodist*, are furnished us by Dr. Perrine, to whom they were written:

SPARTA (GA.,) August 9, 1876.

Dear Bro. Perrine:

Yours of August 2 came to hand on the seventh. . . . As to Bishop Asbury's talk to me, and about which you inquired, it took place in 1811. In those days it was made the presiding elder's duty, when the bishop in his annual round entered his district, to meet him and accompany him through it. I was at that time a presiding elder, and was in the discharge of this duty—when in a long and lonely day's ride he said to me, I judge the time will come when our people will ask a representative power in our legislative conference. And if so, I judge it would be best to have two houses: a house of representatives made up of a mixture of laymen and local preachers; and a house of old, well-tried loyal itinerants." The doings of the latter house was accustomed, in his own peculiar Asburian way, to denominate the *locus consultum*. His idea was to let every special department in the church, made subject to any special law in its discipline, be represented as law-making council. And his safeguard for American Episcopal Methodism was in the coming of some State legislature—that no thing should pass with both houses parsed it. His object was to insure against wild theories from without so that, if our original economy was ever metamorphosed, it should be at last by us. He was a wise man, and saw from the first that no policy that ignored the will of the people would be safe in America. Hence, he would not ordained a bishop over American Methodists at Mr. Wesley's nomination, unless he could be chosen by the preachers. Indeed, he was their choice. I do not recollect of his ever a word in disapproval of such election. His idea was to let the American political policy in regard to representation into our legislative policy, with such constitutional guards as would render harmful changes by mere legislation impossible. I do not recollect Bishop Asbury saying a word in reference to the called up General Conferences of lay and clerical delegates, all voting together as one single mass. His idea was of the three estates, two houses. I will say now, this table-talk made a deep impression on my mind. I was young, and could not see why he should mention a matter of this kind to me. But next year was the inauguration of the Delegated General Conference; itself a proof that the call for direct representation at that time applied to all parts of our great and extant pastoral field. Bishop Asbury was a far-seeing man, and looking into the probable future of American Methodism, he saw that the church he wished to preserve intact might be rent in twain at this point. The going off of the Protestant Methodist Church in 1829 was largely upon the ground—upon what they called Lay or Manual Rights.

It has always been a strange circumstance that Bishop Asbury should have made this wonderful communication to me, now sixty-five years ago in September, and that I have been spared so many years, it seems, to declare this wonderful conception of our pioneer Bishop, of Episcopal Methodism, at the only time, I think, in which it has ever been called for by the pending issues. This Two-Thirds General Conference is going to be a question and *the* question. I do not throw with your argument yet. I am well pleased with your views, as far as I am sure I get your meaning. I am sorry and sore every time a sensible man says anything that leaves me in doubt. When Elliott's "Great Secession" is quoted, whether it is in approval or in condemnation, any one that had been present and heard and seen what I did in Dr. Elliott, could never cease to wonder and grieve that he should ever write a book, and call it by this name.

We never were a secession, nor never intend to be. We intend to be genuine Episcopal Methodists. I love to correspond with my Northern Methodist brethren, but could not with any one that would call me a secessionist. Write me if I am misled in any way. Would not be surprised if we all become two-house Methodists at last. I am yours in brotherly love,

L. PIERCE.

SPARTA, August 30, 1876.

Dear Bro. Perrine:

Allow me first to congratulate the North and the South on the success of our fraternal commission. Such harmony was proof—what makes it best of all—that both sides had made peace in their hearts before, and only wanted some suitable way to give it formal expression. The commission idea was the right one. I wonder if there will be any one, North or South, silly enough to offer a *caveat*. I hope not. If we are God's building, this fraternal union will be the beginning of a new era in Episcopal Methodism. We ought in some way to celebrate this event as the great moral issue of the centennial year. But my object in this writing is to say I have read all your speeches on your proposed two-house General Conference plan, and that on your main ground, a *safer legislation*, I am a thorough convert. Nothing has worried me more in my General Conference life than a hurried excited legislation in the last week of a tedious session. In a word, to see a Methodist General Conference get into a mass like a partisan legislature, seeking to defeat or to carry through a measure by parliamentary legerdemain, was a mortification to me hard to bear. I am satisfied that a two-house General Conference would do safer legislation than the present. I would like the triennial feature; although out here some would like to jump, to once in seven years, just because of too much legislation. But it is really hurried legislation that does the mischief. Two houses are the only relief I can see, and even that would not be perfect. If there was any way by which a joint board (of the two houses) could make out a calendar of resolutions and proposed revisals within the first week that might be discussed and decided as *worthy* of consideration, it would greatly aid in wise deliberation. I am not sure about your organization plan. I am not prepared either to admit or unread just now.

But how is it that there was so much speaking by you in favor of your scheme, with such clear and undeniable proofs of the wisdom and even necessity of two houses for good legislation, and so much mercurial sensibility displayed, and yet not a man that I have seen that ever attempted to show any fallacy in your argument. Your majority (of 25) might have been, and as I think you think, were, the mental strength of the house. If so, the triumph of your scheme will only be a question of time. Bishop Asbury's forecastings of the future of American Methodism, as far as even hinted to me, were close by prophetic inspiration. As lay representation is now a fixed fact, I hope the two-house General Conference question will be calmly considered. The Lord will provide for it, if it is in any wise its *ultimatum*. As to our future, I hope we will respectively and harmoniously run upon our common plan as to leading Methodist features. O for peace, for fraternal love, for oneness in all great missionary work! It fill he comes us in foreign fields to seem to be setting up two Episcopal Methodisms. Let us desire *one* in sweet accord. Yours ever,

L. PIERCE.

The Deluge Tablets.

The publication in this country of a book by Mr. George Smith on recent discoveries in Assyria has given new interest to the marvelous story of this discovery and translation of the Babylonian inscriptions, so confirmatory of the Bible account of the flood. The story is well worth telling anew, with such additions as the more recent researches of Mr. Smith enable us to give.

The site of ancient Nineveh is covered with immense mounds, the largest and most interesting of which is called by the Arabs Koyunjik. It covers nearly one hundred acres, and rises in height from seventy to ninety feet. This mound attracted the attention of Mr. Layard, and, as we once before noted, he was the first of its excavators. From it he dug out those colossal winged bulls and eagle-headed monsters which fairly amaze the visitors to the British Museum. This mound proved to be a vast platform which bore up many palaces of gigantic proportions. The most beautiful of these was that of Asshur-banipal. In the course of Layard's excavations he reached this palace. He found in a series of rooms which he called "chambers of record" they were small apartments filled with clay tablets, from one inch to nine inches in length, covered with fine writing. These tablets were sent to England and deposited in the British Museum. This was seventeen years ago. Among the learned men who devoted themselves to the mastery of these unknown writings was Mr. George Smith, promoted by Sir Henry Rawlinson to be the greatest Assyrian scholar living. Many tablets were deciphered by him which were of great importance as having a direct bearing upon Bible history. In 1872 Mr. Smith came across a fragment which, to his amazement, belonged to a Babylonian account of this deluge. His eager search now was for the other portion. He was in part successful. Missing pieces were found to such an extent that the scholar was enabled to make out quite a connected narrative of the deluge, as recorded by the writer in stone.

The discovery and the translation forced the subject of a lecture by Mr. Smith before one of the learned societies of London. The interest awakened was intense. The proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, London, offered to advance five thousand dollars to secure fresh researches at Nineveh. An expedition was equipped with Mr. Smith at its head. Many important discoveries were made, but the most interesting of all were of portions of the mutilated deluge narrative. The story, as now translated, is almost entire.

As to the age of the record, this can be said: The tablets themselves belong to the time of Asshur-bani-pal, who lived about 660 B. C. But the tablet-record is only a copy. The original text, as shown by the tablets, belonged to the city of Erech, which is mentioned in Genesis x: 10. The date thus given to the Chaldean record is 2000 B. C. The narrative as translated by Mr. Smith is, perhaps, familiar to all scholars. For the benefit of the less learned readers we give it in an abbreviated form. It begins with a description of the building of a great ship in obedience to the command of the deity. The succeeding events are thus stated by Sisithrus, (Noah:) "All that I possessed of the seed of life I gathered together, the whole I made to enter my ship; all my servants, male and female, the tame animals of the fields, and the wild animals of the plains, and the young men of the army. And Samos (a deity) caused a great flood, and he spake, speaking in the darkness of the night: 'I will cause it to rain from the heavens abundantly; enter within the ship and close the door.' . . . I entered into the ship and shut its door. . . . The fury of the tempest arose in the morning. . . . Destruction marched over the mountains and the plains. . . . The flood of Bin touched the heavens; the brilliant earth was changed to a desert. . . . the waters destroyed all life from the face of the earth. . . . I was borne over the sea. Those who had done wickedness, all the human race who had turned to sin, the bodies of these floated like reeds. . . . The ship was borne to the country of Nigir, and the mountain of Nigir arrested it. . . . Upon the seventh day I sent forth a dove. And the dove flew away, and sought a place of rest; but it found none and returned. I let go a swallow, and it flew away. It searched for a place of rest, and found none and returned. I let loose a raven. The raven flew away, and it saw the dead bodies on the water and it ate them; and it wandered a great way off, and it returned not. I let go animals to the four winds; I poured out a libation; I built an altar on the summit of the mountain." The general parallelism between this record and the scriptural account is remarkable. What can be said of it? What can men who have laughed themselves hoarse at the Bible account of the deluge say of this new correlative testimony to the actual historical character of the event, and to the truthfulness of the scriptural narrative of it?—*Watchman and Reflector.*

The Practical Illustrator.

PARAGRAPH HOMILIES ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS.

BY JOSEPH PARKER, D. D.,
Minister of the City Temple, London.

"ALL THESE THINGS ARE AGAINST ME."

Mrs. Wear always said that Jacob had taken the word out of her mouth. Why the affliction came to her house she never could fully understand; and why the minister should have preached from "Turse ye Meroz," when he knew that she was in a weak, nervous state, and would have preferred "Jesus wept," was a mystery greatly to the disadvantage of Providence; and why the postmaster should always begin to give out letters at the other end of the row was just a bit of spite on his part, and nothing better could be expected of such vermin. When the doctor told Mrs. Wear that he could do nothing more for her, she said she had always wondered what doctors were for. Her end was peace—to her family.

UNAVAILING SORROW.

When Mr. Blank lost his wife he lay down on the floor, and for seven hours without intermission, except for meals, he beat the carpet vehemently with his boot heels and cried: "What shall I do?" When his elderly servant, mildly said "She's in a better place," he beat the ground still more violently, and roared more piteously than ever. Still nothing seemed to come of it; and when merely sent his wild question back again upon his swelling heart. In a sympathetic tone his faithful attendant warned him that he would wear himself out, whereat he became inconsolable, and frantically exclaimed: "What shall I do?" The elderly woman advised him to look out of the window awhile. He looked out, and in six months he was a newly-married man. His neighbor who had sustained a similar loss never groaned, and never married again.

"LET THY GARMENTS BE ALWAYS WHITE."

This passage of Scripture, though supposed to have been written by the wise man himself, wholly upset the domestic peace of my friend Mr. Bell, of Southwark. In a moment of unwonted inspiration he began to teach his wife to read, and this was the lesson which she learned first and loved most, a circumstance which in its effects strongly disposed Mr. Bell to listen to some rumors which affected the unmerited credit of Ecclesiastes. The quantity of soap consumed by Mrs. Bell, and the amount of bleaching done by that industrious woman, will never fully be known in this world, but it may give some faint notion of their extent, if I say that they led Mr. Bell to suggest to his wife that Ecclesiastes ix. 8 was mistranslated. It had been a very expensive passage to him, and only being a retired clerk, he felt that he had a just grudge against Solomon for turning his humble dwelling into a costly laundry. Mrs. Bell began "posing" at three o'clock in the morning, and continued ironing until midnight, thrice every week, and was so strong on this one virtue of cleanliness that every other virtue was simply ignored. Like a man who was so particular about keeping his boots clean that he had no idea that birds were building nests in his neglected hair!

"FOR THY STOMACH'S SAKE."

It is surprising how many religious people are delicate, and how "God moves in a mysterious way" in affecting their health. Up to Saturday night they are in the stop; but as soon as the last shutter is closed a sudden qualm comes over them which continues until Monday morning, and then as suddenly takes its departure. But so curious and inscrutable are the ways of Providence, that the same qualm threatens to return just before the prayer meeting, and continues precisely long enough to prevent their attendance. It is, however, most pleasing to notice the sweet resignation with which such untimely troubles are accepted.

If you put a hot coal in your pocket it will burn its way out. Aye, and so will a bad deed that is hidden make itself known. A fault concealed is a fault doubled; and so you will find it all through life. Never hide your faults, but confess them, and seek through God's help to overcome them.

Religious Intelligence.

—The Protestant Episcopal Mission Committee propose founding a new station in Liberia, which, from its situation, may have an important bearing on the evangelization of the country. The place chosen for the station is Cape Mount, a bold promontory 500 feet high, jutting into the sea about 40 miles north-west of Monrovia. Owing to its height and exposure to the sea-breeze, it is the healthiest spot on the Liberian coast. A small Liberian village has been built on the mountain-side, and the Veys, one of the most intelligent races in Western Africa, live in the country around. Cape Mount is the termination of a mountain range extending far inland, and much used as a kind of natural highway into the interior.

—SOME BIG CHURCHES. The following table showing the size of some of the big churches in Europe will be apt to astonish some:

	Persons.
St. Peter's church at Rome will hold	54,000
Milan Cathedral	37,000
St. Paul's at Rome	32,000
St. Paul's at London	25,000
St. Petronio at Bologna	24,000
Florence Cathedral	24,000
Antwerp Cathedral	24,000
St. Sophia's, Constantinople	23,000
St. John Lateran	22,000
Notre Dame at Paris	21,000
Pisa Cathedral	13,000
St. Stephen's at Vienna	12,000
St. Domitic's at Bologna	12,000
St. Peter's at Bologna	11,000
Cathedral of Vienna	11,000
St. Mark's at Venice	7,000
Spurgeon's Tabernacle	7,000
Dr. Hall's church, Fifth Av., New York, seats	2,000

—Two missionaries have founded missions in New Guinea. They describe the people whom they minister to as very vicious and degraded. They are born thieves, and stick to their trade. "They have no religion of their own, no temple, priest, or god. This total absence of religious feeling is one of our greatest difficulties in trying to bring the truth to bear upon them. We seem to have nothing to start with—nothing to work upon. All are inveterate smokers. They would care little about a description of heaven, unless it contained an unlimited supply of tobacco."

—While William Taylor, who has planted Methodism in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Poonah, and Kurrachee, is visiting this country a large church is being built in Calcutta, the scene of his hardest and most successful labors. He will in the future be known as the Indian evangelist, rather than as the California street preacher.

—From the 20th May to 30th June, 1877, there will be an exposition held at the Vatican of articles devoted to divine worship, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the episcopal consecration of Pius IX. It will embrace four distinct groups: 1st, articles in stuff; 2d, articles in metal; 3d, books; 4th, articles belonging to religious art.

—The oldest church building in America, erected by English settlers, is believed to be St. Luke's, of Isle of Wight County, Va. It has been standing since 1632. It is proposed to restore it, and as the Episcopalians of that part of the State are "few and poor," the church in general is appealed to for funds for this purpose.

—The town council of Perth, Scotland, while recently furnishing bread and wine to be used at communion refused by a vote of sixteen to four to furnish either sherry or brandy, arguing that clergymen and elders should abstain from any intoxicating liquor in the observance of the Lord's Supper.

—The Rev. C. H. Brigham, of Ann Arbor, Mich., at a recent meeting of the Western Unitarian Association said it was undeniable that Unitarianism has not been as prosperous as it was expected to be, and that it still is a leprosy outside the Christian gate.

—A fifth church, presided over by Dr. Cooper, has just joined the Reformed Episcopalians in Chicago. It is said that a sixth will soon be organized. Such men as Bishop Whitehouse and would-be Bishop DeKoven are a godsend to Bishop Cheney.

—The Rev. John W. Davis in the *Western Advocate* has compiled from the *Chinese Recorder* the statistics of the missions in China, Japan, and Siam. The total missionary force foots up: in China, 136; in Japan, 100; in Siam, 21.

—There are nine hundred religious journals in the United States. The Methodists have forty-seven, the Catholics next, and the Presbyterians something over half as many as the Methodists.

—The Presbytery of Japan licensed two of the young men under its care as probationers to preach the gospel. Several other young men are pursuing studies with a view to the ministry.

—Professor Swing has entered upon the career of an independent preacher in M'Vicker's Theater, Chicago. He designs organizing a "Central Church."

—The Reformed Episcopalians have a school at Victoria, British Columbia, under the charge of the wife of Bishop Cridge. It numbers 32 scholars.

—A remarkable religious revival has been inaugurated among the river thieves, drunkards, and gamblers of the slums in Water street, New York city.

—In Constantinople eighteen evangelical congregations meet every Sunday. Half of them are composed of natives of the country.

—The Harpoot normal school has about 50 pupils and the female seminary has 25 boarders—a larger number than ever before.

—Protestantism is known in China as "Jesus doctrine." Roman Catholicism is called the "doctrine of the Lord of heaven."

—Two Baptist churches in Boston and one Presbyterian church in Cincinnati held watch night services on New Year's eve.

—The additions to the Campbellite or Disciples Church during the past year were about thirty thousand.

Our Young People.

COUNTING THE FINGERS.

Davy, dear, your fingers hold,
Listen till my story's told:

Thumb's a rogue, and whispers, "Come,
Let us steal the sweets," says Thumb.

Straight First Finger heeds to hear,
She's a rogue when Thumb is near.

Second Finger says "Pitgo;"
Cries Third Finger, "Count me, too."

Little Finger stands alone;
Says, "The sweets are not our own."

Thumb says, "Let no finger say
Where the sweets have gone to-day."

Finger First cries out, "No, no!
Not a word from me shall go."

Finger Second shakes her head:
"Ship would suffer, health lost end."

Finger Third is full of fear,
Lest the marks of guilt appear.

Little Finger cries, "For shame!
I shall tell where lies the Blame.

If we are all made to smart,
With his yes I'll bear my part."

"And I think that through and through
Little Finger's right," cried Sue.

From Our Little Friends.

COMMERCE, CONNECTICUT, Aug. September 17, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: As I see so many little boys and girls writing to you, I thought I would try too. I am a little boy thirteen years old. Pa has been taking your paper for some time. I like it very much, especially the Child's Corner. We have a good Sunday school eight miles from here. Our celebration came off on the sixteenth instant. We had a fine time. We had one hundred students; but our school has adjourned until next spring. Our camp-meeting will come off on Thursday night before the first Sunday in October. We would like to see you there, Mr. Editor. Our camp ground is situated on the south edge of Monroe county, Ala. There will be some twenty-five or thirty tents. I wonder what has become of Grandpa Goodale. I haven't heard from him in a long time. Well, I must close.

From your little friend,

J. E. MIXON.

PEARLINGTON, Miss., Sept. 2, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I see so many girls writing for the ADVOCATE, so I thought I would like to write a short letter. In answer to Sophia's and Sallie's question about girl, I could not find girl, but found girls in Zechariah eighth chapter fifth verse. We have a kind, good pastor, whom we all love very much. We are regretting that the time will soon come when he has to leave us. We also have a nice Sabbath school of more than sixty scholars, and we will soon have a large library. For fear of taking too much room in your paper, I will bring this to a close, hoping to have your permission to write again.

Your young friend, ELLA.

WOODVILLE, Miss., August 28, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: We read your good ADVOCATE every week, and, as you are so kind as to devote part of it to the children, we concluded to write you a short letter. We have a Sabbath school here, and we attend every Sunday. We love to get our Sabbath-school lessons, and we love to recite them.

Tell Misses Sophia and Sallie, at Canerly's, Miss., we have found where the word girl is in the Bible. They are mistaken. It is found in two places instead of only one. In Joel, third chapter and third verse, also Zechariah, eighth chapter and fifth verse. We have referred for help in finding it.

Your little friends, A. & V.

SUMNER, MISS., Sept. 2, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: As you are kind enough to devote a column of your good ADVOCATE to the children, and I see so many girls writing to you, I too concluded to write a short letter for the Child's Corner. I will proceed to answer the question asked in the Child's Corner: Where is the word girl found in the Bible? It is found in Joel, third chapter and third verse. I will also ask another question in connection with this: What is the meaning of the word damsel in the Bible?

NAOMI M. E. WATKINS.

God's Care.

A lady was once riding in her carriage over a mountain road. She saw a beautiful flower springing up by the side of a great rock. She got down from her carriage, and thought she would take up the little flower and plant it in her green-house. But small and delicate as that flower was, she found it impossible to remove it, because its roots ran under the great rock by whose side it grew. And as she took her seat in her carriage again she thought to herself: "Just so, Jesus, the Rock of Ages, shelters those who trust in him." And that little rock-protected flower seemed, as it grew in its beauty, to be saying to all who went by: "Jehovah-Jireh."

Little Bessie was in bed. Norre came in, and found her lying wide awake.

"Ah, alone in the dark," said Norre, "and not afraid at all; are you, Bessie darling?"

"No, indeed," said Bessie, "for I am not all alone. God is here. I look out of the window and see the stars, and God seems to be looking down on me with all his eyes."

"To be sure," said Norre; "but God up in the sky is a great way off."

"No," said Bessie, "God is here, too; and sometimes he seems to be *clasping me in his arms*, and then I feel so happy."

That little child might go to sleep saying: "Jehovah-Jireh, the Lord will provide for my protection."

A young widow with two children was living in the city of Berlin. She was a Christian woman, and trusted in Jehovah-Jireh to take care of her. One evening she had to be away for a while. During her absence a thief entered her house for the purpose of robbing her. But "the Lord who provides" protected her from this danger in a very singular way. On returning to her home she found a note lying on her table, which reads as follows:

"Madam, I came here with the intention of robbing you, but the sight of this little room with the religious pictures hanging round it, and those two sweet-looking children quietly sleeping in their little bed, has touched my heart. I cannot take anything of yours. The small amount of money lying on your desk I have counted, and I take the liberty of adding 50 besides." The Bible tells us that "the hearts of men are in the hands of God, and he turneth them as the rivers of waters are turned." He turned the heart of this robber from his wicked purpose, and in this way he protected the widow who trusted in him.

One morning a Christian farmer in Rhode Island put two bushels of rye in his wagon, and started to the mill to get it ground. On his way to the mill he had to drive over a bridge that had no railings to the sides of it. When he reached the middle of this bridge his horse, a quiet, gentle creature, began all at once to back. In spite of all the farmer could do, he kept on backing till the hinder wheels went over the side of the bridge, and the bag of grain was tipped out and fell into the stream. Then the horse stood still. Some men came to help the farmer. The wagon was lifted back, and the bag of grain fished up from the water. Of course it could not be taken to the mill in that state. So the farmer had to take it home and dry it. He had prayed that morning that God would protect and help him through the day, and he wondered what this accident had happened for. He found out, however, before long. On spreading out the grain to dry he noticed a great many small pieces of glass mixed up with it. If this had been ground up with the grain into flour it would have caused the death of himself and his family. But Jehovah-Jireh was on that bridge, the mule, the horse back and throw the grain into the water to save that family from the danger that threatened them.

Protection in danger is one thing that God will provide for his people. The recollection of this should help to free care, or to keep us from being too anxious.—*Sunday School World.*

Queen Elizabeth's Industry.

Since I can tell you very little more about this famous Queen, the greatest of the Tudors, I will show you how in the beginning of her reign she carried on her studies at Windsor, and worked hard, as every one must do who wishes to fill a great position well, or to acquire a great position if they are not born to it. She was an absolute monarch, obeyed by everybody around her. Now listen to what Roger Ascham says about her, who was one of the great scholars of the day:

"Ascham was so extremely taken with his royal mistress' diligence and advancement in learning that once he broke out in an address to the young gentlemen of England: 'That it was their shame that one maid should go beyond them all in excellence of learning and knowledge of divers tongues. Point forth,' as he made the challenge, 'six of the best given gentlemen of the court, and all they together show not so much good will, spend not so much time, bestow not so many hours daily, orderly, and constantly, for the increase of learning, as doth the Queen's majesty herself. I believe that besides her perfect readiness in Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish, she readeth here now in Windsor more Greek every day than some prebendaries of this church do read Latin in a whole week. And that which is most praiseworthy of all, within the walls of her privy chamber she hath obtained that excellence of learning to understand, speak, and write, both wittily with head and fair with hand, as scarce one or two rare wittes in both the universities have in many years attained unto."

Some years later than this, one winter, when the Queen was at Windsor to escape from the plague, or some other pestilence such as was more common in those days than they are now, she amused herself by making a translation of Boethius, a Latin philosopher; and there is quite a curious calculation among the State records, made by one of the royal secretaries, of the exact number of hours which Elizabeth occupied in this work—so many hours one day, so many hours another. "And then accounting two hours only bestowed every day, one with another, the computation falleth out that in four and twenty years your majesty began and ended your translation." From this you will see that Queen Elizabeth, who had (as we say) so many things to be proud of, was proud of her work and her industry most of all.—*Mrs. Oliphant, in St. Nicholas.*

FORGIVE AND FORGET. I heard two little girls talking under my window. One of them said, in a voice full of indignation: "If I were in your place I'd never speak to her again. I'd be angry with her as long as I lived." I listened, feeling anxious about the reply. My heart beat more lightly when it came: "No, Lou," answered the other, in a sweet and gentle voice, "I wouldn't do so for all the world. I'm going to forgive and forget just as soon as I can."

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876.

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AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Christian Voters.

We have entered upon the most important and stirring month of the political canvass. In a short time the result of the State elections in Ohio and Indiana will be known, and, with these results known, the final result in November can be determined with some degree of probability.

Vastly important as the election of a good national ticket is to the whole country, it is of more vital concern to us in the South that we should have good local governments. Herein the Christian voter will especially exercise himself. He will not vote for bad or incapable men of any party. He will cast his ballot intelligently and conscientiously, and in the fear of God.

We take it for granted that all good men will be at the trouble to register and vote. Our institutions, for their success and perpetuity, depend largely upon the interest which the citizen exhibits in the popular elections. It is by them that policies and measures are decided upon, and offices of trust and emolument are to be filled. Every man has a personal interest in the result. Protection to life and property is involved, and the general prosperity and welfare are at stake. The Christian voter represents the best independent element in the politics of the country. He ought to be free from partisan bigotry, and capable of judging and acting for himself. If a ticket does not meet his approval, let him scratch it freely, or throw it out altogether for one he likes better. He will not countenance nor wink at intimidation or trickery of any kind, even in the interest of his own candidates. A fair and honest victory, or none at all, will be his desire.

It is difficult as the heat of political excitement increases, and in the midst of which there is so much of the worst of human passions exhibited, for the Christian man to keep cool, and keep himself clear of the evil spirit which infects the political body. There is lying, slander, and calumny without stint, and abundance of selfish greed and unworthy motives. Every man must do his duty—a duty he owes to his country, to his family, and to himself. He should in the meantime study to be quiet, to mind his own business, and to work with his own hands. And the Christian will not forget to pray that God may be pleased to give us wise and honest rulers, and that the country may be delivered from wicked and unreasonable men.

Good government will no doubt act most beneficially upon our material interests. It will secure confidence and encourage enterprise. But it cannot do everything. Only by public-spirited endeavor, by building railroads, by the industrious tilling of the soil, by establishing manufactories, and by fostering education and religion, can we hope to be a prosperous and happy people. If we could adjust political affairs to our own liking, we should still have to build up our own fortunes by energy and personal thrift; and society must be leavened with the principles of the gospel in order that it may be sound and healthy.

A Decision.

We have received the decision of Bishop McTyeire rendered at the recent session of the St. Louis Annual Conference in the case of an appeal by the Chouteau Avenue Quarterly Conference from the decision of the Presiding Elder to the Bishop. The decision is published in pamphlet form at the special request of a large number of the members of the St. Louis Conference. The decision is elaborate, carefully drawn, and able and clear. In the Quarterly Conference the Presiding Elder decided that Logan D. Dameron was not a member of that body, because, although a Sunday-School superintendent, he was not a member of the Church. Two points were presented for the Bishop's decision: 1. Is it the right of the Presiding Elder to decide on the legal qualifications of a person who claims a seat in a Quarterly Conference over which he presides? 2. Allowing the right of the Presiding Elder to make a decision, was his decision, in this case, right? On the first point the Bishop decides: "That it was not only his official right, but his duty, to decide the question of the *legal* qualification of L. D. Dameron for membership in that body."

On the second point the decision is: "It appears, as a matter of fact, that L. D. Dameron was received into the communion of the Church and readmitted to its privileges and sacraments by the pastor of Chouteau Avenue Society. For any irregularity or breach of rule that occurred the pastor is accountable to the Annual Conference which has jurisdiction over his life and official administration; but by the transaction L. D. Dameron did acquire membership. Therefore, the decision of the Presiding Elder, ruling him out of the Quarterly Conference, is not sustained."

In his reasoning and citation of authorities the Bishop characterizes the reception of Mr. Dameron to membership in the Chouteau Avenue church as irregular and censurable. He says:

Surely a little time might well have been required to test the genuineness of repentance and reformation in this case. If repentance had been professed. A year would have been modest; six months, moderate. But the expelled person is seen here to be received into full fellowship within sixteen days! We respect the faintings and longings of pious souls for the courts of the Lord. As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so do they pant for the sacraments and privileges of his house. They pine for the communion of saints. Their tears are their meat day and night, while they cry continually: 'When shall I come and appear before him?' But this undue haste to be reinstated in the church is suggestive of contumacy rather than of devoutness. What ever *legal* or *technical* rights may have been acquired in the transaction, its *moral* effect was to frustrate church discipline, and bring it into contempt.

Another thing to be considered is: To whom shall application for restoration be made? The society that expelled him is properly the one to which the expelled person should apply, bringing "satisfactory evidence of repentance." His offense, with all extenuating or aggravating circumstances, is best known there. By that congregation of Christians the sentence was bound on him; by the same let it be unloosed. There are exceptions, as where a traveling preacher has been expelled, who held his membership in no particular congregation. Distant removals may have taken place, or death may have swept away a generation and the original society with it. But the society that began a course of discipline if in existence and accessible, ought to finish it; and *comity*, to say the least, forbids the interference of another.

The *connectional* character of our church enforces these proprieties. He who is expelled from one society has no rights in any other; and a member of one society, by presenting the testimonial of that fact, has ready access to the privileges and sacraments of every other. A certificate of membership is every where a legal tender. Now, according to the practice before us, a person expelled for slander, libel, or other grievous sin against his brethren, may, without change of residence, go a few squares to another society, and, easily satisfying them as to his "repentance," be admitted into full fellowship, obtain a certificate, and return with it defiantly to the society that had cast him out.

Again:

Expelled from St. John's on November 27th and received into Chouteau Avenue on December 13th, L. D. Dameron might have called for a church-letter on December 14th. The pastor, of course, would give it according to the canonical text:

"The bearer hereof, L. D. Dameron, has been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Chouteau Avenue station, St. Louis Conference.

(Signed) F. A. OWEN, Pastor."

"The bearer" might have taken this certificate to Rev. J. W. Lewis, Pastor of St. John's, and been snugly ensconced in membership there before the meeting of the Quarterly Conference to which he had appealed! The St. John's pastor and people are offended; the world looks on derisively; the committees of investigation and of trial are virtually overridden; the Quarterly Conference has been flanked. He is back again; and that, too, without any "satisfactory evidence of repentance," except such as satisfied the pastor of Chouteau Avenue.

Prudent pastors, liable to such interference from a neighboring society, might ask themselves: Is it not better, for the honor of religion and the peace of the church, to let the worst offenders go without arrest, if such consequences may follow an attempt to exercise gospel discipline?

The answer is: Such consequences cannot follow the proper administration of our law.

And again:

No form is prescribed among us for restoration. The main point having been secured, the manner of it is left to the discretion of pastors, inasmuch as circumstances may vary.

The position has been imitated rather than avowed, by some whose opinions are entitled to great respect, that reception and restoration are two modes of re-entering the church, equally open to the expelled person, between which he may choose; repentance for his sin being required in the latter, but not in the former. If this be so, the door of restoration had as well be closed up; few, if any, will come that way. Reception admits equally to all rights and privileges, and by a shorter route, and it avoids the humiliation of confession, and of submission to church censure.

Perhaps it may be said that the necessity and obligation of repentance are taught in the word of God and written by his spirit on all truly awakened hearts, so that a true and thorough penitent will prefer the conditions of restoration, though the church should not make them a prerequisite of readmission to her communion. The answer is: First, the church will hardly maintain her purity or authority by lowering or waiving the requirement of God's word. Secondly, while a few in y re-enter by this way, the multitude of offenders and the *worst of them* will accept the tacit invitation to regain membership without "contrition, confession, and proper trial," as the law formerly read, or "satisfactory evidence of repentance," as the law now reads.

To readmit, under the form of reception, one who had been judicially cut off from the communion of the church—thus evading the conditions of restoration—is more than a misuse of the Ritual; it is an abuse of pastoral prerogative. The receiving of an expelled person even into the same society, is an irregularity subversive of wholesome discipline; but the *receiving* of him into a neighboring society is a still greater breach of rule, for it also invades church unity.

In vindicating the validity of Mr. Dameron's membership, notwithstanding the irregularity in his reception, the Bishop reasons as follows:

Irregularity of administration, though it may deserve correction and even rebuke in the administrator, does not necessarily work invalidity in his acts. The Episcopal college has adopted and published the following general principle:

"When it is decided that a pastor has been guilty of mal-administration in receiving or expelling a member contrary to rule, this decision has the effect of restoring the member so expelled, but not excluding the member so received."

And the reason of this is sound and broad. Ministers, who are charged with the responsibilities of pastors, are supposed to understand the law. In the name of the church and her divine head they are sent forth to invite men to join, and they are clothed with authority to admit them. Those who accept, in good faith, the ministers sent to them, and are governed by their directions, ought not to suffer for it. Ecclesiastical rights, acquired by the official acts of accredited agents, cannot be repudiated to the injury of any, while the church must extend redress to those who may have been injured by them. The pastor is to open the door to the worthy, and to guard it against the impenitent. If he is careless, or incompetent, or unfaithful, let the church call *him* to account; let him be instructed, or reproved, or removed; but it would be impolitic, embarrassing, impracticable, and lacking in high equity to correct him by depriving their legal *status* to persons who had been admitted by his official act to the privileges of the church. We must take care in condemning one pastor's work not to discredit all other pastors. The people are confiding; they do not generally study these questions, but leave them to those who watch over their souls. Better let one person be allowed his claim to membership, though we condemn the way it was acquired, than raise in the breasts of thousands this painful doubt: "Am I a member of the church or not?" One duly authorized professed to admit me. I supposed the induction to be regular, and that I had acquired the rights of a member. I have had access to class-meetings, to love-feasts, and to the Lord's table. My name is on the church register, and I am recognized in the church conference. By every token the pastor set over me by the church has assured me that I was a member. Has there been any blunder committed by him? Was it done according to rule? If my particular case ever comes to be investigated, may not a fatal flaw be found?"

This would produce wide unrest and grievous uncertainty. The foundations would be disturbed. By thus settling one case we should unsettle every other that had not been specifically adjudicated.

That construction of law is to be preferred which gives security to our members, great and small, learned and unlearned, and is also consistent with the maintenance of order and purity. The abuses of pastoral prerogative can be restrained; but the confidence of the people if lost may not easily be recovered. The honor and authority of God's ambassadors, sent into all the world to preach the gospel to every creature, must be upheld. Their commission requires confidence. In order to this, their official administration not less than their personal character, should often and closely be inquired into; and if the peace of the church, its unity, its protest against sin, its faithful dealing with offenders, its discipline or doctrine, be compromised by any pastor, let him be dealt with so faithfully that the scandals of mal-administration shall cease. A large discretion in admitting persons to the communion of the church is necessary in carrying out the gospel commission; let those who abuse it answer for it; but leave the rest free to do their work, without the suspicion of having it repudiated upon critical inquiry afterward.

We have given large space to this decision because of its importance, and because many of our readers desire to know it. We are glad that the decision has been rendered and published. It is calculated, we think, to give general satisfaction, and to secure the peace of the churches.

Worthy of Imitation.

There were four of us occupied the same room at the session of our Conference held at C. S. in 1870; H., L., M., and W. As preachers will, like soldiers, fight their battles over, and rehearse the scenes through which they have passed, we found ourselves going over the past and stating many incidents in our ministerial lives. But whoever began, or whatever route we went, L. was almost sure to end with some incident connected with J. circuit, the work of his third year. It was in the mountainous part of Alabama, had over twenty appointments, a great many people in its territory, and a great many of them that were poor and ignorant. Yet it seemed to be the green spot of his life. A year of the hardest work and yet of the grandest results—*seven hundred additions to the Church!*

But I wish to refer to one thing as related by him. In the pastoral work among many of his people he found many of them destitute of books and papers. They were poor, and could not be got to subscribe for our papers. Seeing the destitution to be so great, and the influence of the paper so much needed, he wrote H. N. McTyeire, not then doctored nor a Bishop, of the deplorable condition of the people, and suggested that if he would send the New Orleans CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE to a number of families, gratuitously, he thought it would do a great deal of good, and result in his getting subscribers that would pay in the end. H. N. Mc. replied, proposing to send as many papers gratuitously as L. would. "Now, sir, what will you do?" That was bringing the matter right down to him. So he set about making his lists. He would write a name on M.'s list, then one on his own list, till he had twenty for each. The papers came to *forty* families, the gift of two Methodist preachers. The people were astonished, but managed to read them or have them read. They were objects of interest, and attracted the people to the houses where they were. L. mentioned particularly the house and family of an old man, a potter by trade, whom he had visited in the early part of the year and found to be very untidy, and whom after they had been receiving the paper about two months he visited again. He found everything changed for the better; house clean, children all as tidy as their clothes would allow them to be, table cloth clean and white, knives and spoons bright, a daughter about grown very neat in apparel and appearance. After supper she came into the sitting room, which answered for other purposes as well, and entered into conversation. She had been the reader for the family and neighborhood, and been a careful reader of all the items, editorials, communicated and selected, politics, agriculture, domestic, house, garden, etc. She had many questions to ask as to what was meant by the editor or writer of certain articles. She was an inquirer after truth, and was becoming intelligent. She began to realize the object of her creation. She was being made useful to her family and neighbors. She had to read every number through to the neighbors on Sunday afternoon. So all had something of which to think and talk. Well, those papers were among the things which were means of bringing about the great work on the circuit. They opened the way for other subscribers, so that intelligence was increased and piety built up.

Nor did L. sustain any pecuniary loss by the plan. Every man paid up for his paper. The old potter came with a long knit purse one day and counted out two dollars in five cent pieces and said: "Here, these belong to you; you did that, and it has been worth a heap to my gal, more than to any of us."

Now how many persons might do a great deal of good by putting the ADVOCATE into some family in that way? Faith in God and a burning desire to do good would open many hands to do good deeds. M.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The above suggestions are from one of our wisest and most devoted preachers, and they are worthy of being noted upon. We have no doubt the present publisher of the ADVOCATE will make just such a proposition to any of our pastors who may be willing to accept it. It is a good plan for many works, and can be adopted with little risk of pecuniary loss, and with the certainty of doing much good. A good religious paper freely circulated would put new life into many communities and churches.

Death of Rev. E. H. Myers, D. D.

A dispatch from Savannah announces that this eminent minister of our church died of yellow fever on the twenty-sixth of September. Dr. Myers was chairman of our commission to settle difficulties between the Northern and Southern Methodist Churches. He returned at once from Cape May to his pastorate in Savannah, although the fever was beginning to assume serious proportions, and remained at his post, ministering to the sick and burying the dead, until he was himself prostrated by the fearful pestilence. He did his duty in this respect as a good minister of Jesus Christ, and has fallen, where every good minister would wish to fall, at his post. While we sorrow over this sad dispensation, it is better so than that he should have saved his life by a betrayal of his high trust. Dr. Myers was for many years the popular and able editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, afterward president of the Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Ga., and for the past two years pastor of our principal church in Savannah. He was a clear and forcible writer, analytical, cogent, and facile. His late work on the Disruption of the Methodist Church placed him among the strongest and best writers of the church. It was never our privilege to hear him preach, but he stood among the first in our connection as an eloquent preacher, and as a laborious and useful pastor. He has been called away in the prime and maturity of his powers, and at an age that promised yet many years of useful service to the church. Heaven help the desolate family of our brother, the stricken community, the bereaved church!

Health of New Orleans.

The weekly reports of the Board of Health show that the city is remarkably healthy. There have been a few cases of yellow fever, and these have been mostly confined to a limited section of the Fourth District. In six weeks perhaps as many as thirty cases have occurred, which shows that it is not likely to spread to any dangerous extent. Physicians who have the most practice in the section where the fever has prevailed inform us that no new cases have lately appeared. The following correspondence gives the opinions of our Board of Health and of a number of our leading physicians:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26, 1876.

To W. H. Hand, Health Physician, Galveston, Texas:

Dear Sir: We have only five cases of yellow fever now on hand. No case has been reported for the last two days. All the cases originated in and are confined to a restricted locality in the Fourth District. The total number of cases this season is only twenty-six, of which sixteen died. The fever is evidently on the decrease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, P. B. GAUDET,
President Board of Health.

Dr. W. H. Hand, Health officer, Galveston.

"The undersigned concur fully in the statement of Dr. Gaudet, President of the Board of Health. Only a few cases of yellow fever have occurred in a limited portion of the Fourth District, and these cases have been scattered over a period of seven weeks. The entire number of cases up to the present moment does not exceed twenty-six, and the disease shows no disposition to spread. No case of yellow fever has been admitted to Charity Hospital up to date.

Dr. JOSEPH JONES,
Dr. SAMUEL M. BEMISS,
Dr. SAMUEL LOGAN,
Dr. WM. AUSTIN,
Dr. C. J. BICKHAM,
Dr. JOSEPH D. SCOTT,
Dr. B. STILLE.

The sudden death of Gen. Braxton Bragg, at Galveston, Texas, on the twenty-seventh of September, will inspire general regret and sorrow. Gen. Bragg won unfading laurels in the Mexican war, and, among our Confederate commanders, he was one of the ablest. An illustrious soldier, he was a good citizen, pure and unblemished in private life, and a devoted and unselfish patriot. He was a man of great nobility of character, firm and strong in his convictions, and uncompromising in his loyalty to principle. After the war he accepted the situation in good faith, and settled down to the quiet avocations of peaceful industry. His memory will be cherished and honored by his fellow-countrymen, and by his old comrades in arms.

Mrs. Edith E. Foust, wife of Rev. Enos B. Foust, of the Louisiana Conference, died in New Orleans, September 26. Sister Foust was on her way to north Mississippi, seeking a change of climate, but was prostrated by the disease which had long preyed upon her, and died in spite of the best medical attention. Her last hours were peaceful and happy.

Opposing Fraternity.

We believe, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, that the great body of Northern Methodists want fraternity—the Northern Conference orators say so. Then we respectfully ask the Bishops and the Annual Conferences why they allow such intemperate language to be used on the Conference floor as that which is reported in the secular papers? A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, speaking of the Michigan Conference at Niles, September 15, says:

"Presiding Elder H. P. Henderson took occasion to turn his report into a Hayes and Wheeler stump speech, by asserting his trust in the dawning of better times upon the election of Hayes and Wheeler. No one questioning the right of a Methodist preacher to his political proclivities the same as 'any other man,' it occurred to your correspondent that it was a little out of taste to express politic preference at such a time and place. Several members of the Conference have expressed themselves as strongly condemning such remarks in the sessions of a religious body, and it is but due the Conference as a body to say that not one member with whom your correspondent has conversed approves of Brother Henderson's haggling in of laudations of Hayes and Wheeler, when he is paid to labor for his Lord and Master. Yesterday evening, Prof. Isaac N. Lansing presented to the Conference the claims of Clark University, located at Atlanta, Ga., of which he is president. Prof. Lansing is an enthusiastic friend of the colored man, and gave a rather mild imitation of Morton's bloody-shirt speech, and wound up by begging the Conference to give him $200 to aid in educating their colored brethren. The boys came down with a hundred and then stopped the deal. Prof. Lansing has resided in Atlanta two years, and during that time he says he has not received the slightest courtesy from any Southern brother, and from his abuse and vilification of the Southern people I should infer he is worthy of none. Could Elder Henderson and Prof. Lansing run the machine to suit themselves, the Michigan Annual Conference would be converted into a Grant electioneering association, but better counsels have thus far prevailed."

We ask again, why did not the Bishop and the Conferences put that intemperate speaker down? and why did not they do the same thing in the Western Wisconsin Conference? The dispatches say:

"MADISON, Wis., Sept. 15.—The Methodist Western Wisconsin Conference assembled at the Baptist church, and listened to a political harangue from A. J. Kynett, agent of the Church Extension Society. Kynett takes Republican views stronger than Bob Ingersoll, and swings the bloody shirt fearfully. He denounced the secular press in general, but the Democratic press in particular. He denounced the South and insisted that Grant's policy had not been severe enough. His speech was a disgrace to the cause which he pretended to advocate."

The new hall in Chicago built for the meetings of Messrs Moody and Sankey is announced as about complete. The meetings were begun October 1. The cost of the building is $21,000. Its dimensions are one hundred and ninety feet in length by one hundred and sixty feet in depth. The Northwestern *Christian Advocate* says:

"The principal floor, like the Cooper Institute hall in New York, is the basement or ground floor. It is made by levelling the clay and covering it first with a layer of sand, and then with a coating of tar and gravel, after the manner of the new tar and gravel pavements. This makes a floor that is solid, dry, level, smooth, and still. To this main story there are four double entrances, with aggregate openings of sixty feet; two of them by flights of steps down ward from the wide stone sidewalk on Monroe street, and two from the open lot at the south side of the hall at the level of the ground.

"A gallery forty feet deep extends around three sides of the hall, to which there are six entrances, twelve feet wide, and entirely separate from those to the main floor. Thus the whole place can be cleared in less than five minutes.

"The platform occupies the whole west end of the building, between the gallery posts, and is large enough to hold Mr. Moody and his Bible, Mr. Sankey and his organ, and five or six hundred singers, ministers, and other distinguished people. The platform entrance is at the northwest corner on Monroe street.

"The wide corridors under the sloping galleries will be used as inquiry-rooms, offices, etc. There is also to be a room fitted up for the use of members of the press.

"A heavy truss roof, supported also by posts from the ground, covers the hall, at a hight of thirty-eight feet. It is lighted by two rows of large windows on the north and south sides; and at night by gas. The heating is to be by steam."

We deeply sympathize with Col. Levi W. Reeves and his excellent wife on their bereavement. Writing from his home, Dayton, Ala., Sept 24, Col. Reeves says:

"Our sweet little boy, William Byrd, one year old, named for his distinguished and pious kinsman, Judge Byrd, late of Selma, Ala., died on the 21th of this month.

"We now have three children in heaven, and the balance of us profess to be on our journey to that blissful land, where we shall be separated no more."

There is only one stimulant that never falls, and yet never intoxicates, Duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man—up in his heart maybe—into which the sky-lark Happiness always goes singing.—*George D. Prentice.*

Religion among the Choctaws.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Aug. 28, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: I came from Alabama to this Choctaw nation last winter, and am now living in the bounds of the Indian Mission Conference. I have friends in Alabama who are readers of the ADVOCATE, and it is them, as well as you, Mr. Editor, that I would interest about religion among the Indians. If you think proper, please give this space in one of your columns.

Since my arrival here I have attended meetings among the Choctaws. I find them at church and at Sabbath school, and in most of their schools they study the English language to some extent. Although they are not so much enlightened, they are civil and devoted people.

On Thursday, the seventeenth instant, I had the privilege to attend District Conference in company with Bro. E. R. Shapard, P. E. After riding 20 or 25 miles over hills and large prairies, all covered with fine grass, about sunset we reached the camp-ground. Our attention was attracted by the jingling of bells on the horses turned loose to graze, and the camp ground seemed to be all alive with Indians, old and young, preparing for the meeting. Then, turning our eyes, we saw standing there the frame of a new church-house being built by the Indians, which house, when finished, will be sufficient to seat 400 people comfortably. Such an effort as this is very uncommon among the Indians. This, and like interest in other things, foretell a great spiritual work among these people.

On Friday and Saturday the business of the Conference went on with much interest and good feeling, and then closed. By Sabbath morning people had come from far and near, and not less than 600 were present, mostly Indians, and great interest was taken that day; several children were baptized, many persons took of the Lord's Supper, some were made happy in so doing, and there seemed to be a general renewing of spiritual strength.

Reports were favorable from every part of the district, and evidence of a good work going on. We hope and pray that it may continue, and while we thank God for many blessings, we conclude that it is sometimes better to be in the Indian camp than in the king's palace.

Yours truly,

JAS. W. HAMNER.

Conference Claimants.

To Pastors, Stewards, and other Members of the M. E. Church South in the Mississippi Annual Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN: Once again I call your serious and prayerful attention to the cause of the claimants on our collections for superannuates, widows, and orphans of deceased ministers.

And, first, let me say: Let every steward feel bound to assist his pastor in the collection of this fund. Brethren of the stewardship, you can do much in this matter if you will only try. Now try this one time if you have not tried before this. *Don't forget it.* And, second, let every member of the church contribute to the bounty for these worthy deserving ones. Suppose every member should give $1, and many of them and some even $10 each. And, third, let no pastor feel satisfied with this year's work until he has *every dollar* assessed to his charge for this fund.

Let the preachers bring the subject often and prominently before the people, preach on it, talk about it in private, and on all hands solicit contributions to this laudable end. Much good may be done to both preacher and people by preaching earnestly and in the fear of God on the blessedness of giving. I beg every pastor, steward, and member to read this appeal, to show it to others, and get everybody awakened on the subject. If my dear brethren could read some letters that I have received from aged ministers on this subject during this year they would feel more deeply than they have done before. Let every one do something to help to care for their dear ones, for whom the church is *pledged* to care. — R. D. NORSWORTHY.

Jackson City, Miss., Sept. 21, 1876.

Will You Do It?

MR. EDITOR: Within the last few weeks, and a few to come, a great many sons and daughters have been and will be sent to schools out in the vicinity of their homes. They will need good papers and magazines, as well as text books, for the improvement of their minds and hearts and lives while at the school. Will you, parents, see that such periodicals are sent to your children? It will pay well to send them to get them all in their own names. Then, after you have read your county or town or city paper, send it to them at the school. It will do them good to get it. It will do others good in the school. Then be sure and write every week to that son or daughter. While you write of graver things, you can tell them all about the baby, the cats, the dogs, the cows and calves, the horses and colts, the hens and little chickens, etc. Anything from home, from ma and pa, and huddle and sis, will be prized by them while away. They want to keep up with the history of all at home. Will you do it all? H. H. MONTGOMERY.

Gov. Tilden's Income Tax.

The New York *Herald's* special disposes of the charges against Gov. Tilden as follows:

The New York *Sun* of the twenty-first says: The statement which we publish this morning from Judge Sinnott, with the letter from Mr. Hewitt, completely explodes the absurd calumny which has been set on foot against Mr. Tilden in reference to his income tax in the year 1862. The allegation has been made by the New York *Times* that whereas Mr Tilden had in that year an income derived from various specified sources of $108,000, he only returned $7,418 as his true income; and thereupon the *Times* accused him of fraud in concealing the real amount, and perjury in swearing that his return was true.

These broad and sweeping charges were made by the *Times* without any other evidence than its own supposition that Mr. Tilden's income was large in that year; and now Judge Sinnott, who at that time was Mr. Tilden's confidential law clerk, and quite as familiar with his business as Mr. Tilden himself, comes forward to contradict this statement flatly and fully. Taking up the different items stated by the *Times* amounting in the aggregate to $108,000, Judge Sinnott shows that most of them are entirely destitute of truth; that Mr Tilden was not employed in that year by the corporations alleged by the *Times*, and received nothing whatever *from them*; that of thirteen different items nine were purely fictitious; that one item of $25,000 was true only to the extent of $1,000; and that the other two items of $10,000 each were true, but that the money was mostly earned in years before the income tax was imposed, and, accordingly, was not subject to taxation; and finally he realizes that after deducting interest and losses which accrued during that year Mr. Tilden's whole net income was $7,418, and no more.

This disposes of the allegation both of fraud and perjury, and it leaves the *Times* in a very unenviable position as having made charges of such gravity without any foundation or any reason other than the imagination and ingenuity of their authors. Further light is also shed on this subject by the fact stated by Mr. Hewitt in his letter, that, immediately after the publication of these charges, he applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for an official copy of the income tax returns of both Mr Tilden and Mr. Hayes, and that up to this day the Secretary has not seen fit to make any reply to his request.

Meanwhile, however, and without any delay, he has furnished to the *Times* one of the documents which he has thus refused to Mr. Hewitt, in order that the *Times* might have a fac simile of it engraved for publication. This indicates very clearly a conspiracy against Mr Tilden, on the part of certain Federal office-holders, in which they use their power as agents of the government to propagate false and groundless charges against an eminent citizen, simply because he has been nominated as a candidate for President.

The Last Hours of Henry A. Wise.

The last hours of the statesman were painless. At his bedside stood his wife, his two sons (Dr. Richard A. Wise and Capt. John S. Wise), his three daughters (Mrs. Garnett, Mrs. Hodson, and Mrs. Maya), two of his grandsons, an old negro servant, and the housekeeper. He was conscious to the last. He talked distinctly to within an hour of his dissolution. In the morning, early, he appeared to be much stronger than during the previous night. He remarked, "I never robbed the poor, and, what is better, I never robbed the rich." Later in the morning he was talking to his son John, and giving him advice as to how he should rear his children. He said: "Take hold, John, of the biggest knots in life and try to untie them; try to be worthy of man's highest estate; have high, noble, manly honor. There is but one test of anything, and that is, is it right? If it isn't, turn right away from it." He told those standing by his side that he had seen a heavenly vision, which he described in the grandest, most beautiful and eloquent language that they had ever heard fall from his lips, and to said it was not a fearful thing, but a wonderful thing, to stand in the presence of the living God. It was only toward the last that his mind wandered a little. — *Richmond Whig.*

A man may weaken himself by always paring over his own weakness.

The power of honesty is so great, we love it even in an enemy.

To have ideas is to gather flowers. To think is to weave them into garlands.

Life is a comedy to him who thinks, and a tragedy to him who feels. — *Horace Walpole.*

Painting is the intermediate something between a thought and a thing. — *Coleridge.*

Accommodating a friend with a fifty dollar note is an ex-l-e-l-e-n-t way of getting rid of money.

A handbill — Your account for gloves.

Good and bad men are less so than they seem.

CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	BISHOP.	TIME.
Denver	Colorado Springs	Marvin	Aug. 25
Western	Nebraska City	McTyeire	Aug. 30
St. Louis	Washington	McTyeire	Sept. 6
Missouri	Hannibal	McTyeire	Sept. 13
Kentucky	Nicholasville	Keener	Sept. 13
Columbia	Corvallis, Ore.	Marvin	Sept. 15
W. Virginia	Charleston	Kavanaugh	Sept. 20
Illinois	Jacksonville	Pierce	Sept. 20
S. W. Missouri	Mt. Vernon	McTyeire	Sept. 21
Tennessee	Columbia	Keener	Oct. 4
Louisville	Louisville	Wightman	Oct. 4
Pacific	San Francisco	Marvin	Oct. 11
Indian Mission	Vinita, Ind. T.	McTyeire	Oct. 12
Holston	Bristol	Wightman	Oct. 18
Arkansas	Yellville	Keener	Oct. 18
Los Angeles	S. Bernardino	Marvin	Oct. 20
West Texas	Seguin	Doggett	Oct. 25
Germain Mis.	Grassy Fork	Dokgett	Oct. 25
N. W. Texas	Calvert	Doggett	Nov. 8
North Texas	Longview	Doggett	Nov. 15
Memphis	Memphis	Pierce	Nov. 15
Virginia	Richmond	Kavanaugh	Nov. 15
N. Mississippi	Sardis	Pierce	Nov. 22
Texas	Hillsboro	Doggett	Nov. 29
N. Carolina	Greensboro	Kavanaugh	Nov. 29
Alabama	Natchez	Wightman	Nov. 29
Alabama	Greensboro	Paine	Dec. 6
N. Georgia	Sparta	Pierce	Dec. 6
S. Georgia	Sandersville	Pierce	Dec. 13
S. Carolina	Chester	Kavanaugh	Dec. 13
N. Alabama	Decatur	McTyeire	Dec. 13
Little Rock	Arkadelphia	Keener	Dec. 13
Louisiana	Trenton	Wightman	Dec. 13
East Texas	Hendersonville	Doggett	Dec. 13
Florida	Monticello	Pierce	Jan. 11
Baltimore	Alexandria	Kavanaugh	Mar. —

"Go, girl, young man. She's not here!" said a Pennsylvania preacher the other Sabbath, in the midst of his sermon, to a youth whom he saw standing hesitatingly in the doorway.

Probably you have heard why a minister delivering his peroration is like a ragged boy? Because he's torn his close, you know. It is hardly a logical reason, however.

We offer no promise according to our hopes, and perform according to our fears.

Let others call it mischief; when it is past and prospered, it will be virtue. — *Ben Johnson.*

A judicious silence is always better than truth spoken without charity.

MARRIED.

STEWART — HORNE. — At the residence of the bride's father, Walnut Grove, Leake county, Miss., Sept. 20, 1876, by Rev. Irwin Miller, Mr. H. W. Stewart to Miss Georgia A. Horne.

SPECK — CHANDLEE. — At Gaston Methodist church, Sept. 17, 1876, by Rev. Wm. L. Wilson, Mr. J. Henry Hampton, Speck to Miss Paulina Chandlee, all of Jefferson county, Ala.

Publisher's Department.

E. E. F. ROSS, Esq., connected for several years with the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, is now on a tour through the West and North on business connected with the office. He will confer freely with our patrons and agents in the different cities in regard to our mutual interests, and we look for him the courtesies which have been so liberally extended heretofore and which we have not forgotten.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending Sept. 30, 1876:

A — D Appleson & Co (two letters, Miss F Assenheim $40.76, Thos McAnderson, J D Anderson.

B — W H Brown, Thos W Brown $9.65, Burkhead & Nelson, Bigbee & Maine, G W Bolton 30 cents, Rev P F Mission 60 cents, Jas E Bonilley, Mrs H S Bell $2.50, H A Barrett, J Mellson, J H Butler & Co, A P Bourland.

C — E J Copel $1.50, J H Cross $5.50, Cox, Wetherbee & Co, J F Cameron, Mrs Hester Ann Currie, L C Calhoun $1, J P Colpitt, Mrs Martha Conle, Clayton, Rendson & Hollinger.

D — Thos Doyle, A M Deshmun, W H Dominick, Chas D Silver & Sons, Augus Dowling, W J Delaney, John T Davis $2, B B Downer, Dodds, Mead & Co, C P Dolive, W P Dickerson $2.

F — E E Evans 75 cents.

G — J M Franklin 50 cents, R Frank, T F Foster, Felson Fellows, D W Figger, H S Fuller.

H — Jos Hill & Sons, H M Gillis $2, C C Gray, J J Grace $1.

H — Chas Hurt, Mrs H F Hudson, 50 cents, J Henry Horn, D M Hudson $2, P Howard, Harper & Bros, Mrs M M Hayes, A C Handley $5.

I — Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

J — John A H Jones $50, H F Johnson, Mrs H G Jones $5.

K — Mrs M T Keen $2, Christian Kreiner $2.50.

L — Alex A Lindsay, W C Lewis $8, H P Lewis, J M Lewis, Joseph Lafevre.

M — Irvin Miller, R M McElroy, Leslie McLain, 25 cents, R Moore, J E Mason, H F Moore, Wm C Meyer $2, E P Meader, A B Mitchell, Helen McLean 25 cents, J W McLaurin, Marthe Washington College $70.50, Thos Mullett, Miss Kate Moore, E H Mauney, F F Maugum $2.40.

N — Joseph Newsom, R D Norsworthy $2, J T Newcomer three letters, Evan Nicholson & Co.

P — Phipps Publishing Co, R Y Parish $5, S A Pinckard, Jas S Powell, Estes & Hunt $2, George Plumb $2, A F Payne, T F Palmer, D A Parker.

R — E E F Ross (order letters, Powell & Chesman, Reid & Lathrop, Ira B Robertson $1, A H Redford agent, R S Rickets, W J Randolph, E L S Roberts.

S — Smith, Aydon & Co, Mrs F J Smith, Robert Smith, H R Singleton, F A Stearns, Lewis C Smith & Sons, Samuel S Stafford, G H Stuckey $8, J W Stone, W W S Barree & Co, S M Shefield.

T — Mrs C L Trout $2, J M Tripp, D W C Tillotson, Miss Tucker, Richard H Tibbins, J A Trone $30, H S Trippett $2, S Tibbetts & Son, A F Philadelphia 75 cents.

U — H Urquhart.

V — E A Virginy.

W — W F Wood, Henry T Williams, W Calvin Wells $1.85, T G Williams Secretary, R Williamson $4, A H Wild, D P White, A S Wade, J M Williamson H H Wyndworth, Weatherly & Rea, 1011 Woods & Co.

THE JELESO WATER. — A new mineral water is advertised in these columns. It is highly spoken of by those who have tried it for dyspepsia and throat diseases. Messrs Warren & Co, 26 Chambers street, New York, are the proprietors, to whom orders may be addressed. Druggists will do well to note the advertisement, and it can already supply it to correspond with Messrs. Warren & Co.

CLOTHIERS. — Messrs. Freeman & Woodruff, 241 Broadway, New York, advertise in our paper to-day, to send samples of their goods and price list on application. By the system of self measurement, introduced some few years ago, parties can have clothes made to order at a distance as well as if they were present to secure a fit. Many of our readers will find it to their interest, we doubt, to correspond with the above-named house.

KEEP'S SHIRTS are advertised in another column. The Keep Manufacturing Company will send samples of goods and prices to any one applying. Their partly made shirts can be bought cheaper than the others, and the work necessary to finish them cost very little. For further particulars we refer our readers to the advertisement.

DAVID W. WATSON, 73 Cornhill, Boston, offers his Centennial Printing Press, for printing cards, labels, etc., for the very low price of $5. It will be very interesting to ministers, as well as instructive to any who may purchase. Circulars will be sent free. See the advertisement on this page.

ELKIN & CO. — This old and reliable carpet house is advertised in our issue of to-day. Having been established here for so long a time, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the business, Messrs. Elkin & Co. are able to offer inducements to purchasers which few houses can extend. Mr. Stringer, the junior partner, has very lately returned from the North, where he has been engaged in purchasing the latest and best goods in their line. Our friends needing carpets will do well to give them a call.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Sheehan, Russ & Co. in another column. These gentlemen are dealers in provisions and Western produce, and invite purchasers to note the advantages they possess of being able to sell at the best rates. Their stores are located at 88 to 92 Poydras street.

SCHOOLS and colleges can be supplied with philosophical apparatus by applying to Jesse S. Cheyney, 1 and 3 Bond street, New York. Mr. Cheyney has also for sale magic lanterns, and other instruments instructive and useful. His advertisement on this page will be found interesting.

CHARLES W. KING, of Boston, whose advertisement is in our paper, has for sale pumps of all kinds, and will give any information to parties writing to him. He makes a specialty of the "Peoples' Pump," which will be found useful in case of fire, or for watering garden plants, etc.

TEACHERS needing situations are directed to the advertisement of the American Educational Union on this page. By corresponding with this union they may be very much benefited.

REAN Levy Bros.' advertisement into-day's paper.

SEE the advertisement of Navra's China and glassware establishment.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN

invites the attention of purchasers to the largest, cheapest and most attractive stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all the leading styles, for the season, at the very lowest prices, consisting of LADIES', MENS' AND CHILDRENS' FINE SHOES in every variety and style, with a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES adapted to **Family and Plantation Wear.**

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
Dealer in Fine Shoes, 18 Camp street,
Under City Hotel, New Orleans, La.

PIERSON & HEWS,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel,
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep no "cheap trash," sell at one price and mark it in plain figures. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. — This hotel has, for a long series of years, well deserved its good name. If people on this side of the water are not yet aware of the fact, it is worth knowing that the Americans have a quarter of a generation's reputation behind them for the excellence of their table. Long since established as the "People's Hotel" of Boston, and thoroughly renovated, refurnished, and generally improved, it is the unexceptionable first class as a first class hotel, where both comfort and economy are combined. These are facts worth knowing to those who expect to visit Boston in the season. Prices have been recently reduced to $2.50, and $3 per day.

WE HAVE TESTED ITS virtue personally, and know that for dyspepsia, biliousness, and shrinking here the article from it is the best remedy the world ever saw. We had tried forty other remedies before Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief, but the Regulator has entirely relieved us. — *Telegraph and Messenger, Macon, Ga.*

NEW HOTELS, more popular with the cultivated and refined classes than the Grand Hotel, corner of Broadway and 31st street, New York, it occupies a commanding position on Broadway, is near Fifth avenue, and is of easy access to all parts of the city. The Grand is conducted on the Europ an plan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE JELESO WATER,
NO. 20 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.
WARREN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

URAL MOUNTAIN
JELESO WATER

is a concentration of all the curative qualities of the most celebrated Mineral Springs in the world. Each bottle contains eighty doses, and is equal to over one hundred bottles of the Natural Spring Water.

As a tonic it is unsurpassed, having had most remarkable success in curing some of the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, and General Debility. It is tasteless, harmless, and pleasant to take. If used as a beverage in its pure state, on the first appearance of Typhoid and all other throat diseases it works like a charm. It arrests the progress of and cures such complaints in less than twenty-four hours. It is a greatly efficacious remedy in the worst cases of Rheumatism.

Eczema, and all other diseases of the skin, Prickly Heat, Poison Ivy, Ivy, Sumac, or Oak are quickly cured by the use of Jeleso Water. We will forward three bottles of the medicine to any part of the United States, free of express age, on receipt of $5 per bottle. Send for Circular, containing testimonials and directions.

Address as above, as per the above advertisement.

As a mild, pleasant and tonic it simply invigorates. In my own case it has cured Dyspepsia of long standing.

JOHN F. MINES,
Managing Editor N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

Permit me to add my testimony to the efficacy of your water in cases of Dyspepsia of long standing. I have used two bottles of it, and I am now thoroughly cured. I shall most cheerfully recommend its use to all my friends; and I consider it an indispensable medicine in every family. I am yours, truly,

J. M. BARRON,
Supt. Flushing, North Shore and Central R.R. of Long Island.

191 EAST THIRD ST., NEW YORK,
January 28, 1876.

DR. WARREN — *Dear Sir:* I have used your Jeleso Water as a tonic, also for Dyspepsia and Throat Affections of all kinds with great beneficial results. I believe it to be a very valuable remedy.

DR. E. G. SHILLMAN.

PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS
— FOR —
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

To illustrate all Departments of Physical Science. Specially for Sets of Apparatus for Academic Schools.

Magic Lanterns and Stereopticons.

Views from all Countries, and especially of views to Illustrate Scientific Subjects.

Views made to order at reasonable prices. Lists on application. Catalogues sent to each.

JESSE S. CHEYNEY,
Nos. 1 and 3 Bond street, New York.
Successor to James M. Queen & Co.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS,
Made to measure. The very best 6 for $9.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY MADE DRESS SHIRTS, the very best 6 for $7.

ON RECEIPT OF PRICE EITHER OF THE above, with an elegant set of gold plated collar and sleeve buttons, will be delivered free in any part reached by *first class express*, except California and the territories. Keep's shirts are only made in one quality, *the very best.* We mean just what we say, and to give every one an opportunity of judging for themselves without cost, we mail samples and full directions for self-measurement, free to any address. We refer to purchasers of Keep's shirts everywhere.

KEEP MANUFACTURING CO.,
165 and 167 Mercer street, New York.

CHROMOS — We have over 5,000,000 of the best selling American and Foreign Chromos ready for delivery. Rare opportunity for experienced solicitors. Send for catalogue. J. LATHAM & CO., Art Publishers, Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED — To supply vacancies in Schools, Academies, and Seminaries in the different States. Send for "Mutual Plan." Address American Educational Union, 737 Broadway, N. Y.

VINEGAR — How made in ten hours without drugs. Address F. SAGE, Springfield, Mass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
— AT —
M. L. NAVRA'S
CHINA PALACE,
120 Canal Street, Touro Building.

HAVING IMPORTED AND PURCHASED at auction a very large stock of

Crockery, China, Glassware
— AND OTHER —
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

I propose to give my customers the benefit of my facilities by selling goods at less prices than ever before.

Look at some of my prices and judge for yourselves:

A real French China DINNER SET, 113 pieces, for $20 00
A Stone China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for 6 75
A Stone China DINNER SET, 121 pieces, for 14 50
A Stone China TEA SET, 56 pieces, for 3 50
A Stone China CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for 3 50
Decorated CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for 6 00

Also the celebrated BITTER CHURN. Warranted to make butter in from three to ten minutes. Orders from the country will receive my best attention.

M. L. NAVRA,
CHINA PALACE,
120 Canal street, Touro Building,
New Orleans.

AGENTS WANTED.
Goodyear's Pocket Gymnasium

Exhibits in the most easiest physical exercises. The most complete system of physical exercises ever invented for Home Practice. Health, strength and beauty secured. Invaluable to ladies, children and gentlemen. Unequaled for exercising. Hundreds of grateful testimonials. For homes, parlors, schools, hospitals, etc. Price List. No. 1 for children from 5 years to 8, $1. No. 2, for children from 8 years to 12, $1.50. No. 3, for children 12 years and upward, $2. No. 4, for gentlemen of moderate strength, $2.50. No. 5, for gentlemen of extra strength, $3. No. 6, for ladies, children or gents, $2.50. No. 7, for gentlemen of extra strength, $3.50. Full directions for use with each article. Send for circular. Agents wanted in every city, town and village in the United States. Address Goodyear Rubber Co., 241 Broadway, New York. Mention this paper.

TRADE MARK.

For Sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. Price $2 and $3.

SHEEHAN, RUSS & CO.,
— DEALERS IN —
Dry Salted Meats,
BACON, PORK, LARD, HAMS, FLOUR,
CORNMEAL,
88, 90 and 92 Poydras Street,
New Orleans.

CARPET and OIL-CLOTH
WAREHOUSE.
ELKIN & CO.,
108 CANAL STREET 108
ARE RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF MOQUETTE, VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN CARPETS. FLOOR OIL CLOTHS. WINDOW SHADES, new Designs. Cocoa and Coire MATTINGS. Large REMNANTS CURTAIN GOODS in great variety, which they offer at very reduced prices.

HOLMAN'S
Fever and Ague and Liver Pad
CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE.
SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.

The Best Liver Regulator in the World.

TRADE MARK.

Sold by all druggists. Price $2.50 and $3.

LONDON BOOKS,
Rare and Valuable,
AT
LONDON PRICES.

A Catalogue of our Stock of

Miscellaneous Works,

SUITABLE FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS and gentlemen's private libraries, many of which are curious and of rare reference, now ready, and mailed gratis on application.

C. J. LUYSTER,
7 Bloomsbury Market, Oxford Street, London, and Fulton Street, New York, P. O. Box 6.

SENT FREE,
SAMPLES OF CLOTHS, Fashion Plate, with full directions for ordering clothing by mail, to any address.

FREEMAN & WOODRUFF
(A. Freeman, late of Freeman & Burr.)
CLOTHIERS, 241 Broadway, New York.
FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!
GUARD AGAINST IT.
THE PEOPLE'S PUMP,
With 50 feet hose, and suction pipe for well of 20 feet, for $25.

CHARLES W. KING,
27 Devonshire street, Boston.

1877. ——— Postpaid. ——— $1.60.

THE NURSERY.
A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. Superbly Illustrated. 25c. Sent ten cents for a Sample Number. Subscribe NOW. 1876, and get the last two numbers of this year FREE.
JOHN L. SHOREY,
34 Bromfield street, Boston.

MEDICAL.

A STRING OF PEARLS!

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872:

I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and acts more like nature than more active remedies.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens has greatly improved in health of late. — *The State Line News, West Point, Ga.*

Testimony of the Chief Justice of Georgia.

I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver, at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it. — *Hon. Warner, Chief Justice of Georgia.*

Opinion of the Clergy.

Simmons' Liver Regulator is certainly a specific for dyspepsia of complaints which it claims to cure. I have a number of our fellow-beings are suffering from dyspeptic disorders, and have reasons to recommend the efficacy of this purely vegetable preparation, we can only offer them the simple and candid arrangement of Pickett to Nathaniel — Come and see. Try the proposed remedy, and then you can judge for yourselves. — *Rev. David Hillis, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Macon, Ga.*

Always Keep It On Hand.

I have used Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator myself, and in my family for years and pronounce it one of the most satisfactory medicines that can be used. Nothing would induce me to be without it, and I recommend all my friends, if they want to be free from pain, to always keep it on hand. — *R. L. Mays, Columbus, Ga., Congressman.*

CAUTION!

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with trade mark, stamp and signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

Manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 50c.

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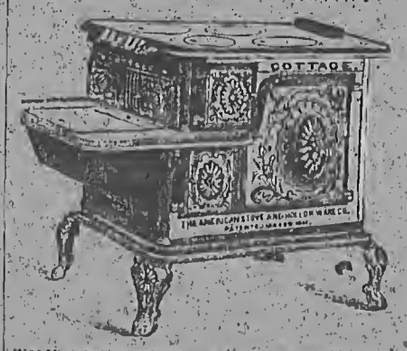

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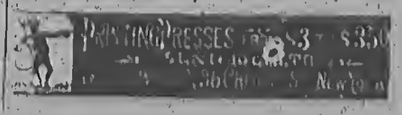

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To make smoke, we use a piece of rotten wood. It burns with smoke, and without any flame. To open and visit a movable frame hive, blow smoke in at the entrance for a few minutes; then open the hives, blowing smoke again on the bees. If the bees are Italian, no more smoke will be required. The frames should be lifted slowly and carefully. No quick motions should be made around the hives.

If bees are properly tamed, they can be taken by the handful, and handled even by the most inexperienced. A bee can be caught with the hand, when on the wing, and released without stinging.

We have many times opened hives of Italian bees, and have taken out the frames covered with bees, carried one of them in the house with the bees and queen on it, and showed it to a company of ladies. The frame would be passed from hand to hand, brood in all stages would be examined, and frames returned to the hive without a single bee offering to sting or even to fly off.

In the olden times of superstition it was generally believed that bees would sting those who swore or used improper language around the hives. This belief was due to the bees stinging angry persons sooner than others, simply because angry, quick people are apt to make many quick gestures and motions. Therefore quick motions should be avoided.

If a bee tries to sting you, don't fight it with your hat, nor throw your hat down, trying to drive it away, for that is the best way to get stung. Stoop down quietly, and keep still until it goes off. If you get stung, do not leave the stinger in at all, but immediately rub it out. Do not pinch it out, for then you drive all the venom in the wound by pressing sidewise.—*Correspondent of Western Agriculturist.*

STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE.—Having noticed several recipes for strawberry short cake, I have not seen my way, which I think will equal mine. I always make mine when I make bread. Take dough sufficient for one good-sized loaf of bread, and into this knead one tablespoonful of lard and butter, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar; put in the pan and let it rise one hour, when it will be fit to bake. Pick and rinse two quarts of berries, lay them in a deep dish, and to every layer of strawberries add a sprinkling of sugar; turn on these a pint of cold water, and let them stand a half hour. Cut the short cake in three slices, butter them, and to every slice of short cake add a layer of the berries. Pour this liquor in which they have stood into a bowl, and send to the table with the short cake; and when it is divided pour several spoonfuls into each plate. I think the short cake is better for cooling a little while after coming from the oven. This short cake is excellent for raspberries, peaches, and pineapples. I have used it for all of these.

We clip the above from an exchange, and, after pressing it to a lady friend for approval, receive from her another which she has tried, thus:

Use "prepared flour," mixing with ice-cold water, and with but little "shortening," roll it out, and bake in two or three layers, spreading butter between the layers *before baking*. Prepare the strawberries as in the above recipe.

HOG CHOLERA.—The loss by this disease at the West is enormous. The State Board of Agriculture of Illinois reports from the information so far obtained, it is proved that the losses for the last year were fully equal to $10,000,000. So far the answers show that there is no general conviction of the origin and cause of the disease, so widely acknowledged preventive, and no remedy that is a remedy oftener than one time in five hundred. It is agreed on all hands, among swine-breeders, that profound darkness envelopes the origin and cause of the disease, and that its cure is among the things which are just finding out. Those who have mixed salt, flour of sulphur, and ground charcoal in their food, or placed these things in a trough where the hogs are fed, report that they don't have the cholera.

In a communication to the *Soc. d'Acclimat. des Hospitaux*, MM. Dujardin-Beaumetz and Hardy make known the results of the employment of oatmeal in the alimentation and hygiene of infants. According to them, oatmeal is the aliment which, by reason of its plastic and respiratory elements, makes the nearest approach to human milk. It also is one of those which contains most iron and salts, and especially the phosphate of lime, so necessary for infants. It also has the property of preventing and arresting the diarrhœa which are so frequent and so dangerous at this age. According to the trials made by M. Marle, infants from four to eleven months of age, fed exclusively upon Scotch oatmeal and cow's milk, thrive very nearly as well as do children of the same age suckled by a good nurse.

WAFFLES.—Beat well the yolks of three or four eggs; add two and three-quarters pints of sweet milk, one half-teaspoonful of salt. Mix through it part of the flour, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, then add enough sifted flour to the milk and yolks to make rather a stiff batter. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and stir in carefully at the last. Bake in waffle irons. Eat while hot with butter and sugar, or powdered cinnamon.

Alcohol is sure destruction to the mealy bug. With a small soft brush give them a coat of alcohol, or let a drop fall upon a cluster of the bugs.—*Moore's Rural*

A cash customer—The till tapper.

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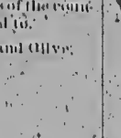

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WARRANTED PURE, AND NOT TO CONTAIN Water or Alkali. These Paints are of many different shades, and for covering capacity, durability, fineness and beauty of finish they cannot be excelled by any other description of Paint. Liberal discount made to dealers. Send for sample card to the Agents.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PRINTING INKS, Extra Black Rolls, News, Card, Job, Wood Cut,

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Colored Inks of Every Variety.

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PRICES REDUCED. Best Quality Ink to be had. Orders solicited and packages shipped promptly to all parts of the U. S. during the CENTENNIAL YEAR.

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Where we are interested with orders that exceed $20 we will pay the cost of sending the money to us, which is Express, Money order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or Postal Note. We can call points where the Express Company or Packets have no calls.

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MILLING RATES: No. 1, ½c per pound; No. 2, ¾c per pound. Sacks furnished on orders to Lock Box 470, New Orleans. Light sacks of Rice returned to the planter for every 100 barrels of Rice received.

CABINS, LUMBER, ETC.—To meet the demand for our Cabins we have added such machinery as enables us to turn them out not only faster but better and cheaper; so as to come on with your orders. Not forgetting that as Lumber Merchants we date back a quarter of a century, and with recently established telegraph communication with our Pearl River Mills, we can furnish at short notice anything from a plaster lath to a ship spar.

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TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR AIDS TO Domestic Practice, and proved by an extensive experience to be safe and efficiently successful and fully adapted to family practice, remedies for following diseases will be furnished by mail or express, with full directions as to their use:

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For Seminal Emissions, Heart Affections and Nervousness, successful in Ague and Fever and other remedies fail one dollar each.

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SANDERS' CELEBRATED

PECTORAL BALSAMIC SIRUP.

NEARLY half a century has elapsed since the discovery of this wonderful compound, its established virtues and its high reputation in all parts of the United States, Europe and Australia have made known, and has been tested, for so many years, by such extensive patronage, that it would be superfluous at this late day, to dwell at any length on its efficacy in Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Chincough or Bowels, Croup of Bleed and Whooping Cough.

It has been found highly beneficial in all inflammatory disorders, such as Rheumatism, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, and especially in those cases of Cholera Infantum, for which, for want of timely discrimination, it has been found most effectual in checking the most awful scourge whenever resorted to.

In short, its acknowledged certainty of cure, this extraordinary medicine has, over most compounds of the same nature, the decided advantage in its agreeable flavor. It can be administered without the least difficulty to children, and requires no particular diet. It is also the cheapest, because the bottles contain more syrup than any other, owing to its peculiar composition, and being so concentrated as to require only a few drops to be taken at a dose. It can be carried in the pocket, and will keep for years without injury, if the bottle is occasionally shaken. Taken in season, a few spoonfuls dissolved in a little water, a tea-spoonful at intervals of three or four hours, is found, during the night, may be valuable assistance of the Syrup of Squills to expel it will stop the wheezing and procure a good night's rest.

Children from the age of two to five years old may take from one to six teaspoonfuls during the day, in small quantities, at intervals of three to four hours.

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And Chronic Diseases.

Paoli's Electro-Voltaic Chain Belt

Is a Galvanic Current of Electricity around the Body, and cures all diseases arising from a Loss of Vital Force. Ells, Impaired and Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney Complaints, Nervous Derangements, Paralysis, Sciatica, Imbecility, Epilepsy, Spinal Complaint and Exhaustion of Energy, and Will

EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE

When all Other Remedies Have Failed.

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THE ONLY TRUE AND PERFECT HAIR COLORER.

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HARMLESS, HEAVTIFUL AND PERMANENT.

This preparation has received the endorsement of the scientific world, and wherever introduced has superseded all other preparations of the kind, washing of preparations, all the hair is gone, long lasting.

Before Turner's Dye is used, the hair should be cleansed with a fine Soap, which we have for sale, Sulphur and other compounds, which are injurious to the Hair or Person, only by Druggists.

This preparation saves cloth, time and labor, as a few applications with a comb, once a month or so, to the Whiskers, answers the purpose, thus being so perfectly assimilated to nature, its great recommendation is in its producing any desired shade of Hair, from the deepest black and coarse to that of fine and burnished appearance produced by other Hair Dyes. The Mystery can be used in a single lock or whole head of hair, and restored to their original shade without exposure all over the head, as is necessary when other Hair Dyes.

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PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND, for the permanent cure of

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

What the Annihilator will do:

From one to two bottles will cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia.

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BOOTS AND SHOES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Always on hand, a full assortment of first-class goods, at prices without any competition. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Motto—Quick Sales and Small Profits.

VIRGINIA ROOFING SLATE.—The best and strongest in the world, not excepting the celebrated Welsh Slate. The undersigned has secured the agency for the sale of this celebrated ORE BANK and IMPERIAL QUARRIES, is now prepared to fill orders at prices below those of ordinary American slates. Builders, contractors and slaters generally are invited to submit them to the severest tests.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of COALS. All mining Coal delivered by boat, and for sale on the coast, and shipped in sacks or in bulk, at lowest market rates. Yard foot of Canal.

LUMBER AT $7 PER 1,000 FEET.

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Best quality of Anthracite and Pittsburg Coal, Sawed and Split Wood always on hand. Pittsburg and Anthracite Coal delivered to any part of the city at the lowest market prices. Also agent for the Manufacturer of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, etc. Orders left at my office, 351 Bienville street, or at No. 2 Carondelet street, will receive prompt attention.

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Country orders solicited. New Orleans.

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Meat and Fish kept on Ice free of charge.

BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,

OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND PRICES,

At Low Figures for Cash.

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FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.

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Goods delivered free of charge.

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Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of Teeth. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite bases.

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(Late of Franklin, St. Mary Parish, La.)

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Up stairs, New Orleans.

RENOVAL.—A CARD.—In consequence of the expressed wishes of many of my patients to have removed my office from my residence on Napoleon avenue, to ENGLISH, the western corner of Derbigny street, this will be done, though somewhat for reasons of its affording excellent rooms and the right, and for its central location and easy access by car lines.

My friends need scarcely be reminded that Dr. Peters will be found to render them the best service in Dentistry by the use of nitrous oxide gas.

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Between Julia and St. Joseph,

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ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS

AND SOLICITORS,

Cor. of Camp Street and Commercial Place,

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NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS

AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

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Mail Express Trains will depart and arrive at and from Union Depot, Hope street, New Orleans, as follows:

DEPART.

Express ..... 7:30 A. M.

Mail ..... 5:00 P. M.

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Express ..... 5:40 P. M.

Mail ..... 12:45 A. M.

Accommodation ..... 10:00 A. M.

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Close connections to Texas points and to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 1 Camp street, corner of Commercial Place.

A. D. SHEARON, Agent.

T. J. FOSTER, General Manager.

WM. R. BINGHOSE,

NO. 172 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

DEALER IN

New & Second-Hand Furniture.

Highest cash price paid for second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Looking Glasses, Pictures or anything else. Store 172 Canal St., 1st door above St. Patrick's Church, for the present. Also taking Furniture and Storage at the lowest rates. Jobbing, repairing and moving promptly attended to.

OTTO ZEIL,

General Engraver and Bank-Note Seal Cutter,

Has removed to No. 5 Carondelet street, Room No. 4, Up Stairs.

Orders for Stencil and Rubber Stamps, Name Plates, Seals, Stamps, Burning Brands, Door Plates, etc.

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IMPROVED RICE MILL.

CHAMBERLAIN, JOHNSON, Proprietors,

104, Labarre & 98 Magazine St., New Orleans.

MILLING RATES: No. 1 at 4c per pound. No. 2 at 3c per pound. Address or Orders for empty sacks to P. O. Box 240.

LIME, SAND, BRICKS, ETC.

Lime, Calcined Plaster of Paris, Plastering Hair, White and Yellow Sand, Fire Clay Pavers, Building, Common and Vitrified Bricks, English and Pittsburg Fire Bricks, Large and Small White Shells, Lathe Shingles, Fire Tiles, Sulphur, Tar, Pitch and Rosin at the lowest market rates. For sale by JOHN C. STEWART,

160 Gravier street, and 60 Union, bet. Rampart and Bacon sts.

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17 CHARTRES STREET 17

CARPETINGS, Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply etc.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH, English and American.

MATTINGS, Scarlet, White, Check and Fancy.

WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.

FURNITURE and CURTAIN GOODS in great variety.

BURLAPS, Tablond, Enamel OIL CLOTHS.

A. BROUSSEAU,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our weaving capacity is now 5,500 CORSETS daily, or a yearly aggregate of

1,700,000.

These Corsets have met the demand of the times in giving a PERFECT AND SUBSTANTIAL CORSET at PANIC RATES. Their eminent superior quality has been more and more appreciated, and without question they are now the most popular

CORSETS

made. 1st. Because they are **perfect in fit,** while flexible to the natural movements of the form. 2d. They are **stylish, durable and luxurious to wear.** 3d. Being **woven without seam,** and in perfect symmetry of shape, their **stay properties** are unapproached. Our new **improved** qualities have one of the labels here printed in **Gold and Black**—take no other—cut these out and compare—beware of counterfeits—The **perfect form** which our goods have, was never produced by weaving until the invention of the **Wonderful PATENT Loom,** while their superiority is attested by the Gold and Silver Medals awarded us, as well as the continually increasing demand. If your dealer does not keep them, send for our circular.

UNITED STATES CORSET CO.,

NEW YORK, P. O. BOX 4928.

C. C. C.

The Complete Cotton Cleaner and Gin, a New, Valuable and Meritorious Machine for the producer or ginner of cotton, removes all the dirt and light trash from the fibre, ginning, and improving the quality of the lint one to four grades.

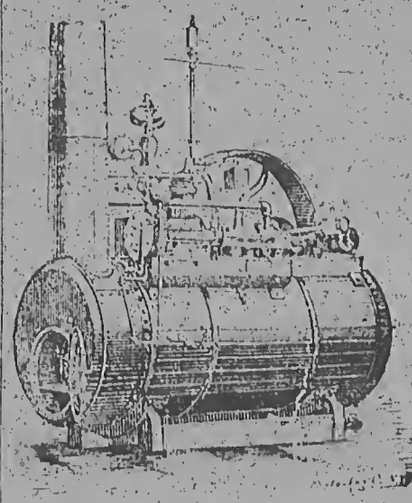
No gin house should be without one of these machines. It is light, simple, and can be attended to by a boy. Horse or steam power, occasioning little or no jar, the operation is readily understood, is not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days' work.

Manufactured and sold by

Allison Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.

Send for Circulars and Price list.

FRIERSON & CO., Agents, 77 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.



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Portable Engines.

5 TO 15 HORSE POWER.

B. J. WEST,

SOLE AGENT,

115 and 117 Magazine Street,

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SEND FOR PRICE LIST, ETC.

MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

THE

BALANCED SCREW

COTTON PRESS.

THIS is the most simple Press in the market, and the only one with a Screw Cotton Box. Guaranteed to be the most effective, and adds to the capacity of any gin.

The ..... Landreth from the screw, which is the only ..... With the old style ..... down upon the box ..... and the pressing is done on the usual ..... thus on the full ..... and consequently ..... screw. With the ..... and lowers the screw, ... the box ..... the ..... the ..... the

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1876.

COTTON.

The movement this week has been marked with great irregularity, owing to the fact that receipts have been large and the maturity of factors paper on 1-4 for October. The steamer Robert E. Lee's cargo of 4,219 bales shows that the planters are taking advantage of this fine weather for picking. Prices are not remunerative, still we should allow none of the hard-earned staple to be wasted.

We select this extract from the cotton report of W. C. Watts & Co. dated September 15, 1876, that our planting friends may see what their competitors are doing:

The following interesting remarks in reference to the growing crop in Egypt we take from the circular of Messrs. Quentell, Kelly & Co., dated Alexandria, 1st September: "The season 1875-6 will result in a crop of 3,000,000 cantars; few, if any, estimates even at a later period than this last year pointed to more than 2½ million cantars; the extraordinary fine open autumn, with hot forcing weather during October and November, caused the backward pods to fully develop and yield a considerable quantity of sound useful cotton unprecedented in any previous year. The yield per fedden (per acre) in many districts was greater than ever previously known; this can be accounted for from the high Nile of the previous year, which deposited a larger quantity than usual of rich soil on low lying land, and no doubt materially increased the quantity and improved the quality of the past crop. Last year the plant had an unfavorable start; the sowing season was late, and replanting had to be resorted to in many districts on account of an unusual cold spring. This year the reverse is the case; the spring was fine and mild, planting was finished early, the season so far has been highly favorable, and the plants are further advanced by ten to fifteen days than they were last year. The pods are said to be well developed, and are looking fine and healthy. The amount of land under cultivation is said to exceed that of last year by about 8 per cent; the proportion of white is expected to give an increase of 10 per cent, and as the yield of white is greater per feddan than the brown, the crop, with the same favorable weather as last year for the next three months, should result in about 3,300,000 cantars. As, however, heavy night dews, fogs, etc., some years cause great damage to the plants, cutting off the quantity 20 to 30 per cent., and materially injuring the quality, it would not be safe to calculate on a full yield like last year's until the crop is further advanced."

From Bombay our mail advices are to 17th ultimo, and represent that owing to the want of rain both the cotton and grain crops were in a very precarious position, and serious fears were entertained of a famine in some of the districts next season. Later advices, however, by telegraph, report good rains, which, it is hoped, will avert the impending calamity. From northern China we have accounts of a fearful famine from a failure of food crops, consequent on a drought. This, it is thought, will to some extent check exports of goods thence.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	8¾	9¼	10	10⅜	10⅝	11⅛
Thursday	8¾	9¼	10⅛	10⅜	10⅝	11⅛
Friday	8¾	9¼	10⅛	10⅜	10⅝	11⅛
Saturday	8¾	9¼	10⅛	10⅜	10⅝	11⅛
Monday	8¾	9¾	10	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞
Tuesday	8¾	9¾	10	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Class—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis
Wednesday	10@10¼	10⅜	10⅛@10⅜
Thursday	10@10¼	10⅜	10⅛@10⅜
Friday	10@10¼	10⅜	10⅜
Saturday	10	10⅜	10⅜
Monday	10	10⅜	10⅜
Tuesday	10	10⅜	10⅜

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS

Day.	Receipts	Sales.	Market.	Price.
				Middling.
Wednesday	1,778	2,300	Quiet	11 5-16
Thursday	2,313	2,000	Quiet	11 5-16
Friday	2,683	2,500	Quiet	11 3-16
Saturday	1,221	1,000	Dull	11 3-16
Monday	1,715	1,400	Easy	11 3-16
Tuesday	1,860	2,300	Steady	11 3-16
Total	25,016	27,500		

NEW YORK

Day.	Sales.	Market.	Price.
			Middling.
Wednesday	1,778	Irregular	11 5-16
Thursday	2,313	Irregular	11 5-16
Friday	2,683	Irregular	11 3-16
Saturday	1,221	Irregular	11 3-16
Monday	1,715	Irregular	11 3-16
Tuesday	1,860	Steady	11 3-16
Total	9,627		

LIVERPOOL

Day.	Sales.	Market.	Price.
			Middling.
Wednesday	12,000	Steady	6¾
Thursday	8,000	Quiet	6¾
Friday	8,000	Steady	6¾
Saturday	10,000	Dull	6¾
Monday	10,000	Easier	6¾
Tuesday	10,000	Easier	6¾
Total	58,000		

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice corn fed beeves are in demand at 4@5c. ℔ lb, gross.

Fat grass fed beef cattle sell readily at $25@$35 ℔ head. Poor cattle dull at $12@$20 ℔ head.

Fat calves, up to year olds, $7@$12 ℔ head. Poor ones very dull at $5@$8 ℔ head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3@$5 ℔ head. Poor ones unsalable.

Hogs, corn-fed, at 5@7c. ℔ lb, gross. Mast-fed dull at 3@4c. ℔ lb, gross.

Milch cows sell according to quantity of milk given: Choice fancy milkers, giving 4 to 5 gallons per day, $80@$100 ℔ head. Fair milkers, say giving from 1½ to 3 gallons per day, $35@$75 ℔ head. Common stock very hard to sell at $18@$25 ℔ head.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$1 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	12 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	250 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
H. L. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Thurnard's earth and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ℔ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7¾
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ℔ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 01
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ℔ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ℔ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ℔ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	8 00	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ℔ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ℔ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ℔ lb	20	— —
Pat. Dryer, ℔ lb	12	14
Whiting, ℔ lb	— —	3½
Putty, in bladders, ℔ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ℔ gall	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights:

Size of lights.	Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	$1	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	1 65	1 85	2 25
10x18	$1 90	2 05	3 25

Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$4 70
3 feet x 8 feet	4 00	5 —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25

Panel Doors:		
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1 in. thick	— —	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1 in. thick	— —	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1 in. thick	$3 75	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ℔ lb.:		
Western choice	24	26
Goshen, choice	34	38
Coffee, ℔ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18½	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22¼
Java, choice O O	— —	34
Candles, ℔ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ℔ lb.:		
Cocoa	28	30
Sweet	28	33
Canned Fruits, ℔ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.:		
Best, K. D.	— —	2 75
Cheese, ℔ lb.:		
Western factory	10	12
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	21 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Salmon, quarter boxes	— —	1 75
Flour, ℔ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	5 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ℔ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ℔ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ℔ quar. box	— —	80
Raisins, ℔ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ℔ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ℔ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ℔ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, Best	36	38
Insurance, in cans	— —	30
Coal, in barrels, best	32	34
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	— —	45
Fair	— —	50
Prime to choice	55	60
Golden and Roped strups	80	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ℔ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	5
Ordinary	5¼	5½
Fair	5¾	6¼
Prime to choice	6¼	7
Soap, in boxes, ℔ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's Olive	— —	6½
Starch, ℔ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	— —	10¾
Prime	— —	11
Choice	10¾	11¾
Yellow clarified	11	11¾
White clarified	11¾	12
Crushed	12	12¼
Powdered	12	12¼
Spices, ℔ lb:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	40
Cinnamon	— —	35
Tea, ℔ lb.:		
Black Oolong	— —	1 00
Green Imperial	— —	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ℔ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	85	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ℔ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	70
White, mixed	— —	60
Oats, ℔ bushel:		
St. Louis	— —	55
Texas	— —	45
Oatem	55	55
Bran, chipped, ℔ 100 lbs	— —	80
Hay, ℔ ton:		
Prime Timothy	18 00	22 00
Ordinary	— —	15 00
Cotton Seed Meal	28 00	28 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ℔ lb.:		
Breakfast	13½	14
Shoulders	8½	8¾
Sides, clear rib	10½	10¾
Sides, clear	— —	11¾
Hams, sugar cured	17½	17¾
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	— —	18 25
Dry Salted Meats:		
Shoulders	— —	8¾
Lard, ℔ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	12½	12¾
Choice, in tierces	11¾	11¾

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	10	10¾
Jute	13½	13¾
Ties, Arrow, best, per bundle, at 30:		
Gerard buckeye	— —	3 30
Beard	— —	3 00
Twine, hemp	— —	15

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ℔ lb:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	45	48
Harness	35	45
Calf skins, ℔ dozen	60 00	75 00
Upper, rough, ℔ lb	26	28
Fertilizers, ℔ ton:		
Sterrn's raw bone superphosph.	65 00	— —
Stero's blue ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	11 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ℔ yard:		
Standard brands, 7-8	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	10¾
Bleached Domestic, ℔ yard:		
Trade brands, 7-8	— —	7½
Choice brands, 4-4	10¾	14¾
Calico, ℔ yard:		
Common brands	4½	5½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	6½	7
Ticking, ℔ yard:		
Common brands	10	13½
Good	19	23
Gunnybags:		
Eight ounce	11¾	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	15
Denims	17	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor hand boots, ℔ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ℔ doz	— —	30 00
Gutman brogans, ℔ doz	13 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ℔ doz	15 00	16 50
Russets' brogans, ℔ doz	16 00	19 00

Special Notices.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M. a once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.* Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

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Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

WOODVILLE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Woodville station	Se. 30, Oc. 1
Clinton station	Oct. 7, 8
Jackson and Pipkin's chapel, at Jackson	14, 15
Wilkinson circuit, at Midway	28, 29
East Feliciana, at P. Grove	Nov. 11, 12
Bayou Sara, at Thompson's Corner	18, 19
Bullidd, at Mors Hill	25, 26

All the official members of each charge are earnestly requested to attend, fully prepared with all necessary reports, so that the district business of the year may be fully attended to. Brethren, please attend to this request.

21 J. L. FORSYTH, P. E.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

OPELOUSAS DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Grand Chenière	Oct. 21, 22
Sugartown	28, 29
Evergreen	Nov. 4, 5
Washington	11, 12
Opelousas	12, 13
Calie, Creche	14, 14
Kimball's Chapel	18, 19
New Iberia	25, 26
Franklin	Dec. 2, 3
Morgan City	9, 10

21 J. E. COBB, P. E.

NEW ORLEANS DIS.—FOURTH ROUND.

Morgan street (Quarterly Conference,) at 7 P. M.	Oct. 7
St. Charles avenue, at 7 P. M.	11
Algiers, at 7 P. M.	21
Baton Rouge	28, 29
Plaquemine	Nov. 1, 5
Lafourche	11, 12
Carondelet street, at 7 P. M.	20
Louisiana avenue, at 7 P. M.	Dec. 1
Felicity street, at 7 P. M.	4

Pastors will please have full statistics.

Local preachers will have their written reports of their year's work.

28 J. B. WALKER, P. E.

DELHI DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Trenton	Oct. 7, 8
Oak Ridge	14, 15
Delhi	21, 22
Winnsboro	28, 29
Lind Grove	Nov. 4, 5
Floyd	11, 12
Ruckville	18, 19
Water proof	25, 26
Tensas	Dec. 2, 3
Bastrop	9, 10
Monroe	

5 C. W. CARTER, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MOBILE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Franklin street	Oct. 1
Pollard and Blackwater	7, 8
Grand Bay, at P. Valley	14, 15
Mount Pleasant	21, 22
Pensacola	28, 29
Warrington	29, 30
Milton and Yellow River	Nov. 4, 5
St. Francis street and City mission	11, 12
Bladon Springs, at Isney	18, 19
St. Stephen's, at New Hope	25, 26
Citronelle, at Citronelle	Dec. 2, 3

Local preachers and trustees will please have their reports ready.

29 S. H. COX, P. E.

PRATTVILLE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Sepulga circuit, at Ashby	Se. 30, Oc. 1
Prattville Station	Oct. 7, 8
Autauga circuit, at Autaugaville	14
Lowndesboro circuit, at Lowndesboro	14, 15
Monterey circuit, at Pine Flat	21, 22
Pleasant Hill circuit, at Pleasant Hill	28, 29
Marion station	Nov. 4, 5
Providence and Salem, at Salem	9
Newberry circuit, at Carmel	11, 12
Randolph circuit, at Tabernacle	18, 19
Clinton circuit, at Isabella	25, 26
Summerfield and Selma, at Summerfield	Dec. 2, 3

Preachers in charge will please be ready with Annual Conference statistics.

Local preachers will please have written reports of their labors.

Trustees will please be ready to report in full.

Stewards, do try to close up the finances at the above appointments.

Recording stewards, if you should fail to reach the Conference, please send up the records; and greatly oblige all concerned.

24 A. J. BRIDGES, P. E.

TO THE PREACHERS and members of the Church within the bounds of the Piatt's Bluff District, Alabama Conference: On my last round I will preach at the following places on the days here specified:

Sepulga circuit, at camp ground, Sept. 28, Oct. 1	
Prattville	Oct. 7, 8
Autaugaville	10, 12
Lowndesboro	14, 15
Snow Hill	18, 19
Pineapple, at night	20
Pine Flat	21, 22
Monterey	24
Farmersville	25
Pleasant Hill	28, 29
Hamburg	Nov. 1, 2
Craig's Chapel	4
Marion, at night	4, 5
Mount Zion	7
Salem	8
Mount Carmel	11, 12
Mapleville, at night	17
Randolph, at night	17
Tabernacle	18, 19
Sardis Chapel	20
Wesley Chapel	21, 22
Cedar Grove	24
New Prospect	25
Isabella	25, 26
Summerfield, at night	Dec. 2, 3

The preachers will announce the above appointments, and the special subjects upon which they have requested me to preach. The sacraments of the Church will be administered.

Let us work, for the night cometh.

28 A. J. BRIDGES, P. E.

Religious Notices.

THE SPRING CREEK camp meeting will commence on Wednesday night before the second Sunday in October. There will be a good public boarding-tent for the accommodation of strangers, a good lot and feed for stock. Ministers will be cared for, and are especially invited to come.

P. S.—We extend our invitation to the Editor and Publisher of the New Orleans Advocate. *Come to the Macedonian cry!*

J. M. JOHNSTON, P. C.

To the Louisiana Conference.

I desire to request through the Advocate all members of the Louisiana Conference who intend bringing their wives with them to Conference to please correspond with me at once, at Trenton, Ouachita parish, La. H. O. WHITE, P. C.

THERE WILL BE a camp meeting on the Trenton circuit, Brandon district, Mississippi Conference, twelve miles south of Morton, beginning on Thursday night and embracing the third Sunday in October. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. All within ten miles of the camp ground are expected to furnish themselves. All ministers are invited and urged to attend. There will be conveyance for ministers at Morton on Friday morning. J. H. HOLLAND, P. C.

TRENTON, Miss., Sept. 8, 1876.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at Pierce's Springs, Miss., on Friday, October 13. Ministers are cordially invited to attend. It will be conducted on the self-supporting plan.

A. L. McBRIDE, P. C.,
Quitman Circuit, Miss. Conference.

THE CAMP MEETING at Marvin chapel will begin on Friday night before the second Sunday in October. Preachers coming by railroad will be met with conveyance at Brewton Station, on the M. & M. railroad, on Friday.

W. H. MORRIS.

THERE will be a camp meeting at the Beulah camp ground, in Natchitoches parish, commencing on Friday before the second Sunday in October, 1876. Ministers of the gospel especially invited. Special provision will be made for the preachers. The camp meeting will be on the self-sustaining plan. J. M. FRANKLIN, P. C.

THERE will be a camp meeting at the Pleasant Ridge and New Hope camp ground four miles west of De Kalb, De Kalb circuit, Miss. Conference, commencing on Friday, October 6, 1876. Preachers and people are cordially invited to attend. A. J. COLEMAN.

THE CAMP MEETING for the Louisville circuit will commence at Siloam camp ground on Friday night, the sixth of October. All are invited to attend. There will be special arrangements made for preachers.

W. H. WHATLEY, P. C.

THE Opelousas District Conference will commence on Thursday, October 12. Rev. H. S. Isbell will preach the opening discourse.

J. E. COBB, P. E.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district, Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning October 12. Preachers in charge will please forward me the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance. E. H. MONGER.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port Gibson Collegiate Academy are earnestly requested to meet at the Academy, Oct. 13, the time of the District Conference, to consider plans for the completion of the "New School Building," and other necessary enlargements.

C. W. HUMPHREYS, Pres. of Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Snyder's Curative PADS.

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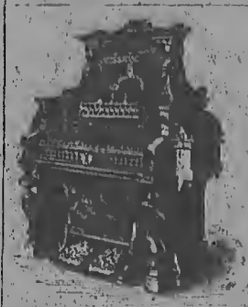
YES

MISCELLANEOUS.



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HOUSEWARE,

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And they will establish these facts:

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$1 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.
6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.
10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.
15 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerre nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable), DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.
4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.
1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.
1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.
1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.
1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.
1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.
75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass CHERRY SET, Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.
Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice) 160 pieces, $30.
Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices, and everything else requisite for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of every one.

The above list contemplates first class, regular goods, of good shapes and sizes, and will give entire satisfaction wherever they are placed.

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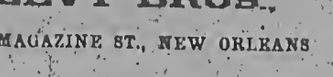

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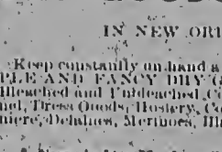

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The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876. NO. 41.

TO MY BELOVED VESTA.

Miss, I'm a Pensive Protoplasm,
Born in some pre historic chasm,
I and my humble fellow men
Are hydrogen an l oxygen,
Add nitrogen, and ca bon, too,
And so is Jane, and so are you.
In stagnant water swarm our brothers
And sisters, but we've many others,
Among them animalcules,
And lizards' eggs—and so, you see,
My darling Vesta, allow no pride,
Nor turn coquettish head aside,
Our pedigrees, as thus made out,
Are no great things to boast about.
The only comfort seems to be
In this—philosophers agree
That how a Protoplasm's made
Is mystery outside their trade;
And we are pa ts, so say the sages,
Of life come down from Long Past Ages.
So let us haste in Hymen's hands
And spend our gay organic life
As happy man and happy wife.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

PEKIN, ILL., Sept. 25.—Quite an excitement exists here to-day, growing out of the stopping over of some Methodist clergymen at the residence of H. P. Westeman last night. The Central Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session here, and some twenty of the ministers are the guests of Westeman, the chief of the whisky ring. The Hayes and Wheeler Club, in full regalia, with torches and music, marched to the residence of H. P. Westeman last night for the purpose of giving the ministers a serenade. In response some of them made the most bitter and incendiary speeches, urging the boys in uniform to persevere in their drill and exercise; but they had a great work to accomplish, which ought to be performed carefully, but if peaceful work failed they would make good soldiers. The editors of the *Times*, happening to be present, came out in a supplement this morning, in which the offensive preachers, with Mr. Westeman and the whisky ring were handled without gloves. The consequence is that the Radical party, some of the preachers, and the whisky ring are in a terrible stew, and may probably make application to Father Hoyt for military aid to suppress the *Times* and its backers. It is said the ring is preparing a reply; if so, the *Times* is not yet.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The noon prayer meeting to-day, led by Moody and Sankey, filled Upper Hall. About one hundred ministers of Chicago and vicinity were on the platform. Moody gave a running commentary on the fifty-first psalm. Dr. Mitchell spoke on penitence, advising those who were weeping to dry their tears, count all their sins, and do works meet for repentance.

Mr. Moody, at the evening meeting and the noon meeting, with his usual religious power, was even more encouraging than the great crowds in the Tabernacle on Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—It is proposed to conclude the State day observances at the Centennial Grounds with a reunion of all the Governors of the States and Territories on the 6th of November, or upon a later day, at which the outgoing and incoming Presidents of the United States will be present.

Arrangements are in contemplation for combining the State day of Virginia with that of Maryland, on the fifteenth instant, and the day of the grand national tournament. Accommodations for seating 100 000 persons will be provided within the grounds, near George's Hill.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 3.—From full official information received up to date, from Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D., Joseph P. Scott, M. D., R. Sevier, of New Orleans, the Board of Health of Shreveport, La., is fully convinced that the sanitary condition of New Orleans is excellent; that the sporadic cases of yellow fever have been confined to a limited portion of the city; that no case has occurred among the shipping. Only twenty-nine cases have occurred during the past two months. No case has occurred during the past three days. The occurence of a heavy frost absolutely precludes the possibility of any spread of the disease either in New Orleans or any part of the Mississippi Valley. There is no necessity for quarantine, and it is consequently raised. F. G FOND,

President Board of Health.

SWEETWATER, Dej., Oct. 4.—The 11th session for inspectors throughout the State, a sure indication of the success of the State in the big election, resulted in favor of the Democrats. Governor Bayard was serenaded last night.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 4.—Both of the local station officers are sick.

Total interments to-day 24, of which 17 were from yellow fever. Of the burials 10 were colored persons.

Hon. Gabriel Rengler, Catholic priest, died to-day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Texas advices state that twenty-five Indians struck the Pecos river on the eighth ultimo, and swept down the Sabine river, between Erie City, attacking ranches and sheep camps, killing three men, and several Mexicans are now following up the Nueces in the direction of Fort Clark with over one hundred head of horses. Citizens and rangers are in pursuit. This party committed more devilry than any party for several years.

ATLANTA, Oct. 5.—Later returns indicate a light vote polled. Official figures point to a probable Democratic majority of 75,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—A remarkably powerful religious impression was manifested at the noon prayer meeting to-day. Nearly every one of 1,500 pastors and members of churches present desire prayers that they may be personally fitted to work in the revival. The deepest feeling prevailed and many were in tears. Both the Moody and Sankey meeting at the Tabernacle to-night there were nearly 5 000 persons present in spite of the rain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A dispatch from Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Colorado, to Postmaster Edmunds, claims that Tuesday's election carries with it the Presidential electoral vote of the State. This, whatever the law may have intended, effectually decides the matter.

Democratic majorities in Delaware: Newcastle county, 322; Kent, 1079; Sussex, 631.

Dispatches from Colorado and New Mexico report that serious Indian outbreaks are threatened.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Mail advices from Havana, of September 30, say the insurgents took possession of the city of Las Tunis on September 22.

The *Diario* confirms this news, saying the garrison was probably in connivance with the insurgents. The *Diario* says henceforth it will give the news, whether good or bad.

The strategic importance of Las Tunis is very great.

It is reported Jovellar desires no more troops be sent to Cuba unless money is sent to support them. It is feared there will be mutiny unless the soldiers are paid. They have had no pay for seven months.

ATLANTA, Oct. 7.—The Democratic majority in 92 counties is 60,000, with 45 counties to hear from, which will make the majority 80 000 at least. The Legislature stands—Senate and House both Democratic.

DENVER, Oct. 7.—The Republican majority is about 1,304.

SAVANNAH Oct. 7.—Total interments to-day 22, of which 13 were from yellow fever; nine of the burials were colored persons.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 7.—Gov. Chamberlain issued a proclamation wherein he stated it has become impracticable, in his judgment, to enforce by ordinary course of judicial process the laws of the State within certain counties, and it having been made known to him that illegal organizations known as "rifle clubs" exist in the State, and as they are forbidden by State laws, he forbids their existence and orders they be disbanded within three days. If disregarded he will exhaust his own powers and then appeal to the United States Government.

HOUSTON, Oct. 8.—A fire last night destroyed the entire block on the east side of Main street, between Preston and Congress streets. Among the buildings destroyed were some of the handsomest business structures in the city. The Western Union Telegraph office was burned and communication by telegraph interrupted, but it has been restored. Loss $350,000. Insurance $220 000.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 8.—The State Democratic Executive Committee issued an address denouncing Gov. Chamberlain's proclamation as unwarranted by law or facts and as issued only to furnish a pretext for asking for troops.

In response to a letter from Gen. Hampton, Chief Justice Moses says he knows nothing to lead him to conclude that South Carolina is an armed camp, or that any army is needed more potent than the law.

Associate Justice Willard and Judges Mackey and Cook, Republicans, have written a letter, denying any knowledge of the facts as stated in the proclamation. Mackey charges Chamberlain with a conspiracy against a full ballot.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 9.—Total interments to-day 22 of which 15 were from yellow fever. Five of the interments were colored persons.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Eight hundred bales of cotton, valued at $37,000, and belonging to Inman, Swann & Co., were destroyed by fire in Brooklyn last night. The fire was caused by sparks from a tug boat. The cotton not destroyed by fire was thrown overboard. The property is fully insured.

MOBILE, Oct. 10.—Two conflagrations occurred last night. One in the neighborhood of the county jail, destroying thirteen small dwellings and stores; the other on the corner of Dauphine and Joaquin streets, destroying three buildings occupied as stores and dwellings. Among those burned out were S. H. Salmon and Eberlein's grocery store. The loss is upward of $21,000; insurance $15 000, most in local companies and agencies of W. A. Carroll and J. C. Russ. Both fires supposed to be incendiary.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 10.—The Harvester Works at Minneapolis, with a portion of its contents, was burned last evening. Loss $50-000.

NEW YORK Oct. 10.—Pat Maguire, a saloon keeper at Mount Vernon, quarreled with his wife on Sunday—accusing her of infidelity. Finally grasping each of his four children, he lifted them as high as his head, and dashed them to the floor, exclaiming: "This is not my child." One of the children has since died—the others are in a precarious condition. Maguire was arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The Centennial Commissioners in answer to inquirers adopted the following: Therefore be it

Resolved, That in accordance with our previous action, we hereby declare that the Centennial Exhibition shall be closed on the tenth day of November next.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 10.—Total interments to day 19, of which 13 were from yellow fever. Five of the burials were of colored persons.

John J. Ward, who came from Charleston as a volunteer druggist; George N. Thompson, printer; and Sister of Mercy Mary Blandina, a native of Augusta, died to day. Dr. B. S. Purse, and Capt. J. F. Wheaton, President of the Savannah Benovolent Association, were taken sick to-day.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 11.—At Beaver, Utah, to-day Judge Boreman passed sentence upon John D. Lee for the participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre, nineteen years ago. In doing so, he called attention to the atrocity of the crime, the inability heretofore of the authorities to procure evidence; that the conspiracy to murder was wide spread; that Lee was finally offered up as a sacrifice to popular indignation, but that others equally guilty might hereafter expect punishment. The prisoner having the right, under the laws of the Territory, to choose death by hanging, shooting, or beheading, and having chosen to be shot, was sentenced to be shot to death January 26, 1877.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 2 A. M.—The *Herald's* special from Cincinnati says: Alexander Sands, chief editor of the *Times*, (Republican,) says he fears Barnes has dropped fully 8 000 behind his ticket, which would give the State to Bell, the Democratic nominee.

J. A. McMahon, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Ohio, telegraphs to the *Tribune* that his election is conceded by about 5,000 majority.

The *Herald* says, editorially: The returns thus far received indicate that Ohio has been carried by the Republicans with a moderate increase over their majority of last year, and that Indiana has gone Democratic by a majority somewhat less than that of 1874, the date of the last election.

There have been no very marked political changes in either State; there is nothing in the returns to encourage either party to hope that it will walk over the course in the direct contest for the Presidency.

FOREIGN.

HONG-KONG, Sept. 14.—International disorders in China are increasing, insurrections are numerous, and assaults on Christians are reported from all quarters.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Lord Derby's dispatch to Sir Henry Elliott regarding the Bulgarian atrocities was issued last night. The British embassador is directed to demand a personal audience with the Sultan, communicate Mr. Baring's report, demand reparation and justice, urge the immediate rebuilding of houses and churches, provide for the restoration of industries, and give assistance to persons who have been reduced to poverty.

An envoy has been sent to Gen. Tchernayeff to request him to discontinue the use of the royal title in addressing Prince Milan.

From the Work.

ALEXANDRIA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* The Alexandria District Conference met at the Castor Sulphur Springs, twenty miles southwest of Columbia, La., on the ninth of August, and together with the camp meeting which commenced on the same day, and closed on the fourteenth of August.

Our presiding elder, Rev. S. H. Cooper, presided over the deliberations of the Conference with great ease and dignity. The preachers were all present, except Bros. Jackson and Shepherd. The spiritual condition of the church was closely investigated, and found to be in a good condition. A number of revivals were reported, and the preachers looked forward to the fall meetings with considerable hope.

The ADVOCATE finds its way into many families in this district, and preachers and laymen all resolved to do all in their power to give that valuable paper a more extensive circulation here.

I have not the minutes of the Conference, but noticed that there were nine traveling preachers in the district, whose aggregate assessment was $1,000, one-fourth of which has been paid. This section of the country never before witnessed such an outpouring of the Spirit. There were thirty one accessions to the church, and about thirty-five or forty conversions; the church and ministers were greatly revived. This revival spirit is still going on in the surrounding neighborhoods, and sinners are being happily converted to God at prayer meetings, and around the familiar altar. To God be all the praise.

MERIDOSIA.

VERNON WORK, Mississippi Conference.—*Mr. Editor:* The Spirit of the Lord is with us on this work. At our second quarterly meeting, which was held at Lane's chapel, our worthy presiding elder was with us full of labor. On Sabbath we had a pentecostal shower; fifteen were added to the church on that occasion, and seven have joined since, which gives us a membership of twenty-two at that place.

On the twenty-ninth of July we began services at Tinnin's church, which resulted in twenty-five accessions, nearly all of whom were converted. A wonderful reformation was wrought in that vicinity. Rev. Mr. Pridgen, a local minister, assisted us in the early part of the meeting. Seven were added at this appointment previously, which makes the membership at Tinnin's, added this year, thirty-two. There is residing in this vicinity an aged father in Israel who has spent fifty-two years in the Lord's service. He says not a day of that time has passed without his having the witness of the Spirit. If the ministry and the laity lived thus walking and talking with God, what a grand and glorious work we would accomplish. How intimate our relationship with Christ might be. We closed last evening, the twenty-fourth of August, a meeting at Woodlawn, which resulted in seven additions, and a deep spiritual awakening in the church. So much so that the church has resolved to erect a handsome edifice to worship in. Rev. C. B. Galloway, of Jackson, was with us in the Spirit of the Master. Pray for us.

Yours in Christ,

W. D. DOMINICK.

JACKSON, MISS., August 25, 1876.

HOMER DISTRICT, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* This part of north Louisiana is looking up. The Homer District Conference convened in Arcadia. The spiritual condition was reported good from a large portion of the district. There was a good report of Homer College, claiming to be the cheapest male college in the South. Rev. J. L. Bordan, of the Vernon circuit, has accepted the charge of a female college in Monroe, La. He and the trustees have got the departments all arranged, and the school is to commence in September.

The Dowsville camp meeting closed last Tuesday the eighth instant, leaving seventy-five or one hundred penitents. I did not learn the number of converts. I know of nine camp meetings on the Homer district that will be held soon. Prayer meetings and class meetings and family altars are on the increase. The United Friends of Temperance are alive, and doing good in the temperance reform. We are having good rains; and the best prospect for a good crop that I have ever seen in this part of the State. We have heard that they have suffered about Monroe for rain. R. PARVIN.

CLEAR SPRINGS CHURCH, POLAND CIRCUIT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* Pastor W. P. Dickenson and his people commenced a meeting on the fourteenth of July, and continued ten days. And oh, such times of rejoicing on account of the refreshing showers of the grace of God so freely given us there my poor heart had never before realized. Old soldiers of the cross said it was the best. It must have been, as there were no idlers on the ground. All hands worked; both saint and sinner. Whole families came over on the Lord's side, and brought their babies with them, and consecrated them to God. The church was astir—fully awake to its duty. There were many conversions during the meeting. Some of the hardest sinners were converted to the Lord, and found work to do in his vineyard. Forty were added to the church. The interest was good to the last. W. H. JENNINGS.

HENRY CIRCUIT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* Last night we closed a very interesting meeting at this place (Lawrenceville,) to six days continuance. The congregations were large, the church revived, several penitents converted, and fifteen promising members added to the church.

At Clopton we held a meeting of six days, embracing the second Sabbath in August. Attendance large, the church blessed, some conversions, and seven valuable members united with the church.

We held a meeting at Union Hill of six days, embracing the fifth Sabbath in July. Congregations numerous, the church powerfully revived, many were converted, and thirteen good members joined the church.

Embracing the third Sabbath in July, we held a meeting at Liberty, which continued five days. Congregations good, the church somewhat refreshed, a few conversions, and two substantial members connected with the church.

All the above mentioned additions were upon profession of faith. Total, 37.

Bro. W. H. Weatherby, a local preacher on this charge, gave a hearty, helping hand in all my meetings. Bro. H. L. Tiller also helped at this place for several days.

ANGUS DOWLING.

LAWRENCEVILLE, ALA., September 8, 1876.

DESOTO CIRCUIT, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* Our camp meeting for De Soto circuit, Shreveport district, at Bethel camp ground, commenced Friday night, August 18, 1876, and closed Tuesday night following. We had a good corps of preachers, thirteen in number, all of whom were fully in the spirit of the work. The congregations were larger than usual, from the beginning to the end. We had twelve tent holders, and a great many in wagons bivouacked around the encampment. We need a half dozen other good tents to complete the camp ground, and to make light work of it. We hope that parties will arrange to have their tents built now, while they are in the notion. The meeting resulted in thirty-one accessions to the church, half of them, perhaps, by baptism. The conversions were variously estimated, some more, some less; suffice it to say that there were quite a number clear and satisfactory. The church was greatly revived, and the good done can only be revealed by the light of eternity.

We are satisfied that camp meetings, on the basis of being self-supporting, are the most efficient of the ordinary means which we have of doing good. Then, in the summer time, instead of hunting, fishing, and lounging, let us have a camp meeting. J. P.

MANSFIELD, LA.

MADISON STATION, MISSISSIPPI.—*Mr. Editor:* Last Sunday I saw the dedication of one of the handsomest country churches in the Mississippi Conference, and this church is ours. It stands on the Jackson and Canton wagon road, seven miles north of Jackson, and about one mile east of Tougaloo. Built on a gentle slope, surrounded with forest trees, elegantly painted inside and out, with handsome pulpit and chancel, comfortable pews, etc., it is a thing of beauty. Costing, in round numbers, $1,000. It is a thing of value. This church was built by a small neighborhood, although considerable help was received from that prop and stay and comfort of Methodism in this country—the Jackson church. Work was commenced on it scarcely two months ago, and yet, as I have already said, it was dedicated last Sunday. We have named it Wesley chapel.

BEVERLY CARRADINE, P. C.

AUGUST 16, 1876.

OAK BOWERY, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* As making up record of good news from churches, allow me to state that on Saturday before the second Sunday in this month a protracted meeting commenced at Oak Bowery church, which continued several days. There were two conversions and three additions to the church. Although the conversions and additions were not so numerous, yet the blessings of God were poured out in abundance. The pastor, E. W. Solomon, is laborious and efficient. Our church stands now more united and hopeful than ever before, and long may it thus stand. The result of our meeting has been a thorough work of grace in the church, reviving the lukewarm and reclaiming the backsliders. A. E. P.

AUGUSTA, 1876.

OAK GROVE, LA.—*Mr. Editor:* Our camp meeting at Oak Grove, La., has just closed, and in many ways was a remarkable meeting. The weather was fine, congregations fine, and the interest was good from the beginning. There was but little to disturb the peace and harmony of the occasion. This being the first camp meeting that was ever held in this section of the country, there were many from a distance, all of whom appeared to come to get good and to do good. The preaching was clear, pointed, practical, and good. We were assisted by Bros. Vaughan and Hasskew, of the Little Rock Conference, Owen, Alexander, Cornell, and our presiding elder, C. W. Carter, of the Louisiana Conference, and a number of local brethren, all assisting and contributing to the interest of the occasion. There were thirty-five accessions, and about as many conversions, together with nearly the whole membership revived. It was truly a time of refreshing from the Lord. Many old members were converted for the first time in their life, who, uniting with valuable material just enlisted, give a new and enlarged interest to the cause, never before realized here.

T. H McCLENDON.

FLOYD, LA., September 19, 1876.

Never turn a corner without looking around, to see whether it has a dark side to it.

AUTUMN.

They have come—the Autumn days,
When the red sun's glassless rays,
In the wood,
Glimmer bright in shade and hue
That the summer never knew,
And pierce the thicket through
Where I stood.

In the Spring, content to greet
All the beauties at my feet,
And to stay,
Never caring what beside
Nature's Verdant veil might hide
Far away.

Ah! the view is clearer now;
Dead, the tendrils on the bough,
Shut the vail
And the ocean in sight,
Spreading gloom and flashing light,
Where the sun will rise at night—
Dim and pale.

It has come—the Autumn time;
Passed the Sun-ner and the prime
Of my days.
Careless I of joys or fears,
For the soul was dank with tears;
Willered fell the hopes of years
In my gaze.

When the magic of thy love
Let the sun in from above,
So fit and bright,
And I saw with altered mind
That the Autumn, too, was kind
In its light,

For, just as the brighter sheen
Glorifies the passing green
Of the leaf,
And the vistas open long clear,
Let the wider scenes appear
Free from grief.

So might it be in life,
When the glory and the strife
Of its Home
Had shed their ripe seeds and fruits,
From pure or poisoned roots,
Late or soon.

We may find a grander view
With a wider passage through
To our rest
And that love which blossoms last,
When passion's dross is past,
Is the best.

Temple Bar.

Health of New Orleans.

The following official statements were made at the meeting of the Board of Health on Thursday, October 5:

Present, Drs. Gandet, Lemonnier, Devron, and Messrs. Clay, Bryant, and Shaw.

The only business of importance transacted was the reading of the reports of the sanitary inspectors, from which it is found that the health of the city has been, and is, unusually good, notwithstanding the presence of yellow fever.

First District.

Dr. Hire, sanitary inspector, reports one case of yellow fever, since the 11th of September. The number of inspections for the past month was 1120 50 premises were disinfected, and 5 fumigated. The capacity of the cisterns in the district is 1,498,390 gallons of water.

Second District.

Dr. Taylor reports health of district excellent; only one case of yellow fever during the season. Inspections, 989; disinfections, 35; fumigations, 33; cases of small-pox, 6; children vaccinated, 16.

Third District.

Dr. Pratt reports that the health of his district has been unusually good. Inspections 553; vaccinations, 82. There were two cases of malarial fever, but none of yellow fever.

Fourth District.

Dr. Holt reports that 37 cases of yellow fever occurred up to date in the infected section. Of these only about 4 remain on hand, and the disease is fast disappearing, not having prevailed outside of the infected area. The general health of the district is particularly good. Inspections 714.

Fifth District.

No cases of yellow fever; inspections, 272; vessels fumigated, 1; vaccinations, 4.

Sixth District.

Health good; one death from yellow fever during the summer. Dr. Bayley reports 65 children protected by vaccination.

Deaths in September.

Total number, 583; whites, 348; blacks, 185; mulattoes, 50; not stated, 10.

Males, 257, females, 210; not stated, 36.

Of these deaths 102 were from all fevers, 19 being from yellow fever, 75 from consumption, 23 from congestion of the brain, 13 from heart disease, etc. There have occurred this year 48 cases of yellow fever, all told; there remain on hand 4 cases. The number of cases in 1875 was 74. This year the disease has not prevailed so extensively as many other fevers, and has been confined exclusively to a certain small area of the Fourth District. All persons who reside outside of the infected section and were taken down with the disease contracted it by visiting the infected area.

THE FEVER AT BRUNSWICK.—As will be seen by the following dispatch, received by Mr. Southmayd, Secretary of the Howard Association, from Dr. Hruns, now in Brunswick, the deaths from the fever have considerably diminished, but the new cases had slightly increased on those of Tuesday:

Brunswick Ga. Oct. 6 1876.—J. H. Southmayd, Secretary Howard Association, New Orleans: Three deaths by yellow fever yesterday. Weather very warm. Number of new cases slightly increased on those of day before. Doctors and nurses well. The mayor and Rev. Mr. Boone convalescent.

J. DICKSON HRUNS, M. D.

Advices to the Howard Association from Brunswick on Sunday morning, October 8 stated that the force of the epidemic was broken; that nearly all cases on hand were convalescing; that the few new cases were easily managed, and that the storm then prevailing would probably be followed by cold weather.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876.

LOVE AND PAIN.

When upon the earth were sent
Love and Hope and calm Content,
Love, impatient of delaying,
From his comrades wandered, straying
Into orchards that lured his feet
With their buds and blossoms sweet,
Plucking many a fruit and flower
On he sauntered hour by hour,
Taking little heed of space,
Till, grown weary in his race,
Hopelessly he cried to track
Through the gloom a pathway back
To his missing mates again.

Near at hand stood aged Pain,
And to him, with looks appealing
Ana with tears, his fears revealing,
He besought his figure bent
To restore him to Content.
Pain to whom such matchless grace
Never had turned so fair a face,
Felt himself grow strangely coy
In the presence of the boy.
And, without a questioning look,
On himself the task he took
To restore the truant child
To his comrades fair and mild.

On they journeyed, day by day,
Found them still upon their way.
Only Hope, of patient choice
Gladdened them with cheerful voice,
While before their ever went
The sweet vising of Content.

Many ages have rolled o'er,
And the world is young no more;
Yet, together through the land
Love and Pain go hand in hand,
But beside the weary pair
Walks sweet Hope with golden hair,
And her gaze is always sent
After and for, until Content.

Emily B. Wells.

Los Angeles.—The Country.

MR. EDITOR: As this city is the acknowledged metropolis of southern California, when we speak of this half of the State, we call it "The Los Angeles Country." I have seen a portion of it only, and propose to speak of that portion, viz: that nearest the city.

The soil is dark, very closely resembling the swamp lands of Mississippi and Louisiana; the sandy land here is very similar to that you have in your swamps, *and our adobe* land answers to your "buckshot." All of the land here is very productive. It is all prairie save the mountain-sides. The valleys are very broad, and the foot-hills are not abrupt generally. In the winter every spot of untilled prairie is covered with luxurious grasses, interspersed with beautiful flowers, making the landscapes lovely beyond comparison—so Fan told. I have not seen winter here yet. In the summer the whole face of the country outside of the farms—here called *ranches*—kept green by irrigation—wears the dingy, blackened appearance of winter's desolation. But as black and as barren of sustenance as these plains appear to a Mississippian, they afford ample subsistence for vast droves of sheep, cattle, and horses. The grass is only cured, and, having no rain upon it, retains all the nutriment of garnered oats, timothy, or clover. Stock of all kinds, if permitted to run at will on the plains, live and keep fat without being fed throughout the entire year. The ranches are irrigated with water taken from the streams which come down from the mountains, or from wells furnished with pumps run by wind-mills. If from streams, the water is elevated by dams across the streams, and conducted in shallow ditches to where it is wanted. The plains are so level, and the beds of the streams so little below the surface of the plains, that irrigation is effected with great ease. If the ranch be on a hill-side, resort must be had to a tank or some other elevated reservoir, from which the water is distributed through pipes and hose. The land is so very productive that the *ranchero* is fully repaid for the trouble and expense of irrigation.

There are many places, however, which need no irrigation. They are either on a hill-side, facing the ocean, and are fed by the fogs, or they have a peculiar subterranean formation which forces the subterranean water near the surface. There is a large valley of this last named quality near this city, where 125 bushels of corn are raised per acre, and not a particle of rain, nor the least irrigation upon it. Other things grow in the same proportion.

I have seen the finest specimens of vegetable growth here that I have ever seen. On my recent visit to Los Nietos (a beautiful valley near here, settled by a colony of Southern Methodists) I saw a beet fully two and a half feet in length, and seven or eight inches in diameter; and yet I was assured that the minister was tender enough for the table. They are fine to feed milch cows on, and also for making sugar. I saw barley unreaped, on which hogs were feeding, having grown fat enough for a Cincinnati pork house with no other food than the unreaped barley. I saw a pumpkin patch with a barn full of pumpkins in it, many of which were two feet in diameter; and this patch did not cover more than a quarter of an acre, and had never been plowed or hoed since it was planted.

Los Nietos is the loveliest community of farms I ever saw. The "ranches" are small, laid out in squares, with a plenty of good roads running between them, are well cultivated, and are generally graced with tasty cottages. It is blessed with railroad and telegraph, schools and churches, and a moral population.

So much for the country. The next time I propose to say something of our church and its wants in this blessed land,

"Where every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

H. WALTER FEATHERSTUN.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Aug. 30, 1876.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

EVANDER A. MALOY was born in Covington county, Ala., August 3, 1833; was married to Mrs. Carry W. Singleton August 1, 1863, and died of consumption in Whistler, Ala., August 31, 1876. For two years he had been a laborer in the railroad shops at this place, where his health began to fail. During the latter part of last summer the distressing disease increased to such an extent as to compel him to desist from labor, and in the fall, at the suggestion of his friends, he made a visit to his brother in the northern portion of Louisiana, hoping it might prove beneficial.

He soon found that neither medicine nor change of climate would produce any good results in his case, and seeing that his days were about numbered, his mind turned to the future, and to the obligations he owed to him whose providence and power had protected his life up to the present, and he became an earnest and prayerful inquirer after salvation.

Soon after his return to his home and family I visited him, and found him praying almost constantly. He expressed a desire to join the church having, as he thought, received a change. But there was not that evidence of regeneration so desirable in every man who professes to trust in Christ for deliverance from sin and its consequences.

On the thirteenth of February, accompanied by a few members of the church, I went to his house and received him into the church, and administered to him the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. He now expressed entire resignation to the will of God; yet he was to my mind, and that of his deeply spiritual wife, without the witness of the Spirit, in which state he remained until the second of May. Being greatly burdened at heart, he began to agonize with the Lord, and in a short time the Spirit was poured out upon him in great power. I was immediately sent for; and, hastening to see what was the cause for which he had sent for me, on entering the room, instead of finding him dying, as I expected, I found him in the raptures of a new-born soul, his countenance radiant with joy. In a feeble voice he greeted me with: "I am all right now; God has converted my soul; glory to God! I am so happy! I now know what religion is: to think that I have been in this world forty-three years without knowing anything of the power of redeeming grace." Having the door opened, and the window curtains turned aside, he looked out upon nature, and, clapping his feeble hands, said: "How beautiful! I never knew before how beautiful the works of God are; glory to God! If this world is so beautiful, what are the glories of heaven!"

I visited him frequently, and found him all the time in a state of peace, resigned, and sometimes happy in the love of God. It was his request that "the well-known burial hymn, 'Hark from the tomb a doleful sound,' should be sung at his grave. Another soul saved by grace.

JOSEPH T. CURRY.

MRS. NANCY SARAH ANN ENLOW.

Departed this life, April 30, A. D. 1876, in Wilkinson county, Miss., Mrs. Nancy S. A. Enlow. The beloved wife of Benjamin E. Enlow, and daughter of Stephen and Sarah Day, Sr., was born January 1, A. D. 1818; was baptized in infancy by the Rev. Samuel Dawson; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1856; was converted at a prayer meeting in 1865, and was married July 10, 1870. In many respects Sister Enlow was a remarkable woman. And one among the rest, was as warm, generous a heart as ever beat in a human body. The few years she lived, she was a bright and happy Christian, identified with all the interests of the church, and enjoying all the means of grace in her sphere, and not until she was laid aside by affliction was she ever absent from her place in the house of God, tarring a husband that fully sympathized with her in all her plans, she showed forth her generous, hospitable feeling, both at home and abroad. She always loved her minister, and aided him in every way she could. She never heard a poor sermon, or found fault with the most feeble efforts of those who were laboring for the glory of the Master. These were the happy days and years of her youth. But amid these happy scenes, her bleeding bosom permitted sorrow and affliction to fall upon her pathway. And her sufferings were as severe as ever fell to the lot of any one we have known. But in all her sufferings she was the same good Christian woman. Her faith in God sustained her to the end.

It was my privilege to see Sister Enlow often, and it was a great privilege to visit her. She enjoyed religious service in her sick room. The sweet songs of the church, reading the Scriptures, and prayer were her constant delight. Having known her for several years, it was a pleasant duty to attend her in her last affliction. She has left her husband with one sweet little boy, and with many other friends to mourn her loss. Oh, may the great Head of the church incline their hearts to follow her example.

WILLIAM FINN.

DIED, in Carroll county, Miss., July 15, 1876, at the residence of her son, Dr. J. A. Applewhite, Mrs. MARY ANN APPLEWHITE, widow of the late Rev. James Applewhite, one of the pioneers of Methodism in Mississippi. Mother Applewhite was born in Roberson county, N. C., November 10, 1797, and immigrated with her father, Rev. John Regan, to Mississippi, and settled in Marion county in 1811. She made a profession of religion and joined the Methodist Church when quite young, and was married April 17, 1817.

Thrown thus in early life into the hardships and privations of a new and unsettled country, she acquired those habits of industry and energy of character that fitted her for the important position she was called to occupy in after life. Her husband was for many years an itinerant preacher, traveling large circuits, and receiving but little support; and on the wife, to a great extent, fell the care and support of the family, and well did she meet its demands, toiling day and night, clothing her household by her wheel and loom, encouraging her little boys on their farm, thus upholding her husband's hands, that he might continue in his "loved employ." "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness." "Her children rise up and call her blessed," is descriptive of the character and reward of Mother Applewhite. On the death of her husband, some five years ago, her mind and memory seemed to fail, and she could never realize that he was dead, but was off on his circuit, and would be at home by and by, ever applying herself to have this or that garment ready against his return. But the Master called; she laid by her distaff; ceased her toil; and is gone to join her husband in their long home. May their children all meet them there.

W. H. HOLMES.

Z. H. NORWOOD, son of Z. G. and Mary B. Norwood, was born in St. Helena parish, La., March 16, 1855; was baptized by Rev. H. Pipkin in infancy; and received into the church, I think, by Rev. J. A. Godfrey, in 1871. He moved with his father and mother to East Feliciana parish, La., in 1866, and emigrated to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, last January with his mother.

How uncertain is life! One year ago I bade him good-bye. He was then in the bloom of life, and promised many years of usefulness to his widowed mother and sisters, He being the only grown unmarried son, much devolved upon him. Zechie was a quiet, unassuming, sober boy. When he moved to Fort Worth, he attached himself to a temperance society, of which body he was a faithful member until his death.

Though among strangers, he found many friends to visit and minister to him during his sickness. When apprised of the near approach of death, he was submissive to the will of God, but expressed desires to recover. Could we expect otherwise, having seen none of the sorrows of life, and looking into the faces of a kind mother and loving sisters and brothers, who were so anxious for his recovery? Especially was he desirous to return to the "old homestead," and be buried by his sainted father. But after suffering from fever for twenty-eight days, he fell asleep in the arms of Jesus, August 24, 1876, leaving evidence of his acceptance with God. He left a fond mother, several brothers and sisters, among them the wife of Rev. D. P. Bradford, of the Mississippi Conference.

A FRIEND.

PERESE BONNEY was born in the province of New Brunswick on the twenty-sixth of November, 1795; professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church early in life; and was united in marriage to Nancy Floyd, May 16, 1819, at Saco, Me. In 1838 he sought the South from Portland, Me.; located in Holmesville, Pike county, Miss., where he lived for forty-eight years; then departed this life, in great peace and triumph, on the twentieth of March, 1876.

Bro. Bonney had for many years been a devoted member of the church in Holmesville. His seat at the prayer and class meeting, as well as at public preaching, has seldom been vacant. He was ever a liberal supporter, according to his means, of our church.

Bro. Bonney was a sufferer for years before he died, yet I never heard him murmur or complain. It was my privilege to visit him several times during his last illness, and I do not think I ever saw any person more submissive to the will of Providence, while suffering as he did. He read his Bible regularly, prayed constantly, and was usually in good spirits. Just before he passed away he requested some one to read the twenty-third psalm; after which his favorite song, "The star of Bethlehem," was sung to him. After these exercises he uttered the expression: "I am waiting," in a few moments more he passed away.

H. P. LEWIS.

P. S. Four of our oldest and among our most substantial members in Holmesville have died within the last eighteen months.

H. P. L.

DIED, at the residence of her mother, in Franklin parish, La., on the first of July, 1876, Sister AMELIA D. RANDELL, wife of George W. Randell and daughter of Ward T. and Angelia H. Doggett. Sister Randell was born in Madison parish, La., on the eighth of March, 1849; moved to Franklin parish in 1865, and was married to George W. Randell on the sixth of February, 1868, by the Rev. T. H. McClendon. She united with the Baptist Church in August, 1873, and remained a member, in good standing, until called to the church triumphant. It was her lot to suffer affections for several years prior to her death, yet she never murmured, knowing full well to her it was given in behalf of Christ, not only to believe on him, but also to suffer for his sake. Not like some could she point to the day of her conversion, yet she knew she had a friend and Savior in the friend of sinners. She loved the house of God, and loved to attend all its ordinances. She delighted in associating with the people of God, and singing praises to his name. Indeed her conversation was of heaven. Her house was a home for the preacher, and he was made to feel at home in her company. To know her was to love her. She was universally loved and esteemed by all who knew her. She was a devoted wife, a kind and loving mother, and a faithful daughter. She leaves a husband, four little children, an aged mother, two sisters and brother that weep over her departure.

C. T. MUSGROVE.

BRO. PARKER: It becomes our painful duty to announce through the ADVOCATE the death of little SARAH J. and JENNIE E. HARVEY, children of Bro. Franklin A. and Sister Martha Harvey. Little Sarah was born near Fannin, in Rankin county, Miss., on the twenty-eighth of November, 1866, and died on the ninth of September, 1876, aged nearly ten years. Little Jennie was born on the twenty-fifth of November, 1868, and died on the ninth of September, 1876, aged about eight years. These precious little ones were called away from earth to heaven on the same day. One about ten o'clock A. M., the other about seven P. M. This was indeed a sad stroke to the bereaved parents. But they do not mourn as those who have no hope. Faith penetrates the vista of futurity, and assures their wounded hearts of reunion in the infinite realms of a blissful hereafter, where no more sods will be broken for the dead, and where the ties of affection will never be severed. May the great Head of the church comfort the hearts of the bereaved parents.

W. W. HURST.

MRS. SARAH DUKE was born in Hancock county, Ga., March 7, 1801. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was converted at Concord camp ground, Putnam county, Ga., in 1819, in her eighteenth year. She was married to William Stubbs, February 9, 1825, in Putnam county, Ga. Sister Stubbs lived a consistent Christian life, and died in the triumphs of the Christian's faith, July 10, 1876, in Leake county, Miss., aged seventy-five years, four months, and three days.

Sister Sarah Stubbs was made a life-member of the missionary society at Society Hill, Macon county, Ala., in 1850. She was the mother of eight children, six of whom are still living, all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. One of her sons fills the office of steward in his church. The house of Sister Stubbs was a home for the *way-worn itinerant*. Her greatest pleasure and delight was to make them comfortable and happy while under her roof. She loved the class-room and love-feast, and her seat in church was never vacant when she was able to fill it. This mother in Israel said to her husband, children, and friends that she was ready for the change, but wished to live that she might wait upon her aged and almost helpless companion. She said to him: "God will take care of you." Many friends mourn their loss. The church at Good Hope, of which she was a member, has lost a strong spiritual guide and pillar. Sister Stubbs was able in public prayer, for she always led in prayer when called on. May the grace of our Heavenly Father sustain and bring all to join her in glory.

R. A. SIBLEY.

Nashville *Christian Advocate* please copy.

SPICER DICKSON was born in the State of Georgia, February 27, 1795; was married to Lidia King, August 31, 1820, and joined the Methodist Church South in the year 1821, and died December 29, 1875. The subject of this notice emigrated to the State of Alabama in the year 1820, which was the same year of his marriage, and in the year 1825 he moved to the State of Louisiana, and remained there eight years, and in the year 1835 he moved to the State of Mississippi, where he lived until his death. He died in Jasper county, Miss., where he had lived for many years. Bro. Dickson was much beloved. As a citizen, he was true to the government in which he lived. As a Christian, he was truly devoted to all the interests of the church to which he belonged. He was true to the principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His house was always a home for the preacher; his hands were always open to the suffering poor.

Bro. Dickson departed this life in the triumphs of a living faith in God, and could cry in the last moments that he had gained the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. He has left an aged wife and many devoted children and relatives to mourn his loss.

JOHN H. EVANS, P. C.

MRS. MARGARET A. DOLLINS, daughter of Rev. T. Y. and A. S. Armstrong, of the Mississippi Conference, departed this life August 7, 1876, aged twenty-seven years, two months, and fifteen days.

She was baptized in early infancy by the Rev. A. J. Croford. Maggie was confined to her room over two months. Her suffering was great, but she bore it patiently. She died in Noxubee county, Miss. Her greatest wish was to see our parents. They were sent for. Pa was absent, and when ma got there she was dead. She prayed constantly. She asked those around her to send for a minister, and Bro. Rass was sent for. He came, and prayed and talked with her. He asked her if she was ready and willing to go. She said if it was the Lord's will, she was willing to go. Her last words were: "Glory to God, I am going home." She leaves a husband, three little girls, parents, brother, and sisters, to mourn her loss. She was an affectionate wife, mother, daughter, and sister. She has now entered into the rest that remains for the people of God.

Her sister, SUE.

JOHN R. LEMASTRE was born August 29, 1859, and died near Pleasant Grove, in Elmore county, Ala., April 15, 1876. He professed religion and joined the church August 2, 1871, under the ministry of Rev. R. F. Perdue. From the time he joined the church to his death he was a consistent Christian; remarkably so for one of his years. He loved the church and the Sunday school, and was ever punctual in attending, and took great interest in the lessons learned there. His young soul seemed to be athirst for religious knowledge. His illness was long and painful—a cancerous affection in the nose and mouth—yet he was cheerful and often happy, especially so for some time immediately before his death. He gave utterance to many expressions of the triumphs of faith, among others was to tell his pastor that he went safe up yonder, pointing heavenward with his hand. The members of the church and Sunday school all say: "Johny was a good boy; all loved him."

W. P. H. CONNERLY.

MRS. PARALEE E. GAUGH, the subject of this notice, was born in Marengo county, Ala., February 1, 1832, and united herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church South in her seventeenth year, at Uniontown, Ala.

After the death of her father she moved to Jasper county, Miss., to live with her brother, W. M. Brame. She was married to F. C. Gaugh November 24, 1870.

Another strong evidence have we had of the power of the grace of God to sustain the Christian in afflictions, and support and make them cheerful in a dying hour.

Several weeks before her death she was anxious to depart and be with Christ. At last the messenger came with the glad news to her: "It is enough, come up higher." Surrounded by many warm friends, besides a sister and brother and fond husband, she fell asleep in the arms of Jesus, August 21, 1876.

D. P. BRADFORD, Pastor.

DIED, in this place, on Thursday, the seventeenth instant, GEORGE NEWMAN, the son of Dr. Albert G. and Mrs. Susan E. Brock, aged nearly eight years.

The death of this little boy was very sudden. But, sudden and terrible as this bereavement is to the surviving parents, they can find abundant consolation in the certain assurance that he is now an angel of light, and that he constitutes another glittering link in the golden chain which binds them to the better land.

Surrounded from his infancy by pious influences, he was sensibly impressed by them; and, while intellectually bright, he manifested a more than ordinary appreciation of the moral and religious precepts so faithfully taught him: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

A FRIEND.

FLOYD, La., Aug. 30, 1876.

MARY TREACY BEAVER was born March 13, 1862, and joined the church, under the ministry of the Rev. J. F. Wynn, in the year 1873, and died June 17, 1876.

Mary was not converted until a short time previous to her death, which was caused from a disease of the lungs. Her suffering was great, but she bore it with the fortitude of a Christian; and seldom do we leave such bright testimony from one so young. Her admonitions and exhortations exceeded anything of the kind heard here for years. She seemed to dwell in a holy atmosphere, and to have joyful anticipations of heaven.

She was sometimes, during her sickness inexpressibly happy. She was sensible to the last, and died without a struggle, calmly falling asleep in Jesus.

J. L. P. SHEPPARD.

FRANCIS WILLIAM, son of H. H. and H. A. Crawford, was born July 30, 1869, and died of congestion, at Johnston station, Miss., at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, September 19, 1876.

Willie was a member of our Sunday school, and seldom absent from his class, and though the cold hand of death had laid his chilly embrace upon him he "remembered the Sabbath day," and said to his ma: "I am not well yet, and cannot go to Sunday school;" not knowing that the angel hands were there, standing around, willing to bear him away on their snowy wings, to join the Sabbath school above, to be taught by him who is meek and lovely, and who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me."

P. HOWARD.

LITTLE LUCY, daughter of W. C. and F. M. Johnson, died of congestion, near Morganville, Lowndes county, Ala., August 18, 1876. She was five years old, and has gone to sweet heaven, where she so often talked about going to see her little sister Alma, who went before to welcome sweet Lucy there. The day before she died she sung: "I belong to this band," etc. She possessed a rare, sweet voice, and often sung: "Come to Jesus." Just before she expired she raised her eyes and said: "Papa, don't cry; I am not sick now;" but calmly breathed her last. I will never again hear my darling, sweet, and lovely pet repeat her little prayers. She is gone. May God comfort her bereaved parents in their sore affliction.

HER AUNT.

CARRIE LOU TAYLOR, daughter of S. S. and Louisa Taylor, was born February 28, 1856, and died June 23, 1876.

She was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Citronelle, Ala., in the year 1869. Though young, she experienced many afflictions, all of her immediate family dying before her. Her home for the last two years of her life was in Mobile, Ala., with her aunt, Mrs. A. A. Griffen. She died after a short illness. She seemed conscious that death was approaching, and said that she was going home. She had no abiding-place here, but expressed herself as being forgiven, and expectant of rest. Her last hours were spent in unconsciousness.

F. M. P.

"Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

JOSEPH REITZEL and JAMES LANE, twin sons of Calvin A. and Martha J. McClary, were born December 2, 1875. Joseph R. died June 20, and James L. died July 13, 1876, of whooping cough. Brief was their existence here; but, brief as it was, love had twined a wreath about them whose tendrils were hard to unloose, and the cords of parental affection bound them so closely that nought but the grace of God can enable them to say: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

M. A. DAVIS.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE, on the fifth of August, 1876, in Carroll parish, near Floyd, La., of congestion, little JANIE, daughter of Charles and C. M. Atkins, aged five years, six months, and five days. Darling little pet, although thy little form is no longer seen, and thy sweet little voice is hushed, yet thou art not forgotten—still we would not call thee back. Thou hast crossed *the silver* stream, and art now enjoying the blessings of that bright, glorious, and eternal home, where papa, mamma, sisters, and brothers will endeavor to meet thee, where parting will be no more forever.

SISTER NANNIE.

WE WERE called to preach the funeral and to perform the burial service of little JOHNNIE, son of J. D. and S. E. Barksdale, who, after a short and painful illness, was taken from this world of sorrow by him who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me." Though our bright little friend had been with us only two years and a few months, he had been there long enough to create many strong ties of affection. His illness of congestion, in Natchitoches parish, La., on the first day of August, 1876.

JESSE FULTON.

ON Sunday last, the tenth inst., the death-angel came and bore away to the spirit-land a sweet cherub from the household of John F. and Elizabeth A. Hutchinson, near Bolton, in Hinds county, Miss. The dear little LENA, only five years old, was sick only three days. God took her to himself. She was a sweet, intelligent child—a model of every virtue that could adorn the life of our young. The mother and another little daughter both lie dangerously ill, and may soon join the angel one in heaven.

H.

DIED, in the triumphs of faith, after a lingering illness, Mrs. JANE SHEPPARD, wife of David Sheppard, of Autauga county, Ala. She was born in Bahlwin county, Ga., October 27, 1808, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South soon after she was grown, in which she lived a very consistent member until August 7, 1870, when God called her to heaven. She was the mother of ten children, five of whom have passed over the river to welcome her home.

A. C. H.

DIED, in Carroll parish, La., on the twelfth of July, 1876, little WILLIE, son of John and Louisa Rayner, aged four years and four months. Though his sweet voice will be heard no more on earth, yet there is consolation in the Savior's words which were: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

C. T. MUSGROVE.

DIED, near Pensacola, Fla., July 30, 1876, little SIMMY WHITE, son of William and Clara White, aged two years, two months, and eight days. May God console the bereaved parents.

THEODORE E. KELLY.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876.

GATHERED FERNS.

Numberless, seemingly, as stars at night
These lovely fern leaves grow: and far away,
In lone dim woods, veiled from the careless sight,
Where only nature's truest lovers stray,
They rise from out the sod with careless grace;
Flinging their brightness round each shadowy place.

Unfilled of man, they feel the soft caress
Of the warm summer wind that searches through
The tangled tree-tops; and their loveliness,
Born of the sun and breeze and crystal dew,
Gleams through the long receding winter hours,
Less fair, less fragile, than the peerless flowers.

From the recesses of those grand old woods
We bring into our lives their loveliest part—
The spirit that amid their silent shrouds,
And fills with peace each unreluctant heart;
And may memory threads each path anew
Where once these ferns and soft gray mosses grew.

We hear again the rustling of the leaves,
The long, sweet, murmuring sounds of summer days;
See how again the sun lights network weaves
O'er the gray moss that loves these pleasant ways;
And feel, far searching through each life's trembled deep,
The peace, the bliss, the hope, that sometimes sleep.

Oh, fair and solemn woods, where winds float by
Laden with scent of pines and hidden flowers,
Where rills the bird from shrub and tree-top high,
Calling its mate through misty autumn hours,
Be your sober memory bright when far away
The feet that lovedly our paths in exile stray!

Boston Transcript.

David Livingstone.

David Livingstone possessed in the rough qualities that were as grand as they were exceptional in their grandeur. It is impossible to recall the name of a man, except from among those who are called the Christian martyrs, in whose breast there dwelt together such fortitude and such love of God. His prayers to his Father were perpetual, and they besought protection, not for his own sake, but for the sake of the people who would be blessed by a proper completion of his work. On the first day of each year, and on the anniversaries of his birthdays, he made, in his journals, new ascriptions of his life and endeavors to the Most High, and these ascriptions, written as they were amid records of wars, marches, slave-tortures and personal sufferings, sound like notes of harmony amid fearful discords. Dr. Livingstone was not in the general deception of the word, an educated man. A good knowledge of science would have doubled the value of the thirty years that he spent in Africa, and would have saved him months of time, and hundreds of leagues of travel. He started out upon his life-work poorly equipped for the strife, but this shortcoming enables us to praise him for an extraordinary persistence and fidelity. His records geographical, topographical, barometrical, geological, and others, are monuments to his unswerving industry and perseverance. The constitution of Livingstone's temper forbade his happy association with people of his kind. Impatient of superstition and criticism, he was constantly exposed, when in the company of his countrymen, to what he fancied was stigma and contumely. He was essentially a hermit, and it was not with an ill grace that he gave up his fellow-travelers for the pleasures and dangers of solitary exploration. He knew the general qualities of the African nature, and that he used his knowledge well is proved by the general regard with which he was received, and by the almost universal confession of his endeavors by the chiefs and chiefs whom he met in his travels. He spoke invariably to intelligent men of their religious beliefs, and then of Christ. He never received presents without returning an equivalent, or more than an equivalent. He always punished depredations committed by men under his command, and he never intruded upon the etiquette observed in any town through which he passed. Yet he never ceased to declare his hate of slavery and oppression, or to set his face against war and treachery. In a few words, he bore the name of Englishman with true dignity; and while never attaching to it a remembrance of bloodshed or coercion, he made it a synonym, among the wild people that he met, of strength and heroic purpose.

He died while upon his knees. It was fitting that he should be permitted to render back his soul to his Maker while in that devout attitude—it was natural to him, and could he have chosen, he would have taken it with gratitude.

Pope Pius on His Enemies.

The Pope has been making an extraordinary address to the sacred College on the occasion of the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of his accession to the Pontificate, in which he dwelt strongly on the example of Tobias, who, when carried into slavery, did not abandon himself to grief, but kept a stout heart, till Sennacherib was killed by his own sons and the virtuous Tobias was enabled to return home; and his holiness called the particular attention of the cardinals to the fact that when he got back he recovered all the "rich possessions" which were his own before he was carried off, and assured them "that the church must triumph and the Revolution perish;" "that the fathers would kill the sons, the sons would kill their fathers, and all those born of the Revolution would devour each other,"—which is a very unpleasant prophecy or suggestion as to what is to happen or ought to happen, and is capable of a somewhat repulsively literal interpretation. He threw some light on the kind of comfort he drew from the case of Tobias afterward in his remarks to a deputation of the Roman nobility, when he pointed out that the humiliation of France and Austria by Germany was due to their having, though Catholic powers, successively abandoned the holy see, and the late sultan lost his reason and committed suicide owing to his having "taken upon himself the protection of a handful of schismatics in the East." He said he would not speak of "the fearful punishments with which God had specially stricken now one and now another of the impious sectarians, dying in terror and fright and abandoned to the powers of infernal darkness."

Fairs and Their Failings.

Thoughtful men are beginning to ask themselves a question or two in respect to our agricultural exhibitions. It is getting to be pretty generally believed, and quite as generally lamented, that in our State, county and district fairs have, in late years, been undergoing a steady deterioration. They are now nearly all of them of one kind, and everywhere we see them perverted from their rational and original purpose. The object around which they are chiefly made to center is one in which farmers, as farmers, can have no special interest, for it is in no sense agricultural; one, in fact, which is repulsive to the most intelligent and industrious tillers of the soil. We know good people, not a few, who keep away from the usual annual fair on principle, and promise to do so, so long as "horse race" is made its uppermost concern. And these are people who are not only interested in agricultural progress, but they are the very ones who would prove the most serviceable helpers to it. In any exposition which should have the interest of the farm primarily in view, and which should strive to foster rural industry in any of its forms, they would take a willing and anxious part; but they will not lend their character or their presence to the racing and jockeying that now usurp nearly the entire field and time. The capture of the agricultural associations by the jockeys, which has been a gradual affair, has now become so complete and general that, setting the moral aspect of the question aside, it is worth asking, of how much real value their exhibitions are to agriculture itself. What contribution to his real knowledge, what new idea, even, does the farmer get who attends them? Are the products collected by them arranged in any scientific order as respects their history or mode of growth, or are they, when taken together, a mere jumbled up museum of accidental successes and curious monstrosities?

What the farmer wishes to ascertain and might be helped to know, is the way to agricultural success. He would like to know how to grow the best possible crops with the most effective application and economy of labor; he would like to be instructed in the worth of fertilizers, in the value of new rotations, in the applicability of soils to specific crops, in the results of selling, and the conditions under which it has failed or succeeded. In short, whatever information the best farmers and experimenters have to give he wishes to avail himself of, but he has it must be confessed, small opportunity to get any of this knowledge at our ordinary fairs. In addition to the fact that the fairs make no effort to elicit or set forth such a contribution of orderly intelligence, there is the other fact that the premiums mostly go to the valuable horse. Directors who make nothing of giving $25 or $50 to a serpentine, think from a few shillings to $1 sufficient for exciting emulation in respect to the growth of a prominent and staple crop. *New York Tribune.*

Mr. M. D. Conway, the well-known lecturer and correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, says the *Christian Intelligencer* lately sent to that paper the following account of the last hours of Mrs. Harriet Martineau: "She had just been shown a letter asking if she believed in 'immortality and she replied: 'I have no reason to believe in another world. I have had enough of life in one, and can see no good reason why Harriet Martineau should be perpetuated.'" The writer adds that she was "a believer in magnetism and electricity," that she had never the slightest belief in spiritualism, and that she was "quite resolute in her philosophical opinions to the end."

Miss Martineau was of Huguenot descent, and a sister of the distinguished English Unitarian preacher and author, James Martineau, LL. D. She was a prolific writer of novels, tales, and contributions to reviews and magazines. Her volume of Travels in the United States in 1835 made her name familiar to American readers. Late in life she abridged and translated one of Comte's works on Positivism. Her first publication was a volume of Devotional Exercises for the Young. Her literary career became more and more faithless until she died denying her own immortality, satisfied with "one world" and without hope of another. The martyr race from which she sprang gave their lives by thousands for the faith which she repudiated. She could see no good reason why Harriet Martineau should be perpetuated." And so this woman of culture and philosophy died with no more hope beyond the grave than a horse or dog.

Learn to quench all slavish creature fear in the reverential fear of God. This is a cure by diversion. It is a rare piece of Christian wisdom to turn those passions of the soul which most predominate into spiritual channels; to turn natural anger into spiritual zeal, natural mirth into holy cheerfulness, and natural fear into holy dread and awe of God; this method of Christ prescribes, "Fear not their fear." But how shall we help it? Why, sanctify the Lord of hosts himself, and let Him be your fear and dread. Natural fear may be allayed for the present by natural remedy, or the removal of the occasion, but then it is but like a candle blown out with a puff of breath, which is easily blown in again; but if the fear of God extinguish it, then it is like a candle quenched in water, which cannot be rekindled. *Baxter.*

The late Dr. Macadam used to tell of a tipsy Scotchman making his way home upon a bright Sunday morning, when the good people were wending their way to the kirk. A little dog pulled the ribbon from the hand of a lady who was leading it, and as it ran away from her she appealed to the first passer-by, asking him to whistle for her poodle. "Woman," he retorted, with a solemnity of visage which only a drunken man can assume, "woman, this is not a day for whistling!"

Library for Our Brazilian Mission.

Shall we cripple our work in this grand empire? or shall we give it a fair chance to succeed? Brother Ransom has twice written to me for books. Any books which would be of value to the library of a preacher and scholar here will be of value there. I would suggest that all persons having valuable books which they are willing to contribute, send them, before the 1st of December, to the Mission-rooms, Nashville, Tenn. Since this matter has been pressing upon and giving me anxiety, a ray of light has beamed from Arkansas in the following letter:

"Rev. J. B. McFerrin, D.D.—I received some time ago a letter from Brother Thomas D. Smith, of Brazil, proposing to pay to our missionary there two dollars for every one we would send him in Sunday-school books. He stated that a very interesting Sunday school had been organized in the neighborhood, numbering thirty-eight scholars. I thought the proposition a very liberal one, and made mention of it to the brethren of the Fayetteville District Conference, at Cincinnati, Ark., last week; and they were only a few minutes in raising twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents to purchase said books. Now we will turn the matter over to you, hoping that you will make the selection and purchase for Brother Smith. He lives near San Paulo, Brazil. Perhaps you had better send them to Brother Newman's address. I hope Dr. Redford will give us the benefit of his fifty-dollar proposition. With an effort upon the part of our preachers, I think that the Sunday schools of this conference could be induced to support a missionary, either in Brazil or China. T. F. BREWER.

"Fayetteville, Ark., Aug. 21, 1876."

I wish to ship all books sent so as to leave by the steamer, Dec. 20. Two classes of books are important—Sunday-school books for our English-speaking church. 2. Works of permanent value for the Mission-library. Please forward us either books or money for this purpose. If you forward the books at the cost of the missionary treasury for transportation, please send the list beforehand, that I may judge of the value and notify you whether we already have such books.

D. C. KELLEY,
Assistant Secretary B. F. Miss.

Art and Religion.

Kaulbach, the famous artist, wrote to his wife the following graphic account of a scene that will recall similar experiences to many a foreign tourist:

"I had long believed myself the only inmate of the church; suddenly in a side chapel I observed a charming young girl kneeling and praying devoutly before the picture of a saint. I glided nearer to her. I could not make out the picture, it hung too obliquely for me, but I saw the girl all the better. She moved her little head so gracefully toward the picture which I could not see; she gave the saint such enchanting glances from her lovely languishing blue eyes, that I began to have a great opinion of this saint. Greater and greater became my desire to see the picture which could make so fine an impression—what a masterpiece it must be—the maiden looked more and more inspired. I would not move from the spot where I was lest I should disturb her in her devotions. At length she stands up, takes a consecrated candle, lights it before the picture, makes a humble courtesy, crosses herself and vanishes from the church. I sprang at one bound from my retreat and stood before the picture. I felt myself grow red with vexation. The picture shows how the skin of St. Bartholomew was drawn over his ears, the executioners who perform the job are just pressing to sharpen their knives. One holds his in his mouth and pulls with both hands. And yet some say that art does not further devotion!"

The *Congregationalist* has nearly a broadside on the "Fermented Wine" question giving the written opinions of a large number of eminent missionaries in the East, including the names of Drs. Perkins, Ed. Smith, Van Dyck, Calhoun, etc., men "who have won the respect and confidence of the world of scholars by the distinguished ability and thorough fidelity which they have manifested in the translation of the Scriptures, and in the creation of a Christian literature in the Oriental tongues." It sums up their testimony in the following statements:

"These gentlemen unanimously declare: (1) that no such thing as unfermented wine is known in the East at the present day; (2) that there is every reason to believe no such thing was known there in the time of Christ; (3) that the idea of any such wine is an absurdity, which is instantly rejected by the men of the East; (4) that in doing what they can to combat the manifold evils of intemperance on their mission fields, they would find it a hindrance, and not a help, were they to take the so-called advanced theory that fermented wine is in itself, and of necessity, a curse."

A minister who lately preached some anniversary sermons insisted upon helping to count the collection given by a large and prosperous congregation, containing, moreover, several wealthy persons. He reported thus: 1.—No golden coin. 2. Only four half crowns. 3.—A lot of sixpence. 4.—A great preponderance of threepenny bits. 5.—A heap of copper and tid. A very bad sixpence. He means to preach a sermon on *The coins we give.*

An Englishman visiting Sweden, noticing their care for neglected children, who are taken from the streets and highways and placed in special schools, inquired if it was not costly. He received the suggestive answer: "Yes, it is costly, but not dear. We Swedes are not rich enough to let a child grow up in ignorance, misery, and crime, to become afterward a scourge to society as well as a disgrace to himself."

Religious Intelligence.

—The interest in the Presbyterian mission churches at Canton, China, still continues and frequent additions are made to the number of communicants.

—The missionaries and native evangelists in the Turkish Empire now address on every Sunday an aggregate of from 18,000 to 21,000 hearers.

—The Christian denomination has taken, as its appropriate work for the Centennial year, the erection of a memorial church in Brooklyn, New York.

—The revival on Corisco Island, one of the stations of the Gaboon mission, West Africa, still continues. The church now numbers about 100 members and there are 78 inquirers on the roll.

—The Presbyterian missionary in the Laos country, Northern Siam, needs an elephant. It is the only means of conveyance through the mountainous region in which the mission is located.

—The Moravian Unity's Elders' Conference reports receipts for the year $76 594, and expenses $95,454. The *Moravian* is not satisfied with the amount of the contributions of the American province.

—An anonymous friend has offered $5,000 to the Church Missionary Society toward commencing a mission in one of the countries of Central Asia where no Protestant missionaries are as yet stationed.

—A brothers' prayer meeting has been organized in connection with the mission church at Santander, Spain. Of the sixteen women who attend it some have suffered severely for their attachment to the gospel.

—The *Examiner* and *Chronicle* speaks of the diminishing number of the Anti-mission Baptists. They have become so few that they are now omitted from the enumeration of Baptists in the American Baptist *Year Book.*

—The Protestant Episcopal congregation in Victoria, British Columbia, which to the number of 400 persons lately seceded with its pastor, the Rev. E. Cridge, to the Reformed Episcopal Church, intends to erect a larger chapel than the one now occupied.

—Joseph Smith, Jr., son of the founder of the Mormon church, is preaching in California. He denies the headship of Brigham Young. He says that he has from 12,000 to 15,000 personal followers, and that the headquarters of the reformed church are at Plano, Ill.

—The mission in New Guinea, under the directions of the *London Missionary Society*, is more than meeting the sanguine expectations of its friends. The mission has several stations, at nearly all of which a religious interest prevails, and the prospects are most encouraging.

—The 50th anniversary of the laying of the Church Missionary College was observed by a meeting, recently held at the college, Islington, London, under the presidency of the Bishop of Melbourne. It was stated that nearly 450 missionaries had been sent forth from the college to all parts of the society's mission fields.

—The secularization or confiscation of the monasteries and convents in Greece, is proposed. There are now 138 monasteries and 7 nunneries, with 1,727 monks and 165 nuns in Greece. The yearly income of the conventual property is about $800,000 and the full value of the monasteries is estimated at from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000.

—The Episcopalians claim to be doing one-fourth the educational work in Utah outside of the common schools. They have two schools in Salt Lake City, one in Ogden, and one in Logan! One of their graduates is now in the General Theological Seminary, and two others will come East this fall for theological education.

—At the opening of a new Roman Catholic church in Bradford, Eng., to the erection of which a number of Protestants had subscribed; Monsignor Capel remarked that it was right for Catholics to receive such contributions, but they could not in return give to Protestant churches, because they believed the fundamental principles of Protestantism to be wrong.

—The Manbhum Baptist Association of Burmah reports 18 churches, 80 baptisms for the year, and 1,881 members. There are 878 pupils in the schools, and nearly 1,000 rupees were contributed. These operations are carried on by American Baptist missionaries, who have achieved a greater success in Burmah than is recorded of any heathen country.

—Rev. E. P. Hammond has closed his labors in San Francisco. A committee of about forty of the ministers of various denominations, of which Rev. Dr. A. L. Stone was chairman, have adopted a report expressing their grateful sense of the value of his seven weeks of evangelical labor there. The daily union prayer meetings are to be continued. Mr. Hammond has begun his labors in Oakland.

—The members of the American Board of the Methodist and other missions in Foo Chow, China, publish a child's paper called the *Glad Tidings.* It is sold to the Chinese for three mills per number. The twelve numbers if bound at the end of the year will make a story book, every other leaf containing a picture. The ladies of the American Board prepare it in the colloquial every other month, the Methodist ladies prepare it as often.

—One of the common instructions of a Hindoo mother to her son is this: "Take all the secular learning you can; but directly the padre speaks to you about religion, don't believe a word he says." Thus much of the good done at school is undone at home. When the lady missionaries bring Christian influence to bear upon the secluded inmates of the Hindoo zenanas they are sapping heathenism at its foundation, for the home is the citadel of the idolatry of India.

Our Young People.

BABY ARITHMETIC.

Rosebud dainty and fair in size,
Flower of all this world to me,
Come this way on your pretty feet—
Say, how much do you love me, sweet?

Red little mouth drawn gravely down,
White brow wearing a puzzled frown,
Wise little baby face intent
Trying to measure her love for me.

"I love you all the day and night,
All the dark and the sunshine bright,
All the candy to every store,
All the dollars, gold coin and more!

"Over the tops of the mountains high,
All the world, way up to the sky!"

Jessie's Rash Charge.

Jessie Munn lived in a grand house, with gable and bay windows, plate glass and gilding, and over the front porch there was stretched an extensive blue and white awning to keep the rays of the sun from beating into the wide hall. A little way back in an immense green-house sheltered every plant that was beautiful or rare, and far more than we could take the time to enumerate.

You would never understand how fine everything was until you had contrasted it with the place where Widow Slater lived with her only son, Fred. Neat and clean everything was, from the pane of glass over the door to the shining milk pails that hung on the pickets of fence; but a plainer house, and rooms more devoid of all that we call beauty, you could not imagine.

We are only peeping at things, to understand that Jessie Munn was very rich, and Fred Slater was very, very poor. Now surely you will decide that she ought to have been extraordinarily kind to Fred; that it would have been right for her to have remembered that God had made them both, and that while Fred was so happy in his poor-looking home he was as sensitive as she, and that a kind word now and then would have given him pleasure. God so loves to make us happy, and does so much for us that we ought to be ready to share at least kind words with those who are not so favored as we.

Jessie had a young brother named Gyp, and it happened that the two boys were what they would call great cronies. They had often a great deal of fun with Gyp, and Gyp was a pet crow that someone had given to Alick, because he was so satiated with other toys and pets.

Was that not an ugly pet? He was very black and very tame; but he had a great long bill and rather long legs, which looked all the longer because his tail feathers had not fully grown out. When Gyp was good, and didn't call "Caw, Caw," all the time, it was not so bad; but, like little boys and girls, Gyp was sometimes very naughty, and had to be punished, and then Alick would shut him up in a dark closet; and, would you believe it, Master Gyp did not care anything for the punishment, for he went to sleep. I guess he thought it was night. Was he not a funny crow?

One day there was great confusion in Mr. Munn's house, for something had been lost—nothing less than a handsome ring and ring belonging to Jessie's mother. They searched and searched, but nowhere could they find it; no one had seen it, and there was no one to accuse of taking it, not even the servants, we all know they often get blamed for what they have not done, for these had been in the house since Jessie was a wee little baby.

But when they had become tired of looking for the ring Jessie came running into her mother's room, out of breath and full of excitement and exclaiming: "Oh! mamma, I know who has taken the ring."

"Do you, Jessie? Tell me quickly, that I may find it," said Mrs. Munn.

"Fred Slater."

"Impossible, my daughter; how could you think so?"

"Oh! because, I feel most sure; but you must ask him."

Jessie's manner was a little mysterious; so her mother, thinking that there might be some truth in it, called Fred into the library. He denied it over and over, and was so shocked by the accusation that he burst into tears and ran away home to tell his mother; and the boy was really so much excited that he had quite a serious fit of illness.

When Jessie was questioned closely it was proved that it was a very rash charge for her to make against an innocent boy, and she had never stopped to consider the consequences of what she had said.

Be careful, little boys and girls, not to be guilty of Jessie's fault, but try to remember that your playfellows have feelings as well as yourselves; and always be sure that your charge is *right* before you make it; for God never forgets to look at your wheres you do wrong.

I must not omit to tell you who was really the thief. Naughty Gyp was the one who had caused all the trouble. He stole something else pretty soon, and Mr. Munn, who knew that his nature led him to hide away what he had taken, watched him, and thus discovered the thing hidden as snugly as possible in a crevice of an old tree in the garden.

Fred did not lose by all this, for Mr. Munn has shown him so many real kindnesses that he has long ago forgiven Jessie for the suffering that she caused him.

Gyp was not put into the closet at that time, but was sent away altogether, for even Alick was disgusted by his wicked tricks.

If you ever feel inclined to do a mean thing, remember what trouble Gyp caused, and *think* before you *speak.*—*New York Observer.*

Tom's Victory.

"I hate Ned Lane," said Tom Bixby, dabbling up his tasks, and stamping his feet. "He's a mean, spiteful, wicked boy. I wish he was dead, I do!"

Then Tom broke down and fairly burst into tears. His mother, who had heard his angry words, came out to the garden to see what had caused them. She, too, was indignant at what she saw. There was Tom's pet doggie, Fawn, stretched out cold and still on the grass. Around his neck a string was tied, from which dangled a card. On it these words were written in a scraggy, blustaf hand:

"He'll never chase my chickens no more. NED LANE."

"Oh, mother!" cried Tom, "look at poor, poor Fawn. See what that cruel Ned has done. Oh, how I hate him. I'll be revenged!"

Fawn had been a favorite with the Bixby family, and in spite of the fact that he would pursue chickens, and tear the dresses of passing ladies, or catch and hide away stockings and handkerchiefs when they were laid upon the grass to bleach, Mrs. Bixby and Jane were thinking with Tom. She knew that Ned Lane had been very angry because of the loss of his own rare fowls which Fawn had killed and torn to pieces, and he set the Fawn had been a great annoyance to the neighbors' plants and trees.

But what to do with Ned was the question, for Tom's heart was almost broken.

"Tom," she said, "you say you hate Ned. Do you wish, what I heard you say just now, to be really revenged?"

"Yes, mother, I want to see him suffer. I wish all his chickens were gone."

"Ned has done a cruel deed, and I do not wonder that you are deeply grieved at it, my son, for he that hateth his brother is a murderer."

"He's not my brother."

"In one sense he is; yet I am sure you do not mean that you would really like to see him dead, or feel like your dog. If you think of the grieving of your words I think you would wish him no such ill. I think there is a way by which you can make him very sorry for this, and yet keep your own self-respect."

The gentle tones went their way to Tom's heart. He sat down by his mother, and she passed her soft hand over his hot brow, and soothed him tenderly. Then she gave him her plan for being quits, as he called it, with Ned, and for getting the victory.

The next day, when Ned Lane met Tom Bixby on his way to school, he was rather mortified to hear nothing about Fawn. He was prepared to defend himself if attacked. But Tom passed in silence. He tried to say "Hello, Ned!" but failed in the attempt. All the morning, however, when the boys were in the classes together, Tom looked and acted as usual, and at recess he engaged heartily in games with the other boys.

When Ned, feeling more and more uncomfortable, went home to dinner, a surprise awaited him. A superb pair of Brahma pootra fowls had arrived, with a string and card attached:

"For those my poor Fawn had chased. TOM BIXBY."

I cannot say truly that the two from this time became fast friends, but this I know, that Ned Lane was thoroughly ashamed of his mean and unworthy action, and never after was guilty of the like cruelty, while Tom felt, even at Fawn's grave, that forgiveness is sweeter than revenge. *Christian at Work.*

"WOMAN!" A gentleman took his son, a drunken bow in a car, where the inmates were lighting and swearing and said he:

"Do you know what caused all this?"

"No, sir."

Hesitated, pointing to the fighters, said: "The devil will soon take a hand in."

The boy started back with terror and exclaimed:

"No!"

Then he took the child to the edge of a pool with delirium tremens. The boy gazed upon him affrighted, as the drunkard raved and tore, and, thinking the demons were after him, cried: "Leave me alone! Leave me alone! I see 'em coming!"

"Do you know the cause of this, my boy?"

"No, sir."

"This is caused by drink. Will you have some?" and the boy shrank back with a shudder as he refused the cup.

Next they called at the miserable hovel of a drunkard, where was squalid poverty, and the drunken father beating his wife, and with oaths knocking down his children.

"What has caused this?" said the father.

The son was silent.

When asked if he was sure, he declared he would never touch a drop in his life.

But suppose the lad should be invited to a wedding feast where, with fruit, and cake, the wine cup is passed, and all scenes of cheerfulness and gayety, where all the friends are respectable, beloved, and kind to each other, and he should be asked to drink, would he refuse?

Or suppose him walking out with his father on New Year's day to call on his young lady friends, to enjoy the festivity of the ushering in of the new year. With other things, wine is handed to him by a smiling girl. His noble hearted father, whose he loves, presses the wine glass to his lips, and compliments the young lady on the excellence of its quality; what wonder if the son follow his example?

"I wonder at you, Rab, setting there on such a fine day, reading that trash o' novels. Can'ye no gang out and tak' a walk and leave the blackguard books for a time?" "But, my dear aunt," replied the studious Rab, "I am not reading novels. This book holding it up before the old lady, contains an account of the conquest of Peru." "The conquest of Peru," indignantly exclaimed the old lady, "an' who was he but a blackguard."

When a boy was asked "Where was the text this morning?" "It was somewhere in hatchels." "In hatchels?" No, it was in Acts." "Well, I knew it was something that would cut," said the boy, triumphantly.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876.

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AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Treasure in Heaven.

It is evident that where the treasure is there will the heart be also. If the affections be set on things above, it is because these things are loved and desired above earthly things. If, on the other hand, the affections are set on earthly things, it is because these are the treasures—the absorbing objects of thought and pursuit. Heaven, with a large class, is simply the last resort of the worldly mind when the world must be given up. For the present the world is the main thing, and the heart clings to it as the chief good. When the inevitable comes it will be time to break away from what can no longer be enjoyed, and to accept the hope of something hereafter. The heart is here while there is anything for it to love, and the mere thought of exchanging earth for heaven is the saddest subject that crosses the mind.

The Christian's treasure is in heaven, and his heart is there also. He may have much earthly substance, and his lot may be exceptionally pleasant and prosperous. Success crowns his temporal enterprises, domestic felicity gladdens his home, and the smiles of a benign Providence are upon his affairs. But he has learned to estimate these for what they really are, not as his permanent and abiding heritage, but as things temporal and soon to pass away. His treasure is above, and his occupies his thoughts, and is his principal concern. This habitual sense of the unseen, and the lively enlistment of the affections in it, is one of the best tests of the basis of our hopes. If our hearts are in the world it is not likely that we have any well assured interest in the incorruptible inheritance.

Christ never uttered anything more conclusive or more self-revealing than the declaration: "For where your treasure is there will your heart be also." There may be a heaven, but it is nothing at present to those who have no treasure there, and the heart is not there because it does not love heavenly things. We might infer that heaven is utter emptiness—a moral vacuum—until each individual, for himself, has made it the storehouse of his treasure and the dwelling place of his heart. If no treasure is laid up there beforehand it will be as an unfurnished house, or as a wilderness or desert waste. If such a thing could be, heaven, with no personal treasure, and with no heart in it, would be hell. The traveler to foreign countries, by bills of exchange or other means, places his money there before he starts, that he may enjoy his tour, and not be left beggared and desolate in a strange land. What well grounded hope can we have if we come to the frontiers of eternity, and are conscious that we have made no preparation for our security and well being beyond the grave?

A condition of having treasure in heaven would seem to be that we have none on earth. Not, of course, in the literal sense of being divested of earthly possessions, but that these possessions have not to us the character of treasure—objects of our supreme love and trust. God and mammon are the two masters, one of whom must be chosen. The heart must go to one or the other, and it always goes along with its treasure. To use the world without abusing it, and so to possess and enjoy it that our happiness is in spiritual and heavenly things, is the solution. The money-making man may also be making an estate in heaven, if his treasure and heart are there. But "how hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God?"

By being good and by doing good we may lay up treasure in heaven. Character is the essential. There is for us but one way of attaining it. The blood of Christ must cleanse, the Holy Spirit must renew the nature. The work of holiness wrought in us enriches us forever. Heaven cannot be an unfurnished place to the pure in heart. With sins forgiven, and a regenerated soul, there is room and treasure for us in the Father's house. By every grace attained, by the growth and completeness of it, and by the perfecting of our faith and patience through trial, we are adding to our store in heaven. To lay up treasure in heaven is to be rich in faith, and to reach after the uttermost of perfection in the spiritual life. The millionaire carries about him all his wealth. That wealth may be in lands, stocks, mortgages, bonds, and bank deposits, but the titles to all is here in his own person. The Christian's title to the heavenly treasure is in himself, in his acceptance of Christ as his atoning sacrifice, and in the character which grace has wrought in him. Without holiness no man shall see the Lord. For a sinner, unconverted, to talk of treasure in heaven, would be as wild as for a pauper in the alms-house to claim the real estate of the parish.

To lay up treasure in heaven we must do good. In the use of money there is a way of transmuting it into the gold of eternal life. By a sanctified use of it we may make to ourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness. Timothy was to charge them that are rich in this world, "that they do good, that they be rich in good works, willing to communicate, laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life." All good works wrought in faith and with a single eye have their reward. They that work for Christ may have small wages here, but they are accumulating the true riches elsewhere. The inheritance may dwindle here, but it is growing yonder. It may be a hand-to-mouth business with them in this world, but an imperishable store is gathering for them in the world to come.

The hour is coming with us all when this question of treasure in heaven will have for us a supreme meaning. With all lost here, shall we then have the joy of feeling that we have the riches of everlasting life?

Perplexed.

How to write anything about the support of the ministry that has not been written would perplex anybody. Moses, Christ, and Paul have delivered their teachings on the subject, and from the fathers down to the present hour we have had homilies, exhortations, tracts, volumes, and newspaper articles without number. And yet the preachers are not supported, and probably never will be.

Good comes out of this evil, perhaps, in keeping ambitious and covetous persons out of the ministry, and it puts God's embassadors in a position to sympathize with the most of their flocks, who are also filled with anxiety concerning their daily bread. If money came too freely and abundantly it might work to the detriment of our spirituality. In some respects the meagerness of the contributions to religious purposes is decidedly conservative, and it may be well that our church and mission funds are always short. Stinginess and inconsiderateness may have their mission for good.

But, on the other hand, they have serious drawbacks. The progress of the gospel is retarded, starving preachers are embarrassed in their work, and the blessedness of the duty of giving is a lost and forfeited boon to a great many people. A preacher who goes to his appointment, leaving at home a family suffering for comfortable food and clothing, can have but little heart for his work. To preach to those who are careless and indifferent about his support is up-hill work for the very best and most devoted. If driven to supplement his support by secular pursuits, so much time and strength are taken from his ministry, and the church is largely the loser by the operation. A comfortable support would, we believe, nearly double the effectiveness of our ministry, and for the carnal things bestowed the churches would receive back a hundred-fold in spiritual. The cry of lack of bread and raiment comes up to us from various quarters—from the mountains of Arkansas, the uplands of Mississippi, from the rich alluvial of Louisiana, from remote sections of Alabama, and in some instances from the towns and cities.

The support of the ministry with us is a connectional unit. In this interest are included Bishops, effective pastors, superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of preachers who have died in the regular work. These all have equal pro rata claims upon us, which should be punctually and fully met. Last week we published an appeal for the superannuates, and the widows and orphans. If the preachers will present this cause to the people, and urge it with such force as its merits demand, there will be a generous response. Ordinary philanthropy, justice, and even the most sordid type of piety, must feel the obligation. The pastor cannot well talk for himself, but he can and ought to plead for these needy and deserving ones for whom the church is pledged to care. The following from the New York *Christian Advocate* was written with reference to the support of their Bishops, but it applies equally to ours, and is broad enough to apply to the whole subject of ministerial support:

What the church wants is *average men, concentrated into greatness.* It may require time to extend this care and conviction down the entire line. But we must keep the few men who are now intrusted and loaded with our vast interests free from diverting care for bread. It is not necessary to endow them in such a way as to send large fortunes down their line to after generations. Their children, like themselves, and like most of us, can start even, and as e all they can make. But the men themselves must be kept about their one work.

Let us meet their necessities and comforts, and see to it that they meet the necessities of their places. Secure them by our policy in a good support; then demand their undivided attention to the work that is too great even for the greatest among us.

Bishop James, who grew to such majestic stature, gave undivided attention to his work. Having a little place out in the country, he visited it *a half a day each year* for a settlement with his tenant, and that was all of the church's time he gave to it. This scrupulous devotion exalted him into great usefulness—doubtless, the greatest usefulness of any man of this or the last generation—and, consequently, into the most substantial greatness. This we take to be a model life. The church must make such lives possible. Average preachers with single eye are the demand. Average men in the episcopacy with single eye are also the demand.

Our system has worked well so far. We have distanced all our associates. Let us keep it in good order! It does cost something to keep up our superintendency, but it is good economy. It costs less in men and money than any other system yet developed. Churches with settled pastors, who care for themselves (both churches and pastors,) show some sad figures. Less than one-half of their preachers are settled—that is, on the average their preachers spend one-half of their time hunting for a settlement. Look at the thousands of vacant pulpits in this country! Hundreds of empty churches in needy communities without services for months at a time, while there are hardly a score of vacant Methodist pulpits in the whole number. All our people have preaching, and all our preachers have work. Surely we can afford to pay something for a system of superintendency that keeps us on with so little waste and cost of both men and money. Six cents a member per year will pay all the salaries, and house rent, and traveling expenses.

In looking at this question we must remember that this care is now on the church. The book agents cannot loan any more than enough to pay the house rent an traveling expenses. And we cannot afford to put our Bishops into the hands of a few wealthy men. They belong to the whole church, and must not be mortgaged for living expenses. Wealth has its full influence, even in the best of hands. And our way to keep our Bishops independent is to give them the backing of the entire church.

Not Disappointed.

"I am not disappointed," were the last words of Bishop James. This was his response to the question as to his feelings and prospects as he was passing through the valley and shadow of death. It is a unique and very comforting testimony. There is a tone of moderation and understatement about it, and yet it is strong, comprehensive, and significant when interpreted by the life and character of him who uttered it. It was his rendering of the promise: "And he that believeth in him shall not be confounded." The good Bishop had lived for that hour, labored in view of it, had assuredly counted on the divine support, and when the trial came he was not disappointed. Dying grace came in the dying hour, and the rod and staff were there to comfort him. Such witness should be worth something to convince unbelievers, and to strengthen the faith of God's children. It will be true of all faithful Christians, as it has been of those who have met the last enemy, that "whosoever believeth in him shall not be ashamed." We append an extract from the address of Bishop Simpson delivered at the funeral of the deceased Bishop:

My last interview with him was on the day of the funeral of his precious wife. I have not since seen him. On that occasion I spent some two hours of the afternoon in his society, and, while his soul was oppressed with deep affliction, when we turned in conversation for a moment from his personal bereavement, his heart was on the church and its interests—on its general outlook, on the coming Conferences he hoped to attend, on the probable revival of the work of God, on our missionary field, and on the anxiety he had for the enlargement of the work. His soul seemed to be breaking out with energy, above even the grief he felt in consequence of his own affliction, on behalf of the interests of the church of Christ. The last time I took his hand was just beside the casket, as he sat on one side of it, and I was compelled to say farewell. A tear was in his eye and on his cheek, but he sat with all the calmness and placidness of manner that was so uniformly his. And I can only think of him to-day as he sat beside that casket with a hope of immortality, a beautiful trust in the resurrection of the dead. And little did I think that so soon we would be called to mourn him. But he has gone.

His character has been analyzed to-day very beautifully; and all his characteristics existed in force—his clear and vigorous intellect, his very quick perception, his logical powers, his vivid imagination, that gave him grasp of all surrounding circumstances, and his deep piety, bringing all to the foot of the cross. But I believe, after all, the great and striking feature in Bishop Janes' character was the strength of his will. He had one of the most indomitable wills that I think ever was placed in a man's bosom, fitting him for any work or for any enterprise. If he had been a general he would have been like Charles the Twelfth, or Napoleon, sparing neither himself nor his army. As a statesman, he would have led this country forward without regard to health. But the manifestation of his will was modified by his loving spirit, his deep devotion, his tender regard for the feelings, the reputation, the interests, and the honor of his brethren; and, only occasionally did you see its outbursts, at some moment of decision, some moment requiring energy. Then, just as if from the bosom of some placid flood, where you never suspected winds or lightning flash or thunder blast, there came an outburst that almost startled you; his whole nature would rise at once; and you knew you were in the presence of a master mind when Bishop James was aroused, and he displayed the power of his will. But this will was manifested more in its government of himself. He controlled his feelings; he was naturally quick and impulsive, but in all perplexity and trial he was affectionate and tender. The strength of his will made him consecrate his whole powers to the church. In his journeys I have known him to travel night after night, and preach day after day. Where his appointments could not be reached I have known him to hire wagons, and where they could not convey us he would procure horses, and ride the whole hours of the night through to fill his appointments the next morning. I never knew a man who spared himself so little, and was so determined to meet all engagements that he had made.

I remember very well one sermon in particular which he preached. I admired it for the grandeur of its scope, for its knowledge of character, for its inspiration on the church. I was no little surprised, when he finished it, to find that the greater part of the time he had spoken with a heavy chill upon him. It commenced just before he went into the pulpit, and it was on him the greater part of the time, leaving him only just about the close. But he would preach; chill or no chill; sickness or no sickness, if he had an appointment he would fill it. Dr. Chapman spoke of his resemblance to some of the apostles. In that sermon to which I alluded, and in his peroration, Bishop James used language which I shall never forget. After showing how that the workers with Christ would be sharers of his glory, he urged upon the ministers a holy ambition; he urged them to set their mark high, and, among other things, said he intended, God helping him, if he could, to get as near the throne as the Apostle Paul. It was strong language, and yet, such was the ardor of his soul, he seemed to feel it all. It was a holy ambition. For depth of emotion, for perfectness of consecration, for dedication of the whole life and power to the service of God, especially in the church of which he was a member and an instrument for good, I have never known his superior. My belief is that few wiser, holier, more consecrated, and more successful ministers have ever gone up to glory.

Rev. Dr. Myers.

The editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate* in a feeling and excellent sketch of Dr. Myers gives an outline of his record as follows:

With the profound sorrow of a personal bereavement we announce the death of this distinguished and devoted minister of Christ, who fell a martyr to duty, in Savannah, Ga., at 7 A. M. of Tuesday, September the 26th. Scarcely was the fact of his prostration by the prevailing pestilence generally known, when the wires thrilled the hearts of thousands with the melancholy tidings of his death. Having completed the important task committed to him as chairman of the Southern Commission at Cape May, he proceeded to New York to supervise the preparation for the press of the Journal of the Joint Commission. While performing this service intelligence reached him of the outbreak of the pestilence in Savannah; and, true pastor that he was, he instantly recognized the supreme claims of his flock upon him, and returned without a moment's delay to lay down his life, if need be, in their service. With the unflinching fortitude and self-forgetful assiduity which characterized his discharge of duty in every field he entered at once upon his merciful ministrations to the stricken community; nor did he falter until himself arrested by the foe whose ravages were calling forth all his energies of heart and hand. His recent sojourn in a higher latitude doubtless predisposed his system to imbibe the infection, while its powers of resistance were impaired by exhausting labors. For a few short days he wrestled with the destroyer, and then, o'ermastered in the unequal struggle, he fell, to be numbered with the noblest victims of the deadly scourge. A devoted wife and large family of loving sons and daughters suffer by this blow a bereavement which may not be estimated, save by such as have drained a like bitter cup. A whole church quivers under the stroke which has felled one of its foremost champions. The Providence which permits a visitation, to our seeming so calamitous, is not less wise than inscrutable, and reverently, though with tears, we obey his speech: "Be still, and know that I am God."

Dr. Myers was born in Orange county, New York, in 1816, and had just completed his sixtieth year. His father emigrated to Florida in his early childhood, and he was reared to manhood in that State. After thorough academic training he entered Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, and graduated with distinction in 1838. Upon leaving college he was employed in the Georgia Conference Manual Labor School—an educational enterprise which subsequently developed into the present Emory College, at Oxford, Ga. In January, 1841, he was admitted on trial into the Georgia Conference, and was regularly engaged in the work of the pastorate until 1845, when he was elected to the professorship of Natural Science in the Wesleyan Female College, at Macon. This position he filled with such conspicuous ability and faithfulness that when Dr. Ellison resigned the presidency the trustees judged it unnecessary to go beyond the faculty for a worthy successor, and promptly called Professor Myers to that responsible position. With eminent success he met all its onerous and delicate claims, until he was elected editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, upon the resignation of Doctor now Bishop Wightman, in 1854. His editorial career covered the long period of seventeen years, and was marked throughout by such distinguished service to the church as won for him an unquestioned place among its wisest counselors and most trusted leaders. In the autumn of 1871 he retired from the editorship, to resume the presidency of Wesleyan Female College, to which he was called upon the death of the lamented Dr. Bonell. After devoting three years of ripened scholarship and enlarged experience to this field of his earlier toil, he determined to resume regular ministerial work. At the conference held at Savannah in December, 1874, he was appointed to Trinity church, in that city, and at the ensuing session he was returned to the same charge—from the bosom of which, loved and lamented, he passed to his reward on high.

Rev. G. G. N. McDonell, presiding elder, writing to the *Southern Christian Advocate* of September 28, gives the following particulars of Dr. Myers, last hours:

About the first object that met my gaze upon entering Savannah was the hearse on its sad mission—and next a wagon with two coffins. The city does not look as deserted as in 1854—but the large majority of houses are closed, showing that the occupants are away. I had an affectingly sad interview with our bereaved sister Myers and her sister. She seems overwhelmed at the sense of her great loss, and yet is trying to be fully resigned to the will of God. The doctor was taken sick last Thursday. He did not have the usual accompaniments of chill, headache and backache; but his attack seemed more like physical prostration, followed by light fever. He seemed to be doing very well up to Sunday night, when his nervousness increased, and the brain became excited. From that time onward he grew steadily worse until his death. He made light of his attack in the outset, thought it was foolish to be in bed when he was not suffering, but gave himself up to the doctor's directions. When he was informed that his end was most probably approaching, he said, "I am ready, and have been for a long time." His mind was evidently troubled about the church and his family, and he made several ineffectual attempts to express himself, but his tongue seemed paralyzed, and he could only utter unintelligible words. He then motioned for paper and pencil. Brother Walker supplied his hand while he tried to write, but with the same result. He then seemed to realize his inability to express his wishes and laid back upon the pillow, and very quietly, without pain or struggle, breathed his last in a few minutes. Thus closed the useful life of our beloved brother. Truly he fell at his post, in the fearless discharge of his duties as a minister of Christ, and a pastor honored and beloved by his flock, and admired and esteemed by the community in which he lived and died.

I got only admired Dr. Myers, but loved him as a friend and brother. The more I saw of him, and the nearer I got to him; the more I found to appreciate and love. My heart feels sorely bereaved, and I cannot restrain my tears as I pen these hurried lines to you.

Reinterment.

On Tuesday, October 3, the reinterment of the remains of Bishops McKendree and Soule took place within the grounds of Vanderbilt University. The Nashville *Christian Advocate*, giving an account of the event, says:

They had been conveyed the night before to the university, inclosed in new coffins and substantial cedar cases. At three o'clock they were brought out in front of the university, and while the bell with solemn toll was sounding the knell at every half minute, the procession moved silently and slow to the lovely site selected for the last resting-place of the sacred remains. Bishop McTyeire and Dr. McFerrin moved in advance, then followed the remains of Bishop McKendree, borne by the Revs. Garrett Martin, S. P. Whiten, J. G. Ray, Joel W. Whitten, W. D. F. Sawrie and John F. Hughes. Then followed the remains of Bishop Soule, borne by the Revs. C. B. Faris, A. Mizell, G. W. Winn, W. A. Turner, James Atkins, T. J. Duncan, R. P. Gray, R. A. Wilson—other ministers, as T. L. Moody, T. H. Hinson, J. A. McFerrin, etc., were close by to give relief. A large number of ministers came next—then the faculty of the university—then citizens. Places were reserved near the head of the grave for the friends of the deceased who expressed great satisfaction with the site chosen for the last resting-place of the sacred remains. A part of the hymn, "And let this feeble body fail," was sung, and the sweet notes of that sublime hymn rolled in rich volume over the campus. An impressive prayer was offered by the Rev. F. A. Owen. Bishop McTyeire then delivered a most appropriate address, portraying the characters and lives of the two bishops. The remains were then laid in their "earthen bed"—side by side—there to sleep together till the resurrection. They were "true yoke fellows" on earth—they are bright *Gemini* in heaven—it is well that their remains are united in the grave. Dr. McFerrin followed in another suitable and affecting address, "How firm a foundation"—followed by the doxology in Old Hundred—was then sung—the benediction was pronounced by the bishop, and the capacious grave was filled by students of the university—and nothing now remains to be done but the erection of a monument to mark the sacred spot. Let it be plain, let it be simple, let it be solid—like the men it will commemorate—and let it be erected without delay.

DEATH OF H. W. DRAKE, ESQ. A note from E. W. Wiles and Joseph Gorlon informs us that this active and gifted layman of our Church died at his residence in Waterproof, Louisiana, on October 6. His disease was pneumonia. Bro. Drake was a son of Rev. Dr. B. M. Drake, of the Mississippi Conference, who in his time was a leader in our Church. The son proved himself worthy of so honored a parentage. A noble man he was, a Christian gentleman, and a devoted Methodist. He stood high in his profession as a lawyer, and was unusually loved and respected. We greatly mourn the loss of our friend and brother. May God sustain the bereaved family. We doubt not a suitable obituary will be furnished soon.

Rev. J. C. Miller, the recently elected president of Soule University, Chappel Hill, Texas, was so unfortunate as to be detained ten days in New Orleans by the Galveston quarantine. President Miller was in our office on Monday, October 9, and expected to get off on Tuesday for his destination. He is an experienced teacher, for several years president of Centenary College, and a man of energy and enterprise. He will, of course, receive a cordial welcome in Texas, and we trust that his labors at Chappel Hill may be crowned with abundant success.

There are few, if any, institutions of learning more deserving of patronage, or more highly indorsed and recommended, than Bethel Academy, Virginia. We are glad to learn that the fall session has opened prosperously with an increased attendance of thirty per cent. over that of last year. Boys in this institution are prepared for university or business. By reference to the advertisement our readers will find full particulars concerning terms and all needed information.

Rev. S. B. Suratt, formerly of the Louisiana Conference, and at present one of our pastors in Memphis, kindly invites the publisher and editor to attend the approaching session of the Memphis Conference. We should like it much if we could pay the brethren a visit, but we fear it is a hopeless case. We pray that there may be a good time at the Conference, and that the Spirit may be poured upon the preachers and people.

In the published appointments of the Columbia Conference we missed the name of Bro. J. S. Bradley. We learn by a private letter from Rev. T. B. White that Bro. Bradley has been transferred back to the Louisiana Conference. Bro. Bradley will be heartily and gladly welcomed by his brethren on his return. Bro. White is appointed to Albany and Corvallis, and writes hopefully of the prospects of our church in Oregon.

HONORARY.—*Mr. Editor:* Please publish that the degree of *Artium Magister, pro causa honoris*, was conferred on the Rev. John W. Atkisson, president of the East Mississippi Female College, at Meridian, Miss., at the last commencement of Centenary College of Louisiana. It has been overlooked in the former notices of the commencement.

C. G. ANDREWS, Prest.

JACKSON, LA., Oct. 3, 1876.

Conference Claimants.

To the Preachers of the Mississippi Conference:

BRETHREN: As a member of the Joint Board of Finance, I would add a few words to the urgent appeal made by Bro. Norsworthy in the ADVOCATE of the fifth instant, and remind you of the report made by the board, and published in the minutes of the last Annual Conference. We had great difficulty in obtaining satisfactory information concerning the claimants in all cases, and in some cases we could get no information whatever; hence there was some dissatisfaction with the distribution of funds made by us. No member of the board was fully satisfied with the distribution made, but it was the very best that could have been made under the circumstances. At the coming session of Conference we want to do better, and render an exact distribution. This we can do *if the preachers will take care to get correct information* as to the health of the claimants, the number of persons in the family, their respective ages, and what property or sources of income they have; and to bring this information to Conference, and give it to the board. We can then act advisedly, and not be annoyed by contradictory rumors. It is not asking too much of the preachers to make the above request. We not only ask, but insist respectfully that it shall be done.

Truly, etc., LAYMAN.

NATCHEZ, October 7, 1876.

Columbia Annual Conference

This Conference met at Corvallis, Oregon, September 15, Bishop Marvin presiding. Conference adjourned on Monday, September 18. The following are the appointments:

Willamette District.—N. M. Skipworth, P. E. Eugene and Coast Mission, to be supplied; Harrisburg, to be supplied by B. R. Baxter; Lebanon and Tangent, Peter A. Moses; Junction City, E. G. Michael; Corvallis and Albany, T. B. White; Dallas, D. C. McFarland; Yamhill and Tillamook, Thornton P. Haynes; Oregon City, R. C. Martin; Joseph Emery, Corvallis College.

Jacksonville District.—J. W. Stahl, P. E. Jacksonville, J. R. N. Bell; Little Rock, to be supplied by A. C. Newlett; Applegate, Horlin T. Berry; Kerbyville, to be supplied by Wm. Slagle; Coquille, J. B. Perkins; Scotland, J. W. Stahl.

The Mountain District.—R. C. Oglesby, P. E. Baker City, J. W. Greve; Grand Ronde, J. W. Compton; Weston, R. C. Oglesby; Pendleton, S. W. Davies; Walla Walla, F. D. Mays; Dalton and Waitsburg, J. James; Louiston, to be supplied; Boise and Piatt, to be supplied.

Publishing Committee, E. W. D. Boyd, D. C. McFarland, Joseph Emery.

The Conference then adjourned *sine die*.

JOSEPH EMERY, Sec.

Kentucky Conference.

The Kentucky Conference held its session at Nicholasville, Sept. 13—19. Bishop Keener presided. The Rev. F. Vanmeter was secretary, assisted. The conference was entertained in the noblest Kentucky style of hospitality. We are obliged to the courteous secretary for prompt copies of minutes, from which we learn that there were seven admitted on trial, to wit: John W. Hughes, Alexander Jones, James M. Carter, Taylor W. Barker, John J. Dickey, Jerome H. Pearce, J. S. Sims. Re-admitted on trial, J. F. Davis, R. B. Owen, F. A. Savage, T. W. McInteer, J. H. Williams. Admitted in full connection, H. A. Smith, W. Spates, Alexander Redd, C. Newton, L. D. Shaw, R. H. Whitman, C. F. Reid. Readmitted, Z. Lelon. B. Arbogast, located. Supernumerary, J. Holmes, S. Noel, H. M. Linney, P. E. Kavanaugh, E. P. Burkner, G. B. Poage. Transmitted, J. C. Crow, Elkanah Wilson, J. C. Hardy, W. C. Atmore, B. Landrum, J. Strother, T. P. C. Coleman, W. Mead. Abbett. The name of W. A. G. Emmerson was restored to the Presiding Elder. White members, 20 008; last year, 19,306—increase, 702; colored, 121; last year, 117—increase, 4; local preachers, 94; last year, 111—decrease, 17. Please compare the manuscript minutes of last year with our printed minutes. Infants baptized, 368; last year, 1,171. Sunday schools, 180; officers, 1,279; scholars, 8 543. Necessary for claimants, $3,000; collected $1 95. For missions, $3,463 45. Next session is to be at Winchester.

The Rev. Dr. A. T. Scruggs, as we learn by letter from him, says the *Western Methodist*, is transferred from the St. Louis to the Memphis Conference—not to the North Mississippi Conference, as published before. Just as hearty a welcome awaits him in transferring to the Memphis Conference as he would have received from the brethren of the North Mississippi Conference; and in this country he is and will be at home. The doctor was induced to ask a transfer on account of the effect of the rigorous climate of Mississippi on his health, and that of his family. We trust they both will realize all-expected benefit from the change of climate.

NOTICE.—The committee to locate the District Parsonage for Brandon District, Mississippi Conference, will meet at Forest Line on Thursday, November 9, as Tuesday, the 7th, instead of day formerly appointed, is election day.

WILL H. LEITH, Chairman.

October 5, 1876.

CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	BISHOP.	TIME.
Denver	Colorado City	Marvin	Aug. 25
Western	Nebraska City	McTyeire	Aug. 30
St. Louis	Washington	McTyeire	Sept. 6
Missouri	Hannibal	McTyeire	Sept. 13
Kentucky	Nicholasville	Keener	Sept. 13
Columbia	Corvallis, Ore.	Marvin	Sept. 15
W. Virginia	Charleston	Kavanaugh	Sept. 20
Illinois	Jacksonville	Paine	Sept. 20
S. W. Missouri	Miemi	McTyeire	Oct. 4
Tennessee	Columbia	Keener	Oct. 4
Louisville	Louisville	Wightman	Oct. 4
Pacific	San Francisco	Marvin	Oct. 11
Indian Mission	Vinita, Ind T	McTyeire	Oct. 12
Holston	Bristol	Wightman	Oct. 18
Arkansas	Yellville	Keener	Oct. 18
Los Angeles	S. Bernardino	Marvin	Oct. 20
West Texas	Seguin	Doggett	Oct. 25
German Mission	Grayson Fork	Doggett	Nov. 1
N. W. Texas	Calvert	Doggett	Nov. 8
North Texas	Longview	Doggett	Nov. 15
Memphis	Memphis	Pierce	Nov. 15
Virginia	Richmond	Kavanaugh	Nov. 15
N. Mississippi	Sardis	Pierce	Nov. 22
Texas	Hunt ville	Doggett	Nov. 29
N. Carolina	Greensboro	Kavanaugh	Nov. 29
White River	Batesville	Keener	Nov 29
Mississippi	Natchez	Wightman	Nov. 29
Alabama	Greensboro	Paine	Dec. 6
N. Georgia	Sparta	Pierce	Dec. 6
S. Georgia	Sandersville	Pierce	Dec. 12
S. Carolina	Chester	Kavanaugh	Dec. 13
N. Alabama	Decatur	McTyeire	Dec. 13
Little Rock	Arkadelphia	Keener	Dec. 13
Indiana	Trenton	Wightman	Dec. 13
East Texas	Hunderaville	Doggett	Dec. 13
Florida	Monticello	Pierce	Jan. 11
Baltimore	Alexandria	Kavanaugh	Mar.—

Mexico.

MURDER OF A PROTESTANT.—The *Church Journal* publishes the following letter from P. G. Hernandez, Bishop elect of the church in Mexico, addressed to a friend in New York city, giving intelligence of the murder of one of the Protestant missionaries. The death of a second, from wounds received nearly a year ago, is also announced.

"MEXICO, Aug. 7, 1876.

"The Church of Christ moves forward grandly in this beautiful land, in spite of the obstacles that it has to meet.

"A few days since, in the town of Chatlinchan, in the district of Texcoco, the enemies of the gospel cruelly assassinated our brother Jose Angeles, and very seriously wounded Hilario Lopez, simply for their faith.

"When the brethren of the church in that town came to see me, announcing the violent death of Jose Angeles, although startled and sorrowing, they yet, full of Christian courage, were determined to sustain the holy cause of Christ, even though one after another of their number might have to die the martyr's death. With Christian charity they had forgiven their persecutors.

"What motive had those persecutors to assassinate a Christian who had done them no harm? None other than that he had confessed Jesus, believed in him as his only Savior, and searched the Scriptures.

"The twenty-third of last month—day of rest and prayer for it was the Lord's day—was the day selected by the assassins of that martyr of the gospel to put him to death most cruelly. They stabbed him twenty five times."

A letter from Mrs. Hooker, in the city of Mexico, of the same date as the above, also mentions the death of "Senor Bonillo, who in company with Mr. Belmeonart, was assaulted by the mob in the Cemetery of Canutla Moreles, last November. His widow told me that his death resulted from the blows he then received."

James Lick, the California millionaire, died on Sunday morning in San Francisco, from exhaustion and old age. He was born at Fredricksburg, Lebanon county, Pa., August 25, 1796, and went, when a young man, to Buenos Ayres, where he accumulated a small fortune. He went to San Francisco in 1847, and invested his money in land, which rose immensely in value on the discovery of gold. Two years since he assigned $2,000,000 from his estate to trustees for various public and philanthropic purposes. In 1875 a reviled deed was made, and the trustees say the business is in such shape that no complications can ensue in carrying out Mr. Lick's charitable designs. The total value of the trust fund is estimated at about $5,000,000.

Canon Tristram, in a recent speech, quoted a saying of John Wesley. Some one once said to him: "Ah, Mr. Wesley, God has no need of any man's learning." To which he replied: "No, friend, and he has far less need of your ignorance."

Saints may have many wants in time, but they shall have all fullness in eternity.

MARRIED.

WICKER—CAUGHMAN.—At the residence of the bride's mother in Smith county, Miss., Sept. 28, 1876, by Rev. R. A. Sibley, Mr. J. W. Wicker to Miss Amanda E. Caughman.

GRAVES—MATTINGLY.—At the residence of the bride's mother in the city of Natchez, Miss., Oct. 4, 1876, by Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, Mr. Edward E. Graves, of Waterproof, La., and Miss Ida W. Mattingly.

BAHIN—PURNELL.—In the city of Natchez, Miss., at 8 P. M., Oct. 5, 1876, by Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, Mr. Alphonse Bahin and Mrs. Louisa C. Purnell, daughter of Walter Irvin, Esq., of the city of Natchez.

Publisher's Department.

E. E. F. ROSS, ESQ., connected for several years with the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, is now on a tour through the West and North on business connected with the office. He will confer freely with our patrons and agents in the different cities in regard to our mutual interests, and we bespeak for him the courtesies which have been so liberally extended heretofore, and which we have not forgotten.

WE call the attention of superintendents of Sunday schools and others to the advertisement of the American Sunday School Union. The books of the Union are so well known throughout the country that it is unnecessary for us to do more than call attention to the prices at which they are offered. All orders addressed to the Philadelphia house, of which Mr. Kirkpatrick is in charge, will receive attention. There are branches also in the principal cities.

THE statement of the Factors and Traders Insurance Company will be found on this page. This company established some ten years ago, has constantly grown in public favor until now. It stands in the front rank, as a reliable, well-managed institution. We notice the company has lately purchased a considerable amount of their own stock, thus enabling them to reduce their expenses, and adding materially to the profits.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending October 7, 1876.

A—American Sunday School Union, Thomas Y Armstrong, James M Ayer $1, J E Adams, Edwin Alden $10.20.

B—Geo W Brown, Baker & Sperry, J M Boland, Robt M Blocker, Robt Babington Dox D, Molino, Fla, J H Butler & Co, E P Birch, W H Brown $1 J T Bnoth $4.75, James J Billingsley (two letters, W H Bennett, Thos W Brown, Baker, Pratt & Co.

C—A C Calhoun $2, J H Curtiss, A M Campbell $2, Geo F Clark, Cowperthwait & Co, T Collins, W H Cunningham 50 cents, A C Cooper $7, Mrs Bishop Clark, J F Cameron, R Crawford.

D—J J Davis, W J DeLacey $15, E P Dutton & Co, Mrs A B Davenport, O Dixon & Co, Mrs S J Driskill.

E—E E Evans 90 cents, Eyrich & Co $17.35, W O Elder.

F—John Foley, P Fahrney's Bros & Co, Mrs Louisa R Fellows 50 cents, W M Fortinberry, E M Freshman & Bro, Edwin Fay, Freeman & Woodruff.

G—W W Graham, B D Gayle, Joseph Gillott & Sons, C F Gillespie $1.

H—C E Hunt, W W Hopper $4.25, A C Haygood, John Hall, E T Hilliard, B H Herrison, I N Hudson & Co, Harper & Bros, R H Henry $9.60, Miss Josie R Hardy $2.10, W W Harper & Co, A J Holman & Co, W B Harper $18, R B Howard, Prof C E Hammond.

I—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co, Walter Isaacs $1.

J—H F Johnson $30, J C Johnson $7.32, Wm Jenkins.

K—Bishop J. P. Kiesner, John O Keener.

L—J E Lelon, W H Lipp ncott, Alexander & Lemax $1.95, A LeBlanc, W H Lewis, A C Little John.

M—J W McCann, P H Moss, H H Montgomery $8.00, D W McLean, Eadies Mclean 25 cents, W D Mayfield, T F Minghinott, Morgan Envelope Co, W P Mosely $1, W M Malby, N J Morrison $3.50, Jethro Moore.

N—R B Norwood (2), S S Norwood 50 cents, F Nelson & Sons, J T Newcomer, J Nicholson.

O—W P Owen.

P—John H Pilcher, Mrs J A Peebles, John Pipes, R A Pickard agent, G M Potter, H. Rayner $10.9 F E Ross, Wm P Roach & Co, Rowell & Chesman, Levi W Reeves, C E Rumple, Dr Sol Roberts, Miss Mary P R Burton 75 cents.

S—C M Shaver $2, Wm W Smith & Co, D Smith, Simpson & Smith, Smith, Dixon & Co, J T Sanders $2.50, St Louis Advertising and Publishing Company $3.85, S Berman & Schwing, Sol H Lasky $30, W Sharpe & Co.

T—Wm Tarkington $1.0, W H Tucker $2.50, W C Tait, W G Thomas.

U—University Publishing Company.

W—C Wilkerson, Orville Whitaker $10, W H Woodruff, F D Wolf, Mrs Dixon Weeks 25 cents, Wm Wyatt & Co, Solomon Wise, J Woodruff.

Z—Zuber & Peider $5.

PARTIES visiting the Crescent City are reminded that the "Grand Hotel," considered to be the finest in the South, is in the very centre of the principal streets, and convenient to the business portion. Each room has been refurnished with new furniture, improvements, a large amount of new furniture added, making it the most elegant hotel in the city, and the building has been re-painted in a style that for elegance of design surpasses anything of the West or South. The proprietors are gentlemen of long experience, having had charge of the Grand Hotel for many years, and will spare no pains to make the stay of their guests pleasant. Rates reduced to suit the times. We would again remind our readers to mention this paper.

MOORE'S SOUTHERN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Ga., is a first-class institution of learning, and we can recommend it to our readers. See the handsome cut of the building in our advertising page. The college is located in the very heart of the growing city of the South, and is under the charge of experienced officers. We notice that Moore's Business Guide, which so many of our readers will remember in connection with Bellmeade College, of this city, is in charge of the department of penmanship. Send for catalogues and circulars.

SWAIM'S PANACEA has been before the public for more than half a century, and this, of itself, bears testimony of its value as a standard remedy. Has it not been tried sufficiently to establish its claims to the confidence of the people? Many of the so-called blood purifiers of the present day have had a short existence, and are now forgotten, while Swaim's Panacea has stood the test of time, and is still in the front rank. Some of these have failed from the want of merit, while others have died from the want of proper support. Swaim's Panacea has had both, and will continue to live as long as there is a sick person to be benefited by its use. See advertisement on page 8.

KING SOLOMON AND THE IRON WORKER is the title of the masonic engraving which Messrs. Bradley & Co. publish for sale. We judge it would be very interesting to collectors as well as Masons. The engraving is made by John Sartain, chief of the Art Bureau of Centennial Exhibition. We do not quarrel over advertisements, but we do call attention to the fact that many persons suppose a patent cure for all diseases desirable to help to sell, having enjoyed an established reputation for more than fifty years on account of its great value in diseases of the throat and lungs, having been the means of restoration to health of thousands of diseased persons, it has received the indorsement of distinguished physicians who know its merits, and is recommended to all who suffer from diseases arising from impurities of the blood, or even as a preventive.

The value of Chemic Rheumatism Oil Liniment, Chronic sores, White Swellings, etc., is known to those who have used it.

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WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—AS TO THE whereabouts of Rev. ——— J. NE——, who was an itinerant Methodist preacher on work in Talladega county, Alabama, during the spring of 1865, about the close of the late civil struggle. Any information will be gladly received by W. L. ANDREWS, Knuth, Texas.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Invites the attention of purchasers to the largest, cheapest and most attractive stock of

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THE BEST GIFT to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity; ask in the sick, *Simmons' Liver Regulator*. I found it excellent for sour stomach, indigestion, dizziness, and headache. A. J. ADKINS.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH.—See Dr. Langdell's advertisement. eow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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37 ..... Carondelet Street 37

Premiums for the year ending April 30, 1876 ..... $666,651 82
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Cash dividends for the year:
Interest (semi annually) ..... TEN PER CENT.
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This company continues to issue policies on Fire, River, and Marine Risks at current rates of premium.

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MEDICAL.

A STRING OF PEARLS!

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, dated March 6, 1874:

I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens has greatly improved in healthor late.—*The State Line Press, West Point, Ga.*

Testimony of the Chief Justice of Georgia.

I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver—at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it.—*Hiram Warner, Chief Justice of Georgia.*

Opinion of the Clergy.

"Simmons' Liver Regulator is certainly a specific for that class of complaints which it claims to cure. If any of our fellow-beings are suffering from hepatic disorders, will have doubts in relation to the efficacy of this popular preparation; we can only offer them the simple and candid argument of Philip to Nathaniel: 'Come and see.' Try the proposed remedy, and then you can judge for yourselves.—*Rev. David Wills, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Macon, Ga.*

Always Keep It On Hand.

I have used Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator myself, and in my family for years, and pronounce it one of the most satisfactory medicines that can be used. Nothing would induce me to be without it, and I recommend all my friends, if they want a sure health, to always keep it on hand.—*R. L. Moll, Columbus, Ga. (Congressman.)*

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Laying Hens.

All granivorous birds and fowls must be provided, if kept in confinement, and during winter months, with gravel in some shape, to grind and thus digest their food, or they will substitute some unnatural substance to answer instead, which often proves fatal. Any close observer of the habits of fowls has learned the fact that a material to grind the food is necessary as the food itself. Fowls will pick the coarser parts of discarded coal ashes and bits of hard black coal. Every one knows that a millstone must be picked to grind grain, so also does the bird choose hard, white, flinty stones, with sharp edges. When the stones become so smooth as to be of no use, they pass from the gizzard into the intestines and are discarded, and a new stock is taken in. Stone by stone they pass away as they become useless, and thus is the bird kept in a healthy condition. If clam shells, broken in bits the size of a kernel of corn or less, be kept in abundant supply within their range, the fowls will give over hunting gravel stones, and there will be no complaint of their eating glass or any other foreign substance. Some recommend oyster shells, but I prefer clam shells, as they are much easier broken, and are not so scaly, and are better relished by the fowls, which, if accustomed thereto, will look for and depend upon them as much as their daily feed. All granivorous birds have two stomachs or receptacles for food. In the first it is received; in the second it is digested, and if all the organs be in good working order, the bird will replenish the first receptacle often, if feed be within reach, thus keep it filled, which is better than to allow this receptacle (called in fowls the "crop") to become entirely empty, in which case the bird, when access is had to food, especially grain, is apt to over eat, and thus bring on indigestion and hard crop, which, if not taken in hand as soon as discovered, proves fatal. Many diseases termed chicken cholera, roup, and canker arise from hard crop.

Indigestion is generally easy to manage if taken in season. If allowed to run, there is no remedy that will reach it. When first discovered, the bird is eager for drink—there appears to be a burning thirst. There is no remedy so simple, and yet so sure, if given in time, as a good dose of homemade yeast, two tablespoonfuls being a dose for a full-grown bird, and less for a chick, administered according to judgment. All granivorous birds are more or less insectivorous, but purely insectivorous birds never eat grain, and have no crop or first receptacle. Among these may be classed, with but few exceptions, all our migrating birds, and many aquatic fowls are granivorous to a certain acquired extent, but those in a natural state feed largely on insects, and forage about marshes and sedgy waste, where they procure also tender succulent vegetable matter, which is highly relished by the larger varieties. Both insectivorous and granivorous birds feed largely on vegetable matter. Hens, especially laying ones, relish green grass at all seasons of the year. It gives the coloring to the yolk of the egg. Observe the yolk of an egg from a hen that has been confined and kept entirely from all vegetable food, and you will find it pale, barely distinguishable from the white.

Exercise in the open air is also beneficial to laying hens, and it is just as natural for a hen to scratch as it is for her to eat. There is a difference in breeds about scratching. The Dominiques and Brown Leghorns are great scratchers, being light in the body and active in limb. The docile, gentle Brahma hen seldom scratches, neither does she lay like the non-sitting varieties. Every breed requires separate and different management and food, or it is profitless. Laying hens are great foragers, and are subject to various diseases, which are sudden, and generally prove fatal. Frequently we find a dead hen on her nest, heavy and fat, yet still an animate and in a natural position.

THE BEST BUTTER IN BERKSHIRE.—"Take some butter," said the farmer, "M—— makes the best butter in the county." I took some. The roll showed care, and glistened like glass, and tasted beautifully. "What do they pay for butter in your place?" asked the lady, in monotone. "I think 25 or 30 cents." "Wal," said the farmer, "I git 40 cents. I have got an agreement with two families in your place, to furnish each 20 pounds of butter a week, for five years, at 40 cents a pound." "Change in the market does not affect us any," remarked the damsel, slowly speaking. "Yer see the glaze on that butter?" said the farmer proudly. "That's what sells it. You big folks like that shine. I never see any only my butter that was glazed." "How is that done?" "Well," said the lady, "I am not averse to telling, now that we've made this five years agreement. Formerly my success was a mystery, but now I don't mind telling. I go by rule," she said, artlessly fingering a bean. "My milk I set just two inches deep; my cream I skim the third day; I churn Friday; my cream is just so hot. In five minutes it comes. I then wash out the buttermilk. It stands in the bowl till night. I then make it into balls and stamp them. They are spread in rows on a wire-cloth shelf, and are done. I have usually twenty-five pounds at a time. I then glaze each ball, as you see this one is, to polish them. The way to do it is this: I take a gill of water and dissolve in it a teaspoonful of sugar. I have this hot. My butter is on a wire shelving. Then I turn it on each ball. When it touches the butter it just melts the outside, and when it cools it is just icy." This is the first I have heard of "glazed butter," and when I saw the glassy polish on the rolls I resolved they were worth forty cents.—*Berkshire Eagle.*

Children are the to-morrow of society.—*Whately.*

The Plain of Esdraelon.

No one in present days has passed this plain without seeing or hearing of the assaults of the Bedouin Arabs, as they stream in from the adjacent desert. Here and there, by the well-side, or among the bushes of the mountains, their tents or their wild figures may always be seen—the terror alike of the peaceful villager and the defenseless traveler. What we now see on a small scale constantly, is but a miniature representation of the one great visitation which lived for ages afterward in the memory of the Jewish people—the invasion, not of the civilized nations of Assyria or Egypt, or of the Canaanite cities, but of the wild population of the desert itself—"the Midianites, the Amalekites, and the Children of the East." They came up with all the accompaniments of Bedouin life "with their cattle, their tents, and their camels;" they came up and "encamped" against the Israelites, after "Israel had sown," and "destroyed the increase of the earth," and all the cattle (in the maritime plain) "till thou come unto Gaza; as' locusts' for multitude, both they and their camels without number." The very aspect and bearing of their sheykhs is preserved to us. The two lesser chiefs, ("princes" as they are called in our version,) in their names of Oreb and Zeeb, "the Raven" and "the Wolf," present curious counterparts of the title of "the Leopard," now given to their modern successor, Abd-el-Aziz, chief of the Bedouins beyond the Jordan.

* * * * * * * * *

The Israelites fled into their mountain fastnesses and caves as the only refuge; the wheat even of the upland valleys of Manasseh had to be concealed from the rapacious plunderers. The whole country was thus for the first time in the hands of the Arabs. But it was in the plain of Esdraelon that then as now the Children of the Desert fixed their head-quarters.

* * * * * * * * *

To one whose appearance was "as the son of a king," and whose brothers, already ruthlessly slain by the wild invaders on the adjacent heights of Tabor, were "each one like the children of kings"—was entrusted the charge of gathering together the forces of his countrymen. All Manasseh was with him; and from the other side of the plain there came Zebulun and Naphthali, and even the reluctant Asher to join him. On the slope of Mount Gilboa the Israelites were encamped by a spring, possibly the same as that elsewhere called "the spring of Jezreel," but here, from the well-known trial by which Gideon tested the energy of his army, called "the spring of trembling." On the northern side of the valley, but apparently deeper down in the descent toward the Jordan, by one of those slight eminences which have been before described as characteristic of the whole plain, was spread the host of the Midianites. It was night, when from the mountain side Gideon and his servant descended to the vast encampment. All along the valley, within and around the tents, the thousands of Arabs lay wrapt in sleep, or resting from their day's plunder, and their innumerable camels crouched for the night in deep repose round about them. One of the sleepers, startled from his slumbers, was telling his dream to his fellow, a characteristic and expressive dream for a Bedouin, even without its terrible interpretation, that a cake of barley bread, from those rich corn fields, those numerous threshing floors of the peaceful inhabitants whom they had conquered, rolled into the camp of Midian and struck a tent, and overturned it, so that it lay along on the ground. Reassured by this good omen, Gideon returned for his three hundred trusty followers, the trumpets were blown, the torches blazed forth, the shout of Israel, always terrible, always like "the shout of a king," broke through the stillness of the midnight air; and the sleepers sprang from their rest, and ran hither and thither with the dissonant "cries" so peculiar to the Arab race. "And the Lord set every man's sword against his fellow, even through all the host;" and the host flew headlong down the descent to the Jordan to the spots known as the "House of the Acacia" (Bethshittah,) and the "border" of the "meadow of the dance" (Abelmehotah.) These spots were in the Jordan valley, as their names indicate, under the mountains of Ephraim.—*Stanley.*

He would not Enter, and Perished.

There was a poor, blind child, friendless, and homeless, and when humanity built an asylum for the poor and blind he was taken by the hand, led to the very door, and the guide said: Here is an asylum for the blind; enter and you shall find welcome and rest and ere long your sight will be restored.

Child. But I am blind.

Guide. The asylum was built for the blind.

Child. I am friendless and poor.

Guide. It was built for the friendless and poor.

Child. Wait till I recover my sight.

Guide. Then you will not need it.

Child. But I cannot see, and my clothes are ragged, let me go. And he threw off the hand which was guiding him to safety, plenty, home and light, and went out through the darkness and cold howling night winds to die.

God has built an asylum for sinners, and when we invite a sinner to enter he says: My wounds are ghastly, and my soul is filthy, and my garments defiled, and I am poor and miserable and blind.

Guide. The asylum was built for such as you.

Sinner. But I am a sinner.

Guide. Jesus Christ built His gospel for sinners.

Sinner. But not for such as me.

Guide. Yes, for such as you.

Sinner. Wait till I am better.

Guide. When you are better you will not need the asylum.

Then the hapless man turns away and goes out among the dark mountains and stumbles and falls to rise no more.

Put one work before a poor hardened soul—you might as well put a million.

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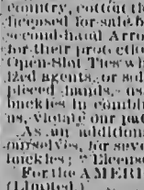

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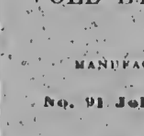

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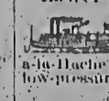

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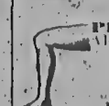

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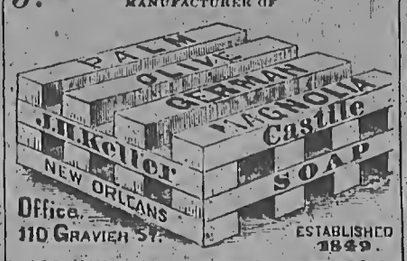

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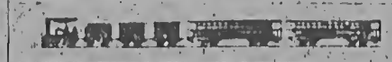

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WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.

FURNITURE and CURTAIN GOODS in great variety.

BURLAPS, Table and Enamel OIL CLOTHS.

A. BROUSSEAU.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. C. C.

The Complete Cotton Cleaner, a New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginner,—thoroughly removes all Dust, Dirt, ... cotton before ginning, and improves the ... of the lint from one to four grades.

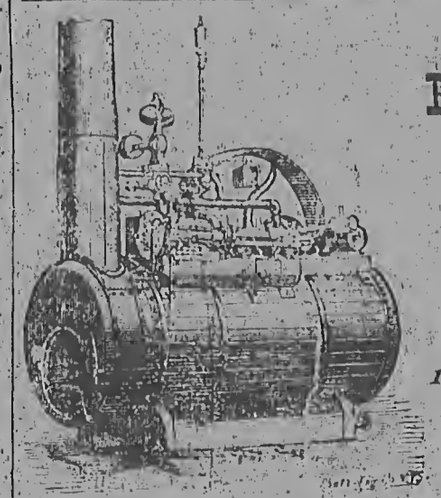
No gin house should be without one of those "cleaners". It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days work.

Manufactured and sold by

Allison Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.

Send for Circulars and Price list.

FRIERSON & CO., Agents, 77 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.



PAYNE'S

Portable Engines.

5 TO 15 HORSE POWER.

B. J. WEST,

SOLE AGENT

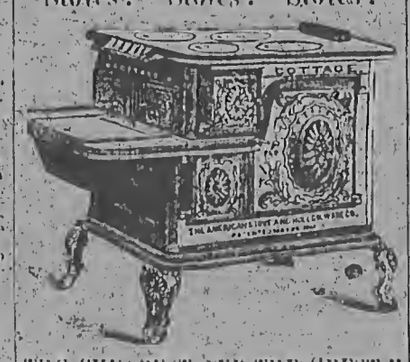
115 and 117 Magazine Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST, ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!



THE CHEAPEST AND THE "BEST."

THE "COTTAGE" COOKING STOVES, TO which I call particular attention, are unsurpassed by any series marketed for economy, durability, and finest perfect BAKING. They carry a uniform heat in the oven and can be adapted for burning COAL, COKE or WOOD, without any additional cost. Every one sold I offer a full guarantee to do as they are represented or the money will be refunded.

Also a variety of other COOKING STOVES of every grade and price, from $15 upward.

HEATING STOVES.

A very large and complete assortment, suitable for Offices, Parlors, Churches, School Rooms, etc., all of which are offered at very low prices to suit the times. Also, Boilers to

TINWARE OF EVERY KIND

and description, to suit the country and city trade, which I offer at UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Also, Sole Agent for the manufacture and sale of the

Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend.

Will operate sure and thoroughly WITHOUT RUBBING. Every one sold is FULLY WARRANTED. It saves labor, wear and tear; cloth and money; and is a wash day. It is truly ornament and clothes saving invention. Three hundred thousand have already been sold through the States since 1871.

Rights for State and County Rights for sale.

Call and see it at No. 67 Magazine street.

J. C. W. W. GOODWYN.

INDIANAPOLIS

MILL WORKS.

CAMMACK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE FLOUR MILLS.

Also Corn Meal, Wheat and Buckwheat Flouring Mills. French Burr Millstones, and dealers in Bolting & Co.'s Anchor Brand Bolting Cloths, Flour Packers' Smut and Separating Machines, Leather and Gum Belting and Mill Furnishings generally. We make a specialty of building Flour Mills, with all modern improvements, in any section of the country. Plans, with drawings and specifications for Mills, of any capacity, furnished when required. Contracts taken for building entire Mills, exclusive of mill-house. Send for price list.

121 and 123 South Pennsylvania St.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ASCERTAIN PARTIES are advertising themselves as being "Sole Agents" of the "best manufacturers of Perique Tobacco" at Grand Point, St. James parish. I would respectfully state that I am

THE DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT

of the following manufacturers of Grand Point:

OCTAVE ROUSSEL,
LEWIS ROUSSEL,
AUGUSTAVE ROUSSEL,
F. ST. PIERRE
And many others.

EDMOND HOUFFOIS,
No. 19 Conti street.

H. J. RIVET,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines

AND PERFUMERY, AND IMPORTER OF FRENCH PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,

Cor. Bienville and Chartres Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Proprietor of the Celebrated Peychaud Bitters.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,

DEALERS AND DEALERS IN

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, Cornices, Lace and Netting Lambrequin Curtains, Mirrors, Moldings, Chromos, Engravings, Etc.

Frames made to order—a specialty.

No. 59 Camp Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

AGENTS double their money selling "Dr. Chase's Improved (2d) Receipt Book." Address Dr. Chase's Printing-House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED.

Goodyear's Pocket Gymnasium

ENDORSED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

The most complete system of physical exercise ever devised for Home Practice.

Used in use by men, women and children.

Used standing, sitting or reclining.

Hundreds of grateful testimonials.

For homes, offices, schools, hospitals.

Price List.—No. 1 for children from 5 to 8 years $1. No. 2 for children 8 to 11 years, $1.00. No. 3 for children 11 years and upward, $1.40. No. 6, for gentlemen of moderate strength, $1.50. No. 7, used by ladies, children, or gents, $2. No. 8, for gentlemen of extra strength, $2.50. Full set, Gymnasium, one pulley, 1 to 6, 7 to 8 and two 8s, $10. No. 7 and 8 are fitted with a screw eye and hook to attach to the wall or floor. A pair of No. 7 ($4) or 8 ($5) make a complete Gymnasium and Health Lift. Sent post paid, on receipt of price. Exclusive agencies granted for undecided territory.

Exclusive agencies to sell the Pocket Gymnasium afford the best of salable return for small investments. Sales are nearly universal wherever it is placed before the public and its merits fully understood.

For illustrated descriptive circulars, terms, etc., address

Goodyear Rubber Corset Company,
P. O. Box 4,126. 637 Broadway, New York.
Rubber Goods of Every Description.

HOLMAN'S

Fever and Ague and Liver Pad

CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE,

SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.

The Best Liver Regulator in the World.

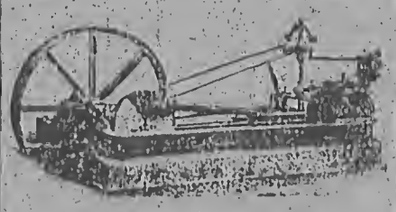
TRADE MARK.

The only true cure for and preventive of malaria, thereby curing *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Chills and Fever, Sick Stomach, Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Blood Diseases, etc.*

None genuine without the Trade Mark and Signature of the Inventor on the wrapper.

For Circulars and the Little Blue Book "Parasites," sent free on application to JENNES, HAIGE & CO. Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn., and 68 Canal st., New Orleans, La.

Price ..... $2 and $3.



STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS & MACHINERY

MANUFACTURED BY

L. & E. GREENWALD,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Having been established since 1847, we are prepared to supply the best MACHINERY to Southern and Western planters and lumbermen, promptly, at low prices.

Referto Judge Bartlett, Esq., and Stephen Allen, Esq., of New Orleans, and H. H. Gibson, Esq., of Shreveport, La.

20,000

ORANGE TREES!

BY

W. R. STUART,

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

LOUISIANA SWEET, MANDARIN, BRAZILIAN, grafted on sour stock, and SWEET SEEDLINGS, well rooted. Prices, from 20 cts to $1 each, according to age and number wanted.

Also SOUR SEEDLINGS, for grafting or budding, and for ornamental trees, from 10 cents to 25 cents, according to number wanted.

Trees carefully packed and shipped to any point.

Not a full tree will stand transplanting and transporting better than the orange.

Umbrella Orange Trees a specialty. ..tf

MARVIN LINCOLN,

MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, and various kinds of

Surgical Appliances.

The Lincoln Artificial Arm a Specialty.

Artificial Thumbs and Fingers neatly and tastefully applied.

For further information, circulars, testimonials, etc., address MARVIN LINCOLN, No. 8 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

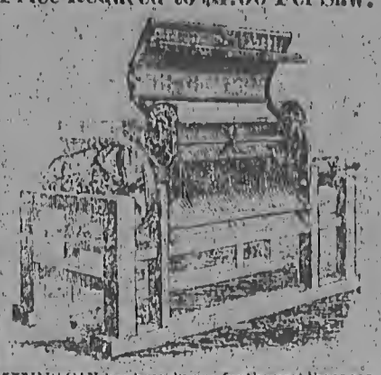
MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED

"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin

PATENTED JULY 18, 1871.

Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction at the ends of the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time, while economizing steam or animal power than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on the account of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every 100 bales ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

59 ..... Carondelet St. 59

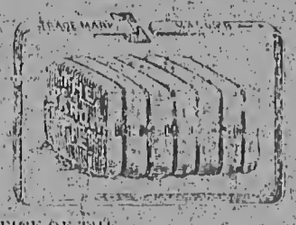
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BEN. F. WOLFE,

AGENT FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS,

22 ..... Main Street. 22

HOUSTON, TEXAS.



OFFICE OF THE

American Cotton Tie Co.,

(LIMITED),

17 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS

TO DEALERS IN

IRON COTTON TIES,

Planters and Country Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade in any quantity, with the following celebrated Ties:

THE ARROW AND THE SLOT.
BEARD & RIGGS' LOCK TIE.
BRANCH, CROOKES & CO.'S LOCK TIE.

We also beg to inform the public that the interests of Messrs. Beard & Riggs and Branch, Crookes & Co. are now merged into and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. (LIMITED.) The following are the New Orleans Agents:

Stone & Tutt, Ogden & Bell,
Christ & Boyd, Archer & Burland,
William Dillon, D. L. Ruffee & Co.

For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited),
R. W. HAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.

Bricks! Bricks! Bricks!

ROY'S BRICK YARD,

ST. BERNARD PARISH, four Blocks below the Slaughterhouse.

The undersigned respectfully informs builders, planters, and all consumers of Bricks, that he is extensively manufacturing Bricks at his old Brick Yard near the Slaughterhouse, where he has always on hand a large quantity of country-made Bricks and Kettle Tiles, ready to be delivered without detention.

FREDERIC ROY.

Orders left with S. Roy, at D. Cavarroc & Son's, Agents, No. 18 Decatur street, or at the Brick Yard, will be promptly attended to.

PLASTER PARIS MODELS FOR

Drawing Classes.

BUSTS, MASKS AND STATUES FROM THE Antique, the size, medium size, small size,
Torsos from life,
Fine Copy of the Discum Body,
Anatomy from the Old Masters,
Animals, Heads of Animals,
Birds, Rosettes,
Bracketts, Pedestals, Religious Statues,
Fruit and Flowers in Relief,
Large assortment of Leaves in Rosettes.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Goods carefully packed and sent to any part of the United States. Price list sent on application.

H. CASTELVECCHIE,
111 Grand street, New York.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS, MILL GEARING MADE, WITH IRON PULLEYS, SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS A SPECIALTY.

The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use.

ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

CHALLENGE

STAMPING PACKAGE.

The only complete package in the market, containing all the articles represented in the engraving, viz: 1 Stamp, 1 Ink Pad, 1 Bottle of Jet Black Ink, 1 Box Powder, 1 Box Dating Stamp, 1 Box Figures, 1 Pen Holder, 1 Box Pens, 1 Package of Ink Powder sufficient to make 2 Bottles of Jet Black Ink in One Second, 50 Assorted Patterns of Initial Stencil Plates, 1 Box Rubber Type, 1 Box Initial Letters, 1 Box Figures, 1 Box Fancy Letters, 1 Box Fancy Figures, 1 Box Fancy Dating Stamp, 1 Box Fancy Initial

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
Noon, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1876.

Market somewhat firmer. demand for money increases, though rates are unchanged. A1 paper, with good collaterals, can be placed without trouble at most of our banks. Stocks are quite firm, as the business season promises fair. Parties holding securities prefer to hold. State consols and premium bonds show a slight decline. The former are quoted at 58½@59, the latter 33½. We hear that 97 has been refused for Factors' and Traders Insurance Company, and that recently they have purchased $100,000 of their own stock, which shows the able management this reliable company is under. Many think its stock will go to and perhaps beyond par. We append the statement of the clearing house, which gives the monetary condition of our banks at a glance:

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS,
At the close of business, Friday, Oct. 6, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Specie	$168,991 61
Currency	2,807,303 53
Clearing-house exchanges	1,030,6 8 67
Checks on other local banks and bankers	16,533 76
Domestic and foreign exchange	1,762,007 52
Due from distant banks and bankers	200,125 03
Loans and discounts	11,425,879 37
Other cash assets	3,817,443 01
Total	$21,319,021 50

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$892,297 50
Deposits	11 181,913 44
Due distant banks and bankers	1 27 871 72
Other cash liabilities	5,547 226 03
Total	$13 878,3 8 69

L. N. MAYNARD, Manager.

The following extracts we take from the circular of Messrs. Miller, Delhonde & Co. Oct. 9, 1876:

The yearly average number of hogs packed in the west during the winter, regular season, for 10 years before and 10 years since the war, is as follows:

Average number of hogs packed for 10 years before the war, 2,152,315, and the yearly average number of hogs packed since the war, 4,104,000.

To show the large increase in the production and consumption of hogs and their products, the following is necessary, and we give the regular pork packing in the west during the winter, for the past five years:

1875-6.	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.
4,850,195	5,537 124	5,383,810	5,456,101	4,782,403

The new season will commence on the 1st proximo. It is generally believed the crop of hogs for the coming season will be large, if not larger, than any previous year, with large grain crops to increase it in numbers and weights.

For comparison we give the present prices of Standard Mess Pork here and in the west, to wit:

In New Orleans, Oct. 9, 1876	$19 00 ₱ bbl.
In Chicago, Oct. 9, 1876	14 00 ₱ bbl.
In Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1876	17 50 ₱ bbl.

The stocks of pork and other meats are very light here and throughout the west, and with reasonable prices for hogs and their products the coming season the markets will be active and demand large for the foreign and domestic markets, especially for the former. High prices generally curtail consumption, and force substitution to large extent of such other foods as beef, poultry, molasses, sorghum, vegetables, fruits, flour, and rice, which have sold and are likely to sell the coming season at low prices.

COTTON.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	8¾	9¾	10	10¾		10¾
Thursday	8¾	9¾	10	10¾		10¾
Friday	8¾	9¾	10	10¾		10¾
Saturday	8¾	9¾	10	10¾		10¾
Monday	8¾	9¾	10	10¾		10¾
Tuesday	8¾	9¾	10	10¾		10¾

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Class—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis
Wednesday	10	9¾	10¾@10¾
Thursday	10	9¾	10¾@10¾
Friday	10	9¾	10¾@10¾
Saturday	10	9¾	10¾
Monday	10	9¾	10¾
Tue day	10	9¾	10¾@10¾

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day.	NEW ORLEANS. Receipts	Sales.	Market.	NEW YORK. Price.	Sales.	Market.	LIVERPOOL. Price.	Sales.	Market.
				Middling			Middling		
Wednesday	3,837	4,000	Steady	11 1-16	1,000	Steady	5¾ d.		
Thursday	4,456	5,000	Firm	11 1-16	1,000	Firmer	6		
Friday	5,000	5,000	Quiet	11 1-16	1,000	Steady	6		
Saturday	2,143	2,400	Easy	11 1-16	1,000	Dull	6		
Monday	1,453	6,250	Firm	11 1-16	1,000	Active	6¼		
Tuesday	4,350	6,000	Firm	11 1-16	1,000	Firm	6¼		
Total	31,375							70,000	

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock at all the U. S. ports	346 679
Stock at New Orleans	90 072
Net receipts at all ports since Sept 1, 1876	395 644
Net receipts last year	40,.875
Net receipts at New Orleans	84 644
Net receipts at New Orleans last year	58,401
Stock in Liverpool	601 000
Stock in Liverpool last year	69,000
World's supply	1,006 494
Exported from New Orleans during the week ending Oct. 6, 1876. To Great Britain	8,492
France and other continental ports	3 487
Coastwise	5,144

SUGAR.—Receipts very light. Market quiet, and gimlet rangers generally retiring to summer quarters. Prices: Fair 8¼c., fully fair 8¾c., yellow clarified 9¼@9¾c., white clarified 10@10¼c.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

	FROM	TO
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.		
Cotton scrapers	$1 00	— —
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	3 00
Shovels and spades	6 25	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do, with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	280 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	225 00
B. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½
BUILDING MATERIAL.		
Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	18 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 28	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gal	— —	70
SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.		
Window Sash, 12 lights:		
Size of lights.	Sash per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed. Blinds, per pair.
8x10	60	$1 70 $2 00
10x12	85	1 95 2 25
10x16	$1 00	2 95 3 25
Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$4 50
3 feet x 8 feet	4 00	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25
Panel Doors:		
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	— —	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	— —	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 75	4 00
GROCERIES.		
Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	24	26
Goshen, choice	35	38
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18½	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22¾
Java, choice O. G	— —	34
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	23	60
Sweet	18	32
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:		
Best, K. D	— —	2 75
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	10	12
N. Y. cream and English dairy	17	21
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	22 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	13½
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	4 75	5 00
XXX	6 00	6 25
Choice XXX	6 50	6 75
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	36	38
Insurance, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, best	31	33
Lard, in barrels best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels.		
Common	— —	45
Fair	— —	50
Prime to choice	57	60
Golden and Requet strups	80	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3½
Ordinary	4½	— —
Fair	5¼	5¾
Prime to choice	6½	7½
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₱ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	— —	10½
Prime	— —	11
Choice	10¾	11¾
Yellow clarified	11¼	11¾
White clarified	11¾	12
Crushed	12	12½
Powdered	12	12½
Spices, ₱ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	62
Tea, ₱ lb.:		
Black Oolong		1 00
Green Imperial		1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00
GRAIN AND FEED.		
Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	70
White, mixed	— —	68
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis	— —	50
Texas	— —	45
Gulena	53	55
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	— —	80
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	18 00	21 00
Ordinary	— —	14 00
Cotton Seed Meal	26 00	28 00
PROVISIONS.		
Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	13½	14½
Shoulders	8½	8¾
Sides, clear rib	10¾	11
Sides, clear	— —	11¾
Hams, sugar-cured	17½	17¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	— —	18 25
Dry Salted meat:		
Shoulders	— —	8¼
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	12½	12¾
Choice, in tierces	11¾	11¾
BALING STUFFS.		
Bagging:		
Jodia	10	10½
Jute	13½	13¾
Ties, Arrow, best, per bundle, at 30 lbs and buckles	— —	3 35
Beard	— —	3 00
Twine, hemp	— —	15
SUNDRIES.		
Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	45
Calf skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stern's raw bone superphosph	55 00	— —
Stern's fine-ground bone	48 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	11 00	— —
DRY GOODS.		
Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands, ½	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	10½
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands, ½	— —	7½
Choice brands, 4-4	10½	11¾
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	4½	5½
Lancaster, Allen & Hamilton	6½	7
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Columbian brands	10	13½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	17	23
BOOTS AND SHOES.		
Batchelor mud boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	18 00
Russetts' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

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Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

NEW ORLEANS DIS.—FOURTH ROUND.

Morgan street (Quarterly Conference,) at 7 P. M	Oct. 7
St. Charles avenue, at 7 P. M	14
Algiers, at 7 P. M	21
Baton Rouge	28, 29
Plaquemine	Nov. 4, 5
Lafourche	11, 12
Carondelet street, at 7 P. M	20
Louisiana avenue, at 7 P. M	Dec. 1
Felicity street, at 7 P. M	4

Pastors will please have full statistics.

Local preachers will have their written reports of their year's work.

28 J. B. WALKER, P. E.

DELHI DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Trenton	Oct. 7, 8
Oak Ridge	14, 15
Delhi	21, 22
Winnsboro	28, 29
Lind Grove	Nov. 4, 5
Floyd	11, 12
Rayville	18, 19
Waterproof	25, 26
Tensas	Dec. 2, 3
Bastrop	7
Munroe	9, 10

C. W. CARTER, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MOBILE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Franklin street	Oct. 1
Pollard and Blackwater	7, 8
Grand Bay, at P. Valley	14, 15
Mount Pleasant	21, 22
Pensacola	28, 29
Warrington	29, 30
Milton and Yellow River	Nov. 4, 5
St. Francis street and this mission	11, 12
Bladon Springs, at Isney	18, 19
St. Stephen's, at New Hope	25, 26
Citronelle, at Citronelle	Dec. 2, 3

Local preachers and trustees will please have their reports ready.

28 S. H. COX, P. E.

PRATTVILLE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Squiggs circuit, at Asbury	Sc.30, Oc.1
Prattville Station	Oct. 7, 8
Autaugaville circuit, at Autaugaville	14
Lowndesboro circuit, at Lowndesboro	14, 15
Montgomery circuit, at Pine Flat	21, 22
Pleasant Hill circuit, at Pleasant Hill	28, 29
Marion station	Nov. 4, 5
Providence and Salem, at Salem	9
Newbern circuit, at Carmel	11, 12
Randolph circuit, at Tubernacle	18, 19
Clanton circuit, at Isabella	25, 26
Summerfield and Selma, at Summerfield	Dec. 2, 3

Preachers in charge will please be ready with Annual Conference statistics.

Local preachers will please have written reports of their labors.

Trustees will please be ready to report in full.

Stewards, do try to close up the finances at the above appointments.

Recording stewards, if you should fail to reach the Conference please send up the records, and greatly oblige all concerned.

28 A. J. BROGS, P. E.

TO THE PREACHERS and members of the Church within the bounds of the Prattville District, Alabama Conference: On my last round I will preach at the following places on the days here specified:

Sepulga circuit, at camp ground, Sept 28, Oct	3
Prattville	Oct 7, 8
Autaugaville	10, 12
Lowndesboro	14, 15
Snow Hill	18, 19
Pineapple, at night	20
Pine Flat	21, 22
Monterey	24
Temple Grove	25
Four Oaks	26
Farmersville	27
Pleasant Hill	28, 29
Hamburg	Nov. 4
Craik's Chapel	4
Marion, at night	4, 5
Mount Zion	7
Salem	9
Mount Carmel	11, 12
Maplesville, 11 a. m	17
Randolph, at night	17
Tabernacle	18, 19
Sandy Chapel	20
Wesley Chapel	21
Cedar Grove	22
New Prospect	23
Isabella	25, 26
Summerfield, at night	Dec. 2, 3

The preachers will announce the above appointments, and the special subjects upon which they have requested me to preach. The sacraments of the Church will be administered.

Let us work, for the night cometh.

28 A. J. BROGS, P. E.

Religious Notices.

To the Louisiana Conference.

I desire to request through the ADVOCATE all members of the Louisiana Conference who intend bringing their wives with them to Conference to please correspond with me at once, at Trenton, Ouachita parish, La. H. O. WHITE, P. C.

THERE WILL BE a camp meeting on the Trenton circuit, Brandon district, Mississippi Conference, twelve miles south of Morton, beginning on Thursday night and embracing the third Sunday in October. It will be on the self-sustaining plan. All within ten miles of the camp ground are expected to furnish themselves. All ministers are invited and urged to attend. There will be conveyance for ministers at Morton on Friday morning. J. H. HOLLAND, P. C.

TRENTON, Miss., Sept 8, 1876.

THERE will be a camp meeting at the Beulah camp ground, in Natchitoches parish, commencing on Friday before the second Sunday in October, 1876. Ministers of the gospel cordially invited. Special provision will be made for the preachers. The camp meeting will be on the self-sustaining plan. J. M. FRANKLIN, P. C.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port Gibson Collegiate Academy are earnestly requested to meet at the Academy, Oct 13, the time of the District Conference, to consider plans for the completion of the "New School Building," and other necessary enlargements.

G. W. HUMPHREYS, Pres. of Board.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at Pierce's Springs, Miss., on Friday, October 13. Ministers are cordially invited to attend. It will be conducted on the self-supporting plan.

A. L. McMINN, P. C.,
Quitman Circuit, Miss. Conference.

THE CAMP MEETING at Marvin chapel will begin on Friday night before the second Sunday in October. Preachers coming by railroad will be met with conveyance at Brewton Station, on the M. & M. railroad, on Friday.

W. H. MORRIS.

THE District Conference for Vicksburg district Mississippi Conference, will be held at Port Gibson, beginning October 12. Preachers in charge will please forward me the names of delegates and local preachers who will be in attendance.

E. H. MOUNGER.

THE Opelousas District Conference will commence on Thursday, October 12. Rev. R. S. Isbell will preach the opening discourse.

J. E. COBB, P. E.

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WORN OVER PART AFFECTED, ABSORB ALL MALARIA FROM THE SYSTEM.

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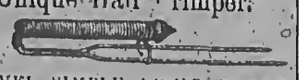

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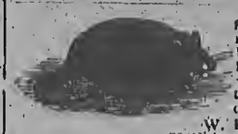

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Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

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$4 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.	
6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.	
10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.	
15 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:	
12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.
15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.	
4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.	
1 85 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.	
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1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.	
75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET, Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.	
Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice,) 160 pieces, $30.	

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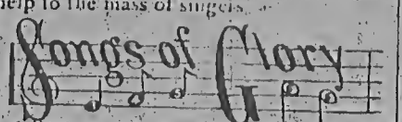

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PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY OCTOBER 19, 1876. NO. 42.

WORK.

Strong gales keep the clouds from raining;
Work lulls the sad heart's complaint, q;
Through the task and the toil runs the yearning ache;
Yet Duty grows dear for her own grave sake,
And muscles are stronger for straining.

Each life has some prize for gaining;
Each woe has a balm in its paloing;
We seek for it long in faith and prayer,
For the finger of God is everywhere,
While the days are dawning and waning.

Though the mildew its bloom is staining,
The rose has some scent remaining;
Through the darkest hour still trust to the light;
What the hand has to do l t it do with its might—
Strong gales keep the clouds from raining.

Tinsley's Magazine.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—A steamboat of the express line from Fall river collided with a local freight steamer. One person killed and several wounded.

FARMINGTON, ME., Oct. 13.—During the progress of the Franklin county fair to day a portion of the upper floor of the Exhibition Hall gave way, carrying 200 persons to the floor below. Several were seriously and one fatally wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—A special meeting of the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church was inaugurated here this morning, the presiding Bishop, the venerable Right Rev. Dr. Smith, of Kentucky, occupied the chair, and there were present Bishops from all sections of the union. After the celebration of holy communion the house organized for business. Their proceedings are secret and may extend over two days.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 13.—J. W. Lathrop, president of the Savannah Cotton Exchange, died at Greensboro, N. C., of yellow fever. He left here a few days ago to see a dying son, at that place. C. W. Thompson, of the firm of Walter & Thompson, died last night.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 13.—Gen Merritt left Custer City, with 500 men, on a scout to-day, destination not positively known but surmised to be the Middle Fourche fork of the Cheyenne river. The remainder of the command are still at Custer. The party of Indians who killed Monroe near Fort Laramie a few days since also raided the ranch of Nick Jones on the old Red Cloud road, stealing twenty-five horses. Monroe's body was pierced by eight bullets.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 13.—Total interments to-day 26, of which 20 were from *yellow fever*.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Senator Ferson, with some persons claiming to be from South Carolina, called on Gen. Sherman, representing that more troops were necessary to secure a peaceful election in that State.

Gen. Sherman is of opinion that more troops are needed, as Gen. Ruger is in command of, or has to obtain call a sufficient number of troops to secure peace in the State.

Persons purporting to be from Mississippi called on the Secretary of War, urging like need of troops in that State. Secretary Cameron's reply has not transpired yet.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The steamship Necker from Liverpool, brought $50,000 in gold coin to-day.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 14.—Total interments to-day, 16, of which 9 were from yellow fever. Sister Mary Lehmann, formerly Miss Mary Whelan, a native of New York State, died to day.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Among a lot of short horns yesterday, at Winchester, Ky., were the following: Lemon Rose for $3100; Geneva Rose, $2500; Rose of New River, $2200; Lady Duchess, $1300. Eighty animals were sold and $45,000 realized. The sales of short horns in Kentucky this week have been well attended and the amounts realized were very large.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct 14.—The quarantine regulations have been removed by the Augusta health officers, so far as Charleston is concerned.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 14.—The case of Ann Eliza Young vs. Brigham Young came up before Judge Boreaefler to day, who decided that unless the money, previously adjudged to the plaintiff was paid in ten days an attachment would issue requiring the defendant into court for contempt.

QUEBEC, Oct. 14.—A severe snow storm occurred here, blocking the streets and causing a suspension of the street-car line.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—A heavy snow storm is prevailing in this section. At nine points up the Ottawa river the snow is six inches deep and still falling.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—Returns from all the counties in the State have been received. They give Williams, Democrat, a majority of

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Tammany and anti-Tammany organizations both held meetings yesterday, but failed to come to an agreement with regard to the distribution of offices in city and county. The anti-Tammanyites were offered one third of the offices with specifications, but rejected the proffer by a majority. The minority under the lead of Morrissy were in favor of accepting, but were out voted.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The survey of the river bottom at Hell Gate, which has been in progress since the wreck, was completed on Saturday. The survey shows a depth of not less than ten feet below mean low water in any spot save one near the shore, a point where the reef before the wreck used to project two and a half feet above low water, and even that is probably but a small heap of stones which will easily be removed by dredging.

The Bridgeport steamer on Saturday afternoon ran close in shore, over the site of the old cofferdam.

Work is progressing finely, though only a small force of men is employed as yet. About thirty-five men are at work in three gangs, which relieve one another—spending eight hours in the rock—so that the work goes on without ceasing, night and day. Three drills are kept running, and each drill is supposed to bore ninety feet every twenty-four hours. Holes are drilled in the floor of the headings, about three inches in diameter, while those in the walls are one inch smaller. The depth of the holes varies from four to ten feet.

The stones of Flood Rock, while being part of the same stratification as the Hallett's reef and lying very near to the side of it, are of a much softer nature. But eight ounces of dynamite are placed in the ordinary paper cartridges used, and that quantity is found sufficient to tear away as great a quantity of rock as it is expedient to shake down at any time. On Wednesday last a large portion of the roof of the main heading fell in, but fortunately nobody was standing beneath it. Should the stone be found to increase in softness, as the shaft is sunk deeper and the headings penetrate the body of the rock, it will seriously enhance the difficulty of the works, and render extreme caution necessary at every blast.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer Colon was seized this morning at her dock by the City Marshal for $180,000 taxes due the city for 1874.

Tweed's escape from Cuba was under the most painful circumstances to him. The United States Consul at Havana on discovering his presence in that city reported the fact by telegraph to Secretary Fish at Washington. The secretary directed the Consul to at once secure Tweed; the latter obtained information of these orders and escaped to Santiago de Cuba, but the pursuit there becoming very warm he was forced to go aboard the Carmen, a vessel about to sail for Spain.

It has been supposed heretofore that Tweed sailed as a passenger, but information from Vigo states that he went aboard the ship as a landsman and was compelled to serve as a deckhand, and bare footed and bare legged and bare armed and forced with squillgee and swab to wash down the decks. In this disguise he was discovered and taken in custody in Vigo Bay. This harsh experience, it is added, did not seem to have in any way discouraged Tweed or impaired his health. When he was placed on board the Franklin he was given the most commodious and elegant quarters on board the ship.

It is stated that Hunt, Tweed's companion, sailed with the latter on the Franklin; both will be surrendered on the arrival of the vessel at Quarantine until after the examination, when she will sail, after surrendering her prisoners, for Norfolk, Va.

Charles Sedgewick Hunt, a well-known journalist, died here yesterday, of inflammation of the brain, thirty-four years old.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—The railway postal commissioners continued their session to-day and examined several railway men, bankers, and merchants. Some of the evidence given by business men was that the fast mail, while running, was a great benefit to some branches of business, and all that was required to make the fast service almost inestimable to all branches of trade and commerce, was a double daily service, by East and West, run so as to reach here and New York early in the morning as well as in the afternoon. It was also claimed that St. Louis should have postal advantages equal to her railroad facilities, and that the former should be increased and extended to all the principal points in the territories tributary to the city.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—There was ice in the gutters this morning.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—During last night mercury fell to 30 and thin ice formed.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 16.—Total interments yesterday 15; yellow fever, 8.

Total interments to-day 8, four whites and four colored; yellow fever deaths 3.

BISMARCK, Oct. 16.—The Indians at Standing Rock signed a treaty relinquishing the Black Hills so modified as not to insist upon their removal to the Indian Territory.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 16.—There was a snow storm at Norfolk yesterday; also here and mountains, and the weather is extremely cold. The thermometer here at sunrise yesterday and to-day 31 degrees. It is feared that the heavy gale which prevailed off the capes was disastrous to vessels.

A special to the *Dispatch* reports yellow fever in Hampton Roads. Several cases have occurred on a schooner from Savannah.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The *Times*, in a grave article on the situation, concludes: The Turkish rulers have, we fear, determined not to yield much more, and Russia may soon be at the mercy of the storm she has raised.

It is not too late to keep Russia back. If any country can thus save the world from a tremendous war, it is Germany.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says: Turkish statesmen desire peace, but not with dishonor. A majority agree, if the foreign pressure becomes intolerable they might prefer separate terms with Russia.

The *Times* in its leading editorial article says: Turkey could not possibly have been more conciliatory. The note judiciously abstains from denouncing foreign volunteers as Russians. There is nothing in it at which Russia or any other power could reasonably take offense. The *Times* further says: The fact of Russia's having reverted to the demands originally made by England would be encouraging if we could regard with confidence the animus which prompted this course.

The *Times* Paris correspondent refers to the fact that this is the first time Russia has clearly accepted solidarity with Servia and Montenegro in advising them to reject the Turkish propositions. She has accepted the responsibility of such refusals.

A *Times* dispatch from Berlin, dated Sunday evening, announces that the Russian objections to Turkey's proposals are stated in a calm, argumentative tone, indicating a desire for negotiations. There seems to be no danger of an immediate collision.

The *Desther Lloyd* newspaper reports that M. Ristics, the Servian Prime Minister, has informed the English Consul at Belgrade that Servia would consent to an armistice till December 31.

The *Daily News* has a special from Belgrade which says: Servia is willing to accept *statu quo*, provided the Turks give guarantees for the proper government of Bosnia, but Servia will not consent to any armistice longer than December 31. If that is rejected now, she does not bind herself to accept it at any future time.

The prospects of an armistice or peace are not flattering.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a strong leading article on Russia's position. It says it believes the Porte will and ought to regard the alternative demand for a short armistice as the proposal of an almost undisguised belligerent seeking military advantages, rather than of a mediator sincerely desiring peace, and as such will and ought to reject it. It believes it would be mere weakness on the part of the other powers to admit Russia's demand. To urge the Porte to accept these demands is not a hopeless course but one which no independent power of Europe can adopt without loss of self-respect, and without risk of becoming the tool of diplomatic trickery. It observes with profound regret, that an opposite course had vocated in language which is almost the language of panic. This refers to the leading editorial in the *Times* of this morning in relation to the crises.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it does not see the advantages of such a course. It hopes the English Government will withdraw from diplomatic attempts which are too plainly exposed to frustration by disguised or enforced hostility. It says: If we withdraw from interference at this point nothing worse can happen than if we go further into parleys so hopeless of good results. It is with an almost inexpressible shame that we read and know that all Europe will read, the abject entreaty of our leading journals to Prince Bismarck to save us and all mankind from the terrible Muscovite. With what scorn will this be read, and how well calculated is a panic like this to restrain the Russian war party. We may rely upon it that Prince Bismarck will do what he thinks good for the Empire in his keeping, and it may be he thinks Russia at war with Turkey rather a desirable eventuality. Russia must begin by fighting somebody, and somewhere if she is to be shattered and be no longer a menace in actual date and possible alliances against the German Empire.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.—The *Tagblatt* of this city announces positively that the issue of a national Russian loan of 300,000,000 roubles has been resolved upon at Livadia.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The *National Gazette* of this city, discussing the reference to Germany in the London *Times* leader this morning, says: The power of Germany neither gives her the right nor imposes upon her the duty of placing her own peace in jeopardy for the advantage of others.

The *North German Gazette* says the *Times*, in its article ignores the existence of the alliance of the three imperial powers.

ENGLISH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.—The London *Nonconformist* gives the receipts of the leading missionary societies in England as follows:

Church Missionary, £195,216. Propogation of the Gospel, £183,291; Wesleyan Missionary, £159,106; London Missionary, £118,183; Baptist Missionary, £44,762; Moravian Missionary, £18,380; Colonial and Continental £33,487; United Methodist, £16,512; South American £13,659; Christian Vernacular Education, (India) £12,843; Colonial Missionary, £4,597; Evangelical Continental Society, £3,287; Ladies' Zenana Association, £1,903.

It adds:

Our impression is that as wealth is increasing in advance of the population, so public benevolence is increasing, and that the test of national decay indicated by self-indulgence on the one hand, or self-sacrifice on the other, can be at present favorably applied.

Sweet Savior! should any of thy servants love thee more than I? Should any of thy disciples be more obedient than I? No, Lord, for none of them are so much indebted to thy passion, because none has so many sins to be forgiven. How amiable are thy commandments! My soul thirsteth to be the nearest of them that stand before the living God. Lord, let me love thee as Peter did. Let me love thee more than these.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Los Angeles—Our Church.

MR. EDITOR: Our church in this city was very small until the Rev. A. M. Campbell came here from Georgia, nearly four years ago, and took charge of the church. He is a pious, energetic, and talented young preacher, and under the blessings of God built up the cause here considerably. We now have about eighty communicants, and a beautifully built and well situated church edifice. It is all we could desire for the present, and, save one, is the finest Protestant church in the city. Besides, ours there are the following church organizations in the city: The Presbyterians, who have no church edifice, but are moving for the one occupied at present by the Protestant Episcopallans; the Protestant Episcopallans; the Methodists (North,), who have a fine church nearly finished, which they now use; the Congregationallists, who have a neat church and a good pastor; a disunited Baptist church without a pastor; a Presbyterian Chinese mission church with a neat chapel and a devoted missionary; and a German Reformed Independent minister who owns himself a church edifice, but has no membership, and little or no congregation. Besides these, there are a few suburban Sunday schools and preaching-places, at one of which I preached last Sunday evening. The Romanists have two cathedrals; one, the new one, a very costly and magnificent building. They also have two large schools, which have orphanages attached to them—one male and one female. They have also the county and city hospital under their charge, through which they have succeeded in perpetrating a neat little swindle on the county—at least so reported by the last grand jury.

There are within this city over 16,000 souls; not 1,000 of these attend any evangelical service; fully 15,000 are beyond the reach of the evangelical pulpit; and if converted they must be reached through strictly missionary effort. All of the evangelical churches should have two or three men each in this field. Here we have Chinese, and there are plenty of holy men and women willing to aid a missionary in conducting Sunday schools and Bible classes among them; but there is but one missionary, viz:: Rev. Mr. Condit. He has spent a portion of his life as a missionary in China, sent out by the Presbyterian board. He told me that the missionary among the Chinese here has great advantages over the missionary in China, from the fact that here he can utilize so much efficient help at no cost. There is another great advantage in the fact that the Chinamen here are anxious to learn the English language, and hence are easily brought into the Sunday schools. Here we have the Mexicans in considerable numbers, and there is not a single missionary among them. The Romanists have been converting the Protestants to their faith through the instrumentality of their orphanages and schools. Ah! how wise they are. Oh, that we had an orphanage here! We must have! How soon, is for the church to say. We have two schools near here—one at Wilmington, on the beach, under the presidency of my predecessor, Bro. Campbell, and one at Los Nietos, under the presidency of Rev. Prof. Riddick and wife, from North Carolina. Both of these colleges are now promising well. The Northern Methodists have just established an academy in this city. There are no other Protestant schools in southern California.

We want a missionary here among the Chinese and one among the Mexicans. I do not know our wants at other places in this Conference. Perhaps some one may ask: "Why don't the pastor already there do this work?" We trust we shall do some work in that line; but the pastor here has just as much to do among the Americans as he possibly can do. Indeed, here is another imperative need of our church in the Los Angeles Conference—*i. e.*, more preachers among our own people; we need young men devoted to the cause, educated, and talented, to transfer to this Conference. Bro. Campbell's success here is an evidence of this fact—we need more like him.

Our church in this city has just had a revival, during which the church members were spiritually warmed; several were converted, and six were added to the church. We have a Sunday school prosperous and increasing. Our church is in debt, but we hope that it will not long be so. The prospects are bright.

We thank God and take courage.

H. WALTER FEATHERSTUN.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1876.

From the Work.

CHINA GROVE CIRCUIT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* The third quarterly meeting for China Grove circuit was held by Rev. James A. Godfrey, presiding elder, on the fifth and sixth of August, which was the beginning of a series of meetings in which we have had the ministerial aid of Revs. P. Howard, W. J. Ball, H. P. Lewis, and Ruffin Davis. There have been conversions, fourteen added to the church, and eighteen children baptized. Our best meeting was at China Grove, where I was assisted by Bros. Lewis and Davis. Sinners were deeply convicted, and penitents crowded to the altar for prayers. One day the interest was so great that it was necessary to renew the service of singing, with two young ladies, after the congregation had been dismissed, which called to mind the scenes of other days, when there were greater displays of God's power in the church than we see in these days. One of the most interesting scenes of this meeting occurred on the last day. Three little girls, aged nine, ten, and eleven years, with hands joined, came forward as applicants for membership in the church. As I gave them my hand, I said from my heart: "God bless the little girls." This is some of the fruit of the Sunday school at China Grove. The brethren are moving in the right way to hold fast what has been gained. Knowing the power of prayer, they have agreed among themselves to meet together often for prayer and preparation for work in the Lord's vineyard. The Lord help them!

Bro. Davis closed an interesting meeting on last Monday night at Mount Hermon, Franklinton circuit, at which I labored with him for three days and nights. This was an unusual occasion with many of the people in that neighborhood, it being chiefly a Baptist community. Some of them had never seen the sacraments administered by a Methodist. The Lord's Supper was administered on Sunday, and baptism on Monday night. The meeting was a profitable one to the church there, which is weak, but gradually gaining strength. The number of conversions was not ascertained, six were received into the church, four of whom were baptized. One young lady found peace while riding home from church, in company with her pastor, singing the song: "Oh, love divine, how sweet thou art," etc.

J. W. SANDELL.

MAGNOLIA, MISS., August 30, 1876.

PROVIDENCE CAMP MEETING, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr Editor:* We have just returned home from the Providence camp meeting. The result of the meeting was about one hundred conversions, forty accessions to the church by profession of faith, three by letter, and nine infants baptized. Our meeting only lasted five days. Such a wonderful outpouring of the Spirit of God I think I never witnessed before. The revival commenced at the commencement of the meeting. The very first service was a very profitable one. Soon the altar was crowded with penitents, and remained so until the close. Monday, the last day, was the great day. The eight o'clock service was a deeply solemn occasion. The eleven o'clock service was a sacramental occasion. The subject of the sermon was the unity of the church. We are one family in Christ. We learn that two members of the Baptist Church communed with us. At the three o'clock service the pastor received into full connection all that were present that had united with the church up to that time. A short exhortation to the penitents then followed, in the very midst of which there was a general rush to the altar. Some fifty or sixty of as deeply penitent seekers of religion as I ever saw knelt at the altar. In a few moments afterward there seemed to be a wonderful movement throughout the whole assembly. Seekers kneeling at their seats, friends talking and praying with them, and lukewarm Christians praying for a blessing. Thus the work went on till nearly sundown, when we were requested to retire to the tents with the remaining penitents. Some would not go, and were soon converted at the altar; others were converted before they reached the further end of the shed; others reached the tents. And in every direction, all over the encampment, singing and shouting and crying for mercy could be heard.

As we attempted to subdue the excitement, and called the people again to the stand, simultaneously they seemed to start again for the stand, some shouting and singing: "Oh, how I love Jesus." In less than one hour we again had the altar crowded with penitents, and the work went on until nearly midnight. The next morning we met at sunrise, and received into full connection those that still remained; had an exhortation from the presiding elder of the district, and then pronounced the benediction, and were soon wending our way to our homes.

Your brother in Christ,

BASCOM T. PEARSON.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, September 8, 1876.

GEORGETOWN CIRCUIT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* I see a communication in the ADVOCATE from Bro. H. H. Montgomery, presiding elder of Brookhaven district, Mississippi Conference, giving an account of the religious interest at the camp meetings, and on several charges, but he omitted the Georgetown circuit. So I rise to explain. Georgetown circuit is ring fired by the two camp meetings mentioned in his letter. Thirteen of the tent holders at the Crystal Springs camp ground are from one church on the Georgetown circuit. So you see a large portion of our material is worked up at these camp meetings, yet we have had revivals on the work. We have had as many as twenty-three conversions at a meeting. We have received into church fellowship forty-eight, by letter and from the world, at one church. Eleven at one, with several to be received soon. Three at one, about seventy in all, and the work is not yet done, yet in some instances it is robbing Peter to pay Paul, when we receive persons by letter; but I am speaking of what we are doing on Georgetown circuit. So I question very much if there is a charge in the Brookhaven district increasing in membership and religious force to the extent Georgetown circuit is, I suppose, however, Bro. Montgomery is not aware of what is being done, as he has not been able to visit our circuit but once this year, and that early in the year.

A. H. NICHOLSON.

TALLAHATTA, CLARKE COUNTY, ALA.—*Mr. Editor:* Our camp meeting at Union commenced on the eighth instant, and closed on the fifteenth, with great and glorious results. When we arrived upon the ground, we found, besides the tent-holders and familiar faces we met there one year ago, some of our beloved ministers, and I can assure you, Mr. Editor, it was a happy reunion. We had with us Revs. George F. Ellis, W. Ira. Powers, John S. Frazer, C. W. Calhoun, and also Bros. Montgomery and Gayle, laboring for the conversion of sinners, and the promotion of Christ's kingdom upon earth. We also had with us Profs. McVoy and Holcombe, from Summerfield, preaching in the Spirit, and with great acceptability to this people. We deeply sympathize with Bro. Glenn, the pastor on this work, for the affliction in his family which debarred him from attending each hour's service, and trust ere this his companion has been restored to health.

Besides these faithful itinerant preachers who have labored so long and zealously in our Master's cause, we had of the local ministers Bros. Chapman, Cowan, Calhoun, Cox, Martin, Gilbert, and Woodward, working for our dear Redeemer's kingdom here in this part of old Clarke.

Mr. Editor, we had a great and glorious meeting, which will ever be a green spot in memory. From what I could ascertain there were forty or more conversions during the meeting, and twenty persons of that number testified that their sins had been pardoned during the last hours' service. Many connected themselves with the church. Many in the congregation who had long resisted the woolings of the Holy Spirit, Felix like trembled, and cried out: "What must I do to be saved?" Christians wept together for joy, and shouted aloud the praises of God, as they looked upon a scene on which angelic beings in heaven gazed with

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1876.

CONSCIENCE AND FUTURE JUDGMENT.

I sat alone with my conscience,
In a place where time had ceased,
And we talked of my former living
In the land where the years increased.

And I felt I should have to answer
The question it put to me,
And to face the answer and question
Throughout an eternity.

The ghosts of forgotten actions
Came floating before my sight;
And things that I thought were dead things
Were alive with a terrible might.

And the vision of all my past life
Was an awful thing to face
Alone with my conscience sitting
In that solemnly silent place.

And I thought of my former trem blings
Of the judgment day to be;
But sitting alone with my conscience
Seemed judgment enough for me.

And I wondered if there was a future
To this land beyond the grave;
But no one gave me an answer,
And no one came to save.

Then I felt that the future was present,
And the present would never go by;
For it was but the thought of my past life
Grown into eternity.

Then I woke from my lonely dreaming,
And the vision passed away,
And I knew the far-away warning
Was a warning of yesterday.

And I pray that I may not forget it
In this land before the grave;
That I may not fly in the future,
And mingle come to save.

So I sit alone with my conscience,
In the place where the years cease,
And I try to remember the future
In the land where time will be.

And I know of the future judgment,
How dreadful soe'er it may be,
That to sit alone with my conscience
Will be judgment enough for me.

Spectator.

Shreveport District, Louisiana Conference.

MR. EDITOR: You have heard but little from the Shreveport district this year. It is not because we have had nothing worthy of being told. As for the presiding elder, almost constant, unremitting work gave him no time. The breathing spells, coming now and then like spots of restful sunshine, were all absorbed by his recuperative forces. From far and near chidings have come from friends: "We hear nothing from you through the ADVOCATE." With your permission they shall hear something. Allow me, please, to say just here, that in a ministry of eighteen years I have never had a pastoral charge that has more completely enlisted all my sympathies, or more fully exhausted all my resources. Always believing that my appointments were of God and not of man, I was never more strongly assured of the Divine Providence in my work than in the one of this year. This has at once been a source of strength and comfort—a living inspiration to effort.

My first round, beginning at Shreveport, January 22, closed at North Bossier, April 8; time, twelve weeks; miles traveled, eight hundred; sermons preached, fifty-seven; thirteen Quarterly Conferences held, etc.

The second round, beginning at Shreveport, April 22, closed at North Bossier, Red River church, July 2; time, eleven weeks; thirteen Conferences; distance, eleven hundred miles; sixty-five sermons preached, etc.

The third round, in order to have thirteen full weeks before Conference on the fourth round—"the home stretch"—had to be crowded into nine weeks, and one of the nine given to the District Conference. Of this partial round there is but little to be said. In addition to the physical impossibility of holding fourteen Conferences in nine weeks, I was sick nearly the entire time.

My present design is to give you some account of this, the first of the fourth round of quarterly meetings.

Not having fully recovered from the last attack of chills, and my little household being *in transitu*—on a visit to family and friends in Morehouse—I did not reach Shreveport until Saturday morning. I was in time to take part in the closing services of a sweet-spirited, old-fashioned Methodist prayer meeting. It had been in fact, by previous arrangement between the pastor and myself, "a week of prayer." Bro. Goodwyn reported "precious seasons" for each day. Here was certainty a gracious preparation for the quarterly meeting. The very atmosphere in and about the dear old church tendered the heart and softened the spirit. The Discipline contemplates something of this preparation in the fast and special services enjoined on Friday preceding each quarterly meeting.

The Sabbath congregations were large and serious. The nine o'clock morning prayer meetings and night services have continued thus far through the week, and will doubtless close to-night. To-morrow I must leave for Mooringsport, the place of my next Conference.

So far the results of the meeting here are not seen in the numbers at the altar, or new members received. Manifestly there is and has been a deep work of grace in the hearts of God's children. As you know, we have some noble men and women of God in Shreveport. They have been severely tried, and have labored under difficulties the past three years. The epidemic of 1873 swept away twenty per cent. of our membership. The business community has never fully recovered, and, of course, the temporal interests of the church have suffered loss. Still through the thick clouds we think we see the light of a coming change. For in their losses and afflictions the little band left have heard and obeyed the urgent voice to special efforts. The spirit of double duty is in a large measure resting upon them. Bro. Goodwyn is the same tireless, indefatigable, watchful, earnest pastor that he has always been. May he yet have, before the year closes, the one burning desire of his heart—a gracious revival of religion.

This week of work has been one of great peace, enjoyment, and strength. Open doors and open hearts largely compensate the pastor for all his privations and toils. He has a full inheritance of labor in this life, and, humanly speaking, of sacrifices too. But what a rich indemnity in warm hearts and willing hands!

The pleasure has been greatly added to in the visit of my dear old friend and Bro. A——, of the Northwest Texas Conference. In other years we labored and lived almost as one—the bond between us something akin to that of Jonathan and David. He will spend a week or two more with me in my district, and I have in fact and in anticipation a feast of fat things.

Wife and children are in the Friendship neighborhood. Never was a place better named. It maintains its old spirit, and you, Mr. Editor, in your younger days, had an experimental knowledge of what I say. A few days under the hospitable roof of Mr. Jett Sullivan, with the thoughtful attentions of his sisters, Misses Sue and Mary, was an introduction to them to this delightful neighborhood never to be forgotten. Now in the equally careful and hospitable hands of Robert E. Moore, Esq., the presiding elder is as comfortable in mind concerning them as it is possible to be in a necessary absence.

The time approaches for service, and I must away to the pulpit. God permitting, you shall hear from me again soon.

Affectionately yours,

JOEL T. DAVES.

SHREVEPORT, Sept. 14, 1876.

The Great Fish Catch at the Camp Ground.

MR. EDITOR: I have many times been greeted and twitted about the "Fish Story" of Biloxi camp ground on the first day of the meeting. There lingers about it with many a sort of unbelieving curiosity, an interest that keeps up a lively inquiry to know more, and to know all about it. Anything under this head, however well it may be authenticated, seems to give the general reader a sort of license to doubt or believe just so much as he thinks proper. I have tried to describe it on certain occasions, yet the seeming reaction of the listener impresses you that after all he thinks it a little overdrawn; and yet, strange to say, thousands of our intelligent people will read a bundle of novels in which neither the reader nor the writer make any claim to truth or fact, and with an interest tireless and all-absorbing they will read on and on till away in the wee hours. But those who saw it are certainly not over anxious to make others believe who prefer to doubt. But, nevertheless, it was a fact; nor was it less enjoyable to those who did see it and were partakers of the existing sport. Some of the papers call it a "Fish Story." I did not read it. I shall therefore write as I saw it. And I am prompted to do so, as I believe, after due inquiry, that nothing of the sort has ever been seen before; and, possibly, may never again. There are many who hesitate to believe it. Possibly some of them are great lovers of the sport, and now and again have gone hundreds of miles on fishing frolics with great pretensions and ended in small results, and with all their *try* have never seen anything like this. Hence a free and ready admission of so strange a sight is more than could be expected in favor of those who never had much interest in fishing beyond the few days they might be dwellers in these rustic tents. And those who saw it and took part in the general massacre were equally surprised and elated that such a sight had come to their very doors unexpected and unsought; and, not less so, knowing that hundreds make it a business to spend their pleasure days in looking up a sport that might have satisfied them if they had ever seen a thousandth part of what fell to our lot.

I have been on the ground for several weeks for the last five years, but have never seen a fish near the shore except an occasional crab or a darting mullet at night, or the tiny schools of minnows which play along the rippling shore.

Although I am not a great lover of fish sport generally, yet while on the ground I have often sought all the information I could gain from fishermen as to the best way to supply our daily need. But all they seem to know, and much of our best practice is rather uncertain, they tell us it depends very much which way the wind blows. This, somehow or other, is a poor satisfaction to a hungry family. In our many efforts, which I suppose are about equally divided between necessity and sport, we try various ways to get what we need. The spear, hook-line, and cast-net. With these sometimes we do well enough, but not always. There is another way that seems to be always a certainty—money is a sure instrument to catch a supply from those who draw the seine.

On a calm night, with a rising tide, armed with a spear and a good pine torch, we sometimes catch flounders very freely. But, again, when all the signs and surroundings known to us seem favorable to a great catch, even then it sometimes fails; but our inexperience is evidently the cause, as the more knowing ones generally succeed when we, a part of the same company, look on with disappointment; but, after all, we find the very best fail at times and don't know why. But, alas! these are only some of the lighter afflictions and disappointments in the path of daily life—the whole way is dotted with them. But if we read the long, long catalogue rightly they never fail to whisper one mighty truth: That one thing *only* is certain in this uncertain world.

It was early in the morning of the first day of the camp meeting, the ladies, coming from bathing, told us that fish of all sorts and sizes, in vast numbers, were close to shore. With my spear I was quickly there, and no description or anything but the actual sight can ever rightly impress the mind as it was there spread out before us all along the shore. I have never heard how far it did extend, or how early in the morning they first came to shore. It was not long before a large gathering of people were catching fish, with spears hurriedly made out of the first stick they could get, with various other primitive appliances that first came to hand, and this was going on, as far as we could see, on either side of the camp ground.

Flounders were the greatest in numbers and in variety of sizes, from the largest down to the countless thousands about the size of a silver dollar, and so close to land that every retreating wave would leave them on the bare sand. While looking over this wonderful sight I was many times impressed that it was the only time in my life that I needed the word billion to rightly estimate the vast numbers that covered the white sandy shore. It extended out seaward as far as we could see, which was perhaps twenty or thirty feet, as it was high tide at the time.

Flounders generally lay partly covered with a thick sprinkling of sand, some were entirely hid, leaving only a distinct outline. About one-half of those which lay open on the sand would dart away as we tried to spear them. The water angle often deceived us in our mark or thrust, but, without going out of sight, they would return, as before, a little way behind us. What could have brought this extraordinary exodus from somewhere away out in the deep, so near to land? The older fish may possibly have been driven by some instinct known to the older part of all creature life to find a refuge from some common enemy. But can the same law of instinct draw to the ripple edge these countless thousands of miniature flounders, little, tiny things, just only large enough, seemingly, to contain life? Some places where the larger size lay very close together, I have stepped in behind, and scooped them out with my hands. In doing this I may, perhaps, claim, without any fear of competition, to have done what no one else ever did, or ever may again.

We generally speared the largest of everything nearest, including a great many of the largest stingrays over thirty inches wide. I speared one, a very large fellow, from which I could not withdraw the spear, and being the stronger, he started with me on a voyage; not willing to lose my spear, I followed as far as I dare, but, fearing that others of the tribe might show fight, I had to let him go; he slowly retreated to sea with the spear waving from side to side like a dismantled mast and wreck. By this unlooked-for mishap my sport seemed abruptly terminated; but on going to my tent, I got another spear and gave a general invitation to the late sleepers to come and join us; and very soon the sport became general and lively all along the line. Men, women, and children in highest glee for nearly three hours, till near nine o'clock, when they slowly disappeared. But long before this everybody had gathered ten times more than they needed, and later in the day the carts hauled away what was left. It was amusing to see every now and again a large wave roll in and tumble crabs, trout, mullet, and stingrays in one mass of confusion right over the flounders as they lay flat on the sand, yet with all this confused mass they all seemed agreeable and harmonious. Stingrays and flounders were the only fish that lay quiet, and were caught without difficulty. The mullet and trout were generally in schools twelve or fifteen feet long, and densely thick. These schools were perhaps one hundred feet or more apart. As we came near them, they would retreat a little from shore, but with a quick movement they were easily caught or lashed with a stick.

It was a splendid chance to have thrown the castnet over them. But I did not think of it soon enough. I could have caught a cart-load, and for once, at least, supplied the whole camp, as we seldom get many of these fine trout.

During the night previous a train from Montgomery, Ala., brought a great many people to the ground; and this first night was a rough and tumble sort of sleeping. Many of them were early in the morning down to the sea shore, and, seeing such an abundance of fish within easy catch, they speared them with sharp sticks, and various other rude implements not found in books; they enjoyed it freely, and supposed it was the same every day. The reader may guess their surprise when they learned that they only had made the discovery. No one before them had ever seen such a sight, and, possibly, no one might ever see it again.

Many causes have been given for it by old residents. Several very low tides, causing the water to become very fresh, then followed by a high tide of very salt water. But these various tides take place many times every year, just as they have now, only *minus the fish*. In the city I have heard it spoken of as a miracle, believing the camp was at the time in need of provisions. I shall not dispute with those who think so. A miracle in the Bible sense only takes place when nothing else seemingly could bring deliverance, or meet the necessities of the occasion. But there was no one day when we had such an abundance of supplies, as it was the first day of the meeting. The most I heard said about it was by some who thought it a good omen for a great and good meeting; and such we certainly had the like of which has never been seen so far South before.

In spite of a thousand interveulings, the whole scene often crowds the memory, and is in some measure lived over again; and especially that morning it was a sight not one of us, perhaps, will ever see again. But, for once, the crowd certainly had their full measure of sport in that direction.

EDWARD NATLEE.

The excellent effect produced by the evangelistic services of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in New York last winter, says the *Christian Intelligencer*, has suggested the revival of similar services this fall. Among other movements of the kind is one under the direction of Rev. Samuel Colcord, which will be inaugurated on the 1st of October in Chickering Hall, which has been leased for a term of three years for Sabbath services, morning and afternoon. A volunteer choir of two hundred singers, under the leadership of Mr. Charles L. Gunn, formerly of the Church of the Disciples, is in training for the enterprise. It is not designed by this movement to interfere with any existing church or denomination, but its purpose is to reach the outlying non-church going masses of high degree as well as of low. Mr. Colcord's enterprise has the sanction and fullest confidence of Drs. Taylor, Tyng, Jr., Ludlow, Elder, Chapman, Sabine, Tucker, Wedekind, Hepworth, Deems, Rylance, Ormiston, and many other leading clergymen of the different denominations in this city. Hence it will be seen that the services are to be entirely undenominational. Besides Rev. Mr. Colcord, the following are engaged to preach during the months of October and November: Rev. Drs. T. DeWitt Talmage, S. H. Tyng, Jr., J. D. Fulton, A. C. Wedekind, James M. King, Joseph T. Duryea, Rev. Messrs. C. S. Harrower, George H. Hepworth, and R. S. MacArthur. Mr. Colcord has lately resigned the pastorate of the Church of the Alliance (Congregational) to take charge of this work.

During the recent tornado a couple of Pennsylvania boys were up in a cherry tree stealing cherries. The tornado carried off the cherry tree, and neither the boys nor the tree have been seen since. Moral: Never tell a lie.

It was a printer who perpetrated this double-barreled, breech-loading pun-conundrum: Why is an old man's farm in Texas like the faces of a sun-glass? Because it's the place where the sons raise meat.

Said one man to another, "If it wasn't Sunday, how much would you take for that lumber?" "If it wasn't Sunday I'd tell you," was the proper reply.

Saints must not only be earnest in prayer, but active in working; while Moses was pleading in the mount, Joshua was fighting in the plain.

I have learned by much observation that nothing will satisfy a patriot but a place!—*Junius.*

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

DIED, on the twenty-second of May, 1876, near Covington, La., Mrs. EUNICE DAVIS, in the sixty-fifth year of her age. She was born in the city of New Orleans, in March, 1812; married Mr. Daniel Davis about 1828, and left nine children and many grandchildren to mourn her departure.

Sister Davis united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the year 1832. She was an upright, consistent Christian all her life. She was daily in the enjoyment of the peace of God, and though she did not often attend the services of the sanctuary, she always arose early, and dedicated the first hour of the day to singing and prayer. How often, when at her house, has the writer been awaked by her morning devotions. She lived in a godless community, surrounded by those who did not fear the Lord. And while we wonder that none of her children are even attendants at the house of God, we cannot but admire the firmness and constancy of her life to religious principle. She informed me that she once received so powerful a foretaste of the word to come that for awhile it was her daily prayer to leave the world and go to Jesus; and I cannot help but view such a state as the highest point of Christian experience—a point which so few of us reach—"to desire to depart and be with Christ, which is far better." And the apostle certainly make it a test of the true Christian, though a high one, "to love the appearance of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." This, however, requires such deadness to the world, and such relish of heavenly things, that I fear comparatively few of us ever reach it.

Being brought up among the French, she was fluent in that tongue; and once being casually visited by a Romish priest, who, supposing from her speaking in French that she was a Catholic, asked her why she did not attend church. "I do attend church," she answered; "I go to my church." "What church is that?" said the priest. "The Methodist church," she replied. "The Methodists!" responded the priest; "do you think there is any good in them?" "I don't think anything about it," she answered; "I *know* there is; I know my sins are forgiven, and that if I were to die to-day I would go right straight to glory." "Well lady," said the priest, "if that is your faith, you have a stronger religion than ours; and I would give all this world to say in truth as much."

Thus lived and died this good woman. She has now found her long-desired rest; and how blessed would it be to see all her children and neighbors come and partake of that holy, apostolic faith, which even a Romanist acknowledged was a stronger fortress of hope than his.

GEORGE T. VICKERS.

MRS. ELLEN C. DENSON, daughter of Richard and Louisa Jeffries, was born in Madison parish, La., January 15, 1838, and died in Louisville, Ky., April 23, 1876. She was married to Mr. John Denson, of Carroll parish, August 7, 1865, and was left a widow, with two little children, in 1871.

I first knew Sister Denson in 1872. In the summer of that year she joined our church at Pecan Grove, Lake Providence circuit, and lived afterward a devoted servant of God, praying with and for her two little boys, and teaching them to pray to her God and their God.

The Lord's servants, and especially her pastor, ever found glad welcome at her home. She esteemed it a precious privilege there to have the prayers of her minister for herself and little ones. In the spring of this year, she removed to Kentucky, that she might have better facilities for the education of her sons; but in a little more than one month, in a strange country, far from her loved native Southland, she was called away from her new home to "that better land," where sorrow and death cannot enter.

Though here only a short time, yet the graces of character shown in her life won for her the esteem and love of those who knew her.

I was not present when she died, but learn from my brother, N. G. Alexander, and his wife, with whom she was boarding, that her victory in the last hour was complete. Her death was a good illustration of the triumph of faith in Jesus in life's last conflict.

Almost from the first of her illness, she said she would not get well, but said she was not afraid to die, that she would love to live for her children, but that she had prayed for resignation. The Lord heard and answered this prayer. She told her pastor, Bro. Bond, the evening before her last morning on earth, that if it was the will of God, she was perfectly willing to die. When the end was very near, she bade each one present a loving farewell, and said she was going to a better world. Then raising her hands she prayed: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit," and shouted in blessed God-given triumph while her strength lasted, and gently fell asleep.

WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER.

ROSANA JOSEPHINE WILSON, eldest daughter of G. W. and A. J. Paton, was born in Jones county, Miss., March 24, 1853, and died near the place she was born, May 13, 1876. Josephine, as she was familiarly called, was a good child; she was an example of a failing a child in the way it should go. Both her parents were consistent members of our church, and attended to its ordinances; they taught their children to love Jesus. Josephine was a child of sorrow; her parents, in common with their section, suffered by the ravages of the late war, and still worse was to be hers; her father was murdered when she was only a child, which left her widowed mother to struggle for the support of herself and six little girls, the subject of this obituary being the oldest. The widow, however, trusted to the Father of the fatherless with a faithful widow's reward. Josephine was a good and obedient child; she had not departed from the way she was brought up. The time was fast approaching that the great Shepherd desired her to enter his sheepfold, to adopt her into his family, and to write her name in his book of life. During the pastorate year of Bro. J. H. Holland, on the then Leaf River mission at Hothel meeting house, the light of the holy Spirit broke into her soul, and she was happily converted and made an heir of heaven.

She forthwith united herself to the church and her course was; to the day of her death, heavenward. Her seat was not often vacant on days of worship.

In the year 1871 she was married to Bro. Joseph Wilson. She lived us for eternity, as she would die. Her death-bed sufferings were short. She was attacked at ten o'clock on Friday, and died just twenty-four hours afterward—on Saturday at ten o'clock. Her friends did not think her in immediate danger until a few hours before her death. When I arrived, as her physician, she had already entered Jordan's cold, cold stream. After making examination to see if anything could be done for her restoration, I asked her if she was ready and willing to go. Her ready reply was, "yes." I will not soon forget the expression of her face; it seemed to say to me, "I am bidding this world a long, long farewell; I am tasting the joys of heaven."

Thus passed away a Christian whose example we should imitate. She is forever gone. Let us follow her, and be forever at rest.

H. H. WAYNE.

DEPARTED, this life, July 12, 1876, in Wilkinson county, Miss., JOHN BAIRD. Although he had far passed the years allotted to man, even fourscore and ten, and notwithstanding we have every evidence of his preparation for a better mode of existence from a consistent Christian life for more than half a century, yet we mourn to give him up. For many years previous to the late war he was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His home was the home of all good men, and especially ministers of the gospel. He never failed to attend preaching when in his power. Many years ago he became afflicted with rheumatism of the spine, and since that time he has been a constant sufferer. Yet he bore his affliction without murmuring. He was a pure spirit, bearing the affliction as evident to man with great patience. As was remarked by one at the grave, "one of the best examples our country afforded." A man of prayer, a man of one book." He reared nine children, six sons and three daughters; six of them have passed away to join a beloved mother, we trust, in a better land. His troubles, as well as afflictions were great, yet he would exclaim: "The Lord's will be done." For two years past he had been an intense sufferer, yet his Savior, who had borne him up through these long years, gave him grace to bear it. At times he would be so happy, and talked so beautifully that we felt it good to be around the resting-place of a dying saint. He had prayed for an easy death, and his prayer was answered. For a short time his sufferings seemed to cease; with his friends around him, he sweetly slept his life away. The writer often visited him, and always found him humble, distrustful of himself, but expressing strong confidence in his Savior. His disease was of long standing and very much complicated. The community has lost a good citizen, his children a kind father, and the church a devoted member.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

DIED, near Belmont, Ala., [illegible] children of Zack and Clarinda Tutt, of diphtheria, LAURA and BIRDIE. Birdie died August 19, 1876; Laura died a few days before. After the death of Laura, Birdie seemed to lose sight of earth. She would tell her ma not to grieve after Laura, for she was an angel. Birdie professed religion and joined the church about three weeks before she died. After she joined the church a great deal of her time was spent in singing. A few days before she died she was seen in her play-house, and heard singing "Happy people over yonder," and then seen on her knees. What visions she must have had of loved ones and the better land before she died. What a bright face I see. Laura, wait for me. With her arms around her mother's neck, she sang "Rock of Ages" and "Jesus lover of my soul." She again exclaimed, "What bright faces I see; come, all of you, and help me to pray." With her eyes turned toward heaven, and clasping her hands in shouting, she passed away. Her triumphant death has made a wonderful impression on the community. Those that witnessed Birdie's death will never doubt the propriety of young people professing religion and joining the church. It is a great source of pleasure to the parents that Birdie joined the church. They think there was a vacant place in heaven, and they are gone to fill that place. We may say of them what David said of Saul and Jonathan, they were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death they were not divided.

J. W. MCCOY.

SISTER THIRZA A. MCNEIL, eldest daughter of Philip and Mary McGee, was born in Wilkinson county, Miss., October 2, A. D. 1817, and died in Mount Pleasant May 10, 1876.

In the month of October, 1841, at a camp meeting near where she lived, she professed the religion of the Lord Jesus, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church south, henceforward, until her death led a life consistent with the high profession she had made in her youth. June 1, 1859, she was happily united in marriage to Mr. R. C. McNeil, with whom she lived, faithfully discharging the duties of wife and mother. She was the subject of severe affliction for two months previous to her death, but with Christian fortitude she patiently endured her affliction. While the blessed hope of immortality loomed up before her, she calmly waited the solemn hour of dissolution. She leaves a husband and four little children to mourn their irreparable loss. Her funeral was preached, before her interment, to a large congregation of her kindred and neighbors.

D. C. LANGFORD, Pastor.

Evidences of being a believer! All evidences are so linked that if one certainty is possessed all are there.

Except a man rise above and beyond himself, he is exceedingly small.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1876.

"IF I SHOULD DIE TO-NIGHT."

If I should die to-night,
My friends would look upon my quiet face
Before they laid it in its resting-place,
And deem that death had lent it almost fair;
And laying snow-white flowers against my hair,
Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness,
And fold my hands, with lingering caress,
Poor hands, so empty and so cold to-night.

If I should die to-night,
My friends would call to mind with loving thought
Some kindly deed the ley hand had wrought,
Some gentle word the frozen lips had said;
Remember how the tired feet had sped,
The memory of my self, I pass and pride,
My nasty words would all be put aside,
And so I should be loved and mourned to-night.

If I should die to-night,
Fond hearts estranged would turn once more to me
Recalling o her days remorsefully,
The eyes that oft no with averted glance
Would look upon me as of yore, perchance,
And soften in the old familiar way,
For who would war with dumb, unconscious clay?
So I might rest; forgiven of all to-night.

O friends, I pray to-night,
Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow,
The way is lonely; let me feel them now;
Lift gently off me I am travel-worn,
My fainting feet are pierced with many a thorn,
Forgive; O hearts estranged, forgive, I plead!
When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need
The tenderness for which I long to-night.

—*Little's Living Age.*

PROFANE WORDS.

As pollshe I steel resolves a stain
From drops ar-random flung;
So does the child, when words profane
Drop from a parent's tongue.
The first cuts heard off we find
That nought that we can do
To cleanse the incnal ar flog mind
The blight ness will renew.

The spring hath birds, however late,
The June must bring her roses
To sainted hearts that faithful wait
For what God's love discloses.
We look along the shining ways
To see the angels' bows;
They come to cheer darkest days,
And in the bleakest places.
Weak is God the strongest way,
He answers with a sorrow;
We labor beneath the cross to day,
We wear the crown to-morrow.

Richard Lion-Heart.

Richard of England was "the flower of chivalry, the pearl of crusading princes. His battle-ax seems to have been the weapon most familiar to his stalwart arm. He had caused it to be forged by the smith in England before he departed for the East, and twenty pounds of steel were wrought into the head of it that he might break therewith the Saracens' bones. 'Nothing,' it was said, could resist this mighty ax, and whatever it fell, horse and man went to the ground.' His name became so tremendous in the East, that it was employed, says Gisbon, by the Syrian mothers to silence their infants; 'and if a horse suddenly started from the way, his rider was wont to, exclaim, 'Dost thou think King Richard's in that bush?'' He had, marched, as far as Ramla and Bethania, places within a short stance of Jerusalem, 'but the winter became tempestuous, provisions grew short, sickness spread through the ranks of his host, and many in despair, abandoned it. It became then evident that the must either return to Jaffa, or make the useless attempt of storming a walled city defended by a garrison of numerous than his worn and wasted army, which he found himself compelled to lead toward the coast. All discipline was now abandoned, and after some conflicts among themselves, the remnants of the French and German crusaders returned homeward. Richard was now looking back upon Acre, and the vigorous Saladin, descending from the mountains of Judea, took by storm the town of Jaffa, all but the citadel. The moment Richard heard of this, he ordered such Christian troops as he could keep together to march further by land, while with only seven vessels he hastened by sea to the relief of Jaffa, the Joppa of the Scriptures. On arriving in the roadstead he found the beach covered with the enemy. Then, turning a deaf ear to the advice and fears of his companions, he cried: "Cursed for ever be he that followeth me not!" and leaped into the water battle-ax in hand. The knights in the ships were too high-souled to abandon their lord, and all their head he routed the Saracens and retook the town. On the following day, about dawn, Saladin appeared with the main body of his army, and Richard, who had now been joined by his approaching troops, set forth to meet him in front of the city. There he, of the lion-heart, made up for his immense inferiority in point of numbers by his judicious arrangement; and he gained a victory which was most decisive, and is generally deemed the greatest of his warlike exploits. Full of admiration at his bearing in the field, Saphadin, brother of the Sultan, seeing his horse wounded, sent him two magnificent horses, on one of which he pursued his success till night fell. The Saracen who met him had been wont, whenever he led the charge, to be said to have taunted and defied the sight of him. This was the best affair in Palestine, and a great fever, brought on by his exposure in Jaffa, alone prevented him from visiting Jerusalem in the character of a pilgrim. A three years' truce was concluded, and so ended this crusade. If Jerusalem could have been won, says Dr. Lingard, by personal strength and bravery, it might have been won by Richard."—*Cassell's "British Battles by Land and Sea."*

Gratitude is the fairest blossom which springs from the soul, and the heart of man knoweth none more tender. While its opposite, ingratitude, is a deadly weed, not only pernicious in itself, but impregnating the very atmosphere in which it grows with fetid vapors.

A man who has evidently been demonized writes: "Fifteen thousand years in gold will now buy an American lady a decent outfit to be married in, and there's no use talking about prices going any lower."

What does 'Good Friday mean?" asked one school boy of another. "You had better go home and read Robinson Crusoe," was the withering reply.

A dallee sucks up the greater part of its own venum, and poisons herself.

Slade's Slate before the British Association.

Slade's slate, direct from this city, has the undoubted honor of having concentrated the forces of the anthropological section of the British Association at Glasgow upon the marvels of spiritualism. Prof. Barrett introduced the mysterious phenomena of clairvoyance and kindred arts in a formal paper. During the discussion that followed, Slade, who has been coining guineas in London with his slate and pencil, was the subject that excited the intensest interest. Dr. Carpenter denied that he had been converted to spiritualism by what he had seen at Slade's. It was urged by several that a committee be appointed to investigate "the facts" presented. Prof. E. Ray Lankester, F. R. S., Fellow of Exeter College, has relieved the British scientists of all responsibility. He and his friend, Dr. H. B. Donkin, of Queen's College, Oxford, have investigated Slade so thoroughly that London knows him and his slate as well as New York knows Flint and his tea pot. Dr Lankester's letter to the London *Times* tells the old story, that has been so often told here, of the suspicious aspect of all of Slade's absurd performances from beginning to end. Such fourth-rate juggling would not be tolerated by an audience in any public performer. Yet this is the kind of "phenomena" which is discussed by a section of the British Association, and seriously defended by the President of the section, Alfred Wallace. We give the closing paragraph of Dr. Lankester's letter:

"This morning I went with my friend, Dr. H. B. Donkin, of Queen's College, Oxford, to test my hypothesis by this crucial experiment—I had determined to seize the slate at the critical moment—at the moment when Slade professed that it was entirely untouched—and if the writing was already on the slate before the spirits were supposed to have begun their work, I considered that I should have a demonstration of the truth of my hypothesis which would be convincing to persons not already lost to reason. I explained to Dr. Donkin my hypothesis and my intention, and the result has completely justified my anticipation. As on last Monday, so to-day, Slade allowed me to hold the slate against the table in order to receive the writing, saying that the spirit would probably write more distinctly for me than for him. The slate had been cleaned, and was now declared by Slade to be devoid of writing, but writing was to appear on it in the usual way, accompanied by the scratching noise of the pencil. There could be seen the usual delay and fumbling on Slade's part when I put out my hand and immediately seized the slate away, saying, 'You have already written on the slate. I have watched you doing it each time.' And there, sure enough, was the message, already written, as I had anticipated."

"Dr. Donkin, who accompanied Prof. Lankester on his second visit when the imposture was discovered, also writes to the *Times* corroborating the above account in every particular.

When Robert Dale Owen introduced Katie King into the the society of the *Psychic Monthly*, she and her doctors were very soon extinguished, with much shame and contempt. When distinguished professors introduced Slade into the learned society of the British Association, he and his slate pencil—and soon consigned to the limbo of common swindlers. Let other mediums take warning and avoid a prominence that makes it worth while for some man of sense to take the trouble to expose their ineffable rascality.—*New York Observer.*

A Singing Mouse.

The Rev. Samuel Lockwood, Ph. D., contributes to the *Naturalist* a detailed account of a singing mouse which was for some time in his possession. It was brought from Florida, where it had been trapped in the house of Philip Ryall, Esq. It was a species of the *Hesperomys cognatus*, which is popularly named the wood mouse, jumping mouse, and white-footed mouse. It was a tiny, agile, graceful little creature, gamboling and frolicking about its cage for hours together; but it suffered no approach to familiarity, always biting the finger that dared to touch it. It ate all sorts of food—bread, corn, nuts, sugar, bread, fish, etc.—with about the same relish; but it especially delighted in fresh grass and white clover. Whenever an unlucky fly caught its eye, it would spring and catch it with its mouth or its hands, and devour it with great gusto. It ate in a sitting posture, holding its food in its hands, and dressing it with much dexterity. Its song was varied, comprising several melodies of considerable length and harmony. It was invariably warbled while turning the revolving cage, and hence was termed the "wheel song." All the melodies were in the major keys, and so regularly delivered that they were susceptible of notation, and were indeed written out by Dr. Lockwood. There was no monotony in the strains; for though the theme was ever the same, it was diversified by endless new and charming variations. At one time the mouse sang uninterruptedly for nine minutes, and the muscles of the abdomen were all the while in vigorous action. The tones were soft and silvery, yet very distinct. Often while the mouse was taking violent exercise, flying about the cage or turning the wheel, it would pour out an uninterrupted torrent of song. Sometimes, while at its meals, it would literally eat and sing in the same breath.

A Norwich man calls himself on his card a "temperance boot maker." The need of temperance boots is apparent, for though they're not generally drunk, it's a notorious fact that they're often very tight.

An out-west minister asked an old lady what she thought of the doctrine of total depravity. "Oh," she said, "I think it is a good doctrine, if the people would only act up to it."

An Act of Justice.

The Charleston *News and Courier*, under this head, says:

Many of the residents of Charleston, particularly the Methodists, will remember the unrighteous suit instituted in 1855 by certain Northern Methodist preachers to obtain possession of the McKee property. It appears that Mr. John McKee, who died in this city in 1833, bequeathed his whole estate, at that time valued at about $40,000, and consisting of lands, houses, stocks, bonds, etc., to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1844 the church became divided in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The Northern branch of the church made no claim to the property whatever until the close of the war in 1865, when the city became flooded with carpet-bag missionaries. Some of these instituted a suit in the Provost Court, claiming the benefit of the fund. The suit was brought against Dr. James R. Mood, the administrator of the executor of John McKee. The suit was decided in favor of the new applicants, and on appeal the judgment of the lower court was sustained, and the brethren from the North put in possession of the estate. The matter, however, was not allowed to drop; it was brought before the Joint Commission of the Northern and Southern branches of the M. E. Church which recently met at Cape May, N. J., and an order was granted in favor of the Southern branch of the church, requiring the whole estate and its revenues to be returned to the M. E. Church South. Owing to the shrinkage of values and to the disastrous results of the war, the estate is not worth as much now as it was when first bequeathed to the church, but the vexed question has been settled, and the high-handed proceeding of the military court has been overturned and a tardy act of justice done. Under this decision the colored people will have to give up the possession of Old Bethel church. It has been decided, however, that they will not only be presented with the edifice, but will be given by their white brethren a suitable lot of ground to which to remove the building.

There are 400 000 more persons engaged in the liquor business in the United States than in preaching the gospel and school teaching; and from the effects of intoxicating drinks 100,000 are annually sent to prison, 150,000 to drunkards' graves, and 200,000 children are reduced to want. The total number engaged in the business is 500 000, of which 56,993 are employed in making and selling annually 5,685,633 barrels of beer.

It is estimated that the clergy of the United States costs annually $12,000,000, the lawyers, criminals, prisons, etc., $90,000,000, and intoxicating liquors, as before said, $1,471 000,000.

The State of Pennsylvania spent during the year 1873, for liquors of all kinds, $152 663 945, and for schools and teachings, $5,863,729. She has engaged in the liquor business 78,800 persons, 16 870 school teachers, and 24,000 criminals—four-fifths of whom were made so by strong drink.

The city of Philadelphia had 4,160 drinking places, and spent for intoxicating drinks $30 000,000 in one year. Chicago had 2 300 liquor saloons, and spent for intoxicating liquors $14 000,000. Newark had 861 drinking saloons, and spent for strong drinks $1,500 000.

The city of New York had 7,000 licensed drinking saloons, which if placed in rows would make a street like Broadway thirteen miles long. She spent for intoxicating liquors $50,000,000 during the year 1870, and there were employed in the business 35,000 persons. She had 450 churches and chapels, and there were engaged in preaching and teaching the public and private schools 3,000 persons, all of which to support cost $1,505,000. The total sum invested in the liquor business of all kinds amounted to $140,000,000; in the manufacturing business, $60 000 000; in the banking business, $80,000,000. The police department cost $3 000,000, and in public amusements $5,000,000 was spent. The meat bill was $2 000,000, the flour bill $2,000,000, and the daily consumption of beer 40,000 Kegs. There were 65,000 arrests for intoxications and disorderly conduct, and 80 000 persons were in institutions under the care of the Commissioner of Public Charities.

The recent and serious disturbances in the Fiji Islands have been the occasion of testing the character of the converts to Christianity. The mountain tribes, who are still addicted to the old vices of the islanders, made repeated attacks upon the Christian villages, in one case murdering and eating eighteen women and children. In another attack they burned eleven of the smaller towns. Sir Arthur Gordon, English Governor, organized a military force, broke the power of the cannibal tribes along the whole line of operations, and captured a large number of the worst criminals. Thirty five of these prisoners were tried at or near the scenes of the murders of which they were found guilty. The governor commuted the capital sentence in the case of the greater number, but fifteen were condemned to death, without hope of remission, and all but one, who succeeded in breaking prison, were executed. The governor bears the following testimony to the excellent conduct of the native Christians during the late outbreak. He says: "The hearty co-operation of the people generally is worthy of all praise, and the manner in which Christianity seems really to influence their conduct as regards the treatment of prisoners and the wounded, even in moments of the greatest excitement, is most cheering and satisfactory." The correspondent of the London *Daily News* also appears to be impressed by the fact of the genuine Christianity of the Fijians. He writes that the work of the Wesleyan missionaries in Fiji "has been speedy, marvelous, and complete."—*New York Observer.*

Religious Intelligence.

—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Algiers lately commissioned three priests to cross the Great Desert to Timbuctoo, partly for missionary purposes and partly to collect information with regard to the country and its inhabitants. The intelligence has now come that they were all killed in the desert and their companions plundered and dispersed.

—Dr. Withrow, the new pastor of Park Street church, is very highly commended by *The Congregationalist* as an admirable preacher and working pastor. The view of the old members who have had the anxiety of the enterprise on them is expressed in the words used by one of the gray-haired veterans after one of his sermons: "Isn't he grand? We'll see the house packed now."

—The Rev. J. Cunningham Geikie, formerly a Presbyterian minister in Toronto, was received into deacon's orders in the Church of England on Trinity Sunday last, and afterward appointed to the curacy of St. Peter's, East Dulwich, England, by the Bishop of Winchester. Dr. Geikie's brother was a clever but unknown etcher. He himself has written several books, one of which has been reissued in this country.

—Mr. George Smith, who recently deciphered a number of Assyrian tablets in the British Museum which were found to give an account of the creation, has delivered a series of lectures in relation to them at the Royal Institution of London. The tablets narrate the story of the creation of the universe and of man, man's fall from a state of innocence, the deluge and the building of Babel. The legends correspond closely to the account given in the book of Genesis.

—During the past four months the Roman Catholics in the province of Szechuen, China, have been the victims of a persecution of a very bitter kind. The remonstrances of the French legation have been quite unavailing. At other places the telegram brings reports of the massacre of priests and converts, and the Protestants have not entirely escaped. There appears to be a revival of the hatred of foreigners, and the failure to make proper redress for the murder of Mr. Margary is another indication of this hostility.

—The receipts of the American Missionary Association for the fiscal year which ends with September are so encouraging that, with a strong effort on the part of its friends, an increase of debt may be avoided. Its books will be kept open for the first week in October, that the gleanings may be gathered. Prompt remittances of money intended for the Association will be essential to the desired result. It will be a great point gained in these hard times to carry one of our benevolent societies through the year with no addition to its debt.

—There is in India a community of Jews called Beni-Israel. Their ancestors settled in India 900 or 1,000 years ago. They wear the costume, use the language, and conform to the social habits and manners of the Hindoos, but preserve the Jewish religion. They strictly observe the Sabbath, abstain from unclean fish or flesh, and observe the great feasts. Few of them are well versed in the Hebrew, but they have several books in the Marathi. There is little intercourse with the Jews, chiefly owing to the difference in costume and language, and there are but seldom intermarriages.

—Those are true words with which Rev. H. N. Barnum advocates the cause of American missions in the Turkish Empire: "So far as I can see, the only hope for poor Turkey is in the gospel. Without its renovating power her future will even be darker than the present. The leaven has been introduced. It has already shown by its effects on small communities—reforming, enlightening, educating, and preparing them for civil as well as religious liberty—that it is able to transform the whole empire and prepare it to become a civilized, Christian state. And I am bold to say that no other power can purify the corrupt mass."

—Efforts in behalf of heathen women are the order of the day through the world-wide mission-field. They form a new element of power and give promise of far greater results of gospel work among the heathen than the missionary annals have yet recorded. From the land of the Zulus in South Africa comes an account of kraal work among the women similar to the zenana work carried on by the missionary ladies in India. Miss Hance writes an interesting account of her labors to *The Missionary Herald*. Some four years have passed since a little beginning was made with this undertaking. Accompanied by a native Bible-woman, the missionary endeavored to gather the women for religious service in the kraals. The people did not at first understand or wish to understand what was intended. Men and boys and infants, together with the talkative women, kept the kraals in an uproar during the meetings. Gradually, however, the women were allowed to have the meetings to themselves, and quiet prevailed while God's truth was being taught. On one occasion particularly Miss Hance was enabled to speak to the Zulu women about the love of God with so much power that when the meeting was over the company separated into serious groups, talking the great theme over among themselves. Soon an aged and much respected heathen woman, who had been present at this meeting, lay on her death bed. She declared that she hoped to be saved by the Savior of whom Miss Hance had taught her; but that she did not know him well enough to be quite sure, and she urged upon her friends to attend the kraal meeting and learn all they could of God and his Son, that in their dying hour they might have more certainty than she had. This testimony made a deep impression, and lifted the kraal work into popularity. It is now carried on in five or six directions from the station.

Our Young People.

TIME ENOUGH.

Two little squirrels, out in the sun,
One gathered nuts, the other had none.
"There enough yet," his chestnut retorts,
"Summer is still only just on the wane."

Listen, my child, while I tell you his fate:
He roused from his nest at last, but he roused a little too late.
Down fell the snow from a pitiless cloud,
And gave little squirrel a pitiless, white shroud.

Two little boys in a school room were placed;
One always perfect, the other disgraced.
"Time enough yet for my learning," he said,
"I will climb by and by from the foot to the head."

Listen, my darling; their books are turned gray;
One is a sovereign sheriff to-day;
The other, a pauper, looks out at the door
Of the poorhouse, and bites his dry crust of yore.

Two kinds of people we meet every day;
One is at work, the other at play.
Living unregretted, or dying unknown—
The busiest hive has room for a drone.

Tell me, my child, if these stories have taught
The lesson I longed to impart to your thought;
Answer me this, and my story is done:
Which of the two would you be, little one?

For the Young.

GATHERED HOME.

Mr. George Lawrence, of Barcelona, who has just returned to his labors there, sends the following touching story communicated to him by a friend, relating the death of a youth in one of their schools:

On the thirtieth of last July, while we were celebrating the examination in our college, the burial of my young disciple took place. Luis Francesch, who fell asleep in Jesus the day previous. This youth, who scarcely counted fifteen years, has died rejoicing in the Lord Jesus.

In the last visit that Luis paid me the following conversation took place:

"Luis, do you find yourself better?"

"No, sir, I am getting worse."

"And, in case that death should surprise you, do you find yourself prepared to present yourself before God?"

"Yes, sir."

"And how have you prepared yourself?"

"By means of our Lord Jesus Christ."

"Do you believe that Jesus Christ is your Savior?"

"With all my heart."

"And have you no fear of death?"

"No, sir, because to die in Christ is to live."

A few days after this conversation Luis grew worse, and took to his bed suffering for two months and a half the most intense pain. The reading of the sacred Scriptures was calming and consolatory to the poor sick one in the midst of his sufferings.

Though he suffered so much often he might be heard calling to his mother in order that she might read to him some portions of the Bible, such as the Psalms of which he recited several by heart, or the second chapter of Matthew and eighth of the epistle to the Romans. He likewise asked his mother two or three times a day to sing to him some of the favorite hymns.

If at any time his mother wished to do something he besought her to let his little sister do it, because he desired to have her as much as possible by his side. But when the hour of worship arrived he besought her to leave him, so that she might be able on return to tell him what the preacher said about Jesus.

One day his mother asked him if she might send for the two gentlemen who came sometimes to read the Scriptures. He replied: "No, mother, I don't think we should trouble them so much; you read so well, and I love so much to hear your voice."

When he was almost choked by the strength of his cough, which at intervals attacked him, he indicated to his mother with his finger that she might take his hole, which was never for a moment far from his pillow, and, as soon as he recovered his strength, heard with gladness the portions of the word.

But the most interesting part of this history of our faithful Luis was his last moments. He had lost his strength to speak. His mother, going near to him, said: "My little Luis, raise your arms and embrace our sweet Jesus." Moved as by a spring, his face put on a peculiar brightness, and with a sweet smile he gave her to understand that his soul was rejoicing in the presence of his Savior. This he repeated several times, until his happy and joyful spirit separated itself from the mortal body, and was translated to the celestial dwelling-place prepared by Jesus for all those who, like the young Luis, die confessing his holy name.

Many things the good mother related to me about the departed, among which is the following: "According as I see," said Luis three months before the celebration of the examinations, "I shall not take part this year unless God restores my health; *but I am sure that day will be the best prize in my life.*" And truly on the eve of that day, at ten o'clock at night, my beloved disciple received the prize of glory from the hands of his Lord. While the mother bestowed upon her son the utmost care, God gave her many occasions of announcing the gospel to the persons who visited her.

Only a Pin.

Only two or three days ago an overseer in an American mill found a pin which cost the company $500.

"Was it stolen?" asked Susie. "I suppose it must have been very handsome. What was it, a diamond pin?"

"Oh, no, my dear! not by any means. It was just such a pin as people buy every day, and use without stint. Here is one upon my dress."

"Such a pin as *that* cost $500?" exclaimed John. "I don't believe it."

"But mamma says it is a *true* story," interposed Susie.

"Yes, I know it to be true. And this is how the pin happened to cost so much. You know that calicoes, after they are printed and washed, are dried and smoothed by being passed over heated rollers. Well, by some mischance, a pin dropped so as to lie upon the principal roller, and, indeed, became wedged into it, the head standing out a little from the surface.

"Over and over went the roller, and round and round went the cloth, whirling at length upon still another roller, until the piece was measured off. Then another piece began to be dried and wound, and so on till a hundred pieces had been counted off. These were not examined immediately, but removed from the machinery and laid aside. When at length they came to be inspected it was found that there were holes in every piece throughout the web, and only three quarters of a yard apart. Now in each piece there were from thirty-five to forty-five yards, and at twelve cents a yard that would count up to about $500.

"Of course the goods could not be classed as perfect goods, so they were sold as remnants, at less than half the price they would have brought had it not been for that hidden pin.

"Now it seems to me that when a boy takes for his companion a profane swearer, a Sabbath breaker, or a lad who is untruthful, and a little girl for her playmate one who is unkind or disobedient, or in any way a wicked child, they are like the roller which took to its bosom the pin. Without their being able to help it, often the evil influence clings to them, and leaves its mark upon everybody with whom they come in contact.

"That pin damaged irreparably forty hundred yards of new print, but bad company has ruined thousands of souls for whom Christ died. Remember 'one sinner destroyeth much good.' Therefore avoid evil companions."

THE PEACHES.—A gentleman brought four beautiful peaches home one day. His children had never seen any before, and he gave one to each of his three little boys, and the fourth to the mother.

The three little boys were very pleased with the fruit, and ran with it into the garden.

The following day the gentleman asked his little sons how they liked the peaches.

"Oh!" answered Robert, the eldest, "I never tasted such delicious fruit, so sweet and soft; and its cheeks were as red as a rose. I have saved the stone to plant it, that we may grow some of it ourselves."

"You have acted wisely," answered the father. "And what did you do with yours, Thomas?"

"Oh, I ate it directly, and mother gave me half of hers. It was very delicious."

"I can't say it was wise," said the father, "but it was childlike. And you are the youngest, and still a child."

"And you, Edwin, what did you do with yours?"

"I took it to neighbor Bob," said Edwin blushing. "He has been ill six months. He would not take it, but I put it on the table by his bedside, and ran away."

"That was right," answered the father. "Who has made the best use of the fruit, children?"

"Edwin!" cried the other two.

The mother kissed Edwin, and said:

"You enjoyed the fruit as much as if you had eaten it; did you not, my boy?"

"Oh, yes," cried Edwin, "much more."

BELLS WITH WINGS.—Did you ever see a bell with wings? I never did; but I have seen such a beast carved in stone. It came from the old, old city of Nineveh. It was dug up out of the ground, for the city is ruined and covered with earth.

The people there were pretty good once, but they are gone, and we have to dig away down under the ground to find what they were and the grand things they made. I suppose they worshiped those bells with wings, and I am sorry for that.

Did you ever read about Nineveh in the Bible?

How many, many grains of sand it must have taken to bury Nineveh! Little things can do great works sometimes. Can little children do great works? Of course they can. I call to little ones in a school give little pennies every week they will grow to dollars by a year's end.

I wish you would do many little good deeds, and see if they do not be something a great deal. Can you think of any other little things that do great works? I have read a verse in the Bible about the ants and cones that are little and yet do much work. I have heard of little insects that build up great islands from the depths of the ocean. Do you know what insects I mean?—*Apples of Gold.*

VILLAGE WORDS.—A distinguished author says: "I resolved, when I was a child, never to use a word which I could not pronounce before my mother without offending her." He kept his resolution, and became a pure-minded, noble, honored gentleman. His rule and example are worthy of imitation.

Boys really learn a class of low, vulgar words and expressions which are never heard in respectable circles. The utmost care on the part of parents will scarcely prevent it. Of course we cannot think of girls as being so much exposed to this peril. We cannot imagine a decent girl using words she would not give utterance to before her father or mother.

Such vulgarity is thought by some boys to be "smart," the "next thing to swearing," and yet "not so wicked." But it is a habit which leads to profanity, and fills the mind with evil thoughts. It vulgarizes and degrades the soul, and prepares the way for many of the gross and fearful sins which now corrupt society.

Young reader, keep your mouth free from all impurity, and your "tongue from evil," but, in order to do this, ask Jesus to cleanse your heart and keep it clean, for "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

If you dislike to say potato-bug, it is perfectly proper to refer to the insect as the decemlineata.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1876.

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AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Make Your Election Sure.

The great Teacher says that the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light—that is, the children of this world do in their own line, and according to their notions, act much more wisely than the children of light. In the matter of concentration of purpose, in persistent and tireless zeal, they are an example to us—an example we would be wise to emulate.

When men are candidates for election to the honors and emoluments of office how do they act? What are the characteristics of their conduct? They display great *diligence*. They talk, write, travel, and speak. They bring themselves in contact with as many communities and as many individuals as they can. They endeavor to influence as many minds as possible. They will early travel fast and far. They work hard and sleep little.

If we would secure our election to the fruitions of immortality we should be diligent. Indeed St Peter exhorts us to give "all diligence"—all we can—to add to our faith all the graces of the Christian character. This urgency and diligence are to be climacterically expressed. As ye have received Christ Jesus, the Lord, so *walk* ye in him. Then it is said: "I *press* toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Then we are exhorted to *run* with patience the race set before us. As travelers marching toward the promised land, we are to "go forward." As laborers, we are not to "stand idle." As co-workers with Christ, we are not to be "at ease in Zion," but we are to be diligent, that we may be found of him in peace.

Candidates for election to desirable positions make *sacrifices* to secure the office—sacrifices of ease, sacrifices of time, and sacrifices of means. Here, again, is an example that should teach us wisdom. The world knows full well that whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. The children of this world sow to this world to reap the world, its honors and rewards. These sacrifices are voluntarily and cheerfully made because the position sought is deemed worth them all, and will more than repay the outlay. It may be in order to secure our eternal election sacrifices may be demanded—sacrifices of some forms of profitable business, sacrifices of pleasant associations, sacrifices of the "pleasures of sin." But who that has been enlightened, that has tasted the good word of God, can hesitate a moment between a transitory pleasure and fullness of joy and pleasures forevermore? Is it a question of wealth? And will you weigh your deathless soul in the scales with money? Let wealth, all earthly treasure go, rather than lose the soul. Is it a question of fame and fame? Will you risk your everlasting all for a fickle breath? Soon it will little reck whether the world smiled or frowned. We shall soon be forever done with its fleeting distinctions. What madness to trifle with the interest of the soul, whose salvation is enough to raise an archangels' shout, whose loss is sad enough to hang the skies in weeds of woe! Remember for us the Lord of all did heavenly bliss forego, and died that we may live. Look over the long and illustrious roll of immortal names that were not born to die, and see how they, through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, and stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword; and others were tortured, and others had trials of cruel mockings and scourgings; yea, moreover, of bonds and imprisonments. In fine, have sailed through bloody seas, and have fought to win the prize.

Candidates seeking to secure their election have not only been diligent and self-sacrificing, but have been most persistent in their efforts. Some have pursued their aim for many long years, and under great and frequent discouragements. Disappointed, and for the time defeated, they have risen superior to disasters, and with indomitable persistence have held to their purpose. This is all the more noteworthy and wonderful from the fact that they could never be sure of success. They knew all the while that many aspirants must fall, and yet it did not daunt them. This persistence of purpose and effort to make the office seekers' election sure should instruct us. All the Scripture exhortations urge persistence, all the Bible promises are made to those who endure to the end—"they shall be saved." The faithful unto death have the promise of the crown of life. If we would win the prize we must so run that we may obtain—run all the length of the celestial road. All the biographies of those who have successfully fought in virtue's holy war relate that they were "steadfast," immoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, ceasing at once to work and live. But the spiritual candidate has this one great advantage over the political candidate. Our election through grace is in our own hands. We can ourselves determine the result. We can make our election sure; and, having won it, the possession and the rewards are eternal.

W.

The Well of Water.

Men do not always see even visible things. A matter as big and deep and refreshing as a well is unseen. It is the very thing, too, of all things most needed. So it was with Hagar. A state of tears was the condition of sight. That which seemingly tended to obscure really assisted organs of vision. So with the blind man. The ointment clay with the washing opened his eyes. "When I am weak then I am strong." Hagar's strongest feelings were wrought upon, and tears from the deepest depths of her nature were wrung out by the hand of a seeming cruel destiny. Now at the asking-point—no help from man, none in self—"God opened her eyes, and she saw a well of water."

Tears play an important part in the economy of nature, not less in that of grace. God thinks much of tears. He bottles up those of his saints. There is hope for a man if he weeps.

From the history of Hagar surely we may learn this lesson: That human distress and anxiety prepare man for a proper calling upon God. The heart is tendered. The nature is softened. It implies weakness and dependence. It reveals a paucity of resources. It is a time of tears. It is a season of remembrance. It is an hour of contrasts. Doubtless Hagar remembered the former season of sorrow, and the relief given. Not, however, it would seem until the bread and water, the resources of man, were exhausted. So when trouble comes and tears flow other days are remembered. The wax is now conditioned for the impression, the canvas for the painting. To be tendered receptive God must needs have a harbinger in the human heart. So we have before Christ the ministry of repentance, a baptism of fire. The gospel of John is as necessary now as in the days of Jesus. It went before in the case of Hagar. In a condition to *feel* our wants we are in a condition to *see* that they are not only not in self nor in the strongest arm of flesh. The gold is now in the crucible—the separating process is going on. The fine gold is coming out. Prayer flows out and up to God. The eyes are opened and the well of water is seen.

We learn also this lesson as intimated above: That human distress and anxiety is God's time of mercy and relief. Sacrifices thus baptized with tears of penitence are precious in God's sight. He cannot despise a broken heart and contrite spirit. In human distress looking to him for relief he often comes in his own unexpected grand way. Thus he appeared to the disciples in the midst of the storm. At a time least looked for, and in a way least thought of, he was with them in their trouble. So were dried the widow's tears, and the desolate sisters' Martha and Mary.

There is not only immediate relief, but promise of future enlargement. Ishmael was saved from death, and became a mighty nation. "Call unto me, and I will answer thee, and show thee *great* and *mighty* things which thou knowest not." Answer to prayer is prophetical of future greater blessings. The well of water is the type of refreshing fullness. On the calming of the storm *immediately* the vessel was at the land.

To the weeping penitent the "well of water" is close by. Looking away from man and up to God, through Jesus, the eyes will be opened, and through blinding tears it may be seen. To the sorrowing, to the afflicted, it is close by. It may be the mother weeping over the almost assured spiritual death of an only son. The well is near thee, praying mother. Look up to God. Jesus is near by. Perhaps in the dimness of the sorrowing day, in the garb of the gardener; but he is the blessed Master. He speaks. The well is seen. Son is saved, and with him also a mighty host.

D*****

China Letters—Interesting.

We are in receipt of highly interesting letters from both Bros. Lambuth and Allen. The health of the former is very precarious still. Notwithstanding the offer of the board to release him for a time from labor, and pay his expenses to this country, he has determined to continue at his post until the arrival of Bishop Marvin. The letters give us valuable and hopeful information from Bro. Allen's work. In regard to the magazine he has been publishing we have cheering news. We extract from the letters, which are private, as follows:

"In a few weeks more the magazine will enter upon its ninth year; and truly I may say, from an insignificant beginning, small constituency, and a doubtful future, it has grown until now it is recognized as a most powerful influence in the land, and has many friends and well-wishers. The success of the paper has, however, its own drawbacks—*e. g.*, there is a tendency to multiply them, and thus, while adding very little to the force of those already in existence, to restrict the circulation, etc. However, while this is the tendency, but little has been done in downright competition to the *Wan Kwoh Kung Pau*, which was never so popular as now. Perhaps I have mentioned to you before that the Foreign Office in Peking has highly commended it, as have also many other of the highest officials in China, both foreign and native. The Court and Cabinet of Japan have long been subscribers to it—and *mirabile dictu*—I learned recently, by letter from Peking, that it was in demand by the inmates of the imperial palace, and each number eagerly looked for by them. These facts are significant enough to show that a new era is just dawning upon China, and that it is the part of wisdom, though it be somewhat ambitious, to strive to guide the nascent public opinion which is now setting in favor of change and progress. In my opinion, no more important work than this could possibly be undertaken, and that I am not alone in this view is fully proved by the greater interest now constantly manifested in it. So great, indeed, is felt to be the necessity of the hour in this regard that the London Tract Society have been prevailed upon to appropriate £150 toward establishing a monthly, the first number of which has just been issued. I am, as you will see, the editor, while Dr. Joseph Eakings, of Peking, and the Rev. W. Muirhead, of Shanghai, both of the London Mission, are the chief contributors. We work together, having a joint interest in the labor bestowed, etc., while the Tract Society has expressed a willingness to augment its contribution should it be necessary to give it greater facilities. You see, then, that while it has become a necessity that I should appeal to the board in behalf of the *Wan Kwoh Kung Pau*, it is a work that they can afford to sustain, and that should they withdraw their support, there are others who would gladly take up what I should, without some assistance have to let come to an inglorious end.

"I am just about putting to press an original work on *China and her Neighbors*, which has for its object the promotion of peace and the encouragement of progress by setting forth the *true* origin and objects of foreigners coming to China, and the right spirit and manner in which the demands of the situation should be met by the Imperial Government. It will be a work of some 150 pages, illustrated with maps, etc., and I propose to issue at once some 5,000 copies, to meet the large demand expected during the approaching Triennial Examinations. I propose to call it *A Book for the Times*, and already one foreign gentleman, who has seen the text, has engaged to take about 1,500 copies. Their excellencies, the United States minister and the British minister, have afforded me all the necessary information by allowing me to consult or use certain documents in their possession, and I feel sure that the work will do great good distributed among the people at large. My duties at the Anglo-Chinese College here—teaching and translating—take up nearly all my *daylight*, so that I have to utilize a good deal of *gas*, but as my health still continues good, I do not mind plenty of work. On the Sabbath I generally preach twice, at half-past ten A. M., and at eight P. M., resting during the afternoon.

"Bro. Lambuth's health is feeble, and he should have the change the board was so generous as to authorize. Mrs. Lambuth has just lost her sister, who was living with her. I have long felt that our mission in Shanghai is in a most precarious condition. We absolutely need and must have another man sent out for this station, or be seriously crippled soon. We want a thoroughly educated man—a man of force and character, one who can hold his own in society and in the work. It is a great mistake to suppose that any kind of good, pious, innocent individual will make a missionary. Such men would only serve to enervate and destroy a work. We need a man with a will, a purpose, and a judgment—one that can see through a Chinaman, and maintain the dignity and integrity of the Christian Church by keeping out parasites and vampires. But enough. Give us your best men, and send only best men for whatever station—men of robust constitution if possible, of sober mind and liberal education; for as the founders so will be the future church. Men therefore are needed that can keep the field, guide the work, and establish the church. I mean no insinuations as to the past; I speak only from experience of the work as it is now, and as regards the future.

"YOUNG J. ALLEN."

CHINESE ORPHANAGE.—In the recent supplement we called attention to our desire to get from Sunday schools and individuals $1,000 to aid in the erection of a new building for our female school and orphanage at Shanghai, China. We want to send the money by Christmas. We have this week one response—Woodbine Church, Nashville District, Tennessee Conference, $10. Who next?

D. C. K.

Mr. Gladstone on Preaching.

The interesting memoirs of Dr. Norman Macleod (which are republished by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., of this city) have stirred the late Prime Minister of England to writing a review of them for the *Church Quarterly*. We make an extract, in which Mr. Gladstone makes some suggestions on "preaching:"

"The hint conveyed in these remarks does not principally touch the question that may be raised as to the relative merits of written or unwritten sermons. The sermons of Dr. Macleod were, it appears, to a great extent, written but not read. The sermons of Dr. Chalmers were certainly in some cases, if not in all, both written and read. But all Scotch ministers of any note who read their sermons take, or used to take, good care to read as if reading not. To a great extent, Scottish sermons were delivered without book, having been committed to memory. When notes were used, they were sometimes, as much as might be, concealed on a small shelf within the pulpit, for the people had a prejudice, almost a superstition, against the papers, and could not reconcile them with the Holy Ghost in the preaching of the gospel. Reading, pure and simple, was very rare.

"Apart from the question of the merit of this or that form in the abstract, there was a traditional and almost universal idea of preaching as a kind of spiritual wrestling with a congregation; and the better professors of the art entered into it as athletes, and strove habitually and throughout to get a good 'grip' of the hearer, as truly and as much as a Cumbrian wrestler struggles, with persistent and varied movement, to get a good grip of his antagonist. To give effect to this idea, in preaching or in other speaking, the hearers must be regarded as one. All fear of the individual must be discarded. Respect for the body must be maintained, and may be exhibited by pleading, by expostulating, by beseeching; but always with a reserve and underthought of authority, of a title to exhort, rebuke, convince. It is really the constitution of a direct and intimate personal relation, for the moment, between preacher and hearers, which lies at the root of the matter; such a relation as establishes itself spontaneously between two persons who are engaged in an earnest practical conversation to decide whether some given thing shall or shall not be done; and for this reason it is that we suggest that the mass of living humanity gathered in a congregation should perhaps be dealt with as one, and that, unless in exceptional junctures, the preacher might find a pathway of power, as the singer, the instrumentalist, or the actor does, in treating a crowd as a unity.

"What has been said is tentatively, and so to speak provocatively, not to offer the solution of a great problem, but at any rate to set others upon solving it. For a great problem it is; and a solution is required. The problem is how, in the face of the press, the tribune, the exchange, the club, the multiplied solicitations of modern life, to awaken in full the dormant powers of the pulpit, which, though it has lost its exclusive privileges, is as able as it ever was manfully to compete for and to share to the command of the human spirit and of the life it rules. The church cannot, indeed, do what she will; make her twenty thousand ministers produce good sermons at the rate of two millions a year. She knows very well that to be good preachers without book, they must be good theologians; and that with all the holy and watchful care they are bound to exercise in all the parts of divine service, it is far more difficult for them than for those who have no liturgy to collect and concentrate themselves with full power upon the act of preaching. If the priests have the highest office to discharge, they must be content and glad to face the greatest difficulties; and some aid in the task, we are confident, they may obtain from a careful study of the methods pursued in the Italian and in other foreign pulpits; or more generally, and for all who have not the continent within reach, by noticing and digesting the practice in our own country of non-Anglican, and, certainly not least, of Scottish Presbyterian pulpits."

"It was pitched without," said the clergyman, and an old base-ball player, who had been calmly slumbering awoke with a start and yelled "foul." The first bass came down from the choir and put him out.

As sin darkens the mind and hardens the heart, it should be hated cordially and forsaken utterly.

The path of duty is sometimes thorny; yet many a thorn do we escape by walking in it.

Remedy for Small-Pox.

Dr. Thomas Nicholson, of New Orleans, announces a new remedy for small-pox. He says in his pamphlet:

When conducting the "Science Column" of the New Orleans *Picayune* I published the substance of the following article:

That Gasoline is a great refrigerant is well known. It is also a wonderful disinfectant. When sponged carefully upon the whole body of a small-pox patient it reduces the *humidity* and *heat*, neutralizes the nasty odor which exhales from the body, and produces a most delightful sensation. By its rapid *evaporation* it abstracts the excessive heat from the inflamed surface, checks the ulcerative process of the true skin, and thereby *prevents pitting*. It also prevents other persons from taking the disease in the apartments of the patient, by thoroughly disinfecting the room. It has a very cooling effect, and does not *smart*. There is no danger of taking cold, in the common acceptation of the term, from its use. If the treatment commences when the eruption first appears, the disease will be completely aborted. The fever flame will be quenched, and hence the pimples will not be developed to pustules. This is equal to the stamping out or extermination of the disease. Gasoline being one of the best *refrigerants* and not inferior as a *disinfectant*, it is easy to understand theoretically why this simple remedy should act in at least modifying this loathsome disease, and I am sure there will be no disappointment in practice. In the treatment of eleven cases it was a triumphant success.

The following is my prescription and the mode of using it:

Gasoline, one pint.
Gum camphor, half ounce.
Pulverized sulphur of soda, one dram.
Pure carbolic acid, thirty drops.

Sponge the whole body with the mixture every one, two, or three hours, until all signs of inflammation have ceased. If scabs have formed and have been scratched off sponge with the Gasoline alone. No light should be permitted near the patient while sponging, because the Gasoline is a most inflammable substance.

I now use the mixture as a liniment in many cases of erysipelas, rheumatism, gout, boils, carbuncles, sprains, scalds, burns, etc. Its effects are often wonderful. As a remedy for reducing the rage of external inflammation there is nothing known to equal its soothing and gratefully cooling influence.

An amusing anecdote is related of Thomas Carlyle's father. On the occasion of the marriage of a brother of the writer's, the younger members of the household deemed it advisable to have the house adorned by a coat of paint, an idea which greatly displeased their worthy parent, who, being an advocate of truth, shunned deceit, and loved better to see the dear old walls in their original color than polluted by the brush of falsehood. However, the majority were in favor of the motion, and the house would be painted, and the painters were duly instructed to proceed with the work. But although old Mr. Carlyle was in the minority, and coaxings, persuasions, and all such like, were showered upon him on all sides, yet he was determined it would not go on if he could prevent it. The painters came on the day appointed, and Mr. Carlyle, as a last resource, opposed the entrance of the knights of the paint pot by placing himself in the doorway, demanding "what they wanted?" "They cam' tae pent the house," they replied. "Tae pent the hoose!" ejaculated Mr. Carlyle in his original manner. "Ye can jist slent the bog (i. e., go your ways) wi' yer ash bucket feet, for ye'll pit nane o' yer glaur on my door!"

A minister's wife once asked the late Dr. Eadie, of Glasgow, how he became attached to the Session Church when his father was a member of the Relief. "Oh," said the doctor, "I can easily explain that. Some of the children went with my father and some with my mother; but my father took nothing in his pocket for the 'interval,' while my mother always took bread and cheese, so I went with bread and cheese?"

It seems that childhood exercises its prerogative even over royalty. Our English exchanges tell us with much quiet satisfaction that Prince George Frederic, second son of the Prince of Wales, is a most turbulent little fellow, and full of tricks, which he plays upon the Queen whenever an opportunity presents itself. He is reported to be no more awed by the majesty of his Sovereign than ordinary lads are by their grandmother.

We often find in one man two distinct characters, according to one of which he thinks and judges, while according to the other he acts. Now, it is the acting character according to which we judge of a man, for we know it to be the true one; the other is only a prophetic shadow of what he might be.

An eminent clerical evangelist had been visiting an ancient cathedral, and as he went through it he said to his guide, "Have you many conversions here?" "Sir?" "Have you many conversions here?" "No, sir, but we have several *minor canons*."

The wise man is also the just, the pious, the upright, the man who walks in the way of truth. The fear of the Lord, which is the beginning of wisdom, consists once for all in a complete devotion to God.—*Zochler.*

All who are disposed to betake themselves to God under the crook in their lot may take comfort in this: let them know that there is no crook in their lot but may be made straight: God made it, surely he can mend it.

The Secretary of the Bible Society in Fayetteville, Ohio, says in his report: "Thirty-five years ago we had thirty distilleries in our county, and no church; we have now thirty churches and no distillery."

Books and Periodicals.

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE. Volume I. Its Course, its hinderances, and its helps. Volume II. Its hopes, its fears, and its close. By Thomas Arnold, D. D. New York: N. Tibbals and Sons. The two volumes are bound in one, an octavo of 348 pages, large and clear print. Price $1.20.

These lectures were delivered by Dr. Arnold to his students while head master of Rugby School. They are adapted, however, to all classes of thoughtful and devout minds. Compact, forcible, and instructive. Dr. Arnold is strong and clear in his opposition to high-church prelacy, although leaning decidedly toward the high-church view of the sacraments. Dr. Arnold's position in literature and as a model educator is so well known that the announcement of this work in a cheap and convenient form is all that is necessary.

—The New York Tribune has again placed the public under obligations by publishing in its cheap and convenient "Extra" form all of Professor Huxley's public addresses during his recent stay in this country. All are given in full, and those which will attract the most attention and discussion, the three in New York on the Direct Evidence of Evolution, are fully illustrated by drawings from the diagrams used in the lectures.

—Part 16 of the Aldine has been received. Illustrations: On the Old Road to Ancaster, Ophelia, Deer on the Hillside, Waiting for the Ship, The Juniata, Lewistown Narrows, Jack's Narrows from Mapleton, Jack's Narrows, At Mill Creek, Dresden Porcelain Vase, A Confession.

—We have received the Centennial Supplement to Barnes' Centenary History, One Hundred Years of American Independence. The Supplement is handsomely illustrated and gives account of the great Exhibition at Philadelphia. A. S. Barnes & Co., publishers.

—Scribner's Monthly for October has: Notes on Salmon Fishing, The Man Who lost His Name, Massachusetts Agricultural College, The Bride of the Rhine, John Chinaman in San Francisco, In and about the Fair, and other articles.

—St Nicholas for October has The Morning and Evening Star, Dick Hardin in Philadelphia, Windsor Castle, A Colorado Woman's Museum, The Boy Emigrants, Sea Jellies, and many other interesting things.

—The Atlantic Monthly for October has: The Battles about Atlanta, The Thorsdale Telegraph, The Neighborhoods of Jerusalem, Old Woman's Gossip, Every Land, A Librarian's Work, and other articles.

—"The Encore" is the title of a collection of secular and sacred music by L. O. Emerson. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, publishers. A very good collection we should say from a brief examination.

—Our Sunday-School periodicals for October are out in good time, and the quality is good. In the Magazine we have a very pleasant sketch of Dr. Winans, by his daughter, Miss Mary S. Wall.

—Lippincott's Magazine for October has: The Century—Its Fruits and Its Festivals, An African Fairy, Haven, Sicilian Folk-Lore, A Day with the Voivoda, From 61 to 65, and other articles.

—The Ladies' Repository for October among other articles has: Gems and Precious Stones; Vanities of Vanities; The Mystery of Life; The Olive Tree; Legends of the Rhine.

—Crown of Glory is the title of another book of songs for the Sunday School, by S. W. Straub. Jansen, McClurg & Co., publishers, Chicago.

—Golden Hours for October is handsomely illustrated, and abounds in entertaining and instructive articles adapted to young people.

—Wide Awake for October is filled with nice stories and beautiful and funny pictures. It will be a rare treat to the young folks.

—The American Agriculturist for October is a superior number of this excellent journal.

—Southern Cultivator for October, a valuable number of this able journal, has been received.

An anecdote is told of Dom Pedro in connection with his visit to Montreal, before leaving for England, which is creditable to his good sense. Having been urgently invited by the Roman Catholic priest to visit the French Roman Catholic church and see the relics it contained, the Emperor flatly refused, saying in reply to the priest's solicitations, "I have plenty in Brazil." Evidently the Emperor fully understood the sham sanctity of all such relics, as well as their sham genuineness.

An intelligent foreigner, passing along the streets of Philadelphia, took out his note-book at the end of a long walk and made a little memorandum to the effect that "eighty-nine per centum of the population of Philadelphia are members of the powerful family of Roomstolet."

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

delight. Many good impressions have been made and gone out from this happy reunion of Christians, and eternity alone will be able to estimate the good done upon this occasion. Many that had grown cold and careless in our Master's vineyard returned home rejoicing, and more determined to work for Jesus, and press his cause onward and upward to victory.

Your brother in Christ,

B. M. ALLEN.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1876.

ST. STEPHEN'S CIRCUIT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* We held our camp meeting under a brush arbor, twelve miles east of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and forty miles above Mobile. We had the efficient ministerial help of Bros. S. H. Cox, my presiding elder, J. A. Peterson, of Mobile, and A. J. Lamar, of Citronelle, with quite a number of lay brethren, who labored as if they were impressed with the idea that they ought to preach, and were determined to test the spirit of that time.

The meeting commenced on Friday, the fifteenth of September, and continued with increasing interest until Tuesday, the nineteenth. The Holy Spirit came down at the commencement, and remained with us all the time. Sinners, the hardest, were awakened, convicted, and converted. On Monday night the Lord let his irresistible power fall upon the people. Scores were made happy, and all seemed affected. Gray-haired sires trembled, and young and tender hearts were given to God. As the fruit of our labor, in connection with the Holy Spirit, the Lord gave us about forty conversions and thirty-seven accessions to the church. The glorious results can only be seen and realized in the light of eternity. Its effect will be seen and its power felt for many days. From the camp meeting I continued my round, and commenced a meeting at Escatawpa, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, the Saturday following, and continued three days with as a result seventeen accessions to the church, and many strengthened and built up in the faith. The good people of St. Stephen's circuit say they intend to have another camp-meeting. If they do it will be advertised, no doubt, and you invited to attend. You have in our beloved ADVOCATE quite a number of subscribers over here, who would be delighted to see the editor, feed and strengthened by hearing him preach. Yours, etc,

J. C. JOHNSON.

STEPHEN'S, ALA., Sept. 28, 1876.

TRENTON CIRCUIT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* My first protracted meeting was held at Trenton, embracing the second Sunday in August. We held this meeting seven days. The church was greatly revived, backsliders reclaimed, six conversions, and one accession to the church. From this meeting we went to New Prospect, the third Sunday in August. We held this meeting four days, but did not do much from the fact that there was no material to work on. And from this meeting we went to Independence church, and began a meeting, embracing the fourth Sunday in August. The church at this place was greatly revived, backsliders reclaimed, several conversions, and seven new accessions to the church. And from this meeting we went to the Sykin church, and held a meeting there, embracing the first Sunday in September. The church was revived, nine conversions, and four were added to the church. And from this meeting we went to Piny Grove, and held a meeting there, embracing the second Sunday in September. The church at this place was greatly revived, several conversions, and nine accessions to the church. And from this meeting we went to Pokeville, and held a meeting, embracing the third Sunday in September. The church at Pokeville was greatly revived, several conversions, and fifteen accessions to the church, making in all thirty-six added to the church.

J. H. HOLLAND, P. C.

TRENTON, September 25, 1876.

PAULDING CIRCUIT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* I wrote you last spring that we were trying to build a house for the Methodist church at this place. I rejoice to say that we have a nice framed building, nicely finished, except painting. Last Sabbath we had communion service, and every member of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches in the house communed. Almost the entire circuit has been in a state of revival during the past two months. Up to date, we have received fifty-nine persons into the church by this work. Many have been happily converted. I think, when our camp meeting has done its work, we will have many more added to the church. All glory and praise be given to God for having visited us with power to save sinners.

D. P. BRADFORD, P. C.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

CUBA, ALA.—*Mr. Editor:* We have just closed a meeting of great interest and signal success.

Assisted by Bro. G. M. Gilmore, we began under somewhat adverse circumstances. The rainy season presaged interference, but the hand of the Master was with us throughout. As evidence of the fact, 24 were added to the church.

We entered this field a year ago in the midst of a Baptist element, but found the few Methodists easily stimulated to build a house of worship, which was soon made ready for use, and received the name of Chappel Hill.

When the meeting was announced there was, like magic, a spirit "to do something for the Lord" diffused through the small membership; and that continued to work until the meeting began, and here the whole armor was put on, and, like men ready for the fight, they marched out "to the help of the Lord against the mighty." The brightness of the Lord appeared, and his glory shined, and souls were converted.

The church was made to cry aloud "glory to God in the highest." Aged men were convinced that "the wages of sin is death," and were made to feel that "the gift of God is eternal life" only through Jesus Christ.

Many thanks to Bros. Gilmore and Gilbert for their valuable help.

A. L. MCBRYDE.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1876.

POLLARD CIRCUIT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* I write to tell you of the good meetings we are having here upon this circuit. There has been one of the most powerful revivals at Clear Springs church that has ever been known upon this circuit. The meeting lasted ten days. Forty were added to the church, among whom were some of the most desperate men I ever heard of.

We have just closed a two days' meeting at Lathram's chapel, and we had a glorious meeting. The church membership was greatly revived and encouraged. Two were added to the church, and many came to the altar for prayer. The Master still meets with us at Pine Grove church. We met there on Friday before the second Sabbath in this month for the purpose of having a three days' meeting. Our ministerial aid was short, but we had a glorious meeting. There were three conversions, and the membership was wonderfully blessed.

Yours in Christ,

T. E. ROBINSON.

P. S.—Our dear Bro. Dickinson has been very sick, but, thank God, he is slowly recovering.

T. E. R.

AUGUST 28, 1876.

PROVIDENCE CAMP GROUND.—*Mr. Editor:* This camp ground is situated fifteen miles east of Hazlehurst. The camp meeting for this year commenced on the thirtieth of August, and closed on the fifth of September. We had a glorious meeting. The pastor in charge reported about one hundred conversions, and near half of that number joined the church.

We can say: "Let Israel rejoice in him that made him. For the Lord taketh pleasure in his people. He will beautify the meek with salvation. Let the saints be joyful in glory."

Your brother in Christ,

INMAN W. COOPER.

BROOKHAVEN, MISS., September 6, 1876.

VERMILIONVILLE, LA.—*Mr. Editor:* On the twelfth of August we commenced a protracted meeting at Plaquemine, Brulee, Vermilionville circuit, Opelousas district, Louisiana Conference, which continued till the night of the twenty-second of August.

On the nineteenth and twentieth of August was the time for our third Quarterly Conference at the same place, which was a blessed season of grace. The blessed Lord was with us in power. Bros. Frozee, Cobb, and Poynter were with us. The result of the meeting was seven accessions to the church. To God be all the praise. Yours fraternally,

R. A. DAVIS.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1876.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—*Mr. Editor:* The health of our city is good. No rumors of yellow fever, and it is thought we will escape it this year. Have had a meeting of nearly three weeks' duration, resulting in several conversions and accessions to the church, with very great improvement in the spiritual condition of the church. The Lord is still with us. Blessed be the name of the Lord.

Harrington has recently been added to my charge, giving much additional work.

Yours in Christ,

P. H. LIGHTFOOT.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

SPRING CREEK CIRCUIT, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* The friends of Zion are always rejoiced to hear of her prosperity. We have held two protracted meetings on this circuit, and we have great reason to rejoice, because of the church being greatly revived spiritually. Some backsliders reclaimed with renewed faith and zeal, and seventeen accessions to the church. The Lord be praised. May he yet revive us more.

J. M. JOHNSTON, P. C.

AUGUST 21, 1876.

CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	BISHOP.	TIME.
Denver	Colorado Springs	Marvin	Aug. 25
Western	Nebraska City	McTyeire	Aug. 30
St. Louis	Washington	McTyeire	Sept. 6
Missouri	Hannibal	McTyeire	Sept. 13
Kentucky	Nicholasville	Keener	Sept. 13
Columbia	Corvallis, Ore.	Marvin	Sept. 15
W. Virginia	Charleston	Kavanaugh	Sept. 20
Illinois	Jacksonville	Paine	Sept. 20
S. W. Missouri	Mt. Vernon	McTyeire	Oct. 4
Tennessee	Columbia	Keener	Oct. 4
Louisville	Louisville	Wightman	Oct. 4
Pacific	San Francisco	Marvin	Oct. 11
Indian Mission	Vinita, Ind. T.	McIlvaine	Oct. 12
Holston	Bristol	Wightman	Oct. 18
Arkansas	Yellville	Keener	Oct. 18
Los Angeles	S. Bernardino	Marvin	Oct. 20
West Texas	Seguin	Doggett	Oct. 25
German Mission	Grassy Fork	Doggett	Nov. 1
N. W. Texas	Calvert	Thirkield	Nov. 8
North Texas	Longview	Doggett	Nov. 15
Memphis	Memphis	Pierce	Nov. 15
Virginia	Richmond	Kavanaugh	Nov. 15
N. Mississippi	Sardis	Pierce	Nov. 22
Texas	Hempstead	Doggett	Nov. 29
N. Carolina	Greensboro	Kavanaugh	Nov. 29
White River	Batesville	Keener	Nov. 29
Mississippi	Natchez	Wightman	Nov. 29
Alabama	Greensboro	Paine	Dec. 6
N. Georgia	Sparta	Pierce	Dec. 6
S. Georgia	Sandersville	Pierce	Dec. 13
S. Carolina	Chester	Kavanaugh	Dec. 13
N. Alabama	Decatur	McTyeire	Dec. 13
Little Rock	Arkadelphia	Keener	Dec. 13
Louisiana	Trenton	Wightman	Dec. 13
East Texas	Hendersonville	Doggett	Dec. 13
Florida	Monticello	Pierce	Jan. 11
Baltimore	Alexandria	Kavanaugh	Mar. —

Publisher's Department.

E. E. F. ROSS, ESQ., connected for several years with the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, is now on a tour through the West and North on business connected with the office. He will confer freely with our patrons and agents in the different cities in regard to our mutual interests, and we bespeak for him the courtesies which have been so liberally extended, heretofore, and which we have not forgotten.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL

For the Week Ending October 14, 1876.

A—American Lead Pencil Company, American News Company, W H Archer, Edwin Allen, D Appleton & Co, A W Avery, W L Andrews, R H Adair, R W Allen.

B—Ralph Bradley, D C Brown, Bassick Stevers & Co $1 30, Bodman & Pease, J W Bryan, George Bancroft, H S Boney & Sons, W F Brewster, Wm Brown $2, Roy P Molino Fla 10 cents, Barnes & Wilkinson, J H Brunner, Miss C Boyce, J J Bellingrath, W L Bridgforth, George W Brown & S Barnes & Co, J Feilhaue, Bigley & Main, D P Bradford $10.

C—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, J B Copeland, John F Cook $8, M Cody, B Clegg, Thos R Purdy, L Carley, John S Coggins $10, Hiram W Cowan, Chas Curroway $3, E V Cox.

D—Chas T Dillingham, E L Davis, Downer & Co, Miss A D Drake $1 75, T J Dodd, W H Dixon, A W Dechman, C H Durfee, C E Dunn, Alex Dowling, J J Davis, W J Dickson $4.

E—Leon Elizey, Eyrich & Co.

F—W M Entrikken, Edwin Fay 25 cents, Mrs L R Fellows, E M Freshman, W F Ferris, Thomas W Flowers, J T Flynn $1 30.

G—H Griswold, P McGreen, Joseph Gorton, E F Gates $15, Charles Galvidi, H Gwinner & Bro, E F Glenn.

H—Harper & Bros, B H Harrison, W C Hamilton $3 60, H W Harper $9 85, J R Hall $1 50, D N Haldon & Co, Harrisonburg Sunday School $1 20, D M Hodgin $2, W W Hopper $3 60.

I—Lyson Blakeman, Tyrrel & Co.

J—J G Jones, H E Johnson, Wm Jenkins $10, J A B Johns $12.

K—H H Kimball, G W Kern, S P Kirkland.

L—W E M Linfield $2, W C Lewis, O M Livermann.

M—Miller's Hotel House, R P W Morris, W L Miller 25 cents, O M Marsh $24 75, C K Marshall $2 40, W W McIlvoy $2, H B Morey, Morgan Envelope Company, J W McLaurin $5, H & C Merriam $15, D Merchant, Thomas J Miller $2, W D Mayfield, P H Moss, Mrs F E Morrison $2.

N—J T Newcomer $180, Neochlogite Manufacturing Company, H B Newhall, S B Newsom $1, Thomas Nelson & Sons, Thomas J Newell, C J Nugent.

O—James Ormond, Osborn & Son $12 30, W P Owen.

P—Miss A H C Pearce, L E Parker, R H Powell $1, Mrs I N Pitts $2 5, Potter, Ainsworth & Co.

R—A H De Ford accountant, Hotel, D M Rush, Robinson & Lee, C S Rickets, T Richards, Wm Nimmo, J J Richardson $1 50, W Rose, J K Randall, P H Reed, E F S Rose $1, C W Reed, E F Ross two letters, W D Robinson $2 05.

S—H R Singleton, A H Sutherland, C Saville $2 40, S Schrader, A M Sheffield & Co, Southern Baptist Bible Society, S S Sanford, R S Irvin, W A Shepard & Co, W R Stewart, Henry R Smith.

T—John A Thompson, George F Thompson, N H Terrell, H C Tyler, E M Turner.

U—U S Corset Co $4.

W—S M D Webb $2, Wilson, Blakie & Co, A C Worthy, John Wesley, Solomon Wise $1 60, Rev Woods & Co, W H Wiltberger, C H Whitton, Wesleyan Female College $10, H Waters & Son, F A Wood, W S Wade, H D White, F S Wesley.

Y—Mrs Harriet Young.

THE representatives of the ADVOCATE had the pleasure of calling on De Meconchie & Son, 705 Arch street, Philadelphia, who make a specialty of the cure of piles. The doctor has been practicing in Philadelphia for a number of years, and ranks high in his profession, being a very eminent man. He has built up a very extensive business, and enjoys the confidence of the people of that city. The doctor makes a complete cure of piles, no matter how long parties have been afflicted with that disease. He does not patch up or temporarily relieve those he undertakes, but makes a positive, radical, and permanent cure. The doctor can refer to thousands of citizens in this city as well as New York and elsewhere who were under his treatment, and are now perfectly cured. He uses neither instruments nor caustics, so that there is no pain or danger attending the treatment of them. Those who are suffering from this disease should communicate with Dr. A. McCandless & Son, 705 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEATCHLEY'S PUMPS.—Many of our readers in the country will find the advertisements of Beatchley's pumps of interest. These pumps are made from the best wood, and are in all respects first class. The prices range from $6 to $20, according to length required. The manufacturer has every pump in perfect order before it leaves his establishment, so that no trouble will be met with by purchasers. Full directions also accompany them. Messrs. Ira W. Porter & Co., of Mobile, are manufacturer's agents, and will be pleased to give any information and fill any orders.

CHAIR WAREHOUSE.—Mr. J. H. Wisler, of Philadelphia, advertises his chairs in today's paper. He has been established in business for twenty-two years, and possesses ample facilities for filling orders for churches, halls, and public buildings, of which he makes a specialty. All orders, whether large or small, will receive prompt attention. Send for his terms.

STAINED GLASS, for churches and private buildings, can be procured at Gibson's stained glass and decorative establishment in Philadelphia. Mr. Gibson will give particular attention to all orders intrusted to him. See his card on this page, and send on for prices and samples.

A. A. PARKER is opening at 178 Canal street a large and select stock of dry goods. We commend Mr. Parker to our friends in the city and country as a gentleman of integrity and well-known business capacity. Mr. Frank A. Parker and Mr. George McGibbon, the latter late of the firm of McGibbon, Allyn & Co., will be found in the establishment, and will be pleased to see their friends at the new house. Mr. Parker will pay particular attention to the manufacture of ladies' and childrens' underwear, and would call special attention to this fact. See his advertisement in to-day's paper, and give him a call.

E. OFFNER, late of the firm of Kayra & Offner, has returned to his former place of business, at 171 Canal street, where he has opened a fine stock of crockery, China, glassware, etc. He will be pleased to see his old friends and customers, and guarantees them cheap and good articles. Mr. Offner is thoroughly conversant with his business, and his customers can rely on his judgment. Orders from the country will receive special attention. See advertisement for particulars.

WE would call attention to the advertisement on this page of Mr. E. H. Adams, dealer in dry goods, fancy goods, notions, etc. Mr. Adams is known to many of our readers from his long connection as junior partner with the house of Brasselmann & Adams. He has lately opened a store, a few doors above the old stand, on Magazine street, and will give satisfaction to his customers, as heretofore, in all orders they may make of him. Our lady friends will do well to give his store a call.

THE U. S. CORSET COMPANY manufacture some four styles of woven corsets. The company claim for their corsets that they are perfect in fit and flexible to the move ments of the form; that being woven without seam they are more comfortable than any other; and that their stay properties are superior. We would suggest to our readers that if they cannot procure the article from their dealers they address the company, at Lock Box 4928, New York, for a circular.

MAGIC LANTERNS.—Mr. T. J. Harbach, of Philadelphia, invites our readers to send to him for catalogues of his magic lanterns and Centennial slides. They will be found interesting and instructive. See his advertisement.

VISITORS of the city would do well to inspect M. L. Navra's really fine stock of China and glassware. See advertisement.

FOR dress goods go to Levy Bros', 540 Magazine street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. HACHMAN

invites the attention of purchasers to the *largest, cheapest and most attractive* stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all the *leading styles* ever displayed in the city, consisting of LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDRENS' FINE SHOES, in every variety and style with a *large* assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, adapted to **Family and Plantation Wear.**

R. F. W. HACHMAN,

Dealer in Fine Shoes, 15 Camp street,

Under City Hotel, New Orleans, La.

WHEELER & PIERSON,

NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,

Opposite the City Hotel,

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good goods*, sell at *one price*, and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited, and liberal discount made to them.

ALMANAC FOR 2344 YEARS.—Knox's Time Almanac and Register of Days will give the days of the week for a period of 2344 years, commencing with the year B. C. 1, and ending with the year A. D. 2, so calculated for both the Julian and Gregorian Calendar, showing the corresponding days of the days of old and new style in each year. This almanac points out also without the use of a dial or resort to arithmetic the epact, or the decimal letter or letters of each year, the years of the Julian period, the metonic or lunar cycles, also the Dyonisian periods. The golden number of each year, the days and dates which were lost by the adoption of the reformation of the Julian calendar in the various countries of Europe. It shows the dates on which the sun enters the signs of the zodiac, the calendar used in France under Napoleon I, and the dates of Easter Sundays for all other movable festivals of the Christian churches.

This universal reference will be introduced to the public in chart or map form, and is now sold by sub-scription. It will be a useful and beautiful ornament for the office, the parlor, the bedroom, in hotels, steamboats, and railroad cars, in colleges, academies, and schools. Its circulation will be great, and as it is a book of reference it will soon be the favorite of the people.

To defray the expense of publication part interest of two-thirds in the publication will be granted by the author. John H. Knox of New Orleans, La., whom address, inclosing stamp.

LADIES will find relief from their headache, or dizziness, swimming in the head, colic, sour stomach, and dissiness, etc., by taking *Simmons' Liver Regulator*. Persons living in unhealthy localities may avoid all bilious attacks by taking a dose of *Simmons' Liver Regulator* occasionally, to keep the liver in healthy action. It should be used by all persons, old and young. It is now used and endorsed by a purely vegetable compound, is not injurious to the most delicate constitution, and will keep the liver in healthy action.

WHAT NEXT? *Consumptive Cured.* When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian corn, which cured his only child of consumption. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweats in one dose. Address, with stamp, CRAGGS & CO., 1612 Race street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

WHEN A TRAVELER can get the best accommodations at a strictly first-class hotel, possession all conveniences and appearances, at a price no higher than is asked at other first-class houses, he is sure to choose the best. This is the reason why so large a proportion of the first families and better classes make the Grand Hotel of New York their hotel for their city.

TOURISTS will find the American House, Boston, a most convenient point from which to visit places of interest. Its central and unsurpassing location of suits of rooms, which may be secured by post or telegraph by families traveling.

HEARING RESTORED.—Great Invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. JNO. GAMGME, Lock Box 905, Covington, Ky.

CARPETS.

ELKIN & CO.,

168 ..... CANAL STREET, ... 168

ARE OFFERING NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS IN

MOQUETTE,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE PLY,
and INGRAIN CARPETS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
COCOA AND CANE MATTINGS,
CERTAIN GOODS IN ICE'S TERRYS, ETC.
EXCELSIOR BED PLANTS and LARGE COVERS.
WINDOW SHADES NEW STYLES.

SHEEHAN, RUSS & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

Dry Salted Meats,

BACON, PORK, LARD, HAMS, FLOUR, CORNMEAL.

88, 90 and 92 Poydras Street,

New Orleans.

SEND TEN CENTS to L. A. ELLIOTT & CO., Fine Art Dealers, 591 Washington st., Boston, for "The Beautiful Home." (Art Hints and list of more than 2400 Engravings, etc.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. A. PARKER,

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS.

— ALSO —

Ladies' and Misses' Under Wear.

I AM OPENING A LARGE STOCK OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT SUCH Prices as the times REQUIRE and would call special attention to my **Homemade Under Wear**, it gives a perfect satisfaction as to work and price, and I can not do better than to refer the public to those who have used it.

178 Canal Street, between Baronne and Dryades Sts.,

New Orleans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. H. ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THE ARrival of further additions to his

ALREADY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

Special mention is here made of BLACK SILKS, BLACK and COLORED CASHMERES, BASKET SATTEENS, ETC., CORSETS, BUSTLES, FELT SKIRTS, ETC., LINEN SETS, COLLARS, RUCHINGS, ETC., FANCY KNIT WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, ETC., KID GLOVES, TIES, RIBBONS, ETC., GOODS FOR BOYS AND MEN'S WEAR, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, RUGS, MATTINGS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

—AND—

A Choice Selection of 3-4 and 4-4 Prints.

Having commenced with bottom prices, he has no occasion to announce "GOODS MARKED DOWN."

596 ..... Magazine Street 596

(Four Doors above Julia Old Stand.)

N. B.—Goods marked in plain figures. One price for all. No deviation.

E. OFFNER,

"THE OLD RELIABLE."

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Sold Cheaper than ever before at the Old Stand,

174 ..... Canal Street 174

(Opposite Varieties Theater.)

I SELL THE GENUINE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS (115 pieces) for $19 50

TEA SETS of the same quality (44 pieces) decorated in six colors, something entirely new, for 6 50

Stone China CHAMBER SETS, only 3 00

Stone China DINNER SETS (121 pieces) for 14 50

All other goods sold equally as cheap, and all goods are guaranteed.

☞ No charge for packing.

The Celebrated Butter Churn,

Making Butter in from three to ten minutes, is sold very cheap.

All orders will have prompt and careful attention.

E. OFFNER,

171 Canal Street,

opposite Varieties Theater.

An Indispensable Requisite

— FOR EVERY —

Teacher, Advanced Student, Intelligent Family

THE BEST ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

"THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT."—*London Quarterly Review, October*, 1876.

From the Chief Justice of the United States:

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 25, 1876.—The book has become indispensable to every student of the English language. A Law Library is not complete without it, and the Courts look to it as one of the best authorities for all questions of definition. MORRISON R. WAITE.

FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. Sold by all Booksellers.

DRY GOODS.

Direct from New York Market,

AT

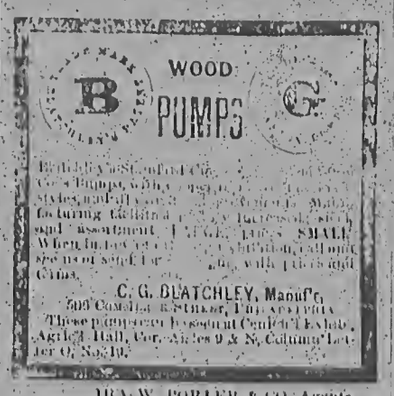
New York Prices.

JOHN C. GREEN,

No. 275 Eighth Avenue, New York.

LADIES' SUITS, SACQUES, AND CLOAKS in all the latest styles and newest fabrics.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, DRAPERIES, etc. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to any part of the United States; orders should state quality, color and price desired; with measure for suits, cloaks, etc. Stock book sent free.



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CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

300 DIFFERENT STYLES OF CANE SEAT CHAIRS, also CAMP CHAIRS, PATENT FOLDING CHAIRS etc.

—Specialties—

CHAIRS for CHURCHES, PUBLIC HALLS, Schools, COLLEGES, Seminaries, etc. Wholesale and Retail.

H. H. WISLER,

221 & 223 N. Sixth St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Piles! Piles!! Piles!!!

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL, BLIND Bleeding, and Itching, positively perfectly and permanently cured by absorption. The cure is absolutely perfect and permanent. We use neither caustics nor instruments, and the cure is painless. We can refer to thousands of the very best people in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Pittsburg, and in every State in the Union.

W. A. & W. L. MCCANDLESS,

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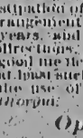

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For Professional and Amateur Printers, Schools, Societies, Manufacturers, Merchants, and others it is the BEST ever invented. 15,000 in use. Prices from $5.00 to $150.00. BENJ. O. WOODS & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Printing Material. Send stamp for Catalogue. 20 Federal St. Boston.

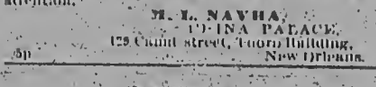
GIBSON'S

Stained Glass and Decorative Establishment,

123 & 125 South Eleventh St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

$60 A WEEK Male or female. No capital. We give steady work that will bring you $240 a month at home day or evening. Inventors' Union, 173 Greenwich st., N. Y.



OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT ABSOLUTELY and SPEEDILY CURED. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 67 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED AGENTS for our new Book, the "Story of the Bible," from Genesis to Revelation, in simple language for the young. The author for twenty years an earnest worker in teaching the Scriptures to the young, long felt the need of such a work, and hence labored long and earnestly to make the grandest literature in the world accessible to all. This Book will be gladly welcomed by every Parent and Sabbath School Teacher in the land. It is beautifully illustrated, and elegantly bound, and having an immense sale. One agent reports 62 first week, others 28, 35, 41, etc. Also, our "COMPLETE DOMESTIC BIBLE," 2000 Illustrations. Has no equal. For extra terms, address **Anchor Publishing Co.**, St. Louis, Mo.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

—AT—

M. L. NAVRA'S CHINA PALACE.

129 Canal Street, Touro Building.

HAVING IMPORTED AND PURCHASED at auction a very large stock of

Crockery, China, Glassware

—AND OTHER—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

I propose to give my customers the benefit of my facilities by selling goods at less prices than ever before.

☞ Look at some of my prices and judge for yourselves:

A real French China DINNER SET, 115 pieces, for	$20 00
A real French China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for	6 75
A Stone China DINNER SET, 124 pieces, for	14 50
A Stone China TEA SET, 44 pieces for	3 50
A Stone China CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for	3 50
Decorated CHAMBER SET, 10 pieces, for	6 00

Also the celebrated BUTTER CHURN. Warranted to make butter in from three to ten minutes. Orders from the country will receive my best attention.

M. L. NAVRA,

CHINA PALACE,

129 Canal street, Touro Building,

6p New Orleans.

MEDICAL.

A STRING OF PEARLS!

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872:

I occasionally use, when my condition required it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens has greatly improved in health of late.—*The State Line Argus, West Point, Ga.*

Testimony of the Chief Justice of Georgia.

I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver—at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it.—*Hiram Warner, Chief Justice of Georgia.*

Opinion of the Clergy.

Simmons' Liver Regulator is certainly a valuable medicine for that class of complaints which it claims to cure. Many of our fellow-beings are suffering from hepatic disorders, and have trouble in relation to the efficacy of this pain or preparation, we can only offer them the simple and candid arrangement of Chills to Nathaniel: "Come and see." Try the proposed remedy, and then you can judge for yourselves.—*Rev. David Wills, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Macon, Ga.*

Always Keep It On Hand.

I have used Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator myself, and in my family for years, and pronounce it one of the most satisfactory medicines that can be used. Nothing would induce me to be without it, and I recommend all my friends, if they want to secure health, to always keep it on hand.—*R. L. Mott, Columbus, Ga. (Congressman.)*

CAUTION!

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with trade mark, stamp and signature unbroken. None others genuine.

Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 52c

ALL BABYDOM NEEDS

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD,

OR LACTEOUS FARINA,

prepared from Swiss Milk, Brown Bread Crust and Sugar. A fresh supply of the above. Also SMITH'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT,

GRAHAM FLOUR,

PINHEAD OATMEAL,

MONTREAL MILLS OATMEAL,

BROOKS' FAMILY PICKLES,

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES,

A. BRECHT & G. PHELPS, Grocer,

5p (Cor. Prytania and Felicity Road.

Farm, Garden and Household.

A Wise Saying.

An English farmer recently remarked that "he fed his land before it was hungry, rested it before it was weary, and weeded it before it was foul." We have seldom, if ever, seen so much agricultural wisdom condensed into a single sentence. It would be difficult to avow an agricultural practice each particular of which would be more opposite to the practice of the land-killers and skinners of the South. Such persons do not feed their land at all. Though land may have nine lives, like a cat, yet it may die at last of starvation. "Weary land." How apt an expression. Not utterly exhausted, but tired, wearied. Reader, have you not some land which, this summer, will pant and blow and struggle under the burden of a starveling and sickly stalk of corn? "Weeded it before it was foul." Why, some of our planters raise weeds for manure. Vile pests, of no use to man or beast, are suffered to grow up and encumber the ground merely for the sake of the privilege of burying their dead bodies to supply vegetable matter to the soil. On a perfectly conducted plantation, no plant would be suffered to mature its seed which was not of some known and positive utility. Peas and clover are better than weeds; they feed both the soil and domestic animals, and give no trouble to succeeding crops. Remember the practice of the English farmer. Do not wait until your land begins to get poor before you manure it. If it is rich, make it richer. Do not wait until your land begins to fail before you rest it; give it rest in time to prevent its ever being tired. Do not wait until your plantation is stocked with weeds before you begin to destroy them. One weed destroyed this year will save much hoeing next year. Manure soon and well; give abundant rest, and cultivate clean. He is a good farmer who observes these rules.—*Southern Cultivator.*

DEATH OF THE APPLE-TREE BORER.—A farmer correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives that journal his method of ridding his orchard of these pests as follows:

"I have waited for a long time for some one to invent an easy way of killing the apple tree borer; but the chisel, mallet, knife, and wire only are recommended, and in using them I have had to cut a six-inch apple tree until I could see daylight through it, to kill a single borer. My way of getting at this 'worm of the dust' is an easy one, and more effectual. I cut a sumac, or elder, one foot, more or less, long, punch out the pith, cut one end with a slope, hunt the borer's hole, clean it out at the entrance with wire, place the beveled end of my tube against it, take some putty-like clay that I get in our spring branch, plaster it water-tight around the end next to the tree, fill with very strong soapsuds, and the thing is done. No matter how crooked the hole is, or whether it goes up or down, the suds in the tube will force itself to the end. I have tried it two years, and have not failed once. Of course, any kind of small, hollow tube will do, anything that will make it water-tight will do to plaster it with.

CABBAGE.—I have made some experiments on the cabbage crop by the application of a small quantity of sulphate of soda (Glauber's salts,) at the rate of two hundred pounds to the acre, sometimes putting it in with the other manure used in preparing the land, and sometimes sprinkling it around the plant before hoeing, applying one half to three-quarters of a teaspoonful to the hill. The result has always been an increase of more than twenty-five per cent. in weight in good, hard heads over and above the portions of the field not so treated. The sulphate of soda is a cheap material, even when purchased in small quantity from the apothecary for experiment, the wholesale price being only two and a half cents per pound; the retail price should not be over five cents per pound. The dealers in chemicals and fertilizers sell it in its crude condition at $25 per ton, or one and a quarter cents per pound, when one barrel or more is purchased. This is as valuable for agricultural purposes as the crystalized article.—*Moore's Rural.*

STRAWBERRY FRUIT JUICE.—Cover the berries with an equal measure of water, or less, according to the flavor of the fruit; boil in a porcelain lined kettle for five minutes or more, if the fruit is quite firm, and then lay on a hair sieve to drain; return the juice to the kettle, sweeten if desired, and use for a dressing to mushes and cereal puddings; if convenient, add a little pine-apple fruit juice, not the extract, but the genuine article, squeezed from the fruit under your own supervision, so that there can be no mistake about it. The above mode of preparation will answer for the juices of many other kinds of fruit, such as cherries, raspberries, and whortleberries. These may be mingled more or less, and they will also bear the addition of currant juice. Altogether the preparation of these juices gives fine scope to taste. They may be preserved by cranium.

REMEDY FOR MILDEW.—Molasses mixed with half water and sprinkled over gooseberry bushes covered with mildew is said by Dr. Seedhoff to be an effectual remedy. The theory is that the molasses excludes the air from the leaves, and smothers the mildew. The first rain washes off the covering, and does no injury to the bushes. The common pulverized sulphur, or, better still, the flour of sulphur, is also recommended as a remedy for the same difficulty. It is supposed that the sulphurous acid it contains kills the mildew.

CREAM FOR FILLING.—One-half cupful of flour, one cupful of sugar, and two eggs, turned into one pint of boiling water. Flavor with vanilla.

Onions.

The productive capacity of an acre of ground is a problem yet to be solved. The farmer who estimates his wealth by the size of his farm, and is more desirous to add to the number of his acres than to increase their productiveness, has yet to learn the true secret of successful farming. The owners of land in Massachusetts, which is worth from five hundred to a thousand dollars per acre, the soil of which is far inferior in productive capacity to that of other locations, with hired help costing more than it does elsewhere, find it a profitable business to raise onions and transport them to the markets of Maine; yet the onion can be grown as well in Maine as in Massachusetts; it only needs to reduce the fields and enlarge the onion beds.

The Islands of Japan, with an area under cultivation only equal to that of the New England States, produce food enough to sustain a population of thirty-three millions, without the importation of a single article, but the largest farms are under ten acres, and many have but a single acre.

A practical farmer gives us the result of his experiments in the raising of onions as follows:

His first attempt was with two ounces of seed, on a piece of ground that had grown potatoes the season preceding. This he manured and plowed in the fall. In the spring he added other fertilizers, and was rewarded with a moderate crop. He had sufficient for his own family, gave away some, and sent twenty dollars' worth to market. The next year he took the same ground, adding enough to make one-eighth of an acre, plowed and fertilized it better than he had done the first year, and realized from his crop of onions nearly two hundred dollars. The third year he lengthened out his eighth to a quarter of an acre, with a piece of wet ground that was full of weeds. On this quarter he hauled six cords of manure, spread it evenly, and plowed it from five to seven inches deep. It laid thus through the winter, and in the spring a cultivator with a weight was put on, which cut it up five or six inches deep, and made it quite mellow. Twenty-five bushels of dry ashes were then spread over the ground and harrowed in, but even this quantity not being regarded as sufficient, forty bushels of well pulverized hen manure were added. When the onions were grown, the ground and crop were measured, and the quarter of an acre was found to have produced 392 bushels of merchantable onions, 25 lbs. to the bushel, which at fifty cents a bushel, would make the gross receipts from an acre of ground $784.

It requires four pounds of onion seed to sow an acre of ground properly; the yellow Danvers' are considered the best variety. They should be sown in rows fourteen inches apart and as straight as possible, to give an opportunity of weeding with the hoe, and save the trouble of hand weeding. If attacked by maggots, three bushels of Liverpool salt should be sown on a damp day.

Other productions might be mentioned which would yield the same or even larger returns for an equal amount of culture, but it would need to concentrate the labor spread over wide fields on small inclosures, and to employ the skill, forethought, and unremitting attention which secure success in any undertaking.—*"Pomona," in Philadelphia Market Journal.*

ADULTERATION IN COFFEE.—The *American Grocer* has a very interesting article on the coffee trade of the country, from which we extract the following:

The 600 coffee and spice mills of the country use over 1000 roasting machines, with a capacity of 1 200,000 pounds per day. These mills grind and put up coffee either in packages or in bulk, and as a rule, wherever grinding is done, there adulteration is practiced. A prominent manufacturer says the basis for this business is the following proportion to every 1000 pounds.

TO EVERY 1000 POUNDS	POUNDS.
Roasted peas	100
Roasted rye	250
Roasted chicory	100
Other ingredients	50
Roasted coffee (best qualities)	500
	1000

This can be sold at a profit to the jobber at 20 cents currency per pound, allowing a discount of 10 to 20 per cent, and is sold by retailers at 25 cents currency.

PUMPKIN SHORT-CAKE.—One cup stewed and strained pumpkin or squash, one cup of oatmeal porridge, and one cup of water. Beat these up together, and then add three cups fine Graham flour. Mix thoroughly, spread half an inch thick on a baking tin, and bake half an hour in a good oven. Cover for ten minutes, and serve warm or cold.

TOMATOES AND RICE.—Scald a tea-cup of good rice; scald and peel five to six nice ripe tomatoes; put both together in a stew-pan, add a tablespoonful of sugar, salt, and pepper to taste, and water enough to bring the rice when done to the consistency of plain boiled rice. Before taking up add a teaspoonful of butter.

SMOKED GEESE-BREASTS.—Cut out the breasts of young, fat, and well cleaned geese, rub them well with salt, and with a little saltpetre, place in a jar or other vessel, with a weight upon them. Let them remain thus for ten days, after which put them in smoke for two weeks.

DRIED BEEF FRIZZLED IN CREAM.—Chip the beef thin as paper with a very sharp knife. Melt in a frying pan butter the size of an egg, stir the beef about in it two or three minutes, dust in a little flour, and serve in a covered dish.

TO RESTORE AND STIFFEN VAILS.—Wash the vail in tepid water or soapsuds, then rinse in strong blueing; will restore it completely and stiffen like new.

EDUCATIONAL.

University of Mississippi.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE UNIVERSITY of Mississippi, at Oxford, opens

October 4, 1876.

The Faculty is complete, able, and proficient.

The campus, buildings, and apparatus in good repair.

The location is healthy. Church facilities and society excellent.

Tuition free to candidates for the ministry. Tuition fee to others $25. Total expenses need not exceed $100 to $150 per annum. Students in the Preparatory Department will be required to board with family of the Principal.

For catalogues and information, address

H. M. SULLIVAN,
Secretary Board of Trustees,
Oxford, Miss.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

AT JACKSON, LA.

WILL reopen on Monday, OCTOBER 2, 1876, with a competent corps of professors. All branches in Preparatory and Commercial Schools, and in colleges of highest grade, successfully taught. From $186 to $233 will pay all expenses in Preparatory and Commercial School, and from $305 to $358 in Collegiate Department per session.

For fuller particulars and a catalogue address

C. G. ANDREWS, President.

Emory and Henry College

VIRGINIA.

THE collegiate year for 1876-7 begins on the FOURTEENTH OF SEPTEMBER next. It is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, the first closing January 31, and the second beginning February 1, 1877.

For TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS deposited with the President at the beginning of the year we will give to a student, for the forty weeks, his tuition, board, fuel, room-rent, washing, library and contingent fees.

For information on special points or for a catalogue address E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory P. O., Virginia.

EMORY COLLEGE.

THE FALL TERM of this long-established institution opens on Wednesday, SEPTEMBER 6.

Emory College, with a full Faculty and a thorough curriculum, is prepared to do first class college work.

TUITION—Fall Term, $25; Spring Term, $15. Board in good families, from $16 to $20 per month. Food and lodging can be procured at from $10 to $12 per month by boys willing to wait on themselves.

For further information address the President,
ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD,
Oxford, Ga.

State Female College,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MRS. HARRIET N. COLLINS, PRESIDENT.

ASSISTED by a faculty of ELEVEN officers and teachers of long experience in each department in the Institution.

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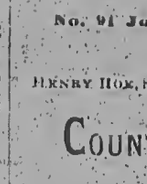

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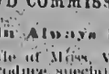

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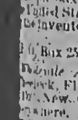

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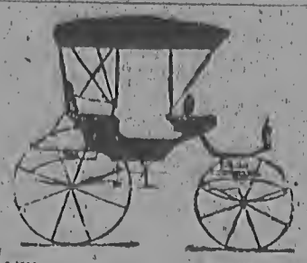

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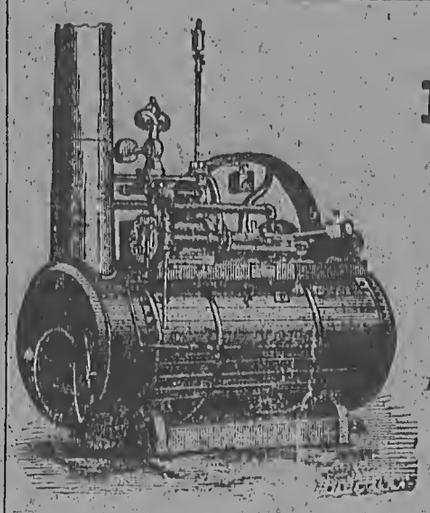

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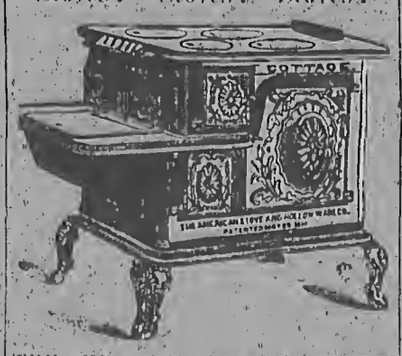

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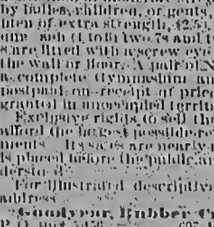

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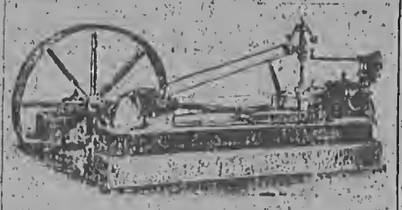

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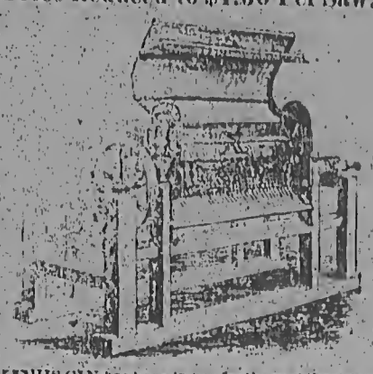

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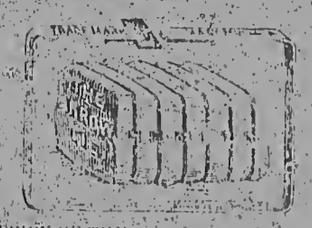

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TEACHERS WANTED—To supply vacancies in Schools, Academies, and Seminaries in the different States. Send for Normal Plan. Address American Educational Union, 737 Broadway, N. Y.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1876.

COTTON.

The following interesting comments are from the weekly cotton report of Messrs. W. C. Watts & Co., Liverpool, September 29, 1876:

That there have lately been good indications of an undercurrent of strength and confidence in many departments of business is generally admitted. The *Times*, in its money article of Wednesday last, says: "The market is so tired of depression and depreciation that its revulsion is no doubt to some extent justifiable, and certainly not surprising, for there can be no doubt that the pressure of money and of a natural recoil, so to say, is so very severe that if peace be assured, as Lord Derby says, the revival, not of stocks merely, but of credit and enterprise will be something quite startling." Now, so far as cotton is concerned, it has as yet shown less indications of strength than silk, sugar, rice, iron, coal, and most other of the chief articles of commerce. This is perhaps due to the fact owing to the exorbitant point to which prices were driven during the American war; there has been a downward tendency of prices ten out of the past twelve years, consequently the trade generally has not only suffered severely, but are, so to say, demoralized. Then again, the development of cotton cultivation in the United States since the close of the war, eleven years ago, has notwithstanding the declining tendency of prices, been such that there is now absolutely no apprehension of a short supply, and this too notwithstanding the apparent fact that low prices are diminishing production in many of the minor sources of supply, and of the equally apparent fact that low prices are stimulating consumption. That such should now be the popular view of the situation—that is that there should be continued depression and want of confidence notwithstanding the low prices now current is not to be wondered at in view of the common receipts at the American ports (so far 23 per cent larger than last season to same date), which, explain them as we may, are generally considered as the safest indication of the extent of the crop; for actual receipts are ascertained facts, whereas all the balance is theory or guess-work.

On the other hand, if, as there is much reason to believe, and as indicated by the table of crops in America, published in our last report, the port receipts should in a few weeks drop to, and then below, the figures for the corresponding weeks of last season, and thus give rise to decreased crop estimates, and some apprehension of a scarcity, there can be no doubt it would lead to an important improvement in prices. The question is how much lower, if any, can prices in the meantime be forced down? This of course, we cannot pretend to answer.

We have however reason to believe that owing to the present unexampled plethora of money there is a very large amount of outside capital awaiting to be invested in cotton when it is thought bottom has been touched; but our opinion is speculation will make no impression on our market so long as distant deliveries of shipments of new crop can, as at present, be bought below the party spot quotations.

The trade have taken from this port this week 75,350 bales, but it should be observed they have taken nearly four times their usual quantity of light weight bales—Brazils and West India—so that in point of fact they have only increased their stocks of cotton about 9,000 bales of average weight, etc.

The stock of cotton held by English spinners we now estimate at 77,000 bales, against 90,000 last year, and 127,000 the year before at the same date.

Manchester market this week opened firmly, and a good business was done for some days at full prices. During the past day or two the demand has fallen off, and the best prices of the week are barely supported. We now quote 8¼lb shirtings 6s 3d to 7s 9d per piece; No. 40 mule yarn 9¼d, 10d and 11¼d for common, good and best seconds; 32's twist 8¾d to 10d per lb.

At *Bombay*, for the week ending the twenty-eighth instant, the receipts have been 4,000 bales, against 1,000, and the shipments to Europe 4,000, against nil same week last year. The total receipts from first of January to the twenty-eighth instant have been 999,000, against 1,225,000 and the shipments to Europe 902,000, against 1,187,000 same period last year. Latest quotations are: For good fair Oomras 4¾d, cost and freight, and for 8¼lb shirtings 4r. 11a. at Bombay, and 4r. 7a. at Calcutta.

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day	New Orleans		New York		Liverpool	
	Receipts	Sales	Market	Sales	Market	Price
Wednesday	3,400	3,000	Easier	1,200	Easier	Middling 11 3-16d.
Thursday	4,611	4,000	Firm	1,100	Firm	" 11 3-16d.
Friday	4,564	2,500	Steady	1,000	Steady	" 11 3-16d.
Saturday	2,500	2,000	Firm	1,200	Firm	" 11 3-16d.
Monday	1,400	1,500	Firm	1,200	Easy	" 11 1-16d.
Tuesday	2,500	2,500	Firm	1,000	Steady	" 11 1-16d.
Total	19,975	15,500		5,700		

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday	8⅜	9⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅝	
Thursday	8⅜	9⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅝	
Friday	8⅜	9⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅝	
Saturday	8⅜	9⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅝	
Monday	8⅜	9⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅝	
Tuesday	8⅜	9⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅝	

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Cose—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	10	9⅞	10⅜@10⅝
Thursday	10@10⅛	10	10⅜
Friday	10	10	10⅜
Saturday	10	10	10⅜
Monday	10	10	10⅜
Tuesday	10	10⅛	10⅜@10⅝

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock at all the U. S. ports	508,766
Stock at New Orleans	101,509
Net receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1876	539,815
Net receipts last year	124,528
Net receipts at New Orleans	91,524
Net receipts at New Orleans last year	58,401
Stock in Liverpool	658,000
Stock in Liverpool last year	811,000
World's supply	1,829,552
Exported from New Orleans during the week ending Oct. 14, 1876, to Great Britain	10,747
France and other continental ports	10,257
Coastwise	1,945

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, $6@$7 ₮ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and pecks, and 25 inches in diameter, $7@$10 ₮ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 34 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₮ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches, in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $5@$7 ₮ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood—For large sound logs, $2.25@$3 ₮ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2.25@$2.75 ₮ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2.50 ₮ cord.

(Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to cords.)

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice corn-fed beeves are in demand at 4@5c. ₮ lb. gross.

Fat grass fed beef cattle sell readily at $25@$35 ₮ head. Poor cattle dull at $12@$20 ₮ head.

Fat calves, up to year olds, $7@$12 ₮ head. Poor ones very dull at $5@$8 ₮ head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3@$5 ₮ head. Poor ones unsalable.

Hogs, corn-fed, at 5@7c. ₮ lb. gross. Mast-fed dull at 3@4c. ₮ lb. gross.

Milch cows sell according to quantity of milk given. Choice fancy milkers, giving 4 to 5 gallons per day, $80@$100 ₮ head. Fair milkers, say giving from 1½ to 3 gallons per day, $35@$75 ₮ head. Common stock very hard to sell at $18@$25 ₮ head.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

	From	To
Eggs, ₮ doz.:		
Crop, good demand	—	18
Attakapas, demand fair	—	12½
Western and country	—	10
Chickens, ₮ doz.:		
Creole, grown	$1 00	$5 50
Creole, half-grown	2 00	3 50
Good fat country chickens bring 25 @50c. per dozen less than Creole.		
Wool, ₮ lb.:		
Burry	10	15
Free of burrs	15	25
Beeswax, ₮ lb	27	30
Hides, ₮ lb.:		
Green salted	6	7½
Dry	9	11½
Deer skins	25	28

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	—
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Disn. and shovel tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	175 00	280 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
H. J. West's corn mill	200 00	—
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	—
Cotton planter	15 0	—
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	110 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	—	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox-cart, complete	115 00	—
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	—	120 00
Plantation cart	—	85 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₮ lb.		
Sweeds, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	5
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Coatings, American	4½	5¾

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₮ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	40 00	45 00
Lime, ₮ bbl.:		
Western	1 60	1 75
Cement	2 50	2 75
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₮ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	18 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	—	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	—	—
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₮ 1,000	—	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 50	—
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	—	—
Glass, 8x10 of 80 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	—	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 12 by 18 to 16 by 26	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₮ lb	8	10
Paris Green, ₮ lb	30	—
Pat. Dr. Cr., ₮ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₮ lb	—	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₮ lb	—	4½
Linseed Oil, Wall's	—	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights: Size of lights.	Unpainted	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	60	$1 50	$2 00
10x12	85	1 85	2 25
10x16	$1 00	2 00	2 25

Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
2 feet x 7 feet	$4 50	$7 50
2 feet x 8 feet	5 00	—
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	6 00	4 25

Panel Doors:		
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1⅜ in. thick	—	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1⅜ in. thick	—	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1⅜ in. thick	$3 75	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₮ lb.:		
Western, choice	24	30
Goshen, choice	35	45
Coffee, ₮ lb.		
Rio, fair	18¾	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21¼	22¼
Java, choice O. G.	34	34
Candles, ₮ lb:		
Star, Del brands	—	15
Chocolate, ₮ lb.		
Choice	35	40
Sweet	18	30
Canned Fruits, ₮ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	3 00
Corn Meal, ₮ bbl.:		
Real, K. D.	—	75

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

DELHI DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

Trenton	Oct. 7, 8
Oak Ridge	11, 15
Delhi	21, 22
Whinsboro	28, 29
Lind Grove	Nov. 4, 5
Floyd	11, 12
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Waterproof	25, 26
Tensas	Dec. 2, 3
Bastrop	9, 10
Monroe	16, 17

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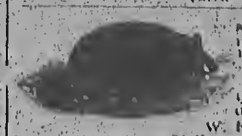

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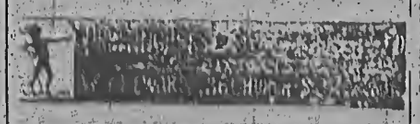

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12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

18 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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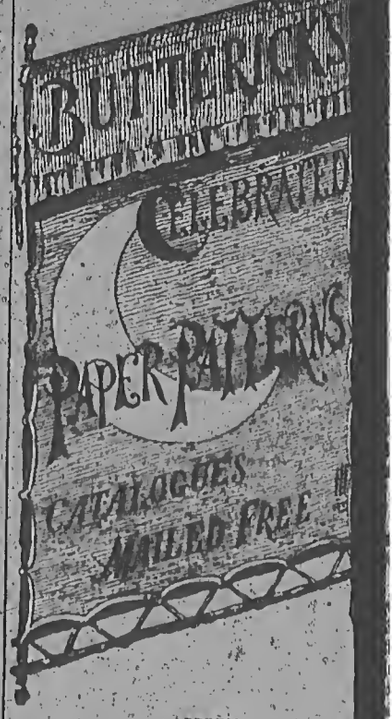

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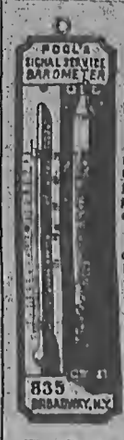

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The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876. NO. 43.

HOW SOON WE LOSE THEM.

...ll diligent converse with thy children. Have them ...ering and evening round thee; love thou them, ...d win their love in these rare, beauteous years; ...e only while the short-lived dream of childhood ...ers are they shine—no longer! When youth comes ...ch passes through their thoughts which is not thee, ...d much allures their hearts which thou hast not, ...ey gain a knowledge of an older world ...ich fills their souls; and fears before them now ...e future. And the Present to us is lost. ...en with his little t aveling-pocket full ...indispensables that b y goes forth. ...e ping, thou watchest till he disappears, ...d never after is he thine again! ...e comes back home—he loves—he wins a maid— ...d lives! They live, and others spring to life ...om him—and now thou hast in him ...human being, but no more a child! ...y daughter, wedded, takes a frequent joy ...d bringing thee her children to thy house. ...en hast the mother, but the child no more! ...ld diligent converse with thy children. Have them ...erning and evening round thee; love thou them, ...d win their love in the rare, beauteous years!

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

BRUNSWICK, GA., Oct. 17.—F. R. Southmayd, Secretary Howard Association: I leave this evening, with druggist and six nurses. No new cases of yellow fever.

WM. R. MANDEVILLE, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 18.—Total interments to day 7, of which 3 were from yellow fever.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 18.—The aggregate vote on the State ticket is 351,430, of which Williams received 163,098, Harrison 207,979, Harrington, Independent, 12,226. Williams's majority over Harrison 5 119. The largest Independent vote was cast for Newsom, candidate for Treasurer of the State—15,945. The Legislature stands: House—Republicans 53, Democrats 45, Independents 2; Senate—Republicans 23, Democrats 25, Independents 2.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Wall street market opened in a whirl of excitement on account of the foreign news. Gold advanced, sterling was firm, and general stock quotations opened ¼ to 1 point higher. The war-like rumors from the East, from the possibility that the European powers may become involved in Turkey's troubles, has a marked effect on the Wall street and merchandise markets. This morning, all having been thrown into the greatest excitement.

The scene in the Gold Room has been without a parallel for years. Boisterous and excited brokers bid for any amount at almost any price, and the purchases, which opened at 109¾, rapidly carried the price up to 111. Yesterday morning gold opened at 109¾, so that in two days the price advanced fully 4 per cent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Francis P. Blair, journalist and statesman, is dead; age eighty-seven years.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Twelve companies of artillery equipped as infantry, and two companies of infantry, with several Eastern garrisons yesterday for Columbia, S. C.

KEY WEST, Oct. 19.—A hurricane has prevailed since six o'clock yesterday evening. The crew of the steamer Godfrey Kuhn, from Philadelphia for Galveston, before reported ashore, refused to leave the vessel last night; it is feared all were drowned; it is too stormy this morning to see the vessel. The wind is terrific.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 19.—Six white men in returning from a Democratic mass meeting at Edgefield court-house, near dark, last evening, were fired into by colored men lying in ambush. One was killed instantly and another severely wounded. Major Kilne and other United States officers, at the request of the whites, went to the spot. While they were viewing the body, a white man, sent for the coroner, was also shot from an ambush, his leg shattered and his horse wounded. The meeting had been quiet and orderly.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—Rev. Dr. Richard Fuller, aged 72, pastor of Seventh Street Baptist Church, died this morning, of carbuncle. He was born in Beaufort, S. C., ordained a minister in 1833 and came to this city in 1847.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 21.—Gen. Hampton, in a speech at Aiken to-day, said: People, offer no resistance to arrest; submit quietly to everything. If the United States soldiers are ordered to fire upon the people, the latter must not resist, but bare their breasts and be willing to die for the good of the country.

The people are determined upon a peaceful victory, and must give no pretext to their enemies to find the slightest grounds for the charges made.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22.—Total interments to-day 7, of which 3 were from yellow fever. Three of the burials were negroes. Capt. Carparo Nadal, of the Spanish bark Olympia, died to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Whaling bark Florence, from the Arctic Ocean, with 190 men aboard, parts of the crews of the whaling fleet, 12 vessels which were lost in the ice, with portions of the crews, remaining survivors, have gone to Honolulu on the bark Three Brothers. The fleet consisted of fourteen vessels. There is plenty of ice in Behring Straits and extreme cold weather.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—Riotous demonstrations of the negroes are generally reported from various points of Charleston county, and are supposed to be the result of the Cainhoy affair. The serious demonstration of armed negroes at Mount Pleasant village, opposite Charleston, is causing great alarm to the white residents, who will petition Gen. Ruger for troops.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 18, 12:30.—At this hour the Stock Exchange is greatly excited, and it is almost impossible to give accurate quotations.

Russian securities have declined 7 per cent., making a fall of nearly 20 within the week.

War between Russia and Turkey is considered already begun, and it is generally believed that other powers will become involved. A commercial and financial crisis in Russia and consequent fall in Russian exchange adds to the confusion.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The semi-official *North German Gazette* this evening announces that it has received information from a good source in St. Petersburg, that the Czarowitch will probably leave Livadia for Vienna, Berlin, and London, for the purpose of personally promoting unanimous action of the great powers in the interest of a satisfactory solution of the Eastern question. According to assurance given in St. Petersburg circles, the Czar still adheres to his resolution not to act singly.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The missionary societies connected with Spain sent an address to Lord Derby, representing to him the dangers to which the Protestants in Spain were exposed in consequence of the intolerance of the clergy and the authorities, and suggesting that he should invite the co-operation of other powers, especially Germany and the United States, to protest against the continued persecution of Protestants and to afford them protection. In reply, Lord Derby says: Our Minister at Madrid is taking such steps as he properly can to induce the Spanish Government to put a lenient construction on the eleventh article of the constitution so as to secure full religous liberty to Protestants in Spain.

A special from Rome to the *Daily News* says: Cardinal Antonelli's secretary has apologized to the Spanish embassador for the discourtesy shown him by the committee which superintended the reception of the Spanish pilgrims by the Pope on Monday last, in refusing to admit him and his attaches, but the embassador having telegraphed an account of the affair to Madrid, has received instructions to demand an explanation from the Holy See.

The *Post* hears from a trustworthy source that the Egyptians altogether lost 2,700 men in the Abyssinian campaigns.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Ragusa says Dervish Pasha has evacuated Monte egro. The levy en masse which he recently ordered in Albania proved fruitless, only three hundred men responding.

A Reuter telegram from Vienna says: Intelligence received here states that the Russian War Minister has ordered the concentration of ten army corps. The Grand Duke Michael Nicolojevitch, brother of the Czar, will take command. It is said his staff has already been formed.

The Pesther Lloyd says peace even now is still possible, but war between Turkey and Russia, which cannot remain localized, is probable.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says: Friday's article in the London *Times* and the statement that England was averse to rendering military assistance to the Porte have produced considerable impression here. It is certain that after the Sultan has received General Ignatieff, the Russian embassador, there will be fresh deliberation at the Divan.

Shreveport District, Louisiana Conference.

MR. EDITOR: Leaving Friendship early on Wednesday morning, the twenty-seventh instant, accompanied by the "Texas Visitor" and Master Walter, we arrived in good time for an old-fashioned, honest farm dinner at the delightful home of Sister Haugarford, near Keachi. The "Home," deeply embowered in one of nature's groves, is truly inviting. The intelligent Christian inmates—an old-style mother, interesting grown up sons and daughters—render the interior in harmony with the charming "out works."

"The King's business requires haste." We could stay but a little while, Bro. A. led in family worship. It was a sweet season. How great in this the pastor's privilege! May we all be faithful.

Halting a few moments at Mr. Sidney Hall's, our "Brief Summer's" home—a home I can never forget—and making some "pop calls" on my merchant friends, in town, the heads of the Bishops were turned southeastward. A drive of twenty miles over dusty roads brought us in good time to Mansfield. On reaching the suburbs I was astonished to see in camps on the roadside a company of United States soldiers. Of all places in the nation where troops are not needed, Mansfield is the place. There is no shadow of an excuse. Troops, at heavy expense, from Little Rock for Mansfield! We found a pleasant home at Dr. Walker's. In company with Bro. Brown, the pastor, the evening was passed delightfully. That (Wednesday) was the opening day of Mansfield Female College. It opened well. I will have more to say, in subsequent letters, of this really noble institution. However, I would now delay to say this much just now and just here. That no institution of learning, perhaps, in all the land affords young ladies any better opportunities for a thorough classical education than Mansfield Female College, the only college of the kind we have in our State. Let our people and preachers see to it that home institutions do not fall for lack of home patronage.

Thursday morning still southeastward, via Greening's Ferry, on Bayou Pierre, on to Coushatta. The river crops are splendid. The cotton is opening rapidly, not being saved either as it should be. Oh, this curse of modern politics!

Thursday evening in good time across the river, now very low, and into the rather famous town of Coushatta. My pen is ready to move on and on in writing two or three letters for this week, instead of one. Some pen ought to do justice to these noble people; perhaps more oppressed, worse abused, and wrongly defamed than any in the State. But a readier pen than mine must be called to the task. Suffice it for the present for me to say that I have never met a more generous, hospitable, kind-hearted people anywhere. I have never failed to have large, attentive, serious congregations. The citizens are ready and anxious to build a church. An eligible lot has been offered us by C. D. Bullock, Esq., a prominent lawyer of the town. You may look for a "good report" from Coushatta. At present we occupy the lower room of the Masonic Hall, a large and commodious room; but it is not a church. There are prominent citizens, both Jew and Gentile, who, even from the lowest standpoint, a business one, appreciate the importance of building churches and maintaining strong religious influences. Coushatta has a handsome court-house and *strong jail*. It is building up, and has a promising future. It supports a high-toned, well-edited local paper, the *Coushatta Citizen*. There is a good hotel and several strong commercial houses. There are also quite a number of elegant residences. But it grows late. It is in my heart to say many things in behalf of Coushatta. It merits them all.

A drive of two miles brought us to the elegant home of Thomas L. Terry, formerly of your city, more recently of Mansfield. You have many readers, especially among the preachers, who will know what it is to be the guest of this dear family. The Methodist preacher's home—the old style—is always a sweet place to the weary Itinerant. Many such there are in the bounds of this district. What a favor it is to do the heavy work and possess the rich enjoyments of this district! And what a privilege it is to drive the Bishops, and such Bishops, and ride in the elegant leather-top "Texas Cord," belonging to the property of this district! But for fear that even you, doctor, might grow envious, I will stay my pen. When I began this, I expected to write under a different date, and tell you something of the camp meeting, but must now relegate the whole matter to the future, and away to the camp ground. So, good-by.

JOEL T. DAVES.

RED RIVER PARISH, LA., Sept. 29, 1876.

From the Work.

CHINA GROVE CAMP MEETING.—*Mr. Editor:* The ninth camp meeting was held at China Grove, Dale county, Ala., embracing September 29 and October 4. Many of the old tents had been repaired, and five new ones erected, making in all forty-one plank tents, including the boarding tent, besides scores of comfortable cloth and wagon tents.

The weather was cool and bracing, and the nights brilliant and charming. All nature seemed to conspire for the success of the occasion. The country was full of health, and plentiful in supplies for man and beast, and the people had the camp meeting spirit. By Friday evening all the tents were occupied, and the woods whitened with cloth tents, and the roads full of the approaching multitudes. Far and near the gently-ascending camp smoke could be seen. The hum and jar of motion could be heard and felt. The sun went grandly down, and nightfall brought a great hush and calm. Soon the soft swelling notes of the signal trump summoned the congregation to the place of prayer and song and worship. The solemn service was conducted by the Rev. T. J. Rutledge, of Opelika. The sermon induced deep thinking and careful heart-searching. The whole assembly was grateful to God for his goodness.

On Saturday morning the congregation grew immensely, and the preaching force also increased, and continued to increase till the preachers present and ready for duty, under the direction of Bros. H. D. Moore, presiding elder, and H. M. Gillis, preacher in charge, represented four districts of the Alabama Conference. All were in the Spirit of Christ, and in harmony in the work of preaching. The preaching, from first to last, was so fitted together, sermon connected with sermon, as to make a complete chain of sermons. The Holy Ghost so presided in the blessed work as to make every sermon effective for good. Consequently convictions in many were deep and pungent, and conversions clear and joyful. There were more than fifty conversions and twenty-six additions, and the whole church greatly blessed and sanctified.

At the close of the service, on Sabbath, at eleven A. M., a missionary and Conference collection was taken which resulted in $55 cash, and about $30 in subscription. On Monday, at eleven A. M., Bro. Rutledge took a collection for the Bible cause, which amounted to $76 cash. During the collection mourners were approaching the altar for prayer, the church was happy, and songs and shouts ascended to heaven. This was remarkable. Many preachers present said they had never seen the like before. Just think of it! The people praising God while giving money!

All the visiting preachers were delighted with the meeting and country, and all the people were delighted with the preachers and preaching, and ask for nothing better at the next meeting. The congregation pray God's blessing upon every preacher who was upon the camp ground.

The next meeting will commence on Friday night before the first Sabbath in October, 1877.

ANGUS DOWLING.

LAWRENCEVILLE, ALA., October 7, 1876.

P. S.—At the camp meeting last year a proposition was made for persons to read through the entire Bible by this meeting. To this proposition about two hundred agreed. At the last meeting about fifty answered to the call as having read the Bible through. Also the proposition of like character was made to read through the New Testament, to which about one hundred agreed. In answer to the call, on last Sunday morning, about forty answered as having read through the New Testament.

A. D.

SALEM—PEARLINGTON—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* This morning (October 9) the camp meeting at Salem closed, having been held only three days. This was too short a time, but such has been the custom, to go on the ground on Thursday and close on Monday morning. It was on the old style—free to all. The attendance was not so great as usual, on account of sickness. There were three preachers to do the ministerial work. As near as results could be ascertained there were twenty accessions and twenty-five conversions, and an overflowing cup of blessing for nearly every Christian. This camp ground is twenty-five miles north of Moss Point, and belongs to East Pascagoula circuit.

I have written the above notice at the request of the pastor, and would like to add more to express, in some measure, how deeply gratified I was with all I saw and felt among a people to whom I was almost an entire stranger. But I suppose I must forbear and be content to write in memory the special manifestations of grace to myself and the worshipers generally, that made me think and feel that there was a close spiritual affinity between Salem and heaven.

On this circuit there have been, to this date, eighty-four accessions, and more conversions than accessions.

Another quarterly meeting was held in Pearlington, October 7. Everything connected with the circuit is in a prosperous condition. The presiding elder and pastor paid in full, and gratifying tokens of esteem and Christian love given to both, which are duly appreciated. The meeting will continue for several days.

THOMAS PRICE.

UNION SPRINGS, ALA.—*Mr. Editor:* With your permission I will improve the occasion of making a remittance for subscription due the ADVOCATE to give your readers some account of recent events of interest in this charge. Our pastor, the Rev. E. P. Birch, is an excellent preacher, and faithful and diligent in the discharge of all the laborious duties of his responsible position. Though his health has been quite feeble during the summer, he has been indefatigable in presenting all the interests of the church, and advancing the Redeemer's kingdom. That he might the more certainly accomplish those important ends, and the better secure the earnest co-operation of the church, the entire membership has been divided into various committees, to each of which important duties have been assigned. In this way a feeling of interest and of unity has been created, and each member realizes the important fact that there is something for him to do. One good result, already realized, has been a thorough cleaning out and a comfortable carpeting of the pulpit, altar, and aisles, and other needed internal improvements of our beautiful church building. Other necessary repairs are in contemplation, and we hope before the winter is over that all these will be made.

The attendance upon our business and social meetings is good, and, I doubt not, all the assessments will be fully met. This has been a hard year in money matters, but we have managed to keep the parsonage supplied with a "little meal in the barrel, and oil in the cruse."

Some days ago Bro. Birch closed a protracted meeting of two weeks' continuance. It was a scene of great refreshing to the church, and deep religious feeling in the community. He was heartily assisted by the pastors of the Presbyterian and Baptist churches, Bro. Solomon, of the Tuskegee circuit, on his way to the Mount Andrew camp meeting, preached once with unction and power. Thirteen were received into the church. Of these, ten were baptized in the presence of a large and deeply interested congregation, on Sunday morning after the sermon. The young, manhood in its prime, and age in its feebleness, kneeling at the altar to receive this solemn rite, presented a scene of rare interest and deep solemnity. We hope confidently that the efforts of this protracted meeting will be as bread cast upon the waters to be gathered many days hence.

P.

OCTOBER 9, 1876.

CHAPEL CHURCH, MOUNT CARMEL CIRCUIT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* The Rev. William P. Long, a local elder, was passing through the neighborhood of Chapel church, and left an appointment for a two days' meeting at this place, embracing the second Sabbath in October.

The meeting began on Saturday, at eleven o'clock A. M., and continued at five o'clock P. M. without any unusual manifestations of interest.

On Sabbath morning, at nine o'clock, the congregation met for prayer meeting. This was conducted by our minister with rather an unusual degree of interest. At the close of the prayer meeting services, a short recess was given, after which Bro. Long delivered a delightful discourse. The sermon concluded, an altar was prepared, and penitents invited. The altar was soon filled with "mourning souls," and the brethren and sisters began to shout praises to God.

The door of the church was opened, but no accession. One brother and sister presented three children for baptism.

On Sunday evening there was one accession to the church. The time for the close of the meeting was now at hand, but the bright prospect for doing good, together with the urgent solicitations of the brethren, constrained us to protract the meeting. Accordingly, on Monday morning services were conducted as they were on Sunday. The Holy Spirit, who had by the word awakened sinners, now seemed to comfort mourners "to turn their mourning into rejoicing," and nine were added to the church, seven of whom were to be baptized, together with another child.

On Monday evening fifteen more accessions, twelve of whom were to be baptized. The meeting now came to a close, and as Bro. Long's circumstances would not admit of his leaving another appointment with them, I promised to visit them (God willing) on the second Sunday in November, 1876. Also on Saturday night before. I hereby tender my thanks to the brethren in that vicinity for the kind and hospitable manner in which they entertained Bro. Long and myself. "Continuing instant in prayer" for the new converts, I remain their brother in Christ Jesus,

J. M. WHITEHEAD.

CLINTON, LA.—*Mr. Editor:* Rev. J. W. McLaurin, preacher in charge of Clinton, La., is doing a fine work there, and is having good success. He prepares his sermons diligently, and preaches to the edification and acceptability of his people, but is not content with discharging this part of his duty. He is also a painstaking pastor, visiting and praying with his people. He held a [illegible] ing in his charge recently, assisted by Bro. N. R. Young and myself, which resulted in the accession to the church of twenty-six souls, among whom were several heads of families, and some of the best citizens of the place. "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

C. G. ANDREWS.

Yellow Fever in Georgia.

We are glad to see from our latest telegrams that the yellow fever epidemic at Savannah and Brunswick is about at an end. The editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate* writing on the subject says:

"The epidemic, we are glad to report, is retiring, though very slowly and sullenly, from Savannah, and has almost ceased in Brunswick from sheer want of material upon which to feed. There is abundant reason to hope that very soon we will be able to announce the total disappearance of the disease from both cities, and that the dark record of the most disastrous scourge that has ever visited our coast is complete. The amount of sickness, and the number of deaths, in proportion to the population in the infected communities, exceed, if we are not misinformed, the statistics of any previous epidemic of the kind. Surely those who have escaped with life, will not fail to recognize God's hand in their deliverance, and will, even while the shadow of this dire calamity lingers over their homes, signalize their gratitude by consecrating to him the lives he has so mercifully spared. We are short-sighted, and cannot penetrate the divine purpose in so grievous a visitation as that which has befallen Savannah and Brunswick, and which will enshroud "1876" in the memory of their citizens with saddest interest to the end of their lives. The sole visible compensation for the physical suffering and mental anguish which for months past have reigned in these cities is the revelation of the nobler instincts of humanity which their condition has evoked from the country at large. Political passions and sectional prejudices blind us to each others' virtues and engender hate. But the chords of human sympathy lie nearer the heart's core, and vibrate to the touch of sorrow. The wail of distress which went up from Savannah and Brunswick struck a responsive afford in every quarter of the land, and from every section such relief as material help and words of sympathy could convey was promptly and munificently forwarded to the sufferers. To the honor of humanity we report the ready and abounding liberality with which the whole country, irrespective of sectional lines, has responded to the call for help from our suffering cities; and we only express the universal sentiment of those unfortunate communities in gratefully acknowledging the widespread beneficence that has mitigated their distress, and in invoking upon every generous contributor the best blessings of Almighty God.

Our latest advices report Bro. Wynn and his wife steadily progressing to complete recovery from the effects of this fever, and Bro. Simmons, still among the very few in Brunswick who have wholly escaped the epidemic.

Sin is to be overcome not so much by maintaining a direct opposition to it as by cultivating opposite principles. Would you kill the weeds in your garden, plant it with good seed; if the ground be well occupied there will be less need of the labor of the hoe. If a man wished to quench fire, he might fight it with his hands till he was burned to death; the only way is to apply an opposite element.

"Always add, always walk, always proceed; neither stand still, nor go back, nor deviate; he that standeth still proceedeth not; he goeth back that continueth not; he deviateth that revolteth; he goeth better that creepeth in his way than he that moveth out of his way."—*Augustine.*

Though God came not to Adam till the evening, yet he came; although the fire came not on Sodom till the morning, yet it came; and so comes the Judge, though he be not yet come. Though he hath laden feet, he hath iron hands. Oh, to be ready to meet him in peace.—*Henry Smith.*

Never yet did there exist a full faith in the Divine Word which did not expand the intellect, while it purified the heart; which did not multiply the aims and objects of the understanding, while it fixed and simplified those of the desires and feelings.—*S. T. Coleridge.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

THE UNBOLTED DOOR.

An aged widow sat alone
Beside her fading hearth,
Her silent cottage never heard
The ringing laugh of mirth.
Six children once had sported there—but now the churchyard snow
Fell softly on five little graves that were not long ago.

She mourned them all with patient love,
But since, her eyes had shed
Far bitterer tears than those which dewed
The faces of the dead.
The child which had been spared to her—the darling of her pride—
The woeful mother lived to wish that she had also died.

Those little ones beneath the snow
She well knew where they are:
"Close gathered to the throne of God,
And that was better far."
But when she thought where Kate was, she saw the city's glare,
The painted mask of bitter joy that Need gives sin to wear.

Without, the snow lay thick and white;
No step had fallen there;
Within, she sat beside her fire,
Each thought a silent prayer;
When suddenly behind her seat unwonted noise she heard,
As though a hesitating hand the rustic latch had stirred.

She turned—and there the wanderer stood
With snowflakes on her hair;
A faded woman wild and worn,
The ghost of something fair.
And then upon the mother's breast the withered brow was laid—
"Can God and you forgive me all? for I have sinned," she said.

The widow dropped upon her knees
Before the fading fire
And thanked the Lord whose love at last
Had granted her desire.
The daughter knelt beside her, too, tears all unheeded falling from her eyes,
And prayed: "God, help me to be good to mother ere she dies."

They did not talk about the sin,
The shame, the bitter woe;
They spoke about those little graves,
And things of long ago.
And then the daughter raised her eyes and asked in tenderness,
"Why did you keep your door unbarred, when you were all alone?"

"My child," the widow said, and smiled,
A smile of love and pain,
"I kept it so, lest you should come
And turn away again.
I've waited for you all the while—a mother's love is true;
Yet it is but the shadowy type of this who died for you."

New York Observer.

Dancing.

MR. EDITOR: If this subject has not been worn threadbare by other correspondents, I would be glad of a place in your columns for the following thoughts:

Dancing is very commonly practiced in fashionable circles, and, though condemned by the religious sentiment of the country, it is too often the case that young Christians are drawn into its fascinating mazes. In fact, in some churches, and Methodist churches at that, there are those who dance with impunity.

Now I am satisfied that the remedy for this evil among us may be found in the kind but prompt, firm, and *uniform* administration of the law of the church.

Changing pastors as we do every two or three years, if it is permitted one to denounce and another to encourage it, we may expect dancing to hold its own in the church in spite of law. I say encourage, for some people, judging both from their words and actions, think that not a few of our preachers and prominent laymen are rather in favor of this fashionable folly.

"But why make such a fuss about dancing while many things a great deal worse are tolerated in the church?"

I reply by denying the assumption that gives the question force.

Admit that lying, stealing, swearing, and drunkenness are worse than dancing. Are these things tolerated in the church? Are the members of our church habitually guilty of such sins as would exclude one from the "kingdom of grace and glory?" And is the pastor aware that such is the case? And are no steps taken to rid the church of these sinners? If so, I am not writing for the benefit of such a pastor or such a church.

I may then safely deny that there is anything permitted or tolerated in our Methodist churches that is worse than dancing.

When our people violate the express commands of God it is no difficult matter to mete out to them the due reward of their deeds.

But it is necessary that we "make a fuss about dancing," and keep making it, until that vice is driven forever from the pale of the church. There are many reasons for this, a few of which we will glance at in this article.

Dancing is declared by our church to be a diversion that cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus. It is, therefore, sinful. Let that be kept distinctly in mind. Now while I think that no real Christian believes dancing to be altogether harmless, I am bound to conclude that many really good men and women are of the opinion that it is not very wrong—that it is not so sinful as to justify the church in making much ado about it. Others, not Christians, but of good moral character and high standing in society, think it not wrong at all, while the great fashionable world indorse it as altogether right and proper.

How easily, then, may the ministers of Satan, drawing from all these sources, persuade young Christians that dancing is at the worst a middle ground between virtue and vice—an amusement in which they can engage without sinning against God.

When such opinion is entertained conscience ceases to raise her voice stern reprobation, the law of God seemingly hushes its thunders, and no restraint is left but the law of the church. Shall we remove this also, and open wide the door to destruction? God forbid.

Let us rather double lock the door, and throw away the key. If we are driven from our duty by the state and contemptible asseverations that there are worse things in the church than dancing, it may be that the blood of murdered souls will be required at our hands.

Another reason why we should "make so much fuss about dancing" is because it is such a fascinating amusement.

There are no amusements in which young people take so much pleasure as in dancing. There is something in the music, in the contact of the sexes, in the dizzy delirious ecstatic whirl, that when once experienced is remembered with pleasure, and its repetition longed for as elysian dreams. Consequently the habit once formed is hard to break. The pleasurable excitement repeated again and again, the desire for it growing with each repetition, becomes at length, like the brandy of the drunkard or the drug of the opium-eater, almost a necessity to existence. Why dancing is so fascinating would not be hard to tell. That it is will not, I suppose, be denied. If not, and if it is sinful, it *must be turned out of the church.*

Again, the commonness of this vice is another reason why we should "make so much fuss about it."

When young ladies preparing to visit cities are cautioned by their pastor in regard to dancing they will often say in reply: "Everybody dances in ——. If I do not dance I will be left to myself. Do you expect me to be a wall flower?"

"My parents," says another, "will not let me go to balls, and, as there is dancing at all the parties about here, I am shut out from society almost altogether." And these things are true. One can hardly go to a party of pleasure, whether in country, town, or city, without being confronted with the silly cotillion or lascivious waltz.

Then, as our young people are in danger of being led into the giddy mazes of the dance in proportion to its prevalence, and as it prevails everywhere, it would seem necessary that "a fuss" should everywhere be made about it until the danger subsides.

Again, the ball-room is the high way to grog-shops and to houses of ill-fame. The high way, I say, and that for women as well as for men. This, I think, can be established beyond the power of successful refutation; but, as I judge it will not be questioned by any of the readers of the ADVOCATE, I will not trouble you with arguments or statistics.

If I am correct, it will be granted that if dancing is not as bad in itself as some other sins, it is in its results equal to the worst. Whence it follows that the doors of the church should be strongly closed against this monster, and, if by any means he has effected an entrance, then, as a last resort, drive him out with the whip of expulsion.

The reader will see that I have thrown out the foregoing thoughts "all in a heap." Time and space forbid careful elaboration. Besides, I suppose a word to the wise is sufficient.

I will now notice some reasons that have been assigned why we should not make so much fuss about dancing:

"I have known," says an objector to my views, "young Christians to dance who afterward died happy."

The proposition to be proved is that dancing is not an evil in sufficient magnitude to call for the prompt administration of discipline in order to its suppression.

The argument, then, would stand thus: People who have danced after their conversion have, nevertheless died happy; therefore dancing is not very sinful. Or this: Those who die happy have never been guilty of anything very sinful. Some who have danced have died happy; therefore some who have danced have not been guilty of anything very sinful.

It seems to me that there is a fallacy in that argument. Perhaps the major premiss may be denied. I will leave that for the reader to determine.

Again, it is intimated that our young people will be justly offended if we persist in the attempt to restrain them from dancing, and that we will thereby lose in a great degree our hold upon them. Preachers and people talk as if efforts to keep church members from dancing would be a species of persecution.

This is the blight of puerility. That people who pay more heed to the clamors of desire than to the requirements of the church, the reproofs of conscience, and the voice of God will cry persecution when we try to keep them from doing as they wish may be admitted; but that there are good reasons for such a cry is denied.

Whoever heard before that the use of all legitimate means to restrain men from sin has in it the nature of persecution?

Is it persecution for a schoolmaster to insist on it that the pupils keep the rules of his school? Is it persecution if he punishes those who disobey, and expels those who will not be coerced into obedience? A murderer is arrested, brought before the proper authorities, and after a fair trial is adjudged guilty and sentenced to death upon the gallows, or to imprisonment for life. Is he or are his friends justified in raising the cry of persecution? No more are those who have been expelled from the church for "taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus."

But persecution properly is to harass for adherence to a particular creed or mode of worship. We therefore deny the possibility of persecuting dancers.

I think it would be an easy matter to satisfy our young people that while the authorities are in earnest about this matter, and are determined that the law shall, in every case, be enforced, the reason is not because it is desired to do them harm, but good. When once convinced that we seek their good, they will not be offended at what we do. Again, it is said that "a certain church stands ready to fold to her maternal breast all the young people cut off from us for this vice."

So be it. Let her stretch her arms like seas, and let whosoever will fly to her bosom. It is not material whether we have sixty or six thousand members, but is material how those live whom we do have. Suppose the Mormons were to set up an organization in our midst, and offer to take in all whom we turned out for polygamy, would it be right for us to talk sweetly about polygamy, and reprove with gentle insinuations regarding their wrong doings those who had fallen into that sin, meanwhile inviting them to our communion table as heirs of the kingdom of God?

For my part, I think that the effort to "retain our hold upon unregenerated men and women" has, in various localities, resulted in much harm, both to churches and preachers. It is devoutly to be wished that such efforts will cease. If people will not go with us to heaven, let them depart from us.

The church must be purified and kept pure. If men will sin, let them sin out of the church. If they will dance, let them dance as sinners. This vice has slain its thousands and tens of thousands. It is clothed as an angel of light, and trying to lead astray the elects of God.

Let the preachers everywhere strip the shining raiment from its loathsome body, that the people may see it as it is.

There must be no compromise here. Let dancing work according to its own sweet will, and the results will be deplorable. Our young people will become demoralized everywhere. Sins of various kinds will multiply among us. The hands of Christians will be weakened. Other compromises will be asked and granted. Internal dissensions arising from the heterogeneous elements of which she is composed will paralyze the energies of the church, and render ineffectual her spasmodic efforts for good. Her light will be turned into darkness, her friends will weep over her, her foes will scorn her, and God will forsake her.

With such views I must raise my voice against dancing as a gigantic and dangerous evil, and insist that pastors and churches cannot watch it too carefully, nor combat it too persistently.

LORENZO.

Let Us have Doctrinal Literature for the Sunday School.

MR. EDITOR: So far as my observation and knowledge extend with regard to indoctrinating the children of the Methodist Church 'tis that it is very poorly done. *Our* children have no intelligent, no clearly defined idea of those doctrines so much controverted by Calvinists and Arminians. They know nothing, I might say, of *our* position with reference to the vital doctrine of the gospel, and, strangest of all, the church has made no provision for them (the children) to come in possession of this knowledge. We do not believe, and, of course, do not wish *our children* to believe, the Calvinistic system of religion. Yet our press furnishes no Sunday-school works which will give them to understand *what* we believe and *why* we believe it, in so far as to grow them up in the strength and stay of Methodist theology; hence we frequently meet with Calvinistic Methodists—singular paradox, yet true. Very true we have all these Calvinistic peculiarities ably discussed and refuted by such men as Wesley and Watson, but what child reads *them* or understands them when read? or I might ask this of some grown persons.

No one but the preacher becomes familiar with these books—they are beyond the comprehension of youth. We have no doctrinal catechisms adapted to the capacity of children. I think this a great misfortune for us. It is not the case with other Protestant Churches. Their children grow up "well instructed scribes" in their doctrines, and *remain so until death by at least nine-tenths* of their number. Not so with Methodist children. We lose more from our communion than any other church, and 'tis because we do not *educate* and *graduate* them in the theology of the Methodist Church.

The Methodist press should furnish the church with a *doctrinal* catechism simplified and embracing every doctrine which we profess. The times are clamorous for such a thing, and in consequence of not having it the church is shorn of its strength and the ministry is inefficient in subjugating the kingdoms of this world to our God and his Christ. We need, we must have a Sunday-school literature that will succinctly and plainly set forth Arminian doctrine, together with its *reason* and proof, and after the same style an exposition of Calvinism as to what we deem *erroneous* and *fatal*. A great deal of mischief would be averted, our church family would be more of a unit, and we would unquestionably retain our legitimate material within our own pale. I want the sacraments in their nature and design clearly and forcibly explained, predestination, unconditional election, and final perseverance so exposed as to become obnoxious to their growing intelligence, and succession-ists church, clams snapped in sunder, so that our children may daily grow in favor with their parent church. Other churches spare no time or pains in weaving such information into the very nature, so to speak, of *their* children; hence their success.

Sir, why should the intelligence and forces of the Methodist Church be dormant upon such vital things? If I understand the catechetical functions of the church (the Sunday school,) the *main* idea is to *indoctrinate*, and I can see but little good resulting in this way in Sunday-school operations.

With shame, Mr. Editor, I am forced to say that *our* people are remarkably ignorant in doctrine, which thing necessarily weakens the church; and the only hope for the future of our church is for us to see to it that the *plants in the nursery be doctrinally* cultivated. This will be a great agency in restoring the primitive landmarks of Methodism. Sir, I hope to see such a thing, and pray that God may thus favor us.

Truly, etc.,

T. Y. ABERNETHY.

PLEASANT HILL, ALA.

Mr. Burroughs, of South Africa, having no dog to love, bought an ostrich, and now he advertises as follows: "£10 reward! Lost, a tame ostrich. Said ostrich was missed yesterday, directly after having devoured certain pieces of machinery which one of the ladies of the advertiser's household had apart and was cleaning on the front verandah at the time. He is supposed to have wandered off in a fit of melancholy directly after committing the deed. The above reward will be paid for the return of the pieces, as they are invaluable on account of the long time required to replace them from the manufactory in the United States. The parts wanting are a face-plate, needle bar, and shuttle of a sewing machine. I am not particular about the ostrich."

Here is a good Irish story. One morning a friend meets one of the Irish gendarmerie coming from one of the mysterious valleys beyond Killarney. The gendarme wears a smile of complacency. "Sir," he says, "they've been hiding a chap yonder, who gave himself out as the Ballypareen murderer; and for the last six weeks he has had his free keep and his shelter, and everything sing and handsome. Well, I've had my own suspicions about the fellow, and I went up this morning; and sure enough, just as I thought, he turns out to be nothing more or less than an impostor."

A gentleman who had been dining out the night before went into a barber's shop one morning to be shaved. He saw that the barber had been taking more drink than was good for him, for it made his hand shake very much; and his customer, naturally indignant, began to give him a little moral advice by saying: "Bad thing, drink!" "Yes," said the barber. "It makes the skin uncommon tender."

At a recent school examination the teacher was not a little surprised, on asking a little boy what the four seasons were, to receive the reply, "Pepper, mustard, salt, and vinegar." "Why, Johnny, how can you say so?" expostulated the teacher. "'Cause my mother always seasons with them, anyhow!" declared the observant scholar.

An old deaf aunt of the publisher Constable was on her death-bed, and her mind, always eccentric, had begun to waver and fail. "Ann," she said to her attendant, "if I should be spared to be taken away, I hope my nephew will get the doctor to open my head, and see whether anything can be done for my hearing."

OBITUARIES.

Obituaries, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names. Obituaries should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

DIED, near Campte, La., on the sixth of September, 1876, of swamp fever, MRS. TAMMIE E. DAVIS, wife of J. C. Davis, and daughter of Mr. Thomas W. Davis, deceased, and Mrs. D. E. Davis. She was born in Campte, La., February 4, 1853, and was married to J. C. Davis in October, 1871. She was converted at a camp meeting in Springville, La., in September, 1874, and attached herself to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Though she was so young from that time until the close of her life she seemed to walk with God. She delighted to meet with his people in prayer meetings, and her presence and faith contributed largely to the life and spirit of devotion. She was a zealous and faithful laborer in the Sabbath school. I have heard her endeavoring to impress the truths of religion on the minds of her class, and regretted that her usefulness was so limited. But he who "hath done all things well" has taken her to himself; her work on earth is done; no more will we see her dear face in the sanctuary; no more hear her words of encouragement and instruction to the mourner; no more in the female prayer-meeting hear her sweet voice pleading at the mercy seat; no more, for she has gone to her reward. At twilight on the second day of her illness she felt that she was dying. She asked her mother to have the light brought near her, that she might see the faces of loved ones once more. She said to her stepfather: "Pa, I am dying." He asked: "Are you afraid to die, my daughter?" She said: "Oh, no pa, not at all. I am perfectly willing to go. I am prepared. I am going to heaven." She had her little boys brought to her, that she might, for the last time, hear them repeat their evening prayer, and receive her dying blessing. She asked her father and mother to help her husband to raise her little boys for God. Thus she continued to evince the utmost calmness and composure, sending messages of love to absent friends, requesting them to meet her in heaven.

Bethany Grange No. 241, amid audible sobs and tears, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, From time immemorial, individual associations and organizations have had to mourn the early departure of their loved and valuable members. We recognize in the death of our loved Flora, Sister T. E. Davis, the common destiny of all, and while we bow in submission to this afflictive dispensation of our Heavenly Father, and mourn the loss we have sustained in the death of our sister, "we sorrow not as those without hope."

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our afflicted brother and worthy steward, with the father and mother and aged grandmother, and other relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That Bethany Grange No. 241, in the cause, in the noble order of patrons, has sustained a great loss in her untimely death.

IN MEMORIAM.

EDITOR NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE: The following memorial was adopted as a tribute to the memory of the late Rev. LAWRENCE BAKER, of Midway, Ala., by the Eufaula District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at its recent session in Louisville, Barbour county. The occasion of its adoption was one of touching interest, and by a unanimous vote the undersigned were commissioned to furnish a copy for publication to your excellent paper.

JERE S. WILLIAMS.

The sad announcement has been made to us that our beloved brother, the Rev. Lawrence Baker, is no more. He departed this life on the nineteenth of July last, after a protracted stage of ill health. We are indeed moved to sorrow at our loss; but this sorrow is greatly soothed by the strong assurance that our loss is his gain, and while our hearts are strangely softened by the effects of these two opposing influences, joy and sorrow, it behooves us to pause for awhile that our minds may take in the great lessons of his useful life, and our souls catch new inspiration from his triumphant death. Bro. Baker, when about ten years of age, was happily converted to God, at Salem camp meeting, Newton county, Ga. He immediately presented himself for membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His father, thinking his son too young to appreciate the responsibilities of church membership, did not allow his name enrolled. Young Lawrence discovering this, again presented himself for membership, and again was not enrolled. At the age of fourteen, his father having died, young Lawrence was informed that he was not enrolled, when his mother, at his own earnest solicitations, had him enrolled among the people of God. Thus Hannah gave Samuel to the Lord. This fixedness of purpose, thus manifested so early in the boyhood of our beloved brother, characterized him through life. No difficulties daunted him, no temptations allured him from the path of duty. After his father's death, he promptly took the place of priest in the family, and regularly led in the morning and evening worship. Frequently, while acting as a clerk, he was thrown in the company of wicked young men, who tempted him to gamble and drink, but he was never known to yield. When the late war between the States broke out, he left his home to fight the battles of his country. He carried with him, concealed in the hem of his pants, some gold which he had saved from the earnings of his boyhood; being captured and subjected to search, he was asked if he had any money about his person. The temptation was strong, but young Baker could not lie. He took out the gold and delivered it to his captors. His gold was gone, but he had that which was far better, "a conscience void of offense." He "bought the truth, and sold it not." Before going into the army, he revealed to his mother his convictions in reference to a call to the ministry. After his return, true to his convictions, he applied for and received license to preach from the Enon [illegible] Midway Quarterly Conference in 1868. As a minister, he maintained an unblemished character. On account of ill health he did not preach often, but when he did, he was with acceptability and with great unction. It was his burning desire to join the itinerant ranks, but the many responsibilities of a temporal nature which he was compelled to assume, together with his ill health, prevented him from carrying out his purpose. As a superintendent of Sunday schools, he had few equals. Naturally suited to the work by his tenderness and great love for children, he was more eminently qualified by the richer abundance of divine grace constantly abiding with him. He loved to talk to the children about Jesus, and we have reason to believe he was instrumental in bringing many lambs to the fold. As a steward, he was always faithful. He loved the itinerant system and ministry, and did what he could to sustain them. As a man of business, he possessed peculiar qualifications. His motto was: "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." A brother, who knew him well, said of him: "In all of his business transactions he never made a crook." As a citizen, he was a model worthy of imitation. He had an influence that few may hope to attain, and that influence was exerted for religion and right. The most wicked feared and respected him, and the pious and good did him reverence. His presence was a power, and his words soberness and wisdom. As a father and husband he was tender and affectionate, yet firm and dignified. The affairs of his household were ordered well. His death was triumphant. He had visited Blount Springs for his health, but, not being improved, he returned home very much emaciated. On the eleventh day thereafter he was a corpse. His pastor was with him often during this interval, conversing on religious topics, and found him at all times strong in faith, joyful in peace, and bright in hope. Any attempt to describe the scenes transpiring at intervals during these days would be futile. He had a word for every one of his family and friends. To the church he said: "Tell the brethren to be more holy." On one occasion, in the silent hour of night, while guarded by a mother's vigilant eye, he broke the quiet of the hour with the sweet voice of song, singing the following stanzas of his favorite hymn:

How sweet the name of Jesus sounds
In a believer's ear!
It soothes his sorrows, heals his wounds,
And drives away his fear.

It makes the wounded spirit whole,
And calms the troubled breast;
'Tis manna to the hungry soul,
And to the weary rest.

Dear Name, the rock on which I build,
My shield and hiding place;
My never-failing treasury filled
With boundless stores of grace.

Within a few hours of his death his pastor approached his bedside and asked him, "Do you still trust in the Lord?" He answered in measured tones: "I do still trust in the Lord." His pastor again inquired, "Is the Lord still precious to you?" and with the same emphasis he replied: "The Lord is still precious to me." He soon breathed his last in peace and triumph. So it is certain that "precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

D. M. BASKS,
Chairman of Committee.

SIMON T. MASSEY was born in Caswell county, N. C., June 18, 1817, and died in Yazoo City, August 14, 1876. He became a citizen of this State thirty years ago, and of this place thirty-five years ago. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for about twenty years. He was a quiet and exceedingly unostentatious Christian, but true, good man, and highly respected by all. He lived an exemplary life. He was truly blameless. He loved the church of his choice; indeed it may be said of him: "He was devoted to his church." As long as his health would permit, he was ever in his place at the preaching of the word, prayer meeting, and at the official meetings of the church. For many years he filled the office of steward in this church. He fell in the office of trustee. He leaves a sorrowing widow and two manly sons to mourn his loss. But what is their loss is his eternal gain. May they follow him as he followed Christ. May they live as he lived, that they may die as he died—in peace. He suffered long, but murmured not. His disease was consumption. Well may we say of him, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

R. D. NORSWORTHY, Pastor.

DIED, on the ninth day of September, ARCHIE DACUS, after a short but severe illness of two days, aged four years, eight months and seven days. He was the son of A. T. Dacus and Louisa H. Dacus, Union parish, La. He was an intelligent and obedient child, and with joy and pride we watched the opening of this youthful mind; our hopes brightening as he passed his infantile years and promised to be a source of much happiness to us in the future. We had taught his little lips to repeat a short prayer each night before retiring to sleep, and if we neglected to do so he would put us in mind of it, and tell us we ought not to put it off till the morrow. Though young, he evidently had hopes, and trusted in Jesus his Savior. The Lord gave him to us, and the Lord hath taken him away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

A. T. DACUS,
LOUISA H. DACUS.

LITTLE SIDNEY WHITE, son of William and Caroline White, died June 7, 1876, aged two years two months and eight days. Just as he had entwined himself around the hearts of his parents he was called away to be with the angels.

THEODORE E. KELLY.

EUGENIA GERTRUDE CARNES, infant daughter of Mrs. M. E. Carnes, was born January 12, 1870, and died September 1, 1876. It is comforting to her bereaved parent and friends to know that, as she was fatherless in this world, she now enjoys the blessings of him who says: "Suffer little children to come unto me."

P. H. CARNES.

The name only of Christ does not make a Christian, but he must also possess the truth as it is in Christ. For many there be who walk in Christ's name, but few who walk in his truth.—*St. Chrysostom.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

NIGHTFALL.

Alone I stand;
On either hand
In gathering gloom all reach sea and land;
Beneath my feet,
With ceaseless beat,
The waters murmur low and sweet.

Slow falls the night;
The tender light
Of stars grows brighter and more bright;
The lingering ray
Of dying day
Sinks deeper down and fades away.

Now fast, now slow,
The south winds blow,
And softly whisper, breathing low
With gentle grace,
They kiss my face,
Or fold me in their cool embrace.

Where one pale star
O'er waters far
Drops down to touch the harbor bar,
A faint light gleams,
A light that seems
To grow and grow till nature teems

With mellow haze,
And to my gaze
Comes proudly rising, with its rays
No longer dim,
The moon; its rim
In splendor gilds the billowy brim.

I watch it gain
The heavenly plain;
Behind it trails a starry train;
While low and sweet
The wavelets beat
Their murmuring music at my feet.

Fair night of June!
Yon silver moon
Gleams pale and still. The tender tune,
Palm-floating, days
In moonlit bays
A melody of other days.

'Tis sacred ground;
A peace profound
Comes o'er my soul. I hear no sound,
Save at my feet
The ceaseless beat
Of waters murmuring low and sweet.

Scribner.

On Seeking God.

Assuming that there is a God—an assumption we can never deny without doing wrong to our nature—we feel that there are wants in the soul of man which such a one alone can supply, a hunger and thirst which he alone can satisfy. We cannot do justice to our nature without giving room to the sense of the Infinite. We demand an existence without end. Nothing short of immortality can meet the longing of the soul. We might possibly prefer utter extinction to an immortality of evil or of misery; but when the hope of an endless life of good is presented, the spirit of man rises with joy at the thought, and grasps it as his inheritance. If imagination would fix any limit to our existence and to our progress at which, when reached, there shall stretch before our memory a past embracing ages upon ages, during which we have advanced in knowledge, in the enlargement and enjoyment of a perfected social life, and during which our faculties also have become stronger and more capable of taking wider journeys through endless fields of knowledge, and our characters have become grander by increased means of action and love—and let this point be at once as the summit of a mighty range of heavenly mountains, and the edge also of a precipice plunging into an infinite abyss of annihilation, be end, in short of our existence—could we be satisfied in being thus limited and thus ending, because of the past we had enjoyed? Nay, we would not be satisfied were we permitted to live forever, and to feel only on the memory of all we had seen and heard and known and loved. Would we not yearn for the infinite beyond, and seek to pierce the darkness and to brave the abyss, and descend to it even as a grave, a second death, if we thereby could win another resurrection? Yes! The soul is made for immortality, because it is made for God! His eternal life alone is the assurance and certainty of ours. His infinite love is the eternal fountain of love to fill our hearts, and the hearts of all who are like us, made in his image. In him as eternal wisdom and power, in him as the everlasting source of all that is or can be of majesty or beauty, in him, the Infinite God and Father, and in nothing lower, nothing less, can man, the greatest work of his hands, find the perfect satisfaction of his being.

Shall we not, then, seek after him to know him? Without him, I am a creeping worm of the dust; finding him, I am a humble child of God! Without him and alone, I am a king in a dungeon, in darkness and in chains, poor and needy, and naked; with him, I am a king on a throne eternal in the heavens, rich and in need of nothing, and as seeing him and all his works, clothed in royal robes, and crowned with glory evermore.

First, as for the eye with which we should seek God. The intellectual eye is not enough. The intellect sees much truth, but it does not see love, no more do the ear perceive color. When the man of science speaks regarding a department in the field of knowledge which he has cultivated, I listen to him with the same respect which I would give to a great artist when he speaks of art; but in proportion as they have devoted themselves to any one subject, and as they have cultivated only one side of their being, I refuse to listen to them as necessarily speaking with authority on another side of truth which they have never perhaps seen, or the faculty to see which has been comparatively neglected by them. I would value more the spiritual judgment or insight of the poor but truly experienced Christian regarding God than that of the most cultured man of science who had not cultivated his spiritual nature, nor educated those higher moral powers by which spiritual truth is discerned. "He who loveth not, knoweth not God," is a fact which debars any eye from seeing God but an eye that can discern holy and righteous love as the highest possible excellence. Without this eye, God, who is love, can not be seen or known. Hence, our difficulty, but a normal and a necessary one, in finding God, and one that cannot possibly be got over except by the education of the spirit. If we could present God in a visible form such as the senses would discern, either as a superb ideal, embodying all that marble could express of beauty and strength, this could be understood, but not God; for God is a spirit, and God is love, and no marble can express that to the eye. Such methods have no power to educate the eye of the spirit. Outward figures which seek by representations to the senses to aid man to apprehend an invisible God, only hinder him from the cultivation of those higher powers by which alone he can be truly perceived. They do not lift up man to God, but bring down *a man* for men, instead of God. Nor could the Son of God himself as a mere man seen by the bodily eye, or judged of by the fleshly, carnal, or unspiritual mind, be a revelation of God. Herod saw Jesus, and so did Judas; but as they had not the right eye, the purity of heart, which is the purity of love, they could not and did not see Jesus as a revelation of the unseen God. Unless we are "born of God," unless as children we have the spirit of sonship, or love, we cannot "see the kingdom of heaven," for we cannot recognize the king.

This being so, we can also understand how no such revelation of God as is given through miracle appealing to the bodily eye can be sufficient. Miracles might be wrought before each man, majestic visions, angels, and manifestations of surpassing glory might be seen, and sounds of unearthly melody might be heard in the sky; cities, nations, might crowd to see wonders and signs in heaven and earth, and yet no progress be made in educating man to find God. If by the spirit only he can be seen and found, if there is no other instrument possible than that of a spiritual eye higher than that of reason, because dealing with higher truths and seeing further into eternal realities, then anything which instead of this substitutes sight or the teaching of the lower understanding must retard the true education of the faculties which have to do now, and will have to do forever, with the unseen and eternal. Slow this education may be, but it alone is sure, while any other is false from the beginning.

But to preserve the right eye, we must keep the right conduct. The purity of the spiritual vision is immensely affected by the character of the life. The right seeing is affected by the right living. Nothing, for instance, so blinds the eye in seeking after God as an immoral life. The fleshly lusts war against the soul; they are what dust or mud are to the bodily eye. He that doeth evil cometh not to the light, and without light the eye is useless. It is one of the most fearful punishments of sin, that he who loves it and clings to it begins to hate God because he hates sin, and dislikes to seek after him, as he would dislike seeking after an enemy. The will that is bound to the flesh *will not* rise the spirit. The feet turn the eye in the wrong direction from that in which God is to be found. As men of science sacrifice time, and deny themselves in what would injure their physical and mental faculties, dim the eye, or disturb the calm which is essential to study and discovery, so must the man who would see God mortify whatever would distract his vision. Unholy passions, as a thick cloud, conceal the vision of God.—*The Rev. Norman Macleod, D. D.*

Modern Philosophers on the Probable Age of the World.

"It is impossible to deny that periods of vast duration must have elapsed while the changes took place of which we see the traces. If, for instance, we search below the sand on English shores we find perhaps a bed of earth with shells and bones; under that, a bed of peat; under that, one of blue silt; under that, a buried forest, with the trees upright and rooted; under that, another layer of blue silt full of roots and vegetable fibre; perhaps under that again, another old land surface with trees again growing in it; and under all, main bottom clay of the district. In any place where boulder clay crops out at the surface—in Cheshire or Lancashire, along Leith shore near Edinburgh, or along the coast of Scarborough—it will be found stuffed full of bits of different kinds of stone, the great majority of which have nothing to do with the rocks on which the clay happens to lie, but have come from places many miles away. On examining the pebbles, they will prove to be rounded, scratched, and grooved in such fashion as to show that at some period they have been subjected to a grinding force of immense violence. Among the pebbles in the clay, and on plains far away from mountains, are found great rocks of many tons in weight. They were carried on the backs of icebergs which at some time covered the now temperate regions of the earth, and were dropped by the melting ice either in the shape of pebbles as moraines of ancient glaciers, or as boulders stranded when the ice melted in the lowlands.

"Such evidence points to vast periods of more than Arctic winter, which must have endured for many thousand years. But in close juxtaposition with these glacial shells and pebbles the remains which tell of tropical climates that alternated with the dreary ages of ice. Fossil plants and the remains of animals prove that all northern Europe was once warmer than it is now; that England bore the flora and fauna of the torrid zones. Underneath London there lies four or five hundred feet of clay. It is not mere clay; it belongs to a later geological formation, and was in fact the delta of a great tropical river. The shells in this clay are tropical. Nautili, cones, fruits and seeds of nipa palm, now found only at Indian river mouths; anona seeds, acacia fruits. The bones, too, of crocodiles and turtles; of large mammals allied to the Indian tapir, and the wilder hog of the cape. All this shows that there was once, where London stands, a tropical climate, and a tropic river running into the sea. We find in it the remains of animals that existed before the ice age. The mammoth, or woolly elephant, the woolly rhinoceros, the cave lion, the cave bear, the reindeer, and the musk-ox inhabited Britain till the ice drove them south. When the climate became tolerable again the mammoth and rhinoceros, the bison and the lion, reoccupied our lowlands; and the hippopotamus from Africa and Spain wandered over the plains where now the English channel flows, and pastured side by side with animals which have long since retreated to Norway and Canada.

When the ages necessary for all these changes are allowed for, we have not even yet got beyond the latest period into which the history of the globe has been divided. Under the tertiary deposits lies the chalk, a thousand feet in thickness, which is composed of the shells of minute animals which must have been deposited age after age at the bottom of a deep and still ocean far out of reach of winds, tides, or currents. Recent dredgings in the ocean depths have proved beyond a doubt that the greater part of the Atlantic sea floor is now being covered by a similar deposit. It must have taken ages to form, and, if the geologists are right in their estimate of the slow rate of upheaval, many more ages to become elevated above the ocean bed where it lay. Not only once, but many times, the chalk was alternately above and beneath the waves. It is separated by comparatively thin and partial deposits of sand and clays; which shows that it has been at many different points a sea-shore cliff. The chalk is not so flat as it must have been at the sea-bottom, it is eaten out into holes by the erosion of the sea waves, and upon it lie flints, beds of shore shingle, beds of oysters lying as they grew, water-shell standing as they lived, and the remains of trees. Yet, again, there lie upon the chalk sands, such as those of Ahlershot and Farnham, containing in their lower strata remains of tropical life, which disappeared as the climate became gradually colder and colder and the age of ice once more set in. Every where about the sands have been plowed by the shore ice in the winter, as they lay awaste in the shallow sea, and over them is spread in many places a thin sheet of ice borne gravel. All this happened between the date of the boulder clay and that of the new red sand stone on which it rests.

We need not follow the geologist through the lower systems which overlie the metamorphic rock. The oolite contains plants and animals now extinct, the most remarkable being huge reptiles; the triassic has fossils like the oolite; and the Permian has remains like those of the coal on which it rests. Then follows the coal measures, the fossil remnants of tropical regeneration; the old red sandstone, with fossils principally of fishes and shells; the silurian, in which are found the earliest forms of life; and, lastly, the hard, crystalline rocks, devoid of fossils, which are supposed to be the earliest constituent mass of our planet.—*London Quarterly Review for July.*

Wanted, an Appetite.

A "family doctor" contributes an excellent article under this caption to *Cassell's Family Magazine*, and summarizes his advice, especially for the guidance of those who are confined for long hours in close rooms, in towns or cities, in the following few simple rules:

1. Rise early—not later than seven in summer and half past in winter.

2. On no account neglect the daily matutinal bath, either tepid or cold, souping the whole body, and finishing off with a rough towel; then take time to dress.

3. If weakly, don't go out on an empty stomach, but give yourself time after breakfast for a good long walk in the open air.

4. Eat what you have a mind to for breakfast, but it is just as well to remember that eggs are more digestible lightly boiled, and chops underdone. If your digestion is weak the tea ought to be so too, but plenty of milk won't hurt.

5. Always eat leisurely and masticate the food well. Aerated or stale (two-day-old) bread is better than new.

6. If engaged all day, it is much better to have luncheon, and defer dining until work is over.

7. I pray you avoid alcoholic stimulants.

8. A cup of pure good coffee is an excellent appetizer before dinner, but is positively injurious after.

9. One's dinner should be slowly partaken of, and so abundant as to cause one to feel afterward on good terms with himself and all the world. "Unquiet meals make bad digestions."

10. Avoid taking medicine as a rule, unless under dire necessity.

11. Good rest at night is indispensable if you would have a good appetite and live long. Narcotics are medicated death. Earn your night's rest by plenty of exercise in the open air, by the magic of the matutinal tub, and by moderation and temperance in all things.

WHY SHE PLANTED ROSES.—A blacksmith had in his possession, but under mortgage, a house and a piece of land. Like many others, he was at one time fond of the social glass, but was happily induced by a friend to join the temperance society. About three months after he observed his wife one morning busily engaged in planting rose bushes and fruit trees. "Mary," said he, "I have owned this lot for five years, and yet I have never known you to care to improve it in this manner." "Indeed," replied the smiling wife; "I had no heart to do it until you gave up drink. I had often thought of it before, but I was persuaded that should I do it some stranger would pluck the roses and eat the fruit. Now, with God's blessing, this rot will be ours, and we and our children may expect to enjoy the produce. We shall pluck the roses and eat the fruit." And they did. Their cottage was known as the prettiest in the neighborhood.—*National Grange.*

The phrenologist lifted his hand from the boy's head and said: "Your son has extraordinary developments, sir; he will be a great man." The father dropped his chin upon his breast and mournfully added, "Then he can never be President."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Religious Intelligence.

—The largest Sunday school in the world is at Stockport, England, which has in one room 424 teachers and 3,614 scholars.

—Rev. G. N. Morton writes from Brazil: "I believe there is no city or town in which a missionary, who could speak the language of the people, has labored a year without being able to organize a church." Since 1859, fifteen churches have been established in Brazil and vicinity, several of which number two hundred members.

—A Baptist paper reports a meeting of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Association, of Indian Territory, held in the *Nun-ny-chaha* church, whose pastor's name is not given, but whose clerk is Hopakintubby. The meetings were held in a grove, as the church was too small. It is reported that the *women* in attendance generally wore clean clothing and that the men had ribbons or feathers in their hats. During the session a wedding ceremony was performed, opening with six verses of the Choctaw version of "Oh! for a closer walk with God!" and ending with the hymn "Show pity, Lord, O Lord, forgive!"

—At the late session of the Wesleyan Conference an incident was related by the Rev. Joseph Dare that may well make Christians blush: "I was taking tea," said Mr. Dare, "with the Wesleyan Missionary in the lone Island of Kandavu, in the midst of ten thousand of these Fijians. As we were at tea the bell rang. The missionary: 'That is the signal for family worship. Now listen; you will hear the drums beat,' and immediately they began to echo to each other round the shores of that southern sea. 'There are ten thousand people on this island,' said he, 'and I do not know of a single house where there will not now be a family prayer.'"

—The caravan of pilgrims from Paris to Lourdes has been favored with three miracles within twenty-four hours. One man, Constant Gaudemant, of Levallois, near Paris, had suffered for ten months from a disease of the heart and another of the intestines, so that he could not walk and was reduced to the last stage of feebleness. He was completely cured while gazing on an image of Our Lady of Lourdes. One Victorine Fourdin, of Lille, had a disease of the pericardium, said to be very dangerous. After taking the holy communion from an English archbishop at Lourdes, she heard a sudden snapping in her chest, and found herself cured. At the rate of three a day, miracles ought to be abundant enough for medical investigation.

—The little Presbyterian church at San Fernando, near Cadiz, has come to be quite prominently connected with public affairs in Spain. The public, having thrown every obstacle possible in the way of the opening of the edifice, was finally, on the accession of King Alfonso, emboldened to forbid worship in it altogether. The English embassador took the matter up, Count Bismarck make the reopening of this church one of the conditions on which the new monarchy should be recognized, and Castelar signalized the occasion by one of his strongest speeches in the Cortez on religious liberty. So the little church at San Fernando made a test case for all Spain, now receives its hearers on every Sabbath, without let or hinderance.

—Evangelistic efforts on behalf of remote and scattered villages and hamlets in Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire, England, have been made during the present summer according to a plan that is worth notice. A light four-wheel chaise, carrying a good supply of wholesome literature, is brought into requisition. When a village is entered, every house is visited; tracts and books are distributed; religious conversation is carried on; and, when suitable opportunities occur, open-air services are held. Those who have been engaged in this good work have been much cheered by the reception which they have met, and by the results they have witnessed among a population often ignorant of the gospel. The enterprise has been supported by one or two private individuals.

—The Lake Nyanza expedition of the Church Missionary Society has reached Zanzibar and is lodged in the house which Dr. Livingstone occupied before starting on his last journey into the interior. It is not yet certain whether the rivers Wami and Kingani are navigable for any distance from the coast. In case they are, the steam-launch "Daisy" will carry the missionaries far into Eastern Africa. In case they are not, the party will be obliged to make the dangerous overland journey which Stanley has twice ventured upon and in the course of which Dr. Livingstone suffered all the hardships of the way. Zanzibar is at the present time much excited on account of the Seyid's emancipation measures. In losing the slave trade the merchants foresee the loss of their chief gains, and are making vigorous objection. The Seyid, however, supported by the English consul, Dr. Kirk, and a British man-of-war, will probably be able to weather the storm.

—MISSION STATISTICS.—According to a recent report in the *Journal of Evangelical Missions* there are in the world about 4,559 stations and 2,132 missionaries. England leads with over 1,000 workers. Germany and Switzerland with 500, America with 460, Holland with 41, France 22, and the Scandinavian North with 55. England spends the most money in the cause, America comes next, then Germany, Holland, France, etc. According to this report there are in Asia 419,170 converts, over 20,000 in China, and 25,014 in Turkey and Egypt. Africa counts a large number of converts on account of the great numbers now to be found in Madagascar, where there are 283,201, according to the statistics. South Africa numbers over 121,000, while there are about 65,000 in West Africa. In America the West Indian missions are given at about 308,200 converts, while 43,723 are put down for North America.

Our Young People.

"LET'S PLAY."

Oh, the blessed and wise little children,
What sensible things they say,
When they can't have the things they wish for
They take others and cry: "Let's play."

"Let's play" that the chairs are big coaches,
And the sofa a railroad car,
And that we're all taking journeys,
And travelling ever so far.

"Let's play" that this broken old china
Is a dinner-set rare and fine,
And our tin-cups filled with water
Are goblets of milk and wine.

"Let's play" every one of our dollies
Is alive and can go to walk,
And keep up long conversations
With us if we want to talk.

"Let's play" that we live in a palace,
And that we are the queens and kings;
"Let's play" we are birds in a free sky,
And can fly about on wings.

"Let's play" that we are school-keepers,
And grown people come to our school;
And then punish them all most soundly
If they break but a single rule.

Oh, the blessed and wise little children!
What sensible things they say!
And we might be happy as they are,
If we would be happy their way.

What odds 'twixt not having and having,
When we've lived out our day?
Let us borrow the children's watchword—
The magical watchword, "Let's play!"

H. H. by Independent.

The Lucky Loaf.

One evening a poor man and his son, a little boy, sat by the wayside near the gate of an old town in Germany. The father took out a loaf of bread which he had bought in the town, and broke it, and gave half to his boy. "Not so, father," said the boy; "I shall not eat until after you. You have been working hard all day, for small wages, to support me; and you must be very hungry; I shall wait till you are done." "You speak kindly, my son," replied the pleased father; "your love to me does me more good than my food; and those eyes of yours remind me of your dear mother, who has left us, and who told you to love me as she used to do; and, indeed, my boy, you have been a great strength and comfort to me; but now that I have eaten the first morsel to please you it is your turn to eat."

"Thank you, father; but break this piece in two, and take you a little more, for you see the loaf is not large, and you require much more than I do." "I shall divide the loaf for you, my boy; but eat it, I shall not. I have abundance; and let us thank God for his great goodness in giving us food, and in giving us what is better still—cheerful and contented hearts. He who gave us the living bread from heaven to nourish our immortal souls, how shall he not give us all other food that is necessary to support our mortal bodies?"

The father and son thanked God, and then began to cut the loaf in pieces, to begin their frugal meal. But as they cut one portion of the loaf there fell out several large pieces of gold of great value. The little boy gave a shout of joy, and was springing forward to grasp the unexpected treasure when he was pulled back by his father. "My son, my son!" he cried, "do not touch that money; it is not ours." "But who-e is it, father, if it is not ours?" "I know not as yet to whom it belongs; but probably it was put there by the baker through some mistake. We must inquire. Ran!" "But, father," interrupted the boy, "you are poor and needy, and you have bought the loaf, and the baker may tell a lie, and—"

"I will not listen to you, my boy. I bought the loaf, but I did not buy the gold in it; if the baker sold it to me in ignorance I shall not be so dishonest as to take advantage of him; remember him who told us to do to others as we would have others do to us. The baker may possibly cheat us. I am poor, indeed, but that is no sin. If we share the poverty of Jesus, God's own Son, oh! let us share also his goodness and his trust in God. We may never be rich, but we may always be honest. We may die of starvation, but God's will be done, should we die in doing it! Yes, my boy, trust God, and walk in his ways, and you shall never be put to shame. Now run to the baker and bring him here; and I shall watch the gold until he comes."

So the boy ran for the baker.

"Good workman," said the old man, "you have made some error, and almost lost your money;" and he then showed the baker the gold, and told him how it had been found.

"Is it mine?" asked the father; "if it is, take it away."

"My father, baker, is very poor, and—"

"Silence, my child; put me not to shame by thy complaints. I am glad we have saved this loan from losing his money."

The baker had been gazing alternately upon the honest father and the eager boy, and upon the gold which lay glittering upon the green turf. "Thou art, indeed, an honest fellow," said the baker; "and my neighbor, David, the flax dresser, told me the truth when he said that I met the honestest man in our town. Now I shall tell thee about the gold: A stranger came to my shop a few days ago and gave me that loaf, and told me to sell it cheaply, or give it away to the honestest poor man whom I knew in the city. I told David to send ther to me as a customer this morning; as thou wouldst not have the loaf for nothing, I sold it to thee as thou knowest, for the last penee in thy purse; and the loaf with all its treasure is thine, and God grant thee a blessing with it." The poor father bent his head to the ground, while the tears fell from his eyes. His boy ran and put his hands about his neck, and said: "I shall always, like you, my father, trust God and do what is right; for I am sure it will never put us to shame."—*Little Lessons with Great Meanings.*

Picking out the Plums.

"Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner
And picked all the plums out of a pudding,
And cried: 'What a great boy am I!'"

It was little Jack Horner who did that, as you all know. But I want to tell you of a child who acted very much like him.

It was a little girl who was visiting another not long ago. She was standing before a well-filled bookcase handling the books, and, as I must say, pushing them all out of place, as if they were not of much consequence.

"I wonder," said she, "if these books are the same that we have in the Sunday-school library. I never can find a good book in the library now."

Dear me! One would have thought, being in another room as I was, where the speaker was out of view—that it was some sage, gray-headed person who had time to read a great deal; or else that the library spoken of must be a very small one, indeed.

But no; the fact was about the library, that it contained some two hundred and fifty books, which had been carefully culled over not long before, the torn and worthless ones taken out, and many new ones added.

And the speaker was a child of some nine or ten years perhaps, who could not have had many years' experience in reading. I feel quite certain that she had never read one-half the books in the library, small as she seemed to consider it.

What did she mean by "a good book?"

Ah, there is the secret! This little girl, like many other Sunday-school scholars whom I have seen, had doubtless picked out most of the attractive-looking stories, and books with plenty of pictures, and now she fancied that she had read all the books that were worth reading.

Isn't that just like little Jack Horner and other babies?

Have you not often seen a little child do just so with a piece of cake—pick out all the plums and eat them, and then waste and crumble the cake, sweet and light though it may be, and much better for the little child than the plums?

The child of whom I am telling you was like Jack Horner in another point:

"See what a great boy am I!"

For, from the tone of her voice, she evidently thought it was something very fine to have read through all that was good for anything in the Sunday-school library.

What do you think about it, young friends? Is it not rather babyish to pick out the "plum" books, and pass over those which, as your teachers and friends will assure you, are really good, instructive, and interesting, too, to any sensible child?

I think so. And I think it is rather ungrateful, too, when the friends of a Sunday school have taken pains to select a set of books that will benefit you to turn them over in that ungracious way.

Do our little Sunday scholars always remember to be grateful to their kind teachers and friends?

And one more question: What would you say to a baby who picked out all the plums in his cake, and then asked for more?—*The Churchman.*

Hanging a Bear.

But, as the tree-top became smaller, the bear found it impossible to climb higher, and, stopping just beneath the boy, vented her disappointment in growling. Bears can climb best when the tree-trunk is about twelve inches in diameter, and very small trees they cannot ascend at all.

Well, there they were—David trembling and Bruin roaring, and no telling where dames and the cubs in their mutual fright had gone. But David Grey was not the boy to let a bear pull him to pieces if it could be prevented. At first he yelled repeatedly at her: "Go away! Go and find your cubs." But she did not relish his advice, and only roared defiance.

Then he thought to take off his coat and drop it down to her, hoping she would be satisfied by tearing it up, and go away. But, as he began to take it off, a new thought was suggested by the coil of rope around him.

He took one end of it and tied it firmly about the tree, just above the branch his feet were upon. With the other end he made what is called a slip-noose, an operation familiar to all boys who know how to use ropes.

Then he tiffed the coil from around his body, and, arranging it as best he could, tried to drop the noose over Madame Bear's head.

Two or three times he failed, the rope striking the animal in the face, and making her more furious than ever.

But at length he succeeded.

Plump over her head and around her neck went the noose, and David gave it some careful twitches, until it began to choke her. Enraged at his impudence, she roared and shook her head and twisted her neck, but it would not come off. Then with one fore paw she tried to scratch it off; this was also a failure.

All this time David was pulling as hard as he could to keep the noose tight.

Finding one paw would not do, the bear went at it with both.

But this proved her destruction, for she instantly lost her balance and fell toward the earth.

The rope was, however, too short to reach the ground, and there she hung in mid air, like a murderer, and the boy was a "real hangman!"—*Rev. I. L. Brman, in Wide Awake.*

The religion of the gospel calls us both out of the world and into the world; out of it, as to its principles and maxims and temper; into it, as a field of labor and a sphere of usefulness where we are to be diligent in business, to relieve the distressed, to teach the ignorant, to reclaim the vicious, and to do good to all as Christ did.—*Jay.*

It would not be worth while to live if we were to die entirely. That which alleviates labor and sanctifies all is to have before us the vision of a better world through the darkness of this life. That world is to be more real than the phantom which we live in, and which we call life. It is the supreme certainty of my reason. It is the supreme consolation of my soul.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS

Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

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Itinerary.

The new Robert E. Lee is certainly a floating palace. Her cost was only $190,000, and her daily running expense averages about $800. The water cooler, made of nickel and plated with silver, is a wonder to us who have not been to the Centennial. It cost $1,600, and the stand $100 more. It is, of course, richly ornate with chasings, flutings, columns, and devices of various sorts, and surmounted by a winged statue bearing aloft a goblet, and seeming to proclaim the prophetical message: "Ho! every one that thirsteth." The capacity of this unique cooler is nearly a barrel, and the water pours into silver cups from the mouths of silver dragons. The spacious saloon is nearly three hundred feet long, high, and richly and elaborately embellished with gilding and carving, and hung with large and elegant chandeliers. The state-rooms are furnished with bedsteads and spring mattresses, bureaus, and the floors are handsomely carpeted. The furniture is of rosewood, and of the most elegant description.

On such a craft, and with our old friend, Capt. Campbell, in command, we journeyed to Grand Gulf, reaching the landing on Thursday morning. Thence, seven miles to Port Gibson, we travel by rail, in company with a son of the revered Dr. B. M. Drake, E. S. Drake, Esq., who resides at Port Gibson, and who was returning from the funeral of his brother, whose death has been recorded recently. We reached the church about midday, and found the Vicksburg District Conference in session, and progressing with the business; the presiding elder, Rev. F. M. Featherstun, in the chair, and doing everything just as well as a Bishop. The Conference actually took a recess to shake hands with the editor. We were very glad indeed to meet the brethren, and it was a special gratification to find the venerable patriarch and historian of Mississippi Methodism, Rev. J. G. Jones, here at home, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. We hope measures will be taken—effectual measures—by the approaching Conference for the publishing of that history. It is done—four stout volumes, a perfect treasury and storehouse of valuable and entertaining information—and awaiting the printer and binder.

We visited the Port-Gibson Collegiate Academy, now under the presidency of Rev. John A. B. Jones, assisted by a competent corps of teachers. Sister Jones is one of the most accomplished and capable women to be found anywhere, and under her oversight the boarding department could not well be improved. The buildings and grounds are exceedingly well located, pleasant, and attractive. This institution is forty years old, the property of the Mississippi Conference, and has at times been one of the most prosperous and influential schools in the South. Since the war it has suffered along with the country, and has felt seriously the general impoverishment and embarrassment. The present fall session has opened with encouraging prospects, and we trust that the former prosperity may soon return. It is a good school, and our people in Louisiana residing in the river country opposite will find it convenient for their daughters, and economical.

We had a free and full talk with the Conference on ADVOCATE affairs, and the brethren, both lay and clerical, promised to do their best. Here are their resolutions concerning the academy and the ADVOCATE:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the existence in our midst of the Port-Gibson Collegiate Academy; that we highly appreciate and approve the present management of this institution under President Jones and his estimable wife; that we heartily commend it to the patronage of all our people, and that we recommend the continuation of Rev. J. A. B. Jones as president of the same.

W. H. WATKINS.
W. L. C. HUNNICUTT.

Resolved, That it gives us pleasure to know that the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is sustaining its deservedly high reputation as a religious journal; that in its mechanical execution Bro. Harp is providing us with a paper equal to any in the church; and that as a medium of communication among our people, as a great helper in spreading scriptural holiness through these lands, the ADVOCATE holds a position of so much importance that we repeat our urgent recommendation that it shall be placed in all our families; that we welcome Dr. Parker, the editor of the ADVOCATE, to our District Conference, and recognize him as a man eminently fitted to the work to which the church has called him.

W. H. WATKINS.
W. L. C. HUNNICUTT.

Port Gibson, mauger the dust, is a pleasant town. It has felt the decadence of the last ten years, and many of its beautiful homes are out of repair, but there is much of beauty and sweetness left. On Saturday morning (the Conference not yet adjourned,) we left our temporary home—Mr. John Burnett's—for Natchez. Thanks to our kind friends, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, and their children, for their generous hospitality. The ride to Fayette, twenty-two miles, was most delightful in an elegant open carriage, a span of spirited sorrels, and Bro. Hunnicutt and a lay delegate from Natchez, Bro. G. J. Bahin, for company. The country seemed to rest under the yellow, hazy sunshine of Indian summer, the forest was tinted with the touch of early frost, and the air was such as our Octobers alone can furnish. Then such a profusion of autumn flowers, of blue and gold and purple and russet! What a treat to be at large with open eyes, and the balm and exullaration of this world of brightness and beauty pouring in upon us! At Fayette we were welcomed to the hospitable home of Dr. Richardson, where an excellent dinner and pleasant social converse occupied our company until three o'clock, when we took a platform car on a brand new narrow-gauge railroad for Natchez, twenty-six miles distant. By sundown we reach Natchez, and are thoroughly and most comfortably at home with Bro. Bahin and his family.

On Sunday we had a word with the Sunday school to begin with, and then something more than a word with the congregations at morning and night services. Sunday-school and public worship are in the basement of the church, but the audience-room up stairs is now plastered and ready for pulpit and seats. These are likely to be in place in time for Conference. The Sunday school is a model for quietness and good behavior—the best behaved, most orderly and quiet Sunday school we have ever been in, and in other respects and every not excelled by any we know of. The church edifice is a marvel of faith and works—of brick substantially and handsomely built, spacious basement, with library room and pastor's office, up stairs plastered, ceiling tastefully molded and bordered with blue, two double-done reflectors in ceiling worth $100 a piece, sixteen high-arched windows of achromatic stained glass, an end gallery and room in the clear say 90 by 47 feet. During Dr. Watkins' pastorate the house was built, covered, and basement occupied. During Bro. Hunnicutt's pastorate, and chiefly during the last two years, the work of finishing has been going on. To date the church has cost $22,000, and there is no debt. To finish the building, including the plastering of the basement, stuccoing the outside, and the completion of the vestibule steps, etc., will cost about $5,000 more. The seats and pulpit are ordered, and the money in hand to pay for them. A most extraordinary work is this church for these times of straitness and trouble. The ladies have done much toward it, the pastor much, and we believe all the members have done their part.

When finished, this church will scarcely be excelled by any among the Methodists of Mississippi or Louisiana. The edifice has no tower or spire, but it has a fine porch, with massive pillars in front, and, when finished, the exterior will be impressive and pleasing.

Natchez is still a handsome city, and the abode of a refined and intelligent people, although much of its wealth has been swept away. Many of its once elegant mansions are going to decay, and some of its once splendid suburban villas are neglected or in ruins. But much is left, and there is hope that the waste places will after awhile be restored. The bluffs, with the incomparable view which they afford, are there still. It is worth a trip from New Orleans to Natchez just to stand upon these high places, with the river two hundred feet or more beneath, and a vast expanse opening across and up and down the grandest of water courses. One sunset here is worth a thousand in ordinary localities. The Pargoud, only inferior to the Lee, and a boat that leavee the passenger nothing to wish for in fare and accommodations, brings us home.

Among the Clouds.

Soft dawn mists closed round the pearly dome of the distant Capitol, as from over the blue Potomac we saw it first rising like a dream-temple above the world, grand and serene as a thought.

We seemed entering an Arabian Nights' city so silently and softly the great marble and granite piles rose into the misty air, domed and pinnacled, while the golden light transfigured tower and fountain into fairy-land, as one looked down the magnificent avenues fit for the triumphal march of emperors.

It seemed an unworthy and unseemly thought to revert to breakfast, but poor human nature *would* turn longingly toward hot rolls and coffee, as wayworn and weary after a night in that pandemonium—a sleeping-car—we made our way to a representative Washington hotel—representatively bad, as Washington hotels have the name of being.

It was not long before we were *en route* for the Capitol. Approached on the east front, one sees the grand, united thought of the architects, to whom the glory of this great Temple of Liberty is due, expressed in its completeness.

Fronting the whole, majestic as a Jupiter Tonans, sits Greenough's Washington, one hand uplifted toward heaven, the other holding a drawn sword; on each side of the pedestal is carved a sentence of that immortal eulogy: "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." Nothing could be more striking or more appropriate than this figure, at once a reminder and a warning, standing sentinel over the perfect symbol of his own mighty thought.

Upon these east steps the Presidents of the United States are inaugurated. On each side magnificent pieces of sculpture, representing appropriate symbolic figures, stand out in colossal size and impressiveness. Within, the rotunda, spacious and vast, sweeps its splendid circuit, and rises into the distant dome, while far above we see climbing pigmies making their laborious way to the utmost hight (180 feet) from terra firma.

The multitude of marble and gilded and carved and frescoed apartments cannot be noted in our limits; but worthy of special mention is the old Hall of Representatives, now devoted to the arts, and adorned with many admirable pieces of statuary. Herein stands the recently-completed statue of Ethan Allen, colossal and instinct with soul, presented by his own State. In a corridor, rising calmly and alone, as did its original, is the serene and stately figure of Franklin, with an uplifted look of thought and earnestness, as of one who talked with things unseen, and taming the untamable by sheer power of mind.

Up fearful hights and toilsome steps, 300 of them and more, we ascend to mid-air—the region of the clouds, as it seemed. Once safely landed, we look down upon the lovely landscape below, the winding river, the city, spread softly and quietly around, all sounds hushed, all roughness smoothed and transfigured by our upper ether. So, we thought, are those who live thus near to heaven. Earth is no longer "full of dreary noises," its torn bosom no longer scarred and wounded, as those grounds just turned by the plowshare and ditchers, but all softened and harmonized by such proximity to the heavenly hights.

Beautiful city! Typical city of what this nation should be. Large and grand and generous, fit dwelling for great souls and noble statesmen, and wise law-givers and incorruptible rulers. Desecrated city! Her robes trailing in the dust, her honor tarnished, the by-word of the scorner. Alas! for Washington, in all its magnificence and all its degradation—the poisoned fountain from which flow the deadly streams which spread desolation through the land we love.

After a glimpse at the hitherto mythical White House, and other objects of interest on every hand, we sped on to that Mecca of many imaginings and of unnumbered multitudes, Philadelphia. It is needless to follow so well known a path as that which has led the vast army of correspondents over the Centennial grounds. Those at home know about as well as the much-enduring traveler what sights and wonders the Centennial furnishes.

Every unlucky tourist will remember with surpassing accuracy, and, first among his garnered souvenirs of the great Exhibition, his experience in that most thoroughly democratic institution, the street cars, where, smothered and crushed by the great *populus*, he made his toilsome way to and from the Centennial grounds, morning and night.

A disinterested non-participant might smile to see the ardent traveler (his name being legion) painfully "doing" the Centennial. With worn and weary visage, and oftimes a long-repressed yawn escaping, he goes through that marvelous and bewildering Main Building, pursues Agricultural Hall, and that wonder of the age, Machinery Hall, as well as the many others, vainly striving to crowd a ten years' work of sight-seeing and remembering into as many days. Most people fall by the way, and are either physically sick or mentally incapacitated for more exertion of the same kind after a few days of this style of accomplishing the Exhibition.

This wonderful Centennial is an epitome of the age, a worthy bloom of the great century plant, as well as a magnificent emblem of this indomitable Yankee nation. What eastern tale can recount greater wonders than are here displayed, called into being by the genii of invention and enterprise? Books have been and will be written descriptive of it all; therefore I may cease, only wondering if the coming age will take as mighty strides forward as this astonishing century has done. Who'll be there to see? NICIE.

Praying for the Country.

A prominent layman, whose piety and patriotism are well known, writes, suggesting that Friday, the third day of November next, be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, in view of the momentous issues involved in the election. We are willing for one to adopt the suggestion, and we have no doubt that thousands of our readers will join in special prayer to God that our country may have deliverance from wicked and unreasonable men, and that "we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty." The gravity of the political situation was never more alarming than now, when the liberties of the people are trampled under foot by the soldiery, and when the safeguards of the Constitution and the decrees of the Supreme Court are set at defiance by the national administration. It is always a Christian duty to pray for the country, but this is a time which may well call for special intercessions and supplications. Amid all the excitement and noisy demonstrations the Christian will wait on God and pour out his soul in prayer that the passions of men, the ignorance and prejudice, the ambition and greed, and all unrighteous sectional tyranny may be rebuked by the divine Providence. Yes, let us pray for the country, if not in concert as to time, yet daily and in our closets let us ask Heaven's blessing upon the land. And, while we pray, let every citizen do his duty as a citizen in casting his vote, and using his lawful influence to direct the suffrage of others.

Death of William C. Currie.

Rev. J. G. Jones has furnished us an obituary of William C. Currie, who died at his residence in Carroll parish, La., on the second of October. The obituary will appear next week. Bro. Currie was a member of the church at Pecan Grove in 1850. This was the first year of our experience as a traveling preacher, and Bro. Currie was one of the stewards, to whom we were indebted for many kindnesses. Nearly twenty years ago he presented the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE with a new engine. The cost, we believe, was about $500; and it has run our press from the time it was received until the present hour. As we write the sound of it can be heard, as the ADVOCATE is passing through the press. This is the most considerable, and, we believe, the only gift which has ever been bestowed upon the paper. Bro. Currie was a most exemplary Christian, giving generously to charitable and religious objects, and a liberal and considerate friend and supporter of the preachers. He died in great peace, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His death is a great loss to the community and church, and most afflictive to his family. We share in the sorrow of the bereaved, and also in their consolation—the assurance that a good and useful man has gone to his reward.

Tribute to Dr. Myers.

The *Christian Advocate* of New York publishes the following from the Commissioners of the M. E. Church:

The Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having heard with profound sorrow of the death of Rev. E. H. Myers, D. D., Chairman of the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, by yellow fever, in Savannah, on Tuesday, September 26, deem it due to the memory of the honored dead to record this brief tribute of affection.

He was until recently personally a stranger to all the members of the Commission. We of course knew him by reputation. He had been in public life a whole generation, during which time, as a pastor, an educator, editor, and author, he had been uniformly successful. We knew, too, that he enjoyed the full confidence of his brethren, and had the indorsement of the authorities of his church by his position on this important Commission. But, after several days' intercourse with him and his colleagues in the work of the Joint Commission, discussing the important objects contemplated in our appointment, and which so intensely interested us, occupying most of the hours of every day, and often extending far into the night, it was impossible that we should remain strangers.

While this intimate association promoted friendship among all the members of the Commission, it is not invidious to say that our departed brother is remembered with especial affection and admiration. The solemn earnestness with which he entered upon his work; the frank, transparent manner in which he opened his heart to his brethren on the subjects which engaged our attention; his intense, burning desire for fraternal relations between the two chief branches of our great Methodist family; the deep religious feeling he constantly evinced; his tenderness, forbearance, and love, all moved and won our hearts. Fraternity was the almost constant theme of his conversation; it occupied his thoughts perpetually; it was with him a passion.

We think we cannot be mistaken, and that we do no injustice to any member of either Commission, when we declare that to Dr. Myers, more than to any other one of our number, is due the unanimity of our conclusions. We know that he regarded his appointment the greatest honor, and his share in our success the greatest achievement of his life.

After the adjournment of the Joint Commission he came, at our invitation, with several of his colleagues, to this city, designing to remain several weeks. But, after the privilege of his society for a single week, which those of us resident here remember with delight—the more because his own enjoyment seemed so great—he received intelligence that the yellow fever was ravaging Savannah, the city where he was a stationed pastor. He at once said: "I must go home to my flock." Nor could he be dissuaded from this course, though he knew full well the peril incurred. Once before the fearful scourge had visited the community in which he lived, and the memories of that frightful and distressing experience filled him with sad forebodings, which he could not dissipate. He, however, immediately prepared to return home, leaving the city on Friday evening, September 1.

In answer to an urgent invitation to come North again during the fall and winter, he responded: "God only knows what I am going to, whether life or death. If I live, I hope to see you again. If I die, we shall meet above. Good-bye."

He arrived in Savannah safely on Monday, September 4. A letter written by him on that day and another ten days later describe some of the harrowing scenes of sickness, poverty, wretchedness, and death which taxed his sympathy and strength to the utmost. But, in the spirit of the Master, he was constant and untiring in carrying the consolations of the gospel, and in administering material relief, to the diseased and dying.

Thus this good man bravely died at his post. We will cherish his memory and emulate his example, and pray for a full preparation to meet him in our Father's house above.

M. D'C. CRAWFORD,
E. L. FANCHER,
E. Q. FULLER,
CLINTON B. FISK,
J. P. NEWMAN.

The University.

[From the Oxford Falcon.]

The papers of the State interested in the success of the University would greatly aid that institution by publishing the following article from the Canton *Mail*, which we are informed by Rev. Dr. Wheat was written by the Rev. W. E. M. Lintleld of Canton, after having gone through the buildings and informed himself generally of the character of the institution. Mr. Lintleld was for some time President of the University of Louisiana, and is a distinguished Methodist minister:

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Few Mississippi youths would be sent out of the State for collegiate instructions, if the people of Mississippi knew the character and condition of their own University.

The trustees have issued an address, which particularizes with sober truthfulness the great wealth in the way of educational aids possessed by this institution. The eminent positions occupied now by former members of the University faculty indicate both their high standing and capacity. These gentlemen used their large experience and mature judgment with ample means placed at their disposal to secure for the University the best and largest collection of models, instruments, specimens, and other modern aids to facilitate and perfect instruction possessed by any institution in the South. No such collection of Mississippi soils, minerals, geographical and typographical data are to be found outside of this college, the collection and preparation of which [illegible] own family. For a Mississippian the advantages offered him in the school surpass, in their general and local value, any others that can be offered him.

The rooms for college-life duties, recreations, and societies are so spacious and ample as to inspire the belief that they are capable of accommodating a large proportion of the educable young men of the State. The buildings are numerous, conveniently arranged, and of substantial structure.

The observatory, in particular, is a model of beauty and convenience, and superbly rich in its collections.

The present faculty is altogether satisfactory as experts in their profession, and, above all, as decided Christian gentlemen, sufficiently strong in numbers to command as well as to teach, and so well harmonized as to insure an entirely satisfactory administration. There are [illegible] theological faculties as strong in clerical and lay character and proficiency as the Oxford faculty. Whatever there is in Christian profession and ability to inspire confidence—this faculty certainly shares it with the best in our country.

When cost is a consideration in education to a Mississippian, Oxford claims the first consideration. The tuition and other fees are merely nominal, and the price of board can be regulated almost at will. A young man with slender means but strong ambition may take his chances at Oxford with better hope of success than at any institution we know of. And widows, with sons to educate, will find in the preparatory, as well as collegiate departments, and in the University conceesions of lessons, etc., far better opportunities than they ever hoped for. It may be said that the State now offers to her sons advantages for collegiate education inferior in no respect to those offered by any State or denominational institution. Depend upon it, it is reliable and wise counsel which insists upon educating Mississippi boys at Oxford.

Our Pastor at Vicksburg.

The Vicksburg *Herald* contains a discriminating and complimentary notice of Rev. Dr. Watkins and his ministry. Every word is richly deserved. We quote the concluding paragraph:

Such talents, character, and sermons would draw the fullest house in any city north of Mason and Dixon's line, and thousands would deem it the highest privilege to listen to such a spiritual guide. And yet hundreds of heads of families, with sons to rear and daughters to educate, take no more pains to place themselves and their children under the refining influence of such a ministry than if such a thing did not exist. Hundreds of young men, whose moral natures would be sustained, whose intellects would be expanded, and who under such leadership could not fail to make life a grand success, waste the Lord's Day in guilty trivialities and total indifference to such opportunities of manly improvement and Christian culture. One might naturally suppose that hundreds of men whose fields of toil and daily study are necessarily repetitions, tasteless and wearisome, would seek the ministry of such broad, original, clear, fresh thinkers, to diversify the range of reason, provoke suggestion, quicken the latent energies, and recuperate the languishing susceptibilities of our unquickened, impoverished, and needy natures. There are other attractive pulpits in the city, and diverse styles of utterance of which we may speak anon. But we pause. We congratulate the devout worshipers of the Methodist Episcopal Church on possessing a teacher so able to strengthen and encourage them, and the backslidden formalists on having a friend too tenderly in earnest to rock the cradle and lay a thin vail of chloroform nostrums over the vital but sleeping powers, hushing them to deeper slumber. We give joy to the young who have a wise, tender, obliging friend, full of sympathy, free from austerity, who remembers, alas! long ago, that he was once a boy himself. Such a man is a blessing in any community. Citizens cannot too highly prize the presence, the labors, the ministry of such a man.

The tried, the worried, the afflicted and bereaved, when the "hand of God maketh sore and bindeth up the wounded and his hands make whole," realize the blessedness of having a sympathizing friend who can soothe and bless and heal and cheer and console. May many useful years be added to his laborious and beneficent life.

HOW TO WRITE.—In the first place, be short. In the next place, be sure of a good and sufficient reason for writing at all—that it is for the good and edification of our readers. And always write on good paper—clean, white, clearly-ruled writing paper, with *pen*, and with the *blackest of ink*. Some of our good friends send long communications written with pencil, on very common printing paper. This is an unmerciful and cruel thing to the editor, who has to examine the copy, and to the compositor, who has to set it up. We still occasionally receive long obituaries of infants, sometimes as much as four or five pages. Please read our rules and advice standing at the head of the obituary department of the ADVOCATE. They are reasonable and necessary if we give insertion promptly. A word to the wise and the considerate.

Rev. J. T. Sawyer, pastor of Moreau-Street church, of this city informs us that his protracted meeting closed with good results, October 13, and wound up with an excellent love-feast.

New Southern Methodist Church in Baltimore.

Through the energetic efforts of Rev. E. N. S. Blogg, superintendent of the German Mission of the M. E. Church South, in the Baltimore and Virginia Conferences, says the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* of Oct. 7, a valuable addition has just been made to our church edifices in Baltimore.

The large, and comparatively new structure on the corner of George street and Clinton Avenue, known formerly as the St. Jacobus' German Lutheran Church, which was erected about five and a half years since at a cost of $12,000, has been purchased upon accommodating terms at the moderate price of $5,000.

The lot fronts 50 feet on George street running back on Clinton avenue 70 feet. The church is built of brick, with ornamented front, 36 feet wide, and faces Perkins' Square, which has lately been greatly improved and beautified.

The main audience room is 55 by 70 feet, and is reached by two flights of stairs from a spacious vestibule on the first floor. Pendant from the centre of the ceiling is a handsome chandelier; the pews are solid walnut and neatly finished; four large windows on each side afford ample light and ventilation; the pulpit is commodious, and with the chancel and aisles, neatly carpeted. On the first floor, to the right and left of the main entrance, are two good sized rooms for infant classes, or experience rooms. Beyond them, and separated by a passage 5 feet wide, is the school room 33 by 30 feet.

The carpet and furniture of the audience room have been purchased by the active efforts of Bro. Blogg and his efficient corps of lady workers, and through the liberality of the enterprise.

The location is in all respects a most admirable one, and we congratulate Bro. Blogg in securing so fine a building at so moderate a cost. It will give character and stability to our German work in this city, and open the way, we trust for great prosperity. The first payment has already been made, and we appeal to the friends of the church to give Bro. Blogg a helping hand in providing for the balance due.

The dedicating services will be held on next Sabbath week, at 3 o'clock P. M. Dr. Duncan is expected to officiate on the occasion. Let there be a general rallying of our people to encourage this new and hopeful enterprise.

Kentucky Conference.

Bishop Keener writing to the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, September 31, says:

The Conference is so crowded with men, that in the getting in of the first stones of the itinerant arch there almost needs be some one pressed. After much pains and true sympathy inadequate appointments will inevitably fall to some, for our system is but an approach to perfection.

The Conference was held in a most beautiful part of the State, and the attendance indicated the warm interest which our people felt in their pastors and their churches. The reports of general collections were meager; though a few circuits and stations reported "full," that is, had paid up all their assessments. The report of the ministry is very creditable—many works being supplied with parsonages, and the average of salaries was better than that of a conferences generally.

In one important direction the Conference took a new departure. The missionary anniversary was by means expressive of the general character of Kentucky Methodism: on the following Monday the Conference took up personal pledges to support a missionary from Kentucky to China to the amount of $1,000. Subsequently a resolution was passed appointing a day of fasting and prayer to God to raise up from among them a man fit for this important work. I doubt not the Lord will hear a prayer which goes from hearts giving such, practical proof of sincere desire to glorify His name and enlarge his kingdom.

The increase of membership was one hundred. The next Conference is to be held at Winchester. The action of our Commissioners was heartily approved, and is, so far as I have heard, all over our territory. This is a sufficient symptom of the strength and wide reconstruction of the Southern States, whatever interested politicians may say to the country.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE.—We are gratified to learn that this old and once prosperous institution has opened this fall with flattering prospects. The following constitute the faculty: John Massey, A. M., President; Miss Mary A. Barker, Principal; Mrs. E. F. Massey, Mrs. E. L. Loveless, Prof. C. J. Ruff, Miss E. R. Watkins, Mrs. F. Massey, matron; Mrs. V. C. Brown, housekeeper. President Massey, writing October 16, says:

"We are getting on finely in the college. We have a better opening than we have had for years. We have matriculated about seventy pupils, *nearly all of whom are in the collegiate department.* We have in the college boarding department about thirty pupils, besides the teachers."

The venerable David Ayers, in writing from Ocean Springs, Miss., Galveston, did us the honor to call at our office. He is looking much improved since we saw him in the winter, and seems to be gaining strength slowly. His friends will address him at Galveston till further notice.

DELEGATES FROM VICKSBURG DISTRICT.—The delegates to the Annual Conference, elected by the District Conference at Port Gibson, are: Rev. C. K. Marshall, D. D., T. L. Mellen, E. S. Drake, William J. Lum. Alternates—G. W. Humphrys, Thos. Reed, J. G. Gulce, T. R. Holloman.

According to the Columbia (S. C.) correspondent of the New York *Herald*, there are 40 000 stand of arms in the hands of the negro mob of that State.

Periodicals.

—*Southern Review*, October, 1876, has the following articles: 1. Christian Theology, 2. Mind and Matter, 3 Caroline Herschel, 4. The Theistic Conception of the World, 5. Robert Emmet, 6. Capital Punishment, 7. Louisa, Queen of Prussia, 8. The Heart of the Continent, 9. The Teachings of Our Lord in regard to a Future Life, 10. Notices of Books, 11. Miscellany. The first and longest article is "Christian Theology," written unmistakably by Dr. Bledsoe, and in his usual trenchant and powerful manner. The two great Moguls, Drs. Summers and Whedon, are somewhat severely handled, the Wesley of 1756 is clearly distinguished from the Wesley of 1788, and the errors and inconsistencies of the British Wesleyan theology are pointed out. The notions of necessary sin and necessary holiness are combated, and we have the promise of a subsequent and thorough treatment of original sin and original righteousness. We must say that we greatly relish Dr. Bledsoe's independence and conscientious devotion to the truth, and we wait with deep interest for the conclusion of this theological discussion.

"Mind and Matter," continued from the last number, is a very able and popular exhibition and statement of the argument of design in nature, and is forcibly directed against atheistic and materialistic errors.

"Caroline Herschel" will interest and inform all who can appreciate good writing upon a noble subject.

"The Theistic Conception of the World" is a short review of Dr. Cocker's work, in which the author is commended for much, but in which his support of the old scholastic view of a *creatio continua* is kindly but sharply opposed.

The sad and tragical story of Robert Emmet is recalled in the article bearing his name, his character is fairly drawn, and the circumstances of his early and untimely death, and the cause to which he fell a martyr are narrated with freshness and vigor.

"Capital Punishment" was written by Dr. Bledsoe and published in the *Methodist Quarterly Review* for July, 1846. Its republication at this time is opportune. The lapse of nearly a generation has added nothing to the arguments of those who oppose, while it has rather confirmed the views of those who favor the death penalty. For us the reasoning of Dr. Bledsoe is sufficiently conclusive.

"Louisa, Queen of Prussia," is a bright and beautiful delineation of the character of the beautiful, virtuous, and gifted queen. As we read it we think also of Caroline Herschel, equally great and admirable in her sphere, and contrast and compare these two noble lives.

Thus far we have read, "The Heart of the Continent," and "The Teachings of Our Lord in regard to a Future Life" have been so far sampled as to inspire the desire to peruse them carefully.

Among the Book Notices is a brief reference to Bishop McTyeire's decision in the Chouteau-Avenue case. Dr. Bledsoe says the decision will not hold water, and promises to discuss it thoroughly in the January number of the *Review*.

The editor makes one more appeal to delinquent subscribers. We know how to sympathize with publishers on this subject, for we have felt the same. He says most truly: "Golden opinions are, no doubt, better than greenbacks; but they do not 'make the pot boil.'"

—Our Sunday-School periodicals for November are on our table. A most excellent trio: Magazine, Visitor, Little People. We hope all our schools and families are supplied with them. Nothing better in their line, that we know of—and they are our own publications of the M. E. Church South.

—Lippincott's Magazine for November has an unusual array of beautiful illustrations, and its table of contents is select and attractive.

—Scribner's Monthly for November has the following: The Charter-Oak City, Illustrated; The Beginning of Life, Illustrated; A Scottish Loaf Factory; Pictures from Rome, Illustrated; College Expenses, and other articles.

—St. Nicholas for November is as charmingly illustrated as ever, and brimful of pleasant and instructive reading for the young people.

CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	BISHOP.	TIME.
Denver	Colorado Sp'gs	Marvin	Aug. 25
Western	Nebraska City	McTyeire	Aug. 30
St. Louis	Washington	McTyeire	Sept. 6
Missouri	Hannibal	McTyeire	Sept. 13
Kentucky	Nicholasville	Keener	Sept. 13
Columbia	Corvallis, Ore.	Marvin	Sept. 13
W. Virginia	Charleston	Kavanaugh	Sept. 20
Illinois	Jacksonville	Paine	Sept. 20
S. W. Missouri	Miami	McTyeire	Oct. 4
Tennessee	Columbia	Keener	Oct. 4
Louisville	Louisville	Wightman	Oct. 4
Pacific	San Francisco	Marvin	Oct. 11
Indian Miss'n	Vinita, Ind. T.	McTyeire	Oct. 12
Holston	Bristol	Wightman	Oct. 18
Arkansas	Yellville	Keener	Oct. 18
Los Angeles	S. Bernardino	Marvin	Oct. 20
West Texas	Seguin	Doggett	Oct. 25
German Miss.	Grassy Fork	Doggett	Nov. 1
N. W. Texas	Calvert	Doggett	Nov. 8
North Texas	Longview	Doggett	Nov. 15
Memphis	Memphis	Pierce	Nov. 15
Virginia	Richmond	Kavanaugh	Nov. 15
N. Mississippi	Sardis	Pierce	Nov. 22
Texas	Hunt'sville	Doggett	Nov. 29
N. Carolina	Greensboro	Kavanaugh	Nov. 29
White River	Batesville	Keener	Nov. 29
Mississippi	Natchez	Wightman	Nov. 29
Alabama	Greensboro	Paine	Dec. 6
N. Georgia	Sparta	Pierce	Dec. 6
S. Georgia	Soddersville	Pierce	Dec. 13
S. Carolina	Chester	Kavanaugh	Dec. 13
N. Alabama	Decatur	McTyeire	Dec. 13
Little Rock	Arkadelphia	Keener	Dec. 13
Louisiana	Trenton	Wightman	Dec. 13
East Texas	Hendersonville	Doggett	Dec. 13
Florida	Monticello	Pierce	Jan. 11
Baltimore	Alexandria	Kavanaugh	Mar. —

One of the illusions is that the present hour is not a critical, decisive hour. Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year. No man has learned anything rightly until he knows that every day is doomsday.—*Emerson.*

It is not so much our faith apprehending, as Christ himself, and God's mercy apprehended in Christ, that is the cause why God performeth the promise of his covenant unto us.—*Rollock.*

MARRIED.

AKRIDGE—VARNUM.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Etowah county, Ala., August 22, 1876, by Rev. R. G. Ragan, Mr. J. W. Akridge, of Calhoun county, Ala., to Miss E. J. Varnum.

GILBERT—HARPER.—At the residence of the bride's grandfather, Major Wm Barnett, Hickory, Miss., on Thursday, October 12 1876, by Rev. W. F. Glenn, of the North Georgia Conference, Mr. W. E. Gilbert, of Marietta, Ga., to Miss Lucy F. Harper, of Hickory, Miss. The happy couple left immediately for their home in Marietta, Geo.

LATIMER—McALLISTER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 211 Carondelet street, Oct. 10, 1876, by Rev. John Mathews, Mr. John M. Latimer to Miss Annie L. McAllister, all of New Orleans. No cards.

SHERWOOD—NELSON.—At Morgan City, Oct. 12, 1876, by Rev. Alfred E. Clay, Alfred H Sherwood to Miss Calie Almeda Nelson.

FOSTER—THOMPSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Madison county, Miss., Oct. 11 1876, by Rev. Ralph Bradley, Dr. Thos. W. Foster and Miss Augusta Thompson.

GILDER—WILLIAMS.—At the Methodist church in Pushmataha, Ala., on the night of the 5th instant, by Rev. E. M. Turner, Mr. Benjamin F. Gilder and Miss Fannie J. Williams, all of Choctaw county, Ala.

MCDANIEL—HARRIS.—At Isney, Choctaw county, Ala., Oct. 4, 1876, by Rev. W. H. Wiid, Mr. Henry McDaniel, of Somerville, Sumter county, Ala., to Miss Permelia Harris, of the former place.

ROBERTS—SIGREST.—At the residence of the bride's father, Smith county, Miss., Oct. 12, 1876, by Rev. H. Evans, Mr. S. M. Roberts to Miss Salina Sigrest.

Publisher's Department.

E. E. F. ROSS, ESQ., connected for several years with the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, is now on a tour through the West and North on business connected with the office. He will confer freely with our patrons and agents in the different cities in regard to our mutual interests, and we bespeak for him the courtesies which have been so liberally expended heretofore, and which we have not forgotten.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending October 21, 1876.

A—C G Andrews two letters $46.10, R Abbey, David Ayers, G W Alexander $2, Edwin Alden three letters, N W Ayer & Son, J H Anderson, American Sunday-School Union.

B—J H Butler & Co, Thos J Brickell, R Babington, J F Brown, Mrs C Bonting $7.75, Box P 16 cts, W E Ballard, J W Booth, H P Berry, B A Boddie, A Bluhler 12 cents, A S Barnes & Co, Charlie Bass, Brewer & Tillston, E P Birch $1, J J Billingsley $10, Boorum & Pease.

C—J Sidney Carleton, J H Coates & Co, S W Campbell, A E Clay $20, H S Chandler, L Carley $7.60, W Calhoun $5, Chicago Newspaper Union, James Chambers, M S Craig.

D—Joel T Daves $5, O H Dixon & Co, Oliver Dixon & Co $21, R H Cadney $1, W J De Lacey, W E Daley, E G Delmas, W H Dennis, J B Dawson, Donaldson & Co, Augus Dowling $5.

E—Eyrich & Co, T C Evans, Eldridge & Bro, Leon Elzey $2, Esterbrook & Co, J C Enochs $1.

F—L T Fitzhugh $2, H S Fuller $1.35, Thomas D Foster, W F Ferris, J M Franklin $1 85, E E Frederick $52.60, T G Freeman $5, E M Freshman & Bros.

G—E T Gibson $16 42, Gwin Bros.

H—John Holland, B S Holcombe $9, A J Hillman & Co, Mrs F R Harlon, J W Hearne, Wm Harris $2, W W Hopper, James H Houston, C W Hicks, M L Harmon $—, Peter Henderson.

I—Irlson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

J—I G John, W J Johnson $7.70, H F Johnson, T S Jones.

K—R W Kennon $11 50, G W Kern.

L—A W Langley $2, A Le Blanc, R H Loudon, W H Lewis, J R Lippincott & Co, H C Lewis, W C Lewis $10, I H Le Dotte $42 50, J Lewis Jr $—25, J W Luter.

M—J E Mason $—0479, W H McDaniel, Mrs R A Morris, J C Mockbee, W H Morris $3, W P Mosely, F A McKechine, John C Marshall $4.50, Thomas Moffett, E A Montgomery, J P McClelland $1 Miss M G Medill 50 cents, Morgan Envelop Company, I P Meader $5 Juliet Massey $16.40, J P McClelland, C H Magruder $5.

N—J Newcomer $100, J Nicholson $15, D B Nicholson, Nelson & Phillips, R J Norsworthy $1, H R Nally $5, A H Nicholson $4 80.

O—James Oymond, W G Owen 10 cents.

P—C H Packard, Potter, Ainsworth & Co, D A J Parker.

R—A H Redford Agent, C T Ricker, E E F Ross, J C Randall, Wm N Baines, Geo P Rowell & Co, Mrs E Rich $1, J K Randall, C F Rumpf, Thomas Reed.

S—W R Steward, H L Selman, Sheldon & Co, L E Stockett 25 cents, Otto Starker, Mrs E. C. Stockwell, J G Sessions, James T Smith, St Louis Advertising and Publishing Company $20, W W Sharpe & Co, H R Singleton.

T—H C Tyler $3, Wm H Taylor M D $16, James Townsend.

U—University Publishing Co.

W—F H White, J Woodbridge, J M Weems, Jas W Ward, Solomon Wise.

WE CALL the attention of our readers to the fact that a nice lunch can be procured at 56 Gravier street, at a very moderate price. This place is very convenient for business men, who have to remain down town all day."

UPPER-CITY DRY-GOODS HOUSE. Mr. E. H. Adams, at 506 Magazine street, has all the latest and best articles in the Dry-Goods line. Give him a call and examine his stock.

WE DESIRE to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of John C. Green, dealer in Dry Goods at 275 Eighth Avenue, New York. Mr. Green will send samples of goods to parties requesting it, and will fill orders by express, C. O. D., to any part of the country. Any one needing articles of dry goods, shawls, etc., would do well to write to him at the above address and get his prices and samples before purchasing elsewhere.

WE understand that on October 24 Mrs. F. R. Hardon opened her new stock of Fall Goods at 27 and 29 Chartres street. All the latest styles of French bonnets and hats can be found at this establishment. Our lady readers will do well to note this fact.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.—Mr. E. Offner has reopened at his old stand a fine stock of the above articles, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

MESSRS. LEVY BROS. pay particular attention to country orders, and send samples of their goods when requested.

ONE of the most attractive of the Canal-street stores is M. L. Navra's China and glassware establishment.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

H. F. W. BACHMAN

invites the attention of purchasers to the *largest, cheapest and most attractive* stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all the *leading styles, ever displayed in this city*, consisting of LADIES', GENT.'S AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, in *every variety and style* with a *large* assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES adapted to **Family and Plantation Wear.**

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
Dealer in Fine Shoes, 18 Camp street,
Under City Hotel New Orleans, La.

WHEELER & PIERSON,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel.

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We Keep *good Goods*, sell at *one price*, and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

THE GRAND HOTEL, which is the finest and most elegant marble building on Broadway, was erected by E. S. Higgins, Esq., one of the wealthiest and most successful of the New York *merchant princes*. The cost of the building was over half a million, and its elaborate furnishing near two hundred thousand dollars. Under the management of Mr. Henry Millard Smith, the proprietor, the Grand has attained an immense *popularity*, and is *now* at the height of favor and success. The best families and the wealthier and refined classes of the travelling public choose the Grand as the favorite hotel of the city.

A CORRESPONDENT says: "For real excellence of accommodations, convenience to places of interest, and in fact to all parts of the city, I commend the old and well-known American House of Boston. This hotel is one of the largest and perhaps best known of New England hotels, and its extensive patronage from business men, tourists, families, and parties making excursions through Boston allows that others besides myself appreciate its advantages."

"I SUFFERED for a long time with colitis, cake or swelled liver, indigestion, and general bad health, and after trying many other remedies nothing did me so much good, as *Simmons' Liver Regulator*. It cured me and now I have not to take any medicine, for I am well; but I shall always keep it in the house to cure any one else of the family who have anything the matter. It is good for nearly everything. M. J. WILTA, Clinton, Ga."

WHAT NEXT? *Consumptive Cured.* When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child of consumption. He now gives the recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRAGGS & Co., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH.—See Dr. Langell's advertisement. eow

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS.

Direct from New York Market,

—AT—

New York Prices.

JOHN C. CREEN,

No. 275 Eighth Avenue, New York.

LADIES' SUITS, SACQUES AND CLOAKS, in all the latest styles and newest fabrics.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, DOMESTICS, etc. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Orders should state quality, color, and price desired, with measure for suits, cloaks, etc. Samples sent free.

B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP.

Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture. No artificial and disagreeable colors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. UNRIVALED for the SKIN and the BATH. Used in bathing children, will prevent eruptions, keep the skin soft and smooth, contribute to health, and prevent disease. Use no other. Sold by all powders, chalk or other compounds. A certain preventive of *chafing, itching, &c.*, in babies, the causes of half the crying and crossness of babyhood. Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Packed in boxes of 12 cakes of 3 ozs each, and sent free to any address on receipt of $2.50. Address For sale by all Druggists B. T. Babbitt, N. Y.

J. F. RANDOLPH J. L. DUNNICA

RANDOLPH & DUNNICA,

Commission Merchants,

59 POYDRAS STREET,

New Orleans.

Agents for Millers in St Louis & Southern Illinois.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL THE grades of Flour, Unbolted Corn Meal, and Provisions. All orders accompanied with the cash or shipments of Cotton, Sugar, Molasses and other Produce will have careful and prompt attention. ofw3m

Gold Pens

OUR New Illustrated Price List of Gold Pens, Pen Holders, Pencil Cases, Pencils, Tooth Picks, showing nearly one hundred different styles, sent free of postage to any address for 10 cts. Pens are especially adapted for fine writing. We send any of these Goods by mail to any address on receipt of price. Our Pens are all warranted the best quality and diamond pointed. Gold Pens repaired. If sent by mail with 50c. and stamp each. BARNES & BRO., Gold Pen Makers, Main St., bet. 8th and 9th, Louisville, Ky. ofw

NICE HOME LUNCH.

AT GOODWYN'S,

56.....Gravier Street.....56

"MAGIC" LANTERN. Just Out. Highly Illustrated Catalogue (containing 40 pp.) sent CHEAPEST IN THE U. S. during CENTENNIAL YEAR. CHAS. M. EVANS, Manuf'r, 152 West Fourth Street (at Cincinnati), Fourth and Market Sts., Louisville, Ky.

MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES WANTED

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. OFFNER,

"THE OLD RELIABLE."

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

Sold Cheaper than ever before at the Old Stand,

174 ..... Canal Street 174

(Opposite Varieties Theater.)

I SELL THE REAL FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS (115 pieces) for $19.50
TEA SETS of the same quality (44 pieces) decorated in six colors, something entirely new, for 6.50
Stone China CHAMBER SETS, only 3.00
Stone China DINNER SETS (124 pieces) for 13.50
All other goods sold equally as cheap, and all goods are guaranteed.

☞ No charge for packing.

The Celebrated Butter Churn,

Making butter in from three to ten minutes, is sold very cheap.

All orders will have prompt and careful attention.

E. OFFNER,
174 Canal Street,
5p opposite Varieties Theater.

E. H. ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THE ARRIVAL of further additions to his

ALREADY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

Special mention is here made of BLACK SILKS, BLACK and COLORED CASHMERES, BASKET SATTEENS, ETC., CORSETS, BUSTLES, FEET SKIRTS, ETC., LINEN SETS, COLLARS, RUCHINGS, ETC., FANCY KNIT WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, ETC., KID GLOVES, TIES, RIBBONS, ETC., GOODS FOR BOYS AND MEN'S WEAR, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, RUGS, MATTINGS, ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—AND—

A Choice Selection of 3-4 and 4-4 Prints.

Having commenced with bottom prices, he has no occasion to announce "GOODS MARKED DOWN."

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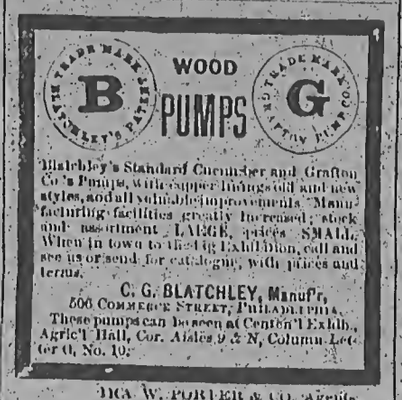
(Four Doors above His Old Stand.)

N. B.—Goods marked in plain figures. One price for all. No deviation.



Blatchley's Standard Cucumber and Grafton Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings old and new styles, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. When in town to the Big Exhibition, call and see us or send for catalogue, with prices and terms.

C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r,
506 COMMERCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
These pumps can be seen at Centen'l Exhib., Agric'l Hall, Cor. Aisles 9 & N, Column Letter G, No. 10.

DCA W. PORTER & CO. Agents, Mobile, Ala.

CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

300 DIFFERENT STYLES of CANE-SEAT CHAIRS, also CAMP CHAIRS, PATENT FOLDING CHAIRS etc.

—Specialties—

CHAIRS for CHURCHES, PUBLIC HALLS, Schools, COLLEGES, Seminaries, etc. Wholesale and Retail.

J. H. WISLER,
223 & 225 N Sixth St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Piles! Piles!! Piles!!!

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL, BLIND, Bleeding, and Itching, positively perfectly and permanently cured by absorption. The cure is absolutely perfect and permanent. We use neither caustics nor instruments, and the cure is painless. We can refer to thousands of the very best people in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Pittsburg, and in every State in the Union.

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2001 Arch Street,
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DRY **ROGERS' In Powder.**

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

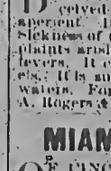
DURING the past twenty-five years it has received universal satisfaction as a pleasant aperient. It is the best medicine for Headache, Sickness of the Stomach, Heartburn, and all complaints arising from acidity, bilious and malarial fevers. It cools the blood and regulates the bowels. It is superior to Saratoga and most mineral waters. For sale by all druggists. Prepared by A. Rogers & Sons, New York City. eow

MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF CINCINNATI.—Next session will commence Oct. 1, 1876. Preliminary session from Sept. 15. Professors' tickets, $40

FACULTY—John A. Murphy, M. D., Dean; E. Williams, M. D.; Wm. Clendenin, M. D.; Wm. H. Taylor, M. D.; J. H. Pough, M. D.; W. H. Mussey, M. D.; R. F. Hilliard, M. D.; T. H. Kearney, M. D.; J. C. Mackenzie, M. D.; W. G. Davis, M. D. For circulars address WM. H. TAYLOR, M. D., No. 328 West Seventh street. eow

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY.



Having struggled twenty years between life and death with **ASTHMA**, I experimented by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine. I fortunately discovered a sure cure for **ASTHMA** and **CATARRH**. Warranted to relieve any case of Asthma or Catarrh, so the patient can lie down to sleep. By mail, $1.00 per box. Address D. LANGELL, Apple Creek, Ohio. For sale by Druggists. eow

The Unique Hair Crimper.

NOME-THING NEW.

IT IS NOVEL, SIMPLE, LIGHT, EASILY adjusted, and does not break the hair; does not wear out. Mailed, one pair 15 cents, two pairs 25 cents. Large discount to dealers. Agents wanted. WELLS MFG CO., 35 Sudbury st., Boston, Mass. eow

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STRONG PIC ROSES, specially prepared for fall planting and quick bloom, sent safely by mail postpaid: Five splendid varieties, all labeled, for $1; 12 do. $2; 19 do. $3; 26 do. $4; 35 do $5. For ten cents each additional, one magnificent Premium Rose to every dollar's worth ordered. Send for our new Guide to Rose Culture, and choose from over 300 finest sorts. Address the DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa. eow

GIBSON'S

Stained Glass and Decorative Establishment,

132 & 134 South Eleventh St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

A STRING OF PEARLS!

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1874:

I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens has greatly improved in health of late.—*The State Line Press, West Point, Ga.*

Testimony of the Chief Justice of Georgia.

I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver—at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it.—*Hiram Warner, Chief Justice of Georgia.*

Opinion of the Clergy.

Simmons' Liver Regulator is certainly a specific for that class of complaints which it claims to cure. If any of our fellow-beings are suffering from hepatic disorders, and have doubts in relation to the efficacy of this popular preparation, we can only offer them the simple and candid argument of Philip to Nathaniel: "Come and see." Try the proposed remedy, and then you can judge for yourselves.—*Rev. David Wills Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Macon, Ga.*

Always Keep It On Hand.

I have used Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator myself, and in my family for years and pronounce it one of the most satisfactory medicines that can be used. Nothing would induce me to be without it, and I recommend all my friends, if they want to secure a cure, to always keep it on hand.—*R. L. Mott, Columbus, Ga. (Congressman.)*

CAUTION!

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with trade mark, stamp and signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 5p10.

ALL BABYDOM NEEDS

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD,

OR FARINACEOUS FARINA,

prepared from Swiss Milk, Brown Bread Crust and Sugar. A fresh supply of the above. Also

SMITH'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT,
GRAHAM FLOUR,
PINHEAD OATMEAL,
MONTREAL MILLS OATMEAL,
BROOKS' FAMILY PICKLES,
NEW SHAKER PRESERVES,

ALBERT G. PHELPS, Grocer,
5p Cor Prytania and Felicity Road.

FOLEY'S

Celebrated Gold Pens

AND PENCILS.

THE FINEST AND BEST.

CIRCULAR.—To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labor is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use. Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of Fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufacture. We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S PENS from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over one thousand others:

J. E. Williams, Pres. Metropolitan National Bank.
C. S. Coe, Pres. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
J. A. Beardsley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of N. America.
Wm. A. Fall, Presid'l Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, Pres Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
F. B. Tappan, Pres. Gallatin National Bank.
C. F. Thompson, Cashier Continental Bank.
I. G. Ogden, Cashier New York Co. Nat'l Bank.
Clark, Dodge & Co — George D. Arthur & Co.
White, Morris & Co. — H. T. Morgan & Co.
Vermilye & Co. — American Express Co.
Winslow, Lanier & Co. — Adams Express Co.
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Daniel D. Smith, Pres. Commercial Ins. Co
Elwood Walter, Pres. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of America.
J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
J. Buell, Pres. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
J. M. Crane, Cash'r Shoe and Leather Nat'l Bank.
Wells, Fargo & Co. — C. Ketchum & Co.
United States Exp. Co. — S. H. Chittenden & Co.
Barclay & Livingston. — Johnson & Higgins.
A. F. Wilmarth, Vice Pres. Home Fire Ins. Co.
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GOLD PEN MANUFACTURER,
No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by many of the leading Stationers and Jewelers of New Orleans. eow

IMMENSE REDUCTION

—AT—

M. L. NAVRA'S CHINA PALACE.

139 Canal Street, Touro Building.

HAVING IMPORTED AND PURCHASED at auction a very large stock of

Crockery, China, Glassware

—AND OTHER—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

I propose to give my customers the benefit of my facilities by selling goods at less prices than ever before.

☞ Look at some of my prices and judge for yourselves:

A real French China DINNER SET, 105 pieces, for	$20 00
A real French China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for	6 75
A Stone China DINNER SET, 124 pieces, for	14 50
A Stone China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for	5 50
A Stone China CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for	3 50
Decorated CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for	8 00

Also the celebrated BUTTER CHURN. Warranted to make butter in from three to ten minutes. Orders from the country will receive my best attention.

M. L. NAVRA,
CHINA PALACE,
139 Canal street, Touro Building,
5p New Orleans.

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Farm, Garden and Household.

The Peach Crop.

THE GROWERS DRYING THE FRUIT.

The peach growers in the counties of Delaware and Maryland, in view of the low price brought by the fruit shipped to this and other markets, are in many instances resorting to drying with the hope of realizing a better profit. A number of patent peach-drying establishments have been erected, and thousands of baskets are disposed of daily in this way. In the vicinity of Dover some five or six dryers have been erected, and between four and five hundred persons are employed in preparing and drying the fruit. The drying is done in wooden tunnels, generally about five by five feet square, and twenty or thirty feet high. At the top and bottom of the tunnel are two wheels, on opposite sides, joined by an axle, resembling an ordinary car wheel, only much lighter. The wheels are grooved, and are operated by an endless chain, to which are attached narrow iron shelves, passing over the wheels on both sides of the tunnel. The shelves, on which are placed the trays containing the fruit to be dried are hung in the middle, on a pivot on the chain, in such a way that they extend on each side of the chain, and constantly remain upright. They are raised and lowered by a crank, and as they reach the top they swing over the axle, and down on the other side, sustaining their perpendicular all the time. The fruit is pared, and cut in half by women and girls, and laid upon a tray made of iron wire, and as soon as one tray is filled it is carried away and put into a dryer, through an aperture in the side, and then raised to make room for more.

The dryers are of different sizes, some of them containing enough trays to present eleven thousand feet of surface, and dry fifty or a hundred baskets per day. The establishments generally have two or more dryers. The heat which is used is generated from an ordinary house furnace beneath the dryer, and is composed of hot air, mixed with cold air, which passes up through the peaches, which are only laid one deep, and out the top of the tunnel. The temperature is ordinarily about two hundred and sixty degrees.

The drying process occupies from three to six hours, and when the fruit is turned out it is dried in a much more thorough manner than by sun drying. Peaches thus dried will bring about thirty-five cents per pound. One peculiarity of the artificial drying process is that it improves the quality of the fruit, and the ordinary qualities after artificial drying are often equal to much better qualities dried by the old-fashioned method.—*Georgian.*

Gathering Honey and Pollen.

The honey is taken from the flowers by the bees, and on their way home it is passing through a churning process, and churned. The body of the bee is put together in three sections or bands, and underneath the two front bands, on each side, there is an outlet or small hole, where the butter oozes out after being churned. This butter is pure white wax. It is received by other bees, and placed in the comb or cell, and by the mouth of the bee it is pressed out in its proper thickness, and the balance remaining, which, to carry out our simile, we may call buttermilk, is thrown up by the bees into the cells, and the longer it remains there the sweeter it gets, as it extracts the sweetness or the virtue from the comb bringing back the body of the sweets which is contained in its first gathering from the flowers. One pound in the comb three years old has as much medical virtue as three pounds one year old.

Besides the honey there is the pollen, which is of more benefit to the bees than the honey. After it is deposited in the comb it is called bee bread, as it is their principal living in the winter, and their young feed on it altogether, until they are ready to work.

The pollen is gathered in this wise: The back of the bee is covered with a fine wool or hair, and on entering the flowers the pollen sticks to it, and when necessary to release it, it is combed out. The bee has six legs, three on each side, and the middle one on either side has a comb in the under side, from the fore to the first joint. As this can reach only half way across the back, it is combed from both sides, and the pollen is taken from the comb by the two fore feet. It is then flattened by the two fore feet, and caught between the toes, and passed by to the thighs of the hind legs, each one receiving the same weight as nearly as possible. The pollen is taken from the end of the petals of such flowers as the bees cannot enter while on the wing; the front feet being used for this purpose. The pollen is removed by putting the leg in the cell, when it is pushed off with the forked toe, and, stepping to one side, the other is cleaned in the same manner.—*American Bee Journal.*

AUSTRALIAN APPLES.—The *Germantown Telegraph*, in noticing the contributions of Australian apples at the Centennial, says they are distinguished for the remarkable want of color. While the fine collection from Michigan, as many visitors observed, was remarkable for the brilliant coloring, not one of the Australian fruits, including one hundred sorts, had even a blush equal to that often seen on a Rhode-Island Greening. Northern Spy was only bronzed. The prevailing tint in these specimens was a deep orange. It has often happened in the United States that apples grown in the higher latitudes have been more highly colored than those a few degrees further south. These fruits, were two months on the way, were packed in cotton, and came in excellent condition.

SALT FOR CABBAGE.—A New Jersey gardener considers salt necessary to the development of cabbage, especially in places far from the coast. He finds them more crisp, of better flavor, and to keep better when salt is used, than without. He uses it as follows: A few days after setting out the plants, and when they are damp, either after a rain, or when the dew is on, I take a small dish of fine salt, and, walking among the rows, sprinkle a little pinch of salt on the center of each plant. When the leaves begin to grow I repeat the salting, and when the center of the leaves begin to form the head I apply salt again, scattering it over the leaves. After this I look them over occasionally, and if I find plants that do not head well or appear diseased, I sprinkle the salt over freely. This will save all such plants. A quart of salt is sufficient for five hundred plants in a season, although more can be used with safely.

LET YOUR FOWLS ROOST OUT.—Those who are so situated that they can, will find it most beneficial to their fowls to shut them out of the poultry house, and make them roost in the trees. They are hardier, healthier, and more growthy for it, and far less liable to be infected with lice. Young stock, especially, as soon as left by the hen, should be encouraged to roost in the trees. They may be allowed to remain out until ice begins to form in the cool weather of October. It is very rare that fowls thus raised are troubled with roup or snuffles, or get their comb and wattles frozen.—*Iowa Live Stock Gazette.*

COCOANUT PIE.—Cut off the brown part of the nut, grate the white part, mix it with milk, and set it on the fire to boil slowly, for five minutes. To one pound of grated nut, allow one quart of milk, eight eggs, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a glass of wine, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and one-half a nutmeg. The eggs and sugar are first beaten to a froth, and the wine stirred in; put this into the milk and cocoanut, which should first get cold. Bake as soon as put into the pans. These receipts have been used in our family for a long time. M. H. K.'s fruit and delicate cake was delicious.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Half a bushel ripe tomatoes, not peeled, one quart vinegar, one pound black pepper, twelve pods red pepper, quarter pound allspice, one pound cloves, three boxes good mustard, a little garlic, if you have it, six onions, two pounds brown sugar, one handful peach leaves. Boil until the right consistency, being careful not to let it burn; then strain through a wire sieve when cool enough. The ingredients are all put in together and thoroughly cooked. When done it will be pretty thick.

RICE CROQUETTES.—One pint of rice boiled in a little water; add some new milk and boil until soft; let it cool; add three beaten eggs, with sugar and lemon extract to your taste. Make them into oval balls; dip in beaten egg, and roll in fine bread or cracker crumbs, and fry in butter. When done, sprinkle sugar over them. Excellent.

STRAWBERRIES.—Clean the beds in October, loosen the soil, and top-dress liberally with rotted manure; see that the alleys, between the rows or narrow beds, carry off the water, and not hold it in pools, to the detriment of the plants, and be sure to set out a new bed at once, unless you are sure you have enough already for a full supply next summer of this delicious fruit.

HOMINY MUFFINS.—Take two cups of fine hominy, boiled and cold; beat it smooth; stir in three cups of sour milk, half a cup of melted butter, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of white sugar; then add three eggs well beaten, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, and one large cup of flour; bake quickly.

LEMON CUSTARD PIE.—Take the juice and grated rind of one lemon, one cupful of white sugar, the yelks of four eggs, three tablespoonfuls of flour, and milk to fill the plate. Bake with an under-crust till nearly done; take from the oven and pour over the top the beaten whites of the eggs, with four tablespoonfuls of sugar; then set it back in the oven to brown.

The parsnip has many valuable qualities which commend it to both farmer and gardener. Hogs and bullocks are fattened upon it in a very short space of time, and the flesh is considered of superior flavor, while in cows it produces an extraordinary yield of milk, having a rich color and affording butter of excellent quality. *Schenck's Gardener's Text Book.*

TO BOIL RICE.—Take a cupful of rice, well washed, and put it into about three quarts of salted water, when the water is boiling furiously. Let it cook ten minutes, boiling hard all the time, then turn into a colander, drain, and serve. It will be soft, and every grain distinct. This is enough for five persons.

CRISP BREAKFAST MUFFINS.—One quart of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter (melted,) one egg, a little salt, flour to make a thinnish batter, two teaspoonfuls of Cleveland's Saleratus, stirred into the flour dry. Fill well-greased gem pans about two-thirds full; and bake in a hot oven.

TO COOK SALSIFY.—Boil the salsify soft, mash it up, and mix about one third salsify with two-thirds good flour batter, such as would make good fritters or pancakes, and fry it in little dabs about the size of an oyster, enveloped in the same manner.

GERMAN TOAST.—To one egg, beaten well, add one cup of sweet milk or cream; season with a little salt and pepper. Cut in slices and fry in butter on a griddle. This is a nice dish for breakfast.

A wag, noted for his brevity, writes to a friend to be careful in the selection of his diet. He says "Don't eat Q-cumbers; they'll W-up."

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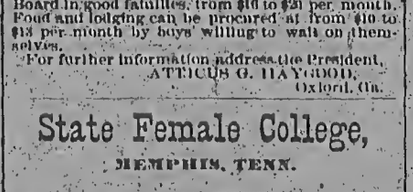

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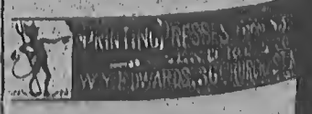

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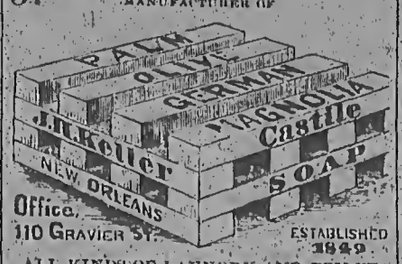

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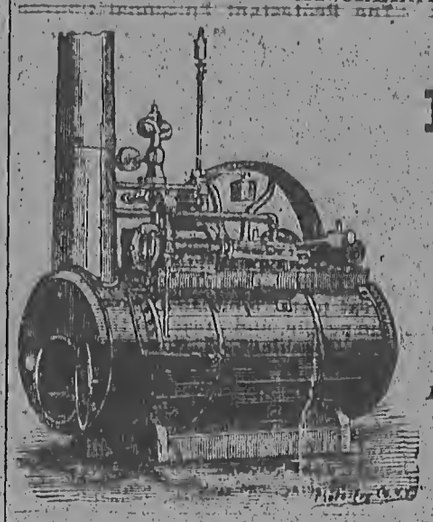

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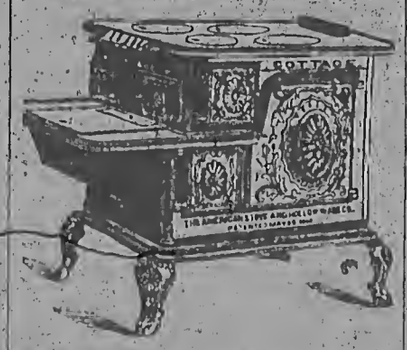

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AND PERFUMERY, AND IMPORTER OF FRENCH PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,

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NEW ORLEANS.

Proprietor of the celebrated Peychaud Bitters.

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ACENTS WANTED.

Goodyear's Pocket Gymnasium

ENDORSED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

The most complete system of physical exercise ever devised for Home Practice.

Equally useful by men, women, and children. Used standing, sitting or reclining.

Builds up graceful movements.

For homes, offices, schools, hospitals.

Price List—No. 1 for children 4 to 6 years of age, $1.50. No. 2, for children 6 to 10, $1.75. No. 3, for children 10 years and upward, $2.00. No. 4, for gentlemen of moderate strength, $2.50. No. 5, used by ladies, children or gents, $3. No. 6, for gentlemen of extra strength, $3.50. Full set, *family size*, one pair of each of Nos. 2, 3 and two of No. 4, $16. No. 7 and 8 are fitted with a screw eye and hook to attach to the wall or floor. A pair of No. 7 (4) or 8 (5) make a complete Gymnasium and Health Lift. Sent C.O.D. on receipt of price. Exclusive agencies granted in uncompiled territory.

Exclusive rights to sell the Pocket Gymnasium afford the largest possible returns for small investments. Its sales are nearly universal wherever it is placed before the public and its merits fully understood.

For illustrated, descriptive circulars, terms, etc., address

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HOLMAN'S Fever and Ague and Liver Pad

CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE.

SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.

The Best Liver Regulator in the World.

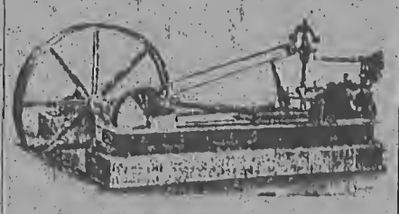
TRADE-MARK.

The only true cure for and preventive of malaria in every form. *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Sick Stomach, Nervousness, Bilious Disorders* etc.

None genuine without the Trade-Mark and Signature of the Inventor on the wrapper.

For certificates, see the little blue book, "*Arcana of the Life*," sent free on application to JUNIUS HART & CO., Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn., and 68 Camp st., New Orleans, La.

For Sale by all wholesale and retail druggists. Price $2 and $3.



STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS & MACHINERY

MANUFACTURED BY

L. & E. GREENWALD,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Having been established since 1847, we are prepared to supply the best MACHINERY to Southern and Western planters and buyers, promptly, at low prices.

Refer to John Burnside, Esq., and Stephen Allen, Esq., of New Orleans, and H. H. Gibson, Esq., of Shreveport, La.

20,000 ORANGE TREES!

BY

W. R. STUART,

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

LOUISIANA SWEET, MANDARIN, BRAZILIAN, grafted on sour stock, and SWEET SEEDLINGS, well rooted. Price, from 20 cents to $1 each, according to size and number wanted.

Also SOUR SEEDLINGS for grafting or budding, and for ornamental trees, from 10 cents to 25 cents, according to number wanted.

Trees carefully packed and shipped to any point. Not fruit trees will stand transplanting and transporting better than the native.

I make Orange Trees a specialty. 17

KING SOLOMON AND THE IRON WORKER.

The Most Majestic Engraving on Steel ever published. Illustrating a **Tradition of the Dedication of the Great Temple at Jerusalem and its Builders.** From the Original Painting by Prof. C. Schussele. ENGRAVED BY JOHN SARTAIN, Chief of Art Bureau, Centennial Exhibition. It is of peculiar interest to Masons, as relating to the work of their ancient brethren.

We want a Few Bright Masons to act as Agents.

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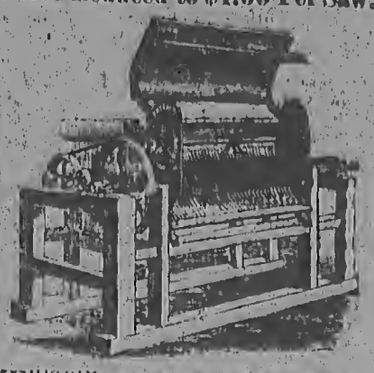
66 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia.

MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED "Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.

PATENTED JULY 18, 1871.

Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction at the ends of the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and **gives a Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time, while economizing steam or animal power than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every 100 bales ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

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GENERAL AGENTS,
59 ..... Carondelet St. 59
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BEN. F. WOLFE,
AGENT FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS,
22 ..... Main Street 22
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

OFFICE OF THE

American Cotton Tie Co.,

(*LIMITED*)

87 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS

TO DEALERS IN

IRON COTTON TIES,

Planters and Country Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade in any quantity with the following celebrated Ties:

THE ARROW AND SHIE SLOT.
BEARD & BIRD'S LOCK TIE.
BRANCH, CROOKES & CO'S LOCK TIE.

We also beg to inform the public that the Interests of Messrs. Beard & Bro. and Branch, Crookes & Co. are now merged into and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. (LIMITED.) The following are the New Orleans Agents:

Shine & Tutt, & Ogden & Bell,
Odell & Bird, Archer & Harland,
William Fulton, H. L. Tunnell & Co.

For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited):

B. W. RAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.

Bricks! Bricks! Bricks!

ROY'S BRICK YARD,

ST. BERNARD PARISH, four Blocks below the Slaughter-house.

The undersigned respectfully informs Builders, planters, and all consumers of Bricks, that he is extensively manufacturing Bricks at his old Brick Yard, in the Slaughterhouse, where he has always on hand a large quantity of country-made Bricks and Kettle Tiles, ready to be delivered without detention.

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Orders left with S. Roy, at P. Caminde & Son's Agents, No. 36 Decatur street, or at the Brick Yard, will be promptly attended to.

PLASTER PARIS MODELS FOR Drawing Classes.

BUSTS, MASKS AND STATUES FROM THE Antique, life size, medium size, and all size.

Torsoes from life.

Fractions of the Human Body.

Academy from the Old Masters.

Animals. Heads of Animals.

Birds. Reliefs.

Brackets, Pedestals, Religious Statues.

Fruit and Flowers in Relief.

Large assortment of Leaves in Relief.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Goods carefully packed and sent to any part of the United States. Prices to suit the times.

R. ANSTELVET & CO.,
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PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS. SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS. MILL GEARING MADE without Patterns. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULAR. BALTIMORE MD.

REMOVAL—150 PIANOS & ORGANS at half price.

The subscribers will sell their Entire Stock of Pianos & Organs, new and second hand, of six first-class makers; sheet music and S. S. music books, at 50 PER CT. OFF, for cash, previous to removal to their new store, 40 EAST 14th St., UNION SQUARE, Oct 12. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Monthly installments received. Agents wanted. Special inducements to the trade. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

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The only complete package in the market; contains 15 sheets ruled paper, 15 envelopes, pen, ink pencil, rubber, golden pen, package of Ink Powders sufficient to make a bottle of jet black ink in one second, 50 valuable receipts, and gent's elegant combination set, silver plated pin and collar button or studs. Sample package 25 cents; packages with assorted jewelry, $1. By packages, $9. Send 3c. stamp for sample sheet and confidential terms to agents.

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WOOD ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

HIGBEE, CAMPBELL & CO., 174, 176 & 178 Elm St., Cin'ti, O.

Presses and Printing Material.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court-Houses, Fire Alarms, Plantations, Etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free. Vanduzen & Tift, 102 & 104 E. Second St., Cin.

TEACHERS WANTED—To supply vacancies in Schools, Academies, and Seminaries in the different States. Send for "Normal Plan." Address American Educational Union, 737 Broadway, N. Y.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE, }
New Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1876. }

MONETARY.

Sales of produce are not yielding the desired relief so long hoped for by wholesale as well as retail merchants. The cause is found in the fact that cotton factors are sending large amounts of currency to the interior for investment, and so long as the balance of trade is against us we may expect a close money market. However, good names are placed easily at 8@10 ₰ cent., second class, 15@18 ₰ cent., mortgage paper quiet, quotations nominal. The daily movement in stocks very light, while holders are firm. Some activity appears in New State consols, which are now held at 60½. Premium bonds have advanced to 33¼ cents, Gold, 110@110½. New York sight exchange, ¼ ₰ cent. discount. Sterling exchange currency, 524½@525½. Gold, 4.80@4.82.

GENERAL MARKET.

Provision dealers all complain of dullness. Orders are small for meats of all descriptions. Stock offering not large.

Breadstuffs are quiet. Market very firm. Not much speculative feeling manifested by purchasers, although sellers seem determined to force the market upward, on account of light stocks and small shipments from the West on the way.

Grocers are doing a fair business, but sales fall short of what has been anticipated, owing to the low price of country products, which affects all classes of trade.

Jobbers in general merchandise are doing probably better than the most of the other merchants, but the demand is for staple goods.

COTTON.

The movement during the week has been steady, and factors meeting the demand with well-arranged offerings, so that returning buyers are filling orders quite freely. Sales, 35,000 bales; receipts, 40,013 bales. Better grades on Monday advanced ⅛c., except for middling fair. The following statements give the daily report taken from the reports of the Cotton Exchange, kindly furnished us by them:

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling	Middling	Good Middling.
Wednesday	8¼	9⅛	10¼	10⅝	10⅞	
Thursday	8¼	9⅛	10¼	10⅝	10⅞	
Friday	8¼	9⅛	10¼	10⅝	10⅞	
Saturday	8¼	9⅛	10¼	10⅝	10⅞	
Monday	8¼	9⅛	10¼	10⅝	11	
Tuesday	8¼	9¼	10¼	10⅝	11	

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Class—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	10	10⅝	10¼@10⅜
Thursday	10@10¼	10	10⅜@10⅝
Friday	10@10¼	10	10⅜@10⅝
Saturday	10¼	10	10⅜@10⅝
Monday	10¼	10	10⅜
Tuesday	10¼	10	10⅜@10⅝

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day.	NEW ORLEANS. Receipts Bales.	Market.	Sales.	NEW YORK. Price.	Market.	Sales.	LIVERPOOL Price.	Market.	Sales.
				Middling 11 1-16			Middling 6 3-16d		
Wednesday	8,000	Firm	8,500	11 1-16	Weak	2,772	6 5-16	Easier	10,000
Thursday	4,154	Steady	6,500	11 1-16	Dull	2,143	6 5-16	Lower	10,000
Friday	3,541	Steady	4,000	11 1-16	Steady	1,470	6 5-16	Steady	10,000
Saturday	8,731	Firm	6,000	11 1-16	Steady	1,000	6 5-16	Steady	10,000
Monday	5,116	Firm	7,500	11 1-16	Dull	656	6 5-16	Firm	15,000
Tuesday	7,724	Strong	5,000	11 1-16	Quiet	858	6 5-16	Firm	8,000
Total	40,013		35,000			9,899			

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, $6@$7 ₰ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and peeks, and 25 inches in diameter, $7@$10 ₰ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 34 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₰ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $5@$7 ₰ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood—For large sound logs, $2.25@$3 ₰ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2.25@$2.75 ₰ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2.50 ₰ cord.

(Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to cords.)

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice corn-fed beeves are in demand at 4@5c. ₰ lb. gross.

Fat grass fed beef cattle sell readily at $25@$35 ₰ head. Poor cattle dull at $12@$20 ₰ head.

Fat calves, up to year olds, $7@$12 ₰ head. Poor ones very dull at $5@$8 ₰ head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3@$5 ₰ head. Poor ones unsalable.

Hogs, corn-fed, at 5@7c. ₰ lb. gross. Mast-fed dull at 3@4c. ₰ lb. gross.

Milch cows sell according to quantity of milk given. Choice fancy milkers, giving 4 to 5 gallons per day, $80@$100 ₰ head. Fair milkers, say giving from 1½ to 3 gallons per day, $35@$75 ₰ head. Common stock very hard to sell at $18@$25 ₰ head.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.		
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	25 00
Shovels and spades	6 25	14 00
Axes	9 50	12 00
Shovel plows	3 00	6 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	280 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	125 00
B. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	90 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	110 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₰ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½
BUILDING MATERIAL.		
Bricks, ₰ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₰ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₰ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₰ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₰ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 28	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₰ lb.	6	10
Paris Green, ₰ lb.	20	— —
Fat. Dryer, ₰ lb.	12	14
Whiting, ₰ lb.	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₰ lb.	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₰ gall.	— —	70
SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.		
Window Sash, 12 lights:		
Size of lights.	Sash per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed. Blinds, per pair.
8x10	60	$1 70 $2 00
10x12	85	1 95 2 25
10x16	$1 00	2 95 3 25
Sash Doors:		Single. Double.
3 feet x 7 feet		$3 50 $3 70
3 feet x 6 feet		4 00 — —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches		— — 4 25
Panel Doors:		
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick		— — $3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick		— — 3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick		$3 75 4 00
GROCERIES.		
Butter, ₰ lb.:		
Western, choice	26	28
Goshen, choice	38	40
Coffee, ₰ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18½	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O. G.	— —	34
Candles, ₰ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₰ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	60
Sweet	18	23
Canned Fruits, ₰ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₰ bbl.:		
Best, K. D.	— —	75
Cheese, ₰ lb.:		
Western factory	12½	14
N. Y. cream and English dairy	15¾	16
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls.	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₰ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	5 75	6 00
XXX	6 25	6 75
Choice XXX	6 75	7 25
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₰ lb.	10	10¾
Dried peaches, ₰ lb.	9¾	10
Raisins, ₰ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₰ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₰ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₰ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₰ lb.:		
Soda	5	9
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	36	38
Insurance, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, best	32	33
Lard, in barrels best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	— —	45
Fair	— —	50
Prime to choice	55	60
Golden and Roquet syrups	80	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₰ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3
Ordinary	4¾	5
Fair	5¾	6¾
Prime to choice	6¾	7¾
Soap, in boxes, ₰ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	6
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₰ lb.	4	6
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	— —	10¾
Prime	— —	11
Choice	10¾	11¼
Yellow clarified	10¾	11¾
White clarified	11¾	12
Crushed	12	12¾
Powdered	12	12¾
Spices, ₰ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	32
Teas, ₰ lb.:		
Black Oolong		1 00
Green Imperial		1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₰ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00
GRAIN AND FEED.		
Corn, ₰ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	68	70
White, mixed	60	62
Oats, ₰ bushel:		
St. Louis	— —	50
Texas	— —	45
Gallena	53	55
Bran, choice, ₰ 100 lbs	80	85
Hay, ₰ ton:		
Prime timothy	18 00	22 00
Ordinary	— —	14 00
Cotton Seed Meal	26 00	28 00
PROVISIONS.		
Bacon, ₰ lb.:		
Breakfast	14¾	15¾
Shoulders	8	8¾
Sides, clear rib	9¾	10
Sides, clear	10¾	10¾
Hams, sugar-cured	16¾	17¾
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	19	19 25
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders	— —	8½
Lard, ₰ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	13½	13¾
Choice, in tierces	11¾	11¾
BALING STUFFS.		
Bagging:		
India	10	10¾
Jute	9½	13¾
Ties, Arrow, best, per bundle, at 30 ties and buckles	— —	3 30
Beard	— —	3 00
Twine, hemp	— —	15
SUNDRIES.		
Leather, ₰ lb.:		
Sole hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	33	40
Calf skins, ₰ dozen	30 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₰ lb.	24	26
Fertilizers, ₰ ton:		
Stern's raw-bone superphosph.	65 00	— —
Avery's dne-ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	11 00	— —
DRY GOODS.		
Brown Domestic, ₰ yard:		
Standard brands, ¼	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	10¾
Bleached Domestic, ₰ yard:		
Jobbing brands, 4-4	— —	7¾
Choice organdy, 4-4	10¾	14¾
Calico, ₰ yard:		
Common brands	4½	6½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	6¾	7
Ticking ₰ yard:		
Common brands	10	13¾
Good	19	23
Gunnebags:		
Eight ounce	11¾	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	15
Denims	13	20
BOOTS AND SHOES.		
Bachelor mud boots, ₰ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₰ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₰ doz	12 00	15 00
Bachelor brogans, ₰ doz	15 00	18 50
Russets' brogans, ₰ doz	16 00	19 50

The Protestant Episcopal Church in Mexico.

Recently at the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Western New York, Rev. Dr. Riley, Bishop elect of that denomination in Mexico, gave some interesting details of the progress of religious work among the Mexicans. He said that fourteen years ago a large number of Spanish Bibles were sent from England to Mexico. A former Roman-Catholic priest, a man of great piety, circulated them among the people, and preached the gospel. The President of the republic expressed deep sympathy with the work, but, nevertheless, cruel persecutions arose. In 1869 the speaker went to Mexico, and was welcomed not only by the faithful Christians, but by the government, which placed at his disposal a fine stone church building. This aroused a bitter feeling, and he was threatened with assassination. He published a pamphlet which was widely circulated, and a copy of it fell into the hands of a celebrated Domluican friar, who had been for six years a preacher in the Roman-Catholic Cathedral, and was regarded as Rome's most eloquent champion. This man read the speaker's pamphlet, and it led him, as never before, to the foot of the cross. On the day when the church before mentioned was opened this former Domluican friar was by the speaker's side in the chancel and preached a sermon with good power. Persecutions were soon again set on foot, and efforts made to impoverish all who were connected with the Protestant movement. But the little church in Mexico had advanced, notwithstanding all the drawbacks, and when Bishop Lee visited the country the speaker had the pleasure of presenting seven persons to him for ordination. The value of the Episcopal Church property in Mexico is now estimated at $1 000,000. In concluding, Dr. Riley asked for the church in the neighboring republic the earnest sympathy, prayers, and generosity of his hearers.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

At Pachuca, Mexico, says the *Methodist*, Sunday, September 3, seventy-three were received on probation into our church, and after the public services were closed the people would not retire, so hungry were they for the Word; so that the preacher, the Rev. J. W. Butler, had to continue exhorting, singing, and praying for another half hour, and might, if his strength had allowed, have continued for an hour and a half.

Religious Notices.

To the Presiding Elders and Preachers of the Alabama Conference:

Dear Brethren.—I respectfully request that those of you who will not attend the approaching session of the Annual Conference send me your names as early as practicable. Presiding Elders will please forward at once the names of lay delegates from their respective districts.

Fraternally, J. Lewis, Jr., Acting Pastor.
Greensboro, Ala., Oct. 17, 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Snyder's Curative

PADS.

WORN OVER PART AFFECTED, ABSORB ALL MALARIA FROM THE SYSTEM.

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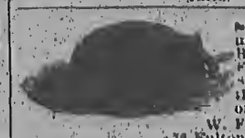

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VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2. 1876. NO. 44.

1776—1876.

1776.

Farmer at the plow,
Wife milking the cow,
Daughter spinning yarn,
Boys threshing in the barn—
All happy to a charm.

1876.

The farmer gone to a show,
His daughter at the piano:
Madam gaily dressed in satin—
All the boys are learning Latin—
With a mortgage on the farm.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 24.—Gen. Crook being satisfied that Red Cloud and bands of Sioux were about to depart with the view of joining hostiles in the North, they having refused to comply with orders and come into the agency to receive rations—stubbornly remaining in camp on Spadron Creek, from whence it is positively known they were in communication with Northern Indians, and receiving into their camp such as came in—he, without awaiting the arrival of Gen. Merritt's troops, determined upon disarming them, and at daylight on the morning of the 23d inst., Gen. McKenzie, with eight companies of the fourth cavalry, one battalion of which was commanded by Major Lemon and another by Capt. Mauk, successfully surrounded these two bands, consisting of three hundred lodges, and captured bucks, squaws, and ponies without firing a shot, and marched them into the agency. After having been disarmed and dismounted, Spotted Tail, who has evidenced unswerving loyalty to the whites, was made head chief and Red Cloud deposed. Spotted Tail and Little Wound have promised to furnish Gen. Crook with all the warriors he may need to co-operate with him in the coming campaign, which will be inaugurated at once.

Gen. Crook feels that a great object has been attained in this last movement, and that we shall now know our enemies from our friends.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—After the 10th exhibitors who wish can withdraw stock, but will be allowed time to dispose of articles. Some time will be occupied in closing out establishments, during which visitors will be admitted.

Gov. Hayes arrived at the Centennial depot, opposite the grounds, at 1.15 o'clock this afternoon.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Hayes, Webb C. Hayes, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Noyes, of Cincinnati, and several members of the gubernatorial staff. The Governor has a reception to-morrow at the Ohio State building.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—The Secretary of State to-day authorizes the following as the result of the recent election: The highest vote cast was for Treasurer of the State—Democratic 212,019 Republican 208,518, Independent 16,082; total 431,619. The average plurality for Democratic State ticket is 581[illegible]; that for Williams over Harrison, for Governor, being 5133.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The President has issued a proclamation appointing November 30 as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Gov. Hayes had an enthusiastic reception. He made a short speech congratulatory of the success of the exhibition and laudatory of Ohio.

Admissions to day, 100,000.

Merchants' day called some 2000 business men to the city. The proceedings were characterized by brief speeches. Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, and Gov. Hartranft addressed the merchants.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—News has just been received here of the murder of two aged widows, named Goodlack and Stoddard, residing alone on Lawrence county. An ax was the instrument used in the murder.

Sixty Northern merchants, resident and doing business here, held a meeting to-night and adopted an address to the people of the United States, declaring Gov. Chamberlain's proclamation unwarranted by the condition of the State, and fully indorsing the recent statement issued by the clergy and bankers of Charleston.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—A special to the *Globe Democrat*, from Little Rock, says: Three Methodist ministers, riding circuit in Pope county, were shot by Hughes and Hale, in ambush. They are likely assassins and supposed the preachers were revenue officers coming to arrest them. One of the ministers died in two hours, the others are dangerously, if not fatally wounded. There is a large number of illicit distillers in that section, seven of whom were convicted this week.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 30.—Total interments to-day five, of which one was from yellow fever.

FOREIGN.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA HAVANA, Oct. 24.—No decision has yet been reached in Congress on the principal questions before that body, but a vote on motion to postpone the consideration of the bill giving the President ample facilities until after the new election, has been taken, which shows Senor Lerdo's strength. The motion was defeated by 120 to 31.

The military situation remains unchanged. Revolutionary bands are roaming about and robbing the people. The situation of suspense is very favorable to the Government, which is gaining strength, morally and materially. The revolutionists are stronger in Oaxaca, but are hemmed in, and dare not come out of the State.

BELGRADE, Oct. 26.—General Novikoff has asked for reinforcements for the Servian army of the Ibar, and Col. Becker has been ordered there with fresh troops.

An official bulletin states that the Turks, Tuesday, made a desperate attempt to break Gen. Novoseloff's lines, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Alert and Discovery left Port Foulke July 29, 1875, and entered the ice off Cape Gable. After a severe and continuous struggle they reached the north side of Lady Franklin Bay, where the Discovery was left in winter quarters. The Alert pushed on and reached the limit of navigation on the shore of the Polar Sea. The ice varied in thickness, being in some places 150 feet deep. President Land does not exist. The Alert wintered in latitude 82° 27'. At this point the sun was invisible one hundred and forty-two days, and the temperature the lowest ever experienced. A detachment with sledges was dispatched northward. It was absent seventy days, and reached latitude 83° 20'. Another party rounded Cape Columbia, the northmost point of America, and traced 220 miles westward from Greenland, and also explored far to eastward. These sledge parties met with no game and suffered from scurvy.

Hans Peterson died from frost-bite. John Porter, of the Alert, and James Hans and Charles Paul, of the Discovery, died on the sledging expeditions. No Esquimaux were seen, nor were any icebergs met with beyond Cape Simon. The expedition encountered great difficulties in returning. The Alert's rudder bolt was damaged. The vessel left Smiths' Sound Sept 9.

They signaled the Pandora October 15; all well. The Alert parted from the discovery in a gale, October 19. The Alert will shift her rudder at Valentia and proceed to Queenstown to coal. The Admiralty at Queenstown telegraphs that the Discovery is expected to arrive hourly.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The *Standard's* Ragusa dispatch says: The complete failure of Dervish Pasha's recent attack on the southern frontier of Montenegro ends a year's campaign, as the winter has now set in.

Mukhtar Pacha will shortly withdraw to Trebinge. Dervish Pasha's army is entirely demoralized.

The Catholic Albanians who joined the Turkish standard have gone home.

A Reuter dispatch from Paris says the Porte has accepted Ignatieff's six weeks armistice.

ROME, Oct. 27.—The Russian ironclad fleet will winter in Indian waters, in order to be ready to proceed east in case they are needed.

BELGRADE, Oct. 30.—A battle was fought yesterday, in which the Turks drove the Servians from Djunis, after a crushing defeat.

Tchernayeff's army is cut in two and completely demoralized. Hervatovich's command has retired on Kruchematz. A great panic prevails at Belgrade.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.—The difference between Turkey and Russia is: Turkey wishes prolongation of the armistice termin, if peace is not concluded; Russia only considers the possibility of prolongation. It is stated, however, that the Sultan has accepted the armistice without conditions.

Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian ambassador, had an interview with the Sultan on Saturday, and with the Grand Vizier yesterday. Subsequently the embassadors of six powers had a conference. To-day the Turkish ministers held a council. The prevalent impression regarding the situation is pacific.

Address on the Condition of South Carolina.

The following address from the leading ministers and citizens of Charleston is a sufficient refutation of the base calumnies and slanders which the Northern press, and especially the official organs of the Northern Methodist Church, have most unsparingly circulated. Of course such malignant and reckless defamers as Hatfield, Haven, and Edwards will be believed rather than the gentlemen whose names are subscribed to the address, who may be supposed to know whereof they affirm, and whose characters for intelligence and truth are above suspicion.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 25. The President of the Chamber of Commerce has united with the Methodist, Catholic, and Episcopal Bishops, and leading Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, and Jewish ministers, and presidents of all the national and other banks in Charleston, in the following address on the condition of South Carolina:

To the People of the United States:

Well-founded apprehensions that the civilization of our State is in danger of being utterly overthrown, and an overruling sense of duty to ourselves and posterity and the country at large impel us to make an authentic statement of our actual condition to the people in the hope that it will induce them to extend us their sympathy and aid in this distressing exigency of our affairs. There is so much at stake we cannot afford to be silent, or to withhold any effort that may possibly be of avail. For too long weary years the white people of South Carolina have endured a condition of things which any Northern State would have been tempted to throw off in two days at the point of the bayonet, if it could have been done in no other way. They bore and forbore, in the hope that some returning sense of justice or happy stroke of fortune would bring relief; but no such sense of justice or happy stroke came to their relief, and hope sickened and died away in their hearts. At last they determined, as by a common impulse and a natural and uncontrollable instinct of freedom, to make one supreme effort for their redemption, but to make it under and within the law. Those who hold authority here having, through party affiliation, access to the highest organ of political power in the country, and to the equally powerful organs of the partisan newspaper press, have subjected this people to the vilest misrepresentations and the most cruel slanders. Some of these we desire to correct. It is not true that the white people of South Carolina are disloyal or disaffected toward the United States Government. On the contrary, they are loyal and well affected toward it. They obey it at home, and would defend it promptly from foreign aggression. It is not true that South Carolina or any of its counties, are in a state of insurrection or domestic violence against the Government of the State, or that law and process cannot be duly enforced within her territorial limits, or that there is any lawful cause or occasion whatever for the Federal Government to interfere for the protection of the State Government against the violence of her citizens.

It is not true that the white people of the State are hostile to the colored people, or have any design or disposition to abridge or infringe their political or civil rights. On the contrary, in their conventions and in the speeches of their candidates for six years or more the most public and solemn pledges have been given that all the rights of the colored people shall be respected and protected. The colored people should know that these pledges will be faithfully kept.

It is not true that the few rifle clubs in the State are combinations of men against the law, or that they are engaged in murdering some peaceable citizens and intimidating others, or that they cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice. The President has been deceived. These clubs existed with the knowledge and recognition of the Governor. Not one of them ever acted in defiance of law or against the Government or constituted authorities. The hostility to them of Gov. Chamberlain and his confidants is recent. It is political, and designed to affect the coming election. It is not true that in the recent race collisions the white people have been the aggressors. Their forbearance, as in the Charleston riot, the unprovoked Cainhoy massacre, and the still more recent assassination of a white citizen in Edgefield, has been wonderful. The truth is, that the leaders of the colored people, fearing that the day of their power is drawing to a close, have excited their ignorant dupes; have supplied them with arms; have aroused their fears for the loss of their liberty and have thus encouraged them to commit deeds of violence. We may also affirm some things which are true: It is true that there is in the State a most active, earnest, and excited canvass to overthrow corrupt rule and re-establish an honest State Government. This is a legitimate and lawful object, which should command the sympathy and support of every lover of his country.

It is not treason to defeat Chamberlain, nor is it insurrection or domestic violence to elect Hampton.

It is true that while the white rifle clubs are ordered by the Governor and the President to disband and disperse, the colored military of the State are allowed to remain in organization and in possession of their arms, and to attend political meetings in military order with rifles and other arms. The object of this discrimination is as obvious as is the comparatively defenseless condition in which it places the white population. We simply ask, what would the people of New York or Massachusetts think or do upon a like application of the bayonet policy to them, under such circumstances? Fellow-countrymen, we have sought to place before you briefly and in true colors the condition of South Carolina, the wrongs of her people, their patient forbearance, and their new-born hopes. Not long ago Gov. Chamberlain, in a transport of truthful and genuine enthusiasm, proclaimed to the people of the country the startling fact that the civilization of the Puritan and the Cavalier, of the Roundhead and Huguenot, is in peril in South Carolina. He spoke these words under the inspiration of his better angel, for truer words he never spoke, and they are as true now as then.

The peril is greater now than then, for when the worst and most degraded elements of society enter into or control a government, is there not much reason to apprehend some catastrophe which we hardly dare to contemplate?

Signed: S. Y. Tupper, President Charleston Chamber of Commerce; William Wightman, Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church South; W. B. W. Howe, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina; P. N. Lynch, D. D., Bishop of Charleston; John Forrest, D. D., Pastor First Presbyterian Church; G. R. Brackett, Pastor Second Presbyterian Church; J. L. Girardeau, D. D., Professor Theological Seminary; J. O. Chambliss, Pastor of Citadel Square Baptist Church; L. Muller, D. D., Pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church; W. S. Bowman, Pastor Wentworth Lutheran Church; P. F. Stevens, Presbyterian Reformed Episcopal Church; W. B. Yates, Chaplain to seamen; David Levi, Minister Congregation Beth Elohim; C. O. Witte, President People's National Bank; A. S. Johnson, President Bank of Charleston; N. B. D. D. Mowry, President Union Bank; Jacob Small, President Germania Savings Bank; E. H. Frost, President Charleston Loan and Trust Company; Albert Lengrick, President People's Bank of South Carolina; T. R. Robertson, Vice-President Carolina Savings Bank.

From the Work.

PEARLINGTON CIRCUIT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* We can say that the power of the Holy Spirit has been poured out upon us in this circuit this year. The good work has progressed steadily from the beginning of the year. All the quarterly meeting occasions have been seasons of special refreshment, and each one has been attended with a gracious revival, when souls were converted, the church edified, and many added thereto.

We always began to herald in these meetings, several weeks beforehand, with earnest prayers by the church, for the baptism of the Holy Spirit at that time. God did not disappoint us once.

We have just closed our last meeting last Sunday night, which lasted nine days, resulting in ten additions and a number of conversions. Our love-feast, on Sunday night, was a solemn and impressive time.

The real estate of the circuit has been increased in value about $700. Another appointment will probably be added another year, and the friends and brethren there think of building a nice little church, and giving it to the Lord. The salaries of the preachers have been paid in full, and the collections all raised with a surplus. Eighty-six have been added to the church during the year. Many of our Sunday-school scholars have taken their places in the church. Nearly nine-tenths of the people in this town are now trying to serve God in the church. The church has worked manfully. This people have done their part by their liberality, love, prayers, and strict adherence to duty. The church has worked, and God has blessed it.

W. W. HOPPER.

PEARLINGTON, Miss., October 21, 1876.

OPELOUSAS DISTRICT CONFERENCE, LOUISIANA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* On the twelfth instant our District Conference convened at Lake Charles, Calcasieu parish, La. The village presents an aspect of freshness and newness not common in southwestern Louisiana, and derives its name from the lake upon which it stands, whose waters wash probably eight or ten miles of shore.

The preacher in charge has just completed a church building, very neat and tasteful in design and execution, painted inside and out, and having no outstanding debt upon it.

Rev. James C. Cobb, our presiding elder, was with us. His parish is the whole of southwestern Louisiana, comprising probably one-fifth of the area of the State, and circumscribed by Calcasieu, Red, and Atchafalaya rivers, with the Mexican gulf on the south.

We had nine clerical and eight lay delegates present. Nearly one-half of our preachers were absent. No committees were appointed. The preachers made verbal reports, and the various topics enumerated in the Discipline were discussed and ventilated. The spiritual state of our church is not satisfactory. Several of the brethren, however, have had revivals of religion in their charges, and other charges were thought to be spiritually on the upward grade.

Under this head the following resolution was passed, viz: That we pledge ourselves to another honest and faithful effort to organize our societies into classes, as provided in Chapter 5, Section 4, of the Discipline, and to endeavor to provide suitable persons to conduct them.

Under the second head, that of missions, it was resolved that we do earnestly request the board of missions of the Louisiana Annual Conference to co-operate with us in our efforts to introduce a French-speaking missionary into the Attakapas country, and, on our behalf, petition the Nashville Board of Foreign Missions to give the matter special attention, and assist us in procuring a suitable missionary, and make a sufficient appropriation to push forward the enterprise.

Under the head of Sunday schools, it was resolved that we, the ministers and laymen of the Opelousas district, feel deeply the importance of pushing forward the Sunday-school interest, notwithstanding the difficulties that obstruct the way. That we will strive to stimulate our teachers to prepare their lessons diligently during the previous week, that they may the better entertain, instruct, and benefit their scholars. And that we will urge upon them the necessity of making conversions the great object and end of all their teaching.

Touching the financial question, Mr. Editor, the Opelousas District Conference did not solve the problem. They told us not how we were to raise money, but how we were not to raise it, all complied in the following resolution: That this Conference disapproves of all the tricals, charades, tableaux, or any entertainments that may enfeeble the spirituality or prove detrimental to the church of Christ.

The following named persons were elected delegates to the ensuing Annual Conference, viz: Rev. William Warner, Dr. S. P. Ward, Dr. H. P. Chevis, and A. H. Moss. William Shepard and O. M. Marsh were elected alternates.

Plaquemine Brulee was chosen as the seat of the next District Conference.

Upon the whole, we had a delightful and profitable session. We were all benefited. Prominence was given to religious services. There were a number of conversions, and probably eighteen or twenty accessions.

An appropriate card of thanks was offered to the people who so kindly entertained us, and we separated, feeling a deeper interest than ever in the welfare of each other.

Yours fraternally,

S. H. SCHROEDER, Sec.

BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* I could almost wish that Brookhaven had not paid more than two-thirds of her assessment for ministerial support, because I would not seem to weaken the force of Bro. Enoch's stirring appeal, by naming another exception in our district to the general rule of unpaid preachers and delinquent stewards.

It has been suggested to me, however, that, as district steward from this charge, I ought to set Brookhaven right on the record. Our assessment was: for pastor, $800; for presiding elder, $128. Of this we have paid to pastor, $510 50; to presiding elder, $87 50; in all, $628; *more than two thirds*. Besides this, we have raised about $200 for repairs on church and parsonage, and that too without recourse to *fairs, suppers, or charades*. Will Bro. Enoch's make a note?

R. S. RICKETTS.

MR EDITOR: We have just closed our camp meeting this morning. Truly, it was a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The brethren who preached for us seemed to be full of the Holy Spirit. Forty-five souls were converted, and thirty-six were added to the church. The last sermon was preached last night to about four hundred persons. This increases our list of accessions to ninety-six for the year, nearly all of whom were converted.

Yours truly,

D. P. BRADFORD.

PARLOUS, Miss., October 5, 1876.

BRYNDIDGE, ALA.—A brother, writing September 1, says that a protracted meeting of nineteen days was held at Brundidge, Ala., by the pastor, Rev. P. H. Moss, resulting in thirty-six accessions to the church.

Rev. J. W. McCann, writing from Greensboro, September 28, says:

"Since my last communication, I have had a good meeting at Jones's Bluff, and five accessions; at Wesley Chapel, eleven accessions; at Brewersville, fifteen accessions—all on Belmont circuit, Alabama Conference."

Rev Lorenzo Lea, of the North Mississippi Conference, died Oct. 7. The *Western Methodist* says of him:

"We record with deep pain the death of the Rev. Lorenzo Lea, long a member of the Memphis Conference, but of late connected with the North Mississippi Conference, and supernumerary at the time of his death. He was well known and highly esteemed, not only as a preacher of the gospel, but as a Christian educator, and for a series of years as the President of the Memphis Conference Female Institute at Jackson, and subsequently of other schools. A fine scholar, a true gentleman, an earnest Christian, and concentrated to his work, he lived and died in the faith of the gospel.

Another Thought for Those sending Their Children to Schools or Colleges away from Home.

You desire that your sons and daughters shall have all the moral and spiritual influence and power that can be given by the Sunday school and church, while they are in the schools. But do you wish this at the expense of others? It is a moderate cost to keep up a Sunday school, at from fifty cents to $1 per scholar per year. If your children have the benefits of the Sunday school, ought they not to pay something for it? Have they pocket-money enough for this? Have you instructed them to help support the Sunday school? If not, please write them at once to do so. Send them something to help in it. They will feel better by so doing. So will you. Well, they hear a good preacher every Sunday. You like that. Well, is anything paid for your son or daughter to assist in the support of that minister? Or do you think the community and church are favored enough by your son or daughter being there? Send some money to assist in the support of the minister who preaches to your children every Sunday. You can direct the president of the college to see that so much is paid for the minister from your child. You and the son or daughter would feel that you were appreciating the privilege of the gospel. The gospel would do your child more good, if you pursue this course. Please to try it.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

History of Methodism in Mississippi.

MR. EDITOR: I was gratified by your recent reference to our venerable Bro. John G. Jones's "History of Methodism in Mississippi," and hope with you that the approaching Conference will take "effectual measures" for its publication. The last Conference made a move in the right direction, by the members individually pledging themselves each to raise *ten dollars* for the publication of the first volume. Let the members, lay and clerical, fulfill their pledge, and each bring or send the $10 to the coming session of Conference, and the first volume will soon be published, and in the hands of the subscribers. The members of the Mississippi Conference are bound, by the most solemn obligations, to have this work accomplished as speedily as possible. They urged Bro. Jones to the task of compiling and writing this history, assuring him of its publication. He has done his part faithfully. Let the Conference do its part in like good faith, and, by aiding Bro. Jones in the way agreed, raise for him "a monument more enduring than brass," and fairer than the famous Parian marble.

Respectfully, etc., LAYMAN.

OCTOBER 28, 1876.

In Memoriam.

A committee appointed by the Waterproof Sunday school to prepare a tribute of respect to the memory of and an expression of our great bereavement in the loss of our dear friend and Sunday-school superintendent, Mr. H. W. Drake, who departed this life on the sixth of October, 1876, beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Whereas, We can only recognize the hand of our Heavenly Father, who has thus severed from us, in the midst of greatest usefulness and loving favor, our kind friend and superintendent,

Resolved, That we will endeavor ever to cherish a fond recollection of his many virtues, and ever heed the many precepts and admonitions which have been given us by him.

Resolved, That while we experience our loss in him, we have a bright hope that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That we do most heartily sympathize with his bereaved and stricken family in their loss of a dearest husband and a most loving and gentle father.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and one to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

E. W. WAILES, Chairman.
MRS. M. M. CHEEVE,
MISS ANNA STEWART,
WILLIAM DAVIDSON,
W. D. A. GOUTON,
Committee.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Board of Health, at its meeting, October 26, announces that no case of yellow fever has occurred since October 13, and that the city is entirely free from the disease. There is no healthier city in the United States than New Orleans.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1876.

LUTHER'S PSALM.

Carlyle, whose translation this is, pronounced it the greatest production of the kind in modern times.

A safe stronghold our God is still,
A trusty shield and weapon;
He'll help us clear from all the ill
That hath us now o'ertaken.
The ancient Prince of Hell,
Hath risen with purpose fell.
Strong mail of Craft and Power
He weareth in this hour,
On earth is not his fellow.

With force of arms we nothing can,
Full soon we were down-ridden;
But for us fights the proper Man,
Whom God Himself hath bidden.
Ask ye who is this same?
The Lord Zebaoth's Name;
He, and no other one,
Shall conquer in the battle.

And were this world all devils o'er,
And waiting to devour us,
We lay it not to heart so sore,
Not can they overpower us.
And let the Prince of Ill
Look grim as e'er he will,
He harms us not a whit;
For why? His doom is writ—
A word shall quickly slay him.

God's word, for all their craft and force,
One moment will not linger,
But, spite of Hell, shall have its course,
'Tis written by his finger.
And though they take our life,
Goods, honor, children, wife,
Yet is their profit small,
These things shall vanish all,
The city of God remaineth.

Texas Misrepresented.

MR. EDITOR: The letter in your paper of September 28, signed R. H. Adair, Fairfield, Texas, requires some notice. It has given pain to his friends in the State, and offense to many. The undersigned ventures to point out some of the grounds of complaint against the letter because not yet a nine-year-old Texan. Were they presented by an "old Texan," it might be attributed to unconquerable bias; if by a novice, to ignorance of facts.

He says: "No man can give satisfactory and intelligent information about Texas except *the portion he chances to be in.*" In the face of this sensible statement, he proceeds at once to give the social, agricultural, sanitary, and religious status of the entire State.

He says: "It is not *unusual* in plowing *a hundred yards*" (italics ours) "to cross *six or eight* different soils." He should at once moderate this intemperate presentation of an exceptional fact. The actual fact in the case is that such cases *may* occur, but are very unusual.

"Lumber," he says, "is from $3 to $7 per hundred." No man should undertake such statements unless prepared by accurate information, and moved by a spirit of absolute fairness. Lumber, at the point from which I write (175 miles from the pineries) is $2 per hundred; at the pineries it is $1.

He says: "There are no fences worthy of the name, nor any timber to repair or rebuild when they are gone." To this sweeping declaration in reference to all "Texas," let me submit a Texan's definition of a lawful fence as given in a court trial in Washington county. Said the counsel: "You speak of the fence being a 'lawful fence,' what do you mean by that?" The witness promptly replied: "A lawful Texas fence is bull strong, mule high, and pig tight." Ah! but there are no fences in Texas worthy the name, Bro. A. says: "It rains very *curiously* here. One county is deluged with rain, and another adjoining is parched to death. It rains sometimes by bucketfuls on a few acres, while all around is drouthy." Now exactly this statement can be made of any portion of the United States covering the same area as Texas, then why present it as a marvelous anomaly peculiar to this State? He can, without much searching, find portions of Texas with as uniform seasons as the lower portions of Louisiana. He can with ease find portions as drouthy as the hill country of the Carolinas.

His sanitary analysis is as faulty as any of the foregoing quotations. His opinion is adverse, decidedly adverse; to the healthfulness of Texas. This is the first time we have seen such an opinion expressed. The truth is that Texas has no more disease nor less than the same area in any other portion of the Union. Nor has it any diseases more peculiar to its climate than have any of the Atlantic or Gulf States. This the official statistics have long ago established. The diseases of its seaboard, of its river bottoms, of its hill country, are quite identical with the parallel regions of the Union. The climate of West Texas, however, is now found to be equal to southern California for pulmonary complaints, and hundreds now resort thither, coming from the extremes of the Union.

In this connection he makes this assertion: "The railroads are the foundation of Texas' prosperity." Perhaps no assertion that *could* be made about this commonwealth is further from accuracy.

He says: "All the old towns have been broken up, and new ones built upon their ruins." That is a very astonishing statement. San Antonio, Galveston, Houston, Dallas, Palestine, etc., are as old as any other towns in Texas, and were never so flourishing. Several villages in Texas, as in the old States, have succumbed to railroad towns. But why such a general, unqualified, and incorrect declaration?

He adds: "The church is greatly interested in Texas." Bro. A. must explain this remark. As it stands, it is totally incomprehensible.

Mr. Editor, the above allusions to Bro. A.'s letter are not designed as a *defense of the soil, climate, or* commerce of Texas. It is not needed; but to show that Bro. A. is a careless and even a *rash* correspondent, and to prepare the minds of your readers to receive with material modification his reckless assault upon the character and integrity of more than a million of people, including hundreds of Methodist preachers, and thousands of very worthy members of the Methodist Church South.

He says: "To be a faithful Methodist preacher in Texas" (quotation marks ours) "is the next thing to being a martyr. 'Texas' *surpasses any country in the world* for breaking down the influence of such men. Else they are a most abandoned and graceless set, for the like of slander upon their good name *we have never heard.*" Now, many of the good people who have seen this dreadful statement from Bro. A. are asking: "What has he been doing? Who has he been associating with? What portions of 'Texas' has he visited?"

Mr. Editor, your correspondent, I do not hesitate to say, *must recall that statement*, or cease to hope to be acceptable and useful in any community in "Texas." It is a libel he cannot establish. He is without the necessary facts to make the proof. He has not been over "Texas," not to say over the "world."

Mark the words: "To be a faithful Methodist preacher" is either to hazard martyrdom or to be proven "graceless and abandoned."

What means this man, a stranger to Texas, thus assaulting the character of an entire commonwealth? Shades of Ruter and Fowler and Kinney and Richardson and Burks, defend us! You descended to your graves honored and loved, and with spotless reputations, but it must have been, says Bro. A., because you were unfaithful. Lives of Alexander and McKenzie and DeVilbiss and Whipple and Fisher and Thrall and Bellamy and Sanford, and your hundreds of associates, speak! Why is it that you have neither hazarded martyrdom nor been pronounced a "graceless and abandoned set?" How is it that you have lived in Texas, and are still believed to be good men and true? Says Bro. A.: "It is because you have not been faithful." Go sit at his feet and learn your duty and study your State!

He says: "We are looking forward to the visit of Bishop Doggett with great interest." We naturally feel curious to know the ground of this interest. Is it the hazards of martyrdom or the probabilities of unfaithfulness?

Mr. Editor, in the face of his alarming statements, he invites you to visit Texas. If one-tenth of his statement is strictly accurate, the undersigned advises you to stay away. Yours fraternally,

F. A. MOOD.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY,
Georgetown, Texas.

Church Members Classified.

The church of Christ was organized in the days of the apostles, and is composed of persons who believe, or profess to believe, in Jesus, and are striving to secure the blessings of the gospel, and to diffuse them in the world. They are God's witnesses—witnesses of the truth and power of our holy Christianity. But "they are not all Israel who are of Israel." In this article we shall endeavor to analyze the church, and point out the various classes of which she is composed.

The first class we shall notice is those who follow Christ for worldly gain. When the church is popular, and possessed of much wealth and patronage, they unite with her for the sake of gain, that they may secure patronage in business, or accomplish some other worldly advantage. When Jesus was on earth there were those who followed him, not for the benefit of his teachings, but that they might share in the loaves and fishes. We find that class among his professed followers to the present day.

Another class is composed of such as, being convinced that they were sinners, have joined the church without the new birth, and are making a savior of the church. They are resting in a mere nominal connection with her, while they have never known what constitutes vital piety. They are conformed to the world—to its fashions, its pleasures, its glories—while they neglect inward piety, and all the duties which the gospel requires. They know nothing of experimental piety, of a divine change of heart, of scriptural holiness, forgetting the emphatic declaration of Christ: "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God."

Again, we have those who have once been truly converted, but have backslidden, and lost their first love, and turned aside from the narrow way, and gone back to the world. They have no evidence of present acceptance with God. They are presuming on past experience for salvation. They know the very time when they experienced a change of heart, and received the clear evidence of pardon, but now they are without hope and without God, they are no longer walking in the narrow way, but in the broad road that leads to death. No doctrine is more clearly taught in the Bible than the dangerous possibility of total and final apostasy. We are told that "the angels which kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation, he hath reserved in everlasting chains under darkness unto the judgment of the great day." And Adam fell from his state of holiness. Paul (than whom no man ever had a clearer evidence of conversion) says of himself: "But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection, lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway." And Peter declares: "For if after they have escaped the pollutions of the world through the knowledge of the Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, they are again entangled therein and overcome, the latter end is worse with them than the beginning. But it is happened unto them according to the true proverb. The dog is turned to his own vomit again, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." This, we doubt not, is a very numerous class in the church of Christ.

There is a class who are trusting in their own good works to recommend them to the favor of God. Now it is a great Scripture truth that good works are pleasing to God when springing from proper motives, and there is no genuine saving faith without good works, yet when made to take the place of Christ, and relied on in themselves, they will never secure justification. Christ is the only rock upon which the sinner can rest for acceptance with God. "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." Paul said to the jailer who asked: "What must I do to be saved?" "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." In his epistle to the Romans he says: "Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." This faith is not a mere assent to truth, but "with the heart man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." Philip said to the inquirer in his chariot: "If thou believest with all thine *heart* thou mayest." Paul says: "And though I give all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing." This clearly teaches that good works in themselves are not sufficient to save, unless they spring from that living faith that works by love and purifies the heart. Let none, therefore, trust in their good works for salvation, but let all at the same time remember that "faith without works is dead, being alone." "Show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith by my works."

The last class we shall mention is composed of such as have been convinced of sin, and have sincerely repented and turned to Christ, believing and trusting in him as their great propitiatory sacrifice, and receiving him, in all his offices, as their Prophet, to teach them, their Priest, to atone and intercede for them, and their King, to reign in and rule over them. They have renounced their own righteousness as filthy rags, and have forsaken every other plea and every other trust but Jesus died for me. This class are living Christians. They walk by faith and not by sight. They conform their lives to the precepts of the gospel, and walk in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord. They do not rest in the principles of the gospel, but go on to perfection, as instructed by Paul. They are growing, fruitful Christians, zealous, devout, spiritual minded. They are not like lifeless, fruitless trees, but alive, and bringing forth fruit. They are "living epistles, known and read of all men." Burning and shining lights, living to the glory of God, growing in grace. "Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, they press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Oh! that the church of Christ was filled with such a membership. What an influence would be exerted upon the world around them! And how soon would the strong holds of the enemy be overturned, and the kingdoms of this world become kingdoms of our Lord Jesus Christ! May the Lord abundantly sanctify his church and ministry. Amen. S.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Sept. 30, 1876.

Little by Little.

It was morn—a balmy, Southern summer morn. The gentle zephyr played a while among the blushing flowers, and then took its leave. Then came the south wind laden with perfumes from Tallatralian flowers, and soft as the first blush on womanhood's cheek. In cloudless majesty sat the sun upon the throne of the east, swaying his scepter of golden light over wood and field. The notes of the lark and mock-bird fell in strains of varying melody upon my ears. Visions of Eden came fleeting through my mind. Nature was glad as when

"The morn of creation broke,
And the world at the smile of God awoke."

But away in the chambers of the south a small golden cloud arose. It could scarcely be seen above the horizon. But as it moved on in its northering course it gathered kindred fleeces; and thus it continued, until the loveliness of that morning was wrapped in its pall. It became the magazine of heaven, whence issued the appalling thunders and vivid lightnings.

This is a picture of human life. In my hours of solitude there passes before my mind a face wreathed about with the sweetness and innocence of adolescence. I see it approach the meridian of life spotless as the little cloud that rose to my sight on that morn. As it nears the years of manhood it gathers the vices of the age. Innocence and virtue are obscured by the clouds of guilt and vice. Reader, profit by this simple allegory. D.

Popular Preachers as Editors.

The *Methodist* under this head says:

The retirement of Dr. Talmage from the *Christian at Work*, his new engagement upon *The Advance*, and the employment of Dr. W. M. Taylor as editor of the *Christian at Work*, provoke a comment upon the effort to float religious papers into success upon the names of popular preachers. The obvious fact is, that it is a failure. The less-known fact is, that it is a sham. The great popular preacher does not edit the paper; that is done by some able man, usually kept out of sight, and deprived of his well-earned meed of praise. The popular preacher writes more or less for his paper—usually less. His sermons are printed in it, and would be printed in other papers if they were regarded as pre-eminently excellent. Editorial success has always followed the law of other success—the man must have natural fitness for the work, and must do that work so faithfully as to exclude him from great success elsewhere. In this city the great religious editors are: Bond, Stevens, Curry, Crooks, Fields, Prime, and Bright.

Other conspicuous American names are, E. O. Haven, Gilbert Haven, Olmstead, Mumford, and Peirce. They could all preach good sermons; but they have edited newspapers as an exclusive vocation. No doubt the people like to hear from the popular preachers, and such preachers often write well; but the people cannot be deluded in the belief that a paper is actually edited by men who preach two great sermons every Sunday, and are pastors of large churches. The actual function of these excellent men is that of contributors.

Another important fact is, the greater tendency of a paper so edited to become a personal organ. Men are asked to contribute to maintain a paper because its maintenance is said to be necessary to the nominal editor's success. In such papers, what the editor says anywhere is always given precedence over the words of other men. His sermons always displace other sermons—half the paper is merely an addition to his church. No man's opinions and work can be of enough consequence to deserve such an exclusive attention and homage. For, it is not editorial work proper; it is not the fruit of patient attention to the motions of religious life, or a record of thoughts and opinions derived from study of the world around us; it is a collection of clips from a preacher's workshop—good in their place, but no substitute for editorial work. We highly esteem the men whose names we use in the first lines of this article; but their pastoral work is and will be their real vocation. The attempt to take editorial honors (which must be actually filched from able subordinates) is unwise; and, if we rightly read the signs of the times, it is certain to fail. We are glad to see that Mr. H. M. Bright's name now appears at the head of the *Christian at Work*; Dr. Taylor's first step is in the right direction.

WRITING.—"When you report your protracted meeting, do not devote three-fourths of your article to writing up the ministerial brother that aided you. Leave something to be said about him when his obituary is to be written."

"So says a Southern paper. But suppose the ministerial brother that aided you is very urgent that you send an account of the meetings to the paper, and hints rather broadly, that he ought to be in the foreground of your word-painting, how can you help your eulogy trenching on the obituary style?"

"So says the *Baptist Weekly*, and well. We are sometimes constrained to omit notices of revivals because the object of the writer seems to be to glorify the chief speaker, rather than Him to whom the glory of every genuine revival is alone due."

So says the New York *Observer*, and the remarks will apply to a longitude west of New York.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest; such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

DIED, at the residence of her grandfather, Hon. A. W. Faulkner, in the town of Columbia, Caldwell parish, La., on Friday morning, the eighteenth instant, EUGENIA L., only child of W. B. and Pauline Clark, of New Orleans. Though a little innocent, less than two years old, Eugenia had, by her winsome ways and infantine loveliness of person, closely entwined herself around the hearts of all who knew her. She was suddenly stricken down with a convulsion, writhed in agony for a time, passed into unconsciousness, and in less than forty hours breathed her last. Ere the sorrows of life had cast a single shadow across her infant heart, in the guileless purity of sinless innocence, her spirit has returned to God who gave it.

May God, who doeth all things well, sanctify this sad bereavement to the hearts of her surviving parents and friends, and cause them meekly and acquiescently to bow to the will of him who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," is the devout prayer of

A FRIEND.

REV. JOHN EDWARD SURRATT was born October 2, 1843, in Harrison county, Texas; professed religion when quite a boy, just as he was leaving home for the war. His good Christian mother had concluded her advice, and committed him to the care of God, her Savior. He started on his way, but turned aside to pray, and there he found peace with God. As soon as he arrived at the camps he joined the Presbyterian Church. He was a faithful Christian, working for Christ, and demonstrating the truth and exhibiting the beauty of the religion of Jesus.

Soon after coming home, not being satisfied with the doctrines and government of the Presbyterian Church, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and was licensed to preach, and in December, 1874, was ordained deacon by Bishop Keener.

Bro. Surratt was a faithful Christian, working his religion into all his business. He was uniformly happy, having a cheerful word for every one, and a great favorite with children. They all knew him, and gave him pleasant greetings at every corner of the street. With children and grown people he always found a place to speak for Jesus. In the prayer meetings and Sunday school, he was an honest, earnest laborer, making appointments to preach, and filling them the best he could. He was never prosperous in business, and the result was after anxiety, discouragements, etc., but he always committed all to God, and moved pleasantly on. I think he never had an enemy, nor one to accuse him of dishonesty. He was a man of much prayer at home. His last illness kept him in his bed for seventeen days, painful from the beginning, and continuing so until a few days before his death. He grew worse all the time, and his death was not a surprise. He was informed each day of his condition. He conversed freely of his spiritual state, and the day before his death the writer prayed with him, after which he assured him that all was right. He said: "I know. I'll meet you in heaven; I love Jesus, and Jesus loves me." The next morning death came upon him, and he realized it. He called his wife, and explained more minutely his business, as it would make for her comfort, assuring her that all was well spiritually. He then called up his little girl, and presented her with a Bible, exhorting her to follow its teachings, with the assurance that it would lead her to heaven, her papa, and little brother—a child of seventeen months, who died a week before. He then said he wished everybody could be present, and see how a Christian could die. He gave the farewell to all, and sung the two last verses of the old hymn, beginning: "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand," with the chorus: "Oh come, angel bands, come bear me away," etc. Then said: "I am on the old ship of Zion. She has landed many thousands, and can land as many more. Victory, victory;" (clapping his hands) "glory to God, glory, glory," and his voice dropped to a whisper; and then he was silent in death.

Thus at Elysianfields, Texas, on the twenty-first day of September, 1876, passed away our beloved brother. The facts in his death speak louder than comments, and I give them to you as they occurred. May the life and death of our dear brother be a blessing to all who saw and all who read.

T. H. W.

WILLIAM C. CURRIE, late of Carroll parish, La., was born June 17, 1810, and died October 2, 1876, in his sixty-seventh year. The great fact of his life was that from his early manhood he was a consistent Methodist Christian. When he resolved on a life of piety, he would not be satisfied with anything short of an assurance that his sins were all forgiven, and that he was an adopted child of God. Having obtained this blessed assurance, he ever after retained it through all the toils, trials, and bereavements of a long and eventful pilgrimage. Religion with him was a happy reality. He felt that it was his privilege to walk in the light of God's countenance, and enjoy his approving smiles, and would be satisfied with nothing else. The writer has known him about forty years as a deeply pious, uniform, faithful, and liberal member of the church. He was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Abram Whitaker, who was the writer's class-leader fifty-five years ago. His second is the daughter of the venerable George Selser, late of Carroll parish, La., long known as a holy and useful layman in our church, and but lately, at the age of eighty, gone to his reward in heaven. As might have been expected, as the sequel of such a life, Bro. Currie died full of peace, comfort, and heavenly hope. He was violently attacked with swamp fever, S[ep]tember 23, and, after much suffering f[or] nine days, died in great peace. He retained the use of his mental faculties to the la[st] believed that the time of his departure h[ad] come; talked composedly to his family a[nd] friends about his assured hope of heaven had his four grandchildren placed on [the] side of his bed, that he might put his ha[nd] on each of their heads and give them h[is] parting blessing, saying a recollection of [this] fact might exert a good influence on the[m] in after life. He said to his wife, if an obi[t]uary should be written, the writer of th[is] was the person to do it, as he had know[n] him as well as any one else. Yes, we esteem it a privilege to notice the very exemplar[y] life and calm and confiding death of such a life-long Christian as William C. Curr[ie]. May his family ever follow him as he follow[ed] Christ.

J. G. JONES.

DR. WILLIAM A. WRIGHT was born January 16, 1836, and died at his re[si]dence in Greenville, Ala., September [14], 1876. He was educated at Summerfield under Dr. Mitchell. He received impressions while at school, for good, that lasted throughout life. He always had the highest esteem and respect for Dr. Mitchell. He graduated in medicine in Nashville, in 1856. His pious and devoted wife died in 1872, leaving a s[on] and daughter to the care of the father. He was a devoted father, and gave much of his time to the moral and intellectual training of his children; in this respect his life was a complete success. He consecrated himself to God, while young. He was devoted to the doctrines and principles of the Methodist Church, and although he wandered far [off] by neglecting the means of grace. This is profoundly regretted in his last illness, and fully gave himself back to God. We hope he made the port in peace and safety. His children have lost a devoted and one of the best of fathers, the community one of its most respected and best citizens. He has left a large circle of relatives and friends. The large congregation assembled at the Methodist church, to pay the last tribute of respect, illustrated how much he was esteemed by the people among whom he had lived from a youth. May the Lord take care of his children.

S. P. RICHARDSON.

DIED, August 22, 1876, in Johnson's station, Pike county, Miss., J. CARROTH, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. He was married, by the writer, to Miss Almeda L. Seal, of Rankin county, April 14, 1873.

Bro. Carroth was raised by Presbyterian parents, and, although he was not religious until about four years ago, he was always a model man. He was converted at a happy revival at Summit, Miss., the joint Methodist Episcopal Church South, has ever since in the enjoyment of a consistent life. His death was a grand display of the truths of the Christian religion. By words of exhortations, prayers, singing of hymns in his last illness, he left the evidence that he did not fear to pass through "the valley of the shadow of death." Bro. Carroth has an aged mother, brothers, and sisters, with a lovely wife and one little boy, to mourn their sad loss, but not without hope. They expect to meet again just across the river.

I. E. JAGERS.

IN MEMORIAM.

JAMES DURHAM was born in Mobile, Ala., October 5, 1866, and died September 6, 1876, aged nine years eleven months and one day; son of George H. Durham. Little James was a member of Paul Methodist Episcopal Sunday School South, and was loved by all who knew him to be a good boy and a child of God.

And we now do, in the name of our Father and our God, as members of St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, extend our sympathy to the poor bereaved parents. What words can express our sympathy? Our thoughts are too deep for utterance. We can only bow ourselves before thee, oh, almighty Father, and pray thee to teach us submissively an Fresignation to say, thy will be done. He gave and he taketh away.

WILLIAM PIELE,
GEORGE D. ELSWORTH,
GEORGE W. VENSCHILL,
Committee.

MR. LOUIS GREGGS died in peaceful triumph on the fourth day of September, 1876. He was born in 1806, in Anson county, N. C., and moved to Lowndes county, Ala., in 1828, and thence to Butler county, in 1838, and thence to Jackson parish, La., in 1859, where he spent his remaining days. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1830, and lived a faithful member, trusting in the blessed Savior to the time of his death.

Bro. Greggs leaves his aged companion and his youngest son with her. The other children having married, leave the mother and son lonely and bereaved. The whole family and kindred and friends and church and community will feel his loss, but best of all is, while he is absent from our friends and kindred, he is present with the Lord.

R. PARRISH.

Alabama papers please copy.

WILLIAM LEVI TWINER, son of W. M. and H. A. Twiner, was born December 15, 1862, and was killed by a fall from horse, October 2, 1876. Thus suddenly was this young and promising one called to final account. He was on his way to church in company with his brother and sister when the terrible accident occurred which terminated his short earthly career. May the good Lord comfort the afflicted parents and brothers and sisters. "Be ye ready also, for ye know neither the day nor the hour when your Lord doth come," is the lesson of this event.

H. D. NORSWORTHY.

ROBERT DUDLY, son of Robert and Anna Eliza Sims, was born in Texas January 9, 1861. He had lived nearly all his life with his grandfather, J. W. Sims, Rapides parish, La., where he died on the sixteenth of June, 1876. Robert was a good boy, manly in all his conduct, loved by his family, and respected by every one who knew him. His death was greatly lamented in the community, and his family are not consoled, except by the assurance of meeting him in the better world.

J. W. MEDLOCK.

A man may be great by chance but never wise nor good without laboring pains for it.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1876.

THREESCORE AND TEN.

Threescore and ten. How the tide rolls on,
Nearing the limitless sea;
Bearing the voyager over life's flood,
To soundless eternity;
On, through childhood's sunny hours;
On, through manhood's ripened powers;
On, through youth, with its golden dowers
Till age appears,
With its crown of years;
And the time-worn mariner, sighing for rest,
Anchors at last in the port of the blest.

Threescore and ten! How the rolling years
Are checkered with sunshine and shade!
The calm chased away by the pitiless storm,
Earth's joy into sorrow must fade;
Spring with its bloom and perfume sped,
Fruit-laden summer quickly fled,
Autumn come with weary tread,
Bent with the load
Of treasured food;
And then stern winter, with frosty breath,
Grows over the fields the pall of death.

Threescore and ten! And if we shall reach
The bound that to life is here set,
How few of the comrades of early years
Around us will linger yet!
Father and mother, their journey is o'er;
Brothers and sisters, we greet them no more;
Our loved ones stand thronging the further
shore;
They beckon us on,
They point to the crown,
And with longing hearts they wait
To lead us through the pearly gate.

Threescore and ten! And the snows of years
Are resting upon the brow;
But as backward we glance o'er the way we have
trod,
Before God, our Father, we bow;
And joyous we bring him our songs of praise;
His mercies have cheered us through all our
days;
And we fervently pray that life's setting rays,
Through dove divine
May cloudless shine—
Telling away in the purer light
That illumines the land which knows no night.

Threescore and ten! Stand firm in thy lot,
Faithful and true to the end;
Bending thine ear to catch every word
Of the message the Master doth send.
Wakeful thine eye, for far spent is the night;
Burnished thine armor, good soldier of light;
Ready to march, for the day-star is bright;
Hold on the fight
For truth and right;
Thou a conqueror shalt stand,
With the exulting blood-bought band.

Threescore and ten! And what shall we add
To measure the earthly strife?
How many sands are left in the glass,
Numbering the years of life?
One by one they silently fall;
One by one, till have fallen all;
One by one, till thy God shall call:
"Thy race is run;
Servant, well done;
Faithful to thy Lord's employ,
Enter now into his joy!"

Independent.

Literary Night-Workers.

Moderate night-work, by the express testimony of experiment and experience, does no hurt to bodily or mental health; but rather the contrary. Mr. E. S. Dallas somewhere takes note how well and to what old age nocturnal toilers and watchers retain their strength and faculties. How vigorous-minded and strong-framed have eminent astronomers been. Copernicus lived to be seventy. Galileo seventy-eight, Flamsteed seventy-three, (in spite of a disordered body, and of his persistence by night and by day in toil harder, as he said, than a corn-thresher's.) Then, again, we are referred to Bradley, who did much night-watching, and yet ran out the allotted period of threscore and ten years; and Maskelyne, his successor as astronomer royal, who told threscore all but one year; and "old Herschel," whose daily and night-watching lasted on and were performed so well that it may be said to have done the work of three lives, and he reached the good age of eighty-four. His son, Sir John, renewed the tale of years and of toil. The practical advice offered to whosoever wishes to rob the night to the best advantage is for the robber to sleep two or three hours, then get up and work for two hours, and then sleep out the balance of the night; during which, he is promised that he shall not feel the loss of the sleep he has surrendered. But constitutions and capacities vary, and some intending robbers may find the plan laid down for them a mockery and a delusion, if not a snare.

Served him right may be the verdict of all staunch denouncers of night study, when told of Brutus seeing a ghost while so occupied—the ghost of Cæsar. For Brutus continued his studious habits amid all disquietudes, and limited his time of sleep to a period confessedly too small for the requirements of health and strength.

Pliny the Elder began his studies in summer as soon as it was light; in winter, generally at one in the morning, but often at midnight, and never later than two. "No man ever spent less time in bed; and sometimes he would, without retiring from his table, indulge in a short sleep, and then resume his studies." Sleep he counted one of the infirmities of nature: *profecto enim vita vigil est.* Seneca has his sneer at the Emperor Claudius, to the midst of the important labors of his great office, employing, or "affecting to employ the hours of the night in the diligent study of the Sciences and the composition of the styled discourses," which latter the "unlettered soldier" would afterward pronounce to the assembly of a numerous and applauding audience." In subsequent volumes the historian records how Justinian, to the astonishment of his chamberlains, "after the repose of a single hour," would study till morning light. "His nights whole nights indeed," testifies a serious author elected by Procopius, "debating with reverend graybeards, and running over the pages of ecclesiastical volumes."

How could Richelieu find time, amid the multitudinous cares of state, to write his memoirs and his miscellanies? Only by night-work. He slept scarcely at all, and his sleepless nights were given up to composition and study.

Archbishop Williams, England's great clerical chancellor, required from his youth to old age, his biographer (Hacket) tells us, but three hours' sleep in twenty-four to keep him in good health. "This we all knew and lived in his family. It would be quickly believed, but that a world of witnesses will avouch it; that it was ordinary with him to begin studies at six of the clock and continue them till three in the morning, and be ready again by seven to walk the circle of his indefatigable labors." What the lord keeper got brought, first and last, in the way of calling must have been a sight for sore eyes. It even makes the eyes ache to think on.

It was not until his severe application brought on a nearly fatal illness that Salmasius gave up his cherished habit of devoting the whole of every third night entirely to study.

Pareja, the painter, slave, and color-grinder of Velasquez, would spend whole nights in drawing, and all but denied himself sleep altogether in presumed emulation of his great master.

John Selden is pleasantly pictured by Mr Dallas in his little chamber in the Temple, poring over piles of black letter, adding another and another to his host of precedents, and muttering a sneer against ecclesiastics and their tithes, while the faggot on his hearth has burnt itself out and the white ashes are blown by the night wind about his cell and settle on his papers and fill the dim air with motes. Fontenelle describes his philosophic friend, Varignon, at the time of their lodging in the same house and pursuing the same researches, as the most laborious of students, glad to go on with what he was doing at two in the morning, under the pretext of its not being worth while to go to bed, because he usually rose at four. Dr. Hooke, the Gresham professor and associate of Wallis and Boyle, seldom went to bed till three in the morning, and frequently pursued his studies all the night through. Mr. Pepys took credit to himself, as well he might, in his reports to the admiralty, that in his official labors in that department, involving much work, as well as penwork, toilsome and severe, he made no distinction of hours between day and night, being less acquainted, during the whole war, with the closing his day's work before midnight than after it.—*At Nightfall and Midnight.*

Choosing a Pope.

When the bell of the Capitol announces the death of the Sovereign Pontiff, the Cardinal Camerlingo goes to inspect the body of the Pope, and to take the fisherman's ring from his finger, while the Dean of the Sacred College sends out the summonses for the Conclave. The Conclave does not begin till the obsequies of the late Pope are over—ten days after his decease—previously to which time, however, the Cardinals meet in congregation and swear to observe the Pontifical institutions. On the tenth day after the decease of the Pope the Cardinals hear high mass at St. Peter's, and then go in procession to enter the conclave, singing the *Veni Creator.* They pass on their way through two lines of Roman people, who give them advice, or jokes, or threats, or prayers, according to the humor of the day. On the first day the Cardinals have liberty to return home to dine, if they will; but at one o'clock the bell of the Conclave is rung, by the orders of the Dean, for all visitors to depart; at two o'clock the second signal is given, and at three the great door is shut, not to be opened again till the Conclave is over, except that a Cardinal who has not entered the Conclave may do so at any time.

BALLOTING FOR A POPE.

There are three methods of election—election by compromise, by adoration, and by ballot. In the election by compromise the Cardinals, if unable to agree, nominate one or more members of their body to designate the new Pope. Election by adoration or acclamation takes place when a number of the Cardinals, amounting to two-thirds, at least, acclaim the Pope without preliminary ballot. The ballot, however, is the method now regularly adopted, and the method of taking it has been fixed by Gregory the Fifteenth and Urban the Eighth. Two-thirds of the votes of the Cardinals present are, as we have said, necessary for election, and the vote is secret. The act of voting is performed in the Capella Paolina, and the votes are taken twice a day. Each Cardinal writes on a little table in the corner of the chapel the name of the Pope he would elect in a feigned hand in the center of the voting ticket. The voting tickets are of an oblong form, prepared according to the directions of the Bull of Gregory the Fifteenth. In the center of it are the printed words, "Eligo in summum Pontificem *Rm D.* nomine D. Cardin.," after which the voter inscribes the name of the Pope he would elect. The ticket is so made that the ends above and below these words can be folded down and sealed, leaving the inscription visible. In the center fold the writer signs his name, and then seals down the fold with a small seal which each voter has expressly made for this purpose, and which he prevents others from seeing. Within the lower fold he writes a motto in Latin from the Bible and a number, and then he seals up likewise. The Cardinal then folds the ticket in two without again seeing it, and approaches the altar, on which is placed a chalice covered with a paten. At the foot of the altar the voter lifts up his hand, and exhibits the ticket between his thumb and finger. He then kneels and prays for a moment, after which he takes oath that he is about to elect him who, according to God, he thinks ought to be elected; he then puts the ticket on the paten, and slips it from thence into the chalice, which he covers up. Then he makes a new reverence before the altar, and returns to his place. If the Cardinal is ill or old and cannot walk, one of the scrutators goes to his place to receive the ticket on the paten, after the Cardinal has taken the prescribed oath. If he is sick in his cell, three Cardinals, appointed for the purpose, go to his cell with a closed box—like a money box—to receive his vote and bring it to the chapel.

HOW A POPE IS MADE.

"If any Cardinal has received two-thirds of the votes of those present in conclave, he is Pope. *Papa factus est.* If no one unites this number they pass immediately to the ballot of the *per accessum*, to the second turn of the ballot. In the ballot *per accessum* each Cardinal has the faculty of voting anew for a new candidate from the one for whom he voted the first time, and for this purpose, by the aid of the number and his motto from the Bible, the scrutator examines his first ticket in order to see that he does not vote twice for the same Cardinal. If in this second turn of the ballot any Cardinal gets a number of votes which are sufficient, when added to the number he obtained in the first round to make up two-thirds, he is a Pope; and generally the Popes are elected in the second round. After each ineffectual scrutiny the voting papers are burnt, and the populace of Rome have sometimes divined that the election of the Pope has been completed by the non-appearance of the smoke from the chimney of the Conclave, which they watch every day at the appointed hour of voting in the morning. But at last the Sacred College has decided. The Pope has been chosen. *Papam habemus; Papa factus est.* There he sits still among the Cardinals, pale with emotion; those who are near him retire to a distance; all fall upon their knees, they arise and encircle him. The Dean and the senior Cardinal priest approach him and ask if he accepts the dignity, and what name he will take. The Pope elect consents, and gives out the name under which he will be known as Pope. He is led behind the altar, where Pontifical robes of white are in readiness, and the slippers embroidered with the cross of gold. He is placed in the chair of St. Peter. The Cardinal and Dean kneel and kiss his foot and his right hand; the Pope lifts them up and kisses them on both cheeks (*osculum pacis.*) The other Cardinals follow, and chant" "*Ecce sacerdos magnus.*" This is the ceremony of the first adoration.

WORSE THAN BEING ON A JURY.

The Conclave of Gregory the Tenth lasted two years, during which time the Church of Rome was without an infallible head. Clement the Fourth, predecessor of Gregory, died at Viterbo, and the Cardinals, not being able to agree upon a choice of a successor, were preparing to leave the town, when St. Buonaventura, the disciple of St. Francis of Assisi, persuaded the inhabitants to shut their gates, and not let the Cardinals go till a Pope was made. The people took the saint's advice, and not only shut the gates of the town, but set a guard over the Cardinals at the doors of the palace in which they met, and informed them that they could not even leave the palace until they had elected a Pope. However, even then the Cardinals could not come to an agreement; they went on from month to month and month to month, still voting without producing the requisite majority, till one day the Cardinal del Porto exclaimed that the Holy Ghost could never come down and inspire their choice as long as they had a roof over their heads. The people of Viterbo took this profane joke seriously, and unroofed the palace. This measure again was ineffectual, and the Cardinals, it seemed, would never have arrived at any determination had the device not been hit upon of diminishing the supplies of their tables. This measure succeeded. Hunger effected more than rain and wind had done, and Gregory the Tenth was elected. Gregory the Tenth, on his election, issued the Bull that all future Popes should be elected in conclave—that is, by an assembly of Cardinals locked up together, and subject to specified restrictions as to diet and attendance until the election was over.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

The Northern politicians and preachers have used South Carolina, says the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, as the scientist does a dog, for experiments. The Washington Radical tried the effect of Congoes from the rice swamps, as statesmen. The State is in convulsion, from the poison.

New England Methodism orders a "mixed church," but not having bribes or bayonets to gag the people for the dose there is a signal failure in finding out the power of the potion.

Even the Yankee in South Carolina is just as averse to social equality with the freedman as his brother in Boston.

The Rev. Dr. Fuller, the editor of the *Atlanta Methodist*, (Northern) tells the story:

"Look at South Carolina. Here our work is, and from the first has been, theoretically upon the New England basis. This is called a mixed Conference, no provision having been made for the white people, except to worship with the colored. As a result, we have no white members in that State. Our best friends from the North who have gone into South Carolina have mostly united with other churches, and the Methodist Episcopal Church in South Carolina is necessarily made up of colored people with a few white missionaries and teachers."

In the steam-cars going to the Centennial grounds we found a negro was the only passenger in a crowded coach, having a whole seat. We noticed divers visitors who talked through their nose preferred to stand up an hour rather than sit with perhaps a Southern Supreme Judge or Congressman. We were told that a rumor ran in a sleeping-car, on a western train, that a negro had a berth, and there was a general muster of indignation Hoosiers.

Every sane man knows Massachusetts could not sleep a night under such a government as disgraces the American name in South Carolina.

In the United States, every worthy citizen reads a newspaper, and owns the paper which he reads. A newspaper is a window through which we look out on all that is going on in the world. Without a newspaper a man is shut up in a small room, and knows little or nothing of what is happening outside of himself. In our day, newspapers keep pace with history and record it. A good newspaper will keep a sensible man in sympathy with the world's current history. It is an ever unfolding encyclopedia, an unbound book forever issuing and never finished.—*Christian Union.*

The Unsolved Problems. "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul. How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?

Religious Intelligence.

—Above 80,000 names have been signed to a memorial from women only for the inspection and registration of nunneries in Great Britain.

—The bill of M. Pressense, in the French National Assembly, for securing the freedom of meeting for public worship, has passed to a second reading by the vote of 417 to 107.

—The consecration of the Rev. J. H. H. Brown as the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis., is to take place to-day, at St. John's Church, Cohoes, New York.

—The English *Independent* states that the Congregational church sittings in London amount to two hundred thousand, the accomodation having been doubled during the past twenty-three years.

—The Church Missionary Society, London, has received an additional donation of $25,000 toward the mission in King Mtesa's country, Africa, which was invited through the African explorer, Mr. Stanly.

—A telegram to the Montreal *Witness* from Oka, an Indian village on the Ottawa river, says that a Protestant Indian church was completely wrecked by a crowd of French Canadian Roman Catholics Thursday.

—The Government of Peru is again in trouble with the Romish Church. The Bishop of Cuzco has carried into effect a Papal brief without the consent of the Government, as the law demands. The Bishop is to be subjected to trial.

—A correspondent of *The National Baptist* of Philadelphia tells a romantic story of a young man, named Rafidall, formerly a resident of New York, who was captured in Syria by the Bedouins, married a sheik's daughter, and has converted her and others of the tribe to the Christian faith.

—Presbyterians are organized in Utah. The Presbytery, which held its fall session the middle of October last in the First Presbyterian church of Salt Lake City, installed a pastor, voted unanimously in favor of synodical representation, and resolved to sustain the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute. This is the only Presbyterian school of high grade within one thousand miles of Salt Lake City.

—The superintendent of the London Society's mission to New Guinea gives a report of the first year's work done by the little steamer "Ellengowan," presented by Miss Baxter, of Dundee. Eight voyages have been made to the islands in Torres Straits and to the mainland. A large river called "Baxter" has been explored for a distance of 90 miles, and ere long another river is to be entered, in search of healthy locations in the unknown interior of New Guinea. The voyaging among reefs unmarked in the charts is dangerous, and the little vessel, considering the variety of service required of her, has done admiralty well. By this means the superintendent has been enabled to watch over the native teachers, carry them supplies regularly, and remove them, when suffering from sickness in unhealthy localities. Without such a vessel it would be impossible to carry on an enterprise among the most difficult in missionary annals.

—For the past three years there has existed a serious feud among the Baptists of Germany. It had its rise in a quarrel with the parent church in Hamburg and resulted in the withdrawal of some members and the organization of a new church. The parent church, by its influence, threw the new church out of the association, and laid down rules that would prevent the recognition of the church by any other church. At the late triennial meeting of the General Association it was required of the local association that they meet the excluded church and attempt a reconciliation. This was done unsuccessfully. Two or three others were then added to confer with them; and, at last, after several hours conference, when the remaining brethren were nearly worn out with the protracted prayer-meeting which they were continuing for God's blessing on the labor for peace, the parties returned with the report that they had come to satisfactory terms. The whole German Baptist Union now includes 110 churches, with 22,501 members and 1,296 preaching stations. During the past three years 4,874 have been baptized. The expensive China mission will be given up, and the German Baptists will confine their foreign missions to Russia, where their work has great success. The Baptists there are called Stundists.

—The work of the American Board in Japan continues to move forward. It was expected that a new church would be organized at Hiogo about the beginning of August. Hiogo is a large town one mile west of the foreign concession, Kobe, where a flourishing congregation has for some time existed. The few Hiogo Christians want a church "standing by itself," by which they mean that they wish to pay their own incidental expenses and chapel rent. From the Island Shikoku, recently visited by one of the missionaries, the news is likewise encouraging. Some who heard the preaching have taken down their god-shelves and destroyed them. In the old sacred capital, Kiyato, the work moves more slowly. The medical missionary, Dr. Taylor, meets with much opposition on the part of officials, and has been baffled in several attempts to open dispensaries and preaching places. Still, the gospel is now preached at four places in Kiyoto, or every Sabbath, to upward of 250 people. Mr. Atkinson writes to *The Missionary Herald:*

"The central government does not seem to trouble itself about Christianity in the empire. It can evidently be taught anywhere, provided the local authorities are agreed. The one hinderance is the twenty-five miles treaty limit. We go outside of this limit only on passport for a trip, or as connected with schools or government works."

Our Young People.

BOYS' RIGHTS.

I wonder now if any one
In this broad land has heard,
In favor of down-trodden boys
One solitary word?
We hear enough of "woman's rights,"
And "rights of working men,"
Of "equal rights" and "nation's rights,"
But pray just tell us when
Boys' rights were ever spoken of!
Why, we've become so used
To being scrubbed by every one,
And slighted and abused,
That when one is polite to us
We open wide our eyes,
And stretch them in astonishment
To nearly twice their size!
Boys seldom dare to ask their friends
To venture in the house;
It don't chime natural at all
To creep round like a mouse,
And if we should forget ourselves
And make a little noise,
Then ma or auntie sure would say,
"Oh my! those dreadful boys!"
The girls bang on the piano,
In peace, but if the boys
Attempt a tune with fife and drum,
It's "Stop that horrid noise!"
Deafened thus, we lose no time
In beating a retreat
So off we go to romp and tear
And scamper in the street
Perhaps that text the preacher quotes
Sometimes—"Train up a child"—
Means only train the little girls
And let the boys run wild.
But patience, and the time shall come
When we will all be men,
And when it does, I rather think
Wrongs will be righted then.

From Our Little Friends.

DARDANELLE, ARK., Sept. 24, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I have been wanting to write you a letter for the ADVOCATE a long time. I have concluded to write this evening. We have a very good Sabbath school; the largest in town, as our church is the strongest. But our Sabbath school is not as large as it was a while back, and there is not as much interest taken in it as there might to be. Rev. O. P. Thomas is our preacher now, but he will be with us but one more Sabbath, as he starts to Conference next week, and I don't suppose he will come back next year, and we all hate very much to give him up, for we all think a great deal of him; but he has been with us already three years, and we can't hope to get him back again next year. I hope we will think as much of our next preacher as we do of him. You can tell Miss Bettie Lewis that her question is found in First Kings, twenty-second chapter and thirty-ninth verse. Now I will ask the boys and girls a Bible question: Where is "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver?"

I remain, as ever, your friend,

AMANDA A. HOWELL.

COMMERCE, ALA., Oct. 9, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: As I see you have published my letter before, I thought I would try again. Our camp meeting closed on Tuesday night, October 3. There were five thousand people there on Sunday. It lasted five days and nights. You may tell Miss Naomi M. E. Walker, of Shackleville, Ala., that the word damsel means a girl, and that the word damsel is found in the fourteenth verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of Genesis. I will also ask a question: Who was it that heard the Gentiles had also received the word of God, and where they were when they heard it? The answer is found in the New Testament. They must receive no help in finding the answer. In my next letter I hope I will have something pleasant to tell you about our Sunday school. Fearing you will grow weary with me, I will close.

From your little friend,

J. E. MIXON.

HOUSTON, TEX., Sept. 6, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am nine years old. My pa is an itinerant preacher. He is now getting ready to start to an appointment. We have two Sunday schools at Hillsboro—one Union and one Methodist. You and the little people can guess which I attend. My pa takes three *Advocates*—the Nashville, the Galveston, and the New Orleans. I would say in answer to Miss Bettie Lewis' question that the answer can be found in the twenty-second chapter and thirty-ninth verse of First Kings. I love to read Uncle Bob's letters in the *Western Methodist*. I shall quit; my letter is too long now.

Your little friend,

ETHLEMORE V. COX.

Sir Thomas Gresham.

Have you ever thought how great things may depend on little ones? You have heard people say: "Oh, that is only a little thing!" But you should never despise little things, for God himself often works by means of them, and, to illustrate the truth of what I say, I will tell you a story.

About three hundred and fifty years ago a woman with a little baby in her arms was trudging along a country lane—a lane resplendent with spring flowers, and such a one as England alone possesses.

Now I am sorry to say that this woman was very anxious to rid herself of this baby, and so she determined to leave it behind. With this object, after looking up and down the lane very carefully to see that no one was watching her, she clambered over a gate into a field, and, wrapping the baby in its little shawl, she laid it down in the grass so gently as to be sure not to awaken it, and then—never even looking behind her—she climbed over the gate again, and pursued her journey down the lane.

The baby soon awoke and began to cry; and it cried for a long, long time. And at last, worn out, hungry, and hot with the sun—for it was a glorious day—it soon got tired, and dropped off to sleep again.

By and by a schoolboy came down the lane. He was whistling away, and was as happy as he could be, for he had just come out of school, and was going home. He lived at a farm-house a little way further up the lane.

As he went along he gathered some flowers; then he very cruelly chased a butterfly; and then he was naughty enough to pick up a stone and throw it at a bird in the hedge. But just as he came to the gate over which the woman had climbed he heard a grasshopper chirping away so loudly that nothing would do but that he must get over the gate and try and catch the grasshopper.

So over the gate he went; but he had not gone many yards before he saw something that looked like a parcel in the grass. He could not think what it was. But try and picture his astonishment, if you can, when he found a baby fast asleep wrapped up in a shawl!

At first he was not quite certain whether it was alive or not; but of that he was soon convinced, for when he touched it the baby awoke and began to cry. The lad did not quite know at first what to do; but he soon made up his mind, for picking up the baby in his arms he went as fast as he could with it to his mother.

The farmer's wife was a kind woman, and, though she had several children of her own, she at once determined to keep the little orphan, and all the more readily when she heard how wonderfully he had been preserved by a grasshopper.

Years passed away, and the babe became a strong boy; the boy grew to be a man; and then he went to London, and by his own industry and perseverance became a merchant. God blessed all he did, and he rose to be the most noted man in the city.

The order of knighthood was conferred upon him, and the queen—for it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth—used often to send for him to consult him on the great affairs of State.

It was under this queen that English commerce began the rapid career of development which has made us the carriers of the world, and as a mark of this progress Sir Thomas Gresham founded the Royal Exchange.

It was a great day for the city of London, and a great day for Sir Thomas Gresham, for the queen came to dine with him, and to lay the first stone of the great building.

And when it was completed Sir Thomas placed on the topmost pinnacle a grasshopper, to tell you and me, and all the busy toiling city, that we should never despise little things, and that God works in a mysterious way, and can save a valuable life by even such a little thing as a grasshopper.—*Children's Friend.*

The Hole in the Basket.

A native preacher in the South Seas once gave the following illustration.

He said: "I will relate an ancient story to show how the gods once punished the sin of selfishness.

"Two men went fishing on the reef, and, after many hours, both took up their fishing tackle and baskets to return home. One of the men had been quite successful, and had a full basket. The other, who had not obtained any, asked his fortunate friend to give him a fish. The reply was: 'No, get some yourself; I will not part with mine.' So saying, he shouldered his heavy basket and marched away. The other man walked behind with his empty basket.

"Now there was a small hole in the bottom of the basket of the fortunate fisherman; but he was not aware of it. Presently a fish fell through, quite unknown to its owner. This godsend was eagerly picked up by the man behind, and put into his basket. Ere long another fish fell through, and another, and another. All these were gathered up by the man following. The hole in the bottom of the basket was continually enlarging, so that the larger fish shared the fate of the smaller ones. At length all the fish had slipped away, and still the selfish man remained ignorant of his loss.

"On reaching his home he threw down his basket before his wife, and desired her to cook the fish. Thinking herself mocked, she bitterly reproached her husband for bringing home an empty basket. At this moment his eyes were opened, and too late he discovered that he had lost all through refusing to pity him who had none.

"Beware," said the preacher, "lest we, who have our baskets filled with gospel privileges, should incur the anger of God through failing to pity those who are still in heathen darkness, so that eventually 'the first should be last, and the last first.' It is meet that the heathen should be fellow-heirs with us of the grace of life. Once more let us watch carefully against little sins. Beware of falling off in prayer and reading of the Bible. The little hole at the bottom of the basket, because it was unnoticed, went on increasing until the unhappy man had lost all."

A LITTLE FELLOW'S PRAYER.—A two-year-old little fellow, who had been from home some weeks, was highly delighted when his father came for him, and that night no one but papa must undress the little fellow and put him to bed. When he had been nicely tucked in, and had repeated after his father the beautiful child's prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep," he quickly remarked: "Pray more," with the evident design of retaining the father as long a time as he might in the sleeping room. The father, for the first time, recited the Lord's Prayer to his boy, who repeated it, two or three words at a time, after the father, until they came to the petition: "Give us this day our daily bread," when the little fellow gratified his appetite by praying, with much emphasis upon the last word, "Give us this day our daily bread and pies."

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

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The Last Stones in the Arch.

"Some crowding in getting in the last stones in the arch." Thus expressively Bishop Keener refers to the stationing work in one of our old Conferences. Bishops and presiding elders know what it means. How often the nearly-completed arch has to be pulled down by the effort to adjust some one impracticable brick, they know full well, who have wrestled, prayed, and talked beyond the midnight hour. It is just at the point of this arch that the main friction of our itinerant system reaches its most grinding and perplexing climax, and the Bishop is the master workman, upon whom at last comes the terrible responsibility. The itinerancy is in the stationing-room like an inverted pyramid, the single point of which rests upon the mind and heart of the Bishop. Pray for the Bishops, sympathize with them, and remember that whoever suffers they suffer most.

One trouble is with men not generally acceptable, or for whom, for some reason, there never seems to be a place. Such men are not always to be blamed, but often to be pitied. They have done pretty well, but increasing years, ill health, or want of adaptation to the demands of the day, renders them not particularly desirable as preachers and pastors. They very naturally do not wish to locate; neither the supernumerary nor the superannuated relation offers them any change of support, and so they hold on because they feel that they ought to preach, and because they know not what else to do.

Another trouble is that many of our Conferences are crowded. This means usually not that there is no territory left to be occupied, but that there is not a sufficient number of self supporting appointments. There are at this time very few Conferences that for this reason are not full. Even the Conferences needing men, such as the Western, Denver, and Columbia, can give but little assurance of support to men with families. In Louisiana we could station twenty additional preachers if there were any guarantee for their subsistence. The impoverishment of the country is one cause of crowding.

Another, perhaps, is that our young preachers marry too soon. It is seldom that a Conference is so crowded that a young unmarried man of education and promise cannot find admission and work. There is rarely any difficulty in putting this living stone into the arch. It is when the young man comes with a wife, and before he has proved himself as an effective preacher, that there is lack of space for him. Our young men must not marry too soon. If they do, they will find their way often hedged up. Let them learn to preach, and establish character and influence, before they attempt to take care of a family in the traveling ministry.

How does it happen, how can it happen, that the supply exceeds the demand? This cannot well be if we suppose that the candidates offering are called of God. Some, no doubt, make a mistake, but fewer would fall into this error if they were sure of being sent where they are most needed, and of not being housed within the limits of the old Conferences. They may be called, and, if so, there is no surplus, but there is need of distribution. The lack of supporting works would be fewer if the people were more liberal in giving, and thus one cause of crowding would be overcome. Then we need a more generous support of our domestic missions, or, as it should be more properly organized and called, "Our Plan of Church Sustentation." The strong Conferences and appointments through this fund must help the weak so that there shall be an equality, and so that hundreds of waste places now destitute, may be supplied with the gospel. We suspect that God only calls as many preachers as are needed, and that this crowding is a lack of wisdom and liberality on the human side of the question.

It is seldom that Conferences are crowded by the transfer of preachers. This may be the case sometimes, but we imagine the Bishops guard this point. The most crowded Conferences are those that grow their own material. This is notably the case in Kentucky and Tennessee, where they raise preachers in large numbers, and of the best quality. There may be some lack of the heroic missionary spirit in our men, but the main thing is the lack of means to distribute them, or the lack of wisdom and authority in directing them to unoccupied territory.

Methodism is a connectional system, capable of indefinite expansion, and in its polity, genius, and spirit essentially missionary and aggressive. It ought not to be crowded at any point. It is in no "pent-up Utica." Wesley claimed the world for his parish, and surely an Annual Conference should not be straitened. The world is large enough, and the church is rich enough. The straitness is not in God who calls, not in Christ who ordains, nor in the Holy Ghost who qualifies the preacher for his work. Nor is it in our itinerant system, nor in the lack of money, but rather in ourselves. It is thus that a number of causes contribute to that cabinet and episcopal trouble in adjusting—"in getting in the last stones of the arch." We might go on with the reflection that a crowded Conference under some circumstances is a sign of exuberant church and spiritual life, and that the thing to be done is to bring up the grace of giving to the same point. In short, to open the sluices and let this living stream flow forth upon the thirsty grounds that need gospel irrigation. There are in it lessons which condemn us, and others which encourage, while all call for a deeper consecration, and an enterprise commensurate with the glorious gospel with which we are put in trust.

Almost Over.

We refer to the political canvass which has now reached its hight, and, with the election on the seventh instant, will be at an end. Every man who hates lasting, and who loves a serene and pure atmosphere of thought and information, will be glad when the excited passions and bitter animosities shall have subsided. Especially Christian people of the South will be glad to witness a return to fair mindedness and charity on the part of the Northern religious press. Our Methodist brethren of the Northern religious press have as usual, in such emergencies, distinguished themselves by the virulence and acrimony of their tone toward the Southern people, and by the wholesale slanders and misrepresentations which they have uttered against us. The only exception that we have noticed is the *Methodist*, of New York. This paper has resolutely refused to join in this senseless and unreasonable hue and cry against the South, and has not befouled its columns with stories of Southern outrages connected for political effect.

We had hoped that a better era would follow the work of the fraternal commission, and that sectional asperities would yield to Christian confidence and harmony. So far from it, the utterances of their official papers would seem to indicate that they regard Southern Methodists as the abettors and friends of assassins and murderers. The address published on our first page this week, and signed by Bishop Wightman, and other ministers and citizens of Charleston, expresses the convictions of nearly every member of the Southern Methodist Church. What is true of South Carolina is also true of Louisiana and Mississippi. Our Methodist people are a unit upon the political questions of the hour, because they feel and know that their peace, prosperity, and security can only be assured by honest and capable government. And they know, furthermore, that nine-tenths of the reported outrages in their midst are malicious fabrications. They know well that the intimidation is chiefly against negro Democrats, and that the military power is used unscrupulously to intimidate the people and to thwart their will. The canvass has presented this singular aspect. Not only is there a solid South, but Southern Methodists are solid in their convictions as against a nearly solid Methodism at the North. Whatever our Northern friends may think, there is but one explanation for a solid South. Our condition has been made so intolerable by a corrupt and oppressive government that there is relief only in a change of administration. Were it otherwise, the intelligent people here would be divided as they are elsewhere, and parties would be formed upon ordinary political issues.

Another aspect of the canvass in the South is that the negroes are no longer all on one side. This is one of the most auspicious signs of the times. It promises an era of good feeling between the races. The Northern Republicans cannot believe that the negro would ever voluntarily vote any other ticket than that which they dictate. It must, as they pretend to believe, be the effect of intimidation and violence, and hence the need of troops. But the negro is learning slowly. Education and increasing intelligence are helping him by degrees to understand his true interests, and to assert his independence in the exercise of his right of suffrage. The gift was originally designed to make him a political vassal, and the easily-controlled instrument of party supremacy. But, in the end, those who have so certainly counted on exciting and keeping up an antagonism of races in politics are likely to be disappointed.

So far as we have observed, the political canvass has not as in other years interfered with the industries of the country. The laborers on the farms and plantations have wasted little time in attendance upon barbecues and club meetings, and the crops promise an early gathering. Generally the country is quiet and peaceful, and whites and blacks are industriously pursuing their avocations. Exceptions to this state of things are few, and these few are notably due to incendiary efforts to stir up strife, so as to afford a pretext for military intimidation and arrests. The Calhoun affair in South Carolina is a sample of this sort, and one, we may be sure, that will receive no fair notice, if any, at all, from the *New York Advocate*, and other Methodist sheets of a still more violent and partisan character.

Something to be specially thankful for is that during this excited canvass our church work has gone on prosperously. Camp meetings have been more numerous than ever, protracted meetings and revivals have been unusually numerous and fruitful, and God has smiled upon all our heritage. In no District Conference we have been at, in none we have heard from, and in none of our Annual Conferences, thus far held, has there been a word said about politics, or a single deliverance on the political questions of the day. Our Southern Church has pursued peacefully, and without let or hinderance, her one and only work of saving souls, and of spreading scriptural holiness over these lands. And, after all, this is the main thing. Nothing but religion can purify the political atmosphere, and bring about a healthier state of affairs throughout the nation.

Hospitality.

A kindly custom, it is said, "as universal as the face of man," and so evidently accordant with the instincts of propriety as to mingle freely with events and revelations of the highest importance in the sacred records. From the large influence of exemplary teaching allowed in the Scriptures to the Abrahamic hospitality, he must have elevated the custom in his practice of it to a higher expression, in like manner as his faith raised belief into the greatest religious power, which established a precedent for all men and all times. Paul reproduced the originality and type-form of his faith in his epistles for general instruction. In like manner our Lord taught the impression of the patriarch's hospitality, and its religious significance in that immortal picture of the rich man and Lazarus, and therein engrossed the lesson with authority and explanation, leaving no doubt of the excellency and far-reaching effects of human kindness.

The main contrast in this parable of antitheses is the contrast between Abraham and the rich man, which Lazarus served to bring out; and the sole contrasting trait as a sufficient exponent of character is hospitality. Lazarus being poor, sick, and friendless, "*desired* to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table." He was *laid* at the rich man's gate, to come under his notice, and by this token to appeal to his generosity.

The hardest feelings of indifference to another's need would not deny to Lazarus the crumbs he desired, as they were but the refuse of the daily repast, but it is in evidence that the rich man did not show to Lazarus the common hospitality; in so doing he placed himself in direct contrast with the known principles and conduct of Abraham, who went beyond the common custom, further than the rich man fell below it. The patriarch claimed the privilege of entertaining the strangers who came to his tent, urging the consideration which his lively faith discerned, "for therefore are ye come to your servant." And his generous entertainment was not less owing to his habit of faith and consequent kindness of heart than to his abundant means, for he, too, was a rich man. The rich man is not only designated as a man of wealth, but also that "he fared sumptuously *every* day." Having a personal taste for, and indulging in the good things of life, he had the opportunity, but lacked the inclination to show proper kindness to the stranger at his gate.

In these strong contrasts which the two examples afforded a fundamental right and wrong is established, and the ground of the divine dissatisfaction with the conduct of the rich man toward Lazarus is fully exposed to view, and the justification of his exclusion from all subsequent kindness is laid in the words: "And it came to pass that the beggar died." Relief came at last, but not as the poor man either desired or expected, and the sad picture of his dying in bodily misery and neglect is intended to reflect against the spacious mansion, the sumptuous table, the dainty beds, and abundant "good things" of the rich man. Death had lingered long to lighten the opportunity for the rich man; but when he entirely failed death came with its relief for Lazarus, and to disclose the gulf of separation between Abraham and the rich man—unlike in life, the contrast is made permanent in the other world.

The angels appeared just as Lazarus awoke from the horror which had settled upon him in the article of death. Of his burial as a pauper there was no need that a word should be said, but it was happy, both for the effect of the representation and for the lesson to be enforced, that Abraham's ancient guests should join the neglected mendicant at the moment when relief from the miseries of one life should make him a stranger and helpless in the other. The memory of that one "desire to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table," and its bitter disappointment of neglect and contempt, would leave the disembodied spirit forlorn and agitated. The mobil of nature having fallen off, the angels could see that a life of intense suffering had imparted a sympathetic tone to the tender spirit, and that earthly desires had but veiled the deeper meaning of spiritual longings. They knew what to do. They bore him to Abraham's bosom. One charm of abiding fascination attaches to the scene in paradise! It is the instance of Abraham's kindness which, having borne the strain of a long life service, reappears in the other world with lightened effect.

Abraham's tent, in all his wanderings, was the scene of hospitable entertainments. In paradise his generosity meets a higher need. He then takes the bruised reed to his bosom.

Natural kindness, purified and exalted by an evangelic faith, bears in its actions a striking resemblance to divine love; whether on the worn path of human life, it divides its bread to strengthen the flesh of the stranger, or greets with hearty welcome the coming of the anxious into the peace and repose of paradise. A taste of kindness leaves a relish in the heart, excites the joy of gratitude, and stimulates the tardy purpose to do likewise. In observing the injunction given on such high authority we may not indulge the hope that we shall ever "entertain angels unawares," but we may humbly strive to imitate the spirit in following the example of Abraham, and in our hospitality show Christian kindness.

DORUS.

Death of Dr. Durbin.

This eminent minister had a more than national reputation, and was universally admired and honored. The *Methodist* announces his death, and outlines his history and character as follows:

The Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., died at his home in this city, on Thursday, October 19, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He had been gradually failing for several weeks. On the Saturday before his death he was afflicted with an apoplectic attack, under the effects of which he slowly sank to rest. Dr. Durbin's life has been one of most distinguished and honored service in the church. He was born in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1800. His early education was only such as the rude district schools of the time afforded. He served an apprenticeship with a cabinet-maker, during the period of which he was converted, in 1818. He took a license to preach, and was sent to Limestone circuit. In 1820 he joined the Ohio Conference, and was appointed to an extensive circuit in the northwestern part of the State. Here he pursued his theological studies, in the cabins where he was lodged as he traversed his circuit. Afterward he was stationed at Hamilton, where he had an opportunity to attend the Miami University, twelve miles distant. This he did during the week, regularly fulfilling his appointments on the Sunday. He soon became one of the most distinguished preachers in our connection, a preacher of national fame. In 1831 he was elected chaplain of the United States Senate; in 1832, professor of Natural Science in the Wesleyan University; in 1833, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*; and in 1834, president of Dickinson College. In 1842 and 1843 he traveled in Europe and the Levant, and gave to the world, after his return, two books of travel, which rank among the best. In 1845 he returned to the itinerancy as a presiding elder. In 1850 he was appointed, by the bishops, missionary secretary of our church, and was chosen by the General Conference to the same office in 1852. This position he held till 1872, when advancing age compelled him to give it up.

Dr. Durbin's remarkable powers as a preacher are described in many fugitive pieces; but best, perhaps, by Dr. Crooks, in his life of McClintock. We recently printed the passage from that book. His no less remarkable powers as an administrator are monumentally delineated in our Missionary Society. His character had the simplicity, the dignity, the balance, the religiousness, which the world admires in Bishop Janes. Durbin was more nearly a peer of Janes than any other minister of our church. It pleased God to give them both great fields. The misguided and wrong-headed distrust which arrested Durbin on the steps of the episcopacy was overborne by Providence, and made to serve a higher end.

Candid Judgment.

We have had occasion to allude to the partisan bitterness which characterizes the Northern Methodist press in its references to the South. On the other hand, and in most refreshing contrast, the *Watchman*, a Baptist journal of Boston, and one of the best religious papers in America, contains an editorial which breathes the right spirit. If this spirit could only find a place in the hearts of the Methodists, and of all Northern Christians, the path to fraternity and harmony would at once be cleared of nearly every obstruction. Writing under the heading, "No North, No South," the *Watchman* says:

The Presbyterians, North and South, have been steadily drawing nearer together, and though the leaders still stand apart on a mere word, yet the feeling prompting to union, we believe, has been steadily gaining. The Methodists, the most belligerent of all, and with their belligerency perpetually aroused by their mutual attitude of rivalry, have, nevertheless, succeeded at length in finding an acceptable basis of fraternal intercourse. Northern and Southern Baptists have learned to trust each other, esteem each other in love for their work's sake, and to act freely together in national organizations. If we fling all this needlessly away, through the excitements of a political campaign, and fall back into mutual distrust, ill-feeling, and sharp antagonism, we shall put off to a very uncertain future the period of union and prosperity toward which we have been steadily approaching.

Ought we not, therefore, as Christians, to look at the reports and rumors which greet us, not from the Northern standpoint only, but from that of the South, as well, assured that from the two extremes we shall have a better opportunity of candidly judging the truth? Let us look then a little at respectable Southern testimony:

We know of no more intelligent and trustworthy witness than the Richmond *Religious Herald*. It is the organ of Virginia Baptists, who number—including those of West Virginia—over 200,000 communicants. Its editorial corps are Rev. Drs. Ryland and Dickinson, of Richmond, Richard Fuller, of Baltimore, and J. A. Broadus, of the Baptist Theological Seminary in South Carolina—men of broad culture, and national reputations. We have no better men, morally and intellectually, in the land. This issue of the *Herald* for Aug. 31 contains "An Appeal to Northern Christians."

The "appeal" affirms that occasional outbreaks of passion and deeds of blood are to be expected in an extensive country with a heterogeneous population, and reminds us that there is a class at the South who find their profit in exaggerating the evils that exist; affirms its inability, at present, to decide on the measure of guilt of the different parties in the terrible Hamburg affair, and doubts the ability of any at the North to decide on it. It adds:

"That there is a conflict of races at the South, we do not deny. It exists, to a greater or less extent, wherever different races are mingled. There is, however, in general, a kindly feeling in the South toward the negroes, especially among their former masters. All the stories concerning the intimidation, cruelty, and murders of the freedmen, except in a few cases, growing out of political disturbance in some of the States south of us, are, so far as we can learn, sheer fabrications or gross and deceptive exaggerations. Moreover, all cases of real injustice and violence are condemned and deplored at the South by all good citizens, just as such outrages would be at the North; and, if they are not as promptly and rigorously punished here as they would be there—of which there may be reasonable doubt—it is because a great change in the judicial systems of the States has seriously interfered with the administration of justice."

This statement is emphatic, calm, clear, and covers the whole ground. Of the honesty and general intelligence of the witnesses—substitutionary paper—there is no doubt; the only question can be as to their means of information. As to this last point their editorial position insures them special advantage, and this is increased by their distribution from Maryland to South Carolina, and their means of information must certainly be equal to that of those from whom most of the unfavorable reports come to us. The testimony is surely such as to make us hesitate to indulge in wholesale, wide-sweeping denunciation of the South.

A year ago, Hon. and Rev. H. R. Revels, formerly United States Senator (colored) from Mississippi, but now a devoted minister of the gospel in that State, addressed a letter to President Grant, in explanation of the fact that the freedmen, though "naturally Republicans," had this year largely acted with the Democratic party. He said:

"The bitterness and hate created by the late civil strife, have, in my opinion, been obliterated in this State, except, perhaps, in some localities, and would have long since been entirely effaced were it not for some unprincipled men who would keep alive the bitterness of the past, and inculcate hatred between the races, in order that they may aggrandize themselves by office and its emoluments to control my people, the effect of which is to degrade them. I give you my opinion, that had our State administration adhered to Republican principles, and stood by the platform upon which it was elected, the State to-day, would have been on the highway of prosperity."

The following, also, from the address of Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, recently delivered in Philadelphia, is in point, and appeals strongly to every true heart:

"Want war! Want bloodshed! Sirs we are poor—broken in fortune and sick at heart. Had you stood, as I have stood, by the ruined hearthstones, by the wrecks of fortune which are scattered all along the shore; had you seen, as I have seen, the wolf howling at the door of many a once happy home—widowhood and orphanage starving, and weeping over never-returning sires and sons, who fell with your honored dead at Gettysburg and Manassas; could you hear as I have heard the throbbing of the great universal Southern heart—throbbing for peace and yearning for the old and faithful bye between the States; could you have seen and felt and heard all these things, my countrymen, you would, black or white, Republican or Democrat, take me by the hand and swear that the arm thus uplifted against us, and the tongue which utters the great libel in our name should wither at the socket and become palsied forever at the root. I repeat, again, let our 'spears be turned into pruning hooks and our swords beat into plowshares,' to be mute, everlasting memorials of peace, turning peace and *good-will to* the American people."

May God so gauble our hearts North and South as to advance the highest welfare of the freedmen, and of our common country and our common Christianity.

Not Approved.

It seems that the Central New York Conference, at its recent session, condemned the work of the fraternal commissioners altogether. In connection with a long report, the following resolutions were adopted with only one dissenting vote. Suppose their General Conference should take the same view of the matter?

Resolved, That while we are anxious to live in peace and harmony with all bodies of people who love our common Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and who are laboring to give to the world the redemption he has wrought out for it, and while we will cheerfully concur in any measure for promoting peace and unity among brethren which do not involve the sacrifice of principles vital to truth and Christianity, yet in the name of religion and our beloved church, we protest against the acceptance of fraternity on such conditions as restrain one word of our past censure of the Church South for her guilt in support and practice of slavery.

Resolved, That in our judgment the declaration and basis of fraternity adopted by the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church with those of the church South, going back to the past, and recognizing the legitimacy of a distinct ecclesiastical organization which has no other institution for its origin and separate existence than slavery, is a violence to the history and principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and seems to us to be in excess of the authority of the commissioners.

Resolved, That the concession of the said commission, of the lawfulness of secession, either ecclesiastically or civilly, is contrary to our traditions and usages as a church, and is replete with untold danger, while unrebuked, to both church and State.

Resolved, That, as an Annual Conference, we respectfully petition the General Conference of 1880 to emphatically and decidedly disapprove the work of those commissioners, so far as it relates to the particulars.

Rev. R. H. Reed was in our office this week, and brings the gratifying report that our church at Donaldsonville has been reorganized of late with a membership of nineteen. The prospects, at that point of the work, are encouraging.

A city missionary was asked the cause of his poverty. "Principally," said he, with a twinkle in his eye, "because I have preached so much without notes."

The well-known but senseless song, "Oh, to be nothing!" has its wish.

Tennessee Conference.

The editor of the *Wesleyan Methodist* says:

The past year was a prosperous one, spiritually—an increase of 2,000 in the membership, with other signs of progress. Financially, as to the support of the ministry and of missions, there were signs of depression, except in the Nashville district, which maintains its advance position with praiseworthy fidelity. Very searching inquiry was made into the causes of this state of things. In addition to the general stringency of the money market, other reasons for failure were brought to light; and among them the existence of "a local itinerancy;" some worthy traveling preachers have labored for a quarter of a century and more in the same field, moving from one circuit to another adjacent, and back again, until, though respected and loved still, they have lost influence, lost acceptableness, and so failed to "bring up" the collections, and failed otherwise, also. Another reason why there is financial depression, may be found, perhaps, in the "cutting up" of the circuits, these having been divided again and again, until the charges are so weak that after straining to pay their pastors, even meagerly, they think themselves, or are actually, unable to give much, if anything, to missions and other good causes. The time is coming, we believe, if it is not already at hand, when there will be a reaction, a partial return, at least, to the old fashion of large circuits.

APPOINTMENTS.

Nashville District.—R. K. Hargrove, P. E. McKendree, D. C. Kelley, W. R. Lambuth; J. Rains, sup; Elm Street, F. R. Hill; Jasper Nichols, sup.; West End, W. M. Green; Woodbine and Carroll Street, W. H. Wilkes; Arlington, J. W. Hill; Sawrie chapel and City Mission, W. W. Brinsfield; Tulip Street, J. F. McFerrin; Edgefield, W. M. Leftwich; W. R. Warren, sup.; Union, J. G. Myers; White's Creek, W. R. Peebles; Hampton, Alex. Matthews; Nashville Circuit, P. T. Martin; Vanderbilt University, R. A. Young, secretary and financial agent; Secretary Missionary Society, M. E. Church South, J. B. McFerrin; Sunday-school agent, U. S. Bates.

Gallatin District—J. F. Hughes, P. E. Gallatin station, W. H. Hughes; Summer circuit, B. F. Ferrill; Sandersville, W. G. Dorris; Bethpage and Cairo, A. G. Ray; Cairo Bend, J. H. Roberts; J. J. Ellis, sup; Fountain Head, Geo. M. Sanders; Pleasant Grove, John W. Bell; Forest Grove Mission, Geo. W. Johnson; Goodlettsville, A. P. McFerrin; A. C. Matthews, sup; Lebanon station, F. C. Wilkes; A. J. Ford, sup; Lebanon circuit, J. J. Pitman; W. H. Johnson, sup.

Carthage District.—B. M. Stevens, P. E.; Carthage, W. M. Doyle; Mount Olivet, W. Wicher; Alexandria, Wm. Doss; Cumberland, N. B. S. Owings; M. N. Ford, sup; Cokeville Mission, W. N. Sebastian; *Livingstone*, Geo. D. Byrne; Monroe Mission; Z. W. Moores; Celina, J. H. Chamblis; Gainsboro, E. Dekens; Wartrace, H. S. Kennedy; Goose Creek, B. G. Ferrell; LaFayette Mission, S. W. Bransford; Caney Fork Mission, W. W. Jarrel.

McMinnville District.—J. J. Comer, P. E. McMinnville, A. Mizell; McMinnville circuit, H. B. Reams; A. H. Reams, sup.; Tullahoma; J. R. Reagan; Hillsboro, G. D. Gwinn; R. P. Ganaway, sup.; Bedford, D. H. Merryman, J. F. Corban; Woodbury, W. H. Anthony; Cannon Mission, Eugene A. Carsey; Hickory Creek, G. W. Anderson; Sparta station, S. L. Falls; Sparta circuit, J. H. Nichols; W. N. Moore, sup; Hickory Valley Mission, U. N. M. Berry; Smithville, R. T. McBride; Statesville, John G. Mabry.

Murfreesboro District.—W. D. Sawrie, P. E. Murfreesboro, J. D. Barbee; Stone's River circuit, Alanson Brown; Walnut Grove and Morgan's Chapel, C. T. Henderson; Concord, H. J. Ivie; C. B. Faris, sup.; Shelbyville Station, H. S. McBride; T. B. Marks, sup.; Unionville, G. W. Winn; R. M. Heusely, sup; Nolensville circuit, R. W. Bellamy; Kedron, J. Webster; Kelley Chapel and Smyrna, L. C. Bryan; Cannsville, G. L. Staley; Bellbuckle and Wartrace, T. H. Hoson; Mill Creek, F. S. Petway; J. H. Richardson, sup.; Sinking Creek, John W. Heusley; Soule Female College, J. B. West, President; John R. Thompson, Professor; Selenes Hill Academy, A. T. Crawford, President.

Fayetteville District.—J. B. Allison, P. E. Fayetteville station, R. E. Travis; Mulberry and Lynchburg, W. J. Collier; M. R. Tucker, sup.; Lynchburg circuit, B. J. Craston, Chas. E. Hergiges; Fayetteville circuit, A. R. Farris; Pleasant Plains, W. B. Lowery; W. H. Riggan, sup.; Cornersville, R. A. Reagan; Lewisburg, W. T. Gill; Winchester station, T. A. Kerley, sup.; Salem circuit, J. L. Kellum; Flintville Mission, D. G. Ray; C. Laxon, sup.; Rich Valley, J. P. Funk, Farmington Mission; Phineas L. Darrel; Petersburg circuit, Geo. L. Byron.

Columbia District.—Wellborn Mooney, P. E. Columbia station, J. A. Ormun; J. B. Hamilton, sup.; Nebo and Williamsport, W. G. Heusley; R. G. Linn, Sup.; Mt. Pleasant, S. P. Whitten; Culleoka and Hurricane, G. P. Jackson; Marcella Falls circuit, R. W. Seay, J. C. Putman; Pulaski station, A. G. Dinwiddie; J. S. Marks, sup.; Trinity, F. F. Fugan; Prospect, John A. McFerrin; Richland, T. B. Fisher; Elkton station, P. A. Sowell; Mt. Pisgah, R. L. Fugan; Giles circuit, A. M. Ezell; Martin Female College, R. H. Rivers, Pres't; Lynnville, W. Weakly; J. M. Lacks, sup; Giles College, J. B. Anderson, Prof.

Savannah District.—J. H. Bolton, P. E. Savannah station, R. R. Jones; Savannah circuit, M. J. Mabry, Caleb B. Davis; Lawrenceburg and Pleasant Grove, L. G. Heusley; R. F. Jackson, sup; Wayland Springs circuit, W. T. Dye; Pisgah and Humphsire, J. B. Erwin; Laurel Hill, W. A. Leath; Ashland, W. W. Graves; W. J. Wright, sup; Linden, Geo. W. Coleman; Lobelville Mission, T. B. Malone; Clifton, R. P. Gray; Oakland Mission, D. Sherrell; A. L. Booth, sup.; Henryville, M. A. Erwin; Luweryville, W. P. Warren.

Franklin District.—R. P. Ranson, P. E. Franklin station, John W. Hanner, Jr.; John W. Hanner, Sr., sup.; Harpeth station, C. Clenny; Bethlehem station, J. J. Pitts; Cave Spring, O. G. Halliburton; Douglass, J. M. Jordan; Smith Springs, R. F. Stone; Wesley circuit, A. F. Lawrence; Chapel Hill, R. M. Haggard; Spring Hill circuit, J. G. Rice; Bethesda, S. M. Cherry; Springhill and Thompson Station, J. M. Wright; Brentwood, A. A. Allison.

Centerville District.—T. L. Moody, P. E. Centerville circuit, W. D. Cherry; Santa Fe, E. T. Hartt; Pinewood, W. T. Nesbitt; Yellow Creek, J. H. Woodward; J. G. Hinsun, sup.; Dover, J. W. Rucker; Standing Rock, H. S. Ledbetter; White Oak, Thos. S. Cullum; Ebenezer and Liberty, J. O. Blanton; Waverly circuit, W. P. Hickman; Bon Aqua Springs Mission, E. W. White; Beaver Dam Springs, S. H. Andrews.

Clarksville.—Wm. Burr, P. E. Clarksville station, R. K. Brown; Providence and Bethel, T. J. Duncan; Cedar Hill, W. A. Turner; A. B. Coke, sup; Asbury, Jordan Moore; R. J. Craig; G. W. Brown, sup; Blooming Grove, R. A. Wilson; Red River, Garret W. Martin; Springfield, S. W. Cullom; S. D. Ogburn, sup.; Montgomery, B. F. Haynes; Saline, Allen Tribble; Antioch, A. T. Goodloe; Palmyra, S. M. Griffen; Dickson, John T. Duncan; Cheatham, W. H. Doss; Barton's Creek, J. H. Reynolds; Clarksville Female College, J. R. Plummer, President.

Transferred.—John M. Haynes, Thomas R. Nichols, and Carroll W. Mynatt, to the Arkansas Conference.

The New York *Christian Advocate* says:

"At the Ohio Conference a class of seven were addressed by the Bishop as candidates for admission. After the address the Committee on Tobacco reported, and by vote it was ordered that no candidates be admitted who use tobacco in any form."

This may all have been right, perhaps it was, but in either case, right or wrong, we are not disposed at present to commend or condemn. But under that order Bishop Asbury, Bishops Soule, Hedding, Morris, Andrew, and Bascom, would all have been shut out, and so, we think, we are not certain, would Bishops McKendree and Roberts. So would Benjamin Abbott, Thomas Wilkerson, Nathan Bangs, and, indeed, nearly all the rest of them. Still that does not prove the Ohio Conference wrong in its action on the subject. These old and worthy men may all have been wrong, "*Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.*"—*St. Louis Christian Advocate*

MARRIED.

SPRINGFIELD—LANCASTER.—At the residence of Wade Hascal, near Bilmore, Bossier parish, La., October 10, 1876, by Rev. George M. Liverman, Mr. W. R. Springfield to Miss Katie E. Lancaster.

BENLLIX—MURFF.—At the residence of the bride's father, Rev. Samuel Murff, Oct. 18, 1876, by Rev. A. R. Rowell, Mr. J. G. Benllix to Miss M. T. Murff, all of Attala, Holmes county, Miss.

Publisher's Department.

Notice to Subscribers.

We are now in the most pressing need of the money due to the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Our expenses are the same during the dull summer months as in winter. We require about $2,000 per month the year round, and with the strictest economy we will be embarrassed with average receipts less than that amount. We consume from 25 to 30,000 lbs. of paper, which is a cash article. Our compositors and pressmen need their money weekly. All employes have to pay cash for supplies. We have enough due us to meet our necessities, and yet we have to borrow, at a ruinous rate of interest, the money necessary to carry on the business during the summer and fall months. If you have not the amount due us, it is so small you can certainly borrow it without interest. We have waited till cotton and sugar are being marketed before we make this call, and there are hundreds who have promised to remit during the fall. Now let us see. We want the money at once. We request agents not to hold the money till Conference, but send at once.

PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS.—Messrs. Jackson & Gallagher's advertisement will be found on eighth page. These gentlemen have long been engaged in the manufacture of church organs, and possess facilities enjoyed by few houses for doing fine work. Among other churches for whom they have built organs, we will mention the Independent Evangelical Protestant Church and First Methodist Episcopal Church South, of St. Louis. The house claims that they thoroughly test and examine every part of the organ before placing it in position in the church for which it is intended, and churches and those interested should send for their circulars.

WE CALL attention to Mr. J. A. Pozzoni's advertisement to ladies on this page. He claims for his medicated powder that it renders the skin soft and delicate, and possesses other advantages over the ordinary toilette powders used. It can now be procured from the druggist. Mr. Pozzoni will fill orders large or small on being addressed at 607 North Sixth street, St. Louis.

MITCHELL'S OUTLINE MAPS.—Dealers and teachers will do well to note the advertisement of Messrs. J. H. Butler & Co. in to-day's paper. Orders filled on shortest notice.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending October 28, 1876.

A—Edwin Alden $1.50, N. W. Ayer & Son, R. C. Armstrong, Thos. Armstrong, C. G. Andrews $2, R. Abbey $1.50.

B—W. H. Browning, Baker & Sperry, T. W. Black, Bourum & Pease, John Baildige $2.50, A. Bunner $2.50, P. K. Brindley, D. P. Bradford, Box P. 10 cents.

C—Thos. S. Campbell $ 2.50, D. Carley, T. H. Clelland, H. Clegg, Jay B. Copeland, R. B. Crawford, W. H. Chichester $7, D. W. Carter, J. W. Cammack, J. H. Curtiss $5.50, Robert Carter, Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, John S. Congleton, A. Cauly & Co, E. C. Clements $13.35.

D—Chas. T. Dillingham, Mrs. S. W. Dickinson, O. Dixon & Co, Donaldson & Co.,

E—T. C. Evans, E. A. Emeths, C. E. Evins.

F—L. B. Featherston, L. T. Fitzhugh $25.40, Oliver Fisk, Jesse Fulton $6.50, W. F. Ferris, John Fuley, J. L. Futrell $1.25.

G—H. Griswold, H. B. Graham & Bro., Mrs. A. M. Goodwin.

H—Harper & Bros. J. J. Hunnicutt, Mrs. Martha J. Harvey $10, J. L. Hilison, Noel T. Hamer, $1.55, Alex. Hood, Hitchcock & Walden.

J—H. F. Johnson, J. C. Johnson $3.

K—Kilgore & Gilchrist, Kilgore & Gilleit, Miss S. T. Kennedy.

L—J. B. Lippincott & Co, C. R. Lynch $2, James A. Lee $9.75, W. C. Lewis $3.

M—John S. Miller, John G. McKean $13.00, Wm. E. Mickle, F. M. Martin $27, W. C. Myer, C. O. Moss, Irvine, Miller $1, Robert Moss $1.50, Morgan Envelope Co., J. E. Mason, John P. Marton & Co, F. A. McKechline.

O—James Ormond, T. M. Owen.

P—J. M. Perdue, V. M. Purdy $5.00, H. W. Pool & Co, Pope Bros & Kuleman, J. M. Pruett, C. A. Powell, Mrs. J. A. Peebles $5, Mrs. L. K. Pote, Potter, Ainsworth & Co.

R—A. H. Redford agent two letters, Anson D. F. Randolph, James S. Rencher D. Rublas & Withers, Rowell & Chesman, E. F. F. Ross, Mrs. Mary F. Robertson $2.

S—R. A. Smith, Robert Smylie $150, S. H. Schroeder $2.50, J. B. K. Smith, W. W. Sharpe & Co, Smith, Dixon & Co, S. C. Schwing, A. G. Sill $5.18, W. H. Stuart, H. B. Scott $1, E. O. Stiellow & Co, St. Louis Advertising and Publishing Co.

T—W. R. Tatum, John D. Terrance $2.85, George F. Thompson $10.35, W. P. Tull, E. W. Tarrant 50 cents, James A. Trone.

W—James W. Ward, J. M. Weems, Solomon Wise $16.65, J. Woodbridge, G. B. Williams, B. H. Witt 25 cents, C. W. Warren.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES.—Probably no invention of late years has been of more benefit to over-worked humanity than that of the sewing machine. And its being such an undoubtedly good invention, it has taken the world's short time to be convinced of its use. Witness compared to the time other inventions have had to be held back because of the incredulity of the people. Many of us can remember the time when sewing machines were unthought of, or if you knew there is not a neighborhood which has not several in operation.

That it has lightened the toil of many there can be no doubt. Now Hood's "Song of the Shirt" could not be heard unless the operator was using a wonderless machine, and then it would fall of its significance.

There are in the market many good machines, and a good many that are almost entirely worthless. It is therefore necessary to exercise judgment in the selection as there are few who can afford to buy several machines only for the purpose of testing them. The best plan is to purchase of established reputation, and no risk need be run in purchasing.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has been to fore the public for a good many years, and is considered by carpet-sewers to be a good machine. It is said to be one of the best made and most easily managed for family use. Mr. H. H. Tebbetts, the general Southern agent, and has his office at No. 5 Charters street, in this city. He will gladly give any information in regard to the machines, and to any one calling at his establishment he will be pleased to show the different styles of work that can be done. For further information we would refer our readers to his advertisement in another column.

THE AGE is a progressive one, and improvements are continually suggesting themselves to almost every department of human life. Labor-saving inventions and industries are eagerly sought for, to accomplish in a few hours, time what was usually the toil of days and even weeks. The farm, the household, the workshop, the factory, all possess invaluable evidences of this wonderful age of progress. It remained, however, for the eminent house of Lord & Taylor, well-known as one of the leading dry-goods firms of New York city, to introduce vast improvements in the old shopping method, and to make "shopping easy" for every lady in the country. There is now no reasonable excuse for ladies to fatigue themselves by travel and to undergo its hundred and one annoyances when they can buy every article needed for the wardrobe or household without leaving their homes. Messrs. Lord & Taylor will send on application, free of charge, samples of the newest textiles for autumn and winter wear, with prices attached to each, together with a complete descriptive catalogues of their handsome stock of ladies' and misses' underwear. Selections from these are readily made, orders for goods received filled by the next mail or express, and the transactions are as satisfactorily closed as if the lady herself had visited the establishment. This store is a material improvement for the slow method of former days, as by this system time, money, labor, and annoyances are all saved. The business standing of this eminent house makes its announcement worthy of attention, as they can refer to whom to whom they have referred to.

THE attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Boye Manufacturing Company, No. 9 Worcester street, New York, manufacturers of many elastic goods, such as stocking supporters for children, misses, and women, Scotch garters, drawers, supporters, and anklets for men, also the patent Everlasting button that can be attached and detached with ease and rapidity. They are warranted by the manufacturers to be superior to all others, for the following reasons: The elastic is applied without sewing, so that the person can at any time renew the elastic when it wears out. The buttons which always accompany the sewing machine are avoided. The lower buckle holds on firmly, without tearing, and is attached and detached with great ease. And it is a noticeable fact that all who give them a trial will never use any other kind.

THE HOME CORN SHELLER.—Mr. Edward Thompson advertises the above-named instrument in our paper to-day. It will be found valuable in lightening labor, and will, no doubt, meet with a large sale. The following is taken from *Chicago Inter-Ocean*: "We saw a practical operation of this excellent farm implement at the office of Edward Thompson, 112 and 114 Poydras street, and we do not hesitate to recommend it to every farmer who has any corn to shell." The sheller is simple and strong, and does its work well and quickly, while the price places it within the reach of every farmer in the country.

EUREKA YEAST POWDER.—This yeast powder, manufactured by P. M. Goodwyn, of this city, is highly spoken of by every one whom we have heard. Mr. Goodwyn claims that its ingredients are the purest and best, and that the greatest care is taken in manufacturing. Housekeepers would do well to send for a sample box, and give it a trial. See advertisement.

E. H. ADAMS, late of Bruschman & Adams, advertises his large and excellent stock of dry goods to-day's paper. His store is at 59 Magazine street, only a few doors above the old stand.

"THE OLD RELIABLE" E. OFFNER, late of Sayir & Offner, would call attention to his stock of China and Glassware.

M. L. NAVRA will fill orders from the country for China and glassware with care and dispatch.

STAPLE and fancy dry goods for sale at Levy Bros., 580 Magazine street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN

Invites the attention of purchasers to the *largest, cheapest and most attractive* stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all the *leading styles, ever displayed in this city*, consisting of LADIES', MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, in every *variety and style*, with a *large* assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES adapted to **Family and Plantation Wear.**

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
Dealer in Fine Shoes, 18 Camp street,
Under City Hotel New Orleans, La.

WHEELER & PIERSON,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel,

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good Goods*, sell at *one price*, and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

WHAT NEXT! *Consumptive Cured.* When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child of consumption. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweat, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address Cha's Crook & Co., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, needs no recommendation to the generality of travelers, but it may not be amiss to inform those who are contemplating their first visit to the "Hub" that no hotel in that city is better than the American. It is conveniently located, to all lines of travel as well as the business portion of the city, and no effort is spared to maintain the high rank the house has held so long.

THE GRAND HOTEL, of 31st street and Broadway, New York, which by the way is one of the most centrally-located hotels in the country, is conducted by Mr. Henry Mitchell Smith, who has formerly been well known to the public in connection with hotels in Boston, Pittsburg, and Baltimore.

"FOR many years I have heard of *Simmons' Liver Regulator*, and now regret I so long neglected to use it regularly, for had I known its great virtue sooner it would no doubt have relieved me before, as it has done now, of all the debility and dyspepsia from which I suffered so long. C. E. MENARD."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELL WORTH TRYING!

GOODWYN'S
EUREKA YEAST POWDER.

A Planter of Southern industry that gives general satisfaction. Read what prominent physicians of this city who have examined the recipe for making the above powder have to say of them:

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MEDICAL.

A STRING OF PEARLS!

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872:

I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies.

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Simmons' Liver Regulator is certainly a specific for that class of complaints which it claims to cure. If any of our fellow-beings are suffering from hepatic disorders, and have doubts in relation to the efficacy of this popular preparation, we can only refer them to the simple and candid argument of Philip to Nathaniel: "Come and see." Try the proposed remedy, and then you can judge for yourselves.—*Rev. David Wills, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Macon, Ga.*

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Farm, Garden and Household.

Practical Poultry Hints.

To prevent fowls from flying, cut the primary or flight feathers in one wing only, [illegible] the secondaries or wing coverts. This method will not mar or disfigure the bird in the least, and by so doing many high-flying birds can be kept inclosed by an ordinary picket fence. When this method is followed, the fowls must be provided with low roosting places or ground nests. Strangers, and anything that causes sudden fright, should be kept out of the yards, as the birds are crippled from flying, and in a good degree rendered helpless. Their efforts to escape are futile, and only result in their beating themselves against their prison walls, and an exhaustion of strength to no avail. If they are well fed, kept quiet, with plenty of drink, gravel, and greens, they will do quite as well as when at large, if their inclosures are roomy.

For marking fowls, the best method is to cut the web of the foot and keep a record. This method I do not think as sure as my own. The web of a chicken's foot is small, and if done when young will grow up; besides, it is an injury to the fowl. With aquatic fowls (ducks and geese) it may answer, but for gallinaceous fowls, I prefer sewing a strip of cloth of some high color on the leg. I choose some soft woolen cloth that will not chafe the leg, or feel disagreeable when wet. Scarlet flannel is good. Take a strip about an inch and a half wide, and long enough to wrap firmly about the leg and admit of a close seam. It requires generally two persons to perform the operation, as the bird must be held in one hand, the left, and the leg grasped firmly with the right, while the second person sews the stocking, making it secure, and cutting off all the ends, which makes a clean job of it, leaving no threads or ravellings hanging to worry and perplex the bird. Care should be taken not to get it too tight, neither should it be left too loose. The bird will never mind it at all, but go off about its business, and you have a readily designated mark that can be distinguished at a distance. For different strains, a different color may be employed, and the label may be sewed to a right or left leg, and a record kept accordingly. Should the label wear out and come off, it should be renewed.

Scurvy-leggedness is a disease (if it may be called a disease) which attacks only white and yellow-legged fowls. I never saw a blue or slate-color-legged fowl affected with it. Black or slate-colored legs are generally clean and neat. There are willow legs, black legs, slate legs, white legs and yellow legs. The latter are the prevailing color among the Leghorns, both white and brown, the Brahmas, Cochins, and Dominiques. In the Leghorn, more especially brown, the color is frequently a bright orange, with red flecklings down the outside of the leg. This is very noticeable in the cocks. Yellow legs are very handsome, and preferred by the majority until this plague (scurvy-leggedness) comes upon them. It is really no disease, but simply a collection of parasites under the scales of the legs. If left to its own course, warts and bunches will collect on the legs, which will nearly eat them off, becoming sores. If taken in time, they can be easily and effectually cured. Wash the legs once a day in strong soap suds, after which rub in a little oil to heal. Oftentimes the scales come off, and new ones grow. Why it is that yellow legs are more subject to it than others, is more than I am able to tell, but one thing is certain; it is not wholly the production of filth, else why should not the blue legs suffer the same when treated the same? The Houdans are white-legged; the Spanish, the Hamburgs, and some of the Games are black and slate-colored. The desirable shade for Games is willow. This difficulty should be taken in hand as soon as discovered. If left, excrescences or warts frequently form, the size of a large pea.

To keep free from lice, use plenty of whitewash (good slaked lime,) spread thick with a brush on the roosts, ceilings, nest-boxes, inside and out; in short, whitewash everything. Remove all the droppings, and sprinkle the floor freely with wood ashes or air slaked lime, and keep it dry and dusty. The lice hatch and swarm where the droppings are exposed to the weather, and the fowls roost above. Where fowls lodge on trees in summer, their roosting-places will become literally alive with lice. It is next to an impossibility to find any of the feathered race entirely free from vermin. All the birds of the air are, more or less, tormented with them.—*C. B. in Country Gentleman.*

Make Your Own Table Syrups.

We find the following by a correspondent of the *Sunny South*, and it contains so much good sense that we give it to our readers: The nauseous molasses and drugged sirup of the market can be replaced by a healthful sirup at nearly, if not quite, the same money. Perhaps money can be saved, as stated below. There is no reason why people should eat just what the world prepares for them. What one eats ought to be pure, nourishing food; not filthy and poisoned matters made up by bad people to make money.

There are several reasons suggested by economy and convenience for making the manufacture of sirup from sugar a household practice. The dealer who retails sirup has to pay freight on the weight of his contained water. This he exacts from the consumer, in the price at which it is offered. The package in which the sirup is transported is much more costly than the package in which the sugar is conveyed. The difference is added to the manufacturer's price, and is another element of cost to the consumer. The retailer of sugar adjusts his price at the lowest practicable rate of profit, because modern luxury has made it an article of prime necessity, and which will not bear a profit. Not so, however, with sirup, on which a rate of profit equal to the average of that made on the table supplies is required by the dealer.

To make a gallon of sirup of beautiful whiteness and crystal-like transparency, such as is known in our markets as silver drips, or rock candy drips, there are required eight pounds of refined sugar, such as is known by its various names and grades of A or B or extra C, and costing from 10 to 12½ cents per pound, according to locality and distance from the sugar refinery. To this quantity should be added three pints of boiling water, and the whole subjected to slow boiling for a period of fifteen or twenty minutes, after which the solution, while warm, should be strained through a fabric of moderately close texture. This will produce a gallon of sirup, at much less cost than the price demanded in market for the grades of sirup named. For a light yellow or golden sirup, the same quantity of light brown sugar may be employed, and so on through the lower grades of sugar and sirup; but no grade of sugar can be found which will produce so worthless an article as the Cuba molasses generally offered in all markets.

Cost of Fences.

We find by compilation of reports to the Department of Agriculture, that the cash value of the annual *farm products* of the United States is over $2 450,000,000, while the value of all the *live stock*, including horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, was, on the first day of February, 1872, $1,659 211,033, or about $800,000,000 less than the value of the annual farm products.

To protect this $2 450,000,000 worth of growing crops from being destroyed by the $1,659,212,933 worth of live stock, we have built 1,619,199,428 rods of fence, inclosing 250,505,614 acres of ground, with an average of 6 46 rods per acre, costing $1 08 per rod, or $6 98 per acre, making a total cost of $1,748,520,185, or about $89,317,192 above the value of all the live stock. The annual decay and cost of repairs cannot be less than ten per cent. of the original cost of fence, or $174,852,918; interest at seven per cent. per annum, $124,319,811; total annual cost, $299,172,729. But this is not all. A fence occupies and wastes an average of one-half rod wide, or one acre for every fifty inclosed, making a total for all the fences of 50,101,123 acres. The gross proceeds per acre for the cultivated grounds in the United States, for the year 1871, amounted to $9 78. Call it $9 per acre, and taking two-thirds as the cost of cultivation, we have $3 as the net proceeds per acre, which would show an annual loss of $150,303 369, which, added to the annual cost to settle up and develop the country, and who have the heaviest burden of taxes to-day, to expend more than all the stock in the country is worth to fence in their crops, and give free range to the stock owners, who need not own or improve, or pay taxes upon a single acre? But people are beginning to believe that when they have fought a piece of land, and paid for it, and pay taxes upon it, they ought to own the land, and the crops growing thereon, and be protected in their rights to do with it as they please, providing that nothing which they do or grow or keep shall interfere with the right of others.—*Lutheran Observer.*

SURE CURE FOR GAPES.—An experienced chicken-raiser says as soon as a manifestation of gapes in his fowls appears, he confines his chickens in a box, one at a time, sufficiently large to contain the bird, and places a coarse cotton or linen cloth over the top. Upon this he places air-slaked lime, and taps the cloth sufficiently to cause the lime to fall through. This lime dust the fowl inhales, and is made to sneeze, and in a short time the cause of gapes is thrown out in the form of a slimy mass of worms that had accumulated in the windpipe and smaller air-vessels. This remedy he considers superior to any he has ever tried, and he seldom fails to effect a perfect cure.—*Vermont Union.*

CHEESE FRITTERS.—Beat four eggs very light, and season with salt, mustard, and pepper. Slice thin half a dozen large, sour apples, and half as many thin slices of good cheese as you have slices of apples. Put the cheese to soak in the mixture of egg and seasoning; let it stand a few moments; then put each slice of cheese between two slices of apple; dip the whole into the beaten egg; then fry in hot butter, like oysters, and serve hot.

We have never tried this, but are told it makes an excellent dish for breakfast.

SQUASHES.—Young squashes do not require peeling; cut them in about four pieces, and boil in water with a little salt until tender, from half to three-quarters of an hour; drain them, press between two wooden trenchers or plates until you can squeeze out no more water; throw them back into the vessel they were boiled in, mash them with a potato-masher, add a good piece of butter, pepper, and salt, keeping them hot on the range, and serve in a covered dish.

TO COOK HOMINY.—Take three cups of water to one cup of hominy, boil slowly for three-quarters of an hour; the longer it boils, the better it is; then add half a teacupful of sweet milk to one cup of hominy, then boil ten minutes more; stir it frequently while boiling.

CREAM FOR CAKES.—One pint of milk, three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and flour to thicken. One-half cupful will do. Flavor.

A member of a country choir had his hair cut very closely, and, when he had to sing on the following Sunday, "Cover my defenseless head," there was a general titter and a smiling from behind the fans.—*Musical World.*

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Appended are a few of the many certificates sent us:

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(LIMITED.)

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August 1, 1876.

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Whereas, sundry unscrupulous persons are offering for sale in this city and other parts of the country, cotton ties having Arrow buckles on, not licensed for sale by us, and some having so-called second-hand Arrow buckles, we caution the public, for their protection, not to purchase any Arrow or Open-Slot Ties whatever from any but our authorized agents, or sold through them. Either new or second hands, using our Arrow and Open-Slot buckles in combination therewith, unlicensed by us, violate our patent rights.

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For the AMERICAN COTTON TIE COMPANY (Limited),
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37 ..... Carondelet Street, ... 37

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Losses paid within the year	277,478.76
Reserved for unterminated risks April 30, 1876	86,560.00
Net profits for the year	131,001.76

Cash dividends for the year:
Interest (semi annually) ..... TEN PER CENT.
Premiums ..... TWENTY PER CENT.

Assets, April 30, 1876 ..... $1,368,655.40

This Company continues to issue policies on Fire, River, and Marine Risks at current rates of premium.

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is not as many persons suppose a patented specific heralded for the cure of all diseases flesh is heir to; but, having enjoyed an established reputation for more than fifty years on account of its great value in diseases termed *scrofulous*, having been the means of restoration to health of thousands of diseased persons, it has received the indorsement of hundreds of physicians who know its merits, and should be used by all who suffer from diseases arising from impurities of the blood, or even hereditary taint.

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which we will sell at Western prices. We also purchase Sugar and Molasses for those outside the sugar sections.

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Income for the year 1875	$[illegible]

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THOS. A. ADAMS, First Vice President.
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CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

Thos. A. Adams,	George Jonas,
Thos. Allen Clarke,	John G. Gaines,
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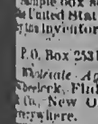

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AT
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AIKEN & WATT,
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Special attention given to orders for the purchase of all descriptions of Produce, Agricultural Implements and Plantation Supplies.

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DEALER IN
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OF VARIOUS QUALITIES AND PRICES
At Low Figures for Cash.
Country Merchants and Planters will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
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No. 551 Magazine street, and
No. 451 Dryades street.

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101 ..... CANAL STREET 101
Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved and printed.
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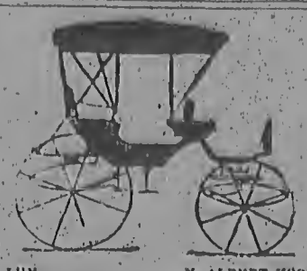

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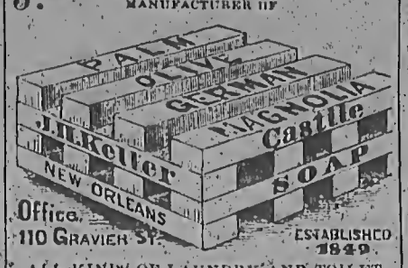

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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(Up stairs.) New Orleans.

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My patrons must scarcely be reminded that no efforts will be spared to render them the best service. In Dentistry the *best* is always the *cheapest*.
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Office Hours—Eight to nine A. M. and three to four P. M.

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NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS
AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, October 9, 1876,
Trains depart and arrive as follows, from Calliope street Depot:

DEPART.

Mail	5.30 P. M.
Accommodation	4.10 P. M.
Sunday Accommodation	5.15 P. M.

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Mail	11.15 A. M.
Accommodation	9 A. M.
Sunday Accommodation	9.35 P. M.

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Only one change of Sleeping cars to Eastern cities.
Accommodation trains run as far as Metairie Cemetery.
Tickets for sale and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common, under City Hotel.
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DEALER IN
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Furniture bought, sold and exchanged. Now occupies the large and spacious store, 172 Camp St., between Girod and Julia, just above St. Patrick's Church, for the purpose of taking Furniture on storage at the lowest rates. Jobbing, repairing and moving promptly attended to.

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Designs made for Side and Back Stamps.
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154, 156 and 158 Magazine St., New Orleans.
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Lime, Sugar Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, White and Yellow Sand, Fire Clay Paving, Building Country and Arch Bricks, English and Pittsburg Fire Bricks, Large and Small White Shells, Lathes, Shingles, Fire Tiles, Sulphur, Tar Pitch and Rosin at the lowest market rates. For sale by JOHN C. STEWART,
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CARPETINGS—Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Brussels Tapestry, Three-Ply, etc.
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BURLAPS, Table and Enamel OIL CLOTHS.
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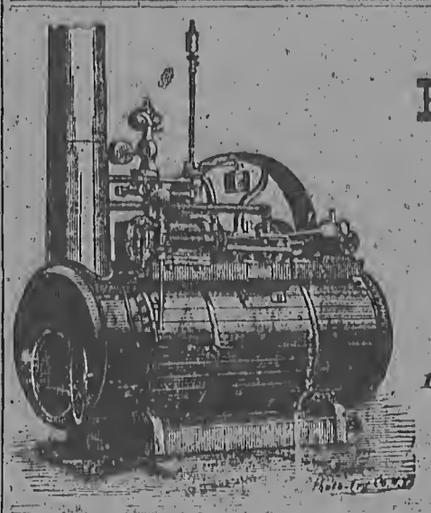

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Portable Engines.
5 TO 15 HORSE POWER.
B. J. WEST
SOLE AGENT.
115 and 117 Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
☞ SEND FOR PRICE LIST, ETC. ☜

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Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS.
—ALSO—
Ladies' and Misses' Under Wear.

I AM OPENING A LARGE STOCK OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT SUCH Prices as the times *REQUIRE* and would call special attention to my **Homeside Under Wear.** It gives general satisfaction as to work and price, and I can not do better than to refer the public to those who have used it.

178 Canal Street, between Baronne and Dryades Sts.,
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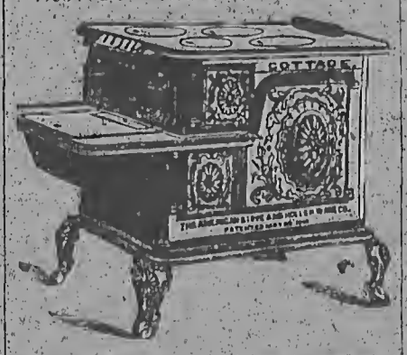

THE CHEAPEST AND THE "BEST."

THE "COTTAGE" COOKING STOVES, TO which I call particular attention, are easily surpassed by any in this market for economy, durability and most perfect BAKING. They carry a uniform heat in the oven and are adapted to burning COAL, COKE or WOOD, without any additional cost. Every one sold under a full guarantee to give satisfaction or they are represented or the money will be refunded.

Also, a variety of other COOKING STOVES of every grade and price, from $15 upward.

HEATING STOVES.

A very large and complete assortment, suitable for Offices, Parlors, Churches, School Rooms etc., all of which are offered at very low prices to suit the times. Also, dealer in

TINWARE OF EVERY KIND

and description, to suit the country and city trade, which is offered at UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Also, Sole Agent for the manufacture and sale of the

Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend.

Will cleanse your clothes WITHOUT RUBBING. Every one sold is FULLY WARRANTED. It saves labor, wear and tear, and the annoyance of washday. It is truly a labor and clothes saving invention. Three hundred thousand have already been sold through the States since 1871.

☞ State and County Rights for sale.
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THE DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT

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Proprietor of the celebrated Perchaud Bitters.

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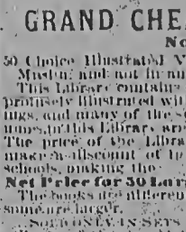

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CHAIRS for OFFICES, PUBLIC HALLS, Schools, COLLEGES, Seminaries, etc. Wholesale and Retail.
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INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL, BLIND, Bleeding, and Itching, positively, perfectly and permanently cured by absorption. The cure is absolutely perfect and permanent. We use neither caustics, nor instruments, and the cure is painless. We refer to thousands of the very best people in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Pittsburg, and in every State in the Union.

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AGENTS WANTED.
Goodyear's Pocket Gymnasium
INDORSED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

The most complete system of physical exercisers ever devised for Home Practice.
10,000 in use by men, women, and children.
Used standing, sitting or reclining.
Hundreds of graceful movements.
For homes, offices, schools, hospitals.
Price List.—No. 1 for children 4 to 6 years $1; No. 2, for children 6 to 8, $1.20; No. 3, for children 8 to 10, $1.20; No. 4, for children 10 to 14, $1.50; No. 5, for ladies and children, 14 years and upward, $1.40; No. 6, for gentlemen of moderate strength, $1.50; No. 7, for ladies, children, or gentlemen, No. 8, for gentlemen of extra strength, $2.50. Full set, manufactured, 6 to 8 in two, 8 and two, 8 and 10. No. 7 and 8 are fitted with screw eye and hook to attach to the wall or floor. A pair of No. 7 (4) or 8 (4) make a complete Gymnasium and Dead Lift. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Exclusive agencies granted in unoccupied territory.

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RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HOLMAN'S
Fever and Ague and Liver Pad
CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE.
SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.
The Best Liver Regulator in the World.

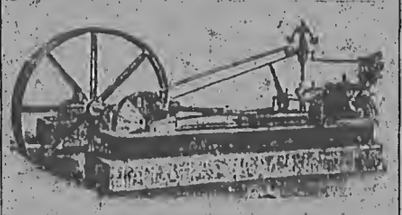
TRADE-MARK.

This only true cure for and preventive of malaria the world over is a *Liver Complaint, Dumb Ague, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Chills, Fever, Sugar Sickness, Neuralgia, Bilious Disorders.*

None genuine without the Trade-Mark and Signature of the Inventor on the wrapper.

For certificates, &c., see little pink book "*Enemy in the Air*," sent free on application to HUNTS, HART & CO., Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn., and St. Paul st., New Orleans, La.

Price ..... $2 and $3.



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MANUFACTURED BY
L. & E. GREENWALD,
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Having been established since 1847, we are prepared to supply Hoadley MACHINERY to Southern and Western planters and lumbermen, promptly at low prices.
Refer to John Hornsby, Esq. and Stephen Allen, Esq., of New Orleans; Carl Hy. Hy. Gibson, Esq., of Shreveport, La.

20,000
ORANGE TREES!
BY
W. R. STUART,
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

LOUISIANA SWEET MANDARIN BRAZILIAN, budded on sour stock, and SWEET SEEDLINGS, well rooted. Price, from 20 cents to $1 each, according to age and number wanted.

Also, SOUR SEEDLINGS for grafting or budding, and for ornamental trees, from 10 cents to 25 cents, according to number wanted.

Trees carefully packed and shipped to any point. No fruit tree will stand transplanting and transporting better than the orange.

I make Orange Trees a specialty. 1f

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The finest Masonic Engravings on Steel ever published. Illustrating a **Tradition of the Dedication of the Great Temple at Jerusalem and its Builders.** From the Original Painting by Prof. C. Selmscheid.
ENGRAVED BY JOHN SARTAIN,
Chief of Art Bureau Centennial Exhibition.
It is of peculiar interest to Masons, as relating to the work of their ancient brethren.
We want a Few Bright Masons to act as Agents.
"It is Sartain's best work, and we think the finest engraving we have ever seen."—*Masonic Review, Cincinnati, O.*
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For terms, territory, and circulars, with full information for this and other engravings, address
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66 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia.

MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

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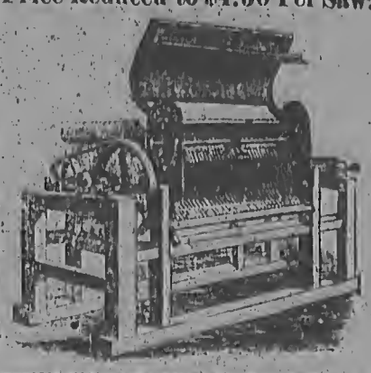
"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.
PATENTED JULY 18, 1871.
Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction at the ends of the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use. The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time, while economizing team or animal power than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every bale ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

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GENERAL AGENTS,
59 ..... Carondelet St. 59
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BEN. F. WOLFE,
AGENT FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS,
23 ..... Main Street. 23
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

OFFICE OF THE
American Cotton Tie Co.,
(*LIMITED.*)
17 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS

TO DEALERS IN
IRON COTTON TIES,
Planters and Country Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade in any quantity with the following celebrated Ties:

THE ARROW AND SLIDE SLOT.
BEARD & BRO'S LOCK TIE.
BRANCH, CROOKES & CO.'S LOCK TIE.

We also beg to inform the public that the interests of Messrs. Beard & Bro. and Branch, Crookes & Co. are now merged into and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. (LIMITED.) The following are the New Orleans Agents:

Stone & Pitt, Ogden & Bell,
Chism & Ibell, Archer & Burland,
William Dillon, H. B. Rambo & Co.

For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited:)
R. W. RAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.

Bricks! Bricks! Bricks!
ROY'S BRICK YARD,
ST. BERNARD PARISH, four Blocks below the Slaughterhouse.
The undersigned respectfully informs builders, planters, and all consumers of Bricks, that he is extensively manufacturing Bricks at his old Brick Yard, near the Slaughterhouse, where he has always on hand a large quantity of country-made Bricks and Kentle Tiles, ready to be delivered without detention.
FREDERIC ROY.
Orders left with S. Roy, at P. Cavaroc & Son's Agents, No. 38 Decatur street, or at the Brick Yard, will be promptly attended to.

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BUSTS, MASKS, AND STATUES FROM THE Antique, life size, medium size, small size.
Torsos from life.
Fractions of the Human Body.
Anatomy from the Old Masters.
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Brackets, Pedestals, Religious Statues.
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Orders by mail promptly attended to. Goods carefully packed and sent to any part of the United States. Prices to suit the times.
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PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.
MILL GEARING MADE
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS.
TURBINE WATER WHEELS A SPECIALTY.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL 7000 in use.
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE MD.

REMOVAL—150 PIANOS & ORGANS at half price. The Subscribers will sell their Entire Stock of Pianos & Organs, new and second hand, of six first-class makers, at 50 PER CT. OFF, for cash, previous to removal to their new store, 10 EAST 14th St., UNION SQUARE. Oct. 12. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Monthly installments received. Agents wanted. Special inducements to the trade. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHALLENGE Stationery Package. The only complete package in the market containing 6 sheets fine ruled letter paper, 6 envelopes, pencil, pen holder, stylish pen, package of Ink Powder and directions to make a bottle of best black Ink in one minute, 50 visiting cards, and your elegant combination lock shown in all colors and colors to match. Sample package, 25 cents; 3 packages with assorted jewelry, $1. 12 packages, 12 styles, $3; sample dozen and combination lock, containing 144 articles, $6. Agents wanted. Second St., Cin., O.

ELECTRO STEREO TYPE FOUNDRY.
WOOD ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.
OHLEN, CAMPBELL & CO., 174, 176 & 178 Elm St., Cin., O.
Presses and Printing Material.

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Established in 1837.
Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court-houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks &c. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.
Address VANDUZEN & TIFT, Second St., Cin., O.

TEACHERS WANTED—To supply vacancies in Schools, Academies, and Seminaries in the different States. Send for "Mutual Plan." Address American Educational Union, 737 Broadway, N. Y.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876.

MONETARY.

We notice but little change in this department. The fluctuations at the stock board are slight. Most of the favorite securities are firm. Sales of Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company stock at $100 per share, which speaks well for the officers controlling its affairs. State consols selling at 60; city premium bond at 33½; City Gaslight Company at $117 per share. Gold is quoted at 110½@110¾. Exceptional paper, 9 per cent.; A1 paper, 10@12 per cent; second-grade paper, 15@20 per cent. Stock exchange on New York ¼ for commercial, and ½ per cent. discount for bank.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS,

At the close of business, Friday, Oct. 27, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Specie	$80 058 69
Currency	3,110 352 17
Clearing-house exchanges	1,277,130 47
Checks on other local banks and bankers	12 769 32
Domestic and foreign exchange	1,961,758 13
Due from distant banks and bankers	228,395 6
Loans and discounts	11,809,033 24
Other cash assets	3,842 713 68
Total	$22,324,511 36

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$891,397 50
Deposits	12 0 5,179 27
Due distant banks and bankers	1,4 6,517 15
Other cash liabilities	499 598 25
Total	$14 822,692 17

I. N. MAYNARD, Manager.

COTTON.

From W. C. Wills & Co.'s weekly cotton report, Liverpool, October 13, 1876:

The Position, etc.—The striking feature of the market this week has been the large business done, and the small advance in prices. Why have spinners bought so largely? They were last week, as pointed out in our report under date of 6th instant, about as bare of cotton, as at any time this year, in fact had reduced their supplies about as low as at any time for some years past. Several causes have combined this week to induce them to buy so largely. The October reports of the Cotton Exchanges, so far as received, and the general tenor of the crop advices from America, all seem to point clearly to the conviction that owing to drouth, rust, caterpillars, frost, etc., the crop has been prematurely matured—nearly every boll opened—and that in consequence the picking season will close earlier than usual. This, in connection with the large quantity of old cotton in the interior at the close of last season, it is thought may explain the recent large receipts at the ports; and this view is further strengthened by the fact that the receipts from the first ultimo to the sixth instant were over 21 per cent. larger than last year during the same period, the increase this week promises to be very small, if any.

But the main cause that has induced spinners to buy so largely this week is that within the past week or two a very large business has been done at Manchester, which has placed producers, in many cases, under contract for some months to come, and caused them to hold out for goods and yarns as are most in demand, for an advance more than commensurate with the improvement here in cotton. The large business at Manchester is reported to be due chiefly to a demand for China and Japan, stimulated, it is supposed, by the recent enormous advance in silks, out of which merchants in those countries have made large profits. We have further news of a new commercial treaty having been concluded with China, which opens it is said, five new and important seaports, from whence large quantities of British goods will no doubt be forwarded to interior provinces hitherto in a great measure beyond the boundary of communication.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock in New Orleans	148,900
Stock at all ports	561,941
Net receipts since Sept. 1st New Orleans	12 7 5
Against last year	1 1,571
Net receipts at all ports	8 3,987
Net receipts last year	68,4 8
Stock in Liverpool	544 000

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary	Ordinary	Good Ordinary	Low Middling	Middling	Good Middling
Wednesday	8¾	9¼		10¼	10⅝	11⅛
Thursday	8¾	9¼		10¼	10⅝	11⅛
Friday	8¾	9¼		10¼	10⅝	11⅛
Saturday		9¼		10¼	10⅝	11⅛
Monday		9¼		10¼	10⅝	11⅛
Tuesday		9¼		10¼	11	11⅛

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Class—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	10¼	10	10¾
Thursday	10⅜	10¼	10⅝
Friday	10⅜	10¼	10⅝
Saturday	10⅜	10¼	10⅝
Monday	10⅜	10¼	10⅝
Tuesday		10¼	10⅝

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day.	NEW ORLEANS. Receipts	Sales.	Market.	NEW YORK. Price.	Sales.	Market.	LIVERPOOL. Price.
				Middling			Middling
Wednesday	2,546	4,531	Steady	11¾			6 1-16d.
Thursday	10,792	5,200	Active	11⅞		Buoyant	6 1-16
Friday	4,315	4,300	Firm	11⅞		Active	6 3-16
Saturday	7,112	4,600	Firm	11⅞		Firm	6 3-16
Monday	12,262	5,200	Active	11⅞		Firm	6 3-16
Tuesday	10,615	5,300	Easier	11⅞		Firm	6¼
Total	69,142	33,500			11,651		

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 50	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	2 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	280 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	475 00
H. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	80 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Genteel	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	3 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best kinds	3 50	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	— —
Pat. Drier, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gall	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights:

Size of lights.	Sash per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
Small	60	$1 50	$2 00
10x12	65	1 95	2 25
10x16	$1 00	2 95	3 25

Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
2 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$4 50
3 feet x 8 feet	4 00	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25

Panel Doors:	
2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 25
2 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	25	28
Boston, choice	38	40
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18½	19½
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O. G.	— —	31
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	28	30
Sweet	28	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:		
Best K. D.	— —	75
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	12½	14
N. Y. cream and English dairy	15½	16
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	16½
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	5 25	6 00
XXX	6 25	7 25
Choice XXX	6 75	7 25
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 00
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	35	38
Insurance, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, best	32	34
Lard, in barrels best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels.		
Common	— —	45
Fair	— —	50
Prime to choice	55	60
Golden and Roquet syrups	80	85
Half bbls. 5c. and Kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3
Ordinary	4½	5
Fair	5½	6½
Prime to choice	6½	7½
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	6
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₱ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	— —	10½
Prime	— —	11
Choice	10¾	11½
Yellow clarified	11¼	11¾
White clarified	11¾	12
Crushed	12	12½
Powdered	12	12½
Spices, ₱ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	82
Teas, ₱ lb:		
Black Oolong	— —	1 00
Green Imperial	— —	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	70	85
Chewing, prime	80	95
Chewing, choice	95	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	68	70
White, mixed	60	62
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis	— —	50
Texas	— —	45
Galena	53	55
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	80	85
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	18 00	22 00
Ordinary	— —	14 00
Cottonseed Meal	26 00	28 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	14½	15½
Shoulders	8	8½
Sides, clear rib	9½	10
Sides, clear	10½	10¾
Hams, sugar-cured	16½	17½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	19	19 25
Dry Salted Meats:		
Shoulders	— —	8½
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Memphis in kegs	12½	12½
Choice, in tierces	11½	11¾

HALIBUT STUFFS.

Gunny:		
Dundee	10	10½
Jute	13½	13¾
Ties, Arrow, best, per hundred, at 30		
Ties and Buckles	— —	3 30
Beard	— —	3 00
Twine, hemp	— —	15

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	45
Calf skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	75 00
Tyres, rough, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Sterrit's raw-bone superphosph.	65 00	— —
Stern's fine-ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	11 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	10¾
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands, 7-8	— —	7½
Choice brands, 4-4	10½	14½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	5½	6½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	6½	7
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	13½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	16
Denims	12	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor mud boots, ₱ doz	26 00	32 00
Common mud boots, ₱ doz	— —	20 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	16 50
Russets' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

Religious Notices.

To the Presiding Elders and Preachers of the Alabama Conference:

Dear Brethren.—I respectfully request that those of you who will not attend the approaching session of the Annual Conference send me your names as early as practicable. Presiding Elders will please forward at once the names of lay delegates from their respective districts.

Fraternally, J. LEWIS, Jr., Acting Pastor
GREENSBORO, ALA., Oct. 17, 1876. 02t

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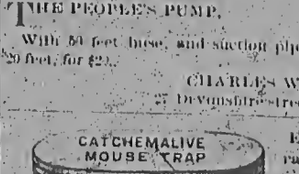

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12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

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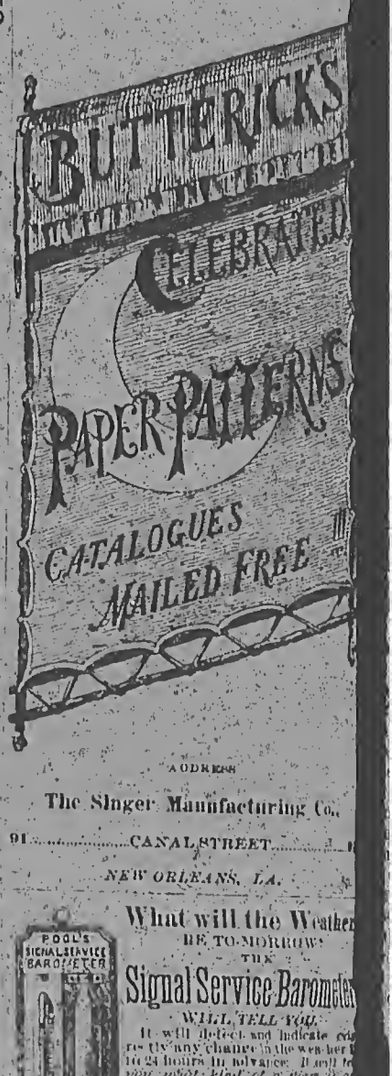

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VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1876. NO. 45.

WINTER WHEAT.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The maples redden in the sun;
In autumn gold the beeches stand;
Beat, faithful plow! thy work is done
Upon the teeming land.

Bordered with trees whose gay leaves fly
On every breath that sweeps the sky,
The fresh dark acres furrowed lie,
And ask the sower's hand.

Lead the tired steed, and let him go
To pasture, where the gentians blow;
And we, who till the grateful ground,
Fling we the golden shower around.

Fling wide the generous grain; we fling
Over the dark mold the green of spring;
For thick the emerald blades shall grow
When first the March winds melt the snow,
And to the sleeping flowers below
The early birdbirds sing.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 31.—The *Pioneer* ... has a special from Bismarck, ... says: Gen. Miles had a successful fight after an unsuccessful ... with Sitting Bull, on the 21st ... on Cedar Creek, killing a ... of Indians and wounding ...; his own loss being, two ... He chased the Indians ... sixty miles, when they divided, ... portion going toward the agency, ... Sitting Bull toward Fort Peck, ... Miles following.

Gen. Hagen has gone to Fort Peck ... four companies of Infantry and ... for Gen. Miles's command.

Late advices state that Sitting Bull ... the river below Fort Peck on ... 24th, and had sent word to the ... that he was coming in and ... be friendly, but he wanted ... ammunition.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 1.—A private telegram from Grenada, Miss., ... a destructive fire there last ... Sixteen business houses on ... west side of the square and west ... of Green street burned, including ... Snyder's Bank, postoffice, and ... Lake's grocery store. No further particulars received.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 3.—A party of negroes broke into the residence, six ... from Aiken, S. C., at midnight ... night and murdered Mr. Hauss ... and his nephew, named Past..., both Germans. After robbing ... the murderers fired the dwelling ... over the dead bodies.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 4.—A *Pioneer* ... special, dated camp in the field, ... Yellowstone, Oct. 27, via Bismarck, D. T., Nov. 4, says: The general commanding the troops on the ... Lowstone, after fighting, defeating and pursuing Sitting Bull and ... confederated tribes under him, ... day accepted the surrender of ... hundred lodges of Indians be... at Cheyenne agency. These ... surrendered five of their principal chiefs as hostages, a guarantee ... their faithful compliance with the ... of the surrender. These bands ... go at once to the agency, and ... their arrival they will embark ... the requirements of the Government. The Indians held as hostages ... this evening for St. Paul under ... of strong guards.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 5.—Total interments to-day four, of which two were ... yellow fever. Capt. Taylor, of ... British bark Cherokee, died at ... to-day.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 6.—Total interments to-day nine, of which six ... from yellow fever.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 11:02 A. M.—*Herald* gives Tilden two hundred and nine electoral votes. The Republicans accept the situation, ... is better than expected, and ... credit, instead of being weaker, ... stronger. Hallelujah!

The *Tribune* concedes Tilden's election. The *Times* depends for Hayes' ... upon Florida, Oregon, and ... Jersey. New Jersey has gone ... democratic. The *Times* claims ... Louisiana and South Carolina. No ... doubt of Tilden's election. ... won at a canter.—*Picayune*.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The French and ... English papers are dissatisfied with ... Emperor of Germany's statement ... European matters in his speech ... opening of the Imperial Parliament of Germany at Berlin yesterday. ... French papers accept it as a disclaimer of menace to France.

The London *Times* says editorially: ... important to observe that we ... notice that Germany abides ... will abide the alliance with Russia ... and though it will struggle to ... on good terms with the other ..., the Government of the Emperor's nephew and friend will remain ... most closely knit with the Government at Berlin.

At the Bow-street Police Court to-day, the presiding magistrate, after ... full summing up in the case of ... the American medium, in the ... execution under the vagrant act, ... sentenced the prisoner under the extreme penalty of the law, viz: Three ... months confinement at hard labor in ... House of Correction. Counsel ... for defendant gave notice of appealing which Slade's previous ... was accepted. The sentence of ... Court was received with mingled ... cheers and hisses by the spectators.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—A Reuter telegram from Rome says: Cardinal Antonelli is seriously ill; members of ... diplomatic corps went yesterday ... the Vatican to inquire about his ... condition.

A Rome dispatch to the *Daily ...* says: Cardinal Antonelli is dying. The Pope, on Sunday, ordered ... consultation of physicians, who declared the Cardinal's case hopeless. ... relations were summoned to his ... bedside, and found him unconscious.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—The Great ... Ship Canal connecting this city ... with the German Ocean was opened to-day with imposing ceremonies, at which the King, members of the Cabinet, and foreign representatives were present.

A grand banquet took place this evening. The city is covered with flags. There is a grand illumination to night, and splendid exhibitions of fireworks are given.

The canal is sixteen miles long, and has at the sea end a harbor covering two hundred and fifty acres, which, however is not yet completed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—An official telegram received here, from Gen. Ignatieff, announces that the Porte has accepted a two months armistice beginning November 1, and has ordered an immediate cessation of hostilities.

BELGRADE, Nov. 2.—The Servian Government has instructed Gen. Tchernayeff to send a flag of truce to Abdul Kerim, the Turkish commander, to inquire whether he has been notified of the conclusion of an armistice.

It is officially announced that both armies will retain the positions they now hold.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Duke de Cazes has declared officially before the budget committee that the Government intends to maintain absolute neutrality in the event of complications in the East.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Montenegro accepts the armistice on the same terms as Servia. It is stated the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg is ordered to go to Livadia, and it is rumored the Turkish Grand Vizier will go there also on a confidential message.

A dispatch from Belgrade to the *Times* confirms the statement that the armistice, as accepted by the Porte, is unconditional.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—Prime Minister Canovas Del Castillo, addressing a meeting of two hundred and fifty deputies, declared that it was the determination of the Government to retain Cuba at any cost.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The man-of-war Nelson, 7000 tons displacement, 6000 horse power, 20 guns, was launched at Glasgow.

The *Times*, editorially, says: We think, with the majority of our countrymen, that the chances are in favor of peace, and such a peace as may assure the welfare of the regions concerned, by removing every pretext for agitation.

The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch says it is rumored that Gen. Tchernayeff will reside in Russia during the armistice. Russian officers express the belief that a thousand Russians fell in the valley of Moravia alone. They openly avenge the Servians of bayoneting Russians who, revolver in hand, attempted to force them to attack the Turks.

The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch reports that some wounded Russian officers were robbed and hacked to pieces by the men appointed to carry them to the rear.

The *Times*, Vienna dispatch says: All the powers except Germany, who will not interfere, have appointed commissioners for drawing a demarkation line.

Turkey, with a majority of the powers, thinks the line should be fixed by the positions occupied by the opposing forces when the armistice was agreed upon, but Russia seems disposed to ask that the Turks withdraw to the frontier.

A dispatch from Rome to Reuter's Telegram Company announces the death of Cardinal Antonelli. The same dispatch also reports that Cardinal Consolini the Parizo, Vicar General of the Pope, is dying.

ROME, Nov. 6.—Monsignor V. Vannutelli, Under Secretary of State, has been appointed successor *ad interim* of the late Cardinal Antonelli.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Minister Von Bulow, Chief of the Foreign Office of the Empire, in a speech before the Reichstag to day on the Eastern Question, declared that the affairs of Turkey were not likely to affect Germany directly or indirectly. The policy of the Government was that Germany should always remain a firm bulwark of peace.

From the Work.

CHURCH DEDICATED.—*Mr. Editor:* It was the happy fortune of the humble penman of these lines to attend the dedicatory services of the new Methodist church at Jeaneretts, La., of the twenty-ninth instant.

Disappointed in his expectations of receiving assistance, our worthy pastor, Rev. B. F. White, conducted the services alone. No *earthly* aid could have made the occasion pass off more satisfactorily or pleasantly.

During an able discourse upon that beautiful text, "Surely the Lord is in this place; this is the house of God, and the gate of heaven," it required but a casual glance into the countenance of many an honest worker in the vineyard of the Lord to verify the text as it was repeated from time to time by him who evidently felt it himself.

The church can comfortably accommodate about a hundred and fifty persons. It is a handsome little edifice, and does credit to its architect. It was built this Centennial year, by subscription; in which the liberality of our people has displayed itself in no stinted degree.

At the close of the sermon, our pastor informed the congregation that there was still a debt of some $230 due upon the building, and that, before giving the church to the Lord, it ought to be possessed by the donors. The wisdom and justice of this idea was indorsed in the most forcible and substantial manner by the people present, who numbered about a hundred and fifty all told. Immediately a subscription was raised, which resulted in donations varying from $5 to $50, aggregating considerably more than was required to pay off the debt. After this the church was formally given unto the Lord, and dedicated to his services. We can but repeat the prayer of hundreds who have been instrumental in advancing the cause of Christ and the glory of God. God bless the church at Jeaneretts, and may it be the instrument in thy hands of bringing thousands to thy fold in heaven. Yours truly,

AUDUBON.

NEW IBERIA, October 31, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: We have just closed a series of meetings, in which some good has been accomplished, but not as much as we had desired and prayed for.

The Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian churches in this community united and held a union meeting, which lasted nearly four weeks, and resulted in much good to both churches; about twenty conversions, some of whom were heads of families, who had never been known to manifest a desire for salvation before. We have had a good meeting at every appointment, the church much revived, and a number of conversions and accessions. There has also been a decided increase in the number of ADVOCATES taken, and the missionary and Conference collections, and we hope to be able to raise the entire amounts assessed by the different boards.

I have just heard of a sad accident which happened to the son of one of your subscribers. Mr. Chelsey Cook went out, just before breakfast, to kill a beef. The gun was heard to fire, and it was supposed by the family that he had killed the beef; but when breakfast was ready, and the family seated at the table, he did not make his appearance; imagine the feelings of his devoted sister, when she went to the front door to call him, and found him lying dead in the front yard. It is supposed he took the gun up, which he had set down by the front porch, at the same time striking the hammer against one of the pillars, which discharged the load into his forehead, killing him instantly. "In the midst of life we are in death."

He was a steady, temperate, and industrious young man, and very kind and devoted to his mother, brothers, and sisters; beloved by all who knew him, and will be a great loss to the community in which he lived. Fraternally yours,

G. R. LYNCH.

VIENNA, PICKENS CO., ALA., Oct. 21, 1876.

WAYNESBORO, MISS.—*Mr. Editor:* Waynesboro charge consists of three villages on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, reaching from Stateline to Waynesboro station. The lumber and turpentine business has built up otherwise the poorest section of the State unto comparative prosperity. A few capitalists are turning these natural facilities to good account. On this work our church numbers about two hundred, and nearly every person within its limits is a member of some Christian organization, leaving a pastor little else to do than to keep up that we have. The circuit, being a new one, had no parsonage at the commencement of the year, and only about $100 in cash to start the enterprise. Believing the few members, most of whom are poor, unable to meet all of the demands of the year, and build a parsonage too, I wrote seventy-five letters to the members of the Mississippi Conference for assistance, and received about $3. The case was plain. If we built a parsonage, it must be with our own means. We began work, and now I am living in a parsonage, which, with lot, furniture, and improvements, is valued at $1,000. All the assessments have been paid in full. Total amount paid from our little work is between $1,800 and $2,000.

Received by transfer, form, and baptism, about twenty—a few more expected. I pray heaven's richest benefactions upon the considerate and generous people of Waynesboro charge.

H. R. SINGLETON.

HENRY CIRCUIT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* On Saturday before the fourth Sabbath in October I began my protracted meeting in Abbeville, Henry county, Ala. The attendance at the first service was very small, but increased at the next. On Sabbath, at eleven A. M., the congregation was of good size, and increased in interest and size till the last service—on Thursday night. During the meeting the church was considerably revived, and greatly encouraged. Some professed to realize the pardon of sins, and six valuable members were added to the church. For the first time during several years just passed was the church saluted with the exultant, heaven-born shout. I had no ministerial help, except a few prayers by the venerable Rev. T. W. Craven, now in his eighty-fourth year. The presence of such a faithful witness for the truth was a blessing to all our hearts.

ANGUS DOWLING.

LAWRENCEVILLE, ALA., Oct. 30, 1876.

CORINTH, MISS.—*Mr. Editor:* Your excellent paper is still a welcome visitor at our house. I feel so glad that you continue those soul-feasting editorials. They do me good. My last Quarterly Conference has just closed, and I will soon be off for Conference again. How short the time seems since I wrote those words a year ago. My charge is between forty and fifty stronger than at the beginning of the year.

Our Sunday-School Missionary Society is the most prosperous work among us; we meet monthly. The interests of the cause are discussed. Teachers give in their monthly collections, which have already about paid the assessment to the church, which the stewards thought was so very large that it never could be collected. All the collections will be in full, except my own, which will be very far behind.

We hope soon to get up a fine interest among the children in our Conference on the missionary question; there is our hope for success among the children.

J. L. FUTRELL.

OCTOBER 21, 1876.

HAZLEHURST, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* We have just closed a meeting of three weeks' duration, which resulted in a number of conversions, six accessions on profession of faith, and two by letter. Bros. J. T. Heard and C. B. Galloway were with us at intervals during the meeting, and rendered valuable assistance in the pulpit and altar. We have received during the year ten accessions on profession of faith, and six by letter, and have good reasons for believing that the condition of our church is much improved, and that the good work is going on, for which we are thankful.

J. M. WEEMS.

OCTOBER 23, 1876.

Overland—Homeward.

MR. EDITOR: Having got everything ready—tent, provisions, etc.—we "weighed anchor" at Harrisburg, Oregon, on the twenty-fifth ultimo, *by a crack of the whip*, and began our long retrograde movement toward the battlefields, fortifications, and camping grounds of other days.

MOUNTAINS.

Early on the morning of the twenty-seventh, two days afterward, we crossed the Calapooya mountains, and at night camped near the summit of the Umpqua mountains, where we had a most entertaining and sublime view of five ranges of mountains westward. They were piled up, range above range, and peak above peak, and beyond them were the almost interminable water plains of the Pacific ocean.

Next morning we had the "mirage of the desert," clothed in all of its deceptive beauty. There was a river as large as the Mississippi meandering among these everlasting hills, with the wildest and most romantic banks. So complete was the delusion that we asked the name of the majestic stream. A few miles further, we seemed to be on the tall banks of an immense lake, with green islands here and there, far out in the still, smooth waters. One would hardly grow weary, in gazing upon such a scene, in a whole revolution of the earth about its center. We had not only rivers and lakes of fog, but the rainbows were made of the same material, and there were several of them seen at different times of the day. They were whiter than sunlight, and, of course, exceedingly beautiful.

Just before we reached Roseburg, the county seat of Douglas, we came to "Aunt Sallie's Back Bone," which was a low mountain of oblong proportions. On "the divide" of this range game is said to be very abundant. In fact, this is a common feature of this whole land.

Roseburg is a neat little town, and the present southern terminus of the Oregon and California railroad. The dove of Southern Methodism has a nest here, but the increase, if any, is small.

Round Valley was the next place of interest at which we arrived. It was a beautiful prairie, with a circular fence of mountains, and in a healthy state of cultivation. Here we met a load of corn, the first load we had seen since our departure from your sunny State. As we looked upon it we thought of the quantities of *hoe cake*, *corn-dodger*, *mush*, and *hominy* it contained, and we coveted, with a longing desire, a dish of this Louisiana flour-bread. In the Willamette Valley but very little corn can be grown, and that of an inferior quality. But in this part of the State old-fashioned corn-fields are common.

The ships of these solid waves were now met with and overtaken for the first time. They are enormous wagons, generally two tied together, carrying about eight or ten thousand pounds, and pulled by six or eight large horses or mules. They have heavy "brakes," like a railroad car, to check their progress in descending the mountains, and great spikes on levers of wood, and hinged on the hinder axletree, to hold the load while ascending, that the horses may rest occasionally. This lever, with spike downward, drags with the business end down, and is ever ready for duty. These ships of the mountains ascend and descend the highest elevations and deepest valleys, averaging about two miles per hour. Their intention is to supply the lack of a railroad through the mountains from Roseburg to Reading, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles. And right well do they fill the end of their existence, although it may take them two weeks or more to haul a load. They supply with goods a number of towns and neighborhoods.

Camp prayers at night were one of the regulations of our party, consisting of eleven persons. Near a bridge, ferry, or stream of water, the camp fire would be kindled; the supper prepared, and discussed in a vigorous way. And after this, prayers would be called. Around the camp fire would be wagons, horses, harness, etc., the lantern, perhaps, tied to a wheel. The evening worshipers occupy all sorts of positions. The Bible is read—a lesson—a hymn is sung. How sweet it sounds upon the still night air among these wild hills and valleys. And there we all stand in prayer to Almighty God our Savior, after which we retire to the sweet rest of night, despite any surrounding dangers.

The Indians are scattered all over this land; but they are only fragments of former grandeur and glory. One night we had an encampment of them very near us, and their only supper was fresh water muscles served up raw. Having eaten all their muscles for supper, there was nothing left for breakfast. An old squaw and her daughter came over to our camp, before they left, and the mother offered her daughter, who was really pretty, to an old gentleman, belonging to our party, for his Cayouse (pony) worth $70. But he had a wife at home, and doubted the propriety of the speculation under the circumstances. At another camp of Indians, we stopped to buy venison, and were surprised to see what quantities of acorns they had gathered, and that they were in all probability to be a part of their food during the great snows of the coming winter. Besides these, they had dried salmon, choke-cherries, peaches, etc., drying. Choke-cherries are a wild berry about the size of an ordinary cherry, but they will nauseate and vomit a persons if he eat many; so I am told.

JAMES E. BRADLEY.

SACRAMENTO CITY, October 25, 1876.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—Numerous inquiries suggest the fitness of the following notice to the members of the Mississippi Conference:

"The Lee and Katie leave Vicksburg on Friday evening, the Pargoud on Monday evening, and the Natchez on Tuesday evening. I am warranted in saying that these packets are proverbially liberal toward all ministers of the gospel, and members of religious convocations."

W. H. WATKINS.

VICKSBURG, MISS., November 3, 1876.

A Terrible Tragedy.

THREE PREACHERS SHOT FROM THE BUSH.

The following authentic report is from the Rev. W. H. Metheny, of the Arkansas Conference, and relates to an attack on a company of preachers, consisting of himself, and the Revs. B. Williams, A. H. Williams, and George Pledger, who were returning from the annual session of the Arkansas Conference, at Yellville, which adjourned Oct. 23. According to the press dispatches, these preachers were shot by two men, named Hughes and Hall, illicit distillers, who mistook their victims for revenue officers. It is said that men are in pursuit of the guilty parties, and it is to be hoped they will be captured, and brought to punishment according to the laws of the land. We earnestly pray that our brethren, so seriously wounded, will be spared to their families and to the church, of which they are faithful servants. We make room here for Brother Metheny's letter:

Mr. Editor: On our return from Conference, several of us were the subjects of a very sad incident, the particulars of which I give you. It seems the United States marshals had been very active for some time, arresting parties for real, and in some instances, perhaps, supposed violations of law, until a great many citizens had become excited on the subject. Some parties had resolved to resist the authorities, and rumor had it that sixteen marshals were expected in that vicinity to execute the law. The Revs. B. Williams, A. H. Williams, George Pledger, and myself had crossed the Boston Mountain on the morning of Nov. 25, and come down on Hurricane Creek about noon. This, perhaps, was an unusual route for preachers to travel, and especially a number together. We were very anxious to get home, and this was thought by some to be a nearer route. Brothers A. H. Williams and Pledger, young men, traveled together, and they were some distance ahead. They arrived at Fort Douglass, on Big Piney, about five o'clock P. M. We had traveled all day without feeling, and the young men thought it probable we would put up for the night. Brother Williams went into a house to make inquiry for accommodations, and Brother Pledger walked over to a shop just across the road from the house. The back part of the shop, toward the mountain, was all open. He had been standing there but a few minutes when he was shot from the mountain. He fell upon his face and said, "I am killed." The owner of the shop, Mr. Wallace, was the only one present, or in the shop. He ran out by Brother Williams, and told him not to go, or try to go, to his friend. Brother Williams tried to get other parties to help him bring Brother Pledger out of the shop, but none would go. So Brother Williams mounted his horse to ride back and hurry myself and his father, Brother B. Williams, to the scene of carnage. When we got to the shop, we found Brother Pledger lying on his face, pale, helpless, bleeding, and we thought nearly dying. We put him on a blanket and carried him to the house of Mr. Wallace, and sent off immediately for a physician.

After we got Brother Pledger as comfortably situated as we could, Brother B. Williams, myself, and two or three friends who had come to our aid went out behind a large tree from the shop to consult about the most judicious course to pursue during the night—and while there talking, the brush men changed their position, or had others posted across the creek from where Brother Pledger was shot. Brother B. Williams and myself were singled out, and he was shot through the right side just above the hip; and I was shot in the right side, only breaking the skin, but making a very sore place.

After a hard day's ride and much suffering, I reached home last night. Brother A. H. Williams returned as I did, after his mother and Brother Pledger's folks. I greatly fear that Brother Pledger's wound is mortal. The doctor could get no physic to have any effect at all. He suffered greatly through the night, and was no better when we left him yesterday morning. Brother B. Williams has a very bad wound, but the doctor thinks he will recover if his wound is properly managed. We were certainly mistaken for United States marshals; our canes and umbrellas, seen from the mountain, were taken for guns. The whole neighborhood seemed to be in deep sympathy with us, and rendered us every assistance in their power to make us comfortable, and we left our dear brethren with the doctor and kind people there with the pledge that they would receive every needed assistance until their friends could reach them. Oh, let us earnestly pray that God may spare the lives of our dear brethren to bless the church and to accomplish good.

Brother Pledger is a noble young man, deeply pious, and well qualified for the great work for which his Master has called him. Brother B. Williams is one of the oldest preachers in the Arkansas Conference, a good and true man.

I omitted to state in the proper place how Brother Pledger was shot. The ball went in just above his right hip, ranged into his backbone, and, the doctor thinks, lodged in it. He thinks he found it, but is not certain. WM. H. METHENY.

CADIN CREEK, ARK., Oct. 27, 1876.

Western Methodist.

As if you could kill time without injuring eternity.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1876.

MY STRENGTH.

"Unto Thee, O My Strength, will I sing."

Weary and heart sick, when the day is done,
I look back o'er the morning hours that seemed
So full of promise and with hope so bright
My eager heart did yearn to bear its part
In the world's battle. Ah! how brave the hands
I stretched to greet the burdens of each hour!
How strong I seemed, the world how wide and fair!
There was no pain I had not smiled to bear;
There was no cross I could not lightly lift;
There was no hope but in my bosom lighted!
As droop the lilies 'neath the noonside sun,
As sinks the thirsty bird beside the rill,
So perished all the rosy hopes of morn.
So, wearied, sank those eager hands beneath
The cross I could not bear. So cried my heart
For one blest hour of painless, brief repose.
Then spoke there one in tones compassionate:
"O thou rash child! Canst from thy Father stray
And no be lost? Give me thy burdens. Hold
Thou but thy Father's hand, and, clinging thus,
Lean, heavy-laden, on that arm and rest."
My God! I bring my burdens all to thee:
Sorrows and losses, cares, and constant sin.
They are too many for my little strength;
But, safe on thy upholding arm, I see
Thy grace doth make each burden light.
My weakness doth become my strength when e'er
Weighted, I lean on thee. Thou art my strength,
The Rock beneath whose shadow oft I rest,
My Refuge in this desert land. Therefore,
Weary and way-worn when the day is done
I come to Thee, my Helper, trusting that
Thou knowest every heartache, every tear;
And thou will comfort me in thy good time.
This is my strength—my Father seeth all.
Alike the sorrow and its ruthlessness, the peace
Made but divisor by the birth of pain;
The cross that shines beneath its unseen crown.

Shreveport District.

MR. EDITOR: As intimated in my last, the meeting at Shreveport closed on Thursday night, September 14. The interest was largely maintained to the last. With efficient ministerial help Bro. Goodwyn would have continued through another week.

A little after daylight, on Friday morning, accompanied by my beloved Texas brother, we arrived at Mr. Moore's, in good time for breakfast.

The cordial greetings—unrestrained, untrammeled *country* greetings—of friends, with faces bright and full of strong sympathy, is always a fresh benediction. But what must we say of the sweet salutations of wife and children on *such* a morning and under *such* influences?

Morning prayers softened our hearts and filled our eyes. The family altar is a precious place. Around it cluster some of the dearest memories of life. The very spirit of calmness, of purity, is there. And could we, as pastors, always be impressed with the fact that we kneel and pray with households in the stead of Christ—as his ambassadors—speaking, praying, as he would if present, more frequently would linger behind us the savor of our office!

A brief call at the pleasant home of Mrs. J. B. Ogilvie did us no harm, but good. Dinner with Bro. and Sister Simpson.

Again on the road. Not to detain you with the evening ride, making a pastoral call or two, in good time we received the hearty salutations of Bro. and Sister Barnes. The pleasure was enhanced, if possible, by meeting here the "singing band" from Friendship church. Bro. Barnes is a local elder, formerly a member of the South Carolina Conference, and a classmate of Bishop McTyeire at Cokesbury. He has an interesting family, and, as far as health will allow, is making full proof of his ministry. Would that such helpful local preachers were many times multiplied!

A season of rest, both to the body and spirit, brought in the first day of the Mooringsport Conference. We are still seven miles away, but soon passed over, however. The people and pastor were ready. The service on Friday night added to the preparation. This is, in one sense, a new work formed only this year. In numbers and finances it is not strong; but in readiness of spirit is equal to its responsibilities. Bro. Robt. Randle, the faithful pastor, is doing the work. His people love him very much. He has made strong friends outside the church, who seem willing to bear an equal share in his support. The Mooringsport country has an inviting appearance. The little town is situated on one of the many lakes lying between Shreveport and Jefferson. It was originally called Fairy Lake. It ought never to have lost its name. The lands are good. The crops this year, though cut off by drouth, are equal to any I have seen. The people are kind-hearted, clever, and hospitable. Ours is a beautiful little church, immediately on the lake bluff. From the pulpit the preacher looks out on and over its bright expanse.

The services up to last night Monday) have increased in interest. There were three sermons on Sunday and yesterday—morning, afternoon, and night. Sickness prevailing throughout the community cut down the congregations, but not the interest. The penitents were not numerous, but deeply engaged. No assured bright conversions to this writing. The meeting continues. I am called away this morning. Bro. Randle is strong, ready, and willing. Leaving him under the guidance of the Divine Spirit, and in the midst of such a people, I look for a good report from his field.

Affectionately,

JOEL T. DAVES.

MOORINGSPORT, LA., Sept. 19, 1876.

Letter from Texas.

MR. EDITOR: Whatever else may be said of Texas, it is a land of balmy air, blooming flowers, and sunny skies. The blustering winds of March, the gentle evening zephyrs, and the soft currents of the summer night alike are fresh and dry. Taking cold from exposure to drafts of air in spring, summer, or autumn is very unusual.

Indian summer is now upon us. We often think of that most beautiful production in your paper, by the editor, entitled: "The Indian Summer of Life." We see it illustrated in all its intensity here. The heavens for the last two months have been like brass and the earth like iron under our feet. This is a thirsty land, where no water is, except in wells. Water and wood are the great needs of Texas. The absence of the latter doubtless accounts for the lack of the other. We have just been out to Mexia (pronounced Mayhayah) and were there informed that there was hardly any running water for nearly two hundred miles westward. Water stands in tanks. These are unlike the beautiful fish "ponds" of Mississippi, or the romantic little "lakes" in Louisiana. They are made by filling in dirt in the most unscientific manner across a "dug out," until it attains a depth of from seven to twelve feet. The water is of a dull leaden color, owing to the color of the soil. But what is a "dug out?" Many of us "green from the old States" have found ourselves looking for it come along the road. But in time we came to know that it was what we called in Mississippi a "gully," and in Louisiana a "ravine," a "ditch," or a "bayou," according to size.

In our last we spoke of the great extent of country in Texas. The extent of the country is only equaled by the rush toward it. The waves of emigration come in like the setting in of a mighty tide from a distant shore. Like grasshoppers, they cloud the sun, they cover the ground, they spread over the whole face of the country, and penetrate the mighty "West," where only a few years since the panther's scream and the Comanche's whoop were heard.

This mighty transfusion is bringing some of the world's best blood to fill the heart of Texas with the bounding pulsations of a nobler life. From the year 1870 to 1876 the population of Texas has increased from 600,000 to a little over 2,000,000. And yet they come. Like gospel grace, the gates of Texas stand open day and night. Her agents are everywhere proclaiming: "Come unto me all ye ends of the earth." And could you be here a year, Mr. Editor, you would think they were coming. Yet there is room. We are hardly in Texas, yet between our meridian and the Louisiana line there is as much territory as both Louisiana and Mississippi contain, besides room for all their people. West of us New York, with all her millions, could be set down several times. Settling up such a country is like the rising of the Mississippi river. Rivers upon rivers, from a hundred mountains must roll down their floods before "the danger line" is reached. "The old Texan" regards this vast influx of strange people just as the English coachman does the advent of the railroad. Those were good old days when "the boys" threw their lariats, cracked their long whips, and staked their ponies around a ranch, or started with "a thousand head of beeves" for a distant market. What glorious times when, after grazing on "mesquit" grass, it took three men to put a saddle on a pony, and a fourth to ride him. When the souvenirs of Texas are written no character will stand out in bolder relief than the Texas cow boy. His blood has bedewed the grass upon his own native plains in many a rough struggle with the Indian and the Mexican. With that same blood he offered a mighty sacrifice for liberty upon the granite hills of Gettysburg, and upon the plains and mountains of Tennessee and Georgia. His reign is over. Agriculture has broken up his ranges and destroyed his pastures. He has "gone west." But a few years more and there will be no more west. All this vast prosperity has been brought by the railroads. The Central has built Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Corsicana, and a host of other towns. The population of these towns aggregate many thousands. Then there are the towns of Fort Worth, Weatherford, Waco, Austin, San Antonio, Palestine, and Cleburn, some of which are already assuming the proportions and commercial importance of cities. Oh! that New Orleans had a railroad direct through Alexandria, Nacogdoches, Palestine, and thence to Waxahachi and Fort Worth. The commerce of New Orleans on this line alone would amount to millions.

Then, Mr. Editor, we could see you all again. Then you would have a cord strait through our *heart*, and then we would not have to send half way around the world for what we need most. Bishop Pierce has been through Texas to various points. He visited all the Conferences except this, the Northwest Texas. He announced that he would leave the appointments for this Conference "open for the present." However, the "opening" was so large that the Bishop went out at it, and is now, we suppose, in Georgia. He is greatly pleased with Texas, and Texas reciprocates heartily. Our beautiful new church in Fairfield will be dedicated next Sabbath by Rev. J. D. Shaw, a genuine production of Texas, "to the manor born." He is one of the most active and useful of the younger preachers of this Conference. We are going to labor for a revival. Oh! for power from on high to come upon these kind people. We would like to have Bro. Pipes here to help us, as in other days we tried to help him. Come, Mr. Editor, to our Conference. Pray for the prosperity of Zion in this land of promise and of abundance.

Fraternally, R. H. ADAIR.

FAIRFIELD, October 4, 1876.

Preachers' Troubles and Perplexities.

MR. EDITOR: Other people have their troubles as well as preachers, but I have thought that true, faithful preachers feel more sensitively than others the troubles arising from pecuniary embarrassments. A faithful minister, closing up the business of the Conference year, finding himself involved in debt beyond his ability to pay, cannot, like some others, give satisfaction to his creditors by a promise of payment at some future time. He has nothing upon which to base a promise, if, as is the case with many of us, he has no resource besides his salary. What can he do? He may express, with a considerable degree of embarrassment, his regret, but that does not pay the debt, nor help his creditors. He must feel, if an honorable Christian gentleman, that he is injured in his reputation, and crippled, in a degree, in his usefulness. Several preachers, in the bounds of my acquaintance, are in this unfortunate predicament. Many others, of whose circumstances I am not advised, are doubtless in the same category. Some of these preachers have large families, consisting of helpless females. They have lived on the coarsest diet, practiced the most rigid economy in dress, done their own work, the children have been kept from school to avoid expense, and, in some instances, crops have been cultivated in the hope of making enough added to the contributions of the church, to meet family expenses. Yet the contributions are likely to fall so far below the reasonable calculations of these faithful men, as to leave them considerably in debt. I know a number of preachers who are not in a situation to bear the expense of attendance at Conference. They have reluctantly declined, first, because they wish to save for their creditors the money it would require to transport them to and from Conference; secondly, because they do not feel able to buy an outfit that would enable them to make a respectable appearance among strangers. They prefer to stay at home and wear threadbare clothes and dilapidated hats, rather than increase their indebtedness by an outlay of this sort. Now this is no fancy sketch, but is a true and faithful, though sad and painful, and, I may add, shameful statement of facts. All these troubles have come upon these preachers not because of unfaithfulness upon their part, or because of unacceptability, but because the pledges for their support have not been fulfilled. So far as I am advised, the assessments, if paid, would enable every preacher to pay his debts, and leave him enough to dress respectably and go to Conference decently.

SIGMA.

Greeting and Parting.

What a close relationship exists between these two words. Our greetings are scarce over ere the hour of parting arrives. We meet, shake hands in greeting, enjoy a few hours, days, weeks, months, or years at best, and say: "Good-by."

Our paths diverge to meet perhaps no more in this life. When soul meets soul, and hearts commune in Christian fellowship, how sweet the moments seem. How sweet and yet how short. How sad the parting of friends, even though it be for a short time. How inexpressibly sad the parting between those who have no "sure and abiding hope" that there is a greeting in store for them "beyond the bounds of time and space," a greeting that shall know no parting. If the greeting of friends and the enjoyment of each other's society is so sweet on earth, what tongue or pen can describe the ecstatic joys of that greeting of friends that shall be eternal!

These thoughts came to us forcibly while contemplating the partings that will soon take place between the pastor and his flock. Our Conference year is drawing to a close. Our preachers will soon bid us farewell. We may not meet again on the shores of Time, but we hope to meet again "over there in the sunbright clime." We hope and trust that they have all been faithful to their "high calling." We hope that the people have "done what they could."

We part with our young pastor, Rev. M. B. Sharbrough, with many regrets. Our hearts and prayers will go with him. The church has been greatly blessed during the year he has been with us. There have been thirty-two accessions up to the present date. Nearly all were young. Among them was a young man who had once been a member of the church, but had been a backslider for several years, and at last had become a skeptic in religion. Dancing parties have been broken up entirely, and the young people are all taking much interest in good works. Bro. Sharbrough has taken great interest in the cause of missions. He delivered a very able address on the subject last month, and has collected over $50 for missions. A protracted meeting is in progress now at the lower Pearl River church. We hope for a Pentecostal shower before it closes. This is Bro. Sharbrough's last round save one, then comes the parting. "A little while," and there will be a greeting, "beyond the river," at the pearly gates of paradise.

MRS. L. CRARY SADLER.

WEST PEARL RIVER, LA., Oct. 21.

Autumn Leaves.

Nature, in her changes, exhibits her charms in varied beauty, each of which displays unrivaled perfection. The genius of man, ever fertile in its powers, falls far short of the Creator, which we see fully exemplified in the material world.

There is no art, design, or tracery that can equal the pencilings of the great Architect, whose touch combines order, harmony, and beauty.

The blush of summer has faded, and its gaily tinted robes have given place to the mellow hues of autumn. The leaves of red and yellow droop in pensive beauty, or fall trembling to the ground to wither and die. The dying year assumes a more sober yet richer dress of crimson and gold, ere she yields her scepter to the inevitable shadow that waits to fold her in its cold embrace.

We build our castles of hope, and rear our temples of beauty, but alas! they vanish like dissolving views, and realities till the vision.

The soft breath of summer has borne the defiant perfume. The chill winds of autumn sweep away the falling leaves, which carry with them a glorious throng of happy dreams. Summer fades into autumn, autumn into winter, winter into age, and age ends in eternity.

With multitudes the opportunities offered them for improvement is forever lost. The reaper Death has cast his sickle in the broad fields of life, harvesting immortal souls. Happy is he who can bring his sheaves with him.

Work, while it is called to-day, is the precept given to all Christians. We should grasp our oars and ply them with diligence, bravely defying each threatening wave. Onward, onward still, there is no turning back. Life's duties are before us, and there can be no anchorage yet. There are green isles in the distance, rife with the sweet music of waterfalls that caress peaceful, quiet brooks, deep, cool shades, flowers, and birds, and human souls that die not, for so the Father hath planned it. The way is open, and the instinctive, deep, pure love of all that is good and true impels us forward. We should cultivate all true graces that make up the sweet charities of life. Our lives should be made of good and noble deeds which will blossom along the dark currents of life. Blossoms which the angels shall set in the crowns we shall wear forever. Let us cherish the gentle virtues which add so largely to our store of happiness, so that in the evening of life there will be no clouds to skirt the soul's horizon, no winter of the heart.

By the side of the river of life is a tree the leaves of which shall not wither. "There shall be no night." No shadows to darken the pathway made bright by the smiles of God. "Along the shores of that river there are lights that never grow dim."

There are songs that fall in unbroken strains, softly on the ear. The theme of redeeming love shall fill the courts of heaven with its endless reverberations. Undying glories shall rise on the enchanted view.

The soul in her endless flight shall live on, and on, and sing forever, the unchanging love of God.

R. A. THOMS.

CENTREVILLE, MISS.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

MRS. EMMA GRAYSON MAYO was born on the eighteenth of October, 1813, and died in Vidalia, La., October 9, 1876. She was the daughter of Col. William M. and Sarah Tew, of Harrisonburg, La., and was first married to Maj. Frederick Farrar, who was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro. In 1867 she was married to Col. G. Spencer Mayo, of Vidalia, La., whom she leaves with four little daughters, made motherless by her death. Her illness was protracted, and at times very painful, and gave occasion for the exhibition of a patience and a fortitude which were the wonder of every beholder. It was truly sad to see a wife having a good husband and comfortable home, and surrounded by tender and affectionate children, called, in the midst of her days, to part from all the dear objects of her earthly affections. Nothing but Heaven can solve the mystery of such sufferings in life or such untimeliness of death.

Upon visiting her, a few days before her death, we found her patiently awaiting the Master's summons, trusting in Christ Jesus as her Savior, and fearing no evil. When the final day came, she seemed to pass away with its dawning, and was thought, for some moments, to be actually dead; but, being quickly turned in bed, she revived, and afterward asked to take the sacrament of the Lord's Supper with her friends. At times during the day she fell into unconsciousness, as she had several times done during previous days. But when the time to take the holy communion came, she recovered a wonderful presence and clearness of mind, and not only listened to every part of the service, but heartily responded at appropriate times, and even repeated with the minister several of the most devotional portions in feeble yet audible tones, and with the earnestness of a soul that realized Christ as its only Savior. To hear her say: "Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us," was to be made to feel the sentiment of those words as it were distinct under other circumstances to do. After receiving the communion with her mother, husband, and friends, she said: "I am ready now." "Ready for what," inquired her good husband, who stood by her side. "To hear what is to be said," she replied. On being told that we had nothing to say but to bid her continue her trust in the Savior, she replied: "I do;" and soon after said: "Now let me rest," and passed into a state of unconsciousness, from which she came no more back to earth.

Those bereaved by her death cannot sorrow as those who have no hope, but may rather rejoice that their loss is her eternal gain.

W. L. C. HUNNICUTT.

BRO. S. T. MASSEY, for twenty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Yazoo City, Miss., died at his home in the above-named place, August 14, 1876. He was born in Caswell county, N. C., June 15, 1817. He was a citizen of Yazoo City, Miss., for thirty years, for many years a steward and trustee. He was a trustee at the time of his death.

Bro. Massey was truly a good man. He was unostentatious, but ever faithful to duty and principle. With him to do right was a living principle. At home, on the street, anywhere, everywhere, Bro. Massey was consistent, conscientious. He loved his church, and was always found in his place on the Sabbath. He was more than usually attached to his church. We shall not soon forget his punctual attendance upon the ordinances of God's house. He was sick for many months, though confined to his bed for but a short time. His disease was pulmonary consumption. He leaves a wife and two sons, who sincerely mourn his loss; and his loss is great to them. They have lost a faithful and considerate husband and father. Oh, that they may follow him to glory. When we think of him our minds are filled with these words: "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

R. D. NORSWORTHY, Pastor.

THE subject of this sketch, Mrs. ANN MCDOWELL, whose maiden name was Bush, was born in Columbia county, Ga., in August, 1801; was married to Col. Joseph McDowell in the year 1826, and died near Brandon, Miss., December 24, 1875. She made a profession of religion and joined the Methodist Church about thirty years ago, and although she was never a religious enthusiast, never demonstrative, yet there was such a consistent life, such evenness of christian deportment as to leave no doubt as to the genuineness of her profession. Her piety breathed out gently through her life, her inward, conscious experience stamping its seal upon her outward deportment. She was characterized by charity, benevolence, artlessness, candor, and the sweetest submission to truth. She loved the church. It was her delight to "attend upon its ordinances, and support its institutions." To her friends she was warmly attached, as was evinced by a hundred tender ministrations she had in love. In her death I am bereft of a most strongly attached friend almost a mother.

To her aged sister, Mrs. Kennon, widow of Rev. Robert L. Kennon, of precious memory, she seemed almost a necessity. But God has ordered their separation, for how long a time none on earth can tell.

She leaves two children, Mrs. Mary Clark, at whose residence she died, and Mrs. Bettie Welch, of Galveston, Texas, and many relatives and friends, who will long feel the influence of her guileless, godly life. Her last illness was brief, and was not expected to terminate fatally. So no dying messages were wafted back to loved ones. But her life was sufficient.

It is painful to record the death of the saints, but it is the joy of the pastor, and glory of the church, to be able to write, when they do pass away: *Died in the faith.* This is the record of our sainted friend.

WILL. H. LEM

THOMAS OSCAR, SON of Thomas and E. P. Pool, was born May 9, 1857. He professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1873, at a protracted meeting held in this place, by Rev. N. A. Cravens, and departed this life, Nov. 3, 1876, being a little over eighteen years old.

Oscar was a young man of fine promise and of great decision of character. Even before he made a profession of religion he withstood all the gins, snares, and traps usually set for young men in a country town. He said, on his dying bed, that he was often insisted upon by older persons to remain all night, and after all were asleep to get up and come down town, and have a general time of drinking, card-playing, etc., but he said his conscience was clear, that he had never once obeyed his parents' advice or known wrong in that direction. He was regarded, by those who knew him, to be a model young man, and many parents pointed their boys to Oscar, as an example worthy of imitation. With such a character before his companions no fears were felt for his consistency. But when he joined the church, and he did not do so until he felt it was his duty, and he did not postpone the confidence of his brethren. He was faithful as a church member, consistent as a Christian. He was loyal to his department, gentlemanly in his bearing, he commanded the respect and admiration of all. With a modesty becoming his age, he would often counsel and admonish persons older than himself, when he saw them going astray. His death is a sad loss to the community. The family and relatives are deeply bereaved; looking upon it from a human standpoint, it is a deep affliction. Yet we weep not as those who have no hope.

Oscar gave every assurance of his preparation, and that he was not only ready but willing to go and be with Christ. He often said to his weeping mother: "Do not weep for me, I shall be better off." Dying of consumption, his sickness was protracted, being confined to his bed for seven months, but he bore his afflictions and confinement with great fortitude and christian resignation.

In the death of Oscar Pool a great light and example has been removed. God grant that his companions may be impressed with the necessity of emulating a life of purity. May God bless and save parents and family in this sad bereavement. Good-by, Oscar, we shall all try to meet you on that beautiful shore, in the sweet by and by.

JOHN A. M

HOUSTON, LA., September 18, 1876.

DIED, at Bay Minette, Ala., September 7, 1876, Miss SHELLA M. aged nineteen years seven months twenty days.

Away from home and its comforts, sympathy and love, with no relative near her couch of suffering, death claimed her fair young girl, and crowned her for her Her father arrived a few hours before death, but it is doubtful whether she ever consciously of his presence. So far as is possible to furnish a substitute for comforts of home, or for friendship to soothe the love which to this one family she had every attention which mother and sister could have given her, and the Lord to something to alleviate her sufferings, which seemed general in the community, told how strong a hold her bright, cheerful, loving nature had fastened in the hearts of those with whom, but a few months before, she was a stranger.

Miss McDonald was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, holding membership at her home near Pascagoula. During a protracted meeting held at Biloxi, in August, she evinced great interest, and we hope, trimmed anew her lamp so that it was ready when the summons reached her. But little can be known of her spiritual state during her last hours, as she was unconscious almost all the time after a relapse which made her case serious. Death terminated her life. Let us hope that she had not postponed preparation for the change which soon or late must come to all, and, learning wisdom from these frequent reminders of the frailty of the tenement which we hold life, so live that we may be ready when we are called to the reckoning with our Master; and, while returning, admit space for prayer and, for praise, let my [illegible] to both these, Lord, confirm me.

G. M. KOO

SALLIE ALETHA, daughter of W. and S. C. Fauchigs, was born in Crystal Springs, Copiah county, Miss., November 28, 1861, and died of consumption, December 12, 1876, at the place of her birth. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, some time in September, 1875. She was of extraordinary intellect, and although her privileges for education in the common schools was limited, yet she memorized and could repeat more pieces than any one in all this section, especially in poetry. She could repeat most of our Methodist hymns that are used in the revivals. Her voice was clear and musical, and sweet, and she delighted in singing the songs of Zion. She had the benefit of the Sabbath school for a part of her years, and could answer more questions than any of similar advantages. The Bible was familiar to her. She was exceedingly intellectual, giving evidence of great usefulness in society. She was dedicated to God in infancy, by baptism, and was raised in the church, and acknowledged her obligations at the time mentioned. She was devout, cheerful, and full of life. Her general health was good; but, alas! when disease took hold of her, no remedy seemed to be of any benefit, and, in two days and a half, she went to the spirit land, leaving many relatives and friends to mourn her loss. The Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away; blessed be his holy name.

A RELATIVE.

JOHN EDWARD, JR., son of John E. and E. H. Surratt, was born in Marshall, Texas, March 20, 1875, and departed this life at Elysian fields, September 14, 1876.

That Savior who said, "suffer little children to come unto me," has taken him home. Look up, fond mother, and trust in the Lord, and soon you may join him in the skies.

R. W. THOMPSON.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1876.

AUTUMN.

BY HOWARD CARROLL.

ear grows splendid. On the mountain steep
lingers long the warm and gorgeous light,
by slow degrees, into the deep,
Delicious night.

in, with musical, slow mollow leaves
long, in the branches in the tender air;
from his top the gay Sordello waves
Her scarlet hair.

spring first slid her violets 'neath the l o,
summer's fingers op'd, fold after fold,
wild, red roses' heart, how born
The leaves of gold,

tliest hill, the lowliest flowering herb,
tairest fruit of season and of clime,
er alike the mood of the superb
Autumnal time.

Nature pours her last and noblest wine;
some Bacchante beside the singing streams
s the enchanted day, rapt in divine
Impassioned dreams.

here the painted leaves are falling fast,
the vales, beyond the farthest hill,
s shadow, dim, and sad, and vast,
And lingers still.

will we hear a voice among the hills,
that mourns among the haunted woods,
the dense mystery of its sorrow fills
The solitudes.

Autumn gilds the frost cold heath,
her tairest festal garments wear,
all noiseless, to his mighty sheaf,
Binds up the year.

ghty sheaf which never is unbound;
reaper whom our souls beseech in vain;
ved lost years that never may be found
Or loved again.

First Appearance of Gypsies.

he day, four hundred and fifty
s ago, or thereabouts, there
ked at the gates of the city of
burg, on the Elbe, as strange a
ie rout as had ever been seen by
man burgher. There were three
dred of them, men and women,
panied by an extraordinary
ber of children. They were
y of skin, with jet black hair
eyes; they wore strange gar-
; they were unwashed and
ceeded beyond the liberal limits
ated by the cold water-fearing
s of Luneburg; they had with
horses, donkeys, and carts;
were led by two men whom
described as duke and count.
alone were dressed in some
splendor, and rode richly-
isoned horses; they were most
ious in manner; they seemed
to conciliate; they talked
g themselves a strange language,
they understood the language of
country. All they asked was
ission to camp for a few days
the gates. All the Luneburg-
ers turned out to gaze upon mediæval
pilgrims, while the duke and
count told the authorities their
which was wild and romantic
but they invented a story to
their own objects, no other could
have enlisted the sympathies
zealous, kindly, unerring, and
hearted folk. Many years
ttingly explained, while the tears
penitence stood in the eyes of all
e youngest children, they had
Christian community, living
odoxy, and therefore happi-
a far-off country known as
The Luneburgers had heard
Egypt. Crusades had not been
fashion more than two hund-
s; the people still told of
things done in Egypt as
in the Holy Land. Egypt,
, was about as well known to
Europe as it was to the
under the Judges. The
s came from Egypt. It was
d of the phœnix. It was not
in the dominions of Prester
It was the country of the
mind the infidel. They were
happy Christian flock. To
ley came the Saracens, an
race, worshiping Mah-
Yielding, in an evil hour, to
ats and persecutions of their
ors, they—here they turned
s and wept aloud—they de-
Christ. But thereafter they
rest, or peace, and a remorse
fell upon their souls that they
ain to arise, leave their homes,
rney to Rome in hope of get-
conciliation with the church.
were graciously received by the
who promised to admit them
into the fold, after seven years
enital wandering. They had
s of gelt from King Sigis-
—would the Luneburgers kind-
to them?—granting safe con-
and recommending them to the
protection of all honest people.
Luneburg folk were touched at
ght of so much suffering in a
so good; they granted the re-
of the strangers. They al-
them to encamp; they
ed in curiosity while the black
were pitched, the naked babies
on the grass, the donkeys
, and the grass kettle slung
new Kingsford fire; then they
home. The next day the stran-
visited the town. In the even-
a good many things were missed,
ally those unremembered trifles
h a housewife may leave about
doorway. Poultry became sud-
scarce; eggs doubled in price;
marked that purses had been
while their owners gazed at the
gers; cherished cups of silver
not to be found. Could it be
ese Christian penitents, these
rseful backsliders, these seekers
holiness, these interesting pil-
so gentle of speech, so courte-
and humble, were cutpurses and
ves? The next day there re-
ed no doubt about the matter at
because the gentle strangers
taken in the net; red-handed:
the Luneburgers took counsel;
their leisurely way, how to meet
se so uncommon, the pilgrims
denly decamped, leaving nothing
ind them but the ashes of their
and the picked bones of the
ined poultry. Then Dogberry
ed with his brother Verges, and
fell to thanking God that they
erld of Knaves. This was the
historical appearance of gypsies.
s a curious place to appear in,
mouth of the Elbe is a long way
Egypt, even if you travel by
which does not appear to have
the case; and a journey on land
only would have been infinitely
e fatiguing, but one would think,
e led to some nation on the road
before reaching Luneburg. There, however, the gypsies certainly are first heard of, and henceforth history has plenty to say about their doings.

Famous Early Risers.

For very many years a learned Frenchman, M. Dureau de la Malle, took special notice of the times at which various birds left their nests and began their songs or betook themselves to the duties of the day. For thirty years this gentleman was in the habit, during a good part of the spring and summer, of going to bed at seven o'clock in the evening, in order that he might rise again at midnight and be ready to watch the very earliest movements of his feathered friends. By uniformly trenting the birds who built in his garden and grounds with kindness, giving them food and protecting them from harm, M. de la Malle had made the birds into real friends, and he could move about quietly among the trees and shrubs without exciting any alarm on the part of those who would otherwise have been quick to notice his approach and fly beyond his reach.

The most common birds whose habits were noted by the gentleman in question appear to have "turned out" in the mornings of May and June at the following hours:

The greenfinch from one to half-past one.

The linnet from two to three.

The quail from half-past two to three.

The blackbird from half-past three to four.

The red-headed linnet from three to half-past three.

The sparrow from five to half-past five.

The tomtit from five to half-past five.

It will be seen that the greenfinch was the earliest and the sparrow one of the latest risers among the birds observed. Who would have thought that the sparrow would be both the most dishonest and mischievous and the most lazy of birds? I am afraid other thieves are lazy as well.

Of course the rule which M. de la Malle laid down, as above mentioned, was subject to exceptions. Sometimes the birds rose even earlier, and the reason is thus suggested in an interesting extract from the naturalist's statement: "On the fourth of June the red-headed linnet and the blackbird commenced their song at half-past two in the morning. Struck with the anomaly, I went to inspect their nests, and found their broods. I thought at first that it was a manifestation of parental joy; but I soon became convinced of my error. The necessity of laboring more hours to feed the increasing family had hastened their rising by an hour and a half, and I could see, by the moonlight, the parents constantly employed in seeking on the grass and flowers beds the insects which were to serve as nourishment for their offspring."

Sometimes the birds are deceived in the hour. Thus a linnet awoke at half-past twelve and began to sing on a tree close to the window at which the naturalist had placed his lamp. He had mistaken the light of the lamp for that of the sun; but very soon perceived its error, and, confused and ashamed, went to sleep again.

A tame blackbird, which was in the habit of returning every evening to its cage, left hanging in the court, was forgotten one evening, and the cage was not taken in-doors. At midnight, when M. de la Malle's lamp was lighted, the blackbird woke up and began to sing the airs he had been taught. Immediately the wild blackbirds in the garden and shrubbery answered the songs, and from midnight till morning both wild and tame birds sang away as if in emulation.

I wonder whether the habit of getting up very early has anything to do with the birds being able to sing so beautifully. Suppose some of our young readers try the experiment, and, by getting up early, see if they cannot improve their voices.—*Christian Weekly.*

Few organizations for Christian work have been more blessed or have brought forth more precious fruit than the City Mission of New York, which will celebrate its semi-centennial in December next. The one great object of this evangelizing agency has been the conversion of souls, and thousands have been by it gathered out of the highways and byways, and set in the Redeemer's crown of rejoicing. It is estimated that not less than 400 a year during the past half-century have through its instrumentality been brought into connection with evangelical churches, and the work of the present year will present even a more gratifying record. It may well rejoice as it its approaching anniversary with exceeding joy.

In his lecture on "The Rise and Progress of Methodism in the Nineteenth Century," delivered by Bishop Doggett at Baltimore, he gave the following figures as embraced by the two joint Episcopal Methodisms in this country: institutions of learning, 1,076; in the world there are now connected with Methodism, 27,461 traveling preachers and 81,474 local preachers; contributions annually for religious purposes, $20,000,000; Sunday-school children, 3,500,500; teachers, 600,000; 15,000,000 people having Methodist affinities.

A projects on foot for constructing a ship canal from Manchester, England, to the sea, at an estimated cost of £3,500,000. The possibility of bringing sea water to London is being discussed. It is suggested that the Serpentine could be converted into a miniature sea.

The British and foreign Bible Society has removed the open Bibles from its sales rooms windows in the city of Madrid, and has had its sign painted over. The sale of religious books has been stopped in the provinces, and licensed colporteurs are forbidden to call out their books.

After Many Days.

An old women of eighty wished to become a Christian. But there was a difficulty in the way. So she asked several friends to come with the minister and talk with her. She admitted the truth of all they said, but something held her back.

Said the minister, "Why not give yourself now, within ten minutes?"

Oh, she could not!

"Why not?"

She wanted time, she said; it was too sudden. Ten minutes! Oh, no! she must have time to think about it.

"You are old," said the minister; "how long have you been thinking about it already?"

She paused a minute, and then said slowly, "Fifty years."

"Fifty years!" cried the minister; "and yet you want more time? Isn't fifty years enough?"

That was a new way of looking at it. Fifty years, indeed?

"What shall I do?" she eagerly asked.

"Do nothing," was the answer; "but leave all with God. Let us pray to him to lift the burden."

So they prayed. And suddenly, when she no longer pleaded for time, light came through the darkness, the burden rolled away, and, like a little child, the old woman entered the kingdom.—*Congregationalist.*

Love descends, not ascends. The might of a river depends not on the quality of soil through which it passes, but on the inexhaustibleness and depth of the spring from which it proceeds. A parent loves the child more than the child the parent, and partly because the parent's heart is larger, not because the child is worthier. The Savior loved his disciples infinitely more than his disciples loved him, because his heart was infinitely larger. Love trusts on, ever hopes and expects better things, and is a trust springing from itself, and out of its own deeps alone.—*Rowland Hill.*

We are greatly pleased to announce, says the Richmond *Christian Advocate* of Oct. 19, that a fine revival is in progress at R. M. College, under the labors of Rector Duncan and Brother Clark, the pastor. There have been as many as twenty penitents at the altar at one time. The Lord is blessing the College with his presence in the very opening of the session. Friends of Randolph Macon, there is very reasonably you should rally to the support of Methodist College. Have you read our plan for endowment? It will survive and work if the sisters of the institution is assured.

The building to be occupied by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in Boston is in process of construction. It is on the west side of Tremont street, near Clarendon. It will be of brick, with walls thirty feet high. The audience room will be 201x120 feet in size. The platform will seat five hundred persons, and the floor six thousand. There will be two inquiry rooms, a room for the ministers, one for the singers, and other small rooms. The building will cost twenty-seven thousand dollars.

The Rev. Joseph Cross D. D., LL. D., formerly of the M. E. Church South, joined the Protestant Episcopal Church some years ago, and since that event we believe our old friend and brother has "lived retired" quite as much as he did when with us. We notice in the proceedings of the Wisconsin Conference of the M. E. Church, that Dr. Cross was admitted to membership, and made supernumerary. So he is Methodist again:—peace be with him.—*Western Methodist.*

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN JAPAN. In a Japanese population of 33,000,000 there have been organized within a few years 18,712 public schools, and 2,500 private schools, with 1,715,000 pupils. There are fifty-one normal institutes, with 5,222 pupils; twenty-one government colleges, with 3,973 students. This system of education is designed to carry the students as high as the best institutions of our land.

We have been crying to God. It is a sublime, inspiring thought, the Christian world praying specially and continuously. But is not he who hears and answers prayer calling upon his people to advance? "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." Let prayer be followed by effort and progress. It is the unions of the two that make a Christian church influential and powerful. Jesus taught his disciples to pray. He instructed them in this duty.

The Christian Missionary Convention which met at Richmond, Va., on the 14th ult., recommended that all preachers of the denomination should on the first Sabbath in December next call the attention of their congregations to the vast importance of a general revival, and that each congregation should make arrangements for a series of meetings to promote that object. St. Louis was selected as the place for holding the next annual convention.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Fuller, of the Eutaw Place Baptist church, Baltimore, died last week. He was one of the most prominent and influential ministers in the Baptist body. He was born in Beaufort, S. C., in 1801, graduated from Harvard College, and became a lawyer. He joined the Episcopal Church, and then became a Baptist, entering the ministry in the latter denomination in 1833.

It will be seen by the appointments, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, that the Rev. J. W. Hanner, D. D., is supernumerary at Franklin, where his son is pastor. The doctor preached to a large congregation in the church at Franklin, on Sunday morning, October 16. We trust he will renew his youth, and in a green old age do good service for the Master.

Religious Intelligence.

—*The Free Church Record* gives a *resume* of the foreign mission work of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, with which the Free Church has recently effected a union. This work has during the last thirty years been carried on most successfully in the New Hebrides, a group of thirty or forty islands of the Western Pacific. The two largest of these islands is each about 200 miles in circumference. The population of the whole group is about 150,000. Missionary operations are conducted by ten missionaries and seventy native assistants. On two of the islands, Aneityum and Aniwa, the whole population, numbering 1,850, have abandoned heathenism and embraced Christianity. On Eromanga—memorable for the martyrdom, in a former generation, of John Williams, and in latter days for the heroic death of Gordon and his wife—there is now a Christian population of 400 and 30 communicants. These islands formerly were, as many of the group are still, the very darkest places in all Polynesia. Cannibalism prevailed, widows were strangled, infanticide and murder reigned unchecked. Now the Bible or parts of it have been printed in the various languages of the islands on which the missionaries labor. On Aneityum the whole New Testament and the Psalms are in the hands of the people and the Old Testament is ready for the press. School books have also been prepared by the missionaries. Communication between the different islands has been kept up by the mission schooner "Dayspring." This vessel has been the especial charge of the children of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, who during the past ten years have annually contributed $1,500 for its maintenance.

—One hundred years ago Polynesia, with its 12,000 islands, was for the first time clearly made known to the Europeans by the explorations of Captain Cook. Its population was entirely heathen and the vices of its people stood out in sad contrast with the natural beauty of these island groups. Now by far the greater portion of Polynesia has become Christianized. Heathenism is mainly confined to the islands in the western part of the Pacific. The missionary societies, whose labors have been so greatly blessed in other parts of Polynesia, are continuing their labors upon this western section. The London Missionary Society has undertaken the work on New Guinea and the islands at the eastern end. The Melanesian Mission will extend its labors to the Banks and Solomon islands. The Presbyterians will enlarge their work on the New Hebrides. The Wesleyans have included New Britain and New Ireland in their field. The American Board, in connection with the Hawaiian churches, is enlarging its operations in Micronesia. The history of the Polynesian missions warrants us in expecting large results from this concentration of Christian influence upon numerous island groups, some of which have as yet been only partially explored.

—Our readers will have seen in the daily papers an account of the massacre of Roman Catholic Christians in Ning Kwo fu, China. The church was destroyed, the priest tortured and killed, his attendants torn to pieces, the graveyard desecrated, forty buildings destroyed, and 100 members of the congregation murdered. Officials of rank, as well as the mob, were involved in this outrage. The district of Ning Kwo fu is about 200 miles west of Shanghai, in the province Kiangsu. The Roman Catholic mission in this province has since 1841 been under the charge of its earliest promoters, the Jesuits. There are about 180 missionary laborers, mostly Frenchmen, and 30,000 native Christians. Some time ago we reported a similar though less serious outrage upon native Christians connected with the Church Missionary Society. The hatred of the foreigners seems again to be rising to fever heat in China, and the missionaries and their converts are, as usual, the first to suffer from it.

The forty-ninth anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society was held in New York city May 12. The receipts of the society were reported to have been $305,892 82 and its expenditures $295,789, 6, while $65,759 56 of outstanding pledges remained and were becoming due daily. The receipts exceeded those of a former year by $11,329 96. The excess was more than made up by legacies, as the amount of ordinary contributions was less than last year. The expenses also exceeded those of any former year by $9,124.71. The society has in its service 532 ministers in 33 States and territories, supplying in whole or in part 2,222 congregations and missionary stations. The number of pupils in its Sunday schools is 80,753, sixty-seven churches have been organized, thirty-three became self-supporting, and sixty-three church buildings have been built. The additions are reported to have been 11,361, and the conversions 3,410. The committee report favorably of the success of their arrangement of the comity with the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

The Yoruba Mission of the Church Missionary Society is the most vigorous work on the West Coast of Africa. During the recent visit of the Bishop of Sierra Leone several ministers were ordained and 183 candidates were confirmed at Abeokuta, the capital, where seven years' exclusion of foreign missionaries has not damped the ardor of the native church. During the Yoruba troubles many of the Abeokuta Christians fled to Ebute Meta, where a new church has now been erected and 77 persons confirmed. At Lagos, the English seaport town of the Yoruba country, the work is very flourishing. On the occasion of the Bishop's visit 301 candidates were confirmed and the three churches of the town were united under a native church committee, such as exists in several parts of Southern India and in Sierra Leone. In this way the energies of the native Christians are developed through self-direction.

Our Young People.

PAPA CAN'T FIND ME.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

No little steps do I hear in the hall;
Only a sweet silver laugh, that is all.
No dimpled arms round my neck hold me tight;
I've but a glimpse of two eyes very bright
Two little hands a wee face try to screen;
Baby is hiding, that's plain to be seen.
"Where is my precious I've missed all the day?
"Papa can't find me," the pretty lips say.

"Dear me! I wonder where baby can be!
Then I go by, and pretend not to see.
Not in the parlor, and not on the stair
Then I must peep under sofas and chairs.
The dear little rogue is now laughing outright,
Two little arms round my neck clasp me tight.
Home will, indeed, be sad, weary, and lone
When papa can't find you, my darling, my own.

A Lamb from Our Fold.

DEAR CHILDREN: I suppose you are all members of the Sabbath school, and have hearts ready to sympathize and hands willing to do all the good they can. Although you are young, you can do much to help your pastor in his labors of love, and you should be up and doing, for you know not how short your time may be. Just two weeks ago the good Shepherd came into our Sabbath school and took one of our little ones into his fold above. He claimed the little pet of all the family, the one we loved the best. We laid her away with many tears, and for our grief was hushed he came again.

Our hearts grew faint when he took the little sister. She was gentle as a saint, and in all her sweet young life gave nothing but love. A short while ago we heard the church bell toll the very next day after burying from sight the sweet cherub who won all our hearts. We thought: "Lo, heaven, dear Lord, thou hast many such." Oh! with what a thrill we heard the tender Shepherd had laid his hand upon this pure little one, that he might bear her up on the mountain-top to meet her loved companion, where she is to-day, and the loving little sisters, always together in life, are not long separated.

If you will only be good and pure there will come a day when in that happier clime the funeral bell will never toll, and there will be no tears of sorrow or disappointment. But you will wander beside the beautiful river, with these little lambs and their tender, loving guide, and sing sweet songs, and strike golden harps upon its silver tide.

S. T. W.

From Our Little Friends.

TOWNSEND, MISS., Sept. 21, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: You must not expect me to write you a long or very interesting letter, as this is the first one that I have ever written to any paper.

I am so pleased with the children's column myself that I suppose all other little boys and girls are too, and I hope they will read my letter with as much pleasure as I have many in the ADVOCATE.

I am eleven years old. My father is a preacher, and all my brothers and sisters, as well as my dear mamma and grandmother, are members of the church. I joined three years ago, and have always tried to live like Jesus teaches us we ought to. Grandma lives with us, and, though she is now an old lady, she is not afraid of death. I love her very much, and wish she could always live, and be as good and loving as she is now.

We have had a Sunday-school here as long as I can recollect. The children all seem to be interested in it, and are all learning well. We have a good superintendent and teachers, and all the children love them.

Tell Miss Bettie Lewis, of Holmesville, Miss., that in the thirty-ninth verse of the twenty-second chapter of First Kings we are told Ahab built an ivory house.

Ever your little friend,

CHARLIE N. BANCROFT.

WEST FRANKFORT, ILL., Sept. 25, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: As I have never written you a letter, I thought I would write a short one. I think that you and the printer are very kind to give us young folks such a nice corner in the ADVOCATE. I love printers, because my brother was one. He died, and I have no brother now. I have found the answer to Bettie Lewis's question. It was Ahab that built the ivory house. I had a long hunt for it before I found it. It is in the last chapter of First Kings, thirty-ninth verse. Now I will ask a Bible question: "Who sing a well with staves?" It is in the Old Testament.

Our pastor, Rev. Mr. Sharbrough, will only preach for us twice more. We all like him so well. We hope that the Bishop will send him back to us next year. I am a member of the church, and am trying to live a Christian.

I am, very truly, your friend,

HATTIE E. SADLER.

GRANT, MISS., Sept. 27, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: Pa takes your paper. I like to read it so much. And as so many little girls write to you I will write too. You may tell Miss Bettie Lewis that it was Ahab that built the ivory house. It is found in First Kings, twenty-second chapter and thirty-ninth verse. I want to ask a Bible question too: "Where is the word eternity found in the Bible?" It is in the Old Testament, and is not in the Bible but one time. I will also ask you a question, as I don't understand it: I want you to tell me if you think that Solomon was a good man, and do you think he went to heaven?

LAURA WYNN.

The Little Sparrow.

"You don't mean to say, Tom, that you're going to let that bird loose, when you've brought it so far over the seas with you, and set so much store by it, besides?"

"Aye, but I do, Joe, for I promised *him* I would."

"*Him!* What do you mean?" asked the young countryman, as his companion rested the cage on his knee, and began to open the door of the wire prison.

"Little Jim, the boy that was saved with me from the wreck. Leastways he was spared for a little while, but hunger and cold did their work on his frail body, and he died just before the vessel came along that took me off the rock." Here the kind sailor drew his brown hand across his eye and dashed away a tear.

"Well," he resumed, "it's a long story, but I'll try to make a short one of it. You see Jim's father and mother were going out to settle in Australia, and, having a fancy for something homelike about them, they took this cage of English sparrows along, intending to give them their liberty after they got there. When the ship struck, and every soul was drowned but little Jim and me, who were fastened to the rigging, he insisted on my diving down into the cabin after his birds before he'd trust himself to the plank on which we were going to venture our lives.

"It was an awful sight to see the dead bodies that were floating around in that cabin. But I couldn't do them any good, you know, so I just clutched the cage, that was hanging by a hook to the roof, and scrambled on deck again. There was only this one poor little bird left alive. The water had risen and drowned its companions, but it had clung with claws and beak to the top of the cage, and we took it along with us.

All this time the little creature had been sitting on the sailor's finger, turning its bright eye toward him as he smoothed down its soft feathers. Then, as if fearing that his resolution might fail him, Tom gave his favorite a last caress, tossed his hand into the air, and it was gone.

"I owe that sparrow more than its freedom, Joe," said the sailor, as they both stood looking after it. "I've seen when it was with me on that bare rock it would cry, twit, twit, as if to cheer me up. Sometimes it seemed to me it said: 'Fear not, ye are of more value than many sparrows.' Then all the texts I had ever learned about trusting God in time of trouble came fresh into my mind. In those hours of darkness and danger that little bird comforted me and kept me from despair. God has made nothing in vain."—*Child's World.*

Only a Fly.

Has any one ever told you of the wonders of a fly's body? I suppose not, else you would never think of finding pleasure in hunting me.

God has given me wings, which are so light and nicely fitted to my body that I can fly or walk about just as I please.

I can spread them out, and fly away like a little bird; or I can fold them up, and take a walk wherever I choose.

I can walk with my feet up and my head down, just as well as on the table or on the floor. It is all the same to me.

Perhaps you wonder why I do not fall. My feet are so formed that I can press them firmly to the ceiling, and walk about there without any fear.

But you are too young yet to know how I do that. I only tell you of it now, that you may begin to know how much there is to learn in all the things that God has made.

Have you ever noticed how quickly I fly away when you try to catch me?

I can see you, little boy or girl, even when you try to hide your hand behind me. Perhaps you would like to know how this can be. Let me tell you.

You think that I have only two eyes, like you; but I have many, though they do not move about like yours.

Each of the eyes that you see in my head is made up of a great many little eyes. There are several hundred of them, though each of them is only a little point.

With some of these I look out before me, and with others I look behind. It is with those that I look behind that I see you put your hand behind me.

I hope that I have told you enough to make you feel that you should not try to hurt a little fly.

The man who lives right and is right has more power in his silence than another has by his words. Character is like bells which ring out sweet music, and which, when touched accidentally even, resound with sweet music.

A San Francisco paper reports the baptism of ten Chinamen—three in Sacramento, four in Los Angelos, and three in San Francisco.

It is said that the dying Cardinal Antonelli will leave 20,000,000 francs, besides objects of art to the extent of a further 1,500,000 francs.

The death is announced of Rev. Asher Wright, for forty-three years a missionary among the Seneca Indians.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1876.

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ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

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Weak Points in Methodism.

We have only seen notices of Dr. W. J. R. Taylor's article in the Princeton *Review* on American Methodism in 1876. In it he points out two weak points in Methodism. These are the failure to retain in the denomination the young people who are converted in its Sunday schools, and a lack of aggressiveness in cities.

In reference to the first point we do not know how we stand as compared with Presbyterians and Baptists, but it may be true that we lose more than they in proportion to our numbers. Methodism has always been a feeder to other denominations, but, notwithstanding what she gives to them, she has grown more rapidly than any of them. If our young people are really converted, and make good members of other evangelical churches, they are not lost, and we are contributing not directly to our own numerical strength, but largely to the religious welfare of the Christian world. Whatever the comparative state of the case, and whatever the general good that may flow from our losses, it is, of course, desirable that our children should be kept within our own fold.

We suspect that the young people *converted* in our Sunday schools are the ones we do not fail to retain in our denomination. Multitudes of our young people grow up in the Sunday school, and leave it unconverted. They have passed their childhood and youth in the schools, have been taught something about the Bible and salvation, but they have not been converted. The teaching has been defective, they have learned little or nothing of the distinctive character of our doctrines and polity, and are left in ignorance of our denominational history. And, more than all, personal religion has not been urged upon them, and the Sunday school has been more of a routine than an organization of spiritual power.

The failure to retain our children is owing largely to defective home training. Where the grown children go off to other churches there is usually something wrong at home. The parents have not done their duty, and their influence has been to repel rather than to attract and secure them to Methodism. Their children have not, as a rule, been well governed, well instructed, nor have they been led to Christ. Parental example and instruction, such as children can venerate and respect, will seldom fail to attach them to the church of their fathers. Other churches may offer greater liberty in the indulgence of worldly amusements, and lax discipline may be a reason of preference, but these considerations will have no influence with young people or old, if they are converted. A religious training which leaves the mind uninformed and the heart unchanged is the very condition of all others most favorable to the operation of motives which govern the most of the young people who leave our church for others. They are easily influenced and led away because they know nothing of experimental religion, and are ignorant of the church in which they have been reared. They have not been indoctrinated and soundly trained in the *statutes of Methodism*, and they have fallen away because the root of the matter was not in them.

Another cause of failure to retain our young people may be that we have not sufficiently attended to the gratification of cultivated taste in our churches. In the architecture and fitting up of our houses of worship there is often more of barbarism than of refinement, and the music is frequently execrably bad. Either instruments are scouted as ungodly influences, or they are miserably played and poorly supported by choir and congregation. As long as Methodists persist in worshiping in barns or gloomy and unattractive houses, and outrage the taste of educated people by their dull and discordant music, and as long as we continue to glory in the *roughness* rather than in the *power* of old fashioned Methodism, there will be some who will seek more congenial surroundings. We are fast mending in these things, but there is still room for improvement.

Pastoral inefficiency stands, no doubt, as another cause. Our system of change is unfavorable to the most effective pastoral influence. There are adequate compensations in other directions, but to get hold of the young people, and to shape their religious course, requires time. Our preachers are not all clear of negligence, however. As a class, they are far less diligent, we fear, in pastoral work than Presbyterians and Episcopalians. The pastor must get well acquainted with the young people, mingle with them and their teachers in the Sunday school, and have an eye to their welfare in the social meetings and in his sermons. Greater carefulness, diligence, and sagacity in the pastorate will help us in retaining our young people. The main point is to get them converted, and after conversion to see to it that they are well instructed and put to work.

As to our lack of aggressiveness in cities, the point may be well taken. Dr. Taylor is no enemy to us in stating his convictions on the subject. In the country Methodism is the stronger; in cities she does not ordinarily keep pace with the Presbyterians and Episcopalians. She does fairly, it may be, but she does not lead these churches in the great centers of wealth and intelligence. This is reported to be so in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other great cities. It is perhaps partially true of New Orleans. The itinerancy may not be so well adapted to the highest efficiency in large towns, and the compensation lies in its greater effectiveness elsewhere. As a matter of fact the Methodists, as a class, are poorer than the denominations we have mentioned. People get rich and leave our church; or, being rich, they prefer some other. Social conditions, besides the unspiritual influences of wealth, may have much to do with this fact. Money is an element of progress and aggression in cities. We must have attractive edifices, and the social element must contribute much. And in order to effective missionary work in cities the best ministerial talent, and a large expenditure of money, are needed. Of one thing we are fully persuaded—that short pastorates and unnecessarily frequent changes are detrimental. But our space will not admit of amplification. If these be the two weak points of Methodism, let us study to make them strong, to save our young people and to seek for more aggressive methods in the cities. We must bestir ourselves in regard to those most vital features of our work and mission as a church. To call attention to them will, we trust, contribute something toward building up and fortifying these most vulnerable points in our economy.

Letter from Bishop Keener.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

NEWPORT, ARK., October 26, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: The Arkansas Conference, held at Yellville, closed its session on Monday, October 23. The site of the Conference was near the Missouri line, about midway from east to west. Like Jerusalem, it is begirt with mountains "round about." The roads that lead to it are full of the material used to macadamize with, but as yet are not macadamized. I had, however, a capital outfit at my disposal, and a delightful traveling companion who drove me safely from Newport to Yellville in good time. Bro. Gregory had selected his horse with that accuracy for which the true lobbyist has ever been famous, and had a complete set of steel tires and patent hubs with which to undertake one hundred and twenty miles of rocks that were down hill, three ways at once. Nothing short of this could have borne us over such "jump rock" and long acclivities of Arkansas grit as we steadily encountered on this trip. We might have steamed to San Francisco more easily, and not seen half so much. The autumn was out in all the glory of its dying hour, and the tops of distant forests looked rich and soft as a Turkish carpet. Apples were ripe and abundant, the Indian corn still stood in the field ready for the garner, and a boundless wealth of oak-mast literally strewed the road for a hundred miles. The woods were cheerful with occasional gangs of plump-looking pigs, whom nature had once more made independent of the farmer. One could not but be impressed with the plenty of this State, and the great resources of its soil and climate. Not unfrequently we passed hills which on one side were covered with a blue limestone mold, and on the other with freestone springs.

In addition to this, a clay base offered to the intelligent agriculturist the opportunity of raising his farm to any degree of fertility he might choose. The cotton crops were fair, and beautifully clean and white. We met a number of wagons on the road filled with families on their way to the Arkansas bottoms, seeking employment as pickers. Once in a while a flouring mill, rickety in everything but in its reputation for making a good article of flour, came in sight, quietly grinding away, all unconscious of the new-fangled forces of steam, consuming nothing but the pure mountain rivulet, and doing unweariedly its honest work. The log cabin is the mansion of the great as well as the hovel of the poor all along the route, and I know of no healthier house; full of comfort, hospitality, and children, and less apt to foster pride than any other style of architecture I ever saw. Two rooms and a middle passage is the universal ground-plan of this time-honored structure in which most of the great men of the West and South have been reared.

Why any person should leave or pass through Arkansas in search of a better country is to me a mystery. Here are boundless plains of prairie and bottom lands for cattle and cotton, mountains of rich limestone, granite, iron, and coal, and woods that abound in the best growth of white oak, walnut, and pine, with a climate exactly suited to the laboring white man—neither too cold nor too hot. The White river is navigable all the year, and the Arkansas river during the winter and spring months; and several railways open the State to easy access on every side.

Preachers and people who *will* move from the Gulf States will find nothing so much like the grand country they leave behind them as this territory and latitude, and here I advise them to come. The Little Rock, White River, and Arkansas Conferences, certainly the two last, present inviting fields, and give an open welcome to the mover.

I found the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE very popular in these regions, and the editor would receive little short of an ovation if he would but pay these Conferences a visit. The publisher of the *Western Methodist* visited us at Yellville, and was the most popular of all our visitors; I deed, in some respects, no one might hope to displace him. The Conference came very near buying him a pony, just out of good will, and I believe would have done it, but feared that it might discourage the agent of the female college at Little Rock.

With these rambling notes I subjoin the minutes of the Arkansas Conference:

Peter H. Trone, James L. Keener, and William H. Metheny were admitted on trial.

George Pledger, Ambrose H. Williams, David C. Summers, John W. Bryant, and E. Walker, P. B. Summers, and J. P. Caldwell were continued on trial.

James N. Coker was discontinued at his own request.

Benjamin L. Ferguson, Harvey C. Jolly, Thomas E. Sewell, Lucius J. Loxley, and W. J. Stone were admitted into full connection.

John M. Haynes, Thomas R. Nichols, and C. W. Myatt were received by transfer from the Tennessee Conference.

James L. Hays and Benjamin H. Grentmose were elected elders.

Superannuated.—Jesse Griffin, J. M. Barley.

Members in society are 12,408—telling an increase on last year.

About forty per cent. of the claim for widows and orphans was raised. For foreign missions, $597; for domestic missions $91.

The next Conference meets at Fayetteville.

The appointments are:

Fayetteville District.—J. A. Walden, P. E.; Fayetteville station, R. S. Hunter; Hindsboro, T. F. Brewer; Piney Grove, P. B. Summers; Bloomfield, to be supplied (by John W. Maddox;) Huntsville circuit, P. H. Trone; White River, J. W. Shook; Huntsville circuit, George Pledger; Fayetteville circuit, James F. Hall; Center Point circuit, W. H. Corley.

Fort Smith District.—S. H. Babcock, P. E.; Fort Smith, R. McK. Tydings; Fort Smith circuit, to be supplied (by G. W. Stewart;) Greenwood circuit, S. A. Mason; Sugar Loaf circuit, J. L. Hays; Waldron circuit, S. S. Key; Fonche circuit, James L. Keener; Bluffton circuit, N. E. Fair; Danville circuit, James E. Martin; Walnut Tree circuit, Isaiah B. Hickman; Paris circuit, T. E. Sewell; Boonville circuit, G. W. Evans; Charleston circuit, W. J. Stone.

Clarksville District.—H. M. Granade, P. E.; Clarksville station, Thos. M. C. Birmingham; Clarksville circuit, W. H. Metheny; Spadra Creek circuit, Thomas R. Nichols; Altus circuit, Isham L. Burrow, C. H. Gregory, sup.; Ozark and Webb City, F. M. Paine, H. Prickett, sup.; Ozark circuit, to be supplied (by W. F. Jacobs;) Alma and Pleasant Hill, H. C. Jolly; Clear Creek circuit, J. W. Bryant; Van Buren station, B. H. Grenthouse; Roseville station, H. R. Withers; Dover circuit, Burton Williams; Van Buren circuit, to be supplied (by T. T. Arnold;) Central Institute, Isham L. Burrow, president.

Yellville District.—J. M. Clayton, P. E.; Yellville station, B. L. Ferguson; Yellville circuit, to be supplied; Mountain Home circuit, James P. Caldwell, E. C. Jones, sup.; Mountain View circuit, A. H. Williams; Marshall circuit, G. P. R. Vanzandt; Bellefonte circuit, W. R. Knowlton; Carrollton circuit, D. L. Summers; Lead Hill circuit, to be supplied.

Lewisburg District.—Jerome Harralson, P. E.; Lewisburg and Plummersville, J. Loring; Springfield circuit, Carroll W. Myatt; Point Remove circuit, L. J. Lusley; Dardenelle station, W. J. Dodson; Dardenelle circuit, J. J. Roberts; Rupellville circuit, John M. Haynes; Clinton circuit, A. C. Ray; Shoal Creek circuit, to be supplied (by W. W. Weir;) Quitman circuit, Thomas J. Smith; Mount Vernon, T. A. Graham; Pinyville, to be supplied; Quitman College, J. A. Peebles, president.

Orlando P. Thomas and James E. Walker transferred to the Northwest Texas Conference.

DR. M. W. JACOBUS.—Another eminent minister of the Presbyterian Church, says the *Christian Intelligencer*, has been taken to his reward. The Rev. Melancthon W. Jacobus, D. D., professor in the Allegheny Theological Seminary, died suddenly in his residence in that city on Saturday last. Dr. Jacobus was so well known by many in our church that his death seems almost as if he were one of our own ministers. Previous to his acceptance of the professorial chair at Allegheny he was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, of which Dr. H. J. Van Dyck is now the minister. His commentaries upon the gospels and the Acts, and his later volumes on Genesis and Exodus, have made his name familiar in America and Great Britain as an accomplished biblical critic and evangelical annotator, whose works have been of immense service to ministers and Sabbath-school teachers. He was an eloquent preacher, an able professor, a powerful actor in the benevolent and ecclesiastical affairs of his own church, and, above all, "a good man, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost." He was moderator of the Old School General Assembly in New York and at the adjourned meeting in Pittsburg, in the year of the Reunion, and did much to bring about that great event. Dr. Jacobus was still in the vigor of his active life, and his sudden departure will be greatly mourned by all who knew him.

The *Interior* of Oct. 26 referring to the Moody and Sankey meetings in Chicago, says:

The meetings in this city during the past week have made a decided advance. The attendance has been uniformly large, and the feeling increasing in solemnity, both among church members and the unconverted. Mr. Moody has preached with great power. His address to Christian workers, on Sunday morning—"To every man his work"—was delivered with overwhelming earnestness and effect. The quantity among ministers and churches is wonderful; all are girding themselves for the work. Friday of last week was devoted to the subject of temperance. Such a revelation of domestic misery as came out through the number of requests for prayer we have never heard before. In the ladies' prayer meeting the requests of wives and mothers, for drunken husbands and sons, came faster than they could be noted; and in the men's prayer meeting not only were there many petitions for sons and brothers, but a score of drunkards stood up to call for help for themselves. Several cases have come under our own notice of drunkards who have already given themselves to God and give good evidence of having entered upon a new life.

Says the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* of November 4:

We have again been favored by the visits of two of our Bishops. Bishop Kavanaugh has been spending a few days in Baltimore, en route for the Centennial, and thence for the Virginia Conference. He preached twice on last Sabbath, with his accustomed power and ability, at St. Paul's in the morning, and at Central at night. Bishop Keener, who has just returned from the Arkansas Conference, delivered a highly suggestive and intellectual discourse on Sunday night at St. Paul's Church. Both of the Bishops seem to be in excellent health. May their useful lives long be spared to the church! Bishop Kavanaugh is a remarkable specimen of a robust and vigorous old age. Though within a few months of seventy five, he has the vim and sprightliness of a young man. His eye may be somewhat dimmed, but neither his mental nor physical force seems to be abated. He is to preside over the Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina Conferences, and close up the annual tours of episcopal visitation with the Baltimore Conference in March next.

Flattery is a sickening dose, even to him who gives it.

As we write (Tuesday noon) we are having a bright and cloudless day, business in New Orleans is nearly suspended, and the streets are almost deserted, save at the polling-places. The general hush and quiet are greater than on a Sunday. Still, quiet, and grave in demeanor, there is a deep earnestness pervading the community, and we believe there is also prayerfulness on the part of religious people. Beyond the spoils of office, there are interests at stake of incalculable magnitude. In our down trodden State the anxiety is shared by men, women, and children, by all who sigh for the restoration of confidence and prosperity. May the final disposal be in accord with right. Never was suffrage invested with a greater responsibility. Never do we feel the need of virtue and honor in the people so much as at a time like this, when the country's destiny hangs upon the ballot. As we go to press on Wednesday morning we give but meager returns from the dispatches. It may be a week before the result will be certainly known.

We sincerely sympathize with our friends, Dr. W. G. and Sister Austin, in their late bereavement. Their little orphaned grandson, Edward Austin Ligon, died at Ocean Springs, October 27. He was born June 5, 1875. His mother died when he was but a few days old; his father a few months later. Those who watched by the little sufferer, received his last kisses, and heard his prattle of heaven, and saw the wonderful light that glowed in his face, felt that the better world was very near, and that the angels had come for their precious charge.

DEATH OF REV. JAMES BOWMAN. A private note from Monroe, La., brings the intelligence of the death of this venerable servant of God. He died at his residence in Ouachita parish, La., October 19, in his seventy-ninth year. Bro. Bowman was a local preacher, and had been preaching the gospel for fifty years. His end was peaceful. He died in the triumphs of the faith he had so long lived in and preached. We have the promise of a suitable memoir to be furnished shortly.

Rev. William Butler, D. D., superintendent of the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mexico, has arrived in New Orleans, and leaves on the twelfth instant for the city of Mexico. On this, Thursday evening, November 9, at seven o'clock, he will deliver a lecture at Ames Chapel, corner of Calliope and St. Charles street, on the Work of Evangelization in Mexico. It will doubtless richly repay those of every Christian name who may have an opportunity of attending.

A SURPRISE.—It is not often that the editor is overtaken with such a surprise as came upon him one day last week. It came by express from our Bro. Smart, of Ocean Springs. It was no less than a basket of fine oranges, specimens of the fruit which the trees of that wonderful nursery will produce. They were large, sweet, and exactly right as to rind, pulp, and seed. The sort of trees that bore these oranges can be heartily recommended.

Rev. Dr. McCarley, the new pastor of Ames Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, entered upon his duties on Sunday, October 29. Dr. McCarley is an able preacher, and an affable and intelligent Christian gentleman. We wish him a prosperous and useful career in the Crescent City.

"Mr. Vanderbilt," says the New York *World*, of Oct. 9, "had a sudden and rather painful attack yesterday morning, but was speedily relieved, and passed the day even more comfortably than on Saturday. Mentally, he was very bright, and quite talkative. In the afternoon he conversed for an hour or two with Augustus Schell and his nephew, Mr. DeForrest, upon the financial aspect of the country. The present depression would be temporary, he thought, and he was confident that business would soon revive. 'The recuperative power of this country is enormous,' he said, 'and it will not be a great while before you will see things straightened out.' The Rev. Dr. Deems and Mr. William H. Vanderbilt also talked with the Commodore." A note from Dr. Deems speaks encouragingly of the Commodore's health.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

The attendance at the noon and evening meetings during the week, says the Chicago *Interior* of Nov. 2, is large as ever, while the interest manifested constantly widens and deepens. In the various churches there are great numbers of inquirers who do not make known their feelings at the Tabernacle inquiry rooms, if, indeed, they attend the meetings there with any regularity. The churches will certainly receive large accessions, and of the class of people who are especially desirable because of their promise of future usefulness to the church. The Sabbath Tabernacle meetings are overflowed, and also till Farwell Hall.

Pacific Conference.

This Conference met in San Francisco, October 11, and adjourned the sixteenth. The following the appointments:

San Francisco District.—S. Brown, P. E.; San Francisco, C. Chan; P. Tuggle, supernumerary; Sacramento, I. L. Hopkins; Stockton, H. Mahon; Hicksville, T. D. Woodbridge, W. M. Winters; Jose, E. K. Miller; Santa Clara, Barton; Mountain View, C. P. Gilroy, W. J. Mahon; Hollister, Burnet; Salinas, J. M. Overton; Watsonville, to be supplied (by L. Mead;) Tres Pinos, to be supplied (by J. W. Bell;) Oakland, to be supplied.

Santa Rosa District.—J. C. Simmons, P. E.; Santa Rosa station, O. Branch, O. P. Fitzgerald, supernumerary; Santa Rosa circuit, Shelton; Petaluma, P. F. Healdsburg, B. C. Howard; Cloverdale, W. P. Andrews; Ukiah, Wright; Point Arenas, L. D. Harper Valley, J. C. P. Berger; Lakeport, R. F. Allen; Rockville, K. P. Price; Vacaville, Joel Heppeth; Winters, J. F. Campbell; Isleton, T. D. Lewis; Pacific Methodist College, W. A. Finley, W. Winters agent.

Colusa District.—George Sim, P. E.; Colusa station, T. H. H. Anderson; Colusa circuit, M. McWhorter; Knight's Landing, J. C. Hyde; Woodland, J. M. Ward, superannuary; Wheatland, A. Odom; Bear River, E. H. Robertson; Yuba City, M. C. Fields; Chico station, Renfro; Chico circuit, T. A. Mills; Tehama, J. S. Clarke; Milliville, Atkinson; Princeton, J. Kelsey; Marysville mission, A. L. Hunsaker; Sierra Valley, to be supplied by Brance.)

Visalia District.—H. B. Avery, P. E.; Visalia circuit, S. A. Whipple; Antelope, R. A. Sawrie; Tulare, J. H. Kingston, T. P. Duke; Fresno, Sutton, John Wood, supernumerary; Buchanan, to be supplied (by S. Spears;) Merced, T. A. Atkinson; D. Senter, supernumerary; Maripo, J. M. Alanson; Hopeton, B. H. Sell; Coulterville, to be supplied; Sonora, J. Grunwell; Waterford, Buell; Modesto, W. F. Compton; Grayson mission, to be supplied (by W. F. Mecker;) Ishlen, T. S. Los Banos, G. N. Newton.

Humboldt District.—B. F. Burch, P. E.; Eureka station, R. F. Burch; Arcata, to be supplied; Ferndale, to be supplied (by A. F. Trousdale; Petrolia, to be supplied.

Los Angeles Conference.

APPOINTMENTS.

Los Angeles District.—William Kavanaugh, P. E.; Los Angeles station, Millard J. Law; Wilmington station, A. M. Campbell, superannuary; Los Nietos, William Mc; El Monte and New River circuits, Adams, R. H. Amon; San Bernardino, L. A. Smith; *Santa Ana*, Walter Featherston; Julian, Thos. Brown.

Santa Barbara District.—J. Craig, P. E.; Carpenteria, S. M. Adams, D. L. Cogdell, supernumerary; Los Olivos, J. W. Leach; Santa Clara, P. O. Clayton; Tehachipe, to be supplied by ——; Woodville, W. dam, A. B. Gill.

Arizona District.—L. J. Hedgpeth, P. E.; Prescott, L. R. Featherstone; Verdi, A. Graves; Salt River, to be supplied (by E. W. Wiley; Tucson, William Monk.

Hugh Gilflin transferred to Northwest Texas Conference.

Next Conference to be held at Los Angeles.

SAVANNAH AND BRUNSWICK. The Southern *Christian Advocate* Oct. 21 says:

During the past week we have received private letters from Brothers Simmons and Wynn, and had hoped that before going to press we would receive something for publication in this, however, we are disappointed, doubtless, because the claims upon them in their respective fields are sufficient to tax fully their half partially recovered strength. Brother Simmons, when he wrote, had gained sufficient strength to walk out, and hoped to fill his pulpit the ensuing Sabbath. Brother Wynn was still improving, and Sister Wynn, who had suffered a relapse, and been more seriously ill than when first attacked, was again improving with hopeful promise of restoration to health. Later intelligence received through a friend conveys sad and alarming information that Miss Anne Wynn, the beloved and faithful daughter of our esteemed brother, is at last prostrated by the epidemic, and is seriously ill. Most earnestly do we pray, that it may please God to spare her life and sustain her parents the unutterable sorrow which a fatal issue to her sickness would bullet upon their hearts. May the consolation of the Divine Comforter be multiplied to our brother and his wife in these hours of unspeakable anxiety.

FRATERNITY IN PRACTICE.—We were pleased, says the Pacific *Methodist*, to see an attendance upon the Conference session a number of the ministers of the M. E. Church. They were warmly welcomed. Quite a number of their pulpits were occupied on Sunday by members of the Conference. Rev. J. O. Bramhall preached in the Howard Street Church, Revs. E. K. Miller and J. Simmons at Central, and Rev. W. Compton at Grace Church. "Bully pleasant."

Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, says the Pacific *Methodist* of Oct. 27, met with a severe accident on Saturday last, while driving on the Alameda avenue between San Jose and Santa Clara. His horse became frightened and brought his buggy into collision with a passing wagon which threw him out. He was picked up and it was found that his shoulder had been dislocated; he was conveyed to Mrs. McCabe's in San Jose and placed under the care of Dr. Thorne. Later accounts he was improving.

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgements of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending November 4, 1876.

A—Edwin Alden $2 75, N W Ayer & Son $16 73, F & H T Anthony & Co, (for F Archer, C C Andrews $2 75, T Allen back.

B—Mrs. C M B Bwin $2, C H Bliges, Paul Buchler, W Butler, Mrs C Bonling, J J Billingsby $2, Box P 10 cents, A H Burns.

C—Catching & Ainsworth $28, J H Curtis, Robert Carter & Bros, Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Lyman Carley, John Church & Co.

D—R B Downer Donaldson & Co, Donnelly, Loyd & Co, Oliver Ditson & Co, Chas T Dillingham, (for J Hicks & Co 75 cents, J Darby, M Duffosi, Daughtry & Smyth $25, Rollin T Davis.

E—Enrich & Co, Eldridge & Bro, J F Ellis.

F—Furness & Wales, D N Foose $1 20, E Faber, J M Franklin $1 85, J L Futrell, M Fluhey.

G—John Gibson, C A Grole $8 40, H H Graham, E T Glenn, M M Graham.

H—P Howard $6, R B Howard $11 45, W L C Hunnicutt, James H Harper, W W Hopper $6 50, Thomas J Harbach, G L Hoffman $1, Louis Homann, M J Hamilton 20 cents, Hecht Bros.

J—Miss Mattie Jones 60 cents.

K—A M Kilpatrick $2, R W Keanon.

L—G M Livermun, W B Lewis $ 55, Ludden & Bates, L H Love, A LeBlanc $3 05.

M—J W McIntyre, Miss Lizzie Maumbee 25 cts, J W Medlock $25, D H Morey, Thos Mount $1, S E Mason, Miss N O McGill 25 cents, H H Montgomery, W L Miller, F H Montgomery, W H Morris $2 40, J C Miller, L Z T Morris.

N—J Nicholson, Tim Nelson & Sons, J T Newcomer.

O—M M Oliver $2

P—J Q Preble, Wm A Parks, Hiss H Packwood, 70 cts, Perry Wm Patterson $2.

Q—S P Richardson, J K Randall, D M Rush, A Mellen, Geo P Rowell & Co, Mrs Mary F Rogers, Col. Henry A Riley, Ed Rohe & Co, R Rubens.

S—W Spilman, Sheldon & Co, R A Smith & Bros, H R Singleton, C M Shoyer, R H Stewart $1, W J Stone, John W Shaw $5, M B Sharbrough, E F Snyder & Co, Smith, Dixon & Co, J T Strother $1 50, W J Stuck $5.

T—F F Taylor, A Trotter $5, R C Tapp, R M Tydings, Miss Lizzie Tull Terro.

W—R K Whitfield, W H Woodruff, D P Winn, W R Watkins, D W Watson, Hattie E Winn $5, R H Whitfield.

Z—One Zell.

RICE, BORN & Co.—We notice that the old and well known firm of Rice Bros. & Co. has been changed as above. It is, however, composed of the same men who by their careful attention to detail have built up the very fine business the firm has enjoyed for years. See their advertisement of the Centennial Bracket saw in another column.

DENTISTRY.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. J. R. Knapp. Dr. Knapp has the many years and extensive range in this city, and stands high in his profession. Any one who needs his services can rest assured that careful attention will be given in every case. All of his work is guaranteed.

THE Weed Sewing Machine Company publish the award rendered their machine at the Centennial Exhibition in the American system of sewing machines. Mr. F. C. Adams has charge of the agency in the city, and will cheerfully furnish information concerning anything dealing with this machine.

GLASS STAINING.—Adolph Sutter's card will be found in another column. He will give special attention to staining glass windows for churches, and our friends would do well to look at this fact. All orders will be promptly attended to as soon as possible after they are received.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Every student of history will read the advertisement of the National publishing company in regard to the above work. Those desiring agents wanted, and should not delay in making application for the work. Address the company at their address and territory.

WE would again call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. John C. Ingle, dealer in Dry Goods, No. 279 Eighth Avenue, New York. Mr. Ingle has on hand ladies' suits of all the latest styles and grades, at prices which place them in the reach of all.

SEE the advertisement of A. Sauer & Son, dry goods, on this page. The Messrs. Sauer invite parties to call and inspect their goods before purchasing, and have not doubt they can offer liberal inducements to purchasers.

THE PRUSSIAN SALVE advertised in another column in the paper is well spoken of in the South, and a box will be sent by mail by the manufacturer, J. H. Richardson, for 50 cents, or can be purchased of L. L. Eyges, of this city.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY of Music. Prof. Tourjee is spoken of highly as a teacher of music, and we call the attention of lovers of the art to his card. His address is Music Hall, Boston.

OUR READERS will do well to note the advertisement of Mr. E. H. Adams. His stock is well and carefully kept, and he guarantees every article made in the 99 cents line.

ADOLPH SUTTER'S Glass Stainer. Art Glass Manufactory, 219 North Seventh street, St. Louis, Mo. Parties desiring to have their churches or residences beautified with stained glass windows, will find it to their interest to correspond with Mr. Sutter, who is prepared to furnish designs and estimates for the same. Mr. Sutter has had many years experience in the business, and has the best facilities for doing work in the most satisfactory manner. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

MR. OFFNER'S advertisement of China and Glassware will be found in our paper to-day.

Embroidery goods go to Levy Bros.', 9 Magazine street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LUDDEN & BATES' MUSIC HOUSE,

"The Blockade Raised,"

Our friends and patrons throughout the South are respectfully notified that during the late blockade which has now entirely ceased, we have not been closed, but our business has increased, and in our new and elegant warerooms, No. 11 Whitaker street, we are now prepared for a large fall trade, with a magnificent assortment of CHICKERING, HALLET & DAVIS, MATHUSHEK and SOHMER GRAND PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN, CHICKERING, SCHOOL and PARLOR ORGANS, which will be sold upon the most favorable terms ever given. Our rates must be doubtful. Low Prices and Easy Terms will do it.

Orders for SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, and small INSTRUMENTS promptly filled. As specimens of our SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL, still selling $1 worth of music, will be presented to every corresponding to this advertisement, either with an order or by correspondence. Catalogues and price lists free.

LUDDEN & BATES,
Savannah, Ga.

THE American House, Boston, is most favorably known all over the country for spaciousness, convenience of arrangement and liberality of appointments, and above all, in the excellence of management and general economy for the comfort of guests, it has few if any superiors among the hotels of the land.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH.—See Dr. Langell's advertisement. eow

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NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
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CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good Goods*, sell at *one price*, and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's family outfitted, and a liberal deduction made to them.

LADIES! A soft and beautiful skin is the desire of every lady of refinement. **Pazzoni's Medicated Complexion Powder** has been fully tested, and found to perform all that is claimed for it. It removes the skin delicately soft, removes all discolorations, eruptions, etc. Mothers can apply it to infants with the most exalted satisfaction. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp-sized papers, eight sent to any address on the continent, and will break a fresh cuticle in twenty-four hours. Address CHAS. KOCK & Co., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

A SOJOURN at the elegant Grand Hotel, of N. W. York, is most pleasant. It is one of the finest of the first-class hotels in New York. It is centrally located in the business quarter, near Fifth Avenue, and is to easy access to Wall street, Park, and all other parts of the city. Persons making a tour to New York in connection with a visit to the Centennial, or in search of summer resorts, will find their comforts enhanced by stopping at the Grand Hotel.

"I HAVE derived some benefit from the use of *Simmons' Liver Regulator*, and wish to give it a further trial.
HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, Georgia.

"I have never seen or tried such a combination of curative, satisfactory and pleasant remedy in my life."—HAMNER, St. Louis, Mo.

A YOUTH'S PUBLICATION. For half a century, the Youth's Companion, of Boston, has been published. It was started in 1827, and is to-day one of the brightest and most vigorous papers with which we are acquainted.

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23 UNION ST., NEW ORLEANS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cotton Seed Oil, Oil Cake,
SOAP STOCK, and COTTON SEED MEAL for Cattle Feeding and Fertilizers.

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To the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Great West.

I WOULD offer my most Valuable Medicine, the result of more than twenty years' experience and study, to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the West, as a sure and safe remedy for all Female Complaints. Also, my PAIN PAINT, which is the Great Pain Cure of the age. Also, Marion's Universal Cough Syrup. Also, Some Fine Old Brandies, Wines and Whiskies, for medicinal purposes. Also, Marion's Universal Liniment, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Sore Throat and Diphtheria, Cramps in Stomach or Bowels. Is two ways to use it. First, internally. Second, PAIN ANNIHILATOR. Sure cure for Cholera, Nervous Headache, Toothache and Neuralgia. Expectorants. Third—EPILEPTIC LINIMENT. For man or beast. Good for Scratches, Bruises, Swellings, Old Sores and Ulcers. Fourth—MARION'S CELEBRATED HAIR RESTORER. Will restore gray hair to its original color. Will stop the hair from falling out, and in a beautiful hair dressing. It is a distilled preparation, contains nothing greasy or dirty. Sold for pamphlet. 25 per bottle. SOAP. The very best for ONE DOLLAR. A sweet and healthy complexion. Sure cure for SCROFULA, and all scrofulous part of the system. Speaking a visit to New York in connection with a visit to the Centennial, or in search of summer resorts, will find their comforts enhanced by shopping at the Grand Hotel.

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HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, Georgia.

"I have never seen or tried such a combination of curative, satisfactory and pleasant remedy in my life."—HAMNER, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEED SEWING MACHINE.

(OFFICIAL COPY.)

Centennial Exhibition,
1876.
PHILADELPHIA.

The United States Centennial Commission announces the following as the decision awarded to the

Weed Sewing Machine Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Product—Shuttle Sewing Machines.
Award—An excellent Shuttle Machine, possessing originality and simplicity of constructive detail; for fine quality of workmanship and materials, and for great adaptability to both cloth and leather stitching.

(signed) J. R. HAWLEY, President.
A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
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The Centennial Bracket Saw
AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

EVERYBODY WANTS IT
ALL DELIGHTED WITH IT.

Simplicity, simplicity, simplicity! Two hundred new fancy patterns. Saw 2 inches thick. Cuts a line as fine as a hair. Will make 850 strokes per minute. Power Machine complete, 4 Saw Blades and 2 Designs, all for $4 50.

Hawley's Centennial Saw. It will do all it claims. Without this saw is incomplete. Send for pamphlet, which will be mailed free.

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J. R. Knapp,
45 CANAL STREET,
FIRST CLASS
DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH which defy detection, and are guaranteed to be equal to the natural teeth in every respect, etc.
Filling the most delicate cases of decayed teeth for years.
WITHOUT PAIN.
No charge for a consultation.

CORSETS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Important to the Public
A. SHWARTZ & SON
Have special attractions in the large and well selected stock of

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CLOTHS, FLANNELS,
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OPENED THIS WEEK.

DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
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LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
Which they offer at

POSITIVE BARGAINS!

Together with a great many other important attractions.

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Corner Canal St. and Exchange Place.
Don't fail to call before purchasing elsewhere.

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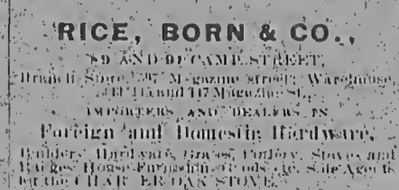

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THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT. *London Standard.*

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Webster's Unabridged is the best Dictionary of the English language. *Boston Evening Commercial Bulletin.*

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Farm, Garden and Household.

Orchard Grass.

This valuable (though much neglected) grass is indigenous to the soil of America, and from its adaptability to the various soils, its early and late growth, luxuriant foliage and nutritive qualities, is well entitled to an equality with any grass, either native or foreign, which is being cultivated in this country. Orchard grass, when sown with clover, grows as rapidly, starts in the spring as early, and by this similarity of habit makes a suitable grass to mix with it. For pasturage, we greatly value orchard grass for three reasons: It stands drouth much better than any other, will bear heavier stocking, and comes forward in the spring very early.

We have often been surprised to observe how quickly orchard grass recovers and grows after being closely cropped; a week or ten days of summer's growth will make quite a good pasturage. Orchard grass, also, by its great amount of fibrous roots, tends to improve instead of impoverish the soil, and we have observed that our orchard grass sod generally turns up a dark color on being plowed. It is not at all fit for a lawn, as it sometimes grows in bunches or tussocks, especially when sown thin. The proper quantity, when sown alone, is two bushels to the acre; when sown with clover one bushel is sufficient. Perhaps there are no other two grasses that can be sown together with so great advantage as red clover and orchard grass by their union; the crop is nearly double what it would be if each were sown separately; they grow and flower well together, come to maturity about the same time, and the clover is supported from falling by the uncommon strength of the orchard grass. Mr. William Crozier, of the Beacon Stock Farm, North, L. I., who has had large experience in the cultivation of orchard grass, states that he considers it the most profitable grass a farmer can raise, whether for meadow or pasturage. A ride over his fields during the month of June convinced me of its superior merits. While the timothy meadows in many parts of Long Island were so far backward as scarcely to appear more than six inches high on an average, I found his orchard grass and mammoth clover meadows averaging fully two feet, and in flower. Abundance of his rich succulent herbage was left standing to his horses, etc. His elevated and rolling pasture lands, stocked with Alderneys, Ayrshires, and Devons, amply supplied with sweet herbage, composed of a mixture of grasses in which orchard grass predominates, and with which those pastures are luxuriantly covered. A twenty acre field of oats seeded down with orchard grass and mammoth clover, April 23, was making a fine appearance, the orchard grass being several inches high, and coming up very evenly all over the field. There is no doubt but that his success is, in a great measure, owing to the excellent system he adopts. He recommends thorough pulverization and cleaning of the land, liberal manuring, and liberal seeding, even sowing on a rolled surface and covering with a chain harrow afterward. He has succeeded well with both spring and fall sowing of seeds under the above conditions; he sows from one and a half to two bushels of orchard grass seed, and fifteen pounds of mammoth clover seed per acre, with his spring or winter grain; nearly double that quantity if sown alone. A bushel of good fair orchard grass seed should weigh fifteen pounds to the bushel, cut during the season that intervenes between the flowering and forming of seed.—*Extract from John Henderson's Book on Grasses.*

GROWING BUCKWHEAT.—A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* says on this subject:

To raise a good crop of buckwheat the soil should be as well prepared as for other crops. As the grain is never sown till quite late in the season, when there is danger of immediate and protracted drouth, it is advisable to sow it on soil that is tolerably moist. Indeed, the plant from its nature requires a large amount of moisture, and attempts to raise a crop on land naturally quite dry generally result in failure. Every farmer who keeps bees should sow a piece of land with buckwheat; if for nothing more than bee pasturage. It will pay to sow it with a view of subduing land that is full of tough grasses, as its dense shade will result in rotting them. It is an excellent crop to raise to turn under as a green manure. It is the least exhausting crop that can be raised on land, for the plants furnish a very large amount of material that is available for the purpose of fertilization.

But the crop, for several years past, has been one of the best-paying ones that the farmers have raised. The western product has not produced a supply for local demand, and large quantities have been brought from the Eastern States and from Canada. Even the amount brought from a distance has not apparently been enough to supply the market, for what passes for buckwheat flour is chiefly wheat screenings.

FRENCH TOAST.—Beat four eggs very light, and stir them into a pint of cold, rich milk. Slice some nice baker's bread; dip the slices into the egg and milk; then lay them carefully into a skillet of hot lard, and fry brown. Sprinkle a little powdered sugar over each slice when taken out, with a little cinnamon, if that spice is liked. Serve hot. If nicely prepared, this is an excellent dish for breakfast or tea—almost equal to waffles, and much less expensive.

CREAM TOMATO SOUP.—To one quart of sweet milk put one pint of cooked tomatoes. When it comes to a boil add one teaspoonful of soda and a half-teacupful of rolled cracker, and season as for oysters. This soup is very nice.—*American Grocer.*

CELERY MEDICINAL.—We notice with pleasure, says the *Builder*, that celery is becoming more common and cheaper in our markets. Its cultivation cannot be too highly recommended to farmers, as by its production they not only grow a profitable plant but confer a benefit on the community, as the habitual daily use of this vegetable is more beneficial to man than most people are aware of. A writer who is familiar with its virtues says: "I have known many men, and women, too, who from various causes had become so much affected by nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on a windy day, and by a moderate daily use of the blanched footstalks of celery as a salad they became as strong and as steady as other people. I have known others so nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and they were in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectually cured by a moderate daily use of blanched celery as a salad at meal time. I have known others to be cured of palpitation of the heart. Everybody engaged in labor weakening to the nerves should use celery daily in the season; and onions in its stead when not in season."

We give celery to our canary birds and it cures them of fits. They are little animals, with very delicate nerves, easily frightened, and therefore they need such a remedy, and the relish with which they take it is a proof that their instinct guides them to eat what is good for them.

A manufacturer of perfumery of our acquaintance some years ago began to prepare an extract of celery seed, put up in medicine bottles, and intended to give strength to old or exhausted people who by over indulgence have reached such a state as to require restoratives.

OATMEAL IN THE HOUSEHOLD.—In Great Britain children of all ranks are raised on an oatmeal diet alone, because it causes them to grow strong and healthful and no better food can possibly be found for them. It is also quite as desirable for the student as for the laborer, and for the delicate lady as for her hard-working sister; indeed, all classes would be greatly benefited by its use, and dyspepsia, with all its manifold annoyances, can be kept at a distance. Oatmeal is more substantial food, it is said, than veal, pork, or lamb, and quite equal to beef or mutton, giving as much or more mental vigor, while its great desideratum consists in one's not becoming weary of it, for it is as welcome for breakfast or tea as wheat or Graham bread. It can be eaten with syrup and butter as hasty pudding, or with cream and sugar, like rice. It is especially good for young mothers, upon whose nervous forces too great a demand has been made, and they lose the equilibrium of the system, and become depressed and dispirited. Oatmeal requires to be cooked slowly, and the water should be boiling hot when it is stirred in.—*Baldwin's Monthly for Plumber.*

OUR FUTURE FENCE.—In reply to our article headed as above in the *Rural Man* of the 11th instant, we have received the following replies from S. R. Sanders of Murfreesboro, and Mr. W. T. Waters, of Stop Spring, Wilson county, which confirm our opinion that Pyracantha will make a good hedge:

Mr. Sanders says: "As to the Pyracantha, I have had it growing three years; it is four three to six feet high, very dense at the base, and perfectly feathered at this season of the year, being covered with scarlet berries. I am satisfied that with proper attention it will make a very substantial as well as ornamental fence. If it succeeds well it is the cheapest fence our farmers can make. It takes about the same cultivation you would give to corn for three years, nothing more being needed except the proper pruning, as it is grown from cuttings."

Mr. W. T. Waters says: "I have been in the use and cultivation of the shrub, (Pyracantha,) from the time of its introduction by the late Mr. Goron, until about fifteen years ago, I know that it makes a good fence, in the hands of those who will fell the weeds and grass, and prune it in good time."

We should like to hear, on this subject, from Mr. John Barbee, of Grant post-office, Smith county, Tenn.—*Rural Sun.*

TO MAKE VINEGAR.—Edward Smith, in his new work on "Foods," gives the following simple formula for making vinegar: One gallon of water, one and a quarter pounds of raw sugar, and a quarter pound of yeast. At a temperature of eighty degrees it will be sufficiently acid in three or four days to be drawn off, when an ounce of cut raisins and the same weight of cream of tartar should be added, and after a few weeks the sweet taste will entirely disappear, when it may be bottled.

SAUR GOOSE.—To utilize the remainder of the goose after cutting out the breast for smoking, it is prepared as follows: Cut up the flesh into suitable pieces; then take of vinegar and water equal quantities, enough to cover the meat, add a handful of small onions, and salt, pepper, cloves, etc.; boil together until the meat is done. This, if put in a cool place, will keep well, and makes an excellent dish when warmed up or eaten cold.

For feeding cattle no root is superior to the parsnip. In the Island of Guernsey, a few years ago, and perhaps the same state of things still exists, pigs and cattle were almost entirely fattened on this root. We have always thought that American farmers did not realize the value of this root. One great advantage in raising this root is that it can be stored in the ground and dug in spring when needed.—*Dick's Guide.*

SPONGE CAKE.—Three cupfuls of flour; two cupfuls of sugar, six eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar.

EDUCATIONAL.

University of Mississippi.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE UNIVERSITY of Mississippi, at Oxford, opens

October 4, 1876.

The Faculty is complete, able, and proficient.

The campus, buildings, and apparatus in good repair.

The location is healthy. Church facilities and society excellent.

Tuition free to candidates for the ministry. Tuition fee to others $25. Total expenses need not exceed $101 in $130 per annum. Students in the Preparatory Department will be required to board with family of the Principal.

For catalogues and information, address

H. M. SULLIVAN,
Secretary Board of Trustees,
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Emory and Henry College

VIRGINIA.

THE collegiate year for 1876-7 begins on the FOURTEENTH DE SEPTEMBER next. It is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, the first ending January 31, and the second beginning February 1, 1877.

For TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS deposited with the President at the beginning of the year we will agree to instruct, for the forty weeks, his pupil, board, fuel, room-rent, washing, library and contingent fees.

For information or special points or for a catalogue address E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory P. O., Virginia.

EMORY COLLEGE.

THE FALL TERM of this long-established institution opens on Wednesday, SEPTEMBER 6.

Emory College, with a full Faculty and a thorough curriculum, is prepared to do first class college work.

TUITION—Fall Term, $25; Spring Term, $15. Board in good families, from $10 to $20 per month. Food and lodging can be procured at from $8 to $12 per month by boys willing to wait on themselves.

For further information address the President,
ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD,
Oxford, Ga.

Quitman M. & F. College,

QUITMAN, VAN BUREN CO., ARK.

FALL SESSION BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 4. This school, under the patronage of the Arkansas Conference, offers a quiet, healthy retreat to students. Board can be had at eight to ten dollars per month. Tuition is as low as can be had anywhere, ranging from $1.50 to $3 a month. Tuition free to children of ministers and to young men studying for the ministry.

For further particulars apply to
REV. JAMES A. PEEBLES, President,
Quitman, Van Buren Co., Ark.

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AT BATON ROUGE, LA.

THE next session of this School will begin on Wednesday, the FOURTH OF OCTOBER, 1876. This is a Family Boarding School for boys. The healthfulness of the location is unsurpassed. Instruction thorough and full. Text is necessary to prepare the student for any grade in college or any pursuit in life. Discipline parental. The constant personal care of the Principal is given to the health, morals and manners of the pupils.

For circulars with necessary information, apply to
W. H. N. MAGRUDER,
Baton Rouge, La.

MITCHELL'S NEW OUTLINE MAPS.

Maps in a set. A Key goes with each set.

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MOORE'S SOUTHERN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY ATLANTA, GA. PRACTICAL BUSINESS SCHOOL IN THE SOUTH

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

Fort Edward Collegiate Institute,

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$172 PER YEAR. RATES TO SUIT THE times. Facilities unequalled. Superb buildings. Fifteen teachers. A business college, college preparatory, and other graduating courses for both sexes, or any studies may be chosen. Twenty-third year August 31. Winter term December 7. Admission any time proper. Locality. Address JOS. E. KING, D.D.,
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MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS and various kinds of

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Artificial Hands and Fingers generally. Carefully supplied.

For further information, circulars, testimonials, etc., address MARVIN LINCOLN, No. 8 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths,

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Frame Maker Orders a Specialty.

No. 99 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

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M. ANDRIEU,

159 ..... BOURBON STREET 159

Home-Made Shoes at $3.50 a Pair.

Only best Boots and Shoes in all kinds and Cost made of the very best material and workmanship, and at less prices than any other store in this city. Keeps all kinds for Gent's, Ladies' Ties and Children's wear.

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MAGIC LANTERNS SLIDES WANTED THEO. HARRAH ALSO FOR SALE IN PHILADA. PA.

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OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT ABSOLUTELY and SPEEDILY CURED. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JELESO WATER,

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WARREN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

URAL MOUNTAIN JELESO WATER

is a concentration of all the curative qualities of the most celebrated Mineral Springs in the world. Each bottle contains eighty doses, and is equal to over one hundred bottles of the Natural Spring Water.

As a tonic it is unsurpassed, having had most remarkable success in curing some of the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, and General Debility. It is simple, harmless, and pleasant to take. If used as a gargle in its pure state, on the first appearance of Diphtheria and all other throat diseases it works like magic. It arrests the progress of and cures such complaints in less than twenty-four hours. It will greatly alleviate or entirely cure the worst cases of Rheumatism.

Eczema and all other diseases of the skin, Prickly Heat, Poisoning by Ivy, Sumac, or Oak are quickly cured by the use of Jeleso Water. We will forward three bottles of the medicine to any part of the United States, free of expressage, on receipt of $1 per bottle. Send for Circular, containing testimonials and directions.

Appended are a few of the many certificates sent us:

As a family medicine and tonic it is simply invaluable. In my own case it has cured Dyspepsia of long standing.

JOHN F. MINES,
Managing Editor N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser.*

Permit me to add my testimony to the efficiency of your "Jeleso" in cases of Dyspepsia of long standing. I have used two bottles of it, and I am now thoroughly cured. I shall most cheerfully recommend its use to all my friends; and I consider it an indispensable medicine in every family. I am most truly yours,

J. D. BARTON,
Supt. Flushing, North Shore, and Central R.R., of Long Island.

101 EAST 23D ST., NEW YORK,
January 29, 1876.

DR. WARREN—*Dear Sir:* I have used your Jeleso Water as a tonic, also for Dyspepsia and Throat Affections of all kinds, with great beneficial results. I believe it to be a very valuable remedy.

DR. E. G. STILLMAN.

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Scrupulous care with reference to the price and quality, and fidelity to the interest and fulfillment of the wishes of correspondents, will be sedulously carried out.

Spring and Summer Styles

OF

LADIES' DRESSES,

IN IMPORTED FRENCH PATTERNS,

CENTENNIAL APRONS, RUCHES AND RUCHETTES, designed to the Fashions of 1776.

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GENERAL AGENCY

AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO.

LIMITED,

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August 1, 1876.

Notice to Dealers and Merchants Buying and Selling Iron Cotton Ties.

Whereas, sundry unscrupulous persons are offering for sale in this city and other parts of the country, cotton ties having Arrow buckles on, not heretofore sold by us, and some buying second-hand Arrow buckles, we warn on the public, for their protection, not to purchase any Arrow or Open-Slot Ties whatever from any but our authorized agents, or sold through them. Either form of pieced bands, using our Arrow and Open-Slot buckles in combination therewith, unlicensed by us, violate our patent rights.

As an additional protection to the public and ourselves, for several years we have stamped our buckles: "Licensed for use only."

For the AMERICAN COTTON TIE COMPANY (Limited.)

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General Legal Agent.

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STEEL PENS.

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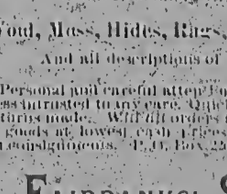

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ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FACTORS' & TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY,

37 ..... Carondelet Street 37

Premiums for the year ending April 30, 1876 ..... $966,651.82
Losses paid within the year 277,478.76
Reserved for unterminated risks April 30, 1876 ..... 86,593.00
Net profits for the year 137,001.76

Cash dividends for the year:
Interest (semi-annually) ..... TEN PER CENT.
Premiums ..... TWENTY PER CENT.

Assets, April 30, 1876 ..... $1,388,855.40

This Company continues to issue policies on Fire, River, and Marine Risks at current rates of premium.

E. A. PALFREY, President.
JOHN CHAFFE, Vice-President.
THOMAS F. WALKER, Secretary.

—TRUSTEES—

W. A. Johnson, W. C. Raymond,
John L. Noble, T. Lyle Lyon,
John Chaffe, S. H. Snowden,
Richard Milliken, S. H. Boyd,
John L. Warren, Joseph McElroy,
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Samuel Friedlander, Cyrus Bussey,
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John L. Adams, B. F. Eshleman,
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Make them doubly interesting by introducing

THE ENCORE!!

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Contains a First-Class Elementary Course, with the best kind of exercises, first, tunes in one, two, three, or four parts, for practice.

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As not a few persons suppose a patent specific heretofore for the cure of all diseases, about to be put, having enjoyed an established reputation for more than fifty years on account of its great value in diseases termed *Scrofulous*, having been the means of restoration to health of thousands of sufferers, it has received the indorsement of hundreds of the most eminent men in the country, who know its merits, and should be used by all who suffer from diseases arising from impurity of the blood, or even hereditary taint.

Its value in Chronic Rheumatism, Old Ulcers, Chronic Sores, White Swellings, &c., is known to thousands of Southern people.

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Swaim's Laboratory,

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PHILADELPHIA.

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Obtain Always Best Market Prices.

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which we will sell at Western prices. We also purchase Sugar and Molasses for those outside the sugar sections.

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152 and 154 Camp St., cor. Calliope,

where he continues to

BUY, SELL, STORE, REMOVE, PACK And Repair Furniture

of every description. Pictures and Looking-glasses framed.

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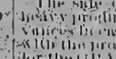

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ESTABLISHED IN 1805.

Capital $200,000 00
Assets at their market value 852,827 46
Income for the year 1875 ..... 624,106 10

The company insures FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS. Issues Marine policies payable in London in case of loss.

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In affections of the Lungs, verging on Consumption, it has been found most effectious, in proving that most awful scourge whenever it was resorted to.

Besides its acknowledged certainty of cure in this extraordinary medicine has, over most compounds of the same nature, the decided advantage of owing to its agreeable flavor, it can be administered without the least difficulty to children, and requires no particular diet. It is also the cheapest, not only because the bottles contain more syrup than any other, but owing to its peculiar composition the Sirup will keep for years without fermentation, and it can be used in doubtful weather whenever required, simply keeping the bottle well corked.

Directions for Taking the Sirup. Grown persons take from two to six spoonfuls in the course of the day, either pure or diluted in a little water; less quantity at intervals of three or four hours.

Persons much troubled during the night may take a tablespoonful out of the Sirup on going to bed, which will stop the cough and procure a good night's rest.

Children from three to five years old may take from one to six teaspoonfuls during the day, in smaller quantities, at intervals of three to four hours.

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Free from all Deleterious Ingredients, such as Lead, Sulphur or other compounds which are injurious to the Human System when Poisonous by Absorption.

It will be seen, both time and labor, as a few applications with a comb, once a month or so, to the hair or Whiskers, answers the purpose. The *natural color* being so perfectly restored as to defy detection. Its great recommendation is to do away with those cases of Underine which, for want of proper care, so often degenerate into confirmed Baldness.

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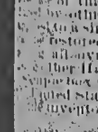

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Country Merchants and Planters will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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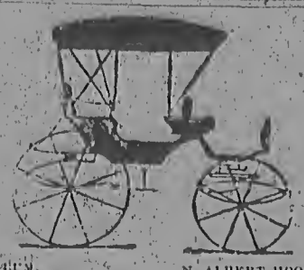

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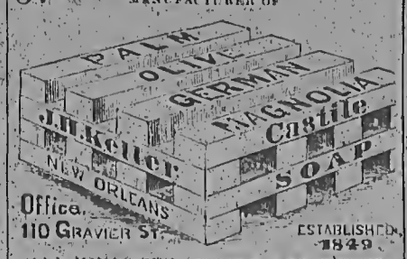

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Only one change of Sleeping Cars to Eastern cities.

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Lime, Sugar, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, White and Yellow Sand, Fire Clay Paving, Building, Pointing and Arch Bricks, English and Pittsburg Fire Bricks, Large and Small White Shells, Laths, Shingles, Fire Tiles, Sulphur, Tar, Pitch and Rosin at the lowest market rates. For sale by JOHN C. STEWART,
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CARPETINGS—Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, etc.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH—English and American.
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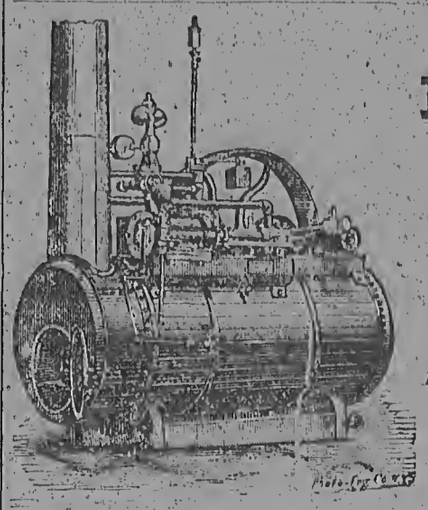

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Ladies' and Misses' Under Wear.

I AM OPENING A LARGE STOCK OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT SUCH Prices as the times REQUIRE and will call special attention to my Homemade Under Wear. It gives general satisfaction, as to work and prices. I cannot do better than to refer the public to those who have used it.

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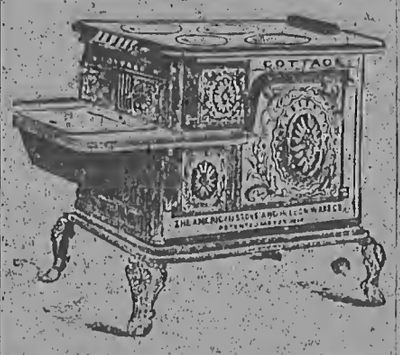

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A FULL STOCK of other COOKING STOVES of every grade and price, from $5 upward.

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A very large and complete assortment, suitable for offices, Parlors, Churches, School Rooms, etc., all of which are offered at VERY LOW prices to suit customers. Call and see.

TINWARE OF EVERY KIND

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Steam Washers or Woman's Friend.

With a house full of ladies WITHOUT HUSBANDS I have come to sell it. FULLY WARRANTED. It saves labor, it washes and cleans in a few minutes every article of clothing in the family. It is only a matter of half an hour's time this saving machine is on. Three hundred thousand have already been sold throughout the United States and Canada. Call and See it at No. 12 MAGAZINE Street.

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Experienced agents wanted for the Pocket Gymnasium, to whom liberal terms will be given. Send for circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

Goodyear Rubber Corset Company,
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Sole Manufacturers of RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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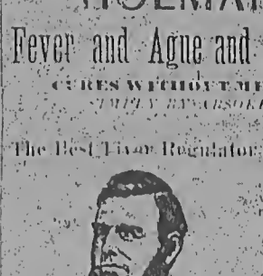
SAFELY BY ABSORPTION.

The Best Time Regulator in the World.



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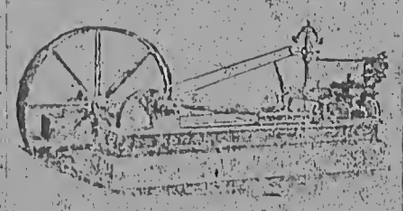

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

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Have always on hand a large assortment of Second-hand Machinery, which we offer at low prices. Correspondence solicited. Buyers, please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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The finest Masonic Engraving ever offered for sale, published illustrating a tradition of the Dedication of the Great Temple at Jerusalem and its Outlines. From the Original Painting by Prof. C. Schnessele.

ENGRAVED BY JOHN SARTAIN.

Chief of Art Bureau Centennial Exhibition.

It is of peculiar interest to Masons as its relation to the work of their ancient brethren.

We want a Few Right Hustlers to act as Agents.

It is Sartain's best work, and we think the finest engraving we have ever seen.—*Missouri Republican, Cincinnati, O.*

It is a perfect gem of art.—*Keystone, Philadelphia.*

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66 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia.

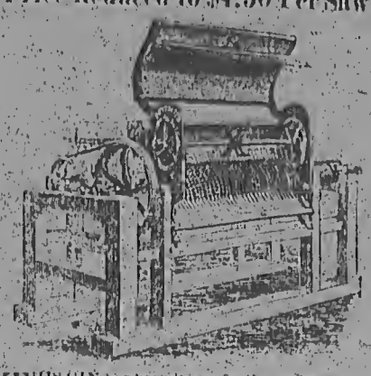
MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED

"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.

PATENTED JULY 15, 1873.

Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction at the ends of the roll in box, prevents the cott from Breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the saw to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time while consuming less or no fuel power than any other Gin. The seed in ginning is very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of a greater market value. This improved gauge, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin over others, by bales ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO.,
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AGENT FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS,
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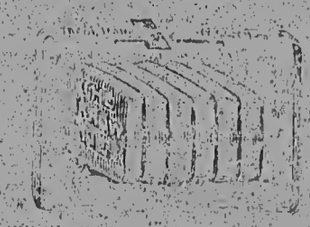

OFFICE OF THE

American Cotton Tie Co.,

LIMITED.

17 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS

TO DEALERS IN

IRON COTTON TIES,

Planters and Country Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we have prepared, through our resident agent, this book A Caution to offer the trade to any quantity with the following schedule of Prices:

THE ALLOW AND STEEL-LOCK.
BEARD & BRO.'S LOCK TIE.
BRANCH, CROOKS & CO.'S LOCK TIE.

We also beg to inform the public that the interests of Messrs. Beard & Bro., and Branch, Crooks & Co. are represented in and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. (LIMITED.) The following are the No. 1 Agents in Texas:

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Grimm & Bro. ..... Victoria & Rockland.
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For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited.)

R. W. RAYNE, Secretary.
New Orleans.

Bricks! Bricks! Bricks!

ROY'S BRICK YARD,

ST. BERNARD PARISH, four Bricks below the Shanklin House.

The undersigned respectfully informs builders, planters, and the inhabitants of Jefferson and St. Bernard parishes, that he has established himself in the above line in his old Brick Yard near the Slaughter-house, where he has always on hand a large quantity of Common and Pressed Bricks, and Arch Bricks, ready to be delivered without detention.

FREDERIC ROY.

Orders left with S. Roy, at C. Dreyer & Son's Agents, No. 43 Decatur street, near the Brick Yard, will be promptly attended to.

PLASTER PARIS MODELS FOR

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BUSTS, MASKS, ANTIQUITIES FROM THE Antique, Hands, Feet, Animals, etc.

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Lectures on the Human Head.
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Fruit and Flowers in Relief.
Large assortment of Heads and Busts.

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Presses and Printing Material.

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Manufacture a Superior Quality of Bells for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Plantations, Chimes or Peals. Warranted satisfactory. Prices and Circulars sent free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

75 VISITING CARDS, no 2 alike, 1 name, 1 pack, 4 names, $1. **30** cts. and a 3ct. stamp. Prettiest assortment you ever saw. No better work in the world, at any price! Common Cards at Unheard-of-rates. Write plain. W. C. CANNON, 712 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED—To supply vacancies in Schools, Academies, and Seminaries in the different States. Send for "Mutual Plan." Address American Educational Union, 547 Broadway, N. Y.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1876.

MONETARY.

The excitement incident to the election has prevailed to such an extent as to almost suspend business in this department, and transfers of currency and stocks have been effected only to the extent demanded by the exigencies of the hour. Confidence in the near future unshaken, as prices of stocks and bonds indicate. Quotations are as follows: Exceptional paper, 9 per cent. per annum; A1 paper, 10@12 per cent. per annum; Second-grade paper, 15@18 per cent. per annum; A1 mortgage paper, 9@10 per cent per annum. Canal railroad stock, 93 bid per share; Citizens Bank, 70 bid per share; Germania National Bank, 120 bid per share.

EXCHANGE.—New York bank sight, ¼ per cent. discount. London, 60 days, 528½. Gold, 110⅝@110½.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—As the cool weather period approaches shipments of these products increase, and the operators are preparing for the usual combat at the sugar landing. A prosperous year to them as well as to our hard-working friends in the country. Quotations, with market, firm:

GENERAL MARKET.

We are indebted to Messrs. Miller, Dothonte & Co., for the following provisions circular:

NEW ORLEANS, November 2, 1876.

DEAR SIR: The stock of bacon and bulk meats is light, and especially so of dry salted shoulders and sides, which are generally in larger demand and consumption here than any of the other products of the hogs. Dry salted shoulders are preferred the year round, and the newly-cured fresh lots sell at higher prices than old meats in summer and winter, but dry salted clear, and clear rib sides, mostly during the winter months, as will be seen by the quotations we give below. Dry salted shoulders sell as well *loose as packed*. But in dry salted sides a difference of ½c@¾c more is made when packed in boxes, half-casks, or casks of good countenage. Bacon should be packed, whether in boxes, half-casks, or casks of good countenage, as shipped *loose* is objectionable here. The average monthly capacity of this market at present is as follows:

MONTHLY CAPACITY.		
Pork in barrels	bbls	7,500
Bacon, sides, and shoulders	casks	1,100
Dry salted sides and shoulders	lbs	1,500,000
Hams, mostly canvassed	tierces	1,200
Refined and packers' lard	tierces	2,000
Refined and packers' lard	kegs	3,000

The stock on hand to-day is as follows: 2,200 barrels of pork, 500 casks of bacon, sides and shoulders, 85,000 pounds of dry salted meats, 200 tierces of hams, 1,301 tierces of lard, 1,500 kegs of lard.

News from the "Jetties" are favorable, and it is believed there will be plenty of water, at both passes at the mouth of the Mississippi river, in a few weeks, which will give this port important facilities for the cheap handling of produce, and the Western packers will find here soon an unlimited market for the disposition of their surplus hog products.

COTTON.

The following tables, if closely noticed, will show the movement daily and indicate the feeling here, in Liverpool and New York. The sales in Liverpool foot up the largest for many weeks, reaching 125,000 bales.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary	Ordinary	Good Ordinary	Low Middling	Middling	Good Middling
Wednesday	9¾	10⅝	11	11⅜	11⅝	11⅞
Thursday	10⅛	11	11⅜	11⅝	11⅞	12
Friday	10⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅞	12	12⅛
Saturday	10⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅞	12	12⅛
Monday	10⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅞	12	12⅛
Tuesday						

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Class—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Thursday	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Friday	11@11⅛	11	10⅝
Saturday	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Monday	11@11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Tuesday			11⅛

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day.	Total.	Sales.	Market.	Price.	Sales.	Market.	Price.
Wednesday	3,383			*Middling*			*Middling*
Thursday	9,840	Strong.	Firm.	11⅝	15,000	Active.	6 7-16
Friday	11,521	Active.	Firm.	11⅝	15,000	Excited.	6 7-16
Saturday	6,761	Strong.	Firm.	11⅝	15,000	Buoyant.	6 7-16
Monday	4,570	Quiet.	Firm.	11⅝	15,000	Advance.	6 7-16
Tuesday	6,981	Quiet.	Firm.	11 3-16	15,000	Firm.	6⅜
Total	43,054	7,283			125,000		

	Receipts.	Sales.	Stock.
Wednesday	4,000	4,000	43,000
Thursday	4,000	4,000	43,000
Friday	4,000	4,000	43,000
Saturday	4,000	4,000	43,000
Monday	4,000	4,000	43,000
Tuesday	4,000	4,000	43,000
Total	24,000	24,000	

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock at all the United States ports	661,897
Stock at New Orleans	176,505
Net receipts at New Orleans	241,937
Net receipts last year	208,513
Increase	33,444
Net receipts at all ports of the United States	1,039,721
Net receipts last year	891,137
Increase	157,583
Stock in Liverpool	474,000
Of which American	160,000
World's cotton supply, November 3	2,085,728
Last Year, same date	2,030,946

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, plant, and shovel tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	0 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with colters	6 00	8 00
Mann's adoddle-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	280 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
Hall, West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tennard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thimble skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	85 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, Bills:		
Sweden, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	14
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₱ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 20	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	6	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	—
Pat. Dryer, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gall	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Size of Sights.	Sash per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds per pair.
Window Sash, 12 lights:			
8x10	60	$1 50	$2 00
10x12	65	1 95	2 25
10x16	$1 00	2 95	3 25

	Single.	Double.
Sash Doors:		
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$3 75
3 feet x 8 feet	4 50	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25
Panel Doors:		
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	— —	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	— —	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	$3 75	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	25	28
Goshen, choice	38	40
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
100, fair	18¾	19¾
100, good	20	21
100, prime	21¾	22¾
Java, choice O. G.	— —	34
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, 6-1 brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	40
Sweet	48	53
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.	— —	75
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	12	14
N. Y. cream and English dairy	15	16
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in pbls	— —	22 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	5 75	6 00
XXX	6 25	6 75
Choice XXX	6 75	7 25
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Pineapples, ₱ lb	10	10
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	7	10
Raisins, quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, half box	— —	1 50
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	36	38
Insurance, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, best	32	33
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	— —	45
Fair	— —	50
Prime to choice	55	60
Golden and Rio	80	85
Half barrels 5c and Kegs 10c more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3
Ordinary	4½	5
Fair	5¾	6¼
Prime to choice	6¾	7¼
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₱ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	— —	10¾
Prime	— —	11
Choice	10¾	11¼
Yellow clarified	11¼	11¾
White clarified	11¾	12
Crushed	12	12¾
Powdered	12	12¾
Spices, ₱ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	33
Tea, ₱ lb.:		
Black Oolong	— —	1 00
Green Imperial	— —	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	85	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00
Grain and Feed.		
Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	68	70
White, mixed	60	62½
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis	— —	61
Texas	— —	45
Galena	53	55
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	— —	80
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	18 00	22 00
Ordinary	— —	14 00
Cotton Seed Meal	26 00	28 00
Provisions.		
Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	11¾	11¾
Sloughters	8	8¼
Sides, clear rib	9¾	10
Sides, canvassed	10¼	10¾
Hams, sugar-cured	16¾	17¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	19	19 25
Dry Salted Meats:		
Sloughters	— —	8¼
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	12¾	12¾
Choice, in tierces	11¾	11¾
Baling Stuffs.		
Bagging:		
India	10	10¾
Jute	13¼	13¾
Ties, Arrow, best, per hundred, at 30	— —	— —
Iron and buckles	— —	3 30
Heard	— —	3 00
Twine, hemp	— —	15
Sundries.		
Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	45
Calf skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stern's raw-bone superphosph.	35 00	— —
Stern's fine-ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	11 50	— —
Dry Goods.		
Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands, ¾	— —	9
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	10¾
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands, ¾	— —	7¾
Choice brands, 4-4	10¾	14¾
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	4½	5½
Choice brands, Allen & Hamilton	6¾	7
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	13½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11¾	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	17	20
Boots and Shoes.		
Batchelor mud boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	18 50
Russets' brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

Religious Notices.

To the Presiding Elders and Preachers of the Alabama Conference:

Dear Brethren. I respectfully request that those of you who will not attend the approaching session of the Annual Conference send me your names as early as practicable. Presiding Elders will please forward at once the names of lay delegates from their respective districts.

Fraternally, J. LEWIS, Jr., Acting Pastor
GREENSBORO, ALA., Oct. 17, 1876. 026-5t.

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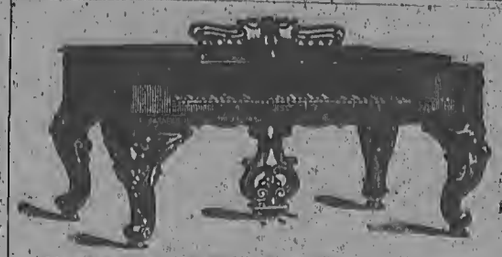

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12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
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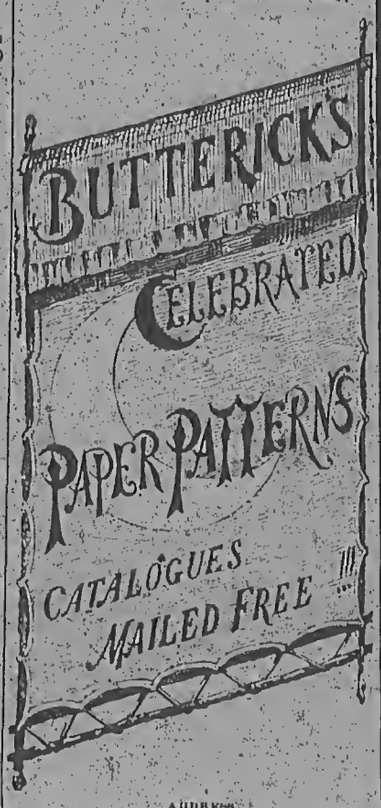

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The Register contains about 250 pages

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1876. NO. 46.

WAITING.

Do the lilies know, when they open bud,
That they have not a leaf to wear?
Or the grass, when the wind and rain
Fall at her matted hair?

Do the little brooks struggle and moan
When the ice has frozen their feet?
Or the moss turn gray as a stone,
Because of the cold and sleet?

Do the buds that the leaves left bare,
To strive with their wintry fate,
In a moment of deep despair
Destroy what they cannot create?
Oh, nature is teaching us there
To patiently wait and wait.

Transcript.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

LOUISIANA, TEXAS, Nov. 9.—A sixteen block, embracing thirteen stores, burned here last night. Two-thirds of the stocks were saved in a damaged conditions. The loss is about $28,000. Only five were insured, and their loss ($15,000) will be nearly covered. The buildings were old and almost valueless. Bricks are being hauled for a new block to replace that destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The centennial closed in accordance with the programme.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The following gentlemen have consented to go to Florida to be present at the counting of the votes in that State: Manton Marble, W. E. Niblock, Senator Wm. Eaton, Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut; Hon. L. O. Saltonstall, of Massachusetts; J. O. Broadhead, of Missouri; J. B. Reed, S. J. Brownsend and Sollars, of Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Dispatches received by the National Democratic committee last night, from New Orleans, say the situation is unchanged.

The *Herald* still gives Hayes the second votes and Tilden 181, with one doubtful. It says, referring to the doubtful States, as far as additional and failed returns go, they point, as before, to Democratic success.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special of the twelfth says: United States Marshal Pitkin telegraphed Gen. B. F. Butler to-night, soliciting his presence here, and thinks he will come.

The *Times* says its dispatches from Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina confirm previous reports that they have all been carried by the republicans.

The *Times'* Washington dispatch says: Gen. Sherman had an interview with the President on Sunday last in reference to the movement of troops.

Gen. Sheridan left Chicago on Sunday night, under orders to take command at New Orleans, and make such disposition of the troops as will secure republic peace in any emergency.

The *Times* dispatch quotes Secretary Cameron: "The action of the President in the premises has been taken to insure a fair return, to furnish the people of the country with satisfactory evidence that the verdict of Tuesday, whatever it may be, is declared, has been free from fraud."

SAVANNAH, Nov. 13.—There is a very large fire in the depot cotton-yard of the Georgia Central railroad. A warehouse, twenty empty cars and about one thousand bales of cotton are already burned. The fire is still burning, and the wind is high in the direction of some ten thousand bales. The white and colored people are working shoulder to shoulder in their efforts to save it. The fire has been burning since 8 10 last night.

Total interments to day three, of which two were from yellow fever.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Attorney General of Florida has telegraphed to Baltimore stating that Tilden's majority there is 1,200.

Senator Gordon telegraphs from Georgia that Tilden has carried North Carolina.

Ex-Attorney General Williams, Congressman elect Brown, of Indiana, and other prominent Republicans concede Tilden's election. The news is quiet.—*Picayune*.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 2:00, M.—A telegram received from the United States marshal of Charleston says: Hampton's majority is 1,500, and Tilden's 1,000."

Col. Lafitte, formerly of the Charleston *Courier*, telegraphs: "South Carolina is unmistakably democratic."—*Picayune*.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 13. The State Board of Canvassers will reconvene to-day. They say not more than two-thirds of the counties have been heard from officially, and will not give figures from those. Democrats claim theirs from one representative on each board of managers. No doubt of the election of the Democratic State ticket. Tilden is claimed by a small majority.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 13.—Semi-official returns from all the counties in Ohio show a majority for Hayes of 7,332.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Official returns from 55 counties gives Hayes a majority of 1,490. Eleven counties to be heard from, which in 1872 gave 61 Republican majority.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says: Russia is having further difficulties regarding the line of demarkation. She now proposes an arrangement compelling the Turks to quit the valley of the Morava.

The Press Association is informed that the African explorer Gordon intends to continue his explorations in consequence of having discovered a branch of the White Nile, which may possibly enable him to avoid the rapids which hitherto barred his progress, and open a water communication from Victoria Nyanza to Khartoom.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The *Times* dispatch from Berlin says: A preliminary conference will meet at Constantinople shortly to arrange the peace programme which is to be discussed and settled by the second and more formal conference. The negotiations are proceeding favorably.

The Russian minister of finance has drawn up a report on the finances of the empire, in which he strongly deprecates war.

American coin to the amount of $225,000 was withdrawn from bank yesterday for New York.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports Russia as yielding consent to the English proposal that all future action be decided by the conference, and shall respect the territorial integrity of Turkey. This assent was obtained by the friendly but firm attitude of England.

Rev. Samuel Waddy, D. D., who was made president of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in 1874, is dead.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.—The district of Backergunge was ravaged by a cyclone on Tuesday last. A thousand native houses were destroyed. The town of Dowlutkhin was submerged by a wave, and five thousand are believed to have perished.

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.—The *Times of India* announces that relief works have been established in the Sholapore district, where the *Times*, on the sixth instant, reported there were prospects of a famine, and forty-five thousand of the inhabitants have been in employment.

CRONSTADT, Nov. 9.—This port and roadstead is ice-bound, and navigation stopped. The River Divina is frozen, and navigation closed. The River Neva is also choked with floating ice from Lake Ladoga.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The *Post* publishes an official announcement of Russia's formal acceptance of the English proposal for a conference at Constantinople, on the basis of the integrity and independence of Turkey. The proposal, as accepted by Russia, includes the condition that the powers jointly and severally renounce all intention of aggrandizement.

LONDON, Nov. 11. A dispatch to the Exchange Telegram Company, from St. Petersburg, says: The *Golos* publishes a speech delivered by the Czar in Moscow yesterday, in reply to an address of citizens. The Czar said during his entire reign his energies have been directed to maintain right and justice for the Eastern Christians; unfortunately his efforts have been in vain. A conference of the powers is now about to meet at Constantinople. Russia would maintain her demands now, as the presence would compel Russia to take arms; in that event he reckoned on the support of his subjects. The speech was received with enthusiastic cheers.

ROME, Nov. 12. Cardinal Simeoni, recently Papal Nuncio at Madrid, has been appointed successor of Cardinal Antonelli as Secretary of State to the Pope.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Dispatches from Calcutta estimate the loss of life by the cyclone at forty thousand. Calcutta itself narrowly escaped.

The reports of famine from Bombay are worse. A water famine is feared in some districts.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: Russian papers abound with warlike reports. It is announced that Russia is likely to obtain from Holland money for a large amount of railway shares.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* confirms the report that the Servian army is to be mobilized in a few days. Russia will send a note to the powers that the reforms demanded by all can only be fulfilled by Turkey if Russia is prepared to defend them.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin says the Czar's speech has produced a most startling impression in political circles there.

The Czar's speech in Moscow, on Friday last, has a depressing effect on the Stock Exchange.

A heavy gale prevailed on the coast on Saturday and Sunday nights. A number of ship disasters reported.

From the Work.

MR. EDITOR: The following is the annual report of the Ladies' Wesleyan Society, Methodist Episcopal Church South, Jackson, Miss., for the fiscal year ending November 9, 1876:

Cash on hand, November 9,	$ 48 25
Receipts for work,	31 00
Receipts for honorary members,	25 00
Receipts for donations,	30 00
Receipts for dues,	151 00
Total,	$285 25
Amount expended,	285 25
Amount outstanding debts,	100 00

Officers.—Mrs. Thos. Green, president; Mrs. William J. Brown, vice president; Mrs. John T. Buck, treasurer; Mrs. E. R. Steadman, secretary.

Number of active members, 9.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. E. R. STEADMAN, Sec.

The foregoing report is sent to you for publication in accordance with a resolution adopted by our Church Conference on last Sabbath.

This society was organized on the twenty-eighth day of August, 1874, for the purpose of supplying the wants of the parsonage, and to promote sociability among the ladies of the church. The total receipts since its organization are *sixteen hundred and nine dollars and five cents*, all of which have been judiciously expended for the benefit of the parsonage.

The society is conducted about as follows: The ladies meet together on a stated evening in each week, at the residence of some one of the members—alternating as circumstances may dictate—and make reports of what each one has accomplished during the past week—that is, the work done, the amounts received for donations, dues, honorary members, etc.—and also to supply the necessary wants of the parsonage, and to make up a programme of operations for the ensuing week, which they generally endeavor to carry out. They take an active interest in the workings of the society, and seem to vie with each other in promoting and building up their good "work of love," which shall stand as a monument to their memory and as an example for generations yet unborn. Truly, it may be said of them: "They do all they can."

We hope this report of the Wesleyan Society of Jackson, Miss., will be an encouragement to our ladies everywhere, and that they will immediately go to work and organize similar societies throughout all of our Conferences. The good that they may thereby accomplish can only be estimated by eternity itself.

Very respectfully,

H. H. HIXIS,
Church Conference.

MOSS POINT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—*Mr. Editor:* In the three districts embraced in this circuit the various interests have been steadily progressive throughout the year. Within the bounds of the work this year there have been three distinctive revivals, at which over seventy additions up to this date will have been made by profession and seventy-five by certificate. The amounts assessed to us for Bishops' and Conference claimants have been fully met. Of the $75 missionary money apportioned to this charge, $50 are in hand, part of which was raised by our juvenile missionary society at Moss Point. On the principle of financial support we will come up to Conference with our full pro rata.

Will you permit me to say in this connection, we record an interesting incident which occurred at the parsonage recently. Two weeks since the ladies of my congregation contrived and executed a very agreeable surprise donation party, by which the contents of our store room and wardrobe were enhanced in value about $50. In connection therewith an elegant supper was contributed, which was gracefully served by a committee of ladies, and much enjoyed by all the visitors.

A. McCAUGHAN.

MR. EDITOR: We have closed our protracted meetings on the Raleigh circuit. We have had a glorious success this year in swelling our numbers. If the reception of members into the church, though we have had some glorious revivals on the circuit, and we have baptized all the Methodist children in the bounds of the circuit. Finances are very low; claims not met, and I do not think they will be met by Conference. There have been some twenty-five conversions, and over one hundred penitents at our altars.

JOHN H. EVANS, P. C.

CLOSE COMMUNION.—The latest argument for close communion runs thus: "Those who oppose close communion overlook the fact that Christians do not commune with each other, but with the Lord."

The object, then, of close communion is to prevent all Christians, outside of the Baptist Church, from "communing with the Lord." *Semel insanivimus omnes.*

EZRA.

The American Colonization Society expected to send a company of some thirty or forty emigrants to Liberia, November 1, by the bark Jasper. The people are from Columbia, S. C., Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and New York. Among the passengers on board were the Rev. Bishop Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who visits the west coast of Africa by appointment, to preside at the Liberia Conference, which takes place in Monrovia, in January; Rev. J. T. Gracey, of the Genesee Conference; and Rev. Mr. Day, of the Muhlenberg mission in Liberia.

CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	BISHOP.	TIME.
Denver	Colorado Springs	Marvin	Aug. 25
Western	Nebraska City	McTyeire	Aug. 30
St. Louis	Washington	McTyeire	Sept. 6
Missouri	Hannibal	McTyeire	Sept. 13
Kentucky	Nicholasville	Keener	Sept. 13
Columbia	Corvallis, Ore.	Marvin	Sept. 13
W. Virginia	Churchtown	Kavanaugh	Sept. 20
Illinois	Jacksonville	Pierce	Sept. 20
S. W. Missouri	Miami	McTyeire	Oct. 4
Tennessee	Columbia	Keener	Oct. 4
Louisville	Louisville	Wightman	Oct. 4
Pacific	San Francisco	Marvin	Oct. 11
Indian Mission	Vinita, Ind. T.	McTyeire	Oct. 12
Holston	Bristol	Wightman	Oct. 18
Arkansas	Yellville	Keener	Oct. 18
Los Angeles	S. Bernardino	Marvin	Oct. 20
West Texas	Seguin	Doggett	Oct. 25
Central Miss.	Grassy Fork	Doggett	Nov. 1
N. W. Texas	Calvert	Doggett	Nov. 8
North Texas	Longview	Doggett	Nov. 15
Memphis	Memphis	Pierce	Nov. 15
Virginia	Richmond	Kavanaugh	Nov. 15
N. Mississippi	Sarilla	Pierce	Nov. 22
Texas	Huntsville	Doggett	Nov. 29
N. Carolina	Greensboro	Kavanaugh	Nov. 29
Wilmington	Kenansville	Keener	Nov. 29
Mississippi	Natchez	Wightman	Nov. 29
Alabama	Greensboro	Pierce	Dec. 6
N. Georgia	Sparta	Pierce	Dec. 6
S. Georgia	Sandersville	Pierce	Dec. 13
S. Carolina	Chester	Kavanaugh	Dec. 13
N. Alabama	Decatur	McTyeire	Dec. 14
Little Rock	Arkadelphia	Keener	Dec. 13
Louisiana	Trenton	Wightman	Dec. 13
East Texas	Henderson	Doggett	Dec. 13
Florida	Monticello	Pierce	Jan. 11
Baltimore	Alexandria	Kavanaugh	Mar.

Assassins Apprehended.

REMORSEFUL ARREST OF THE MURDERERS OF THOMAS C. WEST.

Several gentlemen from Woodville, Miss., who arrived last night, via Bayou Sara, on the Gov. Allen, report that three negroes were arrested in West Feliciana, charged with the assassination of Capt. Thomas C. West, the candidate on the Democratic ticket for sheriff. It is said that these negroes confessed that they were instigated to commit the deed by E. L. Weber, Radical candidate for senator. The gentlemen stated that E. L. Weber was fortified in his house, in Bayou Sara, with a garrison of about eighty negroes, but that the troops would aid, if necessary, in effecting his arrest.

Thomas C. West was assassinated on last Saturday night, at what is called the "Star Hill" plantation, in lower West Feliciana. He was on his way with a party, composed of the members of his club, to attend a Democratic procession, and was shot by parties who lay in ambush. He expired the day before the election. Capt. West was, at the time of his death, in the prime of life, and the head of quite a large family.

He was a man of most estimable qualities, admired and respected by almost every member of the community. He was a type of the true Southern man, brave to a fault, generous and hospitable, courteous to all, a firm friend, and a magnanimous enemy. The dastardly murder of this gallant man excited almost beyond endurance the oppressed and long suffering whites, but their just desire for vengeance against the perpetrators of this foul crime was restrained, and the election passed off quietly and peaceably. The vote was the largest ever polled in the parish, and the Democrats elected their candidates by over four hundred majority. At length West Feliciana is rescued from the grasp of the Radicals and given a hope of prosperity in the future. The assassination of Capt. West is but one of a series of murders of white men which have been perpetrated in the parish since reconstruction. In 1868 Mr. Winter, a prominent lawyer and highly respected citizen, was shot down on the very threshold of his home; and it is but a few months ago, since, by a happy chance, was prevented the massacre of several white families.

Capt. West was among those residents of West Feliciana who were recently dragged from their homes by deputy marshals on a most frivolous charge, gotten up by the Radicals to make political capital.—*New Orleans Picayune, November 10.*

To the Members of the Mississippi Conference.

Members attending the Conference, which will convene at Natchez, November 29, will please report themselves at Donaldson & Co.'s book store, on Main street.

The Pargoud leaves Vicksburg on Monday afternoon at about five o'clock, and the Natchez at the same hour on Tuesday. The one usually reaches the city of Natchez during the morning of Tuesday, and the other early on Wednesday night.

In coming up the Lee arrives at Natchez on Wednesday night, and the Katie on Tuesday evening.

Members of examining committees, by taking the Pargoud above and the Katie below, may reach Natchez in time for afternoon and night work on Tuesday. To be in Natchez early on Tuesday morning one must leave points above on the Friday previous, and points below on Saturday.

These packets usually carry members of Conference at half fare. The Mobile and Ohio, the Vicksburg and Meridian, and the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad companies have each been requested to pass members both ways for one fare; to which request we expect response in accordance with their usual liberality. Members and delegates who do *not* expect to attend Conference will confer a favor by informing the undersigned of that fact.

W. L. C. HUNNICUTT.

NATCHEZ, November 10, 1876.

German Mission Conference.

MR. EDITOR: The German Mission Conference convened at Grassy Fork, Texas, November 2, Bishop D. S. Doggett presiding. He enjoyed the best of health, and did excellent work. Both in the chair and pulpit he was more than equal to the occasion. Dr. A. H. Redford accompanied the Bishop. We could not want a better connectional officer than the doctor. His talks are pertinent and impressive. J. B. A. Ahrens was elected secretary. The collections for the Bishops' fund and missions exceeded our apportionment. Nearly all the brethren reported improvement and increase. Peace and good will prevailed. Five brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) were introduced to the Conference. The action of the Joint Commission was duly indorsed. At the same time the German brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, by resolution, were asked not to molest us any longer with overtures for organic union with them, we being perfectly content with our present church relations. Next year the Conference will meet in Dryades Street Church, in New Orleans. By resolution Bro. Harp is requested to keep on hand a large supply of German books, in order that our brethren may have their orders filled at his Book Depot. Early on Monday morning the Bishop read out the

APPOINTMENTS.

Houston District, Fr. Nordenhaum, P. E.; Houston station, John Prinzing; Houston mission, C. A. Grote; Galveston mission, F. A. G. Bahe; Bellville mission, H. Hass; Industry mission, J. C. Kopp, Jr.; Grassy Fork and Giddings, William Eieser; Long Prairie, to be supplied; Lake Charles, A. Schrenkeisen, principal of Houston District High School, in Industry, H. Ehers.

New Braunfels District.—J. A. Schaper, P. E.; New Fountain mission, Jacob Kern; Friedrichsburg mission, G. Buchschacher; Llano mission, F. W. Hardt; Yorktown mission, G. Mueller, supply; New Braunfels mission, J. C. Kopp, Sr.; Cibolo and Cimalapoe, Jacob Beier; Weimar, Charles Thomas.

New Orleans District.—J. B. A. Ahrens, P. E.; Dryades street, J. A. Pauly; Craps street, J. B. Az Ahrens; Soniparu street, John G. Krauter; Carrollton, C. J. Weimers; St. Tammany, Christian Evers; Mobile, to be supplied; editor of *Pionier-freund*, J. B. A. Ahrens.

The *Methodist*, speaking of the recent action of the Central New York Conference, says:

The action of the Central New York Conference upon the settlement between Northern and Southern Methodism looks like an attempt at nullification. The commissioners had full powers and made a bargain. The brethren in the Central do not like the bargain, and gravely propose to unmake it. It is not easy to characterize this action. For the present we only call attention to its effect on the few irreconcilables in the South, who will now point to these resolutions as a proof that our church is a faith-breaker.

The Cape May settlement is a bargain, which cannot be broken and made over again. It is a perfectly honorable bargain, too, and if the brethren of the Central will study it a little they will retract their nullification heresy.

DISTRICTING THE NORTHERN BISHOPS.—We do not much regret, says the *Methodist*, the break-down of the attempt to district the Bishops for it has practically broken down. We presume the original idea of making dioceses out of the members of the board is no longer entertained. That idea was one of the attempts to solve the diocesan problem. All that remains of it is a plan to distribute the residences of the Bishops, and we may fairly infer, from the action of the last General Conference, that a large discretion is now vested in the individual Bishops. It was not thought necessary to provide by mandatory resolutions for local supervision on the Pacific coast, and we presume it was well understood that Bishop Peck expects to end his days in Syracuse. The Conferences on the Pacific coast must, like other Conferences, themselves provide for necessary diocesan work.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—Members of the Conference, on their arrival at Trenton, will report at J. Moore's drug store, where they will be assigned homes during the Conference session.

Those coming by the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad will pay full fare coming, and return *free* on presentation of certificate to the conductor. H. O. WHITE, P. C.

TRENTON, November 10, 1876.

The Protestant pastors of Chicago have united with Messrs. Moody and Sankey in a call for a "Christian Convention," at the Tabernacle, November 22 and 23, to discuss topics in connection with the revival.

Books and Periodicals.

A HISTORY OF TEXAS. For use in schools and for general readers. By Rev. H. S. Thrall, A.M. New York: University Publishing Company, 1876.

This is a duodecimo of 225 pages, and contains a brief history of Texas from the earliest settlement to the year 1876. Mr. Thrall has enjoyed the best opportunities for obtaining reliable data, and he has given, in a condensed and compact form, the results of much industrious toil.

ROMAN HISTORY. The Early Empire. From the accession of Julius Cæsar to the downfall of Augustulus. By W. W. Capes, M.A. With two maps. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

This is one of the series entitled Epochs of Ancient History, and is one of the most interesting. It is a model of historical writing, in style, method and condensation.

—*China and her Neighbors* is the title of a stout pamphlet by Rev. Young J. Allen, and published at Shanghai, China, by the American Presbyterian Mission Press. It is a tract for the times, designed to promote peace and encourage progress by setting forth the motives and objects of foreigners in coming to China, and the spirit and manner in which the demands of the situation should be met by the imperial government. The work contains several neatly executed maps. The title page alone is in English, and beyond what it says we can give no account of the contents. The material is a very thin and fine rice paper, and the pages in Chinese characters are clearly and beautifully printed. We are obliged to the author for a copy. We shall keep it as an interesting and instructive curiosity.

Our Sunday school periodicals for December are very good. The illustrations and reading matter in the Visitor are unusually excellent. Altogether the Magazine, Visitor and Little People make up a rare budget of good things for the Sunday schools. We are nearing the end of the year. Let the schools not neglect to order largely and liberally for the coming year.

—Ward's Valley Monthly for October has: The Ultima Thule of Scientific Rationalists; Johnson and Goldsmith; Rambles and Ramblers Afield; Legend of Heart's Ease; The Land of Sinim; Fruits of the South, and other articles. This number closes the third volume of the Valley Monthly, and is about the best number yet issued.

—The Salutation, by L. O. Emerson, Oliver Ditson & Co., publishers, is a collection of new sacred music, consisting of hymn tunes, anthems, motets, designed for public worship. It also contains a complete system of elementary instruction, glees, four-part songs and choruses, for singing schools and musical conventions.

—The Encore, also by L. O. Emerson, Oliver Ditson & Co., publishers, is a collection of secular and sacred music, and pronounced by good judges to be a work of merit.

—The Ladies' Repository for November has among other articles of interest: Rev. John L. Smith, D. D.'s gleanings from Bossuet Literature; Genius and Precious Stones; John Wyclif, a Pioneer Reformer; Four National Emblems; Gilbert Mathier; Marquis de Lafayette; Tyrean Purple; Memories of Early Methodism.

—Wide-Awake for November, besides a great many fine pictures and interesting articles, has a pattern sheet for a doll's entire wardrobe. The little girls will go into rapture over this new feature of the Wide-Awake.

—The Aldine, part 17, has the following fine engravings: Messalina; Temporary Possession; In the Highlands of Norway; Mont St. Michel; A Public Scrivener in Tunis; The Turkish Barber; The Bryant Vase; Carved Book Cover in Boxwood; A Hard Problem.

—The Galaxy for November has: Burgoyne's Original Order Book; The American Character; Recent English Fiction; On Reading Shakspeare; What shall We Eat? Fighting by Machinery, and other articles. Scientific Miscellany in this number is particularly full and interesting.

—The Atlantic Monthly for November has: The Battles about Atlanta; In Two Worlds; Poetry at the Centennial; The Fair of Muses; Old Woman's Gossip, and other articles. Recent literature in this as in all the numbers of the Atlantic is full and discriminative.

Do not quarrel with the narrowness of the way—ye cannot afford to have it widened.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1876.

THEN AND NOW.

Here is the same old manse on,
With its quaint, moss-covered towers;
And the Sabbath sunlight streaming
On the cleam of the garden flowers

And the wind clover far in the fields
Calling to honey-bee;
And the stately, silent elms are fanned
With its mid-day breeze.

The swallows have come as of yore, fed,
From over the sultry sea,
And the cry of the quail is heard
To the lowing of the wandering kine.

The lark, as he sings,
Sings up in the deep of the sky;
But the thatch of the nest is gone, fled,
To those dear old days long by.

'Twas here that Lee came, a ruddy youth,
Like ripest ale, fleet of foot as flowers,
And her low, sweet lisping laughter
Made cricket's chirrup seem pathos to lovers.

But now, in its mound of brightness,
The place seems cold and dead;
And it feels like a book of beauty
When the light of the soul has fled.

All hushed is each lonely chamber,
That echoed to songs of old;
The ghosts are now all vacant,
And the hearths are dark and cold.

Yet the face I had here of yore, had,
No heart but mine could know,
And the glimpses of heaven she gave me
In the dear olden long ago.

But they went out from, when she left me
Mid the fades of the Autumn air;
There's a gravestone over the hills, hill—
The height of my heart as there.

Dudley's Monthly.

Our Sunday School System.

MR. EDITOR: A good friend of mine, residing in New Orleans, an able an experienced Sunday school worker, with whom I have had repeated consultations on the subject of improved methods of conducting Sunday schools, whose opinions and judgment I appreciate very highly, has called my special attention to an article in your paper of the twenty-sixth ultimo, written by Rev. T. Y. Abernethy, on the subject of introducing "Doctrinal Lectures" into our Sunday schools as a part of their weekly instruction. My friend asks me to express my views on the subject through your paper, which, with your permission, I propose briefly to do.

In the first place I wish to express my hearty appreciation of the suggestion of Bro. Abernethy, and hereby return him my thanks for the service he has rendered the cause of truth and a sound *Methodistic system* of religious instruction in our church schools.

As matters now stand, and as they have stood for years, we *have no system* of instruction worth the name. An effort was made *six years ago*, in the General Conference at Memphis, in accordance with a recommendation of a large and intelligent Sunday School Convention, held in the city of New Orleans, in April, 1870, by the leading Sunday school workers of our church, to introduce a well-digested system of Sunday school instruction, under a regular curriculum or course of study by which the Scriptures would be systematically studied, our peculiar doctrines set forth, and a clear and distinct system of Christianity, as held by our church, would have been set forth; but when the memorial of the convention was presented, and referred to the committee on Sunday schools, that committee seemed to be so occupied with the new scheme of the "International Lessons" that the memorial was thrown aside and scarcely noticed. Now what have we as a result?

1. We have no system at all. We have the International Lessons gotten up by members of one of the Calvinistic churches, and put into our hands, as Methodists, to be taught our children, with the plea that there is *nothing sectarian* in them. If this was their only plea it would be a fatal one in my judgment; we want something distinctively Arminian or *Methodistic*. When did our church ever gain anything by being so mingled and mixed up with others as to lose its individual and distinctive features? But *not being sectarian* is one of the least objections to these International Lessons proper.

There is no system whatever in the selection of the lessons, the mode of treating them, nor in the selection from some portion of the Old Testament and the New. The whole plan—every lesson is distinct and is independent of all others. Where is the progressive system here? It presents a mass of loose material, out of which, under a skillful master builder, a fine superstructure could be erected; but as here presented it is without foundation, without form and void, so far as any intelligent system is concerned.

The only plea I have ever heard urged in favor of this "International Lesson" plan is that "all the schools of the United States and Canada are studying the *same lesson* on the *same day*." And pray, what advantage is there in that? especially if they are all wrong. If the merits of this plan (for we cannot call it a *system*) depend wholly upon the mere fact that each school has the same lesson—good or bad—then in the judgment of all sensible men it has no merit at all.

How long will the Sunday school workers of the Methodist Church trifle away their precious time in following in the lead of such phantoms as have been concocted and put in operation by the Calvinists and other churches who are not in sympathy with us in doctrine or in any way that tends to advance and promote our interests as a distinct and independent body of Christians?

Yes, I like Bro. Abernethy's suggestion: Let us have a *system of Methodist doctrinal lectures* in our Sunday schools, and let this form a part of a well-considered system of Bible and Christian studies as we understand and teach them.

We shall need additions to our stock of Sunday school publications to carry out our plan. 1. We want a brief work on the history, chronology and biography of the Bible. 2. A second volume suited to our system on the *prophecies* both of the Old and New Testaments. Some of the most convincing truths to sustain Christianity are found in the prophecies. 3. We want a volume suited to our plan for advanced Sunday school scholars, giving a condensed, clear view of Christianity as set forth in the New Testament, something after the plan and style of Harris' "Great Teacher."

These topics are merely named as specimens of the kind of books our system will require. Others, or a modification of these, may be found necessary when the system may be finally adopted.

The great advantages of some such system must be manifest to every reflecting Sunday school worker.

1. With a definite plan or course of study, like every other school, we shall have our work all before us, and can pursue it understandingly. We have a beginning, progress and end.

2. A scholar having finished the course, graduates and receives his or her diploma, and will be fitted for any place in the church or Sunday school.

3. Say what you please about it, but at last a well-conducted Sunday school is nothing more nor less than a *juvenile theological school*.

This cannot be denied, and if so, then let us square ourselves toward it as such, and as speedily as possible adjust everything pertaining to it to meet the demands *as such*, and conduct it with a steady view to graduate its students as thoroughly educated Christians. Does a knowledge of theology belong to preachers alone? Does not the interest of the church and the spirit of the age require that we take this true ground at once? Does not prophecy declare that this shall be the heritage of all, when all shall *know the Lord, from the least to the greatest*?

Then, if this position is right, let us constitute in all our churches a juvenile theological school, or institution as such.

Very truly,

B. T. KAVANAUGH.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.

Modern Infidelity.

MR. EDITOR: We have been greatly exercised for some time past at the rapid advance of a proud and boasting infidelity. The high-sounding, all-along our line, shop, jangling, its-this-and-that-and-the-other-thing with the loud, bold and ominous note, with the ring and ghastly truth: Idiots of a present salvation through the atoning blood of Jesus Christ. They are at work recruiting and drilling their forces for the coming grand and momentous struggle between light and darkness, truth and falsehood. Their position *seems* to be a strong one, and hence they feel confident not only of victory, but also of routing the army of the cross, "horse, foot and dragoons." And it must be confessed that they are much more in earnest in their work of death than the masses of Zion's camp to thwart their purposes.

Through their *missionaries* and papers that spread out and cover the land they utter and write down and proclaim their thunders of wrath against the whole camp of Israel. We have them now in our midst, and they draw the crowd that seldom go to church; and these agents of darkness are filling their heads and hearts with lies.

They declare the Bible to be not only a fable, but "a nasty book," which must be expelled from the schools, from all virtuous families, and given to the bats and owls of society. They profess to know of no future for man beyond the dismal gates of death. Science, their only guide, has not revealed it to them—rather discourages them even to entertain it for a moment. Man, according to their theory, is only a fully-developed *monkey*—the result of evolution, which seems to be the grandest word in their vocabulary. Of course they not only assume, but reason that there is no divine intelligence or universal mind who hath created all things and directs all for good. They declare that the creation is simply the result of gravitation or motion, which results from force. They assert in the most bitter spirit that "Christianity is only superstition and ignorance," or, as one of their papers expressed it some time ago, "superstition sowed in the boot of ignorance." They intend to break down the Sunday law, to keep God's name out of the Constitution of the United States, to inaugurate "women's rights," and make them the law of the whole land, to close our churches, to dismiss the "vagabond clergy," and invite them to earn their own bread by the sweat of their own faces, and, in a word, to turn the world upside down.

Their grand charge against us—"superstition and ignorance"—we protest against with both hands up, and propose to show briefly, however, that it is a boomerang thrown by them at us, but which returns to them with crashing and destructive force.

"Superstition," according to Webster, means, among other things, "to believe what is absurd, or to believe without evidence."

Now suppose one of their teachers was standing by the great engine of the "Centennial buildings," and some one would say to him: "Grand engine, sir; tremendous horse-power; perfect in all its parts; moves all the machinery in this vast establishment; but the most wonderful part of the story is that it had no intelligent builder; simply the result of law or motion—blind motion, on the basis of *evolution*; that it was once a *toadstool*, and finally in the lapse of ten thousand years it assumed this form." Would not the infidel say with much vigor: "Sir, it is absurd even to talk so, much more to believe it, and try to get others to do the same. Why, sir, although I never saw the builder, and know nothing about him, yet this great engine exhibits design, as a whole, and in every part; therefore there must have been a designer of intelligence equal to the work before us."

And yet when this same infidel looks upon a grander engine, the sun, which runs not the Centennial works, but the whole solar system, without noise and without friction, he loses all his senses, and becomes a "fool," and in the face of the most overwhelming matter-of-fact evidence declares in his mad ravings that "there is no God," no universal mind "who hath hung the earth upon the empty place and the world upon nothing." That though the whole creation exhibits design—intelligent design of the very highest order—yet there is no intelligent designer; that all of it is only the result of gravitation or blind motion, of which he knows nothing as to its origin.

Why this is absurdity or superstition in its very worst form, and hence infinitely worse than ancient infidelity. Truly might Bacon say in his "Essay on Atheism": "I had rather believe all the fables of the legends and the Talmud and the Alkoran than that this universal frame is without a mind, and therefore God never wrought so much to convince atheists, for his ordinary works convince it."

And therefore cursed Christianity of "heathens," which, as the light of the world, is changing all nations in true science, as well as moral and religion! Oh, how absurd, how superstitious is infidelity, particularly in its first stage of condition, or when it is fully fledged, and assumes the form of atheism.

JAMES M. BRADLEY.

CLARKSVILLE, GEORGIA, Sept. 4, 1876.

A renowned clergyman lately preached rather a long sermon from the text: "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." After the congregation had listened about an hour, some began to get weary and went out; others soon followed, greatly to the annoyance of the minister. Another person started, whereupon the parson stopped in his sermon and said: "That's right, gentlemen; as fast as you are weighed, pass out." He continued his sermon at some length after that, but no one disturbed him by leaving.

Jones finds that drinking like a fish makes his head swim.

Shreveport District.

MR. EDITOR: My last closed on the eve of departure from Mooringsport. I have since learned that with much good to the church the meeting continued until Thursday night, the twenty-first instant. There were a few conversions, and several penitents left at the altar. Our route lay through the head of the lake which, you will remember, cuts off travel in the rainy season, via the residence of Mr. Parnell.

As you knew this country, Mr. Editor, twenty years ago, it was the eye of northwestern Louisiana. Greenwood was the happy center of a happier people. It was one of the most desirable sections in all our now sadly-stricken State. Its pulpits were filled by the very best ministerial talent the church could command. A ride to-day of twenty or thirty miles in almost any given direction would fill your heart with sadness. There are immense open fields, once rich in production, dilapidated fences, decrepit gates, large, and, of old, elegant residences unoccupied, dying orchards and decaying out-houses, that speak only of departed peace and prosperity. We meet here and there, in the midst of these sorrowful changes, a few of the choice "spirits of old"—iron links connecting "the former and latter times." The only hope left us seemingly is the prominent one in a change of government in the approaching election. Four years more of the present rule will banish from their homes every one that can get away. The wonder is that our people are as cheerful, hopeful and strong as they are.

Early in the day Tuesday I brought us, my Texas brother and I, to the hospitable home of Mrs. J. B. Ogilvie, where I met my family, and thankful to find all well.

The Saturday morning services of the Caddo quarterly meeting at Friendship were deeply interesting. The congregation was not large, but fairly representative. The entire afternoon was given to the business of the Quarterly Conference. Our brother beloved, L. B. Cassity, supply for this circuit, was recommended to the Annual Conference for admission on trial into the traveling connection.

The Shreveport district, Mr. Editor, can boast of as clever "officials" as any in the church. Those on the Caddo circuit can't be excelled by the cleverest on this the cleverest of districts. Every dollar of their financial responsibility this year will be met. The same may be said, I hope, of many other "boards" before the year closes.

The Sabbath services were profitable. The sacrament of baptism, the service of formal reception into the church, and the administration of the holy communion, following the morning sermon, were impressive and solemn. Bro. Robert Randle, of the Mooringsport charge, gave us an appropriate and effective sermon, from "According to your faith be it unto you," in the afternoon. Quite a number of sincere penitents came forward to the altar. Monday's and yesterday's services, with the added help of our dear Bro. Godwyn, from Shreveport, greatly increased the already deepening interest of the meeting. Tuesday's services were specially grateful—a large increase of penitents, and hardly a dry eye and not perhaps an unmoved heart in the house. Five additions to the church to this writing. The meeting will doubtless continue all the week. The people are ready and anxious for it.

JOHN T. DAVIS.

SHREVEPORT, LA.

Love is the only grace that shall live with us in heaven; there we shall need no repentance, because we shall never sin; no faith, because we shall see God face to face, but love will abide forever. "Love never faileth." We shall cultivate all the graces and run parallel with eternity. God is to be loved more than his mercies; many love their deliverance more than their deliverer. Oh, preserve your love to God. Keep it burning on the altar of your heart! Love is like oil on the wheels of a chariot—it helps God's service. Does love grow cold? make use of the ordinances as sacred fuel to keep the holy fire burning.

Bishop Whipple illustrates the cost of the Indian war rather strikingly. He recently remarked to a correspondent of the Omaha *Herald* that if ten soldiers were placed in a line with an Indian at one end, and the American people could be brought to understand that in order to secure the scalp of that one Indian it would require the sacrifice of the ten soldiers and an expenditure of $500,000 in money, they might be led to inquire whether the scalp was really worth the outlay.

"Now, John, suppose there's a load of hay on one side of the river and a donkey on the other, how can the donkey get the hay without getting wet?" "I give it up." "Well, that's just what the other donkey did," said John's friend.

It is exceedingly bad husbandry to harrow up the feelings of your wife.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If after a reasonable time any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

NOT DEAD, BUT SLEEPING.

To-day we cut the fragrant sod
With breaking hands inactive,
And lay this well beloved of God,
Our precious darling, under.

Oh, hearts that ache, and aching rest!
Oh, tears, so bloodly raining!
Our hearts are weak, yet being rent,
Too strong for our restraining.

Sleep, darling, sleep! though cold rain sweeps
Thy little cot-made dwelling,
Thou will not know, so far below,
What winds and waves are swelling.

Father, we will be comforted;
Thine was the gracious giver.
We yield him up, not dead, not dead,
To dwell with thee forever.

Take thou our child—ours for a day—
Tidings with the ages blossoms.
This little sleeping head we lay
In the Redeemer's bosom.

Christian Intel.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. A. L. CLINTON.

Mrs. Anne L. Clinton was the daughter of Mr. Henry and Mrs. Elizabeth Knox Hanna, who were people of influence in the community where they lived. They died when their daughter was just entering into young womanhood a time in life's history when a mother's care and love are most needed.

God does not forget the prayers and labors of his servants. So the godly example of these pious Presbyterian people realized that "God is the father of the fatherless." These children did not meet a cheerful home, but longed for and needed motherly influence and teaching. Each of them was very fortunate in receiving such care. Annie, as we called her, went to live with Mrs. Bowman, a very superior person, who gave a mother's care and counsel to the young, motherless child; and well did Annie Hanna repay her debt of gratitude to her adopted mother. There were few daughters who would devote themselves to an own mother as she did to Mrs. Bowman when lingering sickness came upon her. Day after day, night after night, Annie, with rare devotion, was found at her post, while among the little children and nursing the sick mother. At last death claimed the mother from her little children. He heard and gave from the orphan young girl. But God raised up true friends for the motherless. She made her home with Dr. Wimans' family, and became as a "child of the house," imbibing from that estimable Christian woman, my mother, lessons that sang to her through life, of industry, prudence and piety. We children viewed her as an older sister. She was of a genial, happy disposition, and made many friends. She took an active interest in the welfare of others, and was adopted in our family connection as one of us.

I do not know when she assumed voluntary relationship to the church. She was a baptized child, but from my earliest recollection she was a true, consistent, humble Christian. I have sometimes thought that Presbyterian children who become Methodists make the best of members.

Mrs. Clinton was married to the Rev. Thomas Clinton at my father's house. It is a rather singular coincidence that Mr. Clinton thought he was marrying a poor orphan girl, and she that she was following the fortunes of a penniless circuit preacher, while in truth each of them was the possessor of a small competency. For several years after marriage their home was in Williamson county, but at length were born to them Martha (now Mrs. Mary. As Uncle Clinton was then one of the leading men of this work, the management of the farm and most of matters of outdoor business devolved upon her, and nobly did she discharge her trust, attending well to the affairs of the domestic circle. About the year [illegible] they removed to St. Helena, La., where they received a lovely, congenial home [illegible] and dedicated to God, and open to the calls of humanity. Many a way-worn soldier of the cross and weary pilgrim found rest and refreshment there. Many a fatherless child will keep the memory of that home fresh in their hearts, and bless the dear friends who made it so.

A friend of mine said to me, speaking of her father (Uncle Clinton), "I never knew a person to have so great a desire to do good to others." And this was true. Where would he hear of a case of need, but he was there to relieve it. The poor and needy were his especial care. The precious dust of [illegible] by the hand of [illegible] the gospel to her people, touching the heart to the more tender sympathies of our nature, did not forget the [illegible] weep for Christian kindness. [illegible] Lord [illegible] and [illegible] Thy will be done." [illegible]

I cannot say more of Mrs. Clinton than this: She was worthy to be the mother of her children, the wife of her husband, the member of her church.

M. S. W.

REV. JAMES LONG was born April 2, 1792, in the State of Maryland, and died January 27, 1876, near Gillsville, Jones county, Miss., of the advanced age of eighty-three years, nine months and three days. He died full of honors and well stricken in years. He emigrated, at a very early age, from the Middle States to the West, and was married in or near the town of Chillicothe, O., October 16, 1817, to Miss Mary Ann Kirkman, with whom he lived happily for many years, and by whom he raised nine children—seven sons and two daughters. Bro. Long embraced religion and joined the Methodist Church at the early age of sixteen years, either in the State of Maryland or the far west. Not long after his conversion a soft, yet powerful voice spoke unto him with irresistible force, and said: "Go and preach my gospel." He was at once convinced, by the force of these words, that they were no less than divine, and, like all brave soldiers of the cross, he provided himself with the necessary equipage (Bible, hymn book and Discipline), and went out into the field to fight the battles of the Lord under the blood-stained banner of Immanuel. For many years or upward he was a zealous minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, and content with the field of labor assigned him by the Annual Conference. It mattered much or little for his services he received, or if not paid at all he did not murmur or censure his congregations. In his early days he traveled a circuit one year and received only $2 50, the entire fruit of probably at about middle age, for many years a useful minister and citizen of Mississippi. Being an ardent lover of the doctrines of our beloved Church he still pursued the duties of his calling with untiring energy and unabating zeal, preaching on almost every hill-side and in every valley, in his beaming years. In his old age he was called to endure a severe trial that of parting with [illegible] who, had been a faithful companion and loving friend, sharing his griefs and joys for half a century. She died triumphantly September 3, 1850. Our brother's child having all left him, he was now alone, but finds his bereavement with becoming grace, bowing with humble submission to the will of him who doeth all things well. He married the second time, November 1857, to Mrs. A. A. E. Gordon, in whom he doubtless found the same helpmeet as in his former companion. It was his lot to soothe the pillow of affliction and to close his eyes in death by skillfully arranging the pillows and talking to him about the Savior whom he so much loved. Throughout his long life Brother Long was a devoted Christian, strictly enforcing the laws of family discipline, faithful in performing family worship morning and night. He was ordained deacon in the Methodist Protestant Church, but the cares of this life, and the infirmities of old age, prevented his entering the field of labor as a minister. He was a man of prayer, and often prayed to die, so that he would go to the angels in heaven. Finally, he reached the last gasping breath, and his ransomed soul was set at liberty, and was carried by angels to the golden city, to dwell with God forever, above all things desired. Peace to his ashes.

WILLIAM [illegible].

DIED, at her residence in [illegible] county, Ala., on the fourth day of [illegible] Mrs. Molly De Vaughn, in the seventy-first year of her age. She was the [illegible] John and Margaret Wilson, and was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., on the twenty-fourth of July, 1776. Early in life she married Alexander Vaughn, by whom she had nine children, [illegible] with whom she lived nearly forty-five years in the enjoyment of domestic life. In the [illegible] lights of the Church, her station, [illegible] wife and mother, [illegible] knew well how to [illegible] and parental authority with maternal affection. Although possessed of [illegible] she was that happiness consisted not in indolence and show, but in the active discharge of duties, hence she trained an approving conscience; hence she trained her four daughters (who attend the funeral) to the active business of life, and now that they have homes of their own, like the daughters of Job, there are none of all the land that excel them in prudence, industry and economy in making home happy. Full of old prospections. I am informed that many years ago she embraced religion, having strong predilections for the Presbyterian Church, and none being in her reach she joined no church; but a strong religious influence pervaded the whole of her life afterward, as manifested in her reverence for religion, her fear of God and her [illegible] in the holy Scriptures. A few days before her death she converse freely with a minister of this good, her native state. She was perfectly willing to go when her Maker should call for her. Her last sickness was so rapid that she had but few premonitions as to the attack, and there [illegible] of the future when dying. She was followed to the grave by her neighbors, [illegible] tears and mournful silence. While she lay in her coffin, at the [illegible] mouth, her children stood, and from their hearts called her blessed, and thanked God for the example set before them, and the instruction given in childhood, and [illegible] Thus a noble pattern of domestic life and a mother, in Israel has passed away. A great, that, like Elijah, her simple mantle has fallen on the mothers of the rising generation. Then should we have more [illegible] in prosperous homes. From the history of the [illegible] forever our relations have strong [illegible] to [illegible] while they mourn her absence, [illegible] abiding where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

A FRIEND.

SAMUEL CREECE COLEMAN, son of S. C. and Sisadelle Coleman, died in Scott county, Miss., September [illegible], aged years, six months and twenty-five days.

The above brief notice can only be appreciated by those who have lost only child. The world at large passes things by as scarcely worthy of men set in this case as in thousands of others the issues of eternity depend upon the sults of the stroke, and we rejoice to know that the ministry of this little one has been in vain. The father has since made his feet to the testimonies of the Lord, united with the church, and can say with [illegible] made haste and delayed not to keep thy commandments." No wonder the blessed Savior loved little children, for through their pure ministry so many of his saints are being brought to heaven.

R. B. CRAWFORD.

Wherever public worship has been established and regularly maintained, idolatry has vanished from the face of the earth. There is not a temple now, to a heathen god, where the word of God is read. The idol seems to have the power the [illegible] had, which once contained it, make Dagon fall and be broken before it.—*Bishop Simpson.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1876.

REMEMBERED DAYS.

I remember a stone behind the mill,
Where blackbirds sang,
And sheepbells rang,
Far off, and all things else were still
But the rising breeze
In the pictured trees,
And the noise of water about the mill.

I remember a maid in her sweet youth,
Whose gentle days
In village ways
Were passed to simple works of truth;
The summer's day
Sped fleet away,
And a dread of love, in a time of youth.

I remember the spring in girth of green,
The light thereof glee
That came to me
With the coming of love at seventeen;
The stealth that went
Like wonderful scent
Into soul—that time on the dais of queens.

Although I know the days are spent
That love was sped
When cometh the head
Of summer's close of joy, repent
Yet o'er the lay stay
In whiter days
And sings its joyals consummate.

Christian Leader.

Is Venus Inhabited?

For there is nothing in what we have learned about Venus which would not agree well with the idea that the planet is a world like our own earth, where people like ourselves could live very comfortably. For it would not matter much to us, probably, if the year was shortened by a few months and the day by an hour—supposing always that our animals and vegetables were so modified as they could thrive under the change. In fact if any one leaves the temperate regions to visit the tropics, he has to undergo a greater change. For there in England where I am writing, and throughout the United States the seasons change from the heat of summer to the cold of winter, and back again to the heat of summer, in twelve months; but at the equator the greatest heat occurs in spring and autumn, or at intervals of only six months. So far as the length of the year is concerned, therefore, an American or an Englishman would very well bear the change to the shorter year of Venus, where the interval between the successive periods of greatest heat amounts to seven and a half months.

But when we consider some other things we see that Venus, beautiful though she looks, would not be a comfortable home for us. In the first place, we know that if we drew a little nearer to the sun than we are, we should receive much more heat from it. In fact it is easily calculated that if our earth were placed in the path of Venus it would receive about twice as much heat from the sun as we do now. This would be quite enough to show us why, in going on to that planet, and figuring out allowances for keeping cool, such telescopes as we have can never be found. When we look, however, about the planet's equator does not seem to be what creatures living there would find more comfortable than we should be in the climate in which we were put when Venus is just where she is. On the contrary, so far as we can judge, we know that the seasons on our earth are caused by the fact that the axis is slanted a little. If the axis were upright there would be no seasons. If it were more slanted, the contrast between summer and winter would be greater. Now Venus has an axis still more slanted than the earth's, so that her seasons must be strongly marked indeed. Thus the heat of summer even there may be even more terrible than we thought just now.

But there is yet another point to be noticed. You know that on the upper slopes of lofty mountains there is snow all the year round, even in the torrid zone. That is because the air is so rare that it does not act like a blanket to keep in the warmth which is given off by the earth. Now, however, about the planet's atmosphere, which is a sort of clothing for it, as it were, to keep the heat from escaping. Now, if the air of Venus were very rare, something of the same sort might happen on that planet. Just as people who live in cold zones seek the high mountain ranges in the hottest seasons of the year, and find there a temperate climate, so the inhabitants of Venus might find it possible to bear the sun's intense heat if the air of the planet were rare, like that above the snow-line in our mountainous regions. But it seems that, on the contrary, the air of Venus is even denser than ours. And it seems also to be of such a nature, which is just the kind of air that keeps the heat in most. The air of Venus is, in fact, so dense and moist that it must be very uncomfortable to live in, quite apart from the intense heat that is to be found there. It would be very uncomfortable for creatures like ourselves.

There cannot be moisture in the air of a planet unless there are seas and oceans on the planet's surface. No doubt, then, Venus has her continents and oceans, her islands and promontories, and inland seas and lakes, very much as our earth has. Then there must be rivers on the land and currents in the ocean. There must be clouds and rain, wind and storm, thunder and lightning, and perhaps snow and hail.

Whether the planet is an inhabited world or not it would be difficult to say. Perhaps it is a world getting ready for use as a home for living creatures. Some astronomers think that the sun is gradually parting with his heat. If millions of years hence the sun should only give out half as much heat as now, perhaps Venus would be as comfortable a place to live in as our earth is now. That may seem to us a long time for a planet to wait; but it is not long to him in whose eyes "one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day."—*Richard A. Proctor, in St. Nicholas.*

Means Against Backsliding

BY REV. R. C. HENDERSON.

These are perilous days in our churches and pastors. May our watchman not slumber. Gracious visits of God's spirit have quickened and delighted us. Now comes the pressure of a busy season; our members feel too weary to attend prayer meetings; courage fails from the revival of extraordinary signs of success; pride destroys power—a pride born of unsisted accessions to our strength and numbers. "Woe to them that are at ease in Zion." Why should the revival spirit flag? One is discouraged at the rapidity of the encroachments of sloth and quiet and cowardice.

Where lies the remedy? In prayer. This all God's servants, who have impressed truth on the world, will tell us. In the old prayerbooks of the training of a religious teaching, prayer stands first, meditation and temptation follow. "It is half a study when prayed properly," is another maxim. Hervey: "Prayer and Bible reading is morning and evening food."

Augustine, quoted by Baxter: "A preacher must labor to be heard understandingly, willingly and obediently; and let him not doubt but he will effect this more by pious prayers than by the power of oratory. At the very time he is coming, let him raise his voice to God, and lift his soul with fervent desire." Baxter adds: "Prayer must carry on our work as well as preaching. He does not preach heartily to his people who does not pray for them. When our own hearts are out of order, and we do not prevail with God to mind and help them, we are like to be very unsuccessful in our work."

Finney: "By regard to my own experience I feel the spirit of prayer to be of vital importance. I have frequently, in an hour I did not expect it, and sometimes when I found myself unable to preach with power and liberty, or in other words by myself, obtained power in prayer. There are cases where I have been unable to prevail with God in prayer for days together, and have been obliged to preach without power. Sooner or later, we must fall back on this dependence on God. Our acknowledgment of our weakness is our power. It is as this, a humiliating lesson, but a needful one. We are tempted when we begin to neglect the closet. Upon the neglect of audible vows to God our devotion is often the cause of miserable failures in the closet and the pulpit. Ambrose said the tears and not the praises of the penitent are the minister's reward. Tears never come into the eyes of an audience unless both preacher and people have wept before God alone."

It is not necessary here to impress the necessity of study and human learning; no Christian worker can know too much. But even study, and study of the Bible, can never take the place of communion with God himself.

Why, then, should the work cease amidst the excitement of this summer's campaign? The devil is pushing his forces forward. It were criminal to desert the advantage we have gained through the past few months of triumph.—*Herald and Preacher.*

Royalty and Cold Dinner.

Figaro has interviewed John Brown, with the following result: "Her majesty leads a very regular life, I believe," I said. "Yes; it is generally the same day after day," was the reply. "She gets up about nine in the morning, and has breakfast in her apartments. Then she walks up and down the terrace until she comes indoors to sign her papers. The documents are all put ready for her to sign, with the corner turned down where she is to write. But her majesty, woman-like, will insist upon reading most of them, and of seeing what is inside. However, she rarely makes an alteration. After this, which often takes two or three hours, she sees the Princess Beatrice (that bless her) and has lunch. Then she will, if it is fine, take a walk in the grounds with the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, when he or she will drive out, and I have to attend her. Then she comes home, and one of the ladies reads to her until it is time to prepare for dinner. After dinner the ladies read to her again, and she looks over pictures and things, and goes to bed very early." "The dinner is rather a still affair, I suppose?" I said. "Well, still is hardly the word for it," was the reply. "The guests assemble, and dinner is generally announced before her majesty enters the room. The minister is waiting, and the people invited sit at the table, and there is a pause. Then the Queen enters, everybody rises. Her majesty makes a bow and sits down, and the guests resume their seats. The footmen serve the dishes in solemn silence, and not a word is spoken. Her majesty usually makes two or three remarks during the dinner, but no one speaks unless the Queen speaks to him, and the company is more like a Quakers' meeting than anything else. Before the dessert her majesty generally rises, bows and leaves the room, but the guests—ladies and all—remain. The Princess Beatrice generally leaves with her mother. Then the conversation becomes more general after her majesty has left, and at the end of the dinner Lady Biddulph, or Miss Cadogan, or somebody rises, the ladies leave the room, the gentlemen remaining standing. Then the gentlemen usually go to the smoking or billiard-room, and the ladies to the drawing-room. Sometimes the Queen will go into the drawing-room in the course of the evening, but not very often. And the gentlemen are all in court dress, which is usually very tightly fitting, so they can't enjoy their dinner much. I don't envy them a bit."

The Pint of Ale.

A Manchester calico printer was, on his wedding day, asked by his wife to allow her two half pints of ale a day as her share of extra comforts. He made the bargain, but not cheerfully, for though a drinker himself (believing, no doubt, that he could not well do without) he would have preferred a perfectly sober wife. They both worked hard. John loved his wife, but he could not break away from his old associations at the alehouse, and when not in the factory or at his meals he was with his boon companions. His wife made the small allowance meet her housekeeping expenses—keeping her cot neat and tidy and herself as well, and he could not complain that she insisted upon her daily pint of ale, while he, very likely, drank two or three quarts. Once in a while the wife succeeded by gentle, loving artifice, in drawing her husband home an hour or two earlier than usual, and very rarely she persuaded him to spend a whole evening in her company. They had been married a year, and the morning of their wedded anniversary John looked with real pride upon the neat and comely person of his wife, and, with a touch of remorse in his look and tone, he said:

"Mary, we'n had no holiday since we were wed, an' ody that I haven't a penny i' th' world wod take a jaunt to th' village and see the mither."

"Would like to go, dohny," she asked.

There was a tear with her smile, for it touched her heart to hear him speak tenderly as in the old times.

"If thee'd like to go, John, I'll stand treat."

"Then stand treat, Mary! Hast got a fortin left thee?"

"Nay, but I'm gotten the pint o' ale," she added.

"Gotten what, wife?"

"The pint o' ale," she repeated.

And thereupon she went to the hearth, and from beneath one of the stone flags drew forth a stocking from which she poured upon the table the sum of "three pondys 17s. 5d." exclaiming:

"See, John, thee can have the holiday."

"What is this?" he asked in amaze.

"It is my daily pint o' ale, John."

He was conscience-stricken as well as amazed.

"Mary, hasn't thee had any share? Then I'll ha' no more fro' this day."

And he was as good as his word. They had their holiday with the old nothing, and Mary's little capital, saved from the "pints o' ale," was the seed from which, as the years rolled on, grew shop, factory, warehouse, country seat and carriage, with health, happiness, peace, honor and renown.

SIMPLE FAITH.—"God always hears which we scrape the bottom of our barrel." So said the child of a poor widow to his mother, one morning, after she had prayed as only the needy can: "Give us this day our daily bread." Beautiful faith of childhood! Why may it not be ours! God always hears the prayers of his children; and he knows when to answer. Our spiritual as well as temporal wants are known to him, and every sincere cry for help enters his compassionate ear. When we feel entirely our dependence on him; when our stock of pride and self-confidence is exhausted; when earthly friends and earthly comforts fail us; the humble cry of "Oh, my Father!" the oftquest brings the speedy answer: "Here, my child." God always hears when we have touched the depths of need, and cry to him for help.—*Christian Statesman.*

God men have tried the Bible, in youth and in old age; in sickness and in health; in business and at home; in life and in death. Lawyers have tried it; statesmen have tried it; society has tried it in its churches, its education and its laws; the devil has tried it; but it is not worn out. It is not effete; it is ever young and never old; it is God's book; we need no other; the longer it is tried the more satisfactory it is proved; it is the word of the Lord, which abideth forever.—*Dr. Hall.*

Religious Intelligence.

—Two hundred years ago the Friends, or Quakers, were three times as numerous as they are to-day.

—The great grandson of Dr. Carey, the pioneer of English missions in India, has recently become the medical missionary of the Baptist mission at Delhi.

—The Church Missionary Society (Anglican) reports forty-six baptisms in Western India the past year, and a total of three hundred and eighty-six communicants.

—Prof. Max Muller wrote several years ago: "From what I know of the Hindoos, they seem to me riper for Christianity than any other nation that ever accepted the gospel."

—Dr. Butler has received $7,000 of the $12,000 which he designed to raise for the Mexican mission, besides guarantees for the expenses in publishing sixteen religious works in Spanish.

—The *Presbyterian* gives the following statement of relative Protestant denominational strength in Philadelphia: Baptists, 51 churches and 16,507 communicants; Protestant Episcopal, 70 churches and 18,127 communicants; Methodist Episcopal, 75 churches and 19,751 communicants; Presbyterian, 72 churches and 22,035 communicants.

—The first colored Baptist church in Philadelphia was formed in 1809. There are now five such churches in that city, with an aggregate of 1,600 members. In the First church George Thompson, of England, delivered some telling lectures on slavery years ago, when few churches were allowed for such purposes. These churches have sent out several ministers and one missionary to Africa, Mr. Herndon.

—The Old Catholics of Germany have 60 ordained priests, 9 students of theology, a faculty of theology in Bonn, a bishop, and 17,000 made members of mature age, who, with their families, represent a body comprising 49,351 souls. The Old Catholics of Switzerland number 53,350 souls. The ordained priests are not fewer than 30. In Berne they have a theological faculty, and since the seventh of June they too, like their brethren in Germany, have a bishop in the person of Prof. Herzog, of Berne. In the two countries, then, organized Old Catholicism has 120 priests, ministering to 122,731 souls in 69 larger or smaller congregations. The consecration of Dr. Herzog, the newly-elected Old Catholic Bishop of Switzerland, took place at Rheinfelden, on Sunday, August 20, and Bishop Reinkens was the consecrator. The name of his province will be "The Christian Catholic Church of Switzerland."

—The English Wesleyan missionaries on the Gold Coast, Africa, have resolved to reopen missions in the King of Dahomey's dominions. At Little Popoe, one of the States or divisions, and at Abgway they have been welcomed by the kings and rulers of the respective States. The caboceer of Little Popoe gave the missionary, Mr. Williams, lodgings in his own compound, and afforded him assistance in making known his intentions to the people. Mr. Williams told them "the mission would find teachers and missionaries, but they must build a school and chapel, and pay school-fees, ranging from one penny to six pence for each child per week, according to the instruction given, and must also buy school books for their children. The chiefs, after consultation among themselves, came to the conclusion that they would enter the old custom of the mission granting everything free, and they, on their part, would grant a piece of land for mission purposes." At Ashway the authorities not only received Mr. Williams kindly, but promptly handed him the deed of a dwelling house and extensive grounds for mission purposes. At the religious services Mr. Williams closely repeating the Lord's Prayer in English, when, to his surprise, the caboceer rose and distinctly repeated it after him. It was ascertained that the caboceer had been a pupil in the mission school formerly conducted in the Popo country. What he had learned had not, however, led him to abandon idolatry, for his house was filled with fetiches. Mr. Williams gives a list of twenty towns where he thinks missions might be opened.

—The fortieth annual report of the Foreign Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Mission Board is rather discouraging in its tenor. The total receipts for the year ending October 31, 1875, were $80,721, being $10,275 less than those of the previous year, and $24,585 less than those of the year before that. Very many churches have contributed nothing, and those which have made offerings have given less than 45 cents per member on an average. The missionary force has been somewhat decreased. The bishops who have been elected for Liberia and China have invariably declined the offered appointments. The fields occupied by the Board are the following: Liberia, where war has seriously interrupted the work in the Cape Palmas district, while the whole field suffers from lack of supervision since the death of Bishop Auer. In China the central stations are Shanghai, Wuchang and Hankow. There are 6 missionaries, 170 communicants and 190 scholars. The hospital is an important institution at Shanghai. At Peking Dr. Schereschewsky finished his translation of the Old Testament into the Mandarin language before leaving for America. The Japan mission is under the vigorous jurisdiction of Bishop Williams, and has the two stations Tokio (Yedo) and Osaka. There are 3 missionaries, 3 teachers, 20 native communicants and 146 scholars. Haiti has a bishop and 9 native clergymen. The girls' school at Athens, Greece, with 169 pupils, is in a very flourishing condition. There is also an excellent school connected with the board at Joppa, Palestine, which has 75 pupils. The board has 38 missionaries, 22 of whom are Liberians, Haitians and Chinese, 2 physicians and 13 missionary ladies.

Our Young People.

THE BOY THAT LAUGHS.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

There was a funny little boy,
The happiest ever born;
His face looked like a beam of joy
A morning first of all the morn.

How his fun tumble on his nose,
And whirled it in a grimace;
His very handkerchief, to you, suppose,
He struck, did funny base?

His very smile to each word he spoke
His laugh to something grander
Is ripples over rills or rocks,
Or waves on snowy sand.

He laughed the moment he awoke,
And till he slept he'd play;
He'd laugh a dozen times a joke,
His best—and not his last.

No night knew the day more gay,
No sunset make him cry;
He'd laugh a dozen times a day,
And then not quit till night.

From Our Little Friends.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been so much pleased with the Child's Corner in your paper, since so many little girls have written letters for it, that I look forward for the day the paper is to come with great pleasure and impatience. I have often urged my father to help me to write one, and see how my name looks in print.

I am six years old, and have been taught so far at home by my mother. I love to read, and hear my mother read, and my only Sunday school is to read the first chapter of John.

I live in the country, and have had a fine time eating melons and nuts of various kinds that we raise on the farm. My grandpa, grandma, uncle and aunt live where I was born, and the trees are now bearing. We have many things to be thankful for in a country life, as well as its disadvantages.

I believe I know who made the ivory house. The first letter of this name is A, and the last letter is H. Met with a solution.

Our preacher is Mr. John Lee, who is now having stirring times at all his appointments.

I should like to know, Mr. Editor, if I am a member of the church. I have been baptized and say prayers and sing a hymn at night, and want to grow in grace.

I will close by stating a fact in the Bible for the young folks to explain. The oldest man that ever lived died before his father did.

Yours respectfully,

MAY MILES.

MR. EDITOR:—I see in almost every number of the ADVOCATE one or more letters from the little folks. I noticed in a late number a Bible question proposed by Miss Bettie Lewis, asking what little boy or girl could tell who it was that built the ivory house. You will please say to her that it was Ahab. It is found in First Kings, twenty-second chapter and thirty-ninth verse. I see that some of the little writers have to read a good many chapters to find certain passages of Scripture. If they will procure a concordance it will relieve them of that trouble. I don't mention this to make them read their Bibles less, but when a question is propounded they can answer it more promptly.

I have spent the most of my time at school until this year. We are deprived of a Sabbath school in our neighborhood, but I try to make up its loss by reading my Bible. I will close for the present, lest I weary you. Your young friend,

H. D. KIMBALL.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—As you were so kind as to publish my first letter, I now venture to write again, as I promised in my former one. Last year we got our church and school-house burned down, consequently we have had no Sunday school, and but little preaching this year, and part of that under a live oak grove. We have just had our new church completed, within six hundred yards of father's house, and was dedicated last Sunday by our circuit preacher, R. N. Shoffner. He has been with us two years, and we think the Conference will send him back on our circuit again. We hope to have a Sunday school soon.

I expect we will have to send to you for a charity. My grandpa, John Carnes, still lives, but is almost helpless. He is eighty-four years old. I felt sorry when I found out what was the sin the Jews committed that kept them from entering into the promised land.

Your little friend,

ANNIE TORRENS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—As you are so kind and have a place for little folks' letters, I will write you a few lines. I will tell Miss Sophia and Sallie Lou which they asked the questions of. They can find the answer in the third chapter and third verse of Jonah, and as I have never asked them a question, I will ask them one: Where is the word *phantasy* found in the Bible, and who was that hand given to, and why was the name given to him?

Some time ago we had a short letter from China, I think, written by Thos. It is the prettiest one I have ever read. My grandpa's neighborhood is the richest well of his Sunday school. He makes the prettiest and most interesting speeches at the prayer meeting I ever heard. He says something about the grapevine, and I would like to know what it means.

Your friend and cousin,

BENNET.

That One Door.

A certain Count de Damfis was a very rich and very pugnacious man. He was the owner of his own castle, and his nearest neighbor was a poor knight. One day the knight received a challenge from the count, and he was invited to a grand feast. At the conclusion of the repast the count made a speech in which he boasted of his wealth. He was the richest man in all the country round about. He had a castle with a hundred doors, and he was the most influential man alive. As the chevalier's vassal flattery was unbounded, he was delighted to hear his master's praises sounded.

One among the guests, however, said nothing for a time. When each man had made his speech he uttered the following singular observation upon the happiness of the host:

"Sir Knight," he said, "in order that your felicity should be complete, you require but one thing, but that is a very important item."

"And what thing is it?" demanded the Knight, opening wide his eyes.

"One of your doors must be walled up," replied his guest.

At this strange rejoinder several of the guests began to laugh, and Gerard himself looked as much as to say: "This man has gone mad." Wishing, however, to have the clue to the enigma, he continued: "But which door do you mean?" he determined.

"I mean that through which you will one day be carried to your grave," replied the other.

These words struck both guests and host, and made the latter reflect most seriously. The proud man remembered the vanity of all things earthly, and from thenceforward he no longer thought only of the perishable treasures he had since so gloried in. He was completely altered, and only made use of his riches for good works.

"Many" says Adam Smith, "is an animal that makes bargains. No other animal does this: no dog exchanges bones with another."

The habit of being always employed is a great safeguard through life, as well as essential to the culture of every virtue.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1876.

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ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

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AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Elijah's Mantle.

Paul reminds us, in one place, that he owned a cloak. He had left it at Troas, with Carpus, and from Rome he writes to Timothy to bring it, "and the books, but especially the parchments." This is all we know concerning an apostle's cloak,—Whether it ever reached its owner, and what became of it, we cannot tell. If it had been Peter's cloak it would, beyond a doubt, have been preserved in the Vatican or somewhere else. Elijah's mantle comes down to us with its rich historical associations, and reference to it adorns our reflections upon the enthusiasy of the great and good.

The prophet's mantle had seen hard and distinguished service. We first hear of it at Horeb, when, after the still small voice, "he wrapped his face in his mantle, and went out and stood at the entering in of the cave." It was with him, we may suppose, at the Brook Cherith, at Zarephath, at Carmel, and his constant companion throughout his eventful career. The gray overcoat of Napoleon was not better known to the French army than was that mantle to Israel, and to the court of Ahab. It seemed, from long use and association, to partake of the identity and personality of the wearer. As if invested with something sacred and supernatural, the prophet smote and divided the waters of Jordan with it, and after the translation Elisha wields it with like miraculous power. It had seen hard and distinguished service, but it was not worn out. It was a prize and a cherished legacy to the successor of Elijah. The mantles of the prophets, to be worth remembering and inheriting, must be of this sort. The service they have seen, and the condition they are in when cast off, are mainly important. It is not every man, nor even every good man, from whom a mantle of power falls when he is called away from his earthly course.

The prophet casts off his mantle as he enters the chariot. It fell from him. It gravitated to the earth, while the changed and spiritualized man ascended. The mantle had been the companion of his toils and sufferings, and had ministered to his comfort. So far as it was the type of his earthly ministry and activity, and so far as it witnessed to his bodily weakness and exposure, it was meet that it should be left. It was no longer needed for protection and comfort, and the ministry which it might represent was at an end. The prophet must leave his mantle. Flesh and blood can as easily inherit the kingdom of God as that the saint can take his mantle with him to heaven. His personal work and mission in this world is ended, and here he must leave them to be taken up by others, and, in the providence of God, to be perpetuated until the day of judgment.

Elijah had trained a man for the purpose, anointed him by divine command, and he was ready and qualified to take up the fallen mantle. Moses had his Joshua, Christ his apostles, Paul his Timothy. Martyrs and confessors and saints, as their mantles have dropped from them in death, have left their life-work to others of like heroism and devotion. As one generation throws off its mantle of labor and suffering, it is taken up by another; and thus, while God translates his workmen, the work goes on. There are only a few in the roll of the centuries who stand out as pre-eminent, and who have impressed their individuality and personal greatness upon the world. Augustine, Luther, Calvin, Wesley, are almost alone in their eminence. Abraham, Moses, Elijah, Paul, tower above thousands of inferior note. The mantles of such men, in the hands of after generations and churches, go on working moral miracles, and smiting and parting the waters of the Jordan.

Elijah left his mantle—his work and ministry—to Elisha and the faithful of all time; but that which he could neither leave nor bestow was the vital thing. The spirit of Elijah was the Spirit of God, and God alone could give a "first-born's" portion to him who sought it. The mantle had its glorious memories, and was a thing almost sacred; but it was a rag at best, and of little value, without the more excellent gift. To attain to the power of Elijah's ministry, the spirit that moved and sanctified him must fall upon his successor. A succession of mantles is one thing; a succession in and of the Holy Ghost is quite another. The mantle of church polity and ordinances, without spirituality, is a worthless shell. The mantle of a creed, worn without an inward life, is a cold and effete affair. Our denominational names, and our pride in the memory and achievements of our founders, are empty and absurd unless the Spirit accompanies. What is the cloak of Wesley worth, or that of Luther or Paul, unless the Spirit that blessed them, and made them what they were, inform and stir our souls? To see men strutting in the gowns of the apostles, without the spirit of the apostles, is as ludicrous as it is sacrilegious. The old fable of the conceited ass that invested himself with a lion's skin comes up in spite of us. The literal mantle, the clothing and millinery of a religious order, are in the line of a belittling superstition. But all that is merely outward in forms, theologies and symbols of faith, and the traditions of the fathers, are the embodiments of enervation, without the higher and divine gift.

Nine hundred years after Elijah ascended a man appeared "in the spirit and power of Elijah." The main thing in John was "the Spirit and the power." Outwardly like the Tishbite, as became his peculiar mission, rugged, austere and abstemious, mantled in the same ministry of a reformer, and with like outward conditions, that which made the Baptist an Elijah was that he came in the spirit and power of Elijah. The true prophetical ministry, without the Spirit, is an impossibility. Neither Elijah's mantle nor Paul's cloak can make a saint or a preacher unless a double portion of the Spirit—that of the first-born and heir—be poured upon him.

A Brief History of the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

No. 1.

From an early day the leading branches of Wesleyan Methodists in every land have availed themselves of the periodical press to disseminate the pure truths of Christianity, with a knowledge of everything important connected with their church polity, including the religious experience, holy and useful lives of their members, closed by their triumph in death. This has ever been one of the strong arms of the church in accomplishing her great mission of reforming the world and spreading scriptural holiness over all lands. The first Methodist periodical of which I had any personal knowledge from reading it was the *Methodist Magazine*, published in New York, by Joshua Soule and Thomas Mason, "for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States." Its publication commenced in January, 1818, and it was first issued in monthly numbers. I have the *Magazine* and its successor, the *Quarterly Review*, in bound volumes, to 1852, and a rich treasury it is. The *Magazine* had only been published a few years when the growth of the church demanded the publication of weekly church papers in various localities, far to the northeast and north of the Mississippi Conference, as it was then bounded. Most of these weekly papers were patronized, to some extent, by our people in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, especially the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, edited first by Thomas Stringfield, and afterward by J. B. McFerrin. But none of these papers fully met the wants of the great Southwest. They were too far from us. Then our communications made the round trip by our slow mail facilities, and got back after an absence of from four to eight weeks, and they had grown cold and lost half their interest. We felt the need of a church paper published somewhere in the Gulf States, and our leading ministers and laymen began to take practical views of the subject. Nothing, however, had taken a definite shape until our delegates were on their way up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to the Louisville convention, in the spring of 1845. The subject was brought up on the steamer Sultana, and pretty thoroughly discussed by our delegates, and the conclusion was that it was very important to the interests of the church in the Southwest to establish an additional member of the *Christian Advocate* family in the city of New Orleans. In case our plan should succeed in a short time, we selected William H. Watkins for our editor, because, in addition to his literary and theological qualifications, he had been acclimated to the yellow fever, and could reside safely in New Orleans. As the Methodist Episcopal Church South was then organizing under the recently adopted Plan of Separation, nothing further was done in reference to our contemplated paper, except occasional private discussions and correspondence, until the session of the Mississippi Conference, held in Natchez, in December, 1845.

At the session of the Mississippi Conference, held in December, 1846, in the city of Natchez, David O. Shattuck, seconded, I believe, by William H. Watkins, offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That we deem the publication of a weekly religious journal somewhere in the bounds of Louisiana an important auxiliary in the spread of scriptural holiness through the Mississippi valley.

The Conference was ready to adopt the resolution, when J. B. McFerrin, the publisher and editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, who was present in the interest of his paper, which was extensively patronized in the Gulf States, rose up, and, in one of his characteristic speeches, opposed with great earnestness the establishment of an additional paper in the Southwest. Mr. McFerrin, among other reasons for opposing our cherished project for establishing a weekly church journal in New Orleans, doubtless had his eye on the patronage he might lose from the Nashville *Christian Advocate* in the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences by the successful establishment of such a rival. He succeeded, for the time, in defeating Judge Shattuck's resolution, but the importance of publishing a church paper in the great emporium of the Southwest was looked to as inevitable at no distant day. Opposition only tended to concentrate the energies of those who were deeply interested in the enterprise. Nothing very tangible, however, was done until the meeting of the General Conference in St. Louis, in May, 1850, when Jefferson Hamilton, of the Alabama Conference, and B. M. Drake, of the Mississippi Conference, offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas Conferences be authorized to establish a paper at such point as they may select; and that the Bishop presiding in said Conferences shall be authorized to appoint an editor, when requested to do so.

This resolution was amended, on the motion of James Boyle, so as to exempt the General Conference from any pecuniary liabilities in connection with the paper, and, after laying on the table awhile, was called up and passed, though its passage is not found in the printed journal. Our delegates, however, assured us of its passage, and we now looked on the speedy publication of the paper as a fixed fact. The delegates to the General Conference from the patronizing Conferences appointed an executive committee in New Orleans to ascertain the probable cost of publishing such a paper, the number of subscribers necessary to sustain it, and to prepare and issue a specimen number, with an address to the members of the church in the patronizing Conferences, urging their hearty support, all of which was done before the meeting of the Mississippi Conference, in Yazoo City, December 4, 1850. On the first day of the Conference we appointed Messrs. Drake, Walton, J. B. Walker, Watkins, Pearce, Campbell and J. G. Jones a committee to report on all matters connected with the early publication of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. This committee made an elaborate report, concurring with what had already been done, and giving all the details as to how the paper should be commenced and its publication continued thereafter, and affectionately asking the earnest co-operation of the Alabama and Louisiana Conferences; all of which was adopted. More anon.

J. G. JONES.

PORT GIBSON, November, 1876.

The Political Situation.

The past week has been one of intense excitement and suspense. At this writing, Tuesday, November 14, one week after the Presidential election, the result is still in doubt. According to the New York *Herald* Hayes is sure of 185, and Tilden of 184 electoral votes, while there remain 19 doubtful. Tilden lacks only one vote. The States still doubtful are South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. The vote of any one of these States will elect Tilden. Hayes, to be elected, must get them all. The popular vote of these States seems to be Democratic. Louisiana has given about 8,000 majority for Tilden and Nicholls. From the most reliable information we can obtain we judge this to be the case.

The only ground of suspense is in regard to the action of a partisan Returning Board, which has the counting of the vote, and from which there is no appeal. Pretexts can be found, if the inclination and interests of the members of the board so dispose them, to throw out as many polls as they choose.

The representative men of both parties from the North and West are gathering in New Orleans for the purpose of witnessing the count, and the eyes of the whole nation are directed mainly to this point. From the interest specially manifested in the result in Louisiana we infer that the vote of this State is generally regarded as that which is to decide the national ticket. The Returning Board, composed of five men, and constituted with reference to the perpetuation of a party, has twice—in 1872 and 1874—defeated the popular will, in coalition with the President and the Federal bayonets. That it will do so again is probable, unless the pressure for a fair count, which the presence of so many distinguished men from all parts of the United States is calculated to exert, shall overcome the opportunity, the power and the disposition to defraud the State and the nation. The wrongs of our State have now assumed a national character, and if not at once redressed they will at least be exposed to the gaze not only of our own country, but to the whole civilized world.

Our city is thronged with United States soldiers; the custom-house and other public buildings are filled with armed men. In the light of the history of the past few years, the meaning of this massing of troops, after an election that has been most quiet and peaceful, is easily interpreted.

It is difficult to say when the present and somewhat alarming suspense will be ended. If the result rests with our Returning Board, weeks may elapse before their decision will be declared, and it is not impossible that the question of who is to be our next President may remain unanswered until the electoral votes shall be counted at Washington. In any event our prayer is: God save the country!

Rev. Mr. Blauvelt Suspended.

The Rev. Augustus Blauvelt, of Kingston, New York, whose erratic views in religious studies have bored the readers of *Scribner's Monthly* for some years past, has, says the New York *Observer*, suddenly come to grief. At least he is suspended from the ministry, and it is to be hoped he is sorry for that.

It is now three years since he somehow contracted the erroneous idea that he could see further into a millstone with his naked eye than the smartest man with spectacles. Then he told what he saw. Not Flint with his tea-kettle, nor Slade with his slate, made more discoveries than this Dutch dominie on the Hudson. Had he drank the Heidelberg tun of beer he could not have forgot more of the Heidelberg Catechism than he did before he went off into his vagaries of theology. What those vagaries are, it is not ours to repeat. We never could see what he was after, except to bring into discredit the truths and the teachers of our holy religion as held by the Reformers and the orthodox churches, while he had nothing to propose as a substitute worth attention. Nor would his speculations have been noticed had they appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Independent* or the *Christian Union*. But when Dr. Holland gave them hospitality in *Scribner*, and denounced their reviewers with willing zeal, they got a hearing to which their intrinsic importance gave them no claim, and the religious papers were exercised in regard to their possible influence. We shall not soon forget the criticisms which Dr. Holland inflicted upon us because we permitted the most venerable and distinguished theologian in this country to express his views in regard to Blauvelt's essays. But we have been through so many such experiences that we take them as a matter of course when exposing quackery in the pulpit or the press. The pen of truth unmasks the lurking devil, as Ithuriel's spear with a touch found Satan in a toad.

It was the platform on which this man stood that made him conspicuous. He was a minister, in good standing, in an orthodox church, and with that prestige attacked its doctrines. And we have yet to learn of the first person, old or young, learned or unlearned, who has found anything in his crude conceptions worth receiving—anything to make truth more intelligible, error more hateful, or the Bible more or less attractive. It was simply a foolish assault, by a man of no learning, upon the orthodox faith of the church to which he belonged, and the assault had nothing to commend it to the respectful consideration of the intelligent mind. In these respects it was very like the resurrection heresy propounded by Prof. Bush, or the pre-existence nonsense of Dr. Edward Beecher; both of these vagaries had bigger fathers than Mr. A. Blauvelt; both of them died at their birth, and on their little tombstones was inscribed the epitaph:

"If I was to be so soon done for,
What in the world was I begun for."

Bible Dancing.

We agree with the *Western Methodist* that the cure of the dancing mania is religious intelligence and experience. Unconverted people in the church are likely enough to dance, if they can be converted this will reform them. The *Western* confutes the arguments from the Bible usually adduced by the dancers:

The conviction is general, if not universal, among Methodists—that is, among those who breathe the spirit of Methodism—that dancing is altogether irreconcilable not only with spirituality, but even with all the obligations, great and small, which are assumed by men and women, young as well as old, when they take upon themselves the vows required in becoming Methodists; yea, in becoming Christians, of whatever order. Christianity, not merely in its highest forms, but even in its lowest, if it be Christianity at all, demands non-conformity to this world, and an observance of the sobrieties and decencies of life, and so condemns dancing by members of the church. There is not a word in the holy Bible which can be justly quoted in favor of dancing, as it is practiced in these times. A careful writer, after examining the passages of Scripture so glibly quoted in favor of dancing, and showing their true meaning, thus sums up his conclusions:

Having carefully examined every text in the Old and New Testaments in which the word occurs, we are led to the following conclusions:

1. That dancing was a religious act among idolaters, as well as worshipers of the true God.

2. That it was practiced as the demonstration of joy for victories and other mercies.

3. That the dances were in the day-time.

4. That the women danced by themselves; that the dancing was mostly done by them.

5. No instance is recorded in which promiscuous dancing by the two sexes took place.

6. That, when the dance was perverted from a religious service to mere amusement, it was regarded as disreputable, and was performed by the "vain fellows."

7. The only instances of dancing for amusement mentioned are of the worldly families described by Job, the daughter of Herodias, and the "vain fellows." Neither of these had any tendency to promote piety.

8. That the Bible furnishes not the slightest sanction for promiscuous dancing as an amusement, as practiced at the present time. The dancing professor of religion must not deceive himself with the impression that he is justified by the word of God. If he still holds on to the practice, let him find his justification from other sources, and say frankly: I love the dance, and am determined to practice it, Bible or no Bible.

Death of Rev. George Pledger.

With profound sorrow, says the *Western Methodist*, we announce the death of the Rev. George Pledger, of the Arkansas Conference. An account of the murderous attack upon him and three other preachers by illicit distillers, who mistook them for officers of the law, appeared in our last issue. The Rev. A. H. Williams writes:

"Bro. George Pledger died from a wound received while returning from Conference last Friday evening, October 27, 1876. He was about nineteen years of age, a noble boy, and had just spent one year successfully in the Itinerant ministry, passed his examination and received a second appointment. He had started out with zeal and love for the cause, and we had gone as far as Fort Douglass, on Big Piney, when we were fired on by some parties supposing us to be marshals. Bro. Pledger lived only two days after being wounded. He was ready to die, he said, but, oh! so anxious to get well, that he might work for the Master. Oh, he was a noble boy; all who knew him loved him. The preachers of the Conference loved him, and the people he served loved him, and sent a large petition for his return; everybody with whom he met loved him—he loved everybody and tried constantly to do good. His talk in the Conference love-feast on Sunday morning will long be remembered. How fully consecrated he was to the Master's service, how simple and child-like, and how true! A noble boy and good, he is gone. His stay was brief, his career short, very short. We will meet him again, if faithful, for he is gone to heaven. He went in our advance, and will be there to welcome us. God will raise up some one else to do the work he: he loved so well, and he will be happy and at rest in heaven. Let us follow on. His mother came, but too late to see him die. Already his eyes were closed in death. Of course she wept and mourned her loss. We tried to comfort her by conversing of his many noble traits of character, and with the assurance that he was now at rest and happy in heaven. Be comforted and satisfied, father, mother, sisters, brothers, and all, for he has gone safe. Let us only live faithful, and very soon we shall see him above."

A postal card from the Rev. W. H. Metheny gave us the first information of the death of Bro. Pledger, and besides, he wrote (October 30) that Bro. B. Williams was better, but perhaps not out of danger. Bro. Metheny's wound was not dangerous, though he was still suffering considerably from it.

Many profess themselves ready to die for Christ, yet cannot bear the cross of humiliation without complaint.

The Departure.

Preparatory to the departure of Bishop Marvin and Rev. E. K. Hendrix on their long and perilous journey around the world, a special service was held in St. Paul's Church on Tuesday evening. Brother Hendrix preached a sermon of great clearness and beauty from the text "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" The logical inferences of the preacher were powerful arguments sustaining the cause of foreign missions. Bishop Marvin spoke briefly of the missionary work of our church, and called for a thank-offering from the audience to aid in the mission cause. After this the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. It was a most solemn and impressive service, made the more touching from the fact that our beloved brethren were for the last time, prior to their departure, breaking bread around the altar to assist in the consecration. Among them were Rev. Dr. Scott, of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Gibson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Samuel Brown, E. K. Miller, H. Burris and several others. The altar was afterward several times filled with members of our own and other churches of the city.

At the conclusion Bishop Marvin led in singing his favorite hymn "Oh, come, angel bands," the large congregation joining in with great fervor. After the benediction came the leave-taking, and many tears were shed, as crowds of loving friends pushed forward to clasp the hands of the two noble men who were going to the uttermost parts of the earth in the cause of the Master.

Wednesday morning a company gathered at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's dock to see the friends well away on their journey, and at twelve M. the good steamer Alaska cast loose her moorings and dropped into the stream. The Bishop and Bro. Hendrix were in the best and perfect health, and began the passage under the most favorable auspices. They bore with them the loving regards of a host of friends. God be with them and return them to their homes in safety.

Pacific Conference.

Bishop Marvin, writing to the Nashville *Advocate*, says:

Finances are somewhat improved, in spite of the distressing stringency of the times. The work of church building is going on hopefully, and the general outlook is decidedly encouraging. There had been many revivals, some of them of great extent and power, and everywhere we find a greater increase than that which appears only in figures.

The Sunday school work is prosperous. Conference is prosecuted with much vigor and success. Nearly all our schools are supplied with our own literature, and the brethren report the fact that some union schools have taken it on account of its unsectarian excellency. In fact a brother said he knew of one school of another denomination which was supplied with it from intelligent conviction of its value.

The Pacific Methodist College is doing a great work, but like all colleges in new countries it is straitened for money. O! for an endowment of $500,000. What a grand work we would do with such aid as this! President Fitzgerald had resigned his position, and the Rev. Dr. W. W. Finley was elected in his place for the present. The doctor was for a time the president of Corvallis College, in Oregon, and managed its affairs with eminent ability and success. He is a man of great energy, and will, I doubt not, do an excellent work here.

It was only a few days ago that we heard of the death of Hon. John McVea. He died at his residence in Clinton, La., on the thirteenth of October last, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Judge McVea was a graduate of Louisiana now Centenary College, and was ever an ardent friend and supporter of that institution. For many years serving on the Board of Trustees, and aiding in its support most heartily. He served ably and acceptably in the Legislature of the State, and also as Judge of the ——— Judicial District. From his youth up he was an exemplary Christian, a devoted Methodist, filling at times the offices of steward, class-leader and Sunday school superintendent. An honored and eminent citizen, useful and devoted Christian, his death is a sad loss to us. May the bereaved family. Rev. L. Forsyth has furnished an obituary which will appear next week.

We can assure Bro. Clark, the gifted and excellent editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, that our reference to the Northern Methodist press was intended only for the journals of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The *Recorder* has been free from calumnies against the South, and its course, so far as we know, has been marked by fairness and truth. The paper is one of the best, and its editor is in high esteem among our people.

Bishop Keener reached home on Saturday, November 11. After a few days of needed rest he will leave for Arkansas, to hold the White River Conference, at Batesville, November 29, and the Little Rock, at Arkadelphia, December 13.

Prof. Huxley is pithily described by the New York *Observer* as the "man who has fathered a theory that the first man had no father."

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending Nov. 11, 1876.

A—N W Ayer & Son, American Sunday School Union, M H Archer, D Appleton & Co, Author's Publishing Company, American Lead Pencil Company, American News Company, Geo F Archer $2.65, James M Ager $1.

B—Baker, Pratt & Co, J H Butler & Co, W P Burton, J W Bell 25 cents, Miss C Bayre $30, R H Brewer $2, Mrs Bonling $2.10, Alex Brown $2, John C Black, G W Brown $10, A J Brown $1, Miss S Blain, J L Blackburn $16.50.

C—Cowperthwait & Co, J H Curtis, J M Curtis $4.50, Lyman Curley $5.85, James Collins & Co $12, S F Chambers, J M Comins, B Cramer, Cumming & Sons, B Carraline $2, P J Carroll.

D—E P Dutton & Co, Daniel Dennett, R B Dwyer, Eugene Duchamp $25, Charles T Dilling-ham, Dodd & Mead, R T Dietz, Donaldson & Co.

E—Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Company, John D Emack.

F—John L Ferguson, L T Fitzhugh, E N Fresh-man & Bros, G T Freeman $1.

G—W W Graham $6.25, W B Godbey, C T Gilray $10, H T Gray $2, John Gibson.

H—J S Hale & Son, D M Huff, Hecht Bros, C K Henderson $2, Louis Howann, W W Hopper, J D Harper, Harper & Bros, Robert T Hamilton, J L Huckabee $1.

I—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co, B Ilfelder.

J—S J James & Co, W H Johnson, J C Johnson, J W Jones $5, John A H Jones, B F Jones $6, A D Jenkins.

K—Kilgore & Gillett $21.

L—J B Lippincott & Co, Limerick & Co, A L Lester $10, N O Lauz.

M—John W McMaster $3.50, W F Mathews $4.50, Morgan, Havelope Company, Lucien Minor, John Murphy $2, W H Morris $2, Curtis, Thomas J Mangham $2.25, John J Mix & Co $5.25, J F Mason, Mrs Louise McNair, E A Morel $7.75, W P Mosely & P H Mose.

N—F J Newell, J W Nicholson, A T Nor, Co $12.

O—James Ormond, Oxley & Worrall.

P—A Powell $5.25, P Pilie $5.

R—J K Rimpel three letters $3, Benjamin Rayer $1.25, H B Rosse Charles Reston $2, C F Rumf, George Routledge & Sons, Booker P Rowell & Co, Ira Rebberson.

S—Sheldon & Co, St Louis Advertising and Publishing Company $1.35, D P Scarborough $1.75, J W Sprake, J A Sabey $2.25, J J Smith $2.50, Smith & Cusack, R Singleton, J J Snyder, T D Sewell, J S Shirley, W W Sharpe & Co, H L Sel-man $1.

T—E C Tenn.

U—Universal Publishing Company.

W—Ira Watson, David W Watson, S S Wood-ward, N Walking $4.

The official report of the Centen-

A Centennial committee from the Singer Sewing Machine Company is noticed in our paper to-day. The award in favor of the Singer machine, is conclusive evidence of the positive superiority of that machine over all competitors. The Singer machine is constructed on scientific principles, and has been tested by the most practical mechanical skill in the world. Wherever it has been exhibited it has received the highest premium awarded for sewing machines. The Singer machine is the best machine for family use, and for manufacturing purposes. It is the cheapest machine in the market, because it is the most durable. It will do more work, and do it better, than any other machine. It is the only machine that can be relied on to do all kinds of work. Those who desire to purchase a machine should call at the Singer office, and examine for themselves. Terms to suit purchasers.

The Complete Cotton Cleaner will

Be advertised in the paper. We have had an opportunity to speak favorably of this machine before, and only now call attention to it as it seems to be admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was designed, that of cleaning the cotton of dirt, trash, &c., before ginning, thereby materially benefiting the staple. Planters, Merchants, Brokers, &c., will do well to write for circulars, &c., to the well known manufacturers, Messrs. Allison Brothers, Memphis, Tenn., or their agents, Messrs. Frierson & Co., Carondelet street, New Orleans, who will take pleasure in giving information upon application.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CORDIAL.—

We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable remedy, which will be found in another column. It is highly recommended by those who have used it, and we have no doubt that it will prove a valuable remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended. Those interested can send for circulars containing the names of those who have used it, and publishing testimonials from persons who have used it. Mr. H. Dawes, of the Arcade, and well known to our readers, is agent, and will fill any orders from druggists, country merchants, or others. See advertisement.

Dr. A. Jones, of 111 North sixth

street, St. Louis, advertises in several newspapers published in that city. The doctor says his medicines are not patented, and that they are generally prescribed by the best practicing physicians. He will answer any inquiries either by letter or in person, if any one calling at his office will first call the attention of those interested to the card, addressed "To the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Great West."

RICE AND CORN MILLS.—We call

attention to J. Foerster's advertisement. His mills are justly celebrated, and we very recently noticed the fact that the Board of Health had ordered to mute this of Rice, which has a large establishment, conveniently located, and with ample facility for doing good work, reasonable prices. Communications can be addressed to him at the mills, and will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

The Centennial Exposition De-

scribed and Illustrated, by Hon. John L. Hayes, is the name of a new book announced by J. Thompson & Co., Philadelphia. It will contain a full and interesting account of the Centennial Exposition, and will be issued in numbers, at 25 cents each. Agents wanted. See advertisement.

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Centennial Family Bible.—

The St. Louis Bible Publishing Company advertise the Family Bible and Library of Encyclopedia in this paper. Agents who wish to undertake the sale of this work should address the company at once for terms and territory. Parties wishing to purchase can address the house in St. Louis, it will be found convenient.

GUNPOWDER.—Hoyle & Engel-

hardt, No. 42 Canal street, advertise Dupont's gunpowder, shot, caps, etc. In the paper to-day they invite dealers and sportsmen to call and see them at their new store, as they will be pleased to see their friends and others, and will give all needed information as to prices, etc.

FOR HAYDEN, 27 and 29 Chartres

street, invites the attention of his many old friends and customers to his new and elegant stock of fall goods, consisting of the latest styles in millinery and fancy goods. He has lately returned from the North, where he had a large assortment of additions to the already fine stock. Remember the place is 27 and 29 Chartres street. The advertisement will be found on this page.

FRED. YEAKEL, manufacturer of

watches, clocks and jewelry, desires to call the attention of the public to his fine stock, which is to be closed out to settle the partnership now existing under the style of Jost & Yeakel. Our readers would do well to refer to his advertisement in another column, and get his terms before purchasing.

THE "CENTENNIAL" TIE.—We

call the attention of those of our readers who are interested in listing ties to the advertisement, in another column, of the Centennial Ruling Tie, which is the invention of Mr. R. C. Ludlow, vice president and superintendent of the Ludlow Sayler Wire Company of St. Louis.

Our representative, on a late visit to St. Louis, had an opportunity of examining this tie in Mr. Ludlow's office, and from conversation with him was given the following points on which these ties are claimed to be superior to those now used. First, it is claimed they are but little more than half the price of the loop or flat tie. Second, They are stronger than the loop ties. This is fortified by the presidents of two compress companies in St. Louis. Third, A bale can be tied closer, or, in other words, can be held nearer to the press size with these ties than with other ties. Fourth, Cotton in these ties is less exposed to damage by becoming wet than in the flat ties. The broad surface of the latter retains the moisture a long time, and the cotton becomes rotted or stained, and must suffer a reduction in price or incur the expense of a picking. The new tie, on the contrary, covers so little space that the steam can penetrate all around it, and absorb the moisture from the cotton at once. There are other meritorious features connected with these ties. We recommend our friends to investigate and give them a trial. Address R. C. Ludlow, 219 and 221 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY.—

The merchants of our city are beginning to see the necessity of manufacturing establishments in our midst, as is shown by the manufactories started here within the last year. One of the most important of these is the Crescent City Oil Company for the manufacture of cotton seed oil, cake, etc. Recognizing the want for an establishment of this sort, Messrs. L. E. Kenner, A. L. Harris, T. P. Leathers and others, the latter part of June last, commenced the erection of their extensive works, which have been completed and in operation for a short time. The company possesses ample facilities with which to work, and is under the management of Carl Schmidt. Leon D. Kenner is president and Joseph H. Beggs, secretary. The office of these gentlemen is at 24 Union street. We would call attention to the advertisement in another column.

THE professional card of Dr. W.

G. A. Stirling appears in this issue. Dr. Stirling is a graduate of the Medical College of Louisiana, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession in New Orleans for more than thirty years. His long experience in treating diseases of the lungs, throat and bronchial tubes, and his many friends and patrons, both in this city and elsewhere, should secure him a liberal share of public patronage. See advertisement.

JOSEPH PETERS, 311 Morgan street,

Lafayette square, calls attention to his stock of stoves and ranges. These are the best in the market, and are offered at low prices. Mr. Peters has a large number of workmen employed in his establishment, and is prepared to fill orders promptly. See his advertisement.

COAL.—As the cold weather is

about here, it is time to think of coal. We would call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Mason, who will deliver coal at the lowest market rates. Mr. Mason is a reliable man, and will give satisfaction to his customers. See his advertisement.

OUR readers throughout the country

are requested to favor us with copies of their county papers containing notices of meetings, sales, &c., of interest to the farming community. The price of the Sugar is clear, and we would call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Thompson elsewhere. We would call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Thompson elsewhere.

WE CALL ATTENTION to the card

of Dr. T. J. Fowler, dentist, to be found in another column. Dr. Fowler has been practicing his profession in this city for a number of years, and is a skilful dentist. We would call attention to his card.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—We call atten-

tion to the advertisement of Messrs. E. Bailey, Jr., & Co., Camp street, and one will find there a full assortment of boots and shoes, at reasonable prices. Those in want of anything in their line would do well to call at their establishment.

DRY GOODS.—E. H. Adams, 56

Magazine street, has a large and well selected stock of dry goods, as can be seen on visiting his store. He will be pleased to see his friends and customers, and will do all he can to please them.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—Fa-

ther will be pleased to see his children and mothers at the advertisement of Jackson & Orleans, at the sign of the Bedstead, St. [illegible].

DRESS GOODS, hosiery, corsets, etc.,

are advertised for sale at [illegible].

SEE the advertisement of Nefen's

mirror and glass engraving establishment.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MESSRS. CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 RACE ST., PHILADELPHIA. Your Hempex a grand remedy, and the praise it has received from those who have used it is well deserved. I find it my self and have also used it in my family with the best results. Nothing can be better for all kinds of coughs, consumption, Kidney disease, Inflammation of the Bowels and Night Sweats. My wife, who has been an invalid for years, and has taken many patent medicines without benefit, thought of trying Hempex, and is now entirely restored to health. Hempex is the best medicine I ever used. Faithfully yours,

PROF. R. GUTHMAN,
No. 44 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—The following speaks for itself: I have been using Hempex for a severe cough, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used. It has entirely relieved me, and I recommend it to all who are afflicted with a cough. Yours truly, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Pastor of Methodist Church, Camden, N. J. Hempex, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular. CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

WHEELER & PIERSON,
NOS. 63 AND 65 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel,
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep good goods, sell at low prices and mark it in plain figures. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

LADIES! A soft and beautiful skin

is the desire of every lady of refinement. **Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion Powder** has been thoroughly tested, and found to perform all that is claimed for it. It regulates the skin, beautifies it, removes all discolorations, flushes, eruptions, etc. Mothers can apply it to infants who become troubled with a scaly or humid state of the skin. Price 50 cents and $1 per box. Sold by all first class druggists and at depot No. 105 North 4th street, St. Louis. (Lindell Hotel.)

THE fame of the palatial Grand

Hotel of New York is due to its elegance and perfection as a complete first-class hotel. Its desirable location, in a convenient and most attractive part of the city, its superiority of accommodations, and its thorough and efficient management, endears it to all travelers who stop there. The best advertisement of the Grand is the recommendation of travelers who have visited New York, and stopped under its spacious roof.

THE American House, Boston, al-

ways reckoned one of the best of hotels, like good wine, seems to improve with age. Its location is unsurpassed for parties, either on business or pleasure, and it has few equals in its thousand conveniences, for the comfort and pleasure of its guests.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN

invites the attention of purchasers to the largest, cheapest and most attractive stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

at all the leading styles, ever displayed in this city, consisting of LADIES', GENTS AND CHILDRENS FINE SHOES, in every variety and Color with a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES adapted to **Family and Plantation Wear.**

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
Dealer in Fine Shoes, 18 Camp Street,
Under City Hotel New Orleans, La.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.—Cleanse

the stomach, bowels and blood from all the acrid, corrupt and offensive accumulations and you remove the cause of most diseases, and thus preserve good health, and also save large doctor's bills. The most effectual and reliable remedy for this purpose is *Simmons' Liver Regulator—purely vegetable.* Theatrial of one bottle or package will prove to the most skeptical the virtues of this medicine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

Centennial Awarding Committee

ON THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

THE United States Centennial Commission announce the following report as the basis of an award to the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J., for their FAMILY SEWING MACHINE:

REPORT.

A Sewing Machine, capable of executing the following points of construction, viz: A needle bar operated from the end of a rotating shaft in the overhanging arm, carrying the supply of cotton to the carrier, thereat transversely to the line of motion of the arm of a rotating shaft, a reciprocating shuttle-needle, and a straight needle-bar, all in connection with the direction of feed;

Are excellent for the following reasons:

A SUPERIOR

Family Machine, embodying the greatest number of the approved mechanical devices, important positive motions, the various parts of simple construction, good workmanship, excellent quality and finish of work, [illegible] and adaptation to its purposes.

(Signed) A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
J. R. HAWLEY, President.
[illegible], Assistant Secretary.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED FROM [illegible]

A FULL LINE OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED LACE BARS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
In White & Ecru.

Including the very best [illegible] ever shown here.

COUNTERPANES,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
From the lowest to the highest grades.

ALSO

COMFORTS, BLANKETS,
And Everything pertaining to the above.

D. H. HOLMES,
135 CANAL AND 15 BOURBON ST.,
NEW ORLEANS.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

New Orleans Possessing Stock Account which can be furnished under the patent and prices for operation.

JANUARY 1, 1877.

Golding's Standard Press.

Five Patents secured.

Exclusive and Territorial Rights and Drawings Apply to PATENTEE at the NOVELTY WORKS, Corner Delord and Bolivar Streets.

J. FOERSTER'S

RICE AND CORN MILLS,

NOS. 109 AND 111 DELLA ST. AND 164, 166 AND 168 MAGAZINE STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MILL STONES,

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Rules for Making Bouquets.

1. The *color* of the vase to be used is of importance. Gaudy reds and blues should never be chosen, for they conflict with the delicate hues of the flowers. "Bronze or black vases, dark green, pure white or silver always produce a good effect, and so does a straw basket, while clear glass, which shows the graceful clasping of the stems, is perhaps the prettiest of all.

2. The shape of the vase is also to be thought of. For the middle of a dinner-table a round bowl is always appropriate, or a tall vase with a saucer-shaped base. Or, if the center of the table is otherwise occupied, a large conch-shell, or shell-shaped dish, may be swung from the chandelier above, and, with plenty of vines and feathering green, made to look very pretty. Delicate flowers, such as lilies of the valley and sweet peas, should be placed by themselves in slender tapering glasses; violets should nestle their fragrant purple in some tiny cup, and pansies be set in groups, with no guyer flowers to contradict their soft velvet hues; and—this is a hint for summer—few things are prettier than balsam blossoms or double variegated bollyhocks, massed on a flat plate, with a fringe of green to hide the edge. No leaves should be interspersed with these; the plate will look like a solid mosaic of splendid color.

3. *Stiffness* and crowding are the two things to be specially avoided in arranging flowers. What can be uglier than the great tasteless bunches into which the ordinary florist ties his wares, or what more extravagant? A skillful person will untie one of these, and, adding green leaves, make the same flowers into half a dozen bouquets, each more effective than the original. Flowers should be grouped as they grow, with a cloud of light foliage in and about them, to set off their forms and colors.

4. It is better, as a general rule, not to put more than one or two sorts of flowers into the same vase. A great bush with roses and camellias and carnations and feverfew and geraniums growing on it all at once would be a frightful thing to behold; just so a monstrous bouquet made up of all these flowers is meaningless and ugly. Certain flowers such as heliotrope, mignonette and myrtle mix well with everything; but usually it is better to group flowers with their kind—roses in one glass, geraniums in another, and not try to make them agree in companies.

5. When you do mix flowers, be careful not to put colors which clash side by side. Scarlets and pinks spoil each other; so do blues and purples, and yellows and mauves. If your vase or dish is a very large one, to hold a great number of flowers, it is a good plan to divide it into thirds or quarters, making each division perfectly harmonious within itself, and then blend the whole with lines of green and white and soft neutral tint. Every group of mixed flowers requires one little touch of yellow to make it vivid; but this must be skillfully applied. It is good practice to experiment with this effect. For instance, arrange a group of maroon, scarlet and white geraniums with green leaves, and add a single blossom of gold-colored calceolaria; you will see at once that the whole bouquet seems to flash out and become more brilliant.—*From "Flowers in Winter," St. Nicholas.*

TO OBTAIN LIGHT WITHOUT THE USE OF MATCHES.—To obtain light instantly without the use of matches, and without the danger of setting things on fire, take an oblong phial of the clearest glass, put into it a piece of phosphorous about the size of a pea, upon which pour some olive oil, heated to the boiling point, filling the phial about one-third full, then cork the phial tightly. To use it, remove the cork and allow the air to enter the phial and then re-cork it. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be equal to that of a lamp. As soon as the light grows weak its power can be increased by opening the phial and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In winter it is sometimes necessary to heat the phial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil. Thus prepared, the phial may be used for six months. This contrivance is now used by the watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored.

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Prevented [illegible] TRANSIT STREET, [illegible] Boston, Mass., Dec. 1, 1875. MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I have been using with my family the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous disorders it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may be troubled with indigestion, biliousness, or who may require a tonic or alterative medicine. Yours truly, E. WALKER, Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

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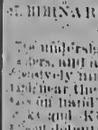

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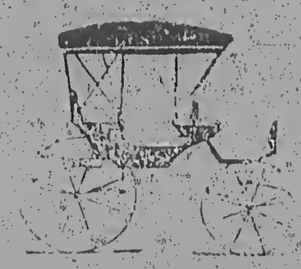

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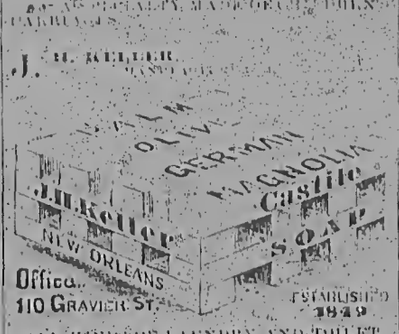

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Late of Franklin, St. Mary Parish, La.)

100 COMMON STREET 100

(Upstairs.) New Orleans.

REMOVAL.—A CARD.—In obedience to the expressed wishes of many of my patrons, I have removed my office from my residence, on Napoleon avenue, to TIVOLI CIRCLE, west side, corner of Delord street. Parties will please direct accordingly. I am thus enabled to resume my regular hours and give better attention and ease of access by car lines.

My patrons need entertain no apprehension that my efforts will be stinted. Prosthetic Dentistry in all its branches. In Dentistry the Arts always take the lead.

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AND SOLICITORS,

Corner of Camp Street and Commercial Place,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS

AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, October 9, 1876, trains depart and arrive as follows, (train time):

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Arrive:

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PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

Run through to Louisville and Cincinnati.

Only one change of Sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Annihilation every 24 hours to Memphis.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common, and at the Hotel.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
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By JAS. R. FILLMORE.

has already reached the sale of over 50,000 copies. The new collection in the above cut is bearing its name as a great help to the mass of singers.

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is full of spark-bright gems of song, fresh and new, and must become immensely popular.

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BUSTS, MASKS, ANIMALS, FRUITS, Vases, Medallions, and Casts from the Fractions of Human Face. Anatomy, Heads of Animals, Birds, Rabbits, Snakes, Shells, Fruit and Flowers, etc.

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New & Second-Hand Furniture.

Furniture bought, sold and exchanged. Now occupies the largest and finest Store, 1220 Camp St., between Third and Julia, just above St. Peter's Church. Call or address me if taking Furniture to Storage at the lowest rates. Jobbing in packing and moving promptly attended to.

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"STIRESHOT" VICK, Rat Exterminator. Mice, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Rats, and Mice sent free by mail on the receipt of 50 cents, only.

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LIME, SAND, BRICKS, ETC.

Lime, Sugar Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, White and Yellow Sand, Fire Clay Paving, Building Cumby and Arch Bricks, English and Pittsburg Fire Bricks, Large and Small White Shells, Laths, Shingles, Fire Tiles, Sulphur, Tar Pitch and Rosin at the lowest market rates. For sale by

JOHN P. STEWART,
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249 Julia, bet. Rampart and Basin Sts.

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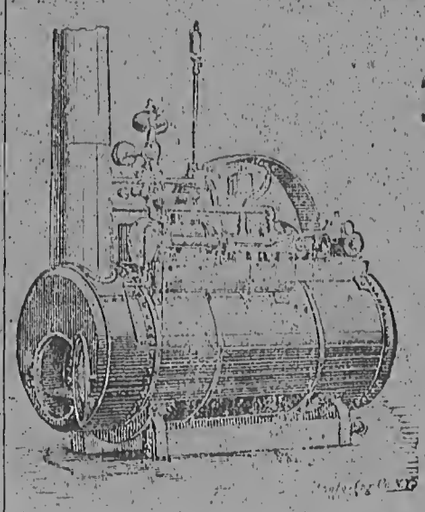

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5 TO 15 HORSE POWER.

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NEW ORLEANS.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST, ETC.

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Ladies' and Misses' Underwear.

I AM OPENING A LARGE STOCK OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT 81 and 83 Camp street, which will be sold at Retail at Wholesale Prices. Also, Homemade Underwear for Ladies and Gentlemen.

115 Canal St., between Baronne and Dryades Sts.,

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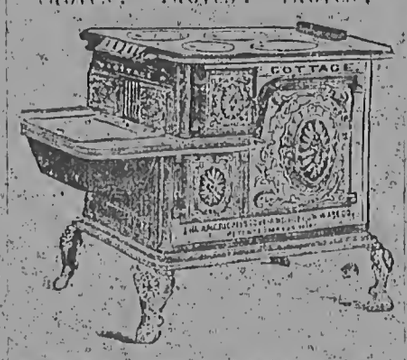
Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!



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THE "COTTAGE" RANGE STOVE IS the best Stove in the market for the money. It burns COAL or WOOD, and is the most economical Stove ever made. Also, a variety of COAL STOVES, between $5 and $10, to suit the times. Also, a variety of WOOD STOVES, between $5 and $10, to suit the times.

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A very large assortment of Heating Stoves for Offices, Parlors, Churches and Halls, at all prices, which are offered at reduced prices to suit the times. A call solicited.

TINWARE OF EVERY KIND

and description to suit the market, and all trade, which is offered at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Agent for the celebrated Stove and Steel Ovens.

Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend.

We are now selling the CELEBRATED PUBLIC WARRANTED Steam Washer, and the Advantages and Economy of this Washer have already been fully tested in this City. Parties desiring to test it can have one sent to their residence on trial. Call and examine it at No. 81 Camp street, New Orleans.

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KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY MADE DRESS SHIRTS, the very best 6 for $7.

ON RECEIPT OF PRICE EITHER OF the above, with an elegant set of gold-plated collar and sleeve buttons, will be delivered free in any place reached by Express, except California and the territories. Keep's shirts are only made by one quality, *the very best*. We mean just what we say, and to give every one an opportunity of judging for themselves without cost, we mail samples and full directions for self-measurement free to any address. We refer to purchasers of Keep's shirts everywhere.

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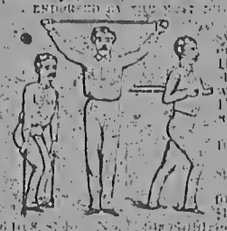

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The most complete system of physical development ever offered for sale. Invaluable for Home Practice. A perfect gymnasium without apparatus. Takes up no room. Weighs only 2 pounds. Can be carried in the vest pocket. Will last a lifetime. Is always ready for use. Is the cheapest and best exercising apparatus now known. Is highly recommended by the most eminent physicians. Is adapted to the use of both sexes and all ages. Is the most perfect and complete apparatus ever invented. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the house. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the office. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the parlor. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the bedroom. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the nursery. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the kitchen. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the dining room. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the library. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the study. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the hall. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the closet. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the garret. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the cellar. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the yard. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the garden. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the orchard. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the field. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the forest. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the mountain. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the valley. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the river. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the lake. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the ocean. Is the only apparatus that can be used in the world.

Price List

Goodyear Rubber Curler Company,
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Fever and Ague and Liver Pad

CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE.

A PERFECT ABSORPTION.

The Best Liver Regulator in the World.

None genuine without the Trade Mark and Signature of the Inventor on the Wrapper.

For Certificates, read Little Book to be had of druggists, and send for one if not obtainable on application to HOLMAN, BLAIR & CO., Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn., & 66 Gravier street, New Orleans. For sale by druggists generally.

Price $2 and $3.

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ORANGE TREES!

W. R. STUART,

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

I HAVE A LARGE AND HANDSOME BEARING GROVE of SWEET SEEDLING ORANGE TREES, from 2 to 4 feet high, for sale at low prices. Address as above.

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IRON WORKER.

A Condition of the Dedication of the Great Temple at Jerusalem, and its Builders.

BRADLEY & CO.,
Nos. 8 North Fourth St. and 7 Minor St., Philadelphia.

Piles! Piles!! Piles!!!

I HAVE A SURE REMEDY FOR PILES and all diseases of the Rectum. Will be in attendance at my office, No. 1 Astor House, New York, Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Pamphlet free.

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General Engraver and Book-Binders' Tool Cutter,

Designs made for Side and Back Stamps, N. W. Cor. FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS, (Second Floor) CINCINNATI, O.

Has Trade Mark, Gilding Stamps, Shoe Ornamental Stitching Stamps, Lettering Brands, Dies, Plates, etc.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.

Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court-houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.

Address A. Vin. BALDWIN, Second St., Cin.

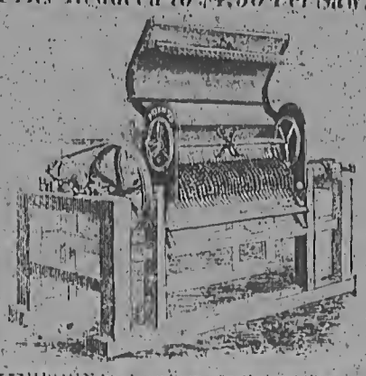
MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED

"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.

PATENTED JULY 15, 1873.

Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction at the ends of the cotton lint, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use. The revolving head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing more ginning and more work with the same time, while the ginning stand or animal power draft any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to the increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in a very few bales ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO.,

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BEN. F. WOLFE,

AGENT FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS,

22 Main Street 22

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

OFFICE OF THE

American Cotton Tie Co.,

(LIMITED.)

15 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS

TO DEALERS IN

IRON COTTON TIES,

Planters and Country Merchants Generally,

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade in any quantity with the following celebrated Ties:

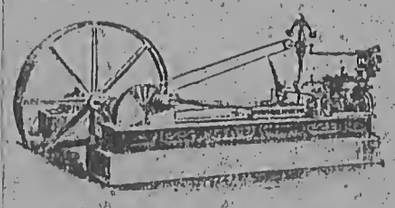
THE ARROW AND SIDE SLOT.
BEARD & BRO'S. LOCK TIE.
BRANCH, CROOKS & CO'S LOCK TIE.

We also beg to inform the public that the interests of Messrs. Beard & Bro., and Branch, Crooks & Co. are now merged into and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. (LIMITED.) The following are the New Orleans Agents:

Stone & Tutt, Cohen & Boyd, William Talbot, Fitz Gus American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited.)

Ogden & Bell, Archer & Bousland, D. L. Randell & Co.

B. W. RAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.



STEAM ENGINES,

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MANUFACTURED BY

I. & E. GREENWALD,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Have been established since 1847, and are prepared to supply the best MACHINERY to Southern and Western Planters and buyers, promptly, at low prices.

Refer to Isaac Bursten, Esq., and Stephen Allen, Esq., of New Orleans; and H. H. Gibson, Esq., of Shreveport, La.

The Cheapest, Simplest and Strongest Tie in the market. Send for Circular. Address

E. G. HEDGES,
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Stamping Co.'s Patent Embossing Presses, for Stamping Business Cards, Envelopes, Billheads, Labels, Etc., in Gold, Silver, Bronze, Colors, Etc., without Ink. Send for Circulars.

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WOOD ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

DUNN, CAMPBELL & CO., 176, 178 & 178½ Elm St., Cin., O.

Presses and Printing Material.

75 VISITING CARDS, no 2 alike, 1 name, 30 cts. and a 3ct. stamp. 4 packs, 4 names, $1. Prettiest assortment you ever saw. No better work in the world, at any price! Common Cards at Unheard-of rates. Write plain. W. C. CANNON, 712 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED—To supply vacancies in Schools, Academies, and Seminaries in the different States. Send for "Mutual Plan." Address American Educational Union, 747 Broadway, N. Y.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1876.

MONETARY.

Market unchanged, with no disposition to speculate discernible in buyer or seller. The deep feeling of the public shows itself most plainly through its financial movement. All parties, from the heavy capitalist down to the retail dealer, are waiting the developments of political combinations. Should Tilden and Nicholls receive a just count they will be elected, which would do much toward enthusing our people with enterprise.

Premium bonds sold as high as 33⅞. Consols held at 96@96⅜. Gold, 110⅛@110⅜. Sight exchange on New York, ½ per cent. discount. Exchange on London, 527. Rate of interest, New York, 3 per cent. Rate of interest, Liverpool, 2 per cent. Exceptional paper, 8@9. Second-grade paper, 12@18.

COTTON.

The following is from the weekly cotton report of Messrs. W. C. Watts & Co., Liverpool, dated October 27, 1876:

The crops of cotton grown in America and in Egypt last season 1875-76 were so largely in excess of the preceding season—say about 964,000 bales—that very many naturally suppose it cannot all have been used; that there must be somewhere a large invisible supply—in the hands of spinners—or else the production of goods and yarn must have been so excessive as to have overstocked the markets of the world. But American spinners took last season 167,000 bales more than the season before, and Europe received from India, Brazil and other minor sources to supply about 528,000 bales less, which reduced the excess in 1875-76, as compared with 1874-75, to 269,000 bales, out of which is to come any excess there may have been in European consumption. The leading authorities estimate the supplies held by European spinners on the first instant at from 50,000 to 150,000 bales larger than one year before. From an article in a late number of the New York *Commercial Chronicle* we infer that American spinners held very little if any more cotton at the beginning of this season than at the same time last year. During the past twelve months or more the complaints of the dullness and prostration of trade in nearly all parts of the world have been more general and persistent than for many years past; it seems therefore unreasonable to suppose that buyers of goods, etc., would under such circumstances have stocked themselves heavily; and that they have not done so would seem to be borne out by the fact that a very large business has been done in Manchester recently.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Middling.	Low Middling.	Good Ordinary.	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Strict Good Middling.	Good Middling.	Strict Low Middling.	Middling.
Wednesday	10	9⅝	9¼	8¾	8⅜	10⅜	10	9⅞	9¾
Thursday	10⅛	9¾	9⅜	8⅞	8½	10½	10⅛	9⅞	9¾
Friday	10⅛	9¾	9⅜	8⅞	8½	10½	10⅛	9⅞	9¾
Saturday	10⅛	9¾	9⅜	8⅞	8½	10½	10⅛	9⅞	9¾
Monday	10⅛	9¾	9⅜	8⅞	8½	10½	10⅛	9⅞	9¾
Tuesday	10⅛	9¾	9⅜	8⅞	8½	10½	10⅛	9⅞	9¾

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Cents—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Thursday	11⅛@11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
Friday	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Saturday	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Monday	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Tuesday	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day.	NEW ORLEANS. Receipts.	Sales.	Market.	Price.	NEW YORK. Receipts.	Sales.	Market.	Price.	LIVERPOOL. Receipts.	Sales.	Market.	Price.
Wednesday	2,117	1,750	Active.	11⅛	1,793	1,000	Firm.	11 13-16				*Middling*
Thursday	2,515	2,500	Excited.	11⅛	1,000	Quiet.		11 13-16				
Friday	1,000	500	Easy.	11⅜	1,000	Quiet.		11 13-16				
Saturday	1,000	500	Easy.	11⅜	1,000	Steady.		12 1-16				
Monday	1,000											
Tuesday	1,000											
Total	14,752											

COTTON STATEMENT

	Bales.
Stock at all the United States ports	755,466
Stock at New Orleans	201,6[illegible]
Net receipts at New Orleans	214,98[illegible]
Net receipts last year	220,624
Increase	16,281
Net receipts at all ports of the United States	1,240,[illegible]
Net receipts last year	1,016,527
Increase	223,[illegible]
Stock in Liverpool	298,242
Of which American	148,000
World's cotton supply, November 3	2,220,[illegible]
Last Year, same date	2,112,751

GENERAL MARKET.

Breadstuffs.—No operations of any magnitude to notice. Holders are firm at quotations.

Provisions.—Dull. Sales confined to order business. Even they are not large.

Grain and Feed.—As usual at this season, but much demand. Dealers supply the local demand at quotations.

Hardware, Dry Goods, Etc.—Rather more doing in these departments. As the stock of country merchants must be kept up, they order from month to month, and in many instances by every trip of their respective packets.

Rice.—Receipts moderate; demand good. We quote: Prime 5½c., no choice in market, fair 4½c., common 3½c., No. 2 at 2½c.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$0 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	11 25	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half-inch, self-cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	240 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
H. E. Wet's corn mill	200 00	— —
Edgehill's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	85 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thin skein	85 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	120 00
Dearborn cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₰ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoops	7½	7¾
Steel	6½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₰ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English, dry	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₰ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cooper	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₰ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	13 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₰ M	— —	3 75
Nails, in 1-brad lots, ₰ lb.:	3 50	— —
Smaller sizes, proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₰ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 26	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₰ lb.	— —	10
Paris Green, ₰ lb.	34	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₰ lb.	12	14
Whiting, ₰ lb.	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₰ lb.	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₰ gall.	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights: Size of sash, in lights.	Sash per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	$0 60	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	85	1 05	2 25
10x16	$1 00	2 35	3 25

Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$4 50	$3 50
3 feet x 8 feet	4 50	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25

Panel Doors:	
2 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 25
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₰ lb.:		
Western choice	31	32
Goshen, choice	34	36
Coffee, ₰ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18½	19½
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O. G.	— —	31
Candles, ₰ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₰ lb.:		
Cocoa	35	60
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₰ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₰ bbl.:	3 15	3 25
Cheese, ₰ lb.:		
Western factory	12	14
N. Y. cream and English dairy	15	16
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls.	— —	27 50
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₰ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	5 75	6 00
XXX	6 25	6 75
Choice XXX	6 75	7 25
Choice family	6 75	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₰ lb.	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₰ lb.	9	10
Raisins, ₰ quarter box	— —	1 85
Raisins, ₰ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₰ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₰ bunch	1 50	3 00
Crackers, ₰ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Ginger nuts	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in pans, best	36	38
Illuminance, in casks	— —	30
Coal, in barrels, best	32	33
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	— —	45
Fair	47	50
Prime to choice	51	53
Robbed and Hogshead syrups	82	86
Half bbls. 5c. and Kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₰ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3
Ordinary	4½	5
Fair	5¼	5¾
Prime to choice	6¼	6¾
Soap, in boxes, ₰ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₰ lb.	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Fair	7	8¼
Prime	8	10¼
Choice	10	10¾
Yellow clarified	11	11¼
White clarified	12	12
Crushed	12	12
Powdered	12	12¼
Spices, ₰ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	22
Cloves	— —	32
Cinnamon	— —	32
Tea, ₰ lb.:		
Black Oolong	1 25	1 50
Green Imperial	1 25	1 50
Tobacco, manufactured, ₰ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	60
Chewing, prime	60	75
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	80	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₰ bushel:		
Yellow, mixed	66	68
White, mixed	65	66
Oats, ₰ bushel:		
St. Louis	— —	41
Texas	— —	35
Galena	— —	45
Bran, Choice, ₰ 100 lbs.	— —	75
Hay, ₰ ton:		
Prime timothy	19 00	22 00
Ordinary	— —	16 00
Cotton Seed Meal	26 00	28 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₰ lb.:		
Breakfast	11¾	12½
Shoulders	8½	8¾
Sides, clear rib	9¾	10
Sides, clear	9¾	10
Hams, sugar-cured	15½	16
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl.	— —	18 50
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders	— —	8¼
Lard, ₰ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	11¾	12
Choice, in tierces	11	11½

BAGGING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
Jotta	10	10½
Jute	13¼	14
Ties, Arrow, best, per bundle, at 30 days:		
Thread buckle	— —	3 30
Beard	— —	3 50
Twine, hemp	— —	16

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₰ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Uppers	35	45
Calf-skins, ₰ dozen	20 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₰ lb.	24	26
Fertilizers, ₰ ton:		
Sterry's raw bone superphosph.	65 00	— —
Stern's tip-ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	11 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₰ yard:		
Standard brands	— —	8
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	10¼
Bleached Domestic, ₰ yard:		
Choice brands	— —	7½
Choice brands, 4-4	10½	11½
Calico, ₰ yard:		
Common brands	4½	6½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	6½	7
Ticking, ₰ yard:		
Common brands	10	13½
Good	16	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eagletonmere	13½	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	14	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor and boots, ₰ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mid boots, ₰ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₰ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₰ doz	15 00	16 50
Russets' brogans, ₰ doz	16 00	19 50

Special Notices.

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Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

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Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 6574) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *New Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the identical catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.* Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

Religious Notices.

To the Presiding Elders and Preachers of the Alabama Conference:

Dear Brethren.—Respectfully request that those of you who will not attend the approaching session of the Annual Conference send me your names as early as practicable. Presiding Elders will please forward, at once, the names of lay delegates from their respective districts.

Fraternally, J. LEWIS, Jr., Acting Pastor
GREENSBORO, ALA., Oct. 17, 1876. 42-5t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Snyder's Curative PADS.

WORN OVER PART AFFECTED, ABSORB ALL MALARIA FROM THE SYSTEM.

They positively cure the worst cases of Liver, Lung, Heart, Kidney, Spine, Bladder and Womb ailments, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Costiveness, Soreness at pit of Stomach or Bowels, Female Weakness, Sick and Nervous Headache, Chills and Fever, Numb Aging, Restlessness, etc., may be entirely eradicated by wearing one of our Pads. Many of our best citizens can attest to their merit.

The Liver and Lung Pad	$2 00
Kidney and Spinal Pad	3 00
Womb Pad for Female Weakness	3 00

☞ Ask your druggists for "Snyder's Curative Pad," and take no other, or inclose the price in a letter to us, and we will send them by mail. Address

E. F. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
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A General Agent wanted for each State South, with whom a liberal contract will be made to supply the wholesale and retail trade. 39 3m

E. H. ADAMS

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ALREADY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

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Special mention is here made of BLACK SILKS, BLACK and COLORED CASHMERES, BASKET SATTEENS, ETC., CORSETS, BUSTLES, FELT SKIRTS, ETC., LINEN SETS, COLLARS, RUCHINGS, ETC., FANCY KNIT WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, ETC., KIDGLOVES, TIES, RIBBONS, ETC., GOODS FOR BOYS AND MEN'S WEAR, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, RUGS, MATTINGS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

—AND—

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(Four Doors above Jackson Street.)

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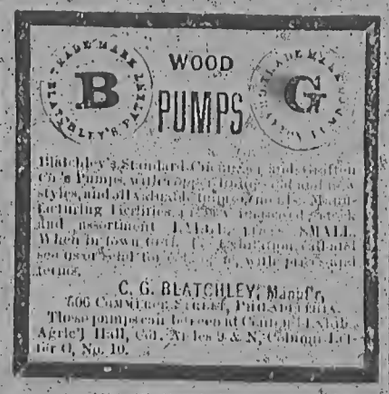

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GUARANTEED U. S. STANDARD.

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Are now complete in all departments, and prices are very low. Our stock of

Black, Colored, and Fancy Silks

is the largest and best assorted in the city, occupying one whole section in each store, and having been purchased and contracted for prior to the recent advance, we are prepared to sell at

LAST SEASON'S PRICES!!

OUR

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Embraces all the novelties in fall and winter fabrics—Cloths, black and colored Cashmeres and Merinos, all-wool and silver Plaids, stripes, and Damassee styles, as well as

POPULAR DRESS FABRICS

In all the newest colorings and materials, from 12½ cents a yard upward.

OUR IMPORTATION OF

INDIA SHAWLS,

From the London auction sales, is very large and attractive, and prices about half former years. Real India, filled centers, at $65, $75, $85, and upward; Real Deeca Shawls, at $12 to $75; Cashmere India Shawls, new designs, only $15; Cloth Shawls, choice new colors, $11 upward. Also, Paris and Vienna Brioche, Paisley, filled, plain centers and stripes, and British and American Wisdon Shawls, unrivaled for beauty and substantial value.

Our Ladies' and Children's Suit

—AND—

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Is now more thoroughly stocked and supplied than ever heretofore, and we are prepared to fill all orders at once, and to guarantee satisfaction. Handsomely-trimmed Suits in Cashmere, Basket Cloths, Cashmeres, Hair, Alpaca, Cashmere Suits, etc., in the most beautiful new styles, at prices to tempt the most economical.

By following our Directions for self-measurement, ladies' suits of every kind can be fitted as promptly, and more satisfactorily than by any homemade work.

Mourning Costumes and outfits a specialty, orders filled on twelve hours' notice.

Misses' and Children's Clothing very reasonable prices.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

An immense stock of beautiful and desirable goods, at very great reductions.

Ladies' complete outfits, at a great saving.

Ladies' complete outfits, at a great saving.

Full catalogues of this department, with directions for self-measurement, sent to all parts of the country.

A STOCK OF

RICH FURS,

Of every description, for Ladies, Misses and Children, at the lowest prices. Our stock of Furs is the largest and most complete in the city, and we are confident that we can offer greater inducements than any other house. We have each year a large number of Seal Sacques and Muffs, made from Skins selected by ourselves, and of the best quality. Also, Seal Caps, Seal Gloves, Seal Trimmings, Beaver and Astrachan Cloth, Beaver and Astrachan Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Corsets, Bustles, Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Fringes, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Housekeeping Linens, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Table Damasks, Towels, Napkins, Doylies, Crashes, Ticks, Sheetings, Shirtings, Cottonades, Denims, Cassimeres, Cloakings, Dress Goods, Shawls, Suits, Cloaks, Millinery Goods, Housekeeping Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Underwear

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1876. NO. 47.

NOVEMBER.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Yet one smile more, departing, distant sun!
One mellow smile through the soft autumn air,
Ere o'er the frozen earth the loud winds run,
Of snows arrested o'er the meadows bare,
One smile on the brown hills and naked trees,
And the dark rocks whose summer wreaths are cast
And the blue gentian flower, that in the breeze
Nods lonely, of her beautiful race the last.

Yet a few sunny days, in which the bee
Shall murmur by the hedge-flat skirts the way,
The cricket chirp upon the russet lea,
And man delight to linger in thy ray.
Yet one rich smile, and we will fare to bear
The piercing winter frost and winds, and darkened air.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The third Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church opened this morning at St. Paul's church. Bishop Paddock called the congress to order and delivered the opening address. Rev. Samuel Osgood, of New York, read a paper on the true place of art in Christianity.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.—Twenty-five hundred bales of cotton, twenty empty and twenty loaded cars of freight burned. Fire under control. A warehouse containing fertilizers was also destroyed.

From the best information obtainable, 1,800 bales of cotton were destroyed and some 250 bales were damaged; 33 cars were totally destroyed, 50 barrels of whisky and a large quantity of bacon, lumber, fertilizers, cotton ties and buckles also destroyed. The railroad officials cannot give positive figures yet. Most of the cotton burned was through cotton.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Official reports to the Department of Agriculture indicate that the season has been extremely favorable for gathering cotton, except in some portions of North Carolina. Frost has injured the top crop in the northern belt, notably in Arkansas. The fiber is cleaner than usual and of superior quality in the southern belt. Drouth in the Gulf States, rain-storms in the Carolinas, the boll worm in the Southwest, and the caterpillar in certain locations near the Gulf States, are the chief causes of injury to the crop. The harvest will be completed at a much earlier date than usual.

The crop must be smaller than that of last year, however favorable and long the remaining season for gathering in comparison with the last crop. The percentages of the Atlantic coast States are relatively larger by reason of the poor returns of 1875, and smaller in the Southwest from comparison with the remarkable yield of that region. They are as follows: North Carolina 92, South Carolina 96, Georgia 110, Florida 110, Alabama 77, Mississippi 78, Louisiana 83, Texas 100, Arkansas and Tennessee 101.

The average is between 88 and 89, indicating, without reference to the remainder of the picking season, nearly nine-tenths of the crop of 1875.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A Sidney Nebraska) dispatch says: Passengers on the stage from Red Cloud agency say the Cheyennes have left their camp on Oakland Creek and gone north to join Crazy Horse. These Indians are better fighters even than the Sioux, and this exodus will add great strength to the force opposed to Gen. Crook.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15.—The eighty-second Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of Virginia commenced its session here to-day. Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, of Kentucky, presided.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The annual convention of the Methodist Missionary Commission assembled to-day, Bishop Scott presiding. Present—Bishops Simpson, Ames, Boreman, Harris, Foster, Wiley and Merrill. $200,000 was decided as a limit to be spent on mission work for the coming year. The day was occupied in routine business.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of nine to consider the subject of formal relations between the General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and recommend such action as they deem proper.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 15.—The Medical Society have just declared the epidemic at an end, and hereby notify absentees that they can return.

Total interments to-day four, of which two were from yellow fever.

The City Council to-night approved the action of the Georgia Medical Society and health officers in declaring the epidemic at an end and advising absentees to return.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Methodist Missionary Committee this evening appropriated $50,000 for the Indian branch, $8,000 for the Bulgarian branch, $16,000 for the Italian branch and $20,000 for the Mexican branch. Compared with last year's appropriations, they show a decrease of over ten per cent.

The Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church appropriates a total of $625,000, and a committee has been appointed to aid the sects in raising the money.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 17.—A posse of six men was sent out by Trial Justice Mulligan, near Lawtonville, S. C., yesterday, to arrest a party of negroes for beating a colored man. After the arrest was made the posse was surrounded by an armed body of blacks, and two whites, William Shoemun and Abe. Delonch, were shot. Shoemun's body was found this morning, with his head chopped open.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The concentration of troops in Washington has added greatly to the excitement respecting the election. All sorts of pretexts and falsehoods are sent out by the administration to cloak their purposes, but there is no doubt that these are preliminary steps to bringing here a large military force. This proceeding is seriously injuring the Republican party at the North. Prominent gentlemen say that the bringing of soldiers here will not be of any advantage to Hayes.

Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, expressed the opinion to-day that the State Supreme Court would not sustain the State canvassers in their recent action.

Several companies of soldiers have arrived here and others are coming. This is made the basis for sensational paragraphs about massing the army in the District.

There are assurances that these troops are merely en route, and their movements have no strategic or political significance. It is likely, however, as the District has no local government, that the army will police the ten mile square until after the fourth of March.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 20.—The Legislature of this State, more than two-thirds Democratic, met to-day and organized. It elects Senator Ransom.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 20.—Tilden's majority in Alabama is 34,384.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The *Post*, in a conspicuous paragraph, confirms the report that Russia is about to mobilize her army. It is stated Russia intends, after January, to levy all her taxes in gold. This increases her tariff twenty per cent. Most of the special correspondents take a gloomy view of the situation. The *Post's* Berlin dispatch reports Russian journals as saying war is determined on.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg says: The Czar has ordered the mobilization of part of the Russian army. A circular of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian premier, to Russian representatives abroad, explaining this measure, says:

"The Czar does not wish war, and will, if possible, avoid it. He is, however, determined that the principles of justice which have been recommended as necessary by the whole of Europe shall be carried out in Turkey under efficacious guarantees."

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The *Standard's* Constantinople special says Turkey is preparing vigorously for war. Torpedoes have been placed at the east end of the Bosphorus, and the forts have been strengthened.

The *New Free Press* of Vienna says: England possesses the clearest proofs of Russia's ulterior designs. She has communicated these to Count Von Buest, the Austrian embassador in London. A complete agreement is established between England and Austria.

The *Post* to-day, in its financial column, says: London underwriters are taking five shillings per hundred pounds for risk of capture on steamers now loading in Russian ports.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The *Standard's* Vienna special says the force which Russia will mobilize in accordance with the recent ordinances numbers 895,292 infantry, 26,788 cavalry, and 624 rifled, breech-loading cannon. The rifles are of the American Berdan pattern.

Because of the state of the weather, military men estimate that at least a month will be required before the force can be concentrated on the Pruth.

The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says: A most trustworthy correspondent telegraphs from Paris that Germany positively refuses to participate in the exhibition of 1878.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says: Preparations have been made for the concentration of the Russian army of the Vistula, which is to be reinforced by the Imperial Guards.

The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says: Intelligence from Warsaw indicates an impending Polish rising. The government has posted placards in Warsaw prohibiting any gathering in the streets.

In this connection the *Financier* says: The news of the proclamation of a state of siege in Poland arrived in London last night.

The correspondents say Austria contemplates a partial mobilization of her army, for the reason that she believes Russia will call in next year's contingent recruits, numbering 200,000 men, instead of waiting till April, the usual time.

The first military train, with 16,000, left St. Petersburg yesterday for Kischenoff.

All the railway companies in Russia are ordered to place their railways at the absolute disposal of the government.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—At yesterday's session of Congress the minister of the interior introduced a bill restoring the electoral law formerly prevalent in Spain. This bill abolishes universal suffrage, abolishes voting by departments, and grants suffrage only to persons paying a certain amount of taxes and to members of certain professions.

HAMBURG, Nov. 16.—The public prosecutor has instituted proceedings against the captain of the Franconia for manslaughter. He was recently discharged by the English courts for want of jurisdiction.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The *Standard* says: Great activity prevails in Woolwich arsenal. An imperative order was issued, yesterday, that the production of rifle ball cartridges be increased to two million per week. The usual quantity manufactured weekly is five hundred thousand.

The Press Association reports that the authorities of Devonport dockyard have received orders to prepare the iron-clad turret ships Cyclops and Hydra for immediate active service.

Correspondents say the entire contingent of the Russian army has been sent out of the Polish provinces for service in the field. Russian garrisons remain in Warsaw and other Polish cities.

A number of Russian officers who intended to quit Belgrade have been ordered to remain.

Soldiers on furlough in Ireland are ordered to join their regiments.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Reuter, from Calcutta, states that later accounts say that one hundred and twenty thousand persons perished during the cyclone which passed through Eastern Bengal on the thirty-first of October. The government is taking active steps for the relief of the distressed population.

ROME, Nov. 18.—A telegram from Constantinople says Turkey agrees unconditionally to a conference.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin says the Russian police profess that they have discovered a plot in Poland. The Roman Catholic bishop of Zytomerz, in the province of Volhynia, has been arrested and imprisoned at Moscount. Several Polish curates have been thrown into prison at Warsaw.

All dealers in arms are subjected to stringent regulations.

Turkey has sent a note to Bucharest asserting her right to send troops to Wallachia in the event of Russian invasion.

A telegram has been received in Vienna stating that Gen. Tchernayeff has been superseded in the chief command of the Servian army by Gen. Semeka, formerly commander of the Russian military district of Odessa.

The Berlin *Post* asserts that several Americans have applied to the Russian government for letters of marque to be used against English shipping in the event of war.

Official returns at Calcutta give the loss of life by the cyclone at two hundred and fifteen thousand.

The Calcutta *Pioneer* says the Indian government is preparing a strong contingent for Egypt in case of war.

The *Daily News'* Vienna correspondent says positively that neither Germany nor Austria would oppose Russia's entrance into Roumania.

The strength of the Russian army now in process of mobilization is a quarter of a million. The ships of the Russian Black Sea Navigation Company have been impressed.

The Madrid *Imparcial* says: Marshal Serrano has determined to retire to private life.

Sunday papers generally take a more hopeful view of the situation. The *Times* says this morning: Matters open so fairly that we are perhaps led to be too sanguine in holding that peace is assured.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits, and set apart a time to offer our thanks to almighty God for the special blessings he has vouchsafed to us, with our prayers for a continuance thereof. We have at this time equal reason to be thankful for his continued protection, and for the many material blessings his bounty has bestowed. In addition to these favors, accorded to us as individuals, we have especially occasion to express our hearty thanks to almighty God that by his providence and guidance our government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purpose of its founders in offering an asylum to the people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and meting out to every individual alike justice and equality before the laws. It is, moreover, especially our duty to offer our humble prayers to the Father of all mercies for a continuance of his divine favor to us as a nation and as individuals.

By reason of all these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to the people of the United States to devote the thirtieth day of November next to the expression of their thanks and prayers to almighty God, and, laying aside their daily avocations and all secular occupations, to assemble in their respective places of worship, and observe such day as a day of thanksgiving and rest.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

TO THE SECRETARIES OF THE CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.—I will be much obliged if you will send to my address a copy of the minutes of the session for 1876. I will either pay for said copy, or return a copy of the minutes of the South Carolina Conference. Address

A. M. CHITTEZHENG,
Camden, S. C.

Startling discovery of a little three-year-old: "Why, pa, there's a hole in your hair."

From the Work.

SALEM CIRCUIT, PRATTVILLE DISTRICT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* I have just closed my fourth protracted meeting on this circuit, which resulted in great good. I commenced at New Salem on the second Sunday in last month, which lasted six days, and resulted in great good. The church was wonderfully revived. Eighteen accessions and some converted.

I commenced a meeting at Friendship on the third Sunday in October. The Lord met with us there in soul-saving power, and wonderfully blessed us. On the fourth Sunday, at Pleasant Grove, we had a most glorious meeting. The happy shouts of new-born souls were heard upon the right and left. The church was wonderfully blessed. The Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians united, and rejoiced together, drinking of the same fountain. I was assisted by Bro. Oglesby, a Presbyterian minister; also by Bro. Autman, a local preacher, who rendered efficient help. On the fifth Sunday I commenced a meeting at Pleasant Valley, and was assisted by Bro. Autman, local preacher. There we held an eight-day meeting. Vast numbers were converted. The church was powerfully revived. The oldest and hardest cases in the country were stirred to the center, forsaking the world and joining the church.

Mr. Editor, I must say these meetings were characterized by good behavior, full attendance, and the work was deep and real.

J. M. BROWN, P. C.

MR. EDITOR: The outlook for the church on Summit circuit is encouraging. We have had during this year about twenty-five accessions and several conversions. There is an improvement in the attendance upon the social meetings, and the ordinances of the church, especially infant baptism. We organized a society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in McComb City, last Sabbath evening, numbering fifteen. Several members of the Methodist Episcopal Church went into our organization. Indeed they of the Methodist Episcopal Church advised us to organize. Gen. A. M. West, president of the Mississippi Valley Company, kindly offers to give us a lot on which to build a church. We now have the use, by the kind invitation of the trustees, of the Presbyterian church. Our indefatigable presiding elder, James A. Godfrey, was with us in McComb City, and took part in the organization.

We are doing all we can for the ADVOCATE.

Your brother in Christ,
IRA B. ROBERTSON, P. C.
SUMMIT, MISS., Nov. 10, 1876.

YAZOO CITY, MISS.—*Mr. Editor:* For two weeks past our church and community have been enjoying a series of discourses from the Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, Miss. It is not necessary for me to say that we have been charmed and edified by his sweet, earnest, eloquent and truly gospel preaching. He is indeed a wonderful preacher. He has really blest us all. Much good has been accomplished on every hand by this distinguished minister of the gospel of the grace of God. Long may he yet live to bless his race. Long will he live in the hearts of the people of this town and church. Many have been the resolves of repentance and better living on the part of souls who have sat beneath his blessed ministry during these two weeks. And now that he is gone our hearts go with him. Long may he live. May he live forever.

R. D. NORSWORTHY, Pastor.
YAZOO CITY, MISS., Nov. 4, 1876.

Texas Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR: The Northwest Texas Conference occupies a territory perhaps unsurpassed, in some respects, by any region of similar size and compactness of shape on the face of this globe. For richness of soil, for abundance of streams, for diversity of crops, for agreeableness and salubrity of climate, for railway lines already traversing its heart in various directions, and yet to be built, for the abundance of water near, if not upon, the surface—what new country can equal it? The people of the States seem at last to be waking up to consider the advantages here presented as a home for themselves, and the prospects for the prosperity of their posterity.

Our status as a church within these bounds is very commanding, and is steadily advancing. Your correspondent came here nine years ago. He found here three or four thousand Methodists and twenty-eight effective preachers. This year we expect a report at Conference of not far from eighteen thousand members and over one hundred itinerants.

For the most of these years, according to the recollection of your correspondent, the ratio of increase has been about twenty-five per cent. on the number of the previous year. Many seem to think that the most of these are from immigrants with their letters, but this is only an inferior factor considerable, it is true, but far from affording a majority. The vast majority are brought in upon profession of faith. Yet many of these, we doubt not, may previously have made such profession before coming to our State, and from which they had fallen.

The northwestern portion of our territory has usually been considered the frontier, and unsafe from the depredations of Indian raids. But such apprehensions now no longer torture the insecure settlers. The settlements farther west keep off the savages from counties that, three or four years ago, were not infrequently the scene of his thefts, and now and then of the shedding of human blood. But, thank God, as we do most devoutly, there seems no danger now. Seeing this, immigrants are pouring in by scores, by hundreds and by thousands.

Your readers may rest assured that they need not fear settling in Texas where they will long be out of the reach of the Methodist itinerant. They move along with the vanguard of civilization, and sometimes in advance; and as the woodman's ax fells the forest he rears the crucial ensign, gathering beneath its folds the flocks of frontiersmen, who form the basis of the coming society, and so shape the destiny of the rising State.

Palo Pinto county at the present affords as inviting a field for the immigrant as any other part of the State; at least, so do many who have traveled widely in the State suppose. The writer, after having traversed nearly half the counties in the State, wishes to say: "Alabama—here we rest." A copy of a circular, written by our preacher in charge, is inclosed, all or part of which you might do well to republish in your widely-read columns.

Our country is filling up so rapidly that the choice places must all soon be settled, and the price of such must take a rapid rise. The price of lands on the western border of our county has heretofore been low, and this has kept down the price of the rear. But now that the wave is rolling on from the Pacific, as well as from the Atlantic, they must soon meet; and as soon as this occurs, as soon as there is no more new, unsettled territory—then what a rebound there will be in the price of lands all over the country, beginning, in the most marked manner perhaps, where the opposite waves meet, and roll back their gathered floods to either shore! Happy the family, then, that secures a permanent homestead while lands are cheap. Oh, how lightly this lordly privilege is esteemed in this country! What a princely heritage our grandchildren will regard it! Let your readers who contemplate leaving your State come and see us before concluding to settle elsewhere.

S. D. AKIN.

West Texas Conference.

This Conference was held at Seguin, October 25-31.

APPOINTMENTS.

San Antonio District.—J. H. Walker, P. E. San Antonio station, H. S. Thrift; San Antonio City mission, J. S. Woolls; Pleblo circuit, H. A. Graves; Floresville circuit, J. E. Vernor; Medina circuit, T. H. Woolls; Uvalde circuit, J. F. Denton; Sabinal circuit, H. T. Hill; Kerrville circuit, A. J. Potter; Bandera mission, I. Kingsbury.

San Marcos District.—O. A. Fisher, P. E. San Marcos station, J. S. Tillett, R. H. Belvin, sup.; San Marcos circuit, J. B. Denton; Lockhart circuit, W. J. Joyce; Seguin station, B. Harris; Gonzales circuit, W. H. H. Biggs; Blanco circuit, H. W. South; Mountain City circuit, J. W. Vest; Thompsonville circuit, E. H. Holbrook; Perdenales mission, L. W. Harrison; Menard mission, to be supplied.

Victoria District.—A. A. Killough, P. E. Victoria station, J. C. C. Black; Lagesville circuit, E. Y. Seale; Smedles mission, J. F. Honeycutt; Clinton circuit, J. W. DeVilbiss; Cuero circuit, J. W. Brown; Hallettsville circuit, J. E. Cook; Boxville circuit, N. W. Kelth; Texana circuit, A. G. Nolen; Moulton circuit, W. T. Thornberry.

Corpus Christi District.—A. F. Cox, P. E. Corpus Christi station, C. M. Rogers; Rockport circuit, to be supplied; Lagarto circuit, E. H. Duval; Oakville and Beeville, T. S. Garrett, supply to be supplied; Helena circuit, W. H. Cocke; St. Mary's mission, C. R. Shapard; Goliad circuit, H. G. Horton; Rancho circuit, M. A. Black.

Rio Grande Mission District.—A. H. Sutherland, P. E. Corpus Christi mission, Encarnacion Rodriguez; San Diego and Presenas, Dorotteo Garcia; Concepcion, Eubiano Garcia; San Antonio City, Jose Maria Casanova; Rio Grande City and Roma, Clemente A. Vivero; Laredo, Santiago Tafolla; Lodi and Graybush, Gumercindo Paz; San Antonio River, Jesus Acosta; Hidalgo, Trinidad Arnendarez; Eagle Pass, Antonio Molina; Brownsville, to be supplied.

Transferred.—Wesley Smith, to the Texas Conference; J. H. Tucker, to the Northwest Texas Conference; H. P. Bowen, to the Mississippi Conference.

Books and Periodicals.

RUSSELL MORTON. A story of real life. By Timothy Titcomb. Nashville, Tenn.: Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. 1876.

We have deferred the notice of this little volume, hoping for opportunity to read it; but, as the opportunity has not yet come, and may not for some time, we must advise our readers to get the book and judge for themselves. It first appeared in numbers in the Nashville *Advocate*, and is commended by our contemporaries of the press as an admirable story, and one that will entertain and profit the young people. There is no risk in buying this book, and it is the sort of literature that we should support to displace the mischievous and pernicious fictions which are too much bought and read even in religious families.

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT? By the Rev. John Cumming, D. D., F. R. S. E.

This voluminous and irrepressible interpreter of prophecy is still writing. This is his latest, but, if he lives, it will not be his last. In the present aspect of the world's affairs he sees signs of the end. The Crescent wanes, the Jew looks eastward, the Three Unclean Spirits are unmistakably manifested, England is the Tarshish of Prophecy. The great hail storm is explained, the day and the hour, and the roll-call are exhibited, and there is a chapter on Babylon Fallen, Fallen, Fallen! There is much evangelical truth in the book, shrewd and acute conjectures, and some expositions of prophecy that commend themselves to our convictions. The good doctor is earnest, deeply impressed with the correctness of his views, and intent on waking up the world to a sense of the nearness of the end. The reading of the work may be something better than mere devout recreation. The volume is a stout one, of over 500 pages, most tastefully printed and bound.

JEHOVAH—JESUS; THE ONENESS OF GOD; THE TRUE TRINITY. By Robert D. Weeks. New York: Judd, Mead & Co. For the author. 1876.

The author, as we understand him, rejects the threefold distinction of persons in the Godhead, and contends that Christ and the Holy Ghost are identical with the Father. His views are not new, and we need hardly say that they are utterly at variance with a sound interpretation of the Scriptures.

Our Publishing House at Nashville has just issued a Methodist Catechism for small children, by Rev. Alexander M. Thigpen, of the North Georgia Conference, and edited by Dr. Cunningham, Sunday school secretary. The infant classes in our Sunday schools should be supplied with this catechism, and parents will find it excellent for home use. It is, we think, well adapted to its purpose: simple, comprehensive, well arranged.

The American Agriculturist for November is a fine number of this splendid publication. The illustrations are unusually numerous and well executed.

The following note brings intelligence of a deep affliction. The parents have our sincere sympathy in their sorrow.

MR. EDITOR: I have just returned from Madison station, and the death-bed of little Ernest, infant son of our dear brother, Rev. Beverly Carradine. He passed away yesterday, after an illness of ten days. The afflicted father left last night for Yazoo City to bury his little one with the loved ones who have gone before. His wife is yet prostrate from a severe and almost fatal sickness of four months. Yours truly,

CHAS. B. GALLOWAY.
JACKSON, MISS., November 17, 1876.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1876.

FOR THE ADVOCATE.

A HOME IN GOD'S BOSOM.

BY O. J. W.

Seek not to abide in the mansion's pride,
Where the marble its splendor is lending
Though the walls be of gold, it is brilliantly cold
Where the diamond and ruby are blending.

But turn to the breast that offers thee rest,
And a haven of eternal love
No king's diadem can rival this gem
Seek a home in God's bosom above.

'Tis a heart ye can trust as kindly and just,
And a love that is warmly sincere
A world of true gladness, a life without sadness
And joys never marred with a tear.

TENSAS PARISH, LA., Nov. 10, 1876.

Homeward-Bound.—California.

MR. EDITOR: Umpqua valley would not be called or looked upon as such by the ordinary observer, as it is covered over with low ranges of hills; but as it is walled in by mountains it is made to come under that head. After leaving this singular vale we passed through a canyon twelve miles long, which serpentined its rocky way between and over monstrous elevations, not unfrequently reaching thousands of feet above the dark and tangled abyss through which noisy waters usually found their way. The head would grow dizzy at the steep descent. A stone of large size rolled from these high points would tear and dash its way down until the sound died away in the distance. Streams abound in all this mountainous region, cold and clear. The music of cataracts, of falling waters, the sounds of waving leaves and limbs, the singing of birds of strange color and plumage, formed a chorus of praise, to him who liveth forever and ever, delightful to hear. Little flakes and stars of gold can be gathered with every handful of sand and gravel, but not enough to pay. Fir trees abound, and many of them are over two hundred and fifty feet high. The arbor vitæ is also very abundant, and obtains its full dimensions, occasionally measuring from four to five feet through.

Having gone beyond this region where the giants of the olden time seem to have built up their fortifications and towers, we descended into Rogue-river valley. This is the rendezvous of the famous *Jack Rabbit*, which is as tall as a fawn, with almost endless ears, so far as length is involved. It is swift of foot, and makes a most inviting dish to the weary and hungry wayfarer. The *chapparal* and other small growth covered the plains about us, and clambered up the mountains, together with fir, pine and white oak, though the woods were not by any means dense.

Having passed these green gates of the valley, we entered upon a wild and gloomy desolation. The plains between the low hills were only sand and gravel. The hills themselves were entirely nude of all vegetation, except a scrawny tree here and there; while great and small rocks lay everywhere, as God had placed them, in the cradle period of "old time."

The valley improved as we advanced, and human habitations were quite common, and even villages, some of which we passed through. We saw peach and apple orchards, vegetables, and many other delightful things, which made us feel that we had got into the outer circle of human society again.

But we have arrived at the southern extremity of Oregon, and now October 4 enter

CALIFORNIA.

Two years ago we passed through this State from east to west. Now we began to traverse it from the north toward the south. As we progressed the State fell all the time in our estimation. No people, no water, no cattle and horses, no grass—a wretched and scattered growth—while sand, gravel and volcanic stones abounded. We saw old deserted gold mines, which originated golden trains of thought as we passed along.

TABLE ROCK

came to our relief by rearing its huge proportions many hundred feet above the valley about it. It was flat on its summit, covering a half mile in area. On almost every side perpendicular, it was a strange and sublime sight, and worthy the brush and canvas of the best painter. Many battles between the native tribes, and betwixt them and the "long knives" of a later period, were no doubt witnessed by this mighty bulwark of nature. O that it could write a book!

PILOT ROCK

came next to view. It looked like a gigantic castle of feudal days, and built on the very top of the mountain. It can be seen at long range, and is a guide to the immigrant over the plains, and westward bound.

MOUNT SHASTA

came next in the great diorama of nature, and rose in power and majesty before our wondering gaze. His companion, Little or Black Butte, was not a great way off. We were fully forty miles from it, if our informant was correct, and yet it seemed only a mile or two distant. We were awed into silence by this monarch of mountains in these parts. He stood before us about seventeen thousand feet high, diademed with snow and rock in alternation, and wrapped with the heavy firs of the forest, bordered with snow, for his great-coat. His queen, who was not far distant, was almost as tall; and, though she had laid aside her pearly crown, she wore a splendid head-dress of fir, and was magnificently appareled in her court dress of black.

The snow on Mount Shasta extended down his sides for thousands of feet; while vast steeples, domes and shapeless masses of black rock projected through it. The snow in places could not have been less than a hundred feet deep, though none had fallen this season. As it melted slowly, it brought into life many streams of icy water, which flowed down on all sides, and was quite refreshing to the hot and thirsty, whether man or beast. One side of Mount Shasta is quite steep, and said to be inaccessible to man; while the other side is sloping, much broken, covered with fir, and filled with grizzly bears, California lions, and other ferocious beasts of prey. Its top has a number of jagged points of rock, which inclose an old crater. Judging from signs or appearances, the whole original top must have been blown off. The base and far beyond, extending to many miles, is covered thick with fire-burnt stones, together with multitudes of little hills of sand, gravel and broken stone, *pushed up* from below. They were solidified bubbles of the once molten sea of fire which doubtless existed at some remote period of the unknown past. For four days we were journeying about the base of this mountain, sometimes approaching as near as eleven miles, when it seemed only a few hundred yards off, and as a tremendous storm-cloud almost over our heads.

A BOTTLE OF WHISKY.

One of our party—the guide—who had been over the road before, unfortunately bought a bottle of this material in a sly way, and, throwing himself partially under its baleful influence, he took the wrong road, which we, traveled a half day before we learned the fact; and we were lost about two days. Being some little distance ahead of us, as usual, trying to find our way to the right road, he grew weary and sat down behind a monster saw-log, which had been hauled from the mountains and strangely left here in this desert. He suddenly rose up as our wagon approached. The horses took fright, wheeled to the left in an effort to run away, and snapped the tongue short off. Now we were in a fix. A hot day, no shade, no water for miles, no hay nor any sort of grass, no milk for baby, and no wagon shop. It appeared to be a desperate case; but our driver was a man for the extremity, and we were soon righted, and reached a camping ground in good time. So much for having a bottle of liquor aboard. But this letter is already too long.

JAMES E. BRADLEY.

SACRAMENTO CITY, CAL., Nov. 4, 1876.

Hath God Forgotten to be Gracious?

With what emphasis this interrogation may be put to the world when we consider the magnitude of the blessings God has so profusely scattered around the footsteps of all men, and their present condition. From the clasping of infant hands in prayer upon the mother's knee, or the spiritual lullabies inwrought into the texture of the child-heart; the indelible pictures photographed in life's glad morning upon the child-brain; of mother's secret tears and prayers, of father's voice in communings with God; the family altar, its old, old Bible, and morning and evening devotions; life's Eden of innocence at Sabbath school and in the house of God; the working of God's Spirit within the heart, and penitential tears shed in secret; the memory of loved ones' death-beds; the vows made when affliction came, and the ever-present voice of conscience calling to repentance and faith in Jesus—these, or most of these, cords by which God has been endeavoring to bind the sinner to his own great heart, must be broken before he can wallow in the mire of sin. How deep, then, is the degradation of the sinner of the nineteenth century! How sore the disease that festers in the breast of him who has, in this day of illumination and gospel advantages, given himself up to the leprosy of sin! As we view man's state—his God-given, everywhere present and abundant privileges—we can but look through a shower of tears to heaven, exclaiming: "After all these things, O God, canst thou be gracious? Can these dry bones live?" We bless thee for an answer, deep as the lowest sinner, broad as the universe, and as high as heaven! "Whosoever cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." O that the world would knock at once at mercy's door for pardon! But there is one character more sad and desperate than the worldling. It is the lifeless *churchling*. In infancy he was dedicated to God by baptism, and as the crystal drops fell from the minister's fingers upon his head, a mother shed happy tears, and laid her little lamb gently in the Good Shepherd's arms, to be folded to his bosom. He was educated and nurtured in the Sunday school; converted while yet young, and made a member of the church. He was conspicuous for his energy, and most assiduous in ministries of love. Faith, prayer and purity were his delight. He fared like a prince at the banquets of God's means of grace, and often made the church ring with his notes of joy, or the woods echo with his shouts of praise at camp meeting. But how are the mighty fallen! What syren fascination has charmed him away from Christ? Who slew this giant? Did God orphan him? "Hath he forgotten to be gracious?" No! no! The sad old story—calamity came upon him in the shape of worldly prosperity. The culture of his piety was neglected for the culture of sugar, corn and cotton—the accumulation of heavenly graces for the scraping together of a few miserable dollars—time once spent in gathering heavenly manna, spent in planning where to stow away his "much goods." Yes, a flock of eagles swooped down upon his piety, and with golden beak and talon dragged out its life, and left its skeleton to bleach beneath the sun of God's righteous indignation. These are the men my soul pities. They are in nearly all of our churches. We hold to them if by any means we may save them. The world is staggering over them down to death. The best revival our churches could have would be to reduce the membership down to actual Christians. If men will serve the devil, let them not ask the church to sanction it by retaining their names. If men will be stumbling blocks, let them not lie stark dead round our church altars. They who always try to do right, and always fail—passionate men and women, who pray and repent, and rejoice and sin—who are never in the narrow way but when they happen to cross it going to and fro, harassed by doubts and fears and perplexities, haunted with the phantoms of broken vows and unfulfilled covenants—who know no peace—how can they know peace, and yet fall into sin? I have an unbounded compassion for such, and if I were to speak them my mind I should say: "Brethren, cease trying any longer—*do, do.*" Strike out with dying urgency for the cross of Christ. Make a clean breast of your life-time sin; believe—pray. Pray until God's bolts of mercy shatter the black clouds of your guilt, until the sunshine of God's love illuminate your soul, and the heavenly dove descend into it with the olive branch of peace; for God hath not forgotten to be gracious."

ALFRED E. CLAY.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names. Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

REV. JAMES BOWMAN was born May 10, 1798. He was a native of South Carolina. His parents emigrated to Tennessee when he was quite a youth. From Tennessee they removed to Mississippi, and thence to Louisiana, in which State Uncle Bowman spent his long and useful life. For many years he was a resident of East Feliciana parish. In 1846 he removed to Tensas parish, where he resided until 1863. During the war he removed to DeSoto parish. He afterward returned to Tensas, thence to Morehouse, and thence to Ouachita parish, where he died of pneumonia, October 19, 1876. Ever since I can recollect, Uncle Bowman has been a local elder in the Methodist Church. At the last Quarterly Conference for his circuit, held at his house, he stated that his "character had passed" its annual review before forty-eight Quarterly Conferences. How long he was a professor of religion I have no means of ascertaining. In some respects Uncle Bowman was a remarkable man. He commenced life very poor, reared a large family, and at the outbreak of the war was a man in affluent circumstances. His energy was absolutely untiring, and his capacity for endurance was equal to his energy. The dim sight and faltering steps and unsteady hand had no effect to diminish his energy. His motto for daily work was: "Not slothful in business." He prospered in his business above many who had a fairer start than he had, and the reason was that "he worked mightily." Uncle Bowman's religion was of the demonstrative type. Whether he preached or prayed, or talked in love-feast or class meeting, the hearers would soon see that his religion was manifesting itself in an unmistakable manner. He was very earnest and importunate when he prayed and when he preached. The big tears rolling down his cheeks exhibited the deep sympathy that was in his soul. His love for Jesus was intense, and years seemed to intensify it more. When I was a boy I would wonder that he prayed for his "last days to be his best days," and I have lived to see his prayer answered. When he moved to his last place of residence religion was at a very low ebb. The Sabbath was but little regarded, and the claims of God were unheeded by most of his neighbors. His duty seemed clear to him, and, though threescore and ten years had passed over him, he bravely buckled on his armor, drew his glittering sword, and went into the fight for the Master. For awhile it seemed to be a single-handed encounter, but with the courage and skill of a veteran he fought on until the great Captain bade him cease. He then had the satisfaction of seeing most of his neighbors converted, and a flourishing church of nearly fifty members in his community. The last quarterly meeting at his church, held about ten days before his death, seemed to be a precious season to Uncle Bowman. He particularly enjoyed a sermon preached on "the Christian's rest." His last public exhortation to his neighbors was so solemn that it appeared to come from the borders of the spirit land. His death was unexpected to himself and family, but he showed no fear. The religion he had professed for more than half a century was abundantly able to sustain him in the last hour. He spoke of his departure with calmness—said he "was going home," and that his "faith in God sustained him." Thus the aged servant of God laid off his armor and entered into rest. The church is greatly bereaved. His family has sustained an irreparable loss. The pastor has lost a valuable helper. The community mourn over the darkening of its brightest light. But "precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

C. W. CARTER.

JUDGE JOHN MCVEA departed this life on the thirteenth of October, 1876, in Clinton, La., in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

It has seldom been our duty to record the death and write the obituary of one so distinguished and excellent as the subject of the following brief notice. The Hon. John McVea was born in the north of Ireland, on the fourth of November, 1821, and was brought to this country about ten years after. He was brought to a knowledge of the truth by the preaching of the late Rev. I. Wall, of precious memory, in his fifteenth year, while a student at the Louisiana (now Centenary) College. During his collegiate course he was distinguished by orderly deportment, diligence in study and earnest piety. Before he was twenty he graduated with the honors of his class, and soon after began to study law, which he pursued with success, and became one of the most successful and popular lawyers of this State. He was, by the suffrages of the people of his parish, sent to the Legislature, and then to the Senate, in both of which he served the people faithfully and honestly. He occupied also with acceptability the judicial bench of the fifth district of this State. In all these positions and relations he maintained his Christian character, and love for God and his church. Although constantly occupied by the duties of his profession and the ordinary cares of life, he was faithful in the church as steward, class-leader and Sabbath school superintendent. Wherever he went, wherever he was, he was distinguished as an intelligent and faithful Christian gentleman. Some years after the death of his first wife—a most excellent lady, by whom he had three daughters and a son—he married Miss Emily W. Watt, of New Orleans, who, with her three little daughters, survive to mourn his absence from their delightful home. Sad indeed have been the months to them since the kind husband and tender father was stricken by a strange disease, which baffled medical skill, and induced a mental imbecility painful to see, although it was evident that the cloud was darker on our side than on his. By various indications, given us by him, we were induced to believe that he knew far more than he was able to express.

We rejoiced to discover, through all his protracted and strange affliction, that his heart was with God.

The church has seldom lost a better friend, the State a better citizen, or the family a better husband and father. May God protect and direct the widow and fatherless.

J. L. FORSYTH.

ADOLPHUS HILL WARE, only son of Gustavus A. Ware and Rebecca Hill Jones, was born in Jackson, Miss., May 8, 1847, and died in New York city, July 29, 1876, after a severe and painful illness of twenty-six days.

Alone, among strangers, far from kindred and friends, "suffering greatly to see one familiar face," and in circumstances of extreme distress, thus died one of the noblest, most unselfish and generous of young men—a young man of superior mental endowments, of the strictest integrity, and of a pure and earnest life.

Being left an orphan in the tender years of childhood, his whole subsequent life was tinged by this misfortune, to which was added a depressing, life-long malady—epilepsy. Ardent and patriotic to an intense degree, he joined the army of northern Virginia before he was sixteen years of age, and won, by his bravery and faithfulness, the esteem and affection of his commanders and his compatriots in arms.

He joined the Protestant Episcopal Church—the church of his parents—over two years ago, which act was in his case a sincere and heartfelt surrender of himself to the God who made him. His life since that hour, though marked by pain and misfortune, has been consistent, earnest and prayerful. He loved to acknowledge God as his "best friend," and enjoyed the services of the public sanctuary.

For months past he seemed to realize the near approach of death, and looked forward to it as a sweet release. His spoken and written expressions of love and faith in "the blessed Savior" shine out with precious luster against the background of his unfortunate life. They lift the hearts that bleed for him from the weariness and bitterness of earth to the eternal rest and peace of that bright clime where the presence of our Lord will be our exceeding joy.

L. S.

MRS. ANNIE E. TOWNSEND, daughter of Mr. B. T. and Mrs. C. C. Marshall, was born May 4, 1845, and died at her father's residence, in Carroll county, Miss., in great peace, September 15, 1876. She was happily converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the fall of 1869, under the ministry of the Rev. P. A. Johnston. She was married to Mr. E. F. Townsend December 28, 1875, with whom she lived sweetly until she died.

As a daughter she was obedient and kind, always submitting her desires to the will and judgment of her aged parents. Though for several years she had entire control of the domestic affairs, she was never too old or wise to consult her parents' wishes, and from early childhood she was remarkable for finding pleasure in making her parents happy.

As a sister she was kind and good at home; therefore few sisters are loved as she was.

As a Christian she was uniformly exemplary. None knew her but to regard her as a good woman. Her religion not only made her a member of the church, but kind, patient, generous and humble, and not a few of the many who have found a pleasant home at Bro. Marshall's will remember with admiration the kindness of that now sainted lady. The religion that she loved and practiced in life was her solace in death, enabling her to feel that "though I die, yet shall I live," and to say to her aged mother: "I die happy. Glory, hallelujah!"

As a sufferer she was called to endure what few ever realize—death by pain, and conscious until death; but she endured as a Christian only can, feeling that it was but a step to that country where pain and death are strangers. While living she had made ready to die, and to live after death; therefore she rests in peace.

She leaves a tender babe to try the realities of this rude world without a mother, a devoted husband, two aged parents, many relatives and friends to mourn their loss, to all of whom we tender our sympathy, and ask God to help them to submit with a willing mind to this mysterious providence.

THOMAS J. NEWELL.

MISS MARY A. LONNERGAN was born October 10, 1845, and died July 18, 1876, in St. Clair county, Ala. She embraced religion and joined the church in her tenth year, and from her conversion to the grave she was a meek and faithful Christian. She was afflicted in body, from her fourteenth year, till death released her from suffering. She was truly a practical Christian in all the relations of life. Her life was in the main unlike that of most young ladies of our day. The cross of Christ to her had attractions that far surpassed those of the ball-room, where so many seek pleasure and happiness. Under no circumstances of life was she ever willing to compromise her religious obligations. As she approached the last river her faith and trust were unshaken, and the love of God filled her soul, and she could say: "Oh, glorious hope!" She conversed of death as if it were but to be a pleasant visit from this vale of sorrow to the land of rest. Her death was calm and peaceful, and may her godly admonitions never be forgotten.

R. G. RAGAN.

JOHN ASHLEY DUTY, son of John W. and Pamelia Duty, was born in 1858, in Claiborne parish, and died in Shiloh, March 12, 1876. Johnny was richly endowed with those qualities of mind and heart that elevated him in the scale of moral excellence above the class of young men with whom he was associated. From childhood he was sober, serious, though cheerful, truthful and studious. Possessing a very brilliant mind, he acquired knowledge very rapidly; and, being blessed with excellent educational advantages, he was rising rapidly in the literary world, and bid fair to be a shining light. He was converted at the Alabama camp meeting last year, and neither before nor since that event can any one say that Johnny was out of place. True to his obligations to society, kind to his classmates, obedient and devoted to parents, and respectful to all, he was beloved by all, and all felt his loss greatly. But we weep not as others who have no hope.

J. W. HEARN.

PRESTON F. COOPER, son of Rev. Preston and Lucretia Cooper, died in Oktibbeha county, Miss., September 24, 1876, of congestion of the bowels.

He joined the church under Bro. A. B. Stewart, but owing, it may be, to his retiring disposition he never made any great show in religion. In 1872 he married a Miss Anne Greenwood. He was a kind husband and an affectionate father. He leaves a young wife and two little children, a mother, brothers, sisters and friends to cherish his memory. During the past year he had been very different in prayer and reading the Bible. His sickness was short; death came very unexpectedly; was sick only three days. He died easy, calmly, quietly, as if spreading sails for a better land. The last words falling from his lips, just before dying, were: "O how sweet! Let us get ready and go." We are reminded of our Savior's words: "Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh."

R. BRADLEY.

B. E. PICKETT died at his residence in Madison county, Miss., October 11, 1876. He was born in Rutherford county, N. C., in 1810; moved to Mississippi in 1835; and joined the church in 1852, at a camp meeting near Sulphur Springs.

For twenty-four years Bro. Pickett was a consistent member of our church, much respected for his goodness, and deeply pious. No one could be with him long without being convinced that he was an earnest Christian. I was with him a short time before he died, and prayed and talked with him. He assured me all was well—the prospect bright. He leaves a wife and a large family.

The writer was called upon to marry a young couple, and from the place of joyousness and happiness to preach the funeral sermon of our departed brother. Such is life. One generation passeth away and another cometh.

R. BRADLEY.

DIED, at her residence near Spring Ridge, Hinds county, Miss., after a long illness, MRS. SARAH H. BUTLER, wife of John H. Butler, deceased, in the fifty-ninth year of her age. The deceased was the daughter of Sarah and William Brown, Sr., was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in the faith of the same. She leaves eight children, two of whom only are in their minority. May the Lord care for them. She was well fortified by faith in the Redeemer, even a living faith, her last words being: "O how I love Jesus! Martha, don't you love Jesus? Thank God for such comfort at the decease of our last sister. We are alone in the world of all our mother's children. The great and blessed promises of Jesus fill our lonely, sorrowing heart still, while we wait and pray and watch to be ready.

Her brother, B. L. B.

A BEAUTIFUL PRAYER.—A poor Irish woman asked a wealthy lady, the owner of a beautiful flower garden in Detroit, for a flower or two to put on the coffin of her dead child. The good lady invited her to be seated, and very shortly brought a magnificent cross and wreath. The afflicted one was overcome, and, as soon as she was able to express herself, she said most fervently: "May our blessed Redeemer meet you at the gates of heaven with a crown of flowers more beautiful than these!" A most touching prayer, in which many will join the afflicted mother.

A rush of thoughts is the only conceivable prosperity that can come to us.—*Emerson.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1876.

OVER-NIGHT.

Yesterday a forward bud
With a promise filled the room,
And to-day there in its stead
Blessing, stands a rose in bloom.

Yesterday we thought to see
Leaf by leaf its life outbloom,
Or to feel the moment blight
When the bud became a rose.

So a child we keep a child
As we keep a hyacinth down?
All at once, a blush, a glance,
Comes the maiden woman grown.

Life, O Life, your every chance
We waylay and flash surprise;
But it comes another way,
In an unimagined guise.

Watch and listen when we may—
Out of love or out of fear—
Something will go by unseen,
Or unheard that we would hear.

But I hope with all my hope
I may know the now unknown;
Some hope hear the now unheard,
See, and not with eyes alone.

And indeed I make no doubt,
Soon or late, this perfect sight
Through the dark will come to me,
As the rose came—overnight.

Fertility of Palestine.

The account which the Bible gives of the fertility of the land of Canaan, when it was taken by the Israelites, has been a stumbling difficulty with some of the readers of the Bible. In Deuteronomy viii, 7, 8, we read:

"For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good land: a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and pomegranates; a land of olive oil, and honey."

Those who have looked upon some of the barren portions of Palestine at certain seasons of the year have wondered how it ever could have corresponded to such a description, and the enemies of the Bible have not failed to make the most of this point. We find a satisfactory article on this subject in the last quarterly statement of the English Palestine Exploration Fund. In a paper by Lieut. Conder, of the exploration party, he says:

"No expression in the passage above quoted is inapplicable to modern Palestine. The land is not said to be beautiful or romantic; the lawns and forests, which the survey party were stated two years ago to have surveyed, are not noticed in the Bible; the palm trees, which modern artists so freely introduce, are not noted; the good things of the earth only are enumerated; and it is still be what it still is, or is at least capable of becoming, a good land. The 'brooks of water' are admitted by all scholars to be the present *Wadys*, filled in some cases by perennial streams, but generally dry in summer. The 'fountains' are the modern *Ayns*; the 'depths' the deep blue pools which form the sources of many a stream throughout the country. The 'valleys,' or small plains, and the 'hills,' are unchanged; wheat, barley, vines, olives, figs and pomegranates are still the principal products of the soil; and the Duns, translated 'honey,' is the modern *Dibs*, a syrup prepared from the grape lees, which forms an important article of food among the peasantry. There is probably no natural product of the country noticed in the Bible not to be found in modern Palestine."

In answer to the question, "How are we justified in supposing any great change to have occurred?" Lieut. Conder goes on to consider first the questions of climate and of water supply, and then to take separately the various natural divisions of the country (all of which are noted in Scripture), in order to see how far a change in cultivation or in natural products is to be traced in each. After going through the whole of Palestine, from "Dan to Beersheba," he briefly sums up the deductions, which appear to him to be the natural outcome of the facts collected, as follows:

1. The climate of Palestine is capable of great improvement by drainage, but has always been to a certain extent malarious in the plains. These, and especially the Jordan valley, will always be unfitted to European constitutions, but may be made salubrious for the indigenous population.

2. The seasons in Palestine are unchanged, and there is no evidence of any very remarkable falling off in the amount of rain, though the data are not sufficient for a definite conclusion on the subject.

3. The spontaneous growth resembles in character that mentioned in the Bible. In some districts it has greatly decreased, in others it has spread; woods of timber trees have decreased in extent, but still exist in part of the districts formerly occupied by them.

4. Cultivation and drainage have still been neglected, and the richness of the soil makes it certain that very little labor would make an enormous change in the productiveness of the country.

5. The present water supply answers exactly to that described in the Bible, in the Talmud, and in the Targums, and depends entirely on geological formation.

6. The north of Palestine is, and has apparently always been, more fruitful than the south.

7. The Judean hills are unchanged in appearance, at least since the twelfth century, and were probably always the most barren-looking of all the districts. The deserts to the east and south appear also to be unchanged.

To sum up, in conclusion, the change in Palestine is one of *degree only, and not of kind*. The curse of the country is bad government and oppression. Justice and security of person and property once established, Palestine would become once more a land of corn, vines and olives, rivaling in fertility and in wealth its ancient condition, as deduced from careful study of such notices as remain to us in the Bible and in the later Jewish writings.—*New York Observer.*

Philosophy is but dry bread; men will not live upon it, however wholesome. They require the succulent food and exciting cup of religion.

Certainties, not Opinions.

Dr. Henry Warren, of Brooklyn, recently delivered before a scientific association an address on "Scientific Certainties, not Opinions, About Alcohol." Some of these certainties, he said, were that alcohol is never assimilated to the human system, nor changed into any other compound in the living body; hence it never can be food; that it has no power to aid, but rather retards, the digestion of food; that it is not a source of strength, nor a producer of animal heat; that the microscope shows the blood deteriorated, the brain injured by it, and that statistics prove that life is shortened by its use. The lecture was very interesting, as each assertion was well illustrated as well as proved. It would do good service if printed in tract form for general circulation among the people as a temperance tract. Its close was as follows:

"Allow me, to come down from things mathematical, sure and minutely measurable, and introduce a single deduction, which has nevertheless all the force of a demonstration, namely: That drinkers of all grades are a terribly vitiated lot of humanity. This is seen in the sureness with which contagious diseases smite them down. Four-fifths of those who were swept away by the dreadful visitation of the cholera, in 1832, were addicted to intoxicating drinks. Drunkards and tipplers were searched out with such unerring certainty as to show that the arrows of death were not indiscriminately flung. In St. Petersburg and Moscow the whole population ceased to drink spirits, so sure were they that they drank death. Out of a thousand deaths, only two were members of a temperance society. And at that time every temperate person was a member. Of thirty thousand victims in Paris, nearly every one was a user of intoxicating liquors. Nine-tenths of those who died in Poland were of the same class. In some towns every drunkard was swept away. Monsieur Huber saw two thousand one hundred and sixty persons perish in twenty-five days in a town in Russia. He says: 'Persons given to drinking were swept away like flies.' In Pitts, containing twenty thousand inhabitants, every drunkard fell. Dr. Sewall stated that, of two hundred and four cases of cholera in the Park Hospital, New York, there were only six temperate persons, and they recovered. Out of three hundred and sixty-six who died in Albany, three hundred and twenty-six were habitual drinkers; while of those who drank no spirits whatever there were only seven."

Preaching to Doctors.

The Rev. Dr. Gatty recently preached at Sheffield, England, to the members of the British Medical Association, during the annual meeting. We give the following suggestive extract from his discourse upon the appropriate text: "They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick:"

"Some of the smaller philosophers of our own time regard the Bible as the sacred book common to all forms of religion, and so far to be respected, but only to be trusted when it does not clash with their own deductions. That man should have come perfectly formed, by an act of creation, from the hand of his Maker, is to them less credible than that he should be the slow result of a process of evolution, no satisfactory traces of which can be shown, while all palpable experience contradicts the doctrine. I do not know where science gives a more reliable history of the generation of man than is to be found in the one hundred and thirty-ninth Psalm. So far as the records of the by-gone world extend, they exhibit man, both intellectually and physically, as quite equal to his descendants at the present day. Moses was, at least, as great a law-giver as the first Napoleon. The biography of Joseph and his family, written more than three thousand years ago, has literary merit, surpassing in its own style of simplicity and pathos any authorship of any other age or country. David has shown us in his Psalms that he knew human thoughts and feelings quite as profoundly as Shakespeare himself, and of the sermon on the mount and the parables of Christ are not unique and supreme in sublimity of expression as well as doctrine, I want to know why all the religious teachers of the world have failed to produce what we can listen to with the same life-long attention? Is there, nevertheless, a fossil, still deeply hidden, but not beyond the final reach of discovery, which shall prove that grapes once grew on thorns, and figs on thistles; or, in other words, that man, by some infernal effort, protracted through ages, released himself from the form and nature of a lower brute, and has since advanced by the position of being able to tell the history of his own origin? There is, however, one degrading vice peculiar to man, and at the present time a national disgrace, which is certainly no inheritance from any lower animal. The drunkard is only to be found in the ranks of humanity, and this terrible moral fact brings to the candid mind an assurance that what revelation tells us must be true—that God made man upright, but they sought out many inventions by which the noblest handiwork of the Creator has become degraded and debased."

"If you are to take 'sentiment' out of the world, you must take all the flowers, the poetry, the music, the sunshine, the blue of the skies, the balm of the air, beside a greater number of beautiful things than there is time to name. And who of all prosaic mortals would consent to inhabit the earth as it would then be? The cold spirit that would abolish all sentiment would perish in a world as frigid as that."

"Are these eggs poached?" inquired a customer of a colored restaurant-keeper at an Alabama station. "Yes, sah," replied Sambo. "Dey is—but is de chickens wat laid 'em war."

A Bit of Old Venice.

There they sat and drowsed and dreamed, a half score of nurslings, in their rags and their dirt and loveliness. The poor little senses were overcome by the delicious twilight and the spring-time spell that a knot of white hyacinths in a soup-pot on the table had woven about them. Their heads were golden and tangled and unkempt, their innocent faces flushed with the warm air, their bare legs crossed over their weary knees, their coarse cotton garments half torn from their shoulders.

I thought of one Gian Bellini, who in the olden time wandered about Venice and laughed with the children of the street, saw them splash their feet in the cool canals in the morning, saw them nestling to their mothers' arms at night, heard them singing about the windows or thrumming their old mandolins in the moonlight, crouching at a palace door with their rags dropping apart. He gathered them all into his thoughts, this large-hearted man of the people, and, when he painted angels praising the heavenly hosts, what were they but little Venetian children, singing and playing with that divine unconsciousness that you can see in their dream-filled eyes? They are lost in their own music, never thinking that the celestial multitude will care because they wear shabby serge and their bare brown legs are dingy with the miles they have walked, carrying their heavy harps, and because their hair falls tangled on their shoulders. A chanting angel in heaven and a threshold on earth were one to Bellini. He judged so wisely, the dear old master.—*Charlotte Adams, in Appleton's Journal.*

A SHORT-LIVED ISLAND. During the night of July 10, 1831, a little island appeared in the Mediterranean Sea, about fifty miles from Marsala, in Sicily, thrown up by volcanic action. When first seen by Captain Swinburne, of a British man-of-war, it was about two hundred and forty feet in diameter, and was in fact a crater, from which steam and cinders were still issuing to the height of several hundred feet. The spectacle was a grand one as witnessed by the seamen, the eruption being accompanied by a loud roaring noise, and discharges of forked lightning within the ascending column of hot steam and cinders. About four months after this the spot was visited by a British frigate, having on board Walter Scott, who was on his way to Malta, in search of health. The volcanic action had so far ceased that he was able to land and examine this little dependency of Great Britain. Mounted upon the shoulders of a stout sailor, he rode almost to the top of the island, where he found two dolphins and a rabin, all dead; no doubt from the hot temperature. On one side steam was bubbling from the ground, which spread itself all around the base of the island, surrounding it with a cloak. The atmosphere, strongly impregnated with brimstone, was almost suffocating; and if a hole was dug in the ground it was at once filled with boiling water. It was fortunate that the great man did not defer his visit, for shortly after the island disappeared, existing now only as a shoal.

A REMARKABLE FISH STORY.—A remarkable incident occurred at Brown & Hall's saw mill, in Acton, while a pine log was being sawed up into lumber. The outside slab and fore barrel had been cut off, and while the workmen were turning over the log they were surprised to see a large toad poke his head out of a hole in which he was imbedded, and where he had barely escaped being cut up by the saw. How the stranger got there was a mystery, as he was completely encased in the wood, with no possible means of ingress or egress. As the log was the fourth or fifth from the butt of the tree, his position must have been at least fifty or sixty feet from the ground, and he had no doubt grown up with it from infancy, being probably hundreds of years old. The animal was quite flat, and nearly as large as a man's hand. He was perfectly blind, but when taken from his bed he made use of his limbs to crawl away. The tree was perfectly sound with the exception of a decayed spot of about a foot in length below the hollow place in which he was imbedded. How did he get there, and what did he live on?—*Bramlo Globe.*

An Aberdeen laird, who kept a very good poultry-yard, strangely enough could not command a fresh egg for his breakfast. One day, however, he met his grieve's wife going toward the market, and, very suspiciously, with a nice basket. On passing and speaking a word he discovered the basket was full of beautiful white eggs. Next time he talked with his grieve he said to him: "James, I like you very well, and I think you serve me faithfully; but I cannot say I admire your wife." To which the cool reply was: "O' deed, I'm no surprised at that, for I dinna muckle admire her mysel."

Ida Lewis, the heroine, now has the charge of the Lime Rock lighthouse, and lives there with her mother and her dogs. She has not much regard for the tyrant sex, although she has saved so many from drowning. When complimented upon the interior painting of her house, which she lluted herself, she said: "The government gives us men to do this, but we'd have to board them, and I'd rather do anything in the world than have men in the lighthouse. I like dogs better."

A Scotchman, being examined by his minister, was asked: "What kind of a man was Adam?" "Oh, just like ither folk." The minister insisted on having a more special description of the first man, and pressed for a further explanation. "Weel," said the catechumen, "he was just like Joe Simpson, the horse dealer." "How so?" asked the minister. "Weel, nabody got onything by him, and many lost."

Religious Intelligence.

—Bishop Haven has sailed for Liberia, to visit the Methodist missions there. He will be absent several months.

—The Baptists have been holding meetings at Allatown, Indian Territory. Eight Indians, including Chief Jumper's daughter, have been baptized.

—The centennial anniversary of the old Mission Dolores at San Francisco was celebrated October 8, with a pontifical mass and other ceremonies.

—The Presbyterian missionaries in India, representing in all eleven branches of the Presbyterian Church, have decided to form a "Presbyterian Alliance."

—The Boston City Missionary Society reports for the first eight months of this year 23,411 visits made to 6,945 families; 105,524 religious papers and tracts circulated; over 400 children gathered into Sabbath schools; 1,125 meetings held; 3,151 garments given away; and pecuniary aid afforded in 6,203 cases of want.

—A Roman Catholic paper states that the Old Catholic Congress at Breslau (the proceedings of which have not yet reached us) has resolved to get a declaration from the Prussian government as to whether it would eventually oppose the abolition of the law concerning obligatory celibacy. It was also decided to take the votes of Old Catholic priests and communities on the marriage question.

—The high school for the science of Judaism, founded at Berlin in 1873, has published its second annual report. The lectures are given gratuitously, and are accessible to matriculated students of the University of Berlin. Students of Protestant theology frequent them also. The endowment of the high school amounts now to 101,000 marks, and its annual revenue to 32,000 marks. There are four professors employed at the institution, of whom Dr. Steinhal, professor of the Berlin University, is the president.

—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a recent address to the dean and chaplain of his diocese, said he did not think that the controversy of the present day was with superstition. He did think that it was a growing infidelity, and if the clergy of the church were not equal to the emergency some great catastrophe might befall not only the church, but the nation. "A learned clergy was never more wanted than at the present time—a learned and zealous clergy, a clergy understanding the wants of the age, and ready and able to minister to them."

—It appears from a table of statistics published in "Sadlier's Directory" that the Roman Catholics are rapidly increasing the number of their parochial schools in this country. Twenty or thirty years ago they had hardly made a beginning. Now they have not less than 1,700 of these schools, with perhaps 200,000 scholars. The largest number of schools is in the diocese of Vincennes, which has 145. Cincinnati comes next, with 140. New York is credited with only 85; and yet, if the elaborate article in the *World* of a recent date is correct as to its information, 26,000 scholars attend these schools. The figures do not agree.

—Few persons have any adequate idea of the extensive part the women of this country are bearing in mission work. The following statement of the amounts raised by the five principal American Women's Foreign Missionary Societies will therefore be read with interest: The Woman's Union Missionary Society of the United States, between their organization in 1860 and April, 1876, raised $363,622 12. The Woman's Board of the Congregational American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, organized in 1868, raised, up to 1876, $411,671 87. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1869, raised, up to February, 1876, $319,480. The Woman's Board of the Presbyterian Missionary Society, organized in 1870, raised, up to February, 1876, $306,831 66. The Woman of the Baptist Union organized their society in 1874, and up to January, 1876, had raised $183,000. The grand total contributed by these female societies amounts to $1,705,568 65. The total number of missionaries on the foreign field now supported by them is 287.

—From the report of the proceedings of the sixty-seventh annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions are derive the following interesting items: The receipts for the year were $365,122, being a falling off of $50,000. Three missionaries have died during the year: Mrs. John N. Gulick, of North China; Dr. Henry S. West, of Western Turkey; and Rev. M. Peck, of India. Twenty-seven missionaries have returned to this country for rest or medical treatment, and ten have severed their connection with the Board. Twenty have returned to their fields of labor, and twenty-two new laborers have been sent out. The total number of workers now employed by the board is 1,188, of whom 388 are from this country and the remainder natives. There are 155 ordained missionaries, 7 of whom are physicians; 11 physicians and male assistants; and 222 female assistants. The number of native pastors is 124, of native preachers and catechists 283, of native school teachers 475, and of native helpers 205. The number of missions is 43, with 80 stations and 517 outstations. There are 287 churches, an increase of 14; and 12,871 church members, the additions for the year being 1,638 the largest number of conversions reported since 1868. The number of training and theological schools is 41, a decrease of 3; and of scholars in them 705, a decrease of 105. There are 23 boarding schools for girls, with 732 scholars; and 577 common schools, with 22,010 scholars; other adults under instruction 979—an aggregate of 24,250 scholars, against 22,523 last year.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Our Young People.

THE TWO FORTRESSES.

I know a little fortress where
Numbers of people hide.
I wonder, my young friends, if you
Have ever been inside?

Some think it's a fortress sure,
(Although in truth 'tis not;)
Whether the careless love to run,
"Oh, called, "I quite forgot."

You "quite forgot" that mother called
To-day when you were reading?
You let her wait upon herself,
While you went on unheeding?

You "quite forgot" to leave your game
As tidy as you ought?
And then, O how ashamed you felt
When visitors were brought?

This morning you "forgot" to pray,
And everything went wrong;
Cross words, unkindness, bitter thoughts,
Have teased you all day long.

And now to build your character
This fortress is to use.
For those around you plainly see
"Forgot" is a lame excuse.

For if you always "quite forget,"
Folks feel they cannot trust you;
And if lose respect and forfeit love,
All little good will do.

There's one more little fort
That I should like to mention;
Conscience and Duty are its guards.
Especially, "I'll pay attention."

Will you not come and learn this fort?
Disciple of Care, prevention
Twill prove you, if you say and mean
Henceforth, "I'll pay attention."

From Our Little Friends.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I've heard mamma and sister read your paper every week for the last year, till it put me in the notion to write. I am seven years old. I can't read well enough to read your paper, but I love to hear mamma read about the angels. What has become of Grandpa Goodale that he doesn't write for us again? I liked his story so much. We haven't any Sunday school now. I have visited your city three times. I cannot remember the first time I was there. I like you so much for giving us little folks a corner in your paper. If you will publish this I will promise to write again.

From your little friend,

MAMIE FLOYD.

I Can't Help It.

That was what Harry Day always said when he was told of any of his bad habits: "I can't help it," which really meant: "I don't *wish* to help it," because we knew well enough that when every one of us "help doing wrong if we try in the right way."

Once Harry came upon an old story in a worn, soiled book which he rooted out of a chest in the lumber closet, and this story set him thinking, as it may, perhaps, set some young folks thinking about the reason why it is necessary to resist what is bad in its earliest beginning.

"Long ago there lived an old hermit who had left the busy world for a cell in the desert, and who was reputed to be learned and wise.

"Many people used to visit the lonely man, that they might receive his advice, and once a youth came to him who begged to stay with him for a time as his pupil.

"The hermit consented, and the first day he led his young companion into a small wood near to their humble dwelling. Looking round, he pointed to a very young oak tree just shooting from the ground.

"'Pull up that sapling from the root,' said he to his pupil, who obeyed without any difficulty. They went on a little farther, and the old man pointed to another tree, but also a young one, whose roots struck deeper. This was not so easy to pull up as the first had been; but with several efforts it was accomplished.

"The third had grown quite tall and strong, so that the youth was a long time before he could tear it up; but when his master pointed to a fourth, which was still larger and stronger, he found that, try as he might, it was impossible to move it.

"'Now remember and take heed to what you have seen,' said the hermit. 'The bad habits and passions of men are just like these trees of the wood. When young and tender they may be easily overcome, but let them once gain firm root in your soul, and no human strength is sufficient to get rid of them. Watch over your hearts and do not wait till your faults and passions have grown strong before you try to uproot them.'"

That was the end of the story; but, as I have said, it set Harry Day thinking, and when "I can't help it" was rising to his lips he was ashamed to utter it. So he set himself to the work of mastering his temper, his idleness, and all that conscience told him was amiss. Though this is a work that is not done in an hour or a day, a month, or even a year, it will be effected at last perhaps after many failures by prayer and by perseverance; nay, it *must* be done unless we wish to become the servants and the slaves of sin.

Letter from a Japanese Girl.

The subjoined letter was written by a bright little girl in Japan to her little friend, now a student in this country, and cannot but be read with feelings of surprise and pleasure. Excepting the proper names, it is an exact copy.

YEDO, June 10, 1876.

"MY DEAR COUSIN: I am very glad that I can send a letter again to you. I wish I could write very often, but I cannot write as well as you. Now I will tell you about our school. We have two good teachers in the school, and two Japanese translation teachers, and a Japanese writing and reading teacher. We all get up at five o'clock in the morning, and dressing takes one hour, and we eat breakfast at half-past six. After that we have morning prayers with our teachers, about one hour. After prayer we have different kinds of house work, until nine. From nine to twelve we are learning Chinese and Japanese reading and writing, which are divided into four classes. When Japanese lessons are finished we have recess. Then, after going into the wash-room and washed our hands, we have dinner. When we hear the bell ring we all go to the school-room and begin to learn. I wish to tell you something more about school, but have not time enough, because our Japanese examination is coming very soon; so please excuse me.

"I am very glad, indeed, because lately, even in such a dark country, there are a great many Christian people. I was baptized last year, in July. That time there were beside me fifteen other persons baptized. Oh! I am so happy indeed. But my parents and little sister do not believe yet the true God. So only this one thing troubles me. I am always praying for your health and happiness to our Father in heaven. So please pray for my parents and sister, that they will become Christians. I wish to see your kind parents in America, but I think I cannot go, neither can they come. But our Savior is the same; therefore, though I cannot meet them in this world, we shall meet in the happy home above. Please give my love to your teachers, and all your dear friends also.

"With much love, your affectionate cousin,

A. M."

More About Toads.

A lady sends to the *Mirror* the following, which will specially interest our little gardeners:

"I can think of so many things interesting about this discarded, not to say abused, brown animal, that I know not what to say first. I will mention a very few.

First, I like them because they remove so many disagreeable insects from my sight and hearing. I always pet them. The greatest blessings to my garden, next to the sunshine and the rain, are robins and toads. By the way, I counted what a robin would eat of caterpillars in the rate that I saw him during one hour, and it was three thousand per week!

The toads are just as useful in their way; continually watching, with their long tongues curled up inside their mouths, ready to snap any little mosquito or biting fly that happens in their way. I would like to have fifty in my garden at once if they would not quarrel after their breakfasts, or dinners, or suppers; I cannot endure quarrelers. I wish that everybody that does not like them would give them to me. But that would not be best. They could not spare them from their own land, although they might not know it; and my garden and land might be overstocked, and I should be sorry to starve on them.

I always stop and pat them. Do you know how funnily and meekly they bow their heads when patted gently with a little stick? Seeming to like one's lordship, not trying to hop away, at least the old and wise ones do not. I do not think I could let a toad sit beside me and help me eat my dinner, and kiss it afterward, as I heard a little girl did with her pet toads.

But my long acquaintance with them as servants has shown me without a doubt that they are one of God's perfectly harmless creatures, and a great blessing, snapping up all the insects in their way. I take every one I find in the road and bring it home safe—the dear little waifs! I use my finest handkerchief to confine it till I get home; I took two home from the field in an empty berry-pail with leaves. Once or twice I had no pail or handkerchief, and I gladly took my hat to carry them to my garden in. Yes, Mr. Toad is good.

DISAGREEABLE HABITS.—Nearly all the disagreeable habits which people take up come at first from mere accident or want of thought. They might easily be dropped, but they are persisted in until they become a second nature. Stop and think before you allow yourself to form them. There are disagreeable habits of body, like scowling, winking, twisting the mouth, biting the nails, continually picking at something, twirling a key or tumbling at a chain, drumming with the fingers, screwing and twisting one's hair, or whatever you can lay your hands on. Don't do any of these things. Learn to sit quietly, like a gentleman. I was going to say, but I am afraid even girls fall into such tricks sometimes. There are much worse habits than these, to be sure; but we are speaking only of very little things that are only annoying when they are persisted in. There are habits of speech also, such as beginning every speech with "you see," or "you know," "now-a," "I don't care," "tell you what," "tell you now." Indistinct utterance, sharp nasal tones, a slow drawl, avoid them all. Stop and think what you wish to say, and then let every word drop from your lips just as smooth and perfect as a new silver coin. Have a care about your ways of sitting and standing and walking. Before you know it you will find your habits have hardened into a coat of mail that you cannot get rid of without a terrible effort.—*Little Corporal.*

A minister in a Scotch seaport town was descanting before a large audience upon the peril of unrepentant sinners as they drifted down the stream of time. He compared their life to a tempest-tossed bark, bowing under the hurricane, every bit of canvas torn from its spars, and driving upon adjacent breakers. At the climax of his skillfully elaborated metaphor, the minister shouted: "And how, O how shall the poor mariner be saved?" An old salt in the gallery, with his whole soul absorbed in the scene, sprang to his feet and screamed: "Let him put his helm hard down, and bear up 'round the waves."

It is a good sign when the Lord blows off the blossoms of our forward hopes in this life, and taps the branches of our worldly joys to the very root, on purpose that they should not thrive. Lord, spoil my fool's heaven in this life, that I may be saved forever.—*Rutherford.*

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1876.

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AGENTS—All the members of the Patronizing Conferences.

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Our Mexican Border Mission.

Through a recent report of Rev. A. H. Sutherland, presiding elder of the Mexican Mission district of the West Texas Conference, to Bishop Keener, we learn that our Mexican mission on the border is doing well. Six Mexican preachers were received on trial at the Conference in Seguin, October 21, to wit: Jesus Acosta, Antonio Molina, Gumercindo Paz, Luciano Garcia, Trinidad Armendares, Santiago Tefollo. Referring to them, Bro. Sutherland says: "These all appear divinely called and providentially sent. I urged none of them forward. Two, Gumercindo Paz and Antonio Molina, I encouraged, but only from such convictions and circumstances as required it. Instead of being untimely fruit, I am convinced that they are all legitimate evidences of the genuineness of the work of God among the Mexicans on this border. They are all very anxious and zealous to go immediately to their respective appointments." For lack of funds to support them, only one has as yet been sent to his appointment. This one, Gumercindo Paz, has entered upon his work—Lodi and Graytown. Bro. Sutherland says: "Lodi and Graytown are places on the San Antonio river, embracing a population of twelve or fifteen hundred Mexicans. At Lodi, on the fifteenth of October, I baptized and took into the church six Mexicans and one American, and organized a church, with all its institutions. A fine opening is there, and much promise. All the appointments are very important—centers from which thousands are accessible, and I hope it will be possible to send the preachers to them soon. You may be sure that I will do my best to fill them with the regular appointees. From Conference I told the preachers to go to their homes until I could hear from you; and I hope you will be able to help us soon."

God has called six men, given them to the church, the field for them "is white to harvest," but the church holds back the needed means. The missionary board appropriated to this border mission $6,060. This is exhausted in affording a very meager support to the men already in the work, leaving nothing for these new recruits, and for extending the operations of the mission. The presiding elder appeals to Bishop Keener for help, but what can he do? The board has appropriated what it can. The friends of Christ and of missions must come to the rescue. It is God's way of calling for money—the voice of his providence, and of his grace to awaken the church. Bro. Sutherland says he has found a fit man for Brownsville circuit—a man found in answer to prayer—but he needs means to enable him to enter on the work.

He concludes his communication to the Bishop: "Dorateo Garcia was admitted into full connection in the Conference, and Casanova, of San Antonio, ordained deacon. My heart rejoices in this work, and I feel called to it. I expect to see planted in every Spanish-speaking nation the doctrines and discipline of our church. I have appealed to the five Texas Conferences to each to send out and support in as many large Mexican towns on the Rio Grande one of its younger and more efficient members. Could this be done, we will in two years and a half, I think, have fifty preachers in these Texas and Mexican borders, regular and local, proclaiming the wonderful works of God."

From the statistical report of this mission district we gather the following leading items: Members, 256; baptisms—adults, 109. Infants, 34; Sunday schools, 8; pupils, 185. The appointments for this year are: A. H. Sutherland, P. E. Corpus Christi, Encarnacion, Rodriguez; San Diego, and Presenas, Doroteo Garcia; Rio Grande City and Roma, Clemente A. Vivero; Hidalgo, Trinidad Armendarez; Laredo, Santiago Tafolla; Eagle Pass, Antonio Molina; San Antonio, Jose Maria Casanova; San Antonio River, Jesus Acosta; Lodi and Graytown, Gumercindo Paz; Concepcion, Luciano Garcia; Brownsville circuit, to be supplied.

It will be seen that we have in the Mexican border the beginning of a prosperous work. It is organized and operating after the Methodist way, and for the time of its existence the progress has been most gratifying and encouraging. With our church planted at the center in the city of Mexico, and with this well-organized advance from the border, we may soon spread our banners over the whole land. The forces working from the center and from the circumference will soon meet, and Southern Methodism will ere long embrace the entire Mexican republic. God is converting the people, and calling native preachers to his ministry. Will the church now do her part in furnishing the means to evangelize Mexico?

We notice that Dr. Wright, who had been selected as superintendent of our mission in the city of Mexico, has received an appointment in the Tennessee Conference. We suppose, therefore, that he declines going to the mission, and that another man must be obtained. In a recent interview with Dr. Butler, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church missions in Mexico, he spoke highly of our church and work in the city of Mexico, and regarded it as of great and immediate importance that our operations there and on the border should be pushed with vigor, as the prospects for evangelizing the whole country are brightening every day. We confess that our attention and interest have of late been unusually drawn toward our mission in Mexico. Money, men, prayer, expended in this direction, will pay well. Three times the amounts which the missionary board can afford to appropriate is needed for the most effective and successful prosecution of our work in that country. We cannot but hope that with the subject pressed upon their attention our people will respond to this call of providence upon their love for Christ and his cause.

A Brief History of the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

NO. II.

Committees of publication were appointed by each of the patronizing Conferences, who were required to meet in New Orleans, February 5, 1851, for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of their appointment. The joint committee met and elected Rev. H. N. McTyeire editor and business manager, and the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE soon started on its career of usefulness and consequent popularity. Like all other church enterprises, with no endowment but the voluntary patronage of the members and adherents of our denomination, it had to struggle with a limited support for several years; but under the judicious and popular editorship of Mr. McTyeire, supported by the activity of the preachers, as agents, in the patronizing Conferences, its circulation gradually increased until it was very generally taken by the reading portion of our church in the bounds of the three Conferences.

While the paper had become a general favorite among our people, but few thought of the importance of extending its circulation and consequent usefulness by special donations to the publishing fund. Our editor and business manager had to work hard, use rigid economy and live cheap to keep the ADVOCATE on elevated ground. But in the midst of our limited means God raised up one dear friend who gave us a high lift in our time of need. I refer to our dear sainted brother, William C. Currie, late of Carroll parish, La. I think it was about twenty years ago that he presented the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE with a new engine, which has run the press from that time until the present day. A few more gifts of the same value ($500,) either in money or needed material, would greatly extend the usefulness of our paper. We endow our colleges and universities for the purpose of enhancing their usefulness to the present and future generations; why not endow our religious press, so as greatly to extend its power of diffusing light and a knowledge of salvation everywhere? If we had the means of sending it gratis awhile to thousands who now have no knowledge of it, or who do not feel at present able to pay for it, multitudes of them would learn to appreciate its value, and become life-long, paying subscribers.

In 1858 H. N. McTyeire was elected to the editorial management of the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, and was succeeded at New Orleans by Rev. Clayton C. Gillespie, under whose editorial control the paper continued to live and prosper until the city fell into the hands of the Federal army in the spring of 1862. The paper was promptly suspended by the Federal occupation of the city, and remained suspended over three years. Our other church papers sooner or later shared the same fate, so that we were left literally without church intercommunication for many long, weary months, and even years, together. The privation was inexplicably great to ourselves and families. We looked on it as a dire calamity, only to be endured because we could not help it. Our brethren in New Orleans saved the books, and, I think, most of the material of the office.

The Mississippi Conference which met in Lexington, Miss., November 1, 1865, rejoiced to receive a circular from Revs. J. C. Keener, J. B. Walker and Linus Parker, of the Louisiana Conference, proposing to resume the publication of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, at $5 per annum in advance, as soon as the patronizing Conferences could secure one thousand subscribers. The circular was also laid before the Louisiana and Alabama Conferences. Rev. R. J. Harp visited our Conference in the interest of the paper, and, after setting forth the great importance of its early republication—what it would cost on the lowest terms, and informing us that the books showed an outstanding debt due the office from ante-bellum subscribers of about $12,000, a portion of which, at least, could be collected if the preachers would receive the accounts and collect them as far as they could—proposed to act as agent for it in the way of receiving funds and subscribers. The Conference cordially approved the circular from our brethren in New Orleans, and at once agreed to co-operate with them and Mr. Harp in the resuscitation of our much-needed and much-loved ADVOCATE. The other patronizing Conferences did the same. It is true the sum of $5 per annum looked like a high price for the paper, but we could no longer live satisfied without its weekly visits to edify, comfort and cheer our hearts, and we resolved to have it. Our former editor was gone, and by common consent Rev. J. C. Keener was invited to ascend the tripod and conduct the editorial department.

With only about $250 in hand to begin with, the paper was soon issued. Its reappearance occasioned general joy. It was like the visit of a long-absent friend. Its weekly visits have been unbroken from its reappearance until now. In any other hands, or in any other place than New Orleans, I cannot see how the paper could have lived through the first five years after its publication was resumed. It had no cash capital as an endowment to resort to in time of need. All its current expenses must be promptly met or its issues must cease. How was it done? I will tell the reader. Our ministers in New Orleans, who edited and published the paper, all had pastoral charges in and near the city, and their generous membership paid them such salaries as pastors as would enable them to support their families, while they gave what time they could spare to the editorial and business management of our indispensable official organ. Fifty years ago our church was very small and feeble in New Orleans, and the old Mississippi Conference, as it then was, had frequent calls to help the little struggling band to build their first churches. But God has prospered and multiplied them, and they have more than refunded us the principal, with compound interest, in furnishing us with one of the very best church papers in the whole connection; until we could get our shoulders fairly under it again. I could write much more in connection with the history of our paper, but it is not necessary. I will come to the main object I have in view in my next article, which I intend shall be the last of the series.

J. G. JONES,

PORT GIBSON, November, 1876.

Among the Indians.

Bishop McTyeire had the holding of the Indian Mission Conference this year. From his very entertaining account in the Nashville *Christian Advocate* we quote:

Our late Conference at Vinita, in the Indian Territory, was well attended by the preachers; but I missed the large attendance of Indian men and women and children that was a feature of interest at the Conference five years ago, held at Boggy Depot. The latter place is in the interior; they camped near the church, and the picturesque groups around evening fires, and their songs, I cannot forget. The flaming red of blankets and dresses was in keeping with the ripe sumac berries and frosted leaves. Vinita is a new town, newly come up, on the upper edge of the Cherokee nation, at the junction of the A. and P. railroad with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, which passes down through the Territory.

Next year the Conference will meet at Stringtown, in the Choctaw nation. Then and there the peoples will turn out. The *peoples*—for within a Territory of the size of Tennessee more than a dozen tribes are dwelling on their reservations.

Our missions are mostly confined to the Cherokees, Creek or Muskogees, Choctaws and Chickasaws. The Baptist Church divides these with us. The Presbyterians also have missions. Other churches are doing a little with the Shawnees, Kickapoos, Senecas and Quapaws. The great Seneca tribe, so famous in history, is reduced to about nineteen men, with their families. The remnant of the Modocs dwell quietly on a reservation—small, but sufficient for them. One can hardly realize that this handful of Indians lately gave such trouble to the United States army on the Pacific coast; but there they had the brave Capt. Jack to lead them, and the lava beds to hide in. A Missourian, on their border, said to me: "Afraid of them? No. Why, Newton county could clean out the whole race in thirty-five minutes."

No hiding-places in these prairies. They manifest more industry and disposition to be civilized than any other tribe that has lately been gathered here, having already two hundred acres of land plowed, and pretty comfortable cabins. Capt. Jack's widow is here, and "Scar-faced Charlie" and others, about whom the telegrams were once so abundant.

The white preachers, who in the true spirit of missionaries, without the eclat, devote themselves to this work, were all on hand—Bros. Harrell, Ewing, Walker, Shapard, McSparrar and Bryce. Lately Bro. Coward, of South Carolina, has been added to them; two young men, Bros. Derrick and Parsons, also. The rest of the work is done by Indians, full-bloods or less, assisted by a few local (white) preachers.

On Sunday I had the pleasure of dedicating the new church—frame. Dr. McFerrin took up a collection for finishing it, and then presented it. The Missionary Society has stock in that house, and the secretary's collection added more. The Indian is by nature a *nil admirari*; but the secretary's manner of "lifting a collection" excited even his wonder. We named it "McFerrin chapel."

The Rev. Mr. Wright, agent of the American Bible Society, made us an opportune visit. He held up the little tract in which the society gives a specimen of the languages wherein it has printed God's holy word; that one verse, John iii, 16, being translated into one hundred and sixty-four languages. In our small Conference, at the agent's call, one member stepped up and read the verse first in English, then in Chickasaw; another read it in Cherokee, another in Creek, another in Delaware.

On Sunday, October 29, after sermon, we ordained deacons—one full-blood Chickasaw and three full-blood Creeks. In the afternoon three elders were ordained—one only having Indian blood—Cherokee. He was a lay delegate to the General Conference at Louisville, and is one of the rising men of his church and nation.

About Indian names the Bishop says:

The habit of naming persons after some fancied resemblance or accidental event seems to prevail among all Indians. One of the white brethren gave account of a good meeting in a certain place, and, to show how faithful our missionaries in the *past* had been, he instanced that seven heads of families were converted and joined the church—men of influence in their tribe—and six of them had been baptized in infancy. (By the way, does not that beat some of our white settlements?) The preacher added that he was greatly assisted at the meeting by a godly interpreter, Bro. Horse-fly, and by an excellent local preacher, Bro. Tick-eater. I scanned the faces of the audience in vain for a smile at the mention of those names. There was no more expression than if Bro. Smith or Bro. Jones had been spoken of. Next day James Horse-fly arrived. After introduction we had an easy chat, and, handing him a pencil and piece of paper, I asked him to write his untranslated, original name. With a delicate hand and neatly he wrote: "Il-lul-Dahmmggee." But Tick-eater—I was curious for his arrival, as he was expected. At an afternoon meeting one of the old missionaries introduced him—a portly, fine-looking man about forty, substantial farmer and stock-raiser, and supposes, once a year, a whole Quarterly Conference. "When did you get here?" He pointed his finger up to meridian. "And what is your Indian name?" He spelled it out—t'o-cu-dages-Keh. The same word means tick and gourd; so he is sometimes called Gourd-eater. Verily, he looks as little like he was brought up on that diet as one will find in a day's journey.

The following will be interesting to other than east Alabama people:

I put in a paragraph or two here for readers of the *Advocate* who have lived in east Alabama. When, in 1837, my father moved into that newly-opened region of country between Montgomery and Columbus, known as the Creek nation, the tribe had just been removed to their Western home. Their deserted houses and villages were standing, and I often visited them and longed for the gift of poetry. From their peach trees we gathered fruit, and melons from the volunteer vines. An influential and wealthy family remained a few years after the body of Creeks emigrated—Paddy Carr and his people. His picture may be seen in the gallery of famous Indians at Washington city. In 1838 and 1839 Paddy Carr and his young men came out hunting near our settlement, at the head of Hatchechubbee and Cowikee creeks. Those were notable occasions for a boy of fourteen. I saw Indians and ponies and great deer-slaying, and on one occasion a bear was killed and her cubs captured. From a young fellow—Sixty—nephew of Paddy, I got my first pony. His companion—Tallapoosa—had skill and reputation in those hunting excursions. Paddy Carr has left one grandchild in the nation. His brother Tom and Sixty also are dead, but Tallapoosa has long been a local preacher, and, under the name of William Burgess, was ordained deacon on Sunday. He was a convert under the first missionaries sent to his tribe. He identified himself to me by descriptions of various persons and places, and not least, by the flesh marks of aforesaid pony, and by incidents in the capture of the cubs. How changed! Meek in manner, with an expression of benevolence on his countenance, agreeable to habitual inward piety, he bowed a head well silvered with age. But a greater change appeared in another venerable man who joined us in the afternoon in the laying on of the hands of the presbytery. Him I had never seen before; but in the Creek war of 1836, and for following years, his name was as familiar to the inhabitants of east Alabama as Sitting Bull's now is—Jim McHenry. He is the only Indian I saw with long, flowing white beard—a dignified and striking figure in any assembly. Though president of one of the two councils of his nations, he does good work as a circuit preacher. The name of his circuit, Broken Arrow, will be familiar to the dwellers on Chattahoochee river about Fort Mitchell, and shows how they have imported names from the old nation to the new. These two had pleasant talk with me, inquiring about original settlers—the Crowells, Aberombies, Howards. It was a joyful fact to McHenry that John Crowell and George Stewart, son of the old Columbus merchant, were local preachers. "Where is his postoffice?" I gave Chunnenuggee. "Will write him a letter," was the reply.

Our missionary work among the Indians has produced abundant results, and there is good prospect of a large and gratifying harvest. The Bishop gives us facts and figures:

The gospel has done great things for the tribes of this Territory. No part of our missionary work gives me more satisfaction in the contemplation. They have numerous day schools. Our manual labor school—Asbury—under Bro. Harrell, is turning out teachers for them; and so our female school—New Hope—under Bro. Shapard. These are boarding schools, largely sustained by the church. Walter Dungan, a Cherokee member of the Conference, is superintendent of the National Orphan Asylum. A good type of Christianity has been promulgated. We have been fortunate in missionaries. It was noticeable in their reports that in nearly every circuit more infants were baptized than adults—an example some of their neighbors, who fight great, learned, pitched battles for the Abrahamic covenant, would do well to imitate.

Last year the members (Indian) were 4,159; this year, 4,142—a decrease of 17. Yet there has been faithful labor. Deaths are many. Bro. Jesse Walker, presiding elder, reported 73 in the Chickasaw district alone. We endeavored to enforce on the Conference the general policy of calling out their own young men into the *itinerant* ranks; also to impress them with the fact that the gospel among them, as among other peoples, depends, instrumentally, upon *native* preachers. The four ordained deacons came up as *local* preachers. They ought to have been, in the regular work long ago. Coldins (the Chickasaw) is a man of exceptional intelligence—fourteen years a preacher. He is an excellent interpreter; preferring to interpret not sentence by sentence, but to hear the sermon through, and then render it in its entirety, from text-taking to peroration. Willis Folsom, the Choctaw interpreter, has remained local, though more than average man. So Horse-fly and Tick-eater, Ballinch and others.

Concerning the other Conferences west of the Mississippi which I have attended this fall, I did not write. They are strong, and other chroniclers tell of them. But of this last I feel it a duty and a pleasure to say something, if by any means I might interest the church elsewhere in its behalf, and endear it to those who conscientiously contribute to missions. This is missionary ground, and well repays the outlay. On small stipends laborers toil cheerfully. Whatever history may record hereafter, heaven is gathering fruit every year, and the transforming power of the gospel has many living witnesses among these Indian tribes.

I must not omit to mention the benefit and happiness bestowed on the Conference session by the presence of the first missionary, who came out from East Tennessee in 1838—Father Cummings. He wept for the consolation, and his prayers and benedictions were as incense. He is the only one superannuated—two others having died the past year. They, too, were veterans: Thomas Ruble had labored in the nation since 1841, and died, aged sixty-five; John T. Robinson, aged seventy-six, had been in this field since 1850. Let this short roll of the dead be enriched by another name of which, though humble, affectionate mention was made on the Conference floor. Nellie, the widow of the most eloquent of the native preachers, John F. Boot, had died during the year; a widow, indeed, for twenty-seven years. Her life and death were fit fruit of Christian missions. God bless our Indian preachers and people!

A heart may be felt through kid gloves—if it is *there*.

Continued Suspense.

The Presidential election is still at this writing (Tuesday, November 21,) undecided. We believe State canvassers of South Carolina have declared a small majority for Hayes, but the case has been taken to the Supreme Court, and waits its action. It would appear that the official count in Florida has not yet been declared. The Louisiana Returning Board is at work, and will not complete its labors and announce the result before about the sixth of December. This board is composed of Republican partisans, who have twice already defranded the people of their expressed will, and we have no reason to suppose that they will now be governed by principles of equity and justice. It is the evident purpose of the President of the United States to force the count in this State in favor of the Republicans. Practically we have a military dictatorship. It is reported that army and navy forces are being concentrated at Washington, indicating that after the doubtful States have been secured by the strong arm, the same power will be marshaled at Washington to overawe Congress, and to carry out the purposes of a despotism which have been so alarmingly developed in our State for the last four years. We cannot disguise the fact that much anxiety is felt throughout the nation, and there are forebodings of trouble if a President shall be foisted upon the country by political fraud and military force. At present business is generally paralyzed, and from Maine to Texas people wait with bated breath to hear the result. We hope that the suspense will soon be ended, and that this supreme crisis in our nation's history will be passed in safety.

At the Conferences.

The Mississippi Conference meets at Natchez, November 29. The Alabama at Greensboro, December 6, and the Louisiana at Trenton, December 13. The editor of this paper will be able probably to spend three or four days at each, and hopes to see the brethren face to face. We shall come with the usual capacious but empty wallet, pencils sharpened, and an abundance of double-ruled account paper, ready to settle accounts, receive subscriptions, and hear and redress all errors and grievances. Please to have your memoranda all ready; be sure of names, postoffices and dates, and bring along a host of new subscribers. It is a good way to close up the year's work by insuring the ADVOCATE to the people you leave behind. Whoever is returned to a work well stocked with our church papers will find it in good liking, and it will be "as the smell of a field which the Lord hath blessed." The Bishops will take due notice that all the preachers in our patronizing Conferences must have good appointments. Those who have been most diligent in circulating our religious periodicals are specially deserving of commendation. We would put in a good word for them, but it is not necessary. Our Bishops and presiding elders are too sagacious and wise to overlook this mark of faithfulness and efficiency.

The Rev. R. H. Porter, presiding elder of the Macon district, North Mississippi Conference, says the *Western Methodist*, writes us that in certain portions of the Macon and Winona districts of the North Mississippi Conference, Southern Methodism has suffered somewhat as a result of demonstrations in favor of the action of the Joint Commission on Fraternity. Two, if not more, of our preachers attended a Northern Methodist camp meeting, and assisted in a "glorification time" over the basis of fraternity agreed upon at Cape May. Previously the Northern Methodist churches thereabouts were all dwelling in numbers and influence; but since their recognition by our preachers they have been at work with renewed vigor, and have broken up one of our churches by "taking in," at one time, thirty-eight members from it. The Northern Methodist presiding elder is going about trying to induce our members to go over in advance of the whole Southern Methodist Church! He uses freely the names of our preachers who attended his camp meeting, and represents them as panting after the warm bosom of the "mother church." These things, we are told, have taken place in a dark corner of the country, but the damage is so much the greater on account of the ignorance of the people!

Well, well, what can we say in view of abuse of fraternity so glaring and so mischievous? If the brethren would only circulate our church literature, and the people would read even the bare official documents, there would be no danger of bad men thus succeeding in their evil designs.

The thought that certain of our friends are dead never loses its strangeness. The pain may be measurably relieved by the passing years, but the unutterable strangeness of the thought that those who were once with us are hidden from earthly eyes forever will always remain.

Violent asseverations or affected blunders look not more suspicious than strained sanality or over-offended modesty.—*Zimmerman.*

CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	BISHOP.	TIME.
Denver	Colorado Sp'gs	Marvin	Aug. 25
Western	Nebraska City	McTyeire	Aug. 30
St. Louis	Washington	McTyeire	Sept. 6
Missouri	Hannibal	McTyeire	Sept. 13
Kentucky	Nicholasville	Keener	Sept. 14
Columbia	Corvallis, Ore.	Marvin	Sept. 15
W. Virginia	Charleston	Kavanaugh	Sept. 20
Illinois	Jacksonville	Paine	Sept. 20
S. W. Missouri	Mount	McTyeire	Oct. 4
Tennessee	Columbia	Keener	Oct. 4
Louisville	Louisville	Wightman	Oct. 4
Pacific	San Francisco	Marvin	Oct. 11
Indiana Miss'n	Vincennes, Ind. T	McTyeire	Oct. 12
Holston	Bristol	Wightman	Oct. 18
Arkansas	Yellville	Keener	Oct. 18
Los Angeles	S. Bernardino	Marvin	Oct. 20
West Texas	Seguin	Doggett	Oct. 25
German Miss.	Grassy Fork	Doggett	Nov. 1
N. W. Texas	Calvert	Doggett	Nov. 8
North Texas	Longview	Doggett	Nov. 15
Memphis	Memphis	Pierce	Nov. 15
Virginia	Richmond	Kavanaugh	Nov. 17
N. Mississippi	Sardis	Pierce	Nov. 22
Texas	Huntsville	Doggett	Nov. 29
N. Carolina	Greensboro	Kavanaugh	Nov. 29
White River	Batesville	Keener	Nov. 29
Mississippi	Natchez	Wightman	Nov. 29
Alabama	Greensboro	Paine	Dec. 6
Virginia	Sparta	Pierce	Dec. 7
Georgia	Shadersville	Pierce	Dec. 13
S. Carolina	Chester	Kavanaugh	Dec. 13
N. Alabama	Decatur	McTyeire	Dec. 13
Little Rock	Arkadelphia	Keener	Dec. 13
Alabama	Trenton	Wightman	Dec. 13
East Texas	Hegelersville	Doggett	Dec. 13
Florida	Monticello	Pierce	Jan. 11
Baltimore	Alexandria	Kavanaugh	Mar. —

The Richmond *Christian Advocate*, on the eve of the meeting of the Virginia Conference, says of the churches in Richmond:

The churches in this city have had a year of gracious success. Bro. Cheatham's charge has revived and strengthened. Nicholson Street was blessed with a revival. Bro. Ray has done a good work, and well done. Trinity is flourishing, as will every charge of Bishop Doc. Dr. Edwards, who can count larger sheaves all along his remarkable life than any other minister in our Conference, leaves Centenary strong and advancing. As a hint in another column tells, Bro. Steel has pleased and profited Broad Street. Bro Peterson has served Clay Street to its entire satisfaction and with astonishing success.

Over in Manchester Bro. Vandervoort has pushed his work briskly. Things grow under his hand.

MARRIED.

SUTHERLAND—HAND.—At the residence of bride's mother, near Waynesborough, Miss., Nov. 2, 1876, by Rev. H. B. Singleton, Mr. W. Fitzgerald and Miss Fannie Hand.

CLARK—MAGRUDER.—At Woodville, Miss., Nov. 2, 1876, by Rev. W. L. C. Humphreys, Mr. W. W. Pearce, of British Honduras, and Miss Kate J. Magruder, daughter of Mrs. E. A. Magruder, of Madison county, Miss.

PRICE—DITTO.—At the residence of the bride's father, Evergreen, La., October 12, 1876, by Rev. Fred. White, Mr. V. T. Price and Miss S. A. Ditto.

VINCENT—TALIAFERRO.—At the residence of the bride's father, Evergreen, La., October 24, 1876, by Rev. Fred. White, Mr. B. O. Vincent and Miss Virginia Taliaferro.

LITTLE—BARTON.—At Harrington, near Memphis, residence of the bride's father, Nov. 2, 1876, by Rev. J. P. Walker, Louis H. Little, Jr., of Grant, Miss., and Emily Barton, eldest daughter of Rev. W. P. Barton, of North Mississippi Conference.

Publisher's Department.

Monthly Accounts of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending Nov. 18, 1876.

A Agelrows $3.25, D Appleton & Co, Mansfield $1.25, T V Atherthy, Philip Aben $1, John W Bryant, Box P2 reeds, Boorum & Pease, C H Briggs $1.25, Julia A Butler, R Bahling, A R Burns $2, George V Byrd 4 cents, H P Binford $10, L K Barber $4.30, F E Brame $2, A S Barnes & Co, S L Brown 25 cents, M A Black, — William J Carleton, M M Clark, Miss Fairchew $2, John M Clayton, T H Cooper $2, C W Cassell, Miss M C Caldwell 25 cents, Cutter & Thomas S Campbell $2, W H Covington, A M Clotworthy.

D—Donaldson & Co, Robert A Davis $1.50, C W Charles T Dillingham, F B Dallas $2, Andrew Dickson.

E—E E Evans $3.63, Eagle Pencil Company.

F—W Fichtenberg, John H Ford, Leroy W Fell, W F Ferris, H M Friend, Fillmore Dr. Mrs L R Fellows, 3 cents.

G—A J Gaston.

H—Hitchcock & Walden, R S Hamilton $1.20, Hart & Bro, J D Hatfield, W A Harris, J S and $2.50, George M Hermon, S J Hawkins, George M Hill, Mrs M A Hawkins $2.

I—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co, Mrs E W $1.25.

J—H F Johnson, R W Jones $1, A Jones.

K—Kilgore & Billett $188.85, J L Kenner $1.

L—E A LeBlanc, Limerick & Co $1.10, J T Littlejohn, W S Lagrone $8.70, W B Lewis $5, W A Lacey, N V Lane 75 cents, Lanahan & Bates $5.50, James A Ledyard.

M—J M Mason, L P Meador $1, J E Mason $8.10, N McMillan $10.60, R P W Morris, C P Mc-Gee, W R McKowen, H D McKinnon, T Mc-Donald $9, Irvin Miller, Morgan Envelope Depot, P H Moss $25, Mrs Lucy Marsh $2.

N—H F Neil, J T Newspaper, John W Nichols, agent.

O—W P Owen, James Ormond.

P—S M Pettengill & Co, J S Peavey $1.75, John Pierce $5.50.

R—Robinson & Wilbers $1.20, T J Rogers $2, George P Rowell & Co, H W Robinson, Edward Rowe & Co $.6, G W Reames, Robert J Randle, P Lanahan, Ira H Robertson $6, J K Rumbold, A H Reid agent.

S—D Seligson & Co, H W Swalland $2.10, S H Steeber $10, George H Stinson, Green B Smith $10, Thomas M Smith $12, Jacob Schreiner $10, Belle Smith, Charles L Shirley, Henry St Smith & Son.

T—John F Tate, W C Tait agent $8.75, J E Tennyson $2.

V—R A Voorhees 2 cents, John E Vernon.

W—A R Winfield, John F Wynn $5, Simon Wise, Thomas Williams 5 cents, Wilson Winkler, Todd Williams, Wilson Sewing Machine Co, Wright, H S Weeks $1, David Wallace $5, S W Walker $5.

The Howe Sewing Machine Company's silver lecture will be seen in another column. The company claim that no machine rested at the Centennial Exposition a fortnight and that the Howe far good work and durable action. They invite those interested to call and examine the machines at the office of Mr. D. H. Perry, the agent, at 181 Canal street.

Mr. Perry has also Mme. Demorest's paper patterns for sale, which will be sent by mail on receipt of price.

Catalogues of the machines and patterns sent on application.

Capt. B. T. Walshe advertises hats and men's undergarments in our paper today. It is well known that the captain keeps an excellent assortment, and any one purchasing of him will be satisfied with the quality of the articles sold. At this store can also be obtained children's clothing of every kind. A specialty is made of this branch of business. Note the prices published, and call at the store, 110 Canal street.

None of the attractions of the upper part of Levy Bros.' dry goods establishment.

The Novelty Iron Works of William Golding are advertised to-day. This is an important industry, and one in which Mr. Golding seems to be extraordinarily successful. Work can be done here as well as in Northern cities, and under the immediate supervision of the party ordering, if desired. One of our city papers speaks as follows of these works:

"Among the iron foundries of New Orleans, the Novelty Works, at the corner of Delord and New Levee streets, stands pre-eminent for its ability in doing difficult and particular work. When there is a job that requires great skill in handling and boldness in the undertaking, it somehow finds its way to Mr. Golding's foundry, just as naturally as does water seek its level. Previous to the establishment of the Novelty Works by this able mechanic, such work always went abroad, and the money paid for it was lost to our community. Our iron-masters somehow preferred to permit this to be the case to risking the risks incidental to new departures, or perhaps did not feel that they were sufficiently supplied with necessary facilities to enable them to realize a profit on such jobs.

"But Mr. Golding was educated in a school where great undertakings were of every-day occurrence, and where nothing in reason was deemed impossible. Therefore, since the establishment of his works, the business has taken a new departure in this city, and very few heavy jobs are permitted to be carried away, no matter how great they may be."

Mr. Philip Werlein, the piano and organ dealer, Nos. 79, 81, 82 and 83 Baronne street, New Orleans, is prepared to supply all persons with pianos and organs. Mr. Werlein's reputation in the piano business extends throughout our Southern country. He solicits the Southern trade, and will assiduously endeavor to please. This house has supplied during the past thirty years an immense number of pianos with pianos, and many churches with organs. Mr. Werlein's Chickering's world renowned new scale pianos, and Hale's improved pianos, Mason & Hamlin and Estey & Co.'s organs are instruments which have a wide reputation. Mr. Werlein will give his personal attention to orders, and feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction, as will be par

Cancer.—We call attention to the advertisement of Dr. J. Mc Coskrie, at Lexington avenue, New York. Dr. Coskrie claims that he has discovered a cure for the terrible disease of cancer, and that with a little use of the knife and without pain he guarantees a cure in those cases. He has been for ten years a physician in the Medical College of New York, and is a graduate of a medical college. Any one who is afflicted with cancer would do well to address the doctor at once, and learn the mode in which he proposes to operate. No charge will be made for such advice, and all are invited to call.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of D. H. Holmes. As the public is well aware throughout the country, it will not be necessary for us to do more than remark that a complete assortment of holiday goods has just been opened for the inspection of the friends and customers of the house. Ladies can find at this establishment everything in the dry goods line, and are assured of careful and courteous attention. Its one of the best-ordered stores we know of, and we are glad to see that its business is continued to increase.

Commission Merchants.—The card of Messrs. Aiken & Watt will be found on this page. These gentlemen have been engaged in the commission business for a number of years, and are well known as worthy citizens of the community. They possess ample facilities for carrying on a large business, and will give careful attention to the orders of their friends. They purchase cotton, sugar, etc., on commission, and receive consignments of the same. Those wishing to sell cotton will find it to their interest to call on this firm.

Dry Goods.—P. W. Mohr, 619 Magazine street, has for some time called attention to his stock of dry goods, which he is offering at low prices for cash. His stock is very carefully selected in the Garden District, and we speak for him a liberal share of the patronage of our friends in that section. See advertisement on the page.

Job Printing.—For cheap and satisfactory job work, current and the Pelican Book and Job Office, advertised in another column. They solicit country orders, which will be promptly attended to. We have had much work done at this place and always satisfactory both in quality of workmanship.

We again call attention to the advertisement of Snyder's Curative Pads. These pads are for sale at from $2 to $5, and will be sent on application to E. E. Snyder & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., if they cannot be procured from the local druggist. For particulars we refer our readers to the advertisement.

Boots and Shoes.—In the Third District Mr. J. D. Crassons has a full assortment of boots and shoes. He will manufacture to order shoes of any description, and solicits a share of the public patronage. His store is at 26 Frenchmen street. Our readers will note it, and go.

Coal.—Our readers in need of coal are referred to the advertisement of L. C. Macin. We have frequently bought coal from this firm and always got satisfaction. They will sell at reasonable rates to all customers, and at the lowest market prices.

E. Offner's China, glass and crockery establishment, 171 Canal street, is a place to purchase from.

Churches in need of an organ would do well to communicate [illegible] ladies.

For China or glassware go to Navra's China Palace on Canal street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LADIES! A safe and beautiful skin is the desire of every lady. **Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion Powder** has been tried, tested and found to perform all that is claimed for it. If you desire a rich delicate skin, remove all discolorations, eruptions, etc., and give your face a healthy tint which becomes elevated by its purity of ingredients, try this. It has been for years a favorite with the ladies of the South and West, and is now rapidly growing in favor in the East. Sold by all first class druggists and fancy goods dealers. Depot 107 North Sixth street, St. Louis. (Limited Time.)

What Next! *Consumption Cured.* When death was hourly expected, Dr. Hagan's Magnolia Balm was experimented with, and the wonderful curative properties of the Indian plant, which cured his family of consumption. He now gives this recipe free of charge to relieve sufferers. Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address Chas. Duce & Co., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

The Youth's Companion, of Boston, is a thoroughly wide-awake paper, having among its contributors such writers as T. B. Aldrich, Edward Eggleston, Edward Everett Hale, James T. Fields, J. G. Whittier, H. A. Stephens, Louisa M. Alcott, Rebecca Harding Davis, Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. A. D. T. Lemonwen, Louise Chandler Moulton. No writers more attractive in the country, and no publication for young people more enterprising and useful.

The Liver is more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed, for upon its regular action depends, in a great measure, the powers of the stomach, bowels, brain, and the whole nervous system. Regulate that important organ by taking *Simmons' Liver Regulator*, and you prevent most of the diseases that flesh is heir to.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. F. W. BACHMAN

Invites the attention of purchasers to the *largest, cheapest and most attractive* stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all the *leading styles, ever displayed in this city*, consisting of LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, in *every variety and style* with a *large* assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES adapted to **Family and Plantation Wear.**

R. F. W. BACHMAN,
Dealer in Fine Shoes, 18 Camp street,
Under City Hotel, New Orleans, La.

WHEELER & PIERSON,

NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET

Opposite the City Hotel,

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good Goods*, sell at *one price*, and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

Ragged Stockings and patched-leg boys are not seen on Bet where SILVER TIPS are worn. Parents, remember this—they last twice as long. A saving-Wire-Quilted Soles.

Asthma and Catarrh.—See Dr. Langell's advertisement. sauv

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TRUTH AT LAST

IN REGARD TO

Sewing Machine Awards by the Centennial Commission.

THE Commission Grant's award of equal merit to all of the leading Sewing Machine Companies.

No one received higher awards than the HOWE. As it was unanimously decided that the Centennial display of work by this Company has never been equaled.

The Howe was the first, and is consequently the oldest Machine in the market.

To-day we can conscientiously claim the most durable Machine of any the most perfect Stitching and the greatest range in work, and further can prove our claim by a practical demonstration.

Late improvements make it one of the lightest running of all Machines to use in use.

For the sake of cheap, catch-penny advertisements, we will stoop to no false representations.

With the conflicting and bewildering claims of the different Companies before the public we only invite an examination of the Howe in our salesrooms.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
183 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Send for price list.

ATTENTION, LADIES!

Mme. Demorest's CUT PAPER PATTERNS of the latest fashion, put up in illustrated envelopes, with full directions for use. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Catalogue free. Address D. P. PERRY, 181 and 183 Canal Sts., New Orleans.

FOR CHEAP

PRINTING

SEND TO THE

Pelican Book and Job Office,

112 & 114 POYDRAS ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Country orders promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

Dry Goods Cheap for Cash.

THE ATTENTION of Housekeepers and Tailoresses to Wool at Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS is called to the fact that

P. W. MOHR,

619 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS,

is selling his entire stock at unprecedented low prices. Call and judge for yourself.

ANDREW J. AIKEN. JOHN W. WATT.

AIKEN & WATT,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 24 Union Street, New Orleans, La.

Special attention given to orders for the purchase or shipment of Cotton, Grain, Agricultural Implements and Plantation Supplies.

COAL. COAL.

H. & C. TYLER,

CARONDELET ST.

will sell Pittsburg, Anthracite and Cannel COAL, bright grades to suit customers, at the lowest market rates. H. & C. TYLER.

J. D. CRASSONS,

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 26 FRENCHMEN STREET,

Between Victory and Marengo, Third District, New Orleans.

A large assortment of Boots and Shoes always on hand, and made to order. Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's shoes manufactured to order.

L. C. MACIN,

Office, 31 Carondelet street, Wholesale and retail dealer in Pittsburg, Virginia Cannel and Anthracite

COAL.

Full weight guaranteed. Yard, corner Second and Tchoupitoulas streets.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT ABSOLUTELY and SPEEDILY CURED. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 157 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

AND

WARM UNDERGARMENTS!

AT

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

NO COMMON GOODS.

Notice Prices of Undershirts:

Good warm Merino ..... 50c and upward
Good English Merino ..... $1.50 and upward
Best all wool ..... $2 all sizes
Best Shaker, red or white ..... $2 all sizes
Good Twilled Red Flannel ..... $1.50 all sizes
Best, Cotton Flannel, all Sizes ..... $1.25 and $1.50

Prices of Drawers equally low, except in Linen, those of very best quality are only 75 cents per pair, all sizes. In knit goods, of Cartwright & Warner and other celebrated makes, a full line of sizes on hand, and at popular prices.

New Styles of Scarfs. All our Shirts are *dressed in price*, but not in quality. A good White Shirt, any style, $2.25 and upward. A stylish Colored Shirt, any style, from $1 to $1.50. Besides a full assortment of the finer grades, kind *not to be found below*.

A very large stock of **HALF HOSE.** British Half Hose, *cashmere seams* $3 and $4 per dozen. A full line of Fancy Half Hose, $4 to $5, and only at Walshe's can "Lord Balbriggan" Half Hose, from Smyth & Co.'s, be found.

See the new stock of DRESSING ROBES, from $11 to $40.

A new assortment of UMBRELLAS, made with elegant selected sticks.

New Pocket-Books, Pocket Wallets, Staple Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains and Charms; also all grades of FASHIONABLE NECK-WEAR, embracing all that is new in silk and wool. White and Fancy POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, and French Hemstitched Linen.

New styles of COLLARS AND CUFFS are worth a visit to see.

Kid, Castor, Cloth, and other styles of GLOVES, in all sizes and color.

Remember, NO COMMON STOCK, but good goods at low prices.

B. T. WALSHE,

NO. 110 CANAL ST., NEAR ST. CHARLES,

NEW ORLEANS.

N.B. Special attention called to a small and choice stock of *Boys' and Children's clothing*, suggested for the Holidays, now opening and offered at New York immediate cost prices.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

A BRILLIANT LIST.

The Encore. 75 cts. By L. O. Emerson. For Singing Schools, Conventions, etc.

The Whippoorwill. 50 cts. By W. O. Perkins. Popular collection of songs for Common Schools.

The Shining River. 35 cts. By E. S. Kelly. A gem for the Sabbath School Song Book.

The Salutation. $1.38. By L. O. Emerson. 208 pages. First-class collection of Sacred Songs, Quartets, Choruses, etc., for Conventions, Singing Classes, etc.

Biographical Sketches of 100 Eminent Musical Composers. 182 pages. By L. H. Crandall. Very interesting.

Dictionary of Musical Terms. 35 cts. Useful & Practical. A magnificent book for the Piano. Finely bound.

THE WORLD OF SONG.

The Very Best of the Season.

Bound volume of popular songs. In Boards, $1; Cloth, $1.50; Gilt, $2.

Either book mailed, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
BOSTON.
C. H. Ditson & Co., J. E. Ditson & Co.,
711 Broadway, New York. 1228 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

LOOK!

BOOK AGENTS, We have the best and fastest selling books, and the finest and most complete prospectuses ever published. Over 10 new books with **ILLUSTRATIONS**, and we give extra terms, with large premiums to good agents. For circulars, terms, etc., address ANCHOR PUBLISHING CO., E. A. Hutchinson, Pres't, 520 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

E. OFFNER,

"THE OLD RELIABLE."

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

Sold Cheaper than ever before at the Old Stand,

171 Canal Street 171

Opposite the Varieties Theatre.

I SELL THE REAL FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS 112 pieces for $15
TEA SETS of the same quality 44 pieces, decorated in six colors, something entirely new, for $7.50
Silver Plated CHAMBER SETS, only $18
Stone China DINNER SETS 121 pieces, for $12
All other goods sold equally as cheap, and all goods are guaranteed.

☞ No charge for packing.

The Celebrated Butter Churn,

Making Butter in from three to five minutes, sold very cheap.

All orders will have prompt and careful attention.

E. OFFNER,
171 Canal Street,
opposite Varieties Theatre.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED FROM INVOICE

AN ELEGANT assortment of

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
White and Ecru,
EMBROIDERED LACE BARS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
In White and Fancy Colors,

the last being entirely new and very handsome.

COUNTERPANES,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
From the lowest to the highest price,

ALSO

COMFORTS, BLANKETS,

And Everything pertaining to Housekeeping,

D. H. HOLMES,

133 CANAL AND 15 BOURBON ST.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Miss Louise Schmitt,

First Premium Patent Corset Maker.

Corsets for Ladies and Children with detective figures are made to order, and guaranteed a perfect fit. No. 254 Camp street, between Delord and Calliope. The Magazine and Prytania street cars both convenient.

Chromos—We have over 3,000,000 of the best selling American and Foreign Chromos ready for delivery. Rare opportunity for experienced solicitors. Send for catalogue. J. LATHAM & CO., Art Publishers, Boston, Mass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

Centennial Awarding Committee

ON THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

THE United States Centennial Commission announce the following report as the basis of an award to the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J., their FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

REPORT.

A shuttle Sewing Machine, embodying the following points of construction, viz: A needle bar operated from the end of a rotating shaft in the overhanging arm, a shuttle supported in a shuttle carrier, moved across and back in the line of its movement, and a rotating shuttle, a four-motioned positive feed and a straight needle, as seen from above, combined with the adjustment of the

SINGER

FAMILY MACHINE

for the following reasons:

A SUPERIOR

Family Machine, embodying the greatest number of most approved mechanical devices for rapid, positive motion; the various parts, simplicity of construction, good workmanship, excellent quantity and quality of work done, artistic finish, and for completeness of display.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director-General.
J. R. DAWLEY, President.
ATTEST—MYER ASCHE, Assistant Secretary.

WEED SEWING MACHINE.

OFFICIAL COPY.

Centennial Exhibition,

1876,

PHILADELPHIA.

The United States Centennial Commission announce the following as the basis of an award to the

Weed Sewing Machine Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

[illegible] Sewing Machine.

A very elegant Shuttle Machine, possessing originality and simplicity of construction, the best finish of workmanship and materials, and for ease of management and durability in both cloth and leather stitching.

Signed J. R. DAWLEY, President.
A. T. GOSHORN, Director-General.
J. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

The Centennial Bracket Saw

AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

EVERYBODY WANTS IT.

ALL DELIGHTED WITH IT.

Simplicity Saw.

Both Wheels Visible.

Will cut your Saw two inches Thick or the finest fancy work. Will make a stroke per minute. No 2 Foot Power Machine complete, 1 saw Blades and 2 Drills for all for $4.50.

Boys, address in full plain with Postage Stamp for 32 page Illustrated Catalogue, and Price List, and learn how you can make money in the country. Will send C.O.D. if desired.

RICE, BORN, & CO.,

89 AND 91 CAMP STREET,

Branch Store, 505 Magazine street. Warehouse, 76, 78 and 80 Magazine st.

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

Builders' Hardware, Grates, Cutlery, Stoves and Ranges, House Furnishing Goods, Sole Agents for the CHARTER OAK STOVE.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

M. L. NAVRA'S

CHINA PALACE.

129 Canal Street, Touro Building,

HAVING IMPORTED AN ENTIRE PURCHASED at auction a very large stock of

Crockery, China, Glassware

AND OTHER

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

I propose to give my customers the benefit of my late purchase, and will sell at less prices than ever before.

☞ Look at Show Window for prices and judge for yourselves.

A real French China DINNER SET, 93 pieces, for $20
A real French China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for $7.50
A Stone China DINNER SET, 121 pieces, for $12
A Stone China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for $4.50
A Stone China CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for $4.50
The largest CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for $6.50

Also the celebrated BETTER TEA PLATE. Warranted to stand hotter or cold drinks without cracking. Orders from the country will receive the best attention.

M. L. NAVRA,
CHINA PALACE,
129 Canal street, Touro Building,
New Orleans.

J. FOERSTER'S

RICE AND CORN MILLS,

509 & 511 DELAUNE AND 114, 116 AND 118 VALVERDE STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MILLING EXACT.

No. 1 Rice, 1 cent per lb. less than the highest.
No. 2 Rice, one half cent per lb. less.
Eight sacks of Bran returned for every 100 lbs. of Rice received. Empty sacks 10 cents.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS,

Made to Measure, The very best 6 for $9.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY MADE LINEN SHIRTS, the very best 6 for $7.

On receipt of price, either of the above, with size of collar and wristband plainly indicated, for, $6 sleeve buttons, will be delivered free in any place reached by [illegible] except Alaska, Oregon and the Territories. Keeps shirts are only made in one quality, the best. We mean just what we say, and receive every one an opportunity of judging for themselves without cost, we mail samples and full directions for self-measurement free to any address. We refer to purchasers of Keep shirts everywhere.

KEEP MANUFACTURING CO.,
165 and 167 Mercer street, New York.

F. R. HARDON,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

Nos. 27 and 29 Chartres Street,

Bet. Canal and Customhouse,

NEW ORLEANS.

MEDICAL.

A STRING OF PEARLS!

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872:

I owe a lengthy note, when my condition requires it. Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens has greatly improved in health of late. *The State Line Press, Rome, Ga.*

Testimony of the Chief Justice of Georgia.

Your excellent Simmons' Liver Regulator has come under my observation in the treatment of my family, and in the case of the grave-digger, which I attended for the last three or four years, and always, when medicine according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it a good medicine for the derangement of the liver, as I have such has frequently personal experience in the use of it. *Hon. Logan E. Bleckley, Chief Justice of Georgia.*

Opinion of the Clergy.

Simmons' Liver Regulator is certainly a specific for that class of complaints which it claims to cure. Many of our fellow beings are suffering from hepatic disorders, and have called my attention to the efficacy of this popular preparation, we can only offer them the simple and candid argument of Philip to Nathaniel: "Come and see." Try the proposed remedy, and then you can judge for yourselves.—*Rev. Thomas Hicks, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Macon, Ga.*

Always Keep It On Hand.

I have used Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator myself, and in my family for years, and pronounce it one of the most satisfactory family medicines that can be used. Nothing would induce me to be without it, and I can recommend all my friends; if they want to secure health, to always keep it on hand. *R. F. Mc Dowell, Columbia, Co., Georgia.*

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Farm, Garden and Household.

The House Fly.

Prof. Packard has an interesting article on this subject in the *Naturalist*, from which we take the following paragraphs:

If, in its winged condition it is one of the most disagreeable features of dog-days, and people wonder why flies were ever made at all, it should be remembered that flies have an infancy as maggots, and the loathsome life they lead as scavengers cleanses and purifies the August air, and lowers the death rate of our cities and towns. Thus, while stables and piggeries and filth are tolerated by city and town authorities, the young of the house fly, the flesh fly and blow fly, with their thousand allies, are doing something toward purifying the pestilential air, and averting the summer brood of cholera, dysentery, diphtheria, typhus and typhoid fevers, which descend like harpies upon the devoted cities and towns. It may be regarded as an axiom that when flies most abound then filth, death-dealing and baleful, is most abundant, and filth diseases such as we have named most do congregate.

The life of the house fly may be summed up as follows: It lives one day in the *egg state*, from five days to a week as a maggot, from five to seven days in the pupa state—in all, from ten to fourteen days in the month of August—before the winged adult period. It is *often* asked how long-lived a fly is. Most of the flies which are born in August live for a month or six weeks, and die at the coming of frost, either of chill or the attacks of fungoid plants. A few probably winter over and survive until mid-summer, and thus maintain the existence of this useful species, to which civilized man owes more than he can readily estimate, and with which he can dispense only when the health of our cities and towns is looked after with far greater vigilance and intelligence than is perhaps likely to be the case for several centuries to come.

CASTOR BEANS.—Among the farm products assuming prominence in the West is the castor bean. Within the last few years the consideration of this product has been urged on farmers, who received all statements with an incredulous spirit, as though the castor bean fever was and never could be of any value on the farm. But if they sell for $1 per bushel, and an acre produces a goodly number, and if the demand for them continues, why not experiment in this direction? We are not among those who favor headlong experiments, but favor a course in which the farmer makes his business ing of greater possibilities without much risk. Any good corn land will produce castor beans, and a half bushel will plant eight acres. The hills should be four or five feet apart, four or five seeds in a hill. If the cut worms do not do the work for you, thin to one or two stalks in a hill. The yield is about twenty bushels to the acre.

MARYLAND BISCUITS.—Three parts flour, one tablespoonful of lard, one pint of cold water, salt to taste; make into a stiff dough, and work until the dough cracks, then bake. We have not tried this, but have often heard of it, and are now assured on good authority that they are very nice.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I., 187 TRANSIT STREET, *H. R. Stevens, Esq.*—I feel bound to express with my statement the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, refreshing tonic.

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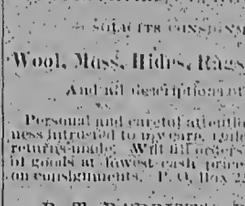

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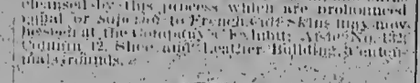

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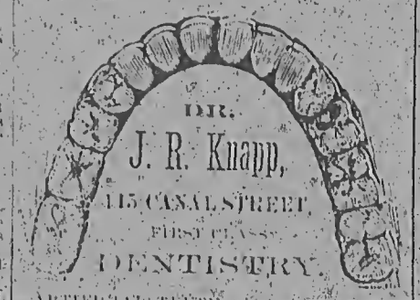

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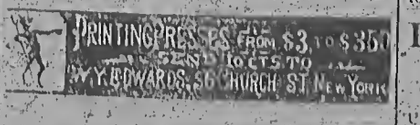

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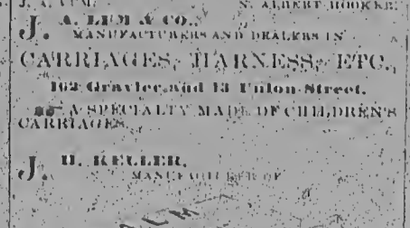

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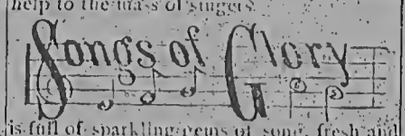

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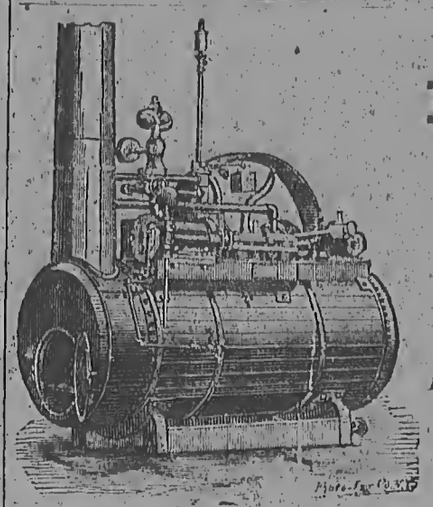

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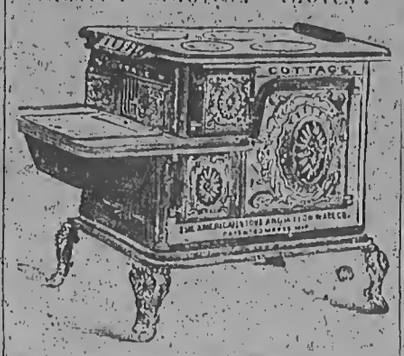

THE CHEAPEST AND THE "BEST."

THE COTTAGE COOKING STOVES, to which I call particular attention, are unsurpassed, in any stove made for economy, durability, and most perfect BAKING. They carry a uniform heat all over the oven and can be adapted to burning COAL, WOOD OR COAL AND WOOD. For WOOD without any additional fixtures. Some sold under a full warranty. Free to those who represented to the money will be refunded.

Also a variety of other COOKING STOVES at every price, from $10 upward.

HEATING STOVES,

A large assortment of offices, portable, suitable for Churches, Schools, Stores, Banking Rooms, etc., at prices which defy competition. Every box Stove to suit the times. Also Grates.

TINWARE OF EVERY KIND,

and description, to suit the country trade, on which I defy all UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Agent for the unparalleled sale of Cole's

Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend.

Will clean a common cloth in WITHOUT RUBBING. Every one sold IS FULLY WARRANTED. It saves labor, wear and tear, and the consequence of washday. It is truly a beloved and cherished saving machine. Three hundred thousand have already been sold throughout the States since 1874.

Agents and County Rights for sale.

Call and see at No. 31 Magazine street.

C. W. WATSON.

The Best and Cheapest Sunday School Library.

GRAND CHEAP LIBRARY.

No. 2.

50 Choice Illustrated Vols., large type, bound in Muslin and Lasting, and not to any other Select Library. This Library contains over 12,000 printed pages, profusely illustrated with large full page engravings and many of the smaller size. All the volumes in this Library are valuable and instructive. The price of the Library is $25, from which we make a discount of twenty per cent. to Sunday Schools making the

Net Price for 50 Large Books only $22.00.

The books are different from those in No. 1, and some are larger.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SETS.—Sunday school libraries of the size of these in this Library are usually sold at from $45 to $75. Nothing like this Library has been offered before at a small sum.

PUBLISHED BY THE

American Sunday School Union,

1122 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. ALEX. KIRKPATRICK,

8 and 10 Bible House, New York. A. S. SEFIELD,

16 Winter street, Boston. J. A. CROWELL,

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207 N. 8th St., St. Louis. S. PAXSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A CERTAIN PARTIES are giving themselves out as the Sole Agents of the manufacturers of Perique Tobacco at Pointe Coupee, St. James parish, I would respectfully state that I am

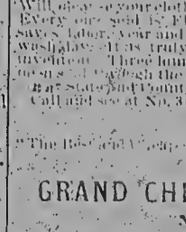
THE DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT

of the following manufacturers of Grand Pointe de LAVE ROUSSEL,

LEWIS DUPUY,
ARTHUS LAVE-ROUSSEL,
E. ST. PIERRE,
And many others.

EDMOND BOURGEOIS,
No. 78 Carondelet street.

CHAIR WAREHOUSE.



50 DIFFERENT STYLES of CANE SEAT CHAIRS, also CANE CHAIRS CAMP CHAIRS AND FENCE FOLDING CHAIRS, etc.

Specialties:

CHAIRS for CHURCHES, PUBLIC HALLS, Schools, COLLEGES, Seminaries, etc. Wholesale and Retail.

T. H. WISLER,
21 & 23 N. Sixth St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

LIME, SAND, BRICKS, ETC.

Lime, Sugar Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, White and Yellow Sand, Fire Clay Paving, Building, Country and Arch Bricks, English and Pittsburg Fire Bricks, Large and Small White Sands, Lath, Shingles, Fire Tiles, Sulphur, Tar, Pitch and Resin at the lowest market rates. For sale by

JOHN C. STEWART,
66 Gravier street, and
500 Julia st. Rampart and Davis Sts.

ACENTS WANTED.

Goodyear's Pocket Gymnasium

ENDORSED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS

The most complete system of physical exercise ever devised for Home Practice. Lady or child can use by day or night. Invaluable for Delicate, Nervous, and Children. For Standing, Sitting or Recumbent Movements. For homes, offices, schools, hospitals.

Price List—No. 1 for children 3 to 6, $1.20; No. 1, for children 6 to 11, $1.50; No. 2, for ladies and children 11 years and upward, $2.00; No. 3, for gentlemen of moderate strength, $2.50; No. 4, used by ladies, children, or sports, $3.00; No. 5, for gentlemen of extra strength, $3.50. Full set, 5 pulleys, $10. Set No. 1, for children, $2.50; No. 2, for ladies and children, $3.00; No. 3, for gentlemen, $3.50; No. 4, for athletes, $4.00; No. 5, for athletes, $4.50. Each set is furnished with a screw eye and hook, to attach to the wall or floor. A pair of No. 2 sets, or a No. 3 make a complete gymnasium and Health Lift. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Exclusive agencies granted in unoccupied territory.

Exclusive rights to sell the Pocket Gymnasium afford the largest possible returns for small investments. Its use is universal. Wherever it is placed it gives the most unbounded satisfaction. Its merits justify this declaration.

For full descriptive circulars, terms, etc., address

Goodyear Rubber Curler Company,
P. O. Box 5,643. 697 Broadway, New York.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RUBBER GOODS.

HOLMAN'S

Fever and Ague and Liver Pad

CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE.

ACTING BY ABSORPTION.

The Best Liver Regulator in the World.

The only sure cure for and preventive of malaria, chills and fever, bilious fever, dumb ague, fever and ague, remittent fever, and all diseases of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels.

Note genuine without the Trade Mark and signature of the Inventor on the wrapper.

For sale by druggists, and sent by express on application to

JAMES HART and Proprietors,
Memphis, Tenn.,
and Customhouse st., New Orleans.

Price $2 and $3.

20,000

ORANGE TREES!

BY

W. R. STUART,

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

LOUISIANA STATE MANDARIN, BRAZILIAN (budded on sour stock, and SWEET SEEDLINGS, well rooted. Price, from 20c. up to $1 each, according to age and number wanted.

Also SOUR SEEDLINGS for grafting or budding, and for ornamental purposes, from 2 feet to 5 feet high, according to number wanted.

Trees are all packed and shipped from point. No charge for packing and boxes. Trees guaranteed to reach their destination in good order. Terms cash. Trees a specialty.

KING SOLOMON AND THE IRON WORKER.

The finest Moses & Pizzagalli Steel ever published. The finest Tradition of the Dedication of the Great Temple of Jerusalem and Its Builders. From the original Paintings by Prof. E. Seesselle.

ENGRAVED BY JOHN SARTAIN.

Photo-Lithographed by Mercantile Lithographic Co., New York.

Pronounced by the Press and Artists, as regards to the work of their ancient brethren.

We want a Few Bright Men to act as Agents.

It is Sartain's best work, and we think the finest engraving we have ever seen.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It is a perfect work of art.—*Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.*

For terms, circulars and specimens, with full information for this and other engravings, address

BRADLEY & CO.,
86 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia.

OTTO ZEIL,

General Engraver and Book-Binders' Tool Cutter,

Designs made for Side and Back Stamps.

N. W. COR. FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS, (Second Floor) CINCINNATI, O.

Hat Trade Mark Gilding Stamps, Shoe Ornamental Stitcher Stamps, Burning Brands, Door Plates etc.

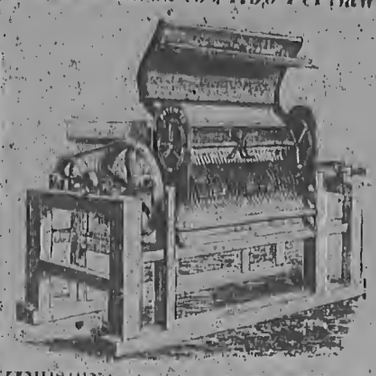
MACHINERY, TIES, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED

"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.

PATENTED JULY 15, 1873.

Price Reduced to $4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction at the ends of the cotton box; prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run easier with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time. A bale even among the seed or cultural power than any other Gin. The Seed being ginned very clean, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of a greater market value. This improved Gin alone, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every particular. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

30 Carondelet St 30

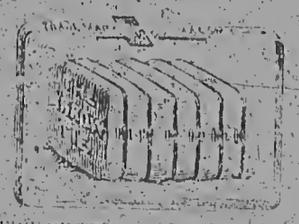
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BEN. F. WOLFE,

AGENT FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS,

22 Main Street 22

HOUSTON, TEXAS.



OFFICE OF THE

American Cotton Tie Co.

(LIMITED.)

37 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS

TO DEALERS IN

IRON COTTON TIES,

Planters and Country Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade in any quantity with the following celebrated Ties:

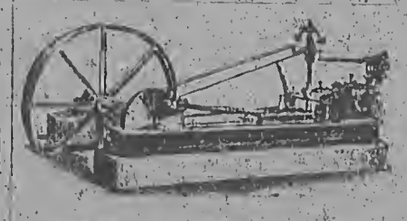
THE ARROW AND SIDE SLOT.
BEARD & BRO'S LOCK TIE.
BRANCH, CROOKES & CO'S LOCK TIE.

We also beg to inform the public that the interests of Messrs. Beard & Bro. and Branch, Crookes & Co. are now merged into and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. (LIMITED.) The following are the New Orleans Agents:

Stone & Tutt, Ogden & Bell,
Christ & Bro'l, Archer & Borland,
Williams, Dillon, D. L. Rankett & Co.

For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited)

R. W. PAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.



STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS & MACHINERY

MANUFACTURED BY

I. & E. GREENWALD,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Having been established since 1847, we are prepared to supply the best MACHINERY to Sawmill and Woodworking planters and buyers, promptly at low prices.

Refer to Isham Harrison, Esq., and Stephen Alfred, Esq., of New Orleans, and H. H. Gibson, Esq., of Shreveport, La.

The Cheapest, Simplest, and Strongest TIE in the market. Costs about one-half the price of other ties. Traveling salesmen wanted on liberal commissions. Address

H. G. LITTLOW,
21 and 23 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS FOR FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS. MILL GEARING MADE. PATTERNS. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS. IMPROVED DESIGNS. A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL. 7000 in use. Address POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, MD. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

CHALLENGE Stationery Package. The most complete package for home use ever offered. Contains 3 sheets of paper, 3 envelopes, 1 pencil, 1 penholder, 1 gold pen, package of Pen Ink, 1 ink eraser, 1 rubber, 1 lead pencil, 1 box of wafers, 1 box of sealing wax, 1 almanac, 1 pack of cards, and many other articles, all packed in a neat box, and sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Agents wanted. Send for circular and terms to agents.

T. STOCKMAN, 27 Beekman St., New York.

ELECTRO & STEREO TYPE FOUNDRY.

WOOD ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

QUINN, CAMPBELL & CO., 174, 176 & 178 Elm St., Cin. O.

Presses and Printing Material.

76 VISITING CARDS, no 2 alike, 1 name, 30 cts. and 3 ct. stamp. 4 packs, 4 names, $1. Prettiest assortment you ever saw. No better work in the world, at any price! Common Cards at Unheard-of rates. Write plain. W. C. CANNON, 712 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED—To supply vacancies in Schools, Academies, and Seminaries in the different States. Send for "Mutual Plan." Address American Educational Union, 737 Broadway, N. Y.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1876.

MONETARY.

Premium bonds sold as high as 311. Consols held at 96@97. Gold, 110¼@110¾. Sight exchange on New York, ¼ per cent. discount. Exchange on London, 527. Rate of interest, New York, 3 per cent. Rate of interest, Liverpool, 2 per cent. Exceptional paper, 8@9. Second-grade paper, 12@18.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS,

At the close of business, Friday, Nov. 17, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Specie	$104,219 14
Currency	2,596,302 00
Clearinghouse exchanges	1,859,521 71
Checks on other local banks and bankers	35,210 05
Domestic and foreign exchange	2,033,877 76
Due from distant banks and bankers	270,403 38
Loans and discounts	12,611,141 52
Other cash assets	3,810,980 59
Total	$23,470,256 56

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$893,197 50
Deposits	12,272,073 88
Due distant banks and bankers	1,101,522 91
Other cash liabilities	196,042 71
Total	$15,357,837 16

J. N. MAYNARD, Manager.

COTTON.

The following is from the weekly cotton report of Messrs. W. C. Watts & Co., Liverpool, dated November 3, 1876:

The Position, Etc.—Never before in the history of this market was so large a business done in cotton as yesterday, when not only were 40,000 bales sold on the spot, but it is supposed about as much more was sold on shippers' samples, or for future delivery or arrival. What is somewhat surprising is that such an unprecedented business should have been done and prices advanced only about an 1d. per lb. On the twenty-first of June, 1865, 40,000 bales were sold, of which only 5,000 were American, and the actual weight was very much smaller than the sales of yesterday; yet on that occasion middling American advanced ¾d. per lb.—say from 18½d. to 19¼d.—and two days later, notwithstanding sales of only 20,000 and 15,000 bales, prices further advanced ¼d. On the twenty-ninth of September, 1865, 35,000 bales were sold, and the next day 40,000 bales were sold, and prices in the two days advanced for middling American 3d. per lb.—say from 21d. to 24d.

Another strange feature about the market this week is that this activity should have occurred in the face of enormous receipts at the American ports, for these now promise to be about 200,000 bales this week, against 175,000 same week last year, which brings up the excess to date—since the first of September—to about 100,000 bales, and, so far as receipts are a criterion, point to a crop largely in excess of last season. But, from the tenor of advices received here, the impression seems to gain ground that the receipts at the ports so far are no criterion of the ultimate yield, for it is said that owing to drouth, rust, frost, etc., that the plants are now dead; has no late squares or bolls to mature; that picking will this season close much earlier than usual, whereas last season it was prolonged, owing to the vitality of the plant and the mildness of the autumn and winter, until January and February in many sections of the Southwest. So far as we can judge, popular estimates now range here from 4,000 000 to 4,400,000, or an average of 4,250,000, which it is generally believed will be far from supplying the wants of the world, as pointed out in our last report.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary	Ordinary	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Strictly Good
Wednesday	10¾	11	11¼	11¾	12	12¼
Thursday	10¾	11	11¼	11¾	12	12¼
Friday	10¾	11	11¼	11¾	12	12¼
Saturday	10¾	11	11¼	11¾	12	12¼
Monday	10¾	11	11¼	11¾	12	12¼
Tuesday	10¾	11	11¼	11¾	12	12¼

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Cotton—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	11@11¼	11¾	11
Thursday	11	11¾	11
Friday	11	11¾	11
Saturday	11	11¾	11
Monday	11@11¼	11¾	11
Tuesday	11	11	11

MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS.

Day.	Receipts.	Sales.	Market.	Price.
Wednesday	10,000	Active	Firm	Middling 12 3-16
Thursday	3,000	Quiet	Steady	12 3-16
Friday	1,350	Quiet	Steady	12 3-16
Saturday	1,312	Dull	Dull	12 3-16
Monday	1,500	Dull	Dull	12 3-16
Tuesday	1,450	Quiet	Steady	12 3-16
Total	18,612			

NEW YORK.

Day.	Receipts.	Sales.	Market.	Price.
Wednesday	3,500	Active	Firm	Middling 12 3-16
Thursday	3,500	Quiet	Steady	12 3-16
Friday	3,500	Quiet	Dull	12 3-16
Saturday	3,500	Dull	Dull	12 3-16
Monday	3,500	Dull	Dull	12 3-16
Tuesday	3,500	Quiet	Steady	12 3-16
Total	21,000			

LIVERPOOL.

Day.	Receipts.	Sales.	Market.	Price.
Wednesday	44,000	34,000	Active	Middling 6 11-16
Thursday	44,000	34,000	Active	Middling 6 11-16
Friday	44,000	34,000	Active	Middling 6 11-16
Saturday	44,000	34,000	Active	Middling 6 11-16
Monday	44,000	34,000	Active	Middling 6 11-16
Tuesday	44,000	34,000	Active	Middling 6 11-16
Total	264,000	204,000		

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock at all the United States ports	833,417
Stock at New Orleans	231,645
Net receipts at New Orleans	39,164
Net receipts last year	31,511
Increase	8,653
Net receipts at all ports of the United States	1,168,731
Net receipts last year	1,270,855
Increase	102,124
Stock in Liverpool	420,000
Of which American	161,000
World's cotton supply, November 3	2,591,000
Last year same date	2,222,000

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED,

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, plain, and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	250 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
B. J. Wise's corn drill	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	95 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	80 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	110 00	125 00
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₰ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	5
Sheet	6½	7
Nail rods	— —	10
Castings, American	4½	—

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₰ M.:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English dry	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₰ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₰ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	16 00	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₰ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 50	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₰ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 30	4 25	4 75
White Lead, bed, ₰ lb	11	10
Paris Green, ₰ lb	30	—
Pat. Dryer, ₰ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₰ lb	— —	1¾
Putty, in bladders, ₰ lb	— —	3½
Linseed Oil, ₰ gall	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights:

Size of lights.	Sash, per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	$0 75	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	65	1 35	2 25
10x16	$1 00	2 05	3 25

Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$3 70
3 feet x 8 feet	4 00	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25

Panel Doors:

2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 75 4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₰ lb.:		
Western, choice	— —	26
Goshen, choice	34	36
Coffee, ₰ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18½	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O. G.	— —	31
Candles, ₰ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₰ lb.:		
Cocoa	— —	31
Sweet	28	33
Canned Fruits, ₰ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₰ bbl.:		
Best, K. D.	3 15	3 25
Cheese, ₰ lb.:		
Western factory	12½	14
N. Y. cream and English dairy	15½	16
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	22 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₰ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 25	4 50
XX	5 75	6 00
XXX	6 25	6 75
Choice XXX	6 75	7 25
Choice family	7 00	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₰ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₰ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₰ quarter box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₰ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₰ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₰ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₰ lb.:		
Soda	— —	8
Butter	— —	7
Sugar	— —	9
Gingersnaps	— —	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	— —	38
Insurance, in cans	— —	31
Coal, in barrels, best	— —	33
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	— —	45
Fair	— —	50
Prime to choice	50	53
Golden and Etoquet drips	80	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₰ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3
Ordinary	4½	5
Fair	5½	5¾
Prime to choice	6¼	7½
Soap, in boxes, ₰ lb.:		
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₰ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in hhds.:		
Fair	— —	8½
Prime	— —	10
Choice	10	10¾
Yellow clarified	11	11¼
White clarified	11	11¾
Crushed	12	12¼
Powdered	12	12¼
Spices, ₰ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	32
Cinnamon	— —	32
Tea, ₰ lb.:		
Black Oolong	— —	1 00
Green Imperial	— —	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₰ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	85	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₰ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	55
White, mixed	— —	54
Oats, ₰ bushel:		
St. Louis	— —	44
Texas	— —	42
Galena	— —	45
Bran, choice, ₰ 100 lbs	— —	1 10
Hay, ₰ ton:		
Prime timothy	18 00	22 00
Ordinary	— —	14 00
Cotton Seed Meal	26 00	28 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₰ lb.:		
Breakfast	11	11½
Shoulders	8	8½
Sides, clear rib	9	9½
Sides, clear	9½	10
Hams, sugar-cured	15	16
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	— —	18 50
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders	— —	8
Lard, ₰ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	11	12
Choice, in tierces	11	11½

BAILING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	10	10½
Jute	13	14
Ties, Arrow best, per bundle, at 30 lbs and buckles	— —	3 50
Rope	— —	3 50
Twine, hemp	— —	16

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₰ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	33	38
Sole, oak	38	43
Harness	35	45
Calf skins, No. 1	70 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₰ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₰ ton:		
Sterrit's raw-bone superphosph	55 00	— —
Sterrit's ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	11 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₰ yard:		
Standard brands	— —	9
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	10½
Bleached Domestic, ₰ yard:		
Choice brands	— —	12½
Choice brands, 4-4	— —	14½
Calico, ₰ yard:		
Fashion brands	4½	5½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton's	6½	7
Ticking, ₰ yard:		
Covenant brands	10	13½
Good	10	12
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	13	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Balcher and brogs, ₰ doz	36 00	42 00
Campaign and boots, ₰ doz	— —	30 00
Cavalcade brogans, ₰ doz	42 00	45 00
Balcher brogans, ₰ doz	15 00	16 50
Roseau brogans, ₰ doz	16 00	19 50

Special Notices.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,
By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.
WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Religious Notices.

To the Presiding Elders and Preachers of the Alabama Conference:

Dear Brethren:—I respectfully request that those of you who will not attend the approaching session of the Annual Conference send me your names as early as practicable. Presiding Elders will please forward at once the names of lay delegates from their respective districts.

Fraternally, J. LEWIS, Jr., Acting Pastor
GREENSBORO, ALA., Dec. 17, 1876. 629-5t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WELL WORTH TRYING.

GOODWYN'S

Eureka Yeast Powder.

TRADE MARK H F

A Product of Southern Industry that Gives General Satisfaction.

Read what prominent physicians of this city, who have examined the receipt for making the above Powders, have to say of them:

"They are perfectly healthful, and certainly must make good bread, and at the same time improve the flour they are mixed with."—*Wm. H. Austin, M. D.* "I regard it as a pure, excellent and healthful preparation."—*C. J. Bickham, M. D.* "The compound is all that can be desired in a yeast powder."—*J. J. Lyons, M. D.*

Hear also what a few of our lady friends among experienced housekeepers have to say of them. Says Mrs. Philip Hallmann: "They are not only good, but the best I have ever used." Mrs. J. W. Blackman: "They are splendid." Mrs. Thomas McKnight, Sr., to the manufacturer: "We never had any satisfaction in our house in the biscuit question till we got your powders." Mrs. Rev. N. A. Cravens, writing from Ilous on, Texas, says: "I am delighted with it and so is every lady friend who has tried it," and she further adds: "Biscuit made with it took the premium at our fair." Rev. H. F. Johnson, President Whitworth Female College, Brookhaven, Miss., who uses Goodwyn's Eureka, writing to the publisher of this paper, says: "As he makes the best yeast powder in the world, ought he not to have his card in the ADVOCATE?"

It is an article that never fails to speak for itself when it is fairly tried.

Most of our leading family grocers deal in it.

P. M. GOODWYN, Manufacturer,
No. 122 Terpsichore street, New Orleans, La.

N. B.—The attention of city and country trade as well as that of families is invited to the above. For 25 cents a sample box with instructions sent by mail to any address on application.

WOOD PUMPS

B — G

Blatchley's Standard Chemisted and Graft & Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings and all styles, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. When in town to the Big Exhibition, call and see us or send for catalogue, with prices and terms.

C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r,
506 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

These pumps can be seen in Centen'l Exhib., Agric'l Hall, Cor. Aisles 9 & N, Colonna Letter O, No. 10.

IRA W. PORTER & CO., Agents, Mobile, Ala.

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GUARANTEED U. S. STANDARD.

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COTTON AND SUGAR BEAMS.

Branch House—53 Camp Street.

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WM. H. CLARKE & CO.,

CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Builders of the large Organ in Roberts Park M. E. Church, Indianapolis, and other large Organs in various parts of the United States. Specifications and details furnished to Church Committees without charge. Special facilities for the construction of instruments of every size for the Southern climate. Address P. O. Box 189.

N. B.—Mr. Clarke is well known as the author of popular works of Organ Music, familiar to all organists. sp-ow

DRY ROGERS' In Powder.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

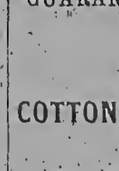
DURING the past twenty-five years it has received universal satisfaction as a pleasant aperient. It is the best medicine in Headache, Sickness of the Stomach, Heartburn, and all complaints arising from acidity, bilious and malarial fevers. It cools the blood and regulates the bowels. It is superior to Saratoga and most mineral waters. For sale by all druggists. Prepared by A. Rogers & Sons, New York City. eow

MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF CINCINNATI.—Next session will commence Oct. 1, 1876. Preliminary session from Sept. 15. Professors' ticket, $70

FACULTY—John A. Murphy, M. D., Dean; E. Williams, M. D.; Wm. Clendenin, M. D.; Wm. H. Taylor, M. D.; J. H. Dougle, M. D.; W. H. Massey, M. D.; H. P. Richardson, M. D.; T. H. Kearney, M. D.; D. C. Mackenzie, M. D.; W. B. Davis, M. D. For circulars address WM. H. TAYLOR, M. D., No. 321 West Seventh street. sp-ow

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY.



Having struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA, I experimented by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine. I fortunately discovered a sure cure for ASTHMA and CATARRH. Warranted to relieve any case of Asthma instantly, as the patient can be known to sleep. By mail, $1.00 per box. Address D. LANGELL, Apple Creek, Ohio. For sale by Druggists. eow

FREE! Samples best article ever sent free to ladies or gents. Business respectable, profitable and pleasant for clergyman, teachers and others of genteel appearance and average ability. Send your letters and address B. F. RAY & CO., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

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OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS

Are now complete in all departments, and prices are very low. Our stock of

Black, Colored, and Fancy Silks

Is the largest and best assorted in the city, occupying one whole section in each store, and having been purchased and contracted for prior to the recent advance, we are prepared to sell at

LAST SEASON'S PRICES!!

OUR

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Embraces all the novelties in fall and winter costume Cloths, black and colored Cashmeres and Merinos, all-wool and mixed Plaids, Stripes, and Damassee styles, as well as

POPULAR DRESS FABRICS

In all the newest colorings and materials, from ten cents a yard upward.

OUR IMPORTATION OF

INDIA SHAWLS,

From the London auction sales, is very large and attractive, and prices about half former years. Real India, filled centers, at $65, $75, $85, and upward. Real Decca Shawls, at $12 to $75. Striped India Shawls, new designs, only $15. Checked Shawls, choice new colors, $11, upward. Also, Paris and Vienna Broche, Paisley filled, plain centres and stripes, and British and American Woolen Shawls, unrivaled for beauty and substantial value.

Our Ladies' and Children's Suit

—AND—

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

Is now more thoroughly stocked and equipped than ever heretofore, and we are prepared to fill all orders at once, and to guarantee satisfaction.

Handsomely-trimmed Suits in Cashmere, Basket Cloths, Camels' Hair, Alpaca, Combination Suits, etc., in the most beautiful new effects, at prices to tempt the most economical.

By following our directions for self-measurement ladies out of town can be fitted perfectly, economically, and more satisfactorily than by any homemade work.

Mourning Costumes and Outfits a specialty, and orders filled on twelve hours notice.

Misses and Children's Costumes and Suits at very reasonable prices.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

An immense stock of beautiful and reliable goods, at very great reductions.

Ladies' complete outfits at $25 and upward.

Infants' complete outfits, at $5 and upward.

☞ Full catalogues of this department, with directions for self-measurement, sent free on application to all parts of the country.

OUR STOCK OF

RICH FURS,

Purchased and being manufactured, will be the most beautiful in the city, and at most attractive prices. We also call particular attention to our large stocks of Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Upholstery Goods, Household Furniture, Hosiery and Gloves, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing, and Ladies' Boots and Shoes.

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Are stocked with goods from the largest auction sales, at prices below cost of manufacture.

Carpets at Grand Street Only,

AND AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Velvet Carpets, from $2 up.
Body Brussels, from $1.50 up.
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Three-Plys, from $1.12½ up.
Ingrains, best $1; cheapest 35 cents.
Oil Cloths, from 30 cents up.

☞ Headquarters for Linoleum—Best Floor Covering in the World.

Samples of goods sent free on application to all parts of the country.

Orders for goods of every description carefully filled without charge, and goods packed and forwarded to any destination.

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CARPETS.

ELKIN & CO.,

168.....CANAL STREET.....168

ARE OFFERING NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS IN

MOQUETTE,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE PLY,
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At Greatly Reduced Prices,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
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EMBROIDERED PIANO and TABLE COVERS,
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To illustrate all departments of Physical Science.

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Views from all Countries, and a specialty of views to Illustrate Scientific Subjects.

Views made to order at reasonable prices. Lists on application. Catalogues ten cents each.

JESSE H. LEVENEY,
Nos. 1 and 3 Bond Street, New York
Successor to James M. Queen & Co.

PRUSSIAN SALVE

FOR
CORNS, BUNIONS, Sprains, INGROWN NAILS, Warts, FROSTED FEET, CANCERS and SORES. A certain Cure.

J. H. RICHELDERFER,
Manufacturer,
1012 Chestnut street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Price, 75 cts., Sent by mail.

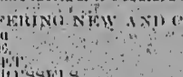
TRADE MARK. For sale by Druggists. Trade supplied. Agents wanted.

L. L. LYONS, Wholesale and Retail Agent, 12 and 14 Camp street, New Orleans.

ROSE-BUDS IN WINTER

STRONG POT ROSES, specially prepared for fall planting and quick bloom, sent safely by mail postpaid. Five splendid varieties, all labeled, for $1; 12 do $2; 19 do $3; 26 do $4; 35 do $5. For ten cents each additional, one magnificent Premium Rose in every dollar's worth ordered. Send for our new Guide to Rose Culture, and choose from over 300 finest sorts. Address the DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa. eow

The Unique Hair Crimper.



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IT IS NOVEL, SIMPLE, LIGHT, EASILY adjusted, and does not break the hair; does not wear out. Mailed, one pair 15 cents, two pairs 25 cents. Large discount to dealers. Agents wanted. WELLS MFG. CO., 27 Sudbury st., Boston, Mass. eow

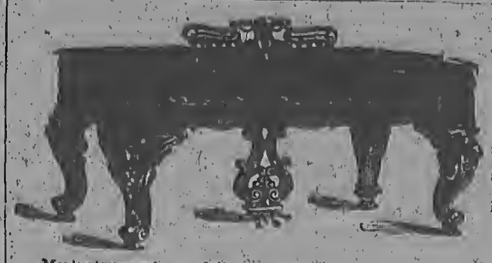
MISCELLANEOUS.

JACKSON & GALLAGHER,

PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS

915, 917, 919, Walnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. Church Organs Tuned and Repaired. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.



My instruments are fully guaranteed.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

CAREFUL OBSERVERS

IN THE MATTER OF

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS

Will find it to their interest to examine

THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

HOUSEWARE,

Of every description, kept by

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,

NO. 29 CAMP AND 116 COMMON ST.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

And they will establish these facts:

1. OUR STOCK IS THE BEST.
2. OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST.
3. OUR METHODS ARE THE FAIREST.

With more than thirty years' experience in the Crockery trade, we claim a knowledge of the wants of this community second to no one, and can fill them better than any house in the Southwest.

Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$4 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.
6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.
10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.
18 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain De Terre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 121 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers.	4 Meat Dishes.

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.
4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.
1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.
1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.
1 00 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.
1 80 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.
1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.
75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass CERRY SET.
Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.
Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice,) 109 pieces, $35.
Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices and everything else required for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of every one.
The above list contemplates first class, regular goods, of good shapes and sizes, and will give entire satisfaction wherever they are placed.
Charges for packing and drayage: Dinner sets, $1; Tea sets, 50 cents.
We invite inquiries. Catalogues sent on application.

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,
No. 29 Camp street and 116 Common street,
New Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEVY BROS.,

580 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS

THE MOST POPULAR

DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN NEW ORLEANS.

Keep constantly on hand a select stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting of Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, Calicoes, Flannel, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Corsets, Ribbons, Cassimere, Deskins, Merinoes, Blankets, etc.

A Specialty Made of Black Alpaca.

Our BELLA Kid Gloves are guaranteed, and money returned or another pair given in case they rip or tear while putting them on.

Orders from the country strictly attended to.

GROVER & BAKER

SEWING MACHINE DEPOT

MOVED TO

NO. 5 CHARTRES STREET.

A NEW STOCK of the Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Machines, with a complete assortment of Needles, Parts, Attachments, Silk Twist, Spool Cotton, Linen Thread, Oil, etc., just received and for sale at the lowest cash prices. The above goods are manufactured by and for the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, and warranted, the best in the market.

Caution to Our Patrons, Grangers and Their Agents.

There are parties here who are selling imitations of our goods, repainting and patching up old Machines to make them look like new, and selling them as such. No new goods of the above make can be purchased in New Orleans except from us, at No. 5 Chartres street. Agents wanted.

H. M. TRUE,
General Southern Agent.

RICHARD RHODES,

LATE F. CHARLEVILLE,

SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT,

55 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Articles of All Kinds for Fishermen.

Rods, Nets, Hooks, Lines, and every desirable article for the Angler; wholesale and retail.

GUNS RIFLES and PISTOLS of every variety and of direct importation. Also Sporting materials of all kinds, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Flasks, and every article needed by Hunters, will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Also the celebrated "Dead Shot" Gunpowder, Shot, Eley's Shells, Cartridges, etc., of the best quality, wholesale and retail.

R. RHODES.

HOYLE & ENGELSHEIM,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER,

And Wholesale Dealers in the celebrated ST. LOUIS SHOT, Percussion Caps, Bar Lead, Etc.,

NO. 32 CANAL STREET,

Corner of Tchoupitoulas, New Orleans.

1877.——Postpaid.——$1.60.

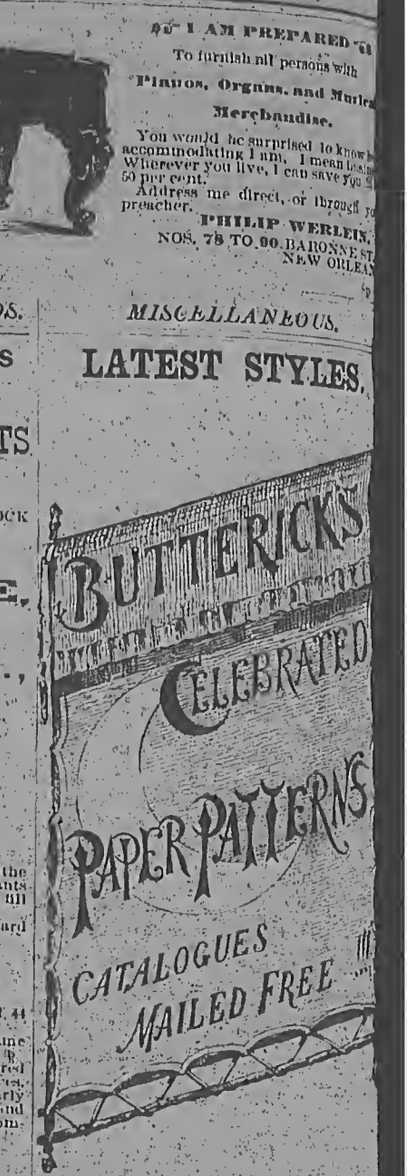
THE NURSERY.

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. 80 PAGES, ILLUSTRATED. ☞ Send ten cents for a Sample Number. **Subscribe NOW, 1876,** and get the last two numbers of this year FREE.

JOHN L. SHOREY,
1 Bromfield street, Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LATEST STYLES.



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The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

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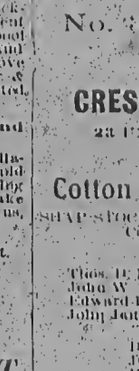
NEW ORLEANS, LA.



What will the Weather BE TO-MORROW?

USE

Signal Service Barometer

WILL TELL YOU.

It will detect and indicate every change in the weather 12 to 24 hours in advance. *It will tell you what kind of a storm is approaching and from what quarter it comes*—invaluable to navigators.

FARMERS

our plan in our work according to its predictions. It will save you its cost in a single season. There is an accurate thermometer attached which alone is worth the price of the combination. Will send by express paid, to any address on receipt of $2. Send Money Order or Registered Letter.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for circular.

H. W. POOL & CO.,
835 Broadway, New York.

The Boston *Traveler* says: "We carefully inspected the above-described Signal Service Barometer, and found it to be as stated by Messrs. Poole & Co., who are honorable and reliable."

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

A. H. NELSON,

COMMERCIAL STATIONER,

PRINTER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND LITHOGRAPHER.

The best assortment of Blank Books in the city. The finest specimens of Lithographic work ever seen in New Orleans.

NO. 57 CAMP STREET,

Sign of the Mammoth LETTER PRESS.

Call and prove my statements.

CHAS. D. LALLANDE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

38

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1876. NO. 48.

AUTUMN DAYS.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

Gaunt shadows stretch along the hill;
Cold clouds drift slowly west;
Soft flocks of vagrant snowflakes fill
The blue bird's empty nest.

The wan sea moans on lonely shores
Above the studying sands,
Like skeletons, the sycamores
Uplift their wasted hands.

The air is full of sounds of grief,
Weird voices touched with pain—
The pathos of the falling leaf,
And murmurs of the rain!

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The Great Republic has arrived, and reports a typhoon in the vicinity of Yokohama on the 15th of October.

European war rumors had depressed the silk market.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The Christian Convention opened at the Tabernacle to-day. Two thousand delegates were present from all over the Northwest, and three thousand more are en route. After the close of the meeting three hundred ministers joined Mr. Moody in the inquiry-room to pray for baptism of the Holy Spirit.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 21.—Hon. A. H. Stephens is here on his way to Washington. His health is much improved.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 21.—The official vote of Pennsylvania is: Hayes, 384148; Tilden, 366,291; Cooper, 7,072.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 22.—The Board of State Canvassers yesterday made a report to the Supreme Court, stating the persons who had received the highest number of votes for the offices for which they were candidates. Appended to the report of results was a memorandum of the Board stating that in their opinion certain irregularities which affected some of the Republican candidates should be corrected, and also that the vote of Laurens and Edgefield counties, which gave a large Democratic majority, should be excluded in consequence of fraud and intimidation.

This morning the court passed an order commanding the Board to issue certificates of election to all persons who were shown by the report of the Board to have received the highest number of votes for members of the Legislature, excluding the counties of Edgefield and Laurens. The court also to-day took up the case of the electors, and issued a rule on the Board to show cause why they should not correct the statements of the County canvassers by the precinct returns in their possession. Pending these proceedings of the court, and notwithstanding their own resolution that they would take no action until their powers and duties had been defined by the court, the board held a session without the knowledge of any of the parties on the Democratic side, and issued certificates to all the members of the Legislature, except Laurens and Edgefield counties, thus securing a majority of the Legislature to the Republican side, thus securing the defeat of Hampton and the election of Chamberlain, and issued certificates of election to the Hayes and Wheeler electors, and to the Republican State ticket, correcting the errors which defeated their own candidates, and ignoring errors of the same character which would have elected the Democrats. The board then adjourned *sine die*.

This action of the board has created much excitement, but the citizens are determined to rely upon the courts and exhaust all legal means of redress. It is currently believed that the action of the board was taken under directions from Washington, and rumors on the street credit a prominent judicial official, who has recently arrived here, with being the bearer of the authorities at Washington.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Tweed landed to-day from the tug Catalpa, at Pier No. 4, North River. Tweed was taken by Sheriff Connor to Ludlow-street jail.

Tweed was taken to jail through the gate, and not by the office, as usual. All he remarked on being placed in his cell by the warden Watson was: "I thought I would come and see you again!" No person will be allowed to see him to-night, and no one but the watchmen will be permitted to enter the corridor. Experience of his escapes has made the officials of Ludlow-street very watchful. He will be treated precisely as other prisoners, and allowed no privileges. His rooms are much smaller than those he previously occupied. The windows open on the court-yard, and no access can be had to the apartment except through the warden's room, while in the corridor a watchman is continuously on guard.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Tilden and Hendricks Club have abandoned their idea of a procession, so as not to give a pretext to the administration for filling the city with troops.

Members are beginning to arrive, and the city has an air of gloom and business depression. The action of the South Carolina canvass is condemned, even by Republicans.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 23.—The epidemic here is over, and travelers need fear no danger in coming to or passing through this city on their way to Florida or any points south. All restrictions have returned, and business is going on as usual.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Hon. Abram S. Hewitt has written the following letter to Gen. Wade Hampton:

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.
New-York, Nov. 24, 1876.

My Dear Sir: Your admirable address to the people of South Carolina is the subject of universal commendation here; in fact the prudence, the forbearance and the self-control of your people under the most exasperating provocations is beyond all praise. I can only trust that in the existing situation in which you will find yourself next week no outbreak will occur. It is most too much to expect that there will be no indiscreet men in South Carolina who may provoke the collision, but, nevertheless, the providence of God has so far guided you and your people in all your difficulties that your friends rest in calm confidence upon the wisdom and good fortune which have so far attended your actions. You may rest assured that your Northern brethren have consecrated themselves to the work of your deliverance, and will never cease their efforts until you are restored to that freedom wherewith you were made free by the labors and sacrifices and wisdom of our forefathers and your forefathers.

God give you and your people all the wisdom and all the patience needed in this hour of trial and in this crisis of the destiny of our common country. We have no fifth in the justice of the people of the United States, and we do not entertain a doubt of the final verdict which they will pass upon the occurrences of the last two weeks. This verdict will surely vindicate their majesty and re-establish free government upon a lasting basis.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Chairman National Democratic Committee.
To Gen. Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C.

The *Herald* this morning warns the Louisiana Overturning Board that its secret sessions will not be tolerated, and calls on Northern Republicans to assemble in mass meeting and let those political gamblers know that they must stop.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 25.—The Supreme Court has just entered judgment of $1,500 fine each, and commitment of all the members of the Board of Canvassers to jail, until released by order of the court.

The court is now proceeding with the case against United States District Attorney Corbin, counsel of the board, for contempt. There is considerable suppressed excitement.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 25.—Tilden's official majority in Georgia is 51,181.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The Board of State Canvassers have completed their labors. The footings of the vote cast for Presidential electors are: Democrats, 522,612; Republicans, 489,547.

The majority for Lucius Robinson, Democrat, for Governor, 30,460. The vote for Peter Cooper (greenback) electors, 1,987; for Green C. Smith electors, 2,556. Tilden's majority over all, 28,719.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, Nov. 27.—Five American citizens went over to Matamoras yesterday on a visit, and were insulted and assaulted by Mexican officers, and then arrested and driven into prison, and were timed this morning from $20 to $150 each or two months' hard labor on the public works. This outrage has created profound excitement on this side, and others of hundreds of men are coming in to aid in their rescue, if necessary. Unless our government takes steps to prevent a repetition of these outrages there is great danger of an early conflict on this border.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—European advices are threatening. The attitude of the Porte, according to late Constantinople advices, is not reassuring. Russia is providing an immense number of soldiers for a winter campaign.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 27.—The following dispatch, signed by Senator Gordon, of Georgia, Senator Johnson, of Virginia, Gen. Wade Hampton, several circuit judges, large numbers of State senators and representatives, white and colored, and many other prominent citizens of the State, has just been sent:

To the President of the United States:

We, the undersigned, visitors from a distance, committee of the Democratic members elect of the South Carolina Legislature, the Democratic Executive Committee, and citizens, having just seen by an Associated Press dispatch that Gov. Chamberlain had applied for United States troops to be placed under his orders at the assembling of the Legislature to-morrow, send this solemn protest against the troops being placed under command of Gov. Chamberlain. We have no objection to the presence of troops, and will co-operate with them in preserving the peace, but we protest against the use of the United States army for controlling the organization of the Legislature, and enforcing the inauguration of Gov. Chamberlain, who has been defeated by the white and colored voters at the ballot-box. There is not the remotest danger of a disturbance of the peace by the Democrats. If it occurs it will be at the instigation of Gov. Chamberlain, whose partisans have taken the only lives lost. In the late exciting canvass in this State not one drop of blood has been shed in any political disturbance except by Republicans. It is literally true that the Democrats received their greatest majorities in the counties where the United States soldiers were stationed. What pretense, therefore, is there for Gov. Chamberlain's demand for troops to keep the peace? We refer for confirmation of these statements to the commander of the United States forces at this place and elsewhere in the State.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—Two thousand troops arrived from Spain to-day. Spanish gold 219@220. Sugar firm; exchange dull.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—A French steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates from the city of Mexico of November 12. The political situation has become much complicated. Ex-Chief Justice Iglesias proclaimed himself provisional President of the republic, and located his seat of government at Leon, in the State of Guanjanto, the Legislature and government of which sustain him.

A portion of the procession escorting Iglesias to Leon attacked the American missionaries with the cry of "Death to Protestants." The missionaries barricaded themselves in a house until the police rescued them.

Two ex-judges of the Supreme Court and several deputies have joined Iglesias. He has established a regular cabinet, and appointed ministers of war, foreign affairs, etc.

Troops are marching upon Guanjanto, and the flight of Iglesias with his government may be expected in a very short time.

No other State has seconded Iglesias' movement in Guanjanto.

Lerdo de Tejada is receiving congratulatory dispatches and offers of support from all parts of the country.

Gomez Palacio, the former commissioner at Washington, and Alas and Ramirez, judges of the Supreme Court, are in close imprisonment on the charge of conspiracy.

Four thousand pronunciados took possessions of Apizaco, where the Puebla railroad branches off from the Mexico and Vera Cruz railway, interrupting all travel and communication between those two cities. It was hoped that railway communication would be re-established on the fourteenth. In the meantime a mail line was established by private individuals, with postage rates at $2 per ounce.

Gen. Diaz continues to hold Oaxaca.

Mr. Foster, the United States minister, has arrived at Mexico.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Madrid reports that two prominent ministers, one of whom is a citizen of the United States, were recently forbidden to hold religious services by the mayor of the village of Danes, near the French frontier, in the province of Santander.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A special to the *Standard*, dated Constantinople, November 23, announces that the Sultan has decreed absolute abolition of the slave trade throughout the Ottoman empire.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin says: While Russia does not interfere with German interests, Germany feels morally obliged to support Russia's claims at the coming conference. Should war be unavoidable, Germany would not object to the invasion of Bulgaria by Russia.

Memphis Conference.

This Conference met at Memphis, November 15-20, Bishop Pierce presiding. The following items and appointments we copy from the *Western Methodist*:

Located, T. G. Randle; superannuated, T. F. Sanders, M. D. Robinson, D. M. K. Collins, R. S. Swift, J. E. Beck, H. B. Covington, Jeremiah Moss, W. L. Duckworth, S. B. Adams, J. A. Fife, P. T. Scruggs; superannuated, J. M. Major, C. C. Glover, T. J. Neely, R. H. Burns, B. Peebles, T. P. Davidson, J. C. Crews, P. C. Wells; died during the past year, Thos. Taylor, J. G. Glasgow. The characters and official administration of the preachers, one by one, were examined, and all passed except W. W. Scott, expelled. David Leith, having returned to Scotland and entered the ministry of another church, is withdrawn; Sampson T. Lane, withdrawn. Number of local preachers, 268; members, 31,453 (a slight decrease here, and decrease also in most of the statistical returns); infants baptized, 682; adults baptized, 2,050; Sunday schools, 289; Sunday-school teachers, 2,071; Sunday-school scholars, 14,232; collected for superannuates and widows and orphans of preachers, $1,673.20; for foreign missions, $3,955.90; for domestic missions, $1,125; making together $5,050.90. The next session of the Conference is to be held in Brownsville.

APPOINTMENTS.

Memphis District.—John Moss, P. E. First church, S. B. Surratt, P. T. Scruggs, sup.; Central, J. A. Heard; Hernando street, L. H. Evans; Safarian street mission, J. G. Acton; Georgestreet mission, L. D. Mullins; Springdale, J. P. Walker; Bartlett, D. R. S. Rosebrough; Bethlehem, E. E. Hamilton; Collierville and Moscow, W. M. McFerrin; LaGrange and Saulsbury, J. C. Clark; Middletown, P. P. Holman, J. A. Fife, sup.; Macon, P. L. Boswell, H. S. Taylor, S. B. Adams, sup.; editor *Western Methodist*, W. C. Johnson; Bellevue Female College, W. P. Pidmore, president; State Female College, J. S. Collins, professor.

Somerville Dist.—A. H. Thomas, P. E. Somerville, W. D. F. Hafford; Bolivar and Grand Junction, S. B. Lowe; Bolivar mission, D. A. Ross; Whitesville, R. V. Taylor; Dancyville, A. R. Wilson; Stanton, A. C. Smith; Braden, G. H. Martin; Covington, A. P. Scruggs; Covington circuit, W. P. Burke; Mount Zion and Pleasant Ridge, C. B. Haskerville; Randolph, to be supplied; Gratitude and Bethuel, J. M. Spence; Ealbury, R. S. Harris.

Jackson District.—W. T. Harris, P. E. First church, E. C. Slater; East Jackson, G. K. Brooks; Jackson circuit and city missions, W. H. Leigh, G. T. Sullivan; Humboldt, J. S. White; Brownsville, G. Jones; Brownsville circuit, J. Perry, W. L. Duckworth, sup.; Denmark, J. B. Sykes; Mifflin, A. F. Hendrix; Pinson, R. H. Painey; Henderson, B. F. Blackman; Purdy, E. L. Fisher; Adamsville, to be supplied (by John Shipp; T. F. Sanders, sup.; Memphis Conference Female Institute, A. W. Jones, president, A. B. Jones, professor; Jackson District High School, W. M. Patterson, principal.

Dyersburg District.—R. H. Mahon, P. E. Dyersburg station, T. G. Whitten; Newbern, W. A. Cook; Kenton, M. M. Taylor; Yorkville, N. Sullivan; Trimble mission, R. M. King; Trenton, J. M. Scott; Trenton circuit, R. A. Umstead; Alamo and Bell's station, W. B. Seward; Alamo circuit, Q. L. Parker; Friendship, B. F. Peebles; Woodville, John Randle; Hale's Point mission, to be supplied (by W. A. Yancy; Ripley and Durhamville, J. C. Hooks; Ripley circuit, C. J. Mauldin; Ashport, J. J. Brooks.

Dresden District.—B. A. Hayes, P. E. Dresden, C. Y. Rankin; Union City and Troy, N. Futrell, J. E. Beck, sup.; Dresden circuit, W. C. Sellers, E. M. Majors; Cottage Grove, R. E. Graves; McKenzie circuit, E. B. Plummer, H. B. Covington, sup.; Boydsville circuit and mission, T. J. Simmons; Fulton, F. L. Beard, Jeremiah Moss, sup.; Dukedom, J. T. C. Collins; Hickman, W. T. Rolling; Tiptonville, J. D. Bush; Troy, J. H. Collins, M. D. Robinson, sup.; Obion mission, T. E. Ball; Hickman circuit, E. Bynum, W. H. Frost, sup.

Paducah District.—N. P. Ramsey, P. E. Paducah, S. W. Moore; Paducah circuit and city mission, C. D. Davis; Mayfield, J. H. Maxwell; Columbus, G. W. Wilson; Hopkinsville, J. V. Fly; Blandville mission, to be supplied by J. J. Smith; Clinton, R. L. West; Milburn, J. M. Flatt; Milburn mission, to be supplied by M. Mason; Wingo, J. G. Pirtle; Benton, J. A. Russell; Wadesboro, G. T. Peoples; Brinsburg, W. G. Duffy; Birmingham, H. C. Gamble; Pine Bluff mission, to be supplied by L. B. Lee; Murray, B. B. Riesenhoover; Paducah District High School, C. J. Nugent, to be transferred.

Paris District.—J. M. Witt, P. E. Paris, W. Moore; Paris circuit, E. R. Nelson; Spring Hill, J. S. Harris; Paris Landing, J. D. Sullivan; Camden, F. B. Davis; D. M. K. Collins, sup.; Huntingdon, H. M. Sears; Trezevant, W. H. Evans; South Fork mission, T. C. Ellis; Salem, W. O. Lanier; Lexington, J. S. Renshaw; Decaturville, W. Hay; Saltillo, T. J. McGill, R. S. Swift, sup.; Morgan's Creek, to be supplied (by S. W. Enochs; McKenzie and Milan, A. L. Pritchett; Lavinia, W. T. C. Young.

Transferred.—L. G. Rogers, to White River Conference; J. W. Atkinson, to Pacific Conference, and appointed to Stockton.

Health of Alabama.

It is a very common error to suppose that this State, with the other Southern States, is any less healthy than other sections. The fallacy of this can be shown by comparison of the largest city (Mobile) with that of other cities, not only on this continent, but in Europe. Thus, taking one year, we see the mortality for the following cities was:

London	1 in every 41
Paris	1 in every 42
Mobile	1 in every 36
Philadelphia	1 in every 34
New York	1 in every 33
New Orleans	1 in every 31

Alabama has a lower death rate than Arkansas, Connecticut, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia or New Mexico.

It may again be contended for Alabama that it is not greatly subject to those diseases which are incident to warm climates, while it possesses a remarkable immunity from those which are characteristic of older ones, such as consumption; the death rate by this is especially light.

So manifest are the sanitary advantages of Alabama that one eminent physician, residing at Mobile, has not hesitated to express his opinion that the climate and health of even the worst portions are equal to those of the Northern States. To be perfectly candid, if there are any parts of the State unhealthy for the white population, they are the river lands and alluvial cotton lands. The pine hills, however, are exceptionally healthy, and the remainder of the cotton lands reasonably so, quite as much so as most parts of Europe.

It is hoped that the foregoing brief remarks on the climate of Alabama will have the effect of showing in a convincing manner that no person need entertain any fear of taking up a residence in this State on account of its climate. On the contrary, the latter, so far from being an objection, is a recommendation which those who prefer conditions favorable to health, with an immunity both from arctic rigors and torrid heats, will not think lightly of.—*New York South.*

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—The Mobile and Montgomery railroad will pass the preachers to and from Conference for six cents per mile, round trip. Tickets at the principal stations, with coupons which will return them. Secretary's certificate will not do. The Mobile and Ohio railroad grants no favors.

W. A. McCARTY.

Fraternity.

As our Conference may be disposed to consider this interesting question, I venture to define the position of the Church South, as I understand it, and to assign reasons why we should concur in the action of the joint commission. I do this the more readily because the subject demands the utmost freedom of opinion, as well as the utmost caution in expression. There should be nothing obscure, and nothing concealed; for a mistake at this point would entail upon us evils more to be deplored than silent alienation; and it would be fatal to the hopes of good men. I think we are justly sensitive when we are called a "secession" by men in high places; or when any terms are employed to disparage us as rightful claimants to an origin in the organization of the "Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States of America," at Baltimore, A. D. 1784.

In an editorial, provoked by the captious spirit of the New York Central Conference, the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE of November 2 lets drip the idea that the Church South "gets its doctrines, usages and forms of government" from the Methodist Episcopal Church. Now the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America existed as essentially in the South as in the North prior to the adoption of the Plan of Separation by the first General Conference of the church in 1844; and we were an integral part of that ecclesiastical connection. The Church South was not *created* by the Plan of Separation, by the convention in 1845, or by the General Conference in 1846. It had its people and their pastors, its Conferences and its Bishops, its discipline and its usages, its theology and its history; indeed, the whole machinery of an ecclesiastical system, was then in vigorous, healthful operation, and has so continued, without interruption, up to this moment. The unity of the Methodist Church, in "doctrine, usage and form of government," was not disturbed, and the General Conference, which had been created by the common consent of the whole church, and was empowered to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the church, with specified restrictions, divided the territory occupied in common, under a single judicature, into two coequal General Conference jurisdictions. Nor would our claim to the original Methodism have been vitiated had we adopted the cumbrous form into which we were shaped by the Conference of 1784. But we proceeded in the direction, and on the plane occupied by the whole body, appending "South" to our baptismal cognomen, as in legal distinction from our brethren of the Northern jurisdiction. The Plan of Separation was alike the warrant for the altered jurisdiction of the Church North as well as South, and in adopting the Plan of Separation the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America resolved itself into two coordinate Methodist Churches, with a *defined* territorial boundary. Their jurisdiction, like ours, was limited by law, and the restrictions imposed were binding on both. They, like ourselves, adjusted themselves to a boundary fixed by consent of contracting parties, and were in all essentials as much a new organization as the Church South. They had no doctrines, usages or forms of government new or strange to us, or which they held by any tenure that could exclude us; and the General Conference of the Church North, in 1848, was no more the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America than was the General Conference of the Church South in 1846. The first article of the Plan of Separation provides for "a separate ecclesiastical connection." There were to be two "connections," ecclesiastically alike, occupying a territory once under a single jurisdiction, each connection having a boundary fixed by a plan mutually agreed upon, and either as organically the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America as the other. Indeed there was nothing left, as the peculiar characteristic of either connection, distinguishing it as in any manner the favored heir of the history and fortunes of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, but to each appertained all the franchises of the original organization, and out before both lay the vast fields of Christian enterprise into which, side by side, they might enter, and in harmony toil until Christ should claim all kingdoms as his own.

It is not true, then, that, according to a just and proper use of language we are in any sense more *new* or *recent* in origin than the Church North. Our history as a Methodist Church, having all the elements of an ecclesiastical system, goes back not in parallel lines, but in essential unity with the Church North, to a common origin in 1784. We occupy the very soil rendered hallowed to us as bearing the footprints of Wesley; we administer the same discipline, preach the same doctrines and affirm, in the language of the joint commission, that "the two churches constitute one Methodist family, though in distinct ecclesiastical connections."

We regret somewhat that Dr. Fowler, in this otherwise judicious reply to *these dissentients*, should have, without need, characterized American "slavery as the sum of all villainies." Besides being a wrong done to Mr. Wesley and to us, it stirs up to feed an infamous slander, and to confront these accusers of the brethren with the facts of their own history; and because he knew that our involuntary yet constitutional connection with that institution had been made a pretext for the frantic abuse the Church North had seemed to luxuriate in inflicting upon us. That issue we thought was dead—not slain by the silent yet omnipotent evolution of a great moral principle, but crushed out by a mob in defiance of the compact of the constitution, and at the sacrifice of the equality of the States of the Union. And we say to Dr. Fowler that although the Southern condition is changed, and our people are rejoiced that slavery is at an end, Southern sentiment the profound consciousness that no moral obliquity attaches to us by reason of slavery abides the same. As the members of the Conference may not have seen the deliverance of the New York Central Conference I quote a single paragraph: "*If such concessions be true and just*" as are made by the joint commission, "*we are unable to see why our agitation of the anti-slavery question was not wholly wrong, and why all the blame and responsibility of the great secession does not fall upon the Methodist Episcopal Church.*" They dare not encounter the facts of history or the sober judgment of the chosen men of their own General Conference. It cannot be "true," for that would put us in the wrong! So it seems that if we are not "a secession"—if we are a "legitimate Methodism;" if we are, part and parcel of the Methodism organized in 1784—then "all the blame and responsibility of the *great secession* falls on the Methodist Episcopal Church." This is to new phenomenon. A conscience has glared out with eyes of fire upon slumbering guilt in other latitudes, and why not in central New York, and upon a body of graveolivites. Ah, yes, if this be so, then "we were verily guilty concerning our brother." I would to God that they may only bring to the limits meet for repentance.

I affect no new light upon this old and worn subject, but I have not seen these views taken; and regarding it, as I do, a fair and logical presentation of the question, and clearly vindicating our history, and justifying the basis of fraternity so fully recognized by the joint commission, I have felt at liberty to present them.

Fraternity, floating mistily upon the outlook of good and noble men, has resolved itself into a great fact. It has taken on a form of corporeliness, and under its lifted banner the friends of Jesus in both connections may rally. Its living, beating spirit lifted the joint commission into being and produced the duality. It remains for us to foster this spirit until the demon of discord shall be driven out to herd with the swine, and both run violently down a steep place, and be choked in the sea of political corruption.

W. H. WATKINS

Jackson, Miss.

INQUIRY FOR RELATIVES.—The subscriber has six brothers and one sister, if they still live. They were in Texas, but I have not heard from them in many years. I am sick and poor, and am in needy circumstances, and if any of these brothers or my sister should read this, let them remember me. My postoffice is Yazoo City, Miss. Texas papers will please copy this.

A. J. MEEK.

YAZOO CITY, MISS., Nov. 10, 1876.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1876.

GOD'S ANVIL.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Pain's furnace heat within me quivers,
God's breath upon the flame doth blow
And all my heart in anguish slivers,
And trembles at the fiery glow;
And yet I whisper, As God will!
And in his hottest fire hold still.

He puts and lays my heart, all heated,
On the hard anvil, crushed so
In his own fair shape to beat it
With his great hammer, blow on blow;
And yet I whisper, As God will!
And in his heaviest blows hold still.

He takes my softened heart and beats it,
The sparks fly off at every blow;
He turns it o'er and o'er and heats it,
And lets it cool and makes it glow,
And yet I whisper, As God will!
And in his mighty hand hold still.

Why should I murmur? For the sorrow
Thus only longer-lived would be;
Its end may come, and will, to-morrow,
When God has done his work in me;
So I say, trusting, As God will!
And trusting to the end, hold still.

He kindles for my profit purely
Affliction's glowing, fiery brand,
And all his heaviest blows are surely
Inflicted by a master-hand.
So I say, praying, As God will!
And hope in him, and suffer still.

Red River Parish, La.

MR. EDITOR: The church has a grand work to do in this Red river region. The notion is becoming quite popular that the people of this valley have, since the war, placed themselves beyond the reach of reclaiming mercy. I have no sort of sympathy with this feeling.

I suppose a straight line from the upper to the lower border of my district would measure at least one hundred miles. Red river runs directly through the district. Its meanderings must be equal to three or four miles for one—say three hundred and fifty miles of Red river valley land in our territory. There are many cultivated, clever people living on either bank.

I could name neighborhoods in which there has not been a sermon preached since the war, and I have yet to meet the man who is not liberal and seemingly anxious to have preaching. At two points, particularly, strong appeals have been made directly for service. One gentleman offered $100 for a monthly appointment. Another offered $125 for the same service. I would have sent preachers to these and other points if they could have been had. I do so wish you would make calls editorially for transfers—for young men, strong and devoted. Some of the older Conferences are crowded to suffocation. Here is a wide, white harvest. If the church at home cannot furnish the supplies we must have them from abroad. There is ample territory in the Shreveport district for another one large enough for full work.

I will now give you some account of the camp meeting at Ratcliff's Mills, ten or twelve miles eastward from Coushatta. I believe our young brother, Allen, is entitled to the credit of its existence and location. Its existence is a living fact; its location is good. There is "much water" near by, a very important item in the count. The woods—rich, glorious, musical woods—God's grand tabernacle—invite to prayer and meditation.

Parting with you at Coushatta, at noon on Friday, the twenty-ninth ultimo, we reached the camp ground in good time for the opening service. The sermon and service following were in harmony with the occasion.

This is only the second year of the enterprise. There are not many permanent tents erected yet. It is to be hoped that another season will see the ground fully occupied. I believe the people have the spirit in them, and the will to do it. Here is a fine opportunity for many of our Red river friends to show what manner of spirit is in them. The springs possess medicinal properties, inviting to a short summer's stay, independent of the grand work to be accomplished in a camp meeting.

As for the meeting itself, I can say that it was good; not, perhaps, in the numbers attending, in penitents, or conversions or accessions. Still it was a gracious success. It is prophetical of grand futures. Many a soul was blessed and reblessed until there was no room in a poor human heart to contain the fullness. And, peradventure, among the interesting young men so brightly converted, one or more will be "sent in the harvest."

The preachers' daily reunion and prayer meeting was a special feature I would commend to others. This was held after the three o'clock P. M. services, at the same time that the brethren were occupied, on one side and the sisters on the other. We occupied a sort of central place. In full hearing of the singing and praying on either side, we were, if possible, inspired with a stronger sense of our responsibility. The effect of these daily reunions was manifestly good. We were selected and strengthened. It brought us nearer to each other. It tendered and mellowed our hearts. It was a good example to the membership. It had its weight with the world.

JOHN T. DAVIS.

OCTOBER 4, 1876.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

HENRY WINBOURNE DRAKE, son of Rev. B. M. Drake, D. D., was born in Jefferson county, Miss., August 22, 1828. He was the first of twelve children. He was dedicated to God in baptism when an infant, the rite being administered by Rev. John C. Burruss. He was converted at the Centenary camp meeting, held at the Bethel camp ground, in the year 1839, being at that time eleven years old. At this camp meeting, the proposition being made that every Christian should select some special friend for whom to pray, Dr. Winans said to Dr. Drake: "If you will pray for my son I will pray for yours." Before the meeting closed both young men came forward to ask prayers, and young Drake professed conversion. His mother says that he never expressed a doubt of his having been converted at this time. When about fifteen years of age he was placed under the care of his uncle, Prof. W. H. N. Magruder, of Centenary College, then located near Braudon, Miss. On the removal of the college to Jackson, La., he also removed with it, and completed his college course there, and was graduated at the age of nineteen. Having gone thus far, the next step was to choose his life employment, and in making this choice he gave a decided preference to the profession of the law. To enable him to fulfill his desire of attending lectures in Yale College, he taught school one year in Franklin county, Miss. He returned from Yale at the age of twenty-one, and taught school for another year in Waterproof, La. In 1851, being twenty-three years of age, he was elected to the chair of ancient languages in Centenary College, which position he held with credit to himself and honor to the college until compelled by ill health to resign. On the twenty-first of September, 1852, he was married to Miss Lizzie Miller, daughter of James Miller, Esq., of Waterproof, La. While filling a professor's chair in Centenary he suffered from several severe hemorrhages from the lungs, and his physicians advising to a more active life, he resigned his professorship and removed to Tensas parish, La., where he engaged in planting. In January, 1863, he joined the Confederate army, in which he served until he was called by the voice of the people to represent them in the Legislature of the State. During the remainder of the war he resided in Bienville parish. Here death invaded his happy family, and he had to surrender two sons. At the close of the war he returned to Tensas parish, and endeavored by planting to repair his broken fortune, but without much success. Realizing his situation, and sensible of his obligations, he gave up all his property and accepted a situation as teacher in Floyd, Carroll parish. The school not being as remunerative as he anticipated, he now saw the way open to engage in the practice of the law, which he did with ardor and zeal. From Floyd he removed again to Tensas parish, and settled in Waterproof, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession at the time of his death, October 6, 1876. In all these places in which he lived he let his light shine in such a way that no one could make a mistake as to where he stood religiously. Though an unobtrusive man, he was firm in his adherence to the cause he espoused, and with all the zeal of his ardent nature he espoused the cause of religion. He was not a noisy professor of piety. Not long ago he said in love-feast: "I have not always been able to rejoice on the mountain-top, but I have always been able to see the gleam from the top." Bro. Drake was a man who was phonetic home, often singing with his family the beautiful songs of Zion and conversing upon religious topics. As a church member he never forgot the obligations which rested upon him. When called to the stewardship he was a good steward, and one of the pastor's safest advisers. As a Sunday school superintendent he was prompt and faithful. His fidelity to those obligations was so conspicuous that his different pastors spoke to him freely and frequently on the subject of preaching, but he was not conscious of a call to the holy office. He would say: "I fear to run before I am called." "I am willing to read sermons, and address the Sunday school, but the pulpit is too sacred a place for me." The beauty of Bro. Drake's character was revealed clearest in his own home, around the family hearthstone. No one ever spent a day there without leaving with regret, and with a heart full of kindly feelings. A respectful, loving, child-like simplicity characterized his attentions to his aged mother, and he ever exhibited a tender but earnest solicitude for the welfare of the younger members of his family. A sweet gentleness was daily manifested in his association with his wife and children. His sympathy with every form of suffering was deep and genuine, and "the blessing of him that was ready to perish" came upon him. Bro. Drake was one of the most open-hearted men I have ever seen. There was no "sham" about him. His character for probity was so great that a gentleman said to me last year: "I have found one honest lawyer, and that is Winbourne Drake." He was one of the most earnest men I have met. Whatever he found to do, he did it with his might. He was a most delightful and entertaining companion, because his mind was well filled with useful knowledge, of which he seemed always to have complete control. Bro. Drake was a true patriot, an earnest Christian, a sincere friend, a dutiful son, a gentle husband, a loving father and a good scholar.

We naturally suppose that such a character, exhibited by such a life, would have no fears when called to give account of his stewardship. And we find this the case with Bro. Drake. When informed of his condition he regretted that he had not been sooner apprised of it, but prepared himself for the struggle. He joined with his family in singing "The Gate Ajar," "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," committed his wife and children to God, sent his last love to mother and brothers, bade his family good-by, and telling his wife, if permitted, he would be the first to welcome her on the blessed shore, he breathed his spirit out to him who gave it. The family, the church, the community, have sustained a loss which cannot be repaired. The writer feels that he has lost a very dear friend and a most valuable adviser. May God sanctify this loss to the good of every one who knew and appreciated Henry Winbourne Drake.

C. W. CARTER.

IT BECOMES our painful duty to record the sudden and unexpected death of two of our most promising young men, viz: J. J. LIGON and A. C. GRIFFITH, who were passengers on board of the ill-fated steamer Southern Belle.

The young men were bosom friends, each engaged in mercantile business, and alike united for their sterling qualities and manly virtues. By their assiduity to business and strict integrity they merited and received the esteem and confidence of all who knew them, and were rapidly rising in popularity and wealth, with every prospect of long life and future usefulness. But, alas! who can insure earthly happiness? In one short moment all their fair prospects were blighted, and their bodies consumed by the terrible conflagration that enveloped that noble packet.

The history of our community furnishes no parallel to the sadness and gloom depicted upon the countenance of every one, regardless of age, sex or condition, occasioned by the dreadful catastrophe.

They were affectionate and dutiful sons. May a merciful Providence sustain the heart-broken parents in their great bereavement.

JOHN J. LIGON, oldest son of W. B. and Ann Ligon, was born in Pike county, Miss., July 6, 1848. He became early impressed with the necessity of a change of heart, and in his fifteenth or sixteenth year united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at a meeting held at China Grove, Miss. In the fall of 1863 his father moved into our community with his family, consisting of himself, his wife and five children. But two of that family now remain; the others have passed on to the spirit world. As soon as they had become settled among us, those who had been members of China Grove presented letters from the same, and were received into the communion of Pipkin chapel.

Young John engaged heartily in the duties of the Sabbath school and prayer meetings, and gave bright evidence of future usefulness; but, like too many young converts who run well in the Christian course for a time, the pleasures of earth, the deceitfulness of riches, and the cares of this world caused him to falter in the good cause. But in justice to his memory be it said that when convinced of an error, none was more ready than he to make amends for the same.

At a recent protracted meeting, conducted by President C. G. Andrews, of Centenary College, at Pipkin chapel, we believe he was constrained to "consider his ways," and from remarks made by him to the writer, subsequent to the meeting, we are led to believe that, like the prodigal son, he had resolved to return to his Father.

A FRIEND.

MRS. ELIZA ANN LITTLEJOHN was born in Montgomery county, N. C., July 22, 1813, and died in Jefferson, Texas, October 31, 1876. She was the daughter of Angus and Sallie M. Chisolm. She was married to Rev. William Littlejohn, in Tennessee, on September 10, 1833; so that for forty-three years this precious wife and mother adorned the home of her husband and children. To her sympathy they looked, and at every remove of life to her their hearts steadily turned. I remember my first visit, in company with Bishop Paine, to this Christian home—the cheerfulness, hospitality and unaffected care of parents and children for the comfort of their guests. And it was always so; for many years did this noble woman minister to the men of God, who passed that way, with the tenderness of a sister. Her testimony began in 1839, when she professed religion, and increased in depth and fullness to the very end of her career, to the nearness and goodness of her Lord; for the last several years abounding in labors and zeal, she went about doing good in aiding, as she best could, the poor and the sick, and in teaching the young the way to Christ. Her death was sudden; sitting up in bed, apparently better, all at once she fainted and died! Before she thought to have approached the stream she was over! What a transition must that be from sharp pain to glory! How easy to us, now that Christ has prepared the route; for "if we suffer with him we shall reign with him." Among the many noble spirits with whom the travel of life has thrown me I shall ever be grateful for the friendship of our dear sister, and shall see her, I doubt not, in heaven very near her Lord.

J. C. KEENER.

REV. B. S. PORTER was born October 8, 1825, in Dallas county, Ala., and professed religion when quite a boy. He was married to Miss A. R. White, December 19, 1841, in Tully county, Miss. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the fall of 1847, at Bethel church, in Tully county, Miss. He afterward moved to the State of Texas, where he was licensed to preach in 1856. He then removed to this State, and was ordained deacon in 1865. Bro. Porter was an effective preacher, acceptable wherever he changed to be, always magnifying his office as a true disciple of Christ. He carried his religion wherever he went. In all the business scenes of life he was the same uncompromising Christian, resolving to "know nothing save Christ crucified."

In 1869 he was appointed by the Louisiana Conference to the Pleasant Hill and Manny circuit, in connection with the writer. During that year his love and zeal for the church excited him to labor beyond his physical and mental ability. His health failed, and with it his mind gave way; but God, in his good providence, afterward restored him to his mind, and the embrace of his heart-broken family, where he lingered on the shores of mortality for four years more. His affliction was great, but in all he was submissive. Just before the soul and body were dissolved, being informed that he was dying, he asked: "Is this death?" Then, in the language of a greater one, he said: "How sweet is death!" Leaning on the promises, with an eye fixed on the mansion, he exclaimed: "Home! O blessed home!" Thus he died in the triumphs of a living faith, on the thirteenth of October, 1876.

J. M. F.

ELIZABETH LOUISA, daughter of Felton D. and Pejum A. Conley, was born in New Orleans, December 25, 1862; was received into the Methodist Episcopal Church South, September 20, 1874, and died in Trenton, La., of swamp fever, August 10, 1876, after about forty hours' great suffering. Bettie was a little Christian, and proved it by her life. She had a very quiet and retiring disposition. She was never better satisfied than when sharing with her mother in all her toils and griefs. Though her sickness was of such a character, and her suffering so great, she bore it all with Christian fortitude. When she realized that she had swamp fever, and would surely die, she said to her mother: "I am going home, mother, I am going home." Although she has been taken away so early in life, she has accomplished a work for the Master. We sorrow not as others that have no hope, for we feel assured that she has gone to engage in the delightful service of the Master in the sun-bright climes of eternal bliss. Her pastor,

H. O. WHITE.

MRS. SARAH DICKY SMITH was born in Hancock county, Ga., March 7, 1805. In her eighteenth year, at Concord camp ground, Putnam county, Ga., she was converted, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was married to William Stubbs, February 9, 1825, in Putnam county, Ga. She was made a life member of the Missionary Society, at Society Hill, Macon county, Ala., in 1850. She was the mother of eight children, six of whom are still living. All are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. One son is a faithful steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. She was a leader, and was eloquent in public prayer. She died as she had lived—in sight of heaven—fully resigned to the will of her Master, yet desirous to live for her family and church. Her house was the home of the way-worn itinerant, and her greatest desire and delight was to make them comfortable and happy under her roof. She leaves behind an afflicted but loving companion, with many relatives and friends, to mourn their loss; but to her it is eternal gain. Her seat in church was never vacant when it was possible for her to fill it. She is very much missed from Good Hope church, of which she was a member. She died July 10, 1876, in Leake county, Miss.

R. A. SMILEY.

DIED, at the residence of his parents, in the parish of Natchitoches, La., W. E. MARTIN. He was born on the twenty-eighth of May, 1857, and departed this life on the nineteenth of October, 1876, aged nineteen years, four months and twenty-two days.

Willie was a good boy, and loved by all who knew him. He was taken off very unexpectedly—called away from his many friends, kind brothers and sisters, and loving parents. The amiable disposition of this young man entitled him not only to our respect, but to an enduring memory. His death has created a feeling never to be forgotten. It is sad, sad indeed, to part from a dutiful son, a loving brother and an affectionate friend; but oh! what a glorious consolation that he has departed this world of trouble to enter into a never-ceasing home of glory. We have a hope, a blessed hope, in his last moments he prayed to his heavenly Parent to save his soul. He then folded his bereaved mother closely to his bosom and said: "Oh! Lord, I pray, have mercy on me." He then breathed his last.

We have indeed lost a dear, dear friend; but as a solace to the bereaved family we rejoice in the consolation that their loss is his eternal gain.

"Though lost to sight,
To memory dear."

A friend, H. E. A.

MRS. MARY E. BAUGHN, daughter of James T. and Martha A. Cone, and consort of W. P. Baughn, was born in Meriwether county, Ga., September 2, 1835; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1850; married W. P. Baughn, in Aberdeen, Miss., December 22, 1852, and died at Sandy Point, Brazoria county, Texas, August 18, 1876.

Sister Baughn was a true woman, a devoted wife, an affectionate mother, a good neighbor, a firm friend, and a sincere, earnest Christian. Her faults were as few as mortality is heir to. Her virtues are stamped upon the memory of this community with an indelibleness that time and care can never efface. She was ever cheerful and pleasant and agreeable, with a smile and good word for every one, and I never heard her speak the slightest evil of anybody. This community has a rich legacy in the memory of her godly deeds and Christian life. She, "being dead, yet speaketh," for her noble example and labor of love will lure the hearts not only of husband and children, but of numerous friends, heavenward for years and years to come, even down to the ripe and mellow days of old age. The church has lost a power—she has won a harp and crown.

THOS. B. CHEEVES, P. C.

W. W. YORK was born in Lawrence district, S. C., in 1809. He professed religion and joined the Methodist Church in 1819, and died at his home, in Union county, Ark., on the twentieth of June, 1876.

A friend to the preacher, a lover of Jesus and his people, an earnest worker in his cause, he will be missed by all. For a long time prostrated upon a bed of suffering, his patience was very great. There was no murmuring nor repining, but a calm submission to the Master's will.

Before his death he had the sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered to himself and family, with a few of his neighbors. He exhorted every one to meet him in heaven, and died peacefully. His wife and children hope to meet him up yonder.

F. D. VANVALKENBURGH.

DIED, of typhoid fever, on the fourth of September, 1876, at her father's residence in St. Helena parish, La., MISS GERTRUDE ADDISON, aged thirteen years, ten months and thirteen days. She was born in the same parish, November 17, 1862. She was the second daughter of Mr. William S. and Mrs. Jane Addison. The writer knew her from her youth up. As a daughter she was obedi[ent] ever ready to submit to her paren[ts]; as a sister she was kind and a[f]fectionate; as a friend she was [k]ind and gentle. She never belonged [to] any church, but about two w[eeks] before she died there was a mig[hty] change wrought in her.

She was taken sick on the m[or]ning of the twenty-sixth of Au[gust] and was sick ten days. Just b[efore] she passed away she called [to] that were near and dear to her, [to] make them promise to meet h[er] heaven. As the angels seem[ed] gather around her dying bed, to [bear] her spirit away on their s[oft] wings to her immortal home, [she] had a sweet smile on her brow [al]though she had fallen asleep [in] Jesus.

WM. A. POWELL, L. P.

THE committee appointed to [pre]pare resolutions in regard to [the] death of GABRIEL LYONS, a mem[ber] of the Methodist Episcopal Chu[rch] South at Plaquemine Brulee, [in] Landry parish, La., have adopt[ed] the following:

Whereas, God in his wisdom has removed from us by death our [be]loved and lamented brother, Gab[riel] Lyons, thereby vindicating his [just] claims upon the jewels of ear[th]; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death the whole community were saddened beyond the experience of many years.

Resolved, That in his death the church here has lost one of her most effective members, while the church triumphant has plucked a gem for mother earth with which to deck her crown of rejoicing.

Resolved, That in his death we believe real and true Christian fortitude and resignation were never more sublimely displayed, nor undoubted truth that

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are"

more powerfully exemplified to those who witnessed the sad yet joyful scene.

Resolved, That although we deeply deplore his loss, yet we mourn not as those who have no hope; that our sympathies are in accord with the feelings of the truly afflicted family, and that our prayers ascend to heaven in behalf of his wife, husband and wife, father, and sons, when the chilling blasts of life with them have passed away.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Opelousas *Journal* and to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication, and one to the bereaved family.

R. R. LYONS,
J. B. CLARK,
H. S. HAMPTON,
Committee.

THOMAS BRUCE HARRIS was born in Warren county, Miss., October 1851, and died at his father's residence, September 3, 1876.

The death of this dear young man has saddened the hearts of many in this community besides those bound to him by consanguinity. Bruce, as he was called, was a noble young man—but few such in our country. He professed religion in his sixteenth year, under the preaching of Rev. Roberts, and joined the church at Beechland. From the day he took the vows of the church he lived a consistent Christian; and when I say this I mean all I say. But so loved of our heavenly Father has seen fit to take our beloved Bruce—one who we all loved.

On Sabbath the writer of this preached his funeral sermon to a large and weeping congregation, at the close of which we placed his remains in the old family grave-yard, there to rest till the trump of God shall wake it. May the Lord bless the broken-hearted family, and help them to give up their Bruce to Jesus.

E. M. FEATHERSTON.

DANIEL EMRICK was born December 8, 1821, and died July 13, [1876]. He was a cripple from the age of twenty-one. He spent a large portion of his life away from God; among his dying words were exhortations to the young not to follow his example in that particular. Some time before his death he made his peace with God, and he left us assuring his loved ones that he was going to heaven.

He was one of a family of eleven children, all of whom are gone but three, and all died in the church. Most of the family that are left are members of the church. O that they may be faithful, that they may not be separated in the world to come!

LEWIS R. FEATHERSTON.

DIED, at Camden, Ark., November 5, 1876, WILLIAM MARVIN, first son of Rev. A. and Mary Gottschall, aged four months and eleven days.

Bro. Gottschall has but recently moved to Camden, and has experienced constant affliction in his family since the first day of his arrival. The little bud just transplanted to bloom in heaven has been one of the victims. For four or five long weeks its cries of anguish have wrung the hearts of father and mother, and his anguish has been turned to delight as its cries to praise. Thank God for the gospel which tells us where our children have gone.

R. R. A.

The greatest misfortune of all is not to be able to bear misfortune.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1876.

SAILING AWAY.

BY PAMELA H. GOODWIN.

A horrying crowd, an out-bound ship,
A clasp of hand, a touch of lips
From weighing anchor waters drip—
Sailing away.

A last, long gaze thro' shade and light,
Over whitening waste a gleam of white,
To meet, ah, when? We pass from sight—
Sailing away.

The surge of death breaks on life's strand,
A fear, a smile, a wave of hand,
Our treasure ships one oor from land,
And all away.

Come back!" come back!" we cry in vain;
The silence mocks our longer pain,
Never to wait till o'er the main
We sail away.

Father, hear our fervent prayer—
May parting here be one thing there—
Not even a wave of dark despair
Sailing away!

How to be Happy.

BY THE LATE REV. JAMES HAMILTON, D. D.

The writer of the book of Ecclesiastes was a man of vast and varied earthly knowledge, and his originality was equal to his information. He was a poet and a moralist, a sagacious politician and a wise monarch. He had splendid taste in architecture and landscape gardening, and his enormous wealth enabled him to convert into palpable realities the visions of his gorgeous imagination. Thus favored and favored, he commenced a search after happiness. He sought for it in intellectual pursuits, in pleasures both coarse and refined, in the fascinations of power and fame. But the result of all his inquiries is summed up in the melancholy refrain: "All is vanity and vexation of spirit."

Do you ask for modern instances of a similar kind? We could call to court nearly as many witnesses as we have been Nimrods—mighty hunters after happiness. We might ask the statesman, and, as we wished him a happy new year, Lord Dundas would answer: "It had need be better than the last, for I never knew one happy day in it." We might ask the successful lawyer, the wariest, driest, most self-complacent of them all would answer, as Lord Eldon was privately recorded to have done, when the whole bar envied the chancellor: "A few weeks will send us to dear Encombe, at a short rest-place between vexation and the grave." We might ask the golden millionaire: "You must be a happy man, Mr. Roth-child!" "Happy! happy! What! Happy when, as you are going to dine, you see a letter placed on your hand, saying: 'If you do not send me £50 I will blow your brains out'? Happy when you have to sleep with pistols under your pillow?" We might ask the world-famed warrior, and get for answer the "Miserere" of the Emperor Charles the fifth, or the sigh of a broken heart from St. Helena. We might ask the brilliant courtier, Lord Chesterfield would tell us: "I have enjoyed all the pleasures of the world, and I do not regret them. I have been behind the scenes. I have seen all the coarse pulleys and dirty ropes which move the gaudy machines; and I have seen and smelt the tallow candles which illuminate the whole decoration to the astonishment of an ignorant audience." We might ask the dazzling wit, and, with a flash of glory, yet disgust with the creatures, who adored him, Voltaire would confess the science of his existence into the word—"*Ennui*." And we might ask the world's poet, Lord Byron, and would be answered with an imprecation by that splendid genius,

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The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

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Examinations of Character.

"Giving no offense in anything, that the ministry be not blamed," is only one side of the statement, but it is an important one. The more positive aspect of ministerial duty, however, carries us into the very heart of the admonition: "But in all things approving ourselves as the ministers of God." This approval is in such things as "patience, afflictions, necessities, distresses," and thus through an extended inventory.

The purity of the Christian ministry is vital to its success. A stain here inflicts greater damage than when it falls upon other members of the church. The world looks for the highest type of moral excellence in those occupying the position of teachers, and administering the sacraments. Loss of confidence in their integrity and virtue effectually destroys their influence, and with the unwary and thoughtless brings Christianity itself under suspicion. The greater danger is not from flagrant and open vice, but from carelessness and imprudence. The appearance of evil is an actual and damaging sin in those who preach the gospel. In them an indiscretion is a grave offense, magnified and intensified by the greater power of mischief which their calling gives it. It takes a church or community a long time to get over one case of disorder or scandal in its pastors. Recklessness in regard to character, trifling upon the very edge of sin, and venturing to the farthest limits of morality, even where overt acts are not committed, are crimes in the minister of God. He must live so as to be above all reasonable suspicion. If he does not do this he deserves to be dealt with as one who has forfeited the respect of the people, and has rendered himself unworthy of the confidence of his brethren. He must be judged even by a higher standard than that which ordinarily applies to laymen. The ministry must be above reproach in the matter of morals.

Our system of close annual examinations of character of the local preachers in the Quarterly Conference, and of the traveling preachers in the Annual Conference, is admirably calculated to secure this most desirable end. In neither of these bodies should this duty be performed in a hasty or superficial manner. It is one of the most responsible and difficult in the range of Conference business. Faithfulness in its performance is the guarantee that our people have that their new pastors are men of God, and deserving of their confidence and affection. The passage of a preacher's character is the sufficient and highest testimonial that a Methodist preacher can have. Having passed this investigation without censure, he is entitled to a cordial reception and a liberal support by the people to whom he is sent. As our churches have no voice in the selection; their only protection and assurance are in the fidelity and carefulness of the Conference examinations.

Charity and Christian forbearance should not be excluded, but any undue laxity will have the tendency to impair the confidence of the people, and lead them to undervalue the indorsement of those who deserve it. Those who sit in judgment on a doubtful case are really judging themselves. To allow the guilty to escape is to impair the value of their own credentials. The examination of character, to be worth anything, must be strict, impartial and thorough. If vigilance is not maintained at this point the Conferences will themselves be distrusted and dishonored, and the doors to a corrupt ministry will be thrown wide open. It is sometimes the duty of the Conference to vindicate a member from unjust complaint and accusation. The value, however, of an acquittal to the innocent depends upon the uniform firmness and justice which characterize Conference investigations. If these be not searching and discriminating, the most favorable verdicts will come to be regarded with suspicion. It is almost inevitable that good men should make mistakes, but we may be sure that none are more hurtful than those that permit imprudent and impure men to go out as accredited ministers of Jesus Christ. Men who give unreasonable offense—who do not approve themselves as the ministers of God, especially approve themselves "by pureness, by knowledge, by long suffering, by kindness, by the Holy Ghost, by love unfeigned, by the word of truth, by the power of God, by the armor of righteousness on the right hand and on the left"—are not to be commended and vouched for by the vote of an Annual Conference.

It has been thought by many, and the conviction is still entertained, that examination with closed doors would contribute to a thorough and effective examination of character. This was the old way, and is now, unless the Conference, by vote, directs the doors to be opened. In most of our Conferences the examination is with open doors. To close them is an inconvenience, and some contend that the impression upon the public is unfavorable. But, on the other hand, closed doors would be favorable to greater candor, and would save the feelings of those whom it may be the duty of the Conference to instruct and admonish. If, however, there must be open doors, this should not be allowed to suppress the truth, nor to enfeeble the course of justice. "That the ministry be not blamed" should be the subject of watchful anxiety with every minister for himself, and in the discharge of his duty toward his brethren and the church.

At the same time we should guard against unreasonable and puerile grounds of censure and complaint. Offenses of this sort against charity and common sense are sometimes witnessed in our Conferences. Words are spoken, reflecting on a brother, that ought not to be uttered; and matters personal, domestic and private, which have nothing to do with character and administration, are ventilated in a manner as shocking to propriety as they are afflictive to those whom they are calculated to injure. Our zeal for the purity of the ministry should be accompanied by that charity which "doth not behave itself unseemly."

Thanksgiving.

The chief truth underlying the appointment of a day of thanksgiving is the recognition of the existence of God, and that he is our creator and preserver. This is not all that the Christian would like to have, but it is even more than forty millions of people can agree upon. The materialists would rule out any mention of God, and fail to see anything but an absurd superstition in the whole affair. People of deistical notions, after the fashion of Hume and some of his cotemporaries, can find nothing in their conceptions of God to warrant gratitude or thankfulness at one time more than another. Our Hebrew citizens can consistently thank God, but they cannot tolerate the name of Christ in connection with a presidential proclamation, or in worship. In their own way, and in accord with their several convictions, people will give thanks. Prelatical, high church folks, Catholics, and some others, will look upon the appointment of a day by the President as interfering with churchly prerogatives, as a high-handed usurpation.

The majority of Protestant Christians, however, will not stand much upon the order or form of the matter, but will pray and give thanks "through Jesus Christ." Neither will they stumble at the fact that the proclamation comes from no very devout source, and that they are called to give thanks at a time when it would be more appropriate to put on sackcloth, and devote the day to fasting. It is well always to give thanks, "and praise is comely for the upright in heart." God has done his part toward making us a great, prosperous and free people, and, if we are not all of these, it is no fault of his. Thousands of people are this day without bread and raiment, and the country was never more sorely pressed and straitened in its business and finances. But so far as this state of things is due to political causes the nation has itself to blame. The present crisis, which has unsettled everything, and is entailing distress, bankruptcy and want upon multitudes, is the result of years of oppression and despotism which the majority has left unrebuked. God is not the author of sin. He has not made the corruption, dishonesty and moral pollution which stalk abroad in society and rule in high places.

God has done his part for our welfare in that he has given us fruitful seasons, and has sent his rain and sun upon the just and the unjust. No general visitations of pestilence have been among us, there have been no overwhelming earthquakes, no far-spreading and devastating storms. The miseries that are upon us, and those that threaten, are of our own making, as a nation. The people, as a people, must condemn themselves for the misfortunes they suffer, while they have God to thank for all the blessings they enjoy. Virtue and piety are the only roads to national prosperity and happiness. Without these, good crops, benign seasons, good health and inexhaustible material resources will be in vain.

Attributing, as we do, our sufferings to the vileness of man, we do not doubt that God in his providence will somehow overrule the strife and wickedness of men for good. He is ever educing good out of evil, and mercifully guides the storm which human passion and selfishness raises. We must not, in our painful consciousness of political abuses, and a limited commercial prosperity, overlook the many blessings given, in our domestic relations, in our deliverance from famine, and in at least the moderate supply of things necessary. Under the rank wild grass, and beneath the dark forest branches, there are many humble but beautiful and fragrant flowers. Beneath this frowning autumnal sky there are some hardy blossoms of rare brilliance and splendor. People happy in their homes without luxuries, but with many comforts, should not crush the bloom at their feet while gazing with troubled brows upon the general troubles of the land. Let us be fair and honest, and give thanks for the things we have.

If we cannot give our gratitude a national turn, we can, as individuals, give glory to God for his providential care, and the more heartily that in the midst of national disturbance and financial distress we have had preservation and things necessary. The Christian dwells apart—he walks with God. The secret of the Lord is with him, and he finds occasion for thanksgiving and praise where other souls are only given to distrust and murmuring. The nation has held together a hundred years, and we, as individuals, are yet alive, and the Lord reigneth. Let us thank God and take courage.

A Brief History of the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

NO. III.

As soon as the clouds of war began to pass away the three patronizing Conferences resumed their former relation to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—filled up their publishing committees, and set them to work to retrieve the suspended prestige of our adopted organ. But, alas! times were hard, and getting harder. Our people had been reduced to poverty. What little money they could command was all consumed in the support of their families, and in paying the most exorbitant taxes. The paper was not self-supporting; the patronizing Conferences could not consistently involve themselves in pecuniary liabilities. The Publishing Committee felt greatly embarrassed. What could be done to insure the continuance of the paper? At this perplexing crisis Rev. R. J. Harp, the agent of our Book Depository in New Orleans, generously proffered to take the paper as publisher, and become responsible for all its pecuniary liabilities, and depend for his compensation on any net proceeds that might accrue. Most nobly has Bro. Harp fulfilled his part of the contract with the Publishing Committee. With Rev. L. Parker as editor, he has been giving us one of the cheapest and most unexceptionably good papers to be found in the whole *Christian Advocate* family in the South or North. His materials and mechanical execution are next to faultless. The editorial and publishing departments are indorsed by the three patronizing Annual Conferences, and, so far as I have noticed, by all the District Conferences. But, as one of the Publishing Committee, I regret to say, up to a late date Bro. Harp has received no pecuniary compensation for his almost superhuman labors in publishing our most excellent paper. By then he pays for his superior materials, pays the editor a more living salary, pays his employees, and all the incidental expenses of the publication, he has nothing left for himself. I feel that this is a hardship from which we must relieve him. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." Mr. Harp gives the Publishing Committee, at its annual session, an itemized account current of the expenses of the publication, and the proceeds of the paper from subscribers and advertisers, and we cordially approve of all he does; but we are not satisfied to have him perform such a Herculean work for the church without a just compensation, at least enough to keep him unembarrassed. Persons not acquainted with the cost of publishing a first-class paper have but little knowledge of the immense cost of such an enterprise. The joint committee of publication have examined Bro. Harp's disbursements, supported by unquestionable vouchers, and know that to make things work easy, and keep our paper on a solid and safe foundation, we must have, within the next few months, at least four thousand additional paying subscribers. The first preacher I mentioned this much-needed additional list of subscribers to, replied he did not know how they could be obtained. I believe if we can only get the preachers and other church officials, with the members, once awakened to an active canvass on the subject, we can get the needed four thousand in three months after our ensuing Conferences. Let each of the three patronizing Conferences obtain thirteen hundred and thirty-three new subscribers and we have the required number. How easy one united and persistent effort would accomplish the much-desired object! And this would not only place our paper on a remunerative financial basis, but the revelations of eternity only would make known the vast amount of good done to the souls of men. We have read of many gracious revivals, resulting in many additions to the church, this year, in our patronizing territory. If we would have these new members grow in grace, and in their turn make stable, intelligent and useful Methodist Christians, we must place our church organ at once in their hands. I sincerely wish each of our patronizing Conferences, to meet this winter, would formally resolve to raise at least its pro rata share of the indispensable four thousand. Let us get them, brethren.

J. C. JONES.

PORT GIBSON, November, 1876.

Our Sunday School System.

MR. EDITOR: I have read with care the communications of Bro. Abernethy and Dr. Kavanaugh on "Our Sunday School System." As the questions discussed by these brethren involve matters of very grave importance, and as there seems to be some misapprehension as to our present system, it may be proper for me to say a few words on the subject. Dr. Kavanaugh says: "We have no system at all." In this I think he is mistaken.

1. *We have a regular system of Sunday school lessons.* Not, as he asserts, "the International Lessons, gotten up by members of one of the Calvinistic churches, and put into our hands, as Methodists, to be taught our children, with the plea that there is *nothing sectarian* in them." We have no such thing. We use the selection of Scripture texts known as the "International Texts," but not one word of note or comment by any man, church or school in the world. For example, the first lesson for January, 1877, is: "*The Kingdom Divided.*—First Kings xii, 12-20." This is all—every word. The eighth verse of the twelfth chapter is suggested as a "golden text," which may be used or not. I generally use the verse suggested, because it seems to me appropriate. These "International Texts" are not selected by "one of the Calvinistic churches," but by a committee of evangelical Christian ministers and laymen, of which Dr. J. H. Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is chairman—a sound Arminian Methodist.

Again, Dr. Kavanaugh makes a mistake in calling the *Sunday School Times* "the official organ of these lessons." There is no "official organ of these lessons." The Bible is the only "official organ" of which I know anything in this connection. I have no more to do with the *Sunday School Times* than Dr. Kavanaugh has. I read it, and respect it as an excellent paper, but I do not use its notes or comments, for my own periodicals are printed before the *Sunday School Times* comes to hand, and could not therefore, if I wished, use its expositions. If Dr. Kavanaugh wished to examine "our system" why did he not take our church periodicals—our *Sunday School Magazine*, *Lesson Papers*, *Visitors* and *Little People*? What have we to do with the *Sunday School Times*? He might as well judge us by the New York *Observer*. We have a system, and by it we are willing to be judged. It is as *Methodistic* as our theological standards, for it is conformed in all its doctrinal teachings to these great authorities. I use, in preparing my expository notes on the lessons, Clarke, Benson, Summers, Whedon, Watson, Wesley, Lange, and "such like."

2. *We have a system of Sunday school libraries* sufficiently extensive to cover the whole field of "juvenile theological schools." We have theology, biography, biblical history, sacred geography, etc. Our Sunday school library contains such books as Fletcher's Appeal, Watson's Apology, Summers on Holiness, Wesley on Perfection, Fletcher on Perfection, Refutation of Payne, Allelve's Adam, Baxter's Call, Divine Providence, Essay on Apostasy, Dairyman's Daughter, besides a good supply of well-written books suited to the small children. No church in the land has furnished its Sunday schools with a better selection of safe, sound books in Christian literature than the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Dr. Summers devoted some of the best years of his life to the work of collecting and arranging the Sunday school library. Dr. Haygood made many valuable additions to it.

3. *We have also an extensive system of catechetical instruction for our Sunday schools.* We use the Wesleyan Catechisms—standards throughout the Methodist world—none better in our language—Caper's Catechisms, Summers' Catechisms, McTyeire's Catechisms, and a number of others, sanctioned by the authorities of the church. The only publication, besides our periodicals, brought out this year is a Methodist catechism. We publish in every number of the *Weekly Sunday School Visitor* a lesson from the Wesleyan Catechism. Are these "phantoms concocted and put in operation by the Calvinists," of which Dr. Kavanaugh speaks?

As to the "doctrinal lectures" which my good brethren want, I must refer them to the pastors of the churches. This is properly pastoral work, with which, of course, I have nothing to do. Every faithful minister of God will see to it that the children of his congregation are not "neglected in the daily ministrations," and that they are properly instructed in the doctrines of the church. This he may do in person by lectures, or otherwise, as he deems best. It ought to be done faithfully.

Now have we "no system at all?" Have we not a good system? Are we not well furnished? If it earnest, prayerful workers we want. We have tools enough.

W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM,
Sunday School Secretary.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 21, 1876.

The Week of Prayer.

The Evangelical Alliance has issued the following programme for the week of prayer, January 7-14, 1877:

Sunday, Jan. 7.—Sermons: Christian fellowship—First John i, 7.

Monday, Jan. 8.—Thanksgiving and confession, in the review of the past year.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.—Prayer: For the Holy Spirit on the universal church—Joel ii, 28; for its deliverance from error and corruption, and its increase of faith, activity, holiness and Christian charity.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.—Prayer for families; for the unconverted; for the sons and daughters at school and college, and for those abroad; for any in sickness, trouble or temptation; and for those who have been recently "added to the church."

Thursday, Jan. 11.—Prayer for nations; for rulers, magistrates and statesmen; for philanthropic and benevolent institutions; for a pure literature, the spread of sound education among the people, and maintenance of peace.

Friday, Jan. 12.—Prayer for Christian missions to the Jews and Gentiles—Luke xxx, 47; for Sunday schools; and for the *conversion of the world to Christ.*

Saturday, Jan. 13.—Prayer for the observance of the Christian Sabbath; for the promotion of temperance; and for the safety of those "who go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters."

Sunday, Jan. 14.—Sermons: One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all.—Ephes. iv, 5, 6.

We were shocked last week, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate* of Nov. 25, by the sad news of the sudden death of Mr. James H. McFerrin and his wife. They resided near Wittsburg, Arkansas. The venerable mother of our dear brethren, the McFerrins, resided with them, deceased. She will now reside with her only remaining daughter, Mrs. Apple white, in the same neighborhood. We most deeply sympathize with the extensive family connection—in which, by the way, there had been no death for more than half a century, except that of the Rev. James McFerrin, the old patriarch of the family, and a daughter whose heart was broken by the sudden death of her son by drowning. The present stroke is indeed severe, as it came without any warning. A memoir may be expected in the *Advocate*. A son-in-law of the deceased, Mr. John M. Simmons, writes thus to the doctor and his brother, the Rev. A. P. McFerrin:

DEAR RELATIVES: I have sad, sad news to communicate to you: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McFerrin are both dead. Mother was found dead last Monday morning, November 6, in the garden. No one knows the cause. We suppose, however, it was apoplexy. Mr. McFerrin had had two third-day chills, but was attending to business. He had the third chill on Wednesday evening; congestion took place. A physician was sent for, but he could not relieve him, and he died on Thursday morning, November 9, about eight o'clock. We are very much grieved at our great loss.

Northern Methodist Missions.

The Missionary Committee of the Northern M. E. Church met last week in New York. The papers state that the committee appointed to consider what amount should be made the limit to be appropriated for the missionary work of the ensuing year, reported in favor of fixing it at $525,000, and that in addition the sum of $100,000 be appropriated toward the payment of the outstanding indebtedness of the committee, amounting to nearly $240,000. This makes a total to be raised next year of $625,000. The report was adopted, and the committee appointed to assist the secretaries in raising the money called for. It was resolved to prohibit European missions from taking up any new charges or making any appointments in any new territory without the consent of the presiding Bishop. The sums to be appropriated in each missionary district were discussed, and in every case a reduction on last year's appropriations was made, owing to the financial depression and impossibility of raising larger sums of money. The following were appropriated: Liberia, $7,000; South America, $7,500; Foochoo, China, $13,000; Kinkaiang, $7,000; Pekin, $8,250; Germany and Switzerland, $20,000; Denmark, $7,500; Norway, $10,500; Sweden, $8,000; Japan, $15,000; Chinese mission in California, $9,000; India mission, Central New York Conference, $300; Detroit, $700; Puget Oregon and Washington, $300; Michigan, $700; Northern New York, $250; Western New York, $200; Wisconsin, $200; Indian mission in California, $500; Colored mission, Central Alaska, $2,500; Delaware, $1,000; Florida, $3,500; Texas, $1,000; Detroit, $1,500; Kentucky, $5,000; Louisiana, $6,500; Michigan, $1,500; Minnesota, $5,000; Missouri, $5,000; Nevada, $2,500; Northwest Iowa, $4,500; Oregon, $2,100; Rocky Mountain, $6,000; St. Louis, $3,500; Southern California, $2,000; Tennessee, $5,000; West Virginia, $1,500; Wisconsin, $1,000; Arizona, $2,000; contingent fund, $25,000; incidental expenses, $25,000; office expenses, $14,000; disseminating missionary information, $20,000. This puts the committee $5,480 over their total limit, and they made that amount up by taking small amounts off many districts. We in the South think it would be both fraternal and economical to stop the appropriations—at least many of them—for the support of men who are operating within our borders. Send the money to "the regions beyond."—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

TO THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE: *Dear Brethren:* The various roads by which you come to Greensboro offer the following terms:

The Western, Selma, Rome and Dalton, Alabama Central, Selma, Mobile and Montgomery will give return tickets to those paying one fare. The Mobile and Montgomery road will sell round-trip tickets to Montgomery. The Mobile and Ohio will sell excursion tickets to Meridian *to parties of nine or ten applying together.* The Montgomery and Eufaula will sell excursion tickets at their office, from December 2 to December 9, to remain good till December 16. The Mobile and Girard has been applied to, but not heard from. Fraternally,

J. LEWIS, JR.

Mrs. Martha Kennon, widow of the sainted Dr. R. L. Kennon, died at Newton, Miss., November 2. Sister Kennon, we believe, was in her eightieth year at the time of her death. She was in attendance at the Seashore camp meeting in July last, and seemed to greatly enjoy the services. She appeared then to be in tolerable health, in her usual cheerful spirits, and with mental faculties unimpaired. Rev. R. S. Woodward has furnished a memoir, which will appear shortly.

NO ARMOR FOR THE BACK.—Let me advise you to wear no armor for your back when you have determined to follow the track of truth. Receive upon your breastplate of righteousness the sword-cuts of your adversaries; the stern metal shall turn the edges of your foeman's weapon. Let the right be your lord paramount, and for the rest be free and your own master still. Follow the truth for her own sake; follow her in evil report; let not many waters quench your love to her. Yield to no established rules if they involve a lie. Do not evil that good should come of it. "Consequences?"—this is the devil's argument. Leave consequences to God, but do right. If friends fall thee, do the right. If foemen surround thee, do the right. Be genuine, real, sincere, true, upright, god-like. The world's maxim is: Trim your sails and yield to circumstances. But if you would do any good in your generation, you must be made of sterner stuff, and help make your times rather than be made by them. You must not yield to customs, but, like the anvil, endure all blows, until the hammers break themselves. When misrepresented, use no crooked means to clear yourself. Clouds do not last long. If in the course of duty you are tried by the distrust of friends, gird up your loins and say in your heart: I was not driven to virtue by the encouragement of friends, nor will I be repelled from it by their coldness. Finally, be just and fear not; "corruption wins not more than honesty;" truth lives and reigns when falsehood dies and rots.—*Spurgeon.*

Books and Periodicals.

HOME HARMONIES. A collection of Saturday night reflections for home corners. By Mark M. Pomeroy, New York: G. W. Carleton & Co., publishers.

The author, better known as Brick Pomeroy, is a clever writer, simple, popular, illustrative in style, and abounding in a certain type of moral and religious sentiment. We feel, however, in reading these reflections, that there are defects at the root of the author's religious doctrines and convictions, and that there is more of worldly wisdom than of grace in the lessons which he aims to inculcate.

COMMUNION WINE AND INTEMPERANCE, BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, AND INTOXICATING LIQUORS. By James Miller. With an inquiry showing the tracks of the wine-cup among the churches. By W. M. Boston: Lee & Shepard, publishers, 1877.

From a hasty glance at the contents and chapters of this pamphlet we gather that the author holds that the use of unfermented wine only is countenanced in Scripture, that Bunyan's immortal work is mischievous in promoting intemperance, and that much drunkenness is occasioned by the use of fermented wine in the Lord's Supper. Paper cover, 131 pages. Price, thirty five cents.

THE WINGED LION, OR STORIES OF VENICE. By Prof. James DeMille.

Illustrated, 12mo, 323 pages. Price, $1.50.

—We are glad to learn that the third edition of Dr Haygood's excellent book, "Our Children," has been called for, and is now in press. This work is one of great merit, and its circulation will do incalculable good. We hope that forty editions may be called for, and that it be a standard in our Methodist families for generations.

NOTICE.—Any of the members of the Louisiana Annual Conference who may desire to go to Trenton by rail can procure round-trip tickets from New Orleans to Jackson for full fare and one fifth one way, and return free. The Vicksburg and Texas road takes us to Monroe for full fare going, and returns us free. The time by rail from New Orleans to Trenton is twenty-four hours.

J. B. WALKER.

CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	BISHOP.	TIME.
Denver	Colorado City	Marvin	Aug. 23
Western	Nebraska City	McTyeire	Aug. 30
St. Louis	Washington	McTyeire	Sept. 6
Missouri	Hannibal	McTyeire	Sept. 13
Kentucky	Nicholasville	Kavanaugh	Sept. 13
Columbia	Corvallis, Ore.	Marvin	Sept. 13
W. Virginia	Charleston	Kavanaugh	Sept. 18
Illinois	Jacksonville	Paine	Sept. 20
W. Missouri	Miami	McTyeire	Oct. 4
Tennessee	Palmyra	Keener	Oct. 4
Louisville	Louisville	Wightman	Oct. 4
Pacific	San Francisco	Marvin	Oct. 11
Indian Mission	Visalia, Cal. T	McTyeire	Oct. 12
Holston	Bristol	Wightman	Oct. 18
Arkansas	Vellville	Keener	Oct. 18
Los Angeles	S. Bernardino	Marvin	Oct. 20
West Texas	Seguin	Doggett	Oct. 25
German Miss	Grassy Fork	Doggett	Nov. 1
N.W. Texas	Calvert	Doggett	Nov. 8
North Texas	Longview	Doggett	Nov. 15
Memphis	Memphis	Pierce	Nov. 15
Virginia	Richmond	Kavanaugh	Nov. 15
N. Mississippi	Sardis	Pierce	Nov. 22
Texas	Huntsville	Doggett	Nov. 29
N. Carolina	Greensboro	Kavanaugh	Nov. 29
White River	Batesville	Keener	Nov. 29
Mississippi	Satartia	Wightman	Nov. 29
Alabama	Greensboro	Paine	Dec. 6
N. Georgia	Sparta	Pierce	Dec. 6
Georgia	Sandersville	Pierce	Dec. 13
S. Carolina	Chester	Kavanaugh	Dec. 13
N. Alabama	Decatur	McTyeire	Dec. 13
Little Rock	Arkadelphia	Keener	Dec. 13
Louisiana	Trenton	Wightman	Dec. 13
East Texas	Hendersonville	Doggett	Dec. 13
Florida	Monticello	Pierce	Dec. 11
Baltimore	Alexandria	Kavanaugh	Mar.

Publisher's Department.

PAYNE'S PORTABLE ENGINES are advertised by B. J. West in another column. Mr. West has also machinery of every description, and invites planters and others interested to correspond with him. He has been engaged in this business for many years, and is perfectly familiar with the wants of planters in the South. Any one in the city wishing to examine the engines can call at the stores on Magazine street, and will find Mr. West a pleasant gentleman to deal with.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.—This old and well-known jewelry house, at the corner of Canal and Royal streets, is still prepared to fill all orders for watches, jewelry, silverware, etc. This firm is thoroughly reliable in every respect, and there is not a better place in the South to purchase jewelry that we are aware of. Parties ordering can rely upon the judgment of Messrs. Griswold & Co. if not able to be present to select in person. For particulars see advertisement.

DRY GOODS.—Our friends will note J. A. Braselman's advertisement on this page, headed "Country Orders." For cash this house will fill any orders by mail or express at the shortest notice. Mr Braselman is the successor of the firm of Braselman & Adams, who made a reputation in this line of business. In the advertisement will be found particulars as to remittances, shipments, etc. Send on orders, and they will be satisfactorily filled.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—Messrs. Lange & Legendre, whose card is published in our paper to day, solicit a share of the patronage of our country friends. We notice they have appended a list of references, though that is hardly necessary, as they are well known, and have built up a nice business in the line they have been in New Orleans. We commend them to the courtesy of our friends.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—This we believe to be one of the best institutions of its kind in the South. It was founded by the late Dr. Mercer in 1835, and has been ever since it went into operation, under the management of careful financiers. Deposits of any sum from $1 up are received. It is a good place to place money for safe keeping. See advertisement.

COAL.—For coal, we would refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. W. G. Wilmot & Co. They are prepared to fill orders at wholesale and retail, to parties in the city or country. This firm deals largely in coal, and consumers will consult their own interest in getting their prices before purchasing. Their office is at 56 Poydras street.

ANY ONE in need of a sewing machine is referred to the advertisement of the Weed Sewing Machine Company, 182 Canal street, of which R. C. Adams is the manager. Mr. Adams will be found polite, and always ready to attend to the wants of his customers. And will sell a good machine on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending Nov. 25, 1876.

A—D Appleton & Co, Adams, Blackmer & Co, American Sunday School Union, George P Archer.

B—Boorum & Pease, J Bride & Co $13, F R Brown & Co $4.25, Miss Boyce, Daniel Beatty & Co, J H Butler & Co, Baker & Sperry, Henry A Breed, A S Bishop, Barnes & Wilkinson, Thomas W Brown $3.15, W T Billing, J W Beathard $1.25, J M Brown $10, John C C Black.

C—S C Collins, M M Clark, V L Cooper, W Chamberlain $2, Catching & Ainsworth, Mrs S C Chapman, B Carradine $3.50, A C Calhoun $3, Robert Carter & Bros, Lyman Carley $8.25, M S Crain.

D—E P Dutton & Co, P A Dicks, Charles H Dickson & Co, H C Dalton, W B Dennis $75, J W DeWhiss, Donaldson & Co.

E—H Eastland & Co, I V Eunchs $9, C Edwards 25 cents.

F—J L Futrell, I T Fitzhugh $2.65, H W Featherstun, H M Friend, A C Finley $1, W F Ferris $50, W E Farrell.

G—George W Graves, William W Gamble.

H—R H Howard $2.65, J F Hines, R S Hunter, Holloman & Bro, J D Harper, M J Hamilton, S E Hudson, Thomas W Hines, E J Hale & Sons, Robert F Hamilton.

J—Mrs A R James, B Jones $8.55, Miss F A Johnson, J F Joor, P O Johnson $2, Jackson & Gallagher.

K—William Kendrick & Son, Theodore E Kelly, Kilgore & Gillett.

L—J G Lane, W S Lagroue $1, C Hearl Leonard, J B Lippincott & Co.

M—W H Morris, F A McKeelline, W P Mosley $3, Morgan Envelope Company, J T Metcalfe $1.50, J C McCurdy & Co, J E Mason, P A F Martin, W H Methany $5, C K Marshall, I Z T Morris.

N—J T Newcomer, New York Stamp Paint Company, T J Newell, R H Norsworthy $2.

O—B E Osborne Detroit.

P—W A Pythe $3, M Park, W T Pattie $4.10, S M Pettengill & Co, Miss Emmie Patton 25 cents.

R—J H Richardson, George P Rowell & Co, J K Randall $20.96, W W Ridgeway, Robinson & Co, A H Redford agent two letters, J M Reuss $6.75, W N Raines $4, Ira B Robertson.

S—W J Scott $2, St Louis Advertising and Publishing Company $10, H H Sullivan, Street & Smith, C E Saunders $4, E G Selchow & Co three letters, T D Smith, J W Saufley $2, L E Stockell, Smith, Dixon & Co, S H Schroeder, S C Schwing $10.50, George S Scofield.

T—Joseph Townsend, O E Tucker $5, John H Torrance $2, C E Tennison.

V—W H Vaughn, H Vickman 25 cents.

W—W H Woodard, D L Wright, J Weaver & Co, C M Wilt, J C Welch $4, H G Walsche, B W Worden, Miss L Wyse.

IRON COTTON TIES.—The advertisement of B. W. Rayne & Co. will be found in our paper to day. Messrs. Rayne & Co have in addition to the famous Arrow Tie the ties of Branch Crooks & Co, and Beard & Bros. They are the general agents of the American Cotton Tie Co. Limited. Planters can rely on the information from this house or its agencies to be all they are represented to be. The ties can usually be procured of stores in towns and country, and where this is not the case an order addressed to any of the agencies in this city will receive attention.

There are no better or more honorable gentlemen in this country than those composing the company for fair dealing and business straightforwardness. They are a credit to the business community, and just such a company to deserve the encouragement and patronage of good men. We always take pleasure as we should now in calling attention to their advertisement.

WE WOULD call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Reed, Barry & Co. The old firm of Rice Bros. & Co. is too well known throughout the country for many years. Lately the style of the firm has been changed, but the same men have remained, and will continue to give their attention to the shoe business as the house enjoys. Our readers will note particularly the advertisement of the Bracket Saw, a cut of which will be seen. It is an ingenious little machine, and those who purchase it will no doubt derive pleasure and profit from its use. Orders and communications addressed to this house will be satisfactorily attended to.

ON THIS PAGE will be found the advertisement of J. A. Bourg, commission merchant. Mr. Bourg will attend to the sale of cotton and country produce generally. He solicits a share of the patronage of our readers. His office has been removed to 117 Decatur street, to which place orders can be addressed, or to P. O. Lock Box 87. Mr. Bourg will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who deal with him.

COOPERAGE.—Sugar planters and others interested will find the advertisement of T. A. Beck on this page. Mr. Beck will fill orders at very short notice, as he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of hogsheads, barrels and kegs. His office is at 23 and 25 North Front street, near the sugar sheds, where samples can be seen and purchases made.

PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS.—Messrs. Jackson & Gallagher have built some of the finest organs in the country.

E. OFFNER will be pleased to meet purchasers at his China and glassware establishment.

LEVY BROS.' dry goods establishment is at 580 Magazine street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

H. F. W. HACHMAN

invites the attention of purchasers to the *largest, cheapest and most attractive* stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

to all the *tea trade sales ever displayed in this city*, consisting of LADIES', GENTS AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, in every *fashionable style* with a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES adapted to **Family and Plantation Wear.**

H. F. W. HACHMAN,
Dealer in Fine Shoes, 15 Camp street,
Under City Hotel New Orleans, La.

WHEELER & PIERSON,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET
Opposite the City Hotel,
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good goods*, sell at *low prices*, and mark it in *plain figures*. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

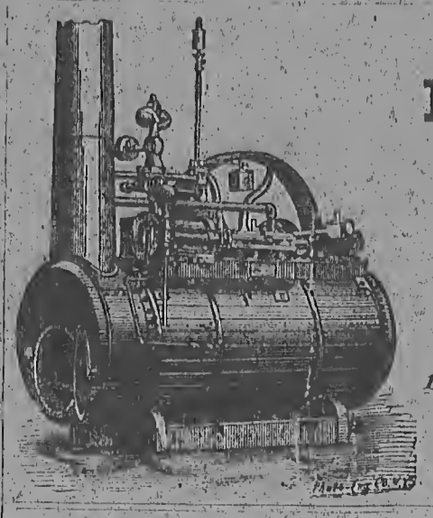
LADIES! A soft and beautiful skin of refinement, **Pascall's Medicated Complexion Powder** has been fully tested, and found to perform all that is claimed for it. It renders the skin delicately soft, removes all discolorations, eruptions, etc. Mothers can apply it to infants who become chafed with a surety of immediate relief. Price 50 cents and $1 per box. Sold by all first-class druggists, and, postpaid, by North Sixth street, St. Louis. (Lindell Hotel.)

WHAT NEXT? *Consumption Cured.* When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child of consumption. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweat, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

IT IS not the quantity eaten that gives strength, life, blood and health. It is the thorough digestion of the food taken, let it be much or little. Therefore do not stimulate the stomach to crave food, but rather assist digestion after eating by taking *Simmons' Liver Regulator*.

FROM Maine to California millions of children are wearing SILVER TIPPED Shoes. Why not? They are the cheapest, and never wear through at the toe. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



PAYNE'S

Portable Engines.

3 TO 15 HORSE POWER.

B. J. WEST,

SOLE AGENT,

115 and 117 Magazine Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST, ETC.

NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER

Edited by M. C. HAZARD. Is undoubtedly the best Teachers' Help published. Has the most thorough, helpful and inspiring lessons, the best corps of contributors, and the most popular editorial departments. Needs only to be examined in order to be taken. Terms, $1.50 per year. Clubs of five or more receive six Lesson Papers with each copy. Sample copy sent free on application to

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I have been in business more than TWENTY YEARS and the many years' business afford a strong record of fair dealing, to which I refer the people.

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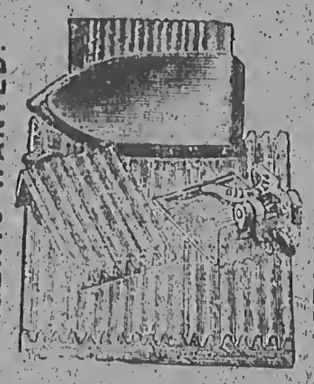
Smoothing, Glossing, Fluting and Crimping Iron.



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EVERY Iron and its attachments heavily Nickel Plated and highly polished. The cheapest, handsomest and best Glossing, Fluting and Crimping Iron in the world.

Its low price places it within the reach of every family, while its beautiful appearance, evident practicability, and unrivalled superiority over all others, illustrates its sale in every house.

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Our limited space does not permit of an explanation of the merits of this Iron, nor an outline of the advantageous terms upon which we grant agencies; therefore to give us an opportunity to explain more fully the Iron and our terms, we ask all who read this to send their address on a postal card on receipt of which we will send circulars, giving full terms and particulars.

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Notice Prices of Undershirts:

Good warm Merino ..... 65 and upward.
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Best all wool ..... $2—all sizes.
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THE TRUTH AT LAST.

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

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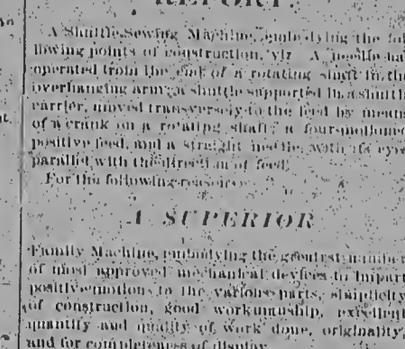
Product.—Shuttle Sewing Machines.

Award.—An excellent Shuttle Machine, possessing originality and simplicity of constructive detail for fine quality of workmanship and materials, and for great adaptability to fashionable and leather stitching.

(Signed) J. C. HAWLEY, President.
A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
H. T. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!



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TINWARE OF EVERY KIND

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Will cleanse your clothes WITHOUT RUBBING. Every one sold is FULLY WARRANTED. It saves labor, wear and tear, and the annoyance of washday. It is truly a labor and clothes saving invention. Three hundred thousand have already been sold through the United States since 1871.

State and County Rights for sale.

Call and see at No. 34 Magazine street.

C. W. W. GOODWYN.

MEDICAL.

A STRING OF PEARLS!

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872:

"I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies."

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens has greatly improved in health of late. *The State Line Extra, West Point, Ga.*

Testimony of the Chief Justice of Georgia.

I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver—at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it.—*Hiram Warner, Chief Justice of Georgia.*

Opinion of the Clergy.

Simmons' Liver Regulator is certainly a specific for that class of complaints which it claims to cure. If any of our fellow beings are suffering from hepatic disorders, and have confidence in the efficacy of this popular preparation, we can only offer them the simple and candid argument of Philip to Nathaniel—"Come and see." Try the remedy named remedy, and then you can judge for yourselves.—*Rev. Parish Willis, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Macon, Ga.*

Always Keep It On Hand.

I have used Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator myself, and in my family for years, and pronounce it one of the most satisfactory medicines that can be used. Nothing could induce me to be without it, and I recommend all my friends, if they want to secure health, to always keep it on hand.—*R. L. Mott, Columbus, Ga., (Congressman.)*

CAUTION!

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmons' Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with trade mark, stamp and signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

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ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CORDIAL.

The discovery of Dr. S. A. Richmond's Electro-Magnetic Cordial and Nervine is creating more than a nine days' wonder in the medical world. Physicians are charged with murder in the many cases attacked, having their medical science and practice laid bare and their electricity powerless to cure. Druggists are charged with swindling the people by selling worthless stuff for the genuine article, and the people are charged with credulity in purchasing the same. Dr. Richmond's Cordial is the genuine article, and is guaranteed to do all that is claimed for it. It is the greatest blood purifier in the world. All the leading organs of the body are toned into healthful action by the use of this Cordial. It is the greatest known remedy for the cure of Nervousness, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Female Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Prostration, Epilepsy, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Sleeplessness, Nervous Irritability, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Hysterical Complaints, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Wakefulness, Lassitude, Pain in the Head, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia in the Heart, Hot Hands, Cold Feet, Indigestion, Constipation, Costiveness, Blotches on the Face, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Eyeballs, Universal Prostration of the System, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, liver, bowels or generative organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Dr. Richmond's Electro-Magnetic Cordial is a great remedy for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Pain in the Chest, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. It is a certain cure for Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sick Stomach, Vomiting, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Cramps, Pains and Spasms of the Stomach, Bowels, etc. In fact, Dr. Richmond's Electro-Magnetic Cordial is worth more than a whole library of Medical works. It is the greatest blood purifier in the world. Our best physicians and friends say they never saw its equal. When once you try our medicines, you will never be without them. Take any other. Don't be always deceived. Ask for the best, and a perfect cure is guaranteed or money refunded. All these medicines are sold by Druggists everywhere. If not found in your drug store, send orders direct to us and they will be promptly filled. Inclose stamp for circular, giving names of references, and a number of the most wonderful cures ever performed.

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MRS. A. RICHMOND, 719 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

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CANCER CURED WITHOUT the KNIFE or PAIN and positively guaranteed by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., 35 Lexington Ave., New York. Hundreds of specimens can be seen at his office, and the many living witnesses attest these facts. Send stamp for book.

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DR. RICHMOND'S SAMARITAN NERVINE is the most wonderful MEDICAL DISCOVERY known to the world, it being charged with Electricity. Spoke will tell the story. It is a source of happiness for millions of suffering humanity, thousands of lives saved after all other remedies failed. It is a sure cure for EPILEPTIC FITS, CONVULSIONS, SPASMS, ST. VITUS' DANCE and all HYSTERICAL AFFECTIONS. It is the only known positive and sure cure for EPILEPSY.

Electro-Magnetic Liniment.

There is no pain which Dr. Richmond's Electro-Magnetic Liniment will not relieve, no sore (long standing or not) which it will not cure. This is strong language but it is true. It has cured more cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lockjaw, Pains, Sprains, Swellings, Caked Breasts, Scalds, Burns, Salt Rheum, Earache, etc., upon animals than any liniment in the world. Its penetrating power is wonderful. It reaches the very seat of pain, and relieves in a few minutes. It is a counter-irritant, and all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisoning dogs are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug in its setting up, as to other articles ever before sold, and it does just what it claims to do, or what it pretends to do. Those who have suffer from Rheumatism, Pain or Swelling gladly advise to suffer if they will not use Dr. Richmond's Electro-Magnetic Liniment.

Electro-Magnetic Ointment.

Dr. Richmond's Electro-Magnetic Ointment is the best ever made, it is without question the discovery of the 19th century. Its wonderful curative powers in all diseases of the skin, both acute and chronic. It works like a charm in Carbuncles, Ulcerated Leg, Tumors, Cancers, Felons, Corns, and all other diseases of the skin. As a remedy for Piles there is nothing to equal it. Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Chilblains, Tetter, Scrofula, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Frosted Limbs, Chilblains, Fever Sores, etc., it stands unrivalled in the world. Our best physicians and friends say they never saw its equal. When once you try our medicines, you will never be without them. Take any other. Don't be always deceived. Ask for the best, and a perfect cure is guaranteed or money refunded. All these medicines are sold by Druggists everywhere. If not found in your drug store, send orders direct to us and they will be promptly filled. Inclose stamp for circular, giving names of references, and a number of the most wonderful cures ever performed.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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"THE OLD RELIABLE."

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY
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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

Sold Cheaper than ever before at the Old Stand,

171 Canal Street 71

Opposite Varieties Theat.

I SELL THE REAL FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS (115 pieces) for $19.50
TEA SETS of the same quality (44 pieces) decorated in six colors, something entirely new, for 6.00
Stone China CHAMBER SETS, only 3.00
Stoned China DINNER SETS (124 pieces) for 13.50
All other goods sold equally as cheap, and all goods are guaranteed.

No charge for packing.

The Celebrated Butter Churn,

Making Butter in from three to ten minutes, is sold very cheap.

All orders will have prompt and careful attention.

E. OFFNER,
171 Canal Street,
6p opposite Varieties Theater.

COAL ..... COAL.

H. & C. TYLER,

9 CARONDELET ST. 9

will sell Pittsburg, Anthracite and Cannel COAL, in qualities to suit customers, at the lowest market rates.

H. & C. TYLER.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Fall Hints.

The season of cultivation is about closing, the crops are about all made that required the hoe and plow, and the campaign in the vegetable garden about finished; but a few steps should now be taken for the next year's cropping. Fall plowing should be thoroughly applied where necessary, as it saves labor in the spring. Though we may plow this fall, it is not to say that the same land should not be replowed in the spring; not at all. The fall plowing is an aid; there is good done by giving the deep and thorough plowing in the fall. It should always be done deep and thorough; it is the ultest season to put in the subsoil plow, and, if needed, to bring up the subsoil. But in shaping up ideas and opinions relative to garden culture and higher farming, it is always prudent, if possible, to haul and spread the manure in at the time of fall plowing. All this done saves much time in the spring.

Onions.—It is now time to make preparations for the planting of onions for next year's crop, both for green in spring and dried tubers next summer. Seek the richest spot in the garden, and thoroughly plow and harrow; drill off in rows two feet apart with one-horse plow, and plant the potato onion about ten inches to a foot apart in the row. The large or medium size tubers are the most profitable to plant. After planting the surface should have a coat of manure spread over, two or three inches thick, and that well rotted and strong. The manure acts as a protection, and by spring will have reached out all the ingredients, and the refuse can be worked into the soil in the spring to lighten up. The onion crop should be thoroughly worked and kept clean.

The shallots or green onions in spring are generally of a culled bulk, generally the smaller ones assorted from the potato onions, or the overgrown sets are best to plant for this special vegetable. They should be planted in every other furrow about seven or nine inches deep, and in very rich ground, from three to five inches apart. After planting the surface should have spread over it from three to four inches of good rotted manure. They should have an early working in the spring.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

BE SUITABLE WITH YOUR CATTLE.—Said a farmer to me last spring: "When we were drawing our manure I stayed in the yard, because I could put on better loads; and the cows commenced to give more milk right off." Now this man is an active, industrious, intelligent, experienced farmer; and yet, when he is piling manure in the yards, his cows give a perceptible increase in their milk. Why? One of his handsome grade short-horns that he is proud of, seeing him around, goes up to him and says, as plain as a cow can say: "Give me a lock of hay," and he gives it to her. Another says: "Mr. Stevens, don't you think that rack wants cleaning out?" and on looking he finds to his surprise that there is a lot of dirt and wet hay seeds and rubbish at the bottom. He scrapes it, and rubs it clean with some straw; and as soon as his load is filled, and while he is waiting for the next wagon, he gets a little food and puts it in the rack, and the cows eat it and feel grateful. Between then and the next load he takes the curry-comb and brush and gives one of the cows a good cleaning. The other cows come around him, and he has a gentle word and a friendly pat for each of them. He is a good-looking man, and the cows like to look at him. He is a gentleman, and his presence has a soothing effect. They chew the cud of contentment and peace. As he goes past the pump he asks them if they want a little fresh water. They had not thought about it, but they drink just a little to please him. And so it goes on all day. No wonder the cows give more milk at night.—*American Agriculturist.*

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE.—Alfalfa, the *Pacific Rural Press* says, was transplanted into Greece from Persia nearly five hundred years before the Christian era. At present it is largely cultivated in England, France and other parts of Europe, and gives great satisfaction as a forage plant. It is being introduced quite extensively into our own country, and, though as yet California is far ahead in its culture, alfalfa will, we take it, be a prominent crop in all places where the winters are not too severe. Perhaps even more noticeable than its rapid and enormous growth is its great hardiness and ability to withstand our long dry seasons, and to remain fresh and green when nearly everything else succumbs. On the pampas of South America it thrives, and appears rather to enjoy the drouth than otherwise. The power to withstand great heat and dryness comes from the long, searching roots, which are sent deeply down into the soil, to find the moisture that is inaccessible to other less energetic vegetation.

To determine the age of eggs, dissolve about four ounces of common salt in a quart of pure water, and then immerse the egg. If it is one day old, it will descend to the bottom of the vessel; but if three days, it will float in the liquid. If more than five days old, it will come to the surface and project above in proportion to its increased age.—*London Live Stock Journal.*

To separate honey from wax, put honeycomb and all in a tin pan upon a moderately warm stove, adding a tablespoonful of water to each pound of honey. Stir occasionally with a piece of wire until the contents of the pan are in a liquid condition. Do not allow boiling to begin. Remove the pan from the fire and set it aside to cool. The cake of wax, to which all impurities will adhere, may then be carefully lifted off with a knife.

MEDICAL

Judgment of the Public!

DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS THE public have carefully observed the wonderful cures accomplished from the use of VEGETINE. From its use many an afflicted sufferer has been restored to perfect health, after having expended a small fortune in procuring medical advice and obtaining poisonous mineral medicines.

Its medical properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs; it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is safe and reliable, as the following evidence will show:

Valuable Evidence.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D.D., formerly pastor of Howdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 161 TRANSIT STREET.
H. R. Stevens, Esq.: I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. Its nervous fluidity it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Howdoin Square Church, Boston.

A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: *Dear Sir*—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me. I was Christmas Scrofula, made its appearance in my system in large running ulcers, appearing on me as follows—one on each of my arms, one on my thigh, which extended to the seat, one on my head, which ate into the skull bone, one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation they concluded not to do so, as my whole body was so full of scrofula they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a part of a matter out from this one sore. The physicians all gave me up to die and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

While in this condition I saw VEGETINE advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used sixteen bottles, and this morning I am going to plow corn, a well man. All my townspeople say it is a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In confession, I will say, when I was suffering such great suffering, from that dreadful disease, scrofula, I prayed to the Lord to take me out of the world, but as VEGETINE has restored to me the rich blessings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow men, and I know of no better way to add suffering humanity than to bestow you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
WILLIAM PAYN.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—*Dear Sir*—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great multitude you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad sensations in my head that I would scream as though I could never breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me, and I desire to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and hard sinking feeling at the stomach, and advise every body to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. E. TRUE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut streets,
Cambridge, Mass.

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.
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SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA

Is not as many persons suppose a patented specific heralded for the cure of all diseases flesh is heir to, but, having enjoyed an established reputation for MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS on account of its great value in diseases, settled *on failure*, having been the means of RESTORATION TO HEALTH OF THOUSANDS OF DISEASED PERSONS, it has received the indorsement of HUNDREDS OF PHYSICIANS who know its merits, and should be used by all who suffer from diseases arising from impurities of the blood, or even hereditary taint.

Its value in CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, OLD ULCERS, HUMORS OF BONES, WHITE SWELLINGS, is known to thousands of Southern people.

Prepared at
Swaim's Laboratory,
South Seventh St., below Chestnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. FOERSTER'S
RICE AND CORN MILLS,
NOS. 109 AND 111 JULIA ST. AND 104, 106 AND 108 MAGAZINE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MILLING RATES.
No. 1 flour, three quarter cent per pound.
No. 2 flour, one half cent per pound.
Eight sacks of bran returned for every 100 sacks of flour received. Empty sacks furnished.

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Engraver on Wood.
OFFICES 26 Washington street and 178 Congress street, Boston. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Artists please send three cent stamp for sample sheet of cuts for Cards and Envelopes.

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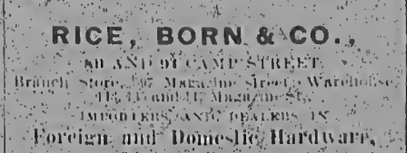

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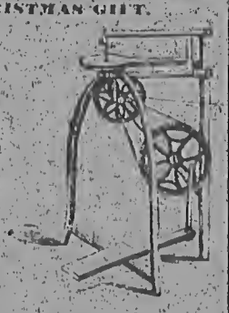

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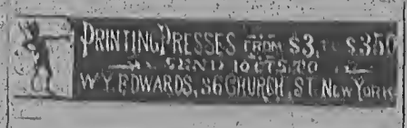

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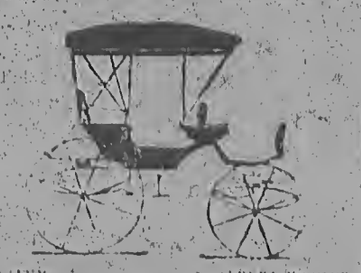

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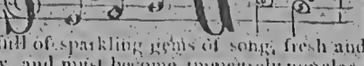

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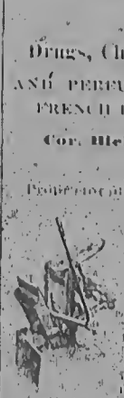

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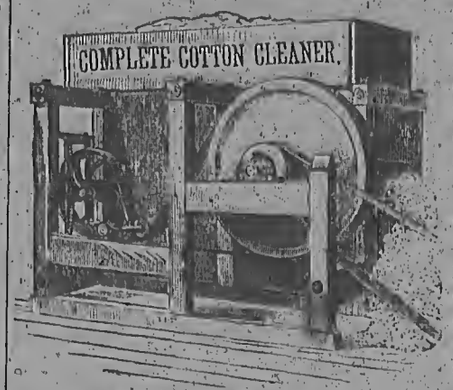

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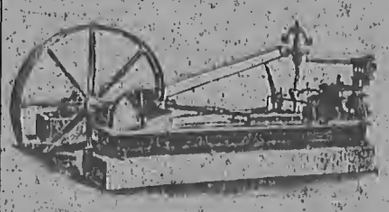

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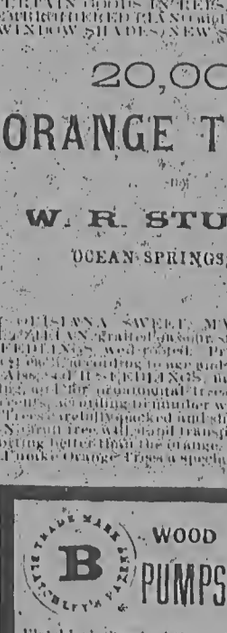

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EMBROIDERED PIANO and PARLOR COVERS
WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES

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Is a combination of Pen and Pencil, containing a specially prepared Fountain Pen-holder, with pen, and package of Ink Powder, which makes a Gallon of jet black ink in one second. Also a complete, elegant, useful and Celebration set, suitable for the holiday trade, from 50 cts. to $10. Sample package, including set of 3 pens, by mail, 15 cts. Liberal terms to dealers. Circulars and testimonials to Agents.

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CORNS, BUNIONS, SPRAINS, INGROWN NAILS, WARTS, FROSTBITES, FELONS, CANKERS, and SORES. A certain Cure.
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New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1876.

MONETARY.

The dullness caused by the political imbroglio is gradually disappearing, owing to the immense crops of sugar, cotton and rice which are coming to market, and must be sold to meet the maturing paper of cotton factors and merchants; hence less pressure is manifested; the call for discounts being somewhat lighter than heretofore. Stocks of various kinds are firm. Confidence in consols and premium bonds is shown by the steadiness of price. The former have been sold at 58@58¼, and the latter at 32c.

Gold is steady at 100¼ here, while in New York it closed at 108.

Sterling Exchange.—For currency, 521@522; for gold, 480@482.

Commercial paper unchanged, nor is there any material change of the values of securities.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Sugar.—The receipts have accumulated, so that the stock offering is quite large. Prices are firm, the stock being mostly in the hands of second parties. We quote (per pound, by hogshead, from levee): Fair to fully fair, 7¼@8¼c.; strictly prime, 8¼c.; choice, 8¾c.; yellow clarified, 9¼@9¾c.; white clarified, 11@11¼c.; centrifugals, 8¼@8¾c.

Molasses.—Owing to heavy receipts the market is not so strong. Sales at the following prices: Common, 37½c.; fair, 40c.; prime, 43@46c.; choice, 48c. per gallon.

COTTON.

The movement this week has been free and the market active. Prices tending upward since Thursday, middling cotton and the lower grades having changed prices at the rate of ⅛c. a day until to-day, with sales of 57,850 bales. For the daily condition of the staple see tables, which are carefully compiled from the records of the Cotton Exchange.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary	Ordinary	Good Ordinary	Low Middling	Middling	Good Middling.
Wednesday	10¾	11	11¾	11		
Thursday	10¾	11	11¾	11¼		
Friday	10¾	11	11¾	12		
Saturday	10¾	11	11¾	12⅛		
Monday	11	11¼	11¾	12¼		
Tuesday	11	11¼	11¾	12¼		

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

	Class—Middling. Mobile	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	11	11	11
Thursday	11	11	11
Friday	11 @11¼	11	11
Saturday	11 @11¼	11	11
Monday	11 @11¼	11	11
Tuesday	11 @11¼	11	11

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day.	Total.	Sales.	Market.	Price.	Sales.	Market.	Price.
			NEW ORLEANS.		NEW YORK.		LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday	9,000	Easy	Middling	12 3-16	12,000	Firm	Middling 6 1-16d.
Thursday	11,200	Active		12 3-16	14,000	Firm	
Friday	11,000	Active		12 3-16	12,000	Firmer	6 1-16d.
Saturday	9,150	Easy		12 5-16	12,000	Firmer	6 1-16d.
Monday	11,000	Firmer		12 5-16	25,000	Buoyant	6 1-16d.
Tuesday	11,013	Firm		12 7-16	25,000	Advance	6¼d.
Total	57,850				95,000		

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock at all the United States ports	894,639
Stock at New Orleans	247,778
Net receipts at New Orleans	417,509
Net receipts last year	361,779
Increase	52,730
Net receipts at all ports of the United States	1,710,953
Net receipts last year	1,455,891
Increase	255,062
Stock in Liverpool	445,000
Of which American	367,000
World's cotton supply, November 3	2,155,953
Last year, same date	1,810,289

GENERAL MARKET.

Provisions.—Active and advancing. Jobbers effect sales at outside figures, and orders are marked slightly higher.

Grain and Feed.—As usual at this season, not much demand. Dealers supply the local demand at quotations.

Hardware, Dry Goods, Etc.—Rather more doing in these departments. As the stock of country merchants must be kept up, they order from month to month, and in many instances by every trip of their respective packets.

Rice.—Receipts moderate; demand good. We quote: Prime 5¾c., no choice in market, fair 4¾c., common 3¾c., No. 2 at 2¾c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Choice corn-fed beeves are in demand at 4@5c. ₮ lb. gross.

Fat grass-fed beef cattle sell readily at $25@$35 ₮ head. Poor cattle dull at $12@$20 ₮ head.

Fat calves, up to year olds, $7@$12 ₮ head. Poor ones very dull at $5@$8 ₮ head.

Fat sheep in demand at $3@$5 ₮ head. Poor ones unsalable.

Hogs, corn-fed, at 5@6c. ₮ lb. gross. Mast-fed dull at 3@4c ₮ lb. gross.

Milch cows sell according to quantity of milk given. Choice fancy milkers, giving 4 to 5 gallons per day, $80@$100 ₮ head. Fair milkers, say giving from 1½ to 3 gallons per day, $35@$75 ₮ head. Common stock very hard to sell at $18@$25 ₮ head.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	9 35	14 00
Axes	9 60	12 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	280 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
B. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₮ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	7½
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9½	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₮ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₮ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₮ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	18 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	12 00
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₮ 1,000	7 50	8 75
Nails, best brands	3 50	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₮ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 16 to 16 by 20	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₮ lb.	6	10
Paris Green, ₮ lb.	30	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₮ lb.	12	14
Whiting, ₮ lb.	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₮ lb.	— —	3½
Linseed Oil, ₮ gall.	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights:

Size of lights.	Sash, per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	60	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	65	1 95	2 25
10x16	$1 00	2 95	3 25

Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$3 70
3 feet x 8 feet	4 00	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25

Panel Doors:

2 ft. 5 in. x 7 ft. 1 in. thick	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 75 4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₮ lb.:		
Western, choice	24	26
Goshen, choice	31	36
Coffee, ₮ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18½	19¾
Rio, good	21	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O. G.	—	31
Candles, ₮ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₮ lb.:		
Cocoa	28	60
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₮ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₮ bbl.:		
Best, K. D.	3 18	3 25
Cheese, ₮ lb.:		
Western factory	12½	14
N. Y. cream and English dairy	15½	16
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	22 00
Mackerel, extra No. 2, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₮ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 75	5 00
XX	5 75	6 00
XXX	6 25	6 75
Choice XXX	6 75	7 25
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₮ lb.	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₮ lb.	9½	10
Raisins, ₮ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₮ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₮ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₮ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₮ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	8	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	35	38
Pasturine, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, best	32	33
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	39	42
Fair	44	45
Prime to choice	48	50
Golden and Roquet syrups	80	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₮ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3
Ordinary	4½	5
Fair	5¼	5¾
Prime to choice	6¾	7¾
Soap, in boxes, ₮ lb.:		
NXX Palm	— —	—
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₮ lb.	3	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Good fair	— —	8
Prime	— —	9
Choice	10	9¾
Yellow clarified	10¼	10¾
White clarified	10¾	11¾
Crushed	12	12¾
Powdered	12	12¾
Spices, ₮ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	45
Cinnamon	— —	45
Tea, ₮ lb.:		
Black Oolong	— —	1 00
Green Imperial	— —	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₮ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	40	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₮ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	57	60
White, mixed	58	60
Oats, ₮ bushel:		
St. Louis	— —	44
Texas	— —	45
Galena	— —	50
Bran, choice, ₮ 100 lbs.	78	80
Hay, ₮ ton:		
Prime timothy	18 00	22 00
Ordinary	— —	14 00
Cotton Seed Meal	26 00	28 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₮ lb.:		
Breakfast	14½	14¾
Shoulders	8½	8¾
Sides, clear rib	9½	9¾
Sides, clear	10	10
Hams, sugar-cured	13½	14
Mess Pork, ₮ bbl	18 75	19 25
Dry Salted Meats:		
Shoulders	— —	8¼
Lard, ₮ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	11¾	12
Choice, in tierces	11	11½

BALING STUFF.

Bagging:		
India	10	10½
Jute	12½	13¾
Ties, Arrow, best, per bundle, of 38 iron and buckle	— —	3 30
Beard	— —	3 50
Twine, hemp	— —	16

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₮ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	45
Calf-skins, ₮ dozen	20 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₮ lb.	24	26
Fertilizers, ₮ ton:		
Stern's raw-bone superphosphate	65 00	— —
Stern's fine-ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	11 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₮ yard:		
Standard brands, ⅞	— —	8
Standard brands, 4/4	— —	10¼
Bleached Domestic, ₮ yard:		
Choice brands, ⅞	— —	7½
Choice brands, 4/4	10¾	14¾
Calico, ₮ yard:		
Common brands	4½	5½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	6¾	7
Ticking, ₮ yard:		
Common brands	10	13½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight-ounce	11½	12
Stripes	10	14
Checks	14	18
Denims	12	20

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Bacon, ₮ lb.:		
Breakfast	14½	14¾
Shoulders	8½	8¾
Sides, clear rib	9½	9¾
Sides, clear	10	10
Hams, sugar-cured	13½	14
Mess Pork, ₮ bbl	18 75	19 25
Dry Salted Meats:		
Shoulders	— —	8¼
Lard, ₮ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	11¾	12
Choice, in tierces	11	11½

Batchelor mud boots, ₮ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₮ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₮ doz	12 00	18 00
Batchelor brogans, ₮ doz	15 00	16 50
Russetts' brogans, ₮ doz	16 00	19 50

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Womb Pad for Female Weakness	3 00

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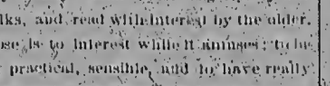

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LAST SEASON'S PRICES!!

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In all the newest colorings and materials, from ten cents a yard upward.

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—AND—

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Handsomely trimmed Suits in Cashmere, Basket Cloths, Camels' Hair, Alpaca, Combination Suits, etc., in the most beautiful new effects, at prices to tempt the most economical.

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AND at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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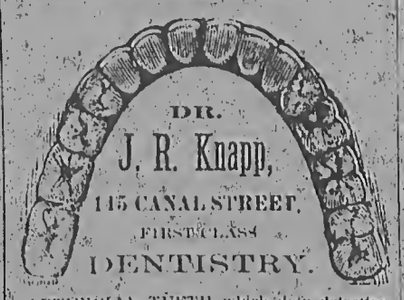

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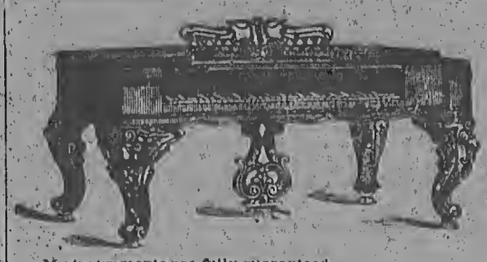

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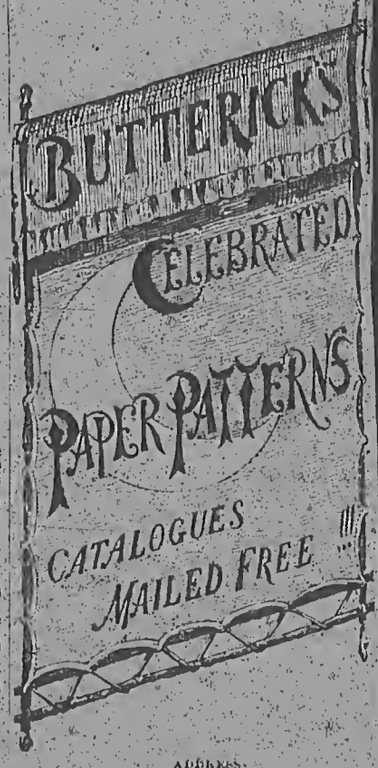

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The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1876.

Wanted—A Squeezer.

The London *Athenæum*, alluding to a "felt want" in England, humorously illustrates the subject in the allegory and moral below. We think if England needs a "Squeezer," the demand is much more imperative in this country, where almost every other man and woman has become a "voluminous" writer for the papers and magazines, and a large portion of them have an "itching palm" to print a book. The "Squeezer" can't come too soon.

The library of the Indian kings was composed of so many volumes that a thousand camels were necessary to remove it. But once on a time a certain prince, who loved reading much and other pleasures more, called a Brahmin to him, and said: "Books are good, O Brahmin, even as women are good, yet surely, of both these goods a prince may have too many; and then, O Brahmin, which of these two vexations is sorest to princely flesh it were hard to say; but as to the books, O Brahmin, squeeze 'em!" The Brahmin, understanding well what the order to "squeeze 'em" meant for he was a book man himself, as there goes much water and little flavor to the making of a very big pumpkin, so there goes much words and few thoughts to the making of a very big book, set to work, aided by many scribes—striking out all the idle words from every book in the library; and when the essence of them had been extracted, it was found that ten camels could carry that library without ruffling a hair. And therefore the Brahmin was appointed "Grand Squeezer" of the realm. Ages after this, another prince, who loved reading much and other pleasures a good deal more, called the Grand Squeezer of his time and said: "Thy duties are neglected, O Grand Squeezer! Thy life depends upon the measure of thy squeezing." Thereupon the Grand Squeezer in fear and trembling set to work, and squeezed and squeezed, till the whole library became at last a load that a foal would have laughed at, for it consisted of but one book, a tiny volume containing four maxims. Yet the wisdom in the last library was the wisdom in the first.

The moral is obvious.

The literature of our country is already in a fair way of dying for the want of a Grand Squeezer, and unless such a functionary is appointed within the next ten years, it will be smothered by itself. Yet our government *will* keep granting pension after pension to those whom the Duke of Wellington used to call "the writing fellows" for adding to the camels' burden, instead of distributing the same amount among an army of diligent and well-selected squeezers. We say an army of squeezers, for it is not merely that *almost* every man, woman and child among us who can write, prints, while nobody reads, and to judge from the "spelling bees" nobody even spells, but that the fecundity of man as a "writing animal" is on the increase, and each one requires a squeezer to himself. This is the alarming thing. Where are we to find so many squeezers? Nay, in many cases, there needs a separate sub-squeezer for the writer's every book. Take, for instance, the case of the Carlyle squeezer—what more could he expected from *him* in a lifetime than that he should squeeze "Frederick the Great"—that enormous rank and pungent "haggis"—from which, properly squeezed, such an ocean would flow of "oniony liquid" that compared with it the famous "haggis deluge" of the "Noctes," which nearly drowned in gravy "Christopher," "the Shepherd" and "Tickler" in Ambrose's parlor, would be, both for quantity and flavor, but a "beaker full of the sweet south?" Yet what would be the squeezing of Mr. Carlyle; what would be the squeezing of De Quincey, or of Landor, or of Southey, to the squeezing of the tremendous Prof. Wilson—the mighty Christopher, who for about thirty years literally talked in type upon every matter of which he had any knowledge, and upon every matter of which he had none; whose "words, words, words" are indeed, as Hallam with unconscious irony says, "as the rush of mighty waters." What would be left after the squeezing of *him* it would be hard to guess; for, says the Chinese proverb, "If what is said be not to the purpose, a single word is already too much."

The Green Fields of the Moon.

When the moon is at the full, the unassisted eye readily distinguishes on her face certain gray spots more or less sharply separated from the brighter portions. Through the telescope these spots appear as broad level spaces, resembling terrestrial seas. Indeed, the earlier observers mistook them for seas, and by that name (Latin, *mare*) they are known to this day. They are not seas, however, but ancient sea-beds, now probably nearly, if not quite, destitute of water; vast arid basins like the Sahara, or the great interior Utah basin of our own continent.

Examined more closely, these dried up sea beds—to which Nelson applies the irregular but convenient plural *mares*—are seen to have a rolling surface like some of our Western prairies, or to be traversed by numerous long ridges, resembling the wave-like sand hills which give so marked and peculiar an appearance to the deserts of western Australia, the levelor portion being dotted with low mounds interspersed with small crater pits. In many places formations of an apparently alluvial character abound, while the ancient coast lines show distinct traces of water action. Two of these lunar plains—*Mare Humorum* and *Mare Chrisium*—are walled in completely by lofty mountains, presenting stupendous precipices to the vanished sea. The larger mares are more like ocean beds. They run together as terrestrial oceans do, and sometimes merge into the brighter continental regions, without a distinct line of demarkation. In other places they show a rugged coast line, rising into cliffs and peaks, and pierced at times by valleys and ravines.

One of the most conspicuous of these lunar ocean beds, also one of the deepest, is known as the *Mare Serenitatis*. Its area is nearly one hundred and twenty-five thousand square miles. Within its dark gray border, from thirty to eighty miles wide, is an extensive inner plain, which at times represents a fine, clear light green tint, with a central streak of pure white; the green area lying lower apparently than the gray exterior. The green tint is difficult to catch, except under favorable conditions, and is much weakened by the effect of numerous small, white, round spots and gray ridges.

Another of the moon's green plains was discovered by Madler in the *Mare Humorum*, already mentioned. This is one of the smallest as well as most distinctly bordered of the gray plains. Its area is fifty thousand square miles. The greater portion of its interior is distinctly tinged a dusky green, sometimes very marked, affording a strong contrast with the pure gray of the borders and high inclosing ridges. On the west the green area extends nearly to the edge of the *mare*, but elsewhere, as in the *Mare Serenitatis*, it is separated from the border by a narrower, darker gray fringe, except on the northwest, where the gray and green areas merge insensibly into each other.

Still another area of green is observed in the *Mare Chrisium*, one of the most conspicuous of the moon's dark plains. It is completely inclosed, and is, perhaps, the deepest of the lunar *mare*. Its area is seventy-eight thousand square miles. Its general tint is gray mixed with an unmistakable tinge of green, especially under high examination. This portion of the moon is seen to the best advantage for several days before and after the moon is full. The evidence is not of a character to justify a positive assertion that the mythical man in the moon may have abundant pasturage for his cattle; but his case ceases to be absolutely hopeless when a thoroughgoing selenographer can say, as Nelson does, that the moon may possess an atmosphere that must be regarded as fully capable of sustaining various forms of vegetation of even an advanced type, that it does not appear how it can justly be questioned that the lunar surface in favorable positions may yet retain sufficiency of moisture to support vegetation of many kinds, and that in a very considerable portion of the entire surface of the moon the temperature would not vary sufficiently to materially affect the existence of vegetable life.

Who can tell but that the aforementioned man in the moon may not follow the plan of the African tribe which Livingstone tells of, and keep himself and his cattle in extensive lunar caverns, where the temperature is uniform and water abundant; driving them forth upon these green fields for a fortnightly feed when the sun is up for its long days and the grass in good condition? Jules Verne ought not to neglect so inviting a field of exploration.—*Scientific American*.

Funeral Farces.

An old proverb says there can be no play without a fool in it. A corpse should be more indispensable to a funeral than a fool to a play; nevertheless, there have been funerals without one. Weary of making watches that would not go, Charles the Fifth took to mortifying his flesh and making himself miserable generally, until he brought himself to such a melancholy pass that nothing would do but he must celebrate his own obsequies before he was ready to take his proper part in them. No opposition was offered to the indulging of his whim; although Charles was only an ex-emperor, his will was law in the little domain he ruled in his retirement. Accordingly a tomb was erected in the monastery chapel, a coffin made, and all the necessary "properties" for the performance provided. At the time appointed, the monks and the imperial domestics, carrying black tapers, fell in behind the coffin and the shroud-enwrapped hero of the strange comedy; and all, making believe to the best of their ability, marched with solemn faces and slow steps to the chapel, where Charles, resigning his part of chief mourner, was laid in the coffin to listen to the chanting of his own requiem, and join audibly in prayer for the repose of his yet unparted soul. Then the coffin and its tenant were deposited in the tomb, and the assistants at this odd ceremony retired, carefully closing the chapel doors as they departed. When he was tired of his solitary confinement, Charles arose and returned to his apartments, to be seized the next day with a fever which quickly rendered a real funeral necessary, an funeral celebrated in much more regal fashion than the mock one that preceded it. Charles the Fifth's ill-ending farce was imitated by a burgher of Ghent. For his story we are indebted to a correspondent of Notes and Queries, who disinterred it from a journal kept by an officer in Marlborough's army, who made one of the garrison of the castle of Ghent after the peace of Utrecht. When the authorities of Ghent were made aware that they would have to find accommodation for the allied army, they were puzzled to know how it was to be done, until a poor button-maker named Farrazine offered to find quarters for any number of men at a cost of a penny a man. His offer was accepted, and he contrived to execute his part of the bargain to everybody's satisfaction, and made a fortune out of it, too. With wealth came ambition, and he did not rest till the rank of gentleman was accorded to him, when he set up his coach, put his servants into livery, and held his own with the best citizens of Ghent. Even then he was not happy. He took it into his head to build himself a tomb in the church of the Capuchin friars, a privilege for which the fraternity made him pay handsomely. When the monument was finished it far excelled anything in Ghent. He then gave the friars another handsome present to go into procession from his house before his coffin, which was sumptuously adorned with escutcheons, carried by four of the novices, himself following as chief mourner, and a crowd of people following him; and, indeed, it was a most ridiculous sight to see the sycophants singing their anthems before that foolish man's coffin; and when they had deposited the coffin in the monument, where it was to remain till his death, at which time they were to take it out of the monument and return with it to his house in the same manner they carried it thither, and then return back with the corpse to the monument. But, behold, Farrazine died soon after, who, having not left so large a legacy for praying his soul out of purgatory as the friars expected, though he had paid them well for everything, yet, thinking it not sufficient, these ungrateful wretches pulled down his monument, threw it and his coffin out of the church, nor would they say one mass for his soul. So after all the money he had laid out for a pompous funeral, poor Farrazine was privately buried in the church-yard of a remote chapel. He left one prodigal son, who lived to spend all, and at last died in gaol."—*All the Year Round*.

WEBSTER'S POWER.—It was my good fortune often to hear Webster at Faneuil Hall in his palmiest days. I have seen him when every nerve was quivering with excitement, when his gestures were most violent, when, he was shouting at the top of his clarion voice, when the lightnings of passion were playing across his dark face as upon a thunder cloud. I marked the terrible effect, when, after repeated assaults—each more damaging than the preceding—upon the position of an opponent, he launched with superhuman strength the thunderbolt that sped straight to its mark, and demolished all before it. The air seemed filled with reverberations of the deep-mouthed thunder. In a speech which he delivered in Boston, shortly after "nullification" times, I remember his referring to Hoyle's speaking of "one Nathan Dane." Mr. Webster always considered Dane as the author of the celebrated Northwestern Ordinance, by which that large territory was consecrated forever to freedom. He exclaimed very scornfully: "Mr. Hayne calls him *one* Nathan Dane. I tell you, fellow-citizens, that, as the author of the Northwestern Ordinance, Nathan Dane's name is as immortal as if it were written on yonder firmament, blazing forever between Orion and Pleiades." It is impossible to give an idea of the effect which Webster's delivery of those words produced. Throwing back his head, raising his face toward the heavens, lifting both arms in front of him, and pointing upward to the overarching sky so magnificent was his attitude, and so thrilling the tones of his voice, that we almost seemed to see the starry characters shining in eternal lustre upon the firmament. The effect was sublime. I have never seen it equaled upon the stage, not even by the greatest actor.—*American Exchange*.

THE POWER OF PRAYER.—A most interesting circumstance took place at the Primitive Methodist chapel, South street, Islington, London, on Sunday morning, June 11. The Rev. C. Jupp preached, after which he called upon a gentleman a stranger to pray. He respectfully declined to engage in prayer, stating that he was a Roman Catholic. An open-air service was announced to take place at three o'clock, when our friend joined the company, and paid the most devout attention. The people were invited to attend our little chapel in the evening, to hear the gospel preached by the Rev. E. Middleton, from Canada. In the evening we had a large attendance, and also the stranger above referred to, who sat with downcast look, but evidently hungering and thirsting after righteousness. The Rev. E. Middleton gave us a very able sermon from Ephesians iii. 15, after which a prayer meeting was held. Just as we were about to close the prayer meeting the stranger stood up, and, with tears rolling down his cheeks, desired us to pray for him. He said he was a Roman Catholic priest, was ignorant of the plan of salvation, but had resolved to give himself to God, and abandon his profession. We offered prayer on his behalf, and pointed him to Christ. He wept his way to the cross, ventured his all upon the Savior, and believed to the saving of his soul. The stranger informed me afterward that his father and mother were Roman Catholics, and had brought him up in the same faith; but they had become Protestants of late, and a brother of his, a Primitive preacher, had made him promise that when he arrived in London on his way to Rome he would attend a Primitive Methodist chapel.—*Correspondent of London Primitive Methodist*.

People who are troubled about dying are seldom troubled as they should be about living. "Be ye ready," said Christ. Ready for what? Life and death. He who is "ready" for every day that comes to bless him is ready for both of these.

A clergyman walking through a church-yard, and observing that the dead were indiscriminately praised, wrote on the gate post the following: "Here lie the dead, and here the living lie."

Miss Emily Faithful says the superficial education of girls, "like dipping them into a weak solution of accomplishments, forms a coating that will not stand time or wear."

Which is the most obedient church instrument, the bell or the organ? The bell, because it will speak when tolled; but the organ will be blowed first.

Scientific.

—It is stated that a Russian scientific congress is to meet at Warsaw next September, at which the question of adopting the Gregorian calendar in Russia will be discussed.

—Dr. Rees, of Gray's Hospital, London, having analyzed the dust collected upon the green cotton lining of bed-canopies, now becoming fashionable, has found them to contain a large and really dangerous quantity of arsenic. This dust is easily inhaled by the sleeper.

HOW ARTIFICIAL BUTTER IS MADE.—Agents are employed to visit slaughter-houses and buy up all the beef suet. This is carted to the factory and cleaned: Then it is put into meat choppers and minced fine. It is afterward placed in a boiler with as much water in bulk as itself. A steam pipe is introduced among the particles of suet, and they are melted. The refuse of the membrane goes to the bottom of the water, the oily substance floats and is removed. This consists of butter matter and stearine. A temperature of eighty degrees melts the former, and leaves the stearine at the bottom. The butter matter, or cream, is drawn off, about thirteen per cent. of fresh milk is added, and the necessary salt, and the whole is churned for ten or fifteen minutes. The result is Orange county at half the usual cost. The stearine is sold at twelve cents a pound to the candle-maker, and the refuse at one cent a pound to the manufacturer of food for cattle.

In the *Repertorium fur Meteorologie*, volume 5, No. 4, St. Petersburg, Baron F. Wrangell has written a very suggestive paper on the causes of the bora at Noworossisk, a local wind characterized by peculiar violence and destructiveness to shipping in that part of the north Caucasian coast. The author rests his explanation exclusively on the physical peculiarities of the district, and recognized physical laws. To the northeast of the bay, where the bora is most severely felt, and at a distance of about two miles, lies the mountain range of the Waradah, about eleven miles in length, which, as regards winds, cuts off all communication between the coast and the interior, except over the ridge of the chain; and, further, has several valleys on the landward side of the range looking to northeast. It follows that on particular occasions, notably when the wind is in the northeast and light, the air resting on the bay and shore adjoining will be widely different in temperature, humidity, and consequently density, from the air on the other side of the range. Observations render it highly probable that it is just on such occasions that the bora occurs.

—The occurrence of crocodiles in the United States has recently been placed beyond question. For a long time the two accredited American species of crocodiles were supposed to be confined to the West Indies and South America; and when, in 1870, Prof. Jeffries Wyman described a skull from Florida the question was hardly considered settled—not that the ascribed occurrence had not the most trustworthy authority, but because it was supposed that even this eminent naturalist might have been imposed upon, seeing how frequently specimens of natural history from various extra-limital localities are brought to Florida and passed upon the curiosity hunters, who annually throng that State. In the last number of the *American Naturalist* Mr. W. T. Hornaday describes at length and with particularity several specimens he himself procured. The locality of these captures was a narrow, deep and tortuous stream, known as Arch creek, which flows from the Everglades into the head of Biscayne Bay. The species is considered to be the *Crocodilus acutus*, called by Gray *Molinia Americana*. The writer elaborately describes a series of six specimens, with pictorial illustrations of the skulls, showing the wide difference between these reptiles and the ordinary alligator (*A. Mississippiensis*) of the same region. His largest male specimen was fourteen feet in length; another, a female, mensured ten feet eight inches. He states that Prof. Ward, of Rochester, has also lately received a specimen from Lake Worth, ninety miles north of Biscayne Bay.

—A St. John's, N. H., local journal gives the account of a new fire-proof window shutter for large warehouses, which a manufacturer in that city has invented. It is thus described: The invention has for its object the connection of all the window shutters upon each row, or upon each side of a store-house or other building, so that they may be closed or opened at the same time, and from any floor of the building upon which the operator may happen to be. The shutters are of iron and are hollow, running on wheels on a rail above them. They are connected together by hollow rods, so that they may be kept parallel and all move together. The wheels are attached to each shutter, and the rail on which they travel is protected by a hood or cornice, from the ice or snow. The hollow pipes are at the bottom. In the walls of the building are rods working up and down, and to them are attached balance weights which keep taut the chain by which the shutters are moved. On the inside of one of the shutters, on each story, is a tap to which a hose may be attached. In case of fire a person in the inside of the building can turn a crank, or pull down one of the perpendicular rods in the wall, and the shutters of all the front, or of any one story, will be instantly closed. The balance weights cause the arrangement to work so easily that a boy can operate all the shutters of any building with great ease. So soon as they are closed a hose is applied to the tap on the inside, and the water fills the hollow shutters, passing from one to another by the pipes at the bottom. In this way the shutters are kept cool in the midst of a fire, no matter how near it may be. The water is liberated little by little by small holes in the pipes. A model of this apparatus was exhibited at the Centennial.

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Protection of Buildings from Lightning

Prof. Clerk Maxwell read an abstract of a paper before the Mathematical and Physical Science Section of the British Association at the recent meeting at Glasgow, in which he stated that those who erected lightning conductors had paid great attention to the upper and lower extremities of the conductor—having a sharp point above the building and the lower extremity carried into the earth as far as possible. The effect was to tap, or, as it were, to gather the charge by facilitating the discharge between the atmospheric fermentation and the earth. That would cause a greater number of discharges than would have otherwise occurred; but each of them would be smaller than those which would have occurred without a conductor. That arrangement was therefore more for the benefit of the surrounding country, and for the relief of the clouds laboring under an accumulation of electricity, than for the protection of the building on which the conductor was erected. What was really wanted was to prevent the possibility of an electric discharge taking place within a certain region. An electrical discharge could not occur between two bodies unless the difference of their potentials was sufficiently great compared with the distance between them. If, therefore, they could keep the potentials of all bodies within a certain region equal or nearly equal, no discharge could take place between them. That might be secured by connecting all these bodies by means of good conductors, such as copper wire ropes. It would, therefore, be sufficient to surround a powder mill with a conducting material, to sheath its roof, walls and ground floor with a thick sheet of copper, and then no electrical effect could occur within it on account of any thunder storm outside. There would be no need of any earth connection. They might even place a layer of asphalt between the copper floor and the ground so as to insulate the building. If the mill were struck, it would remain charged for some time, and a person standing on the ground outside or touching the wall might receive a shock, but no electrical effect would be perceived inside even by the most delicate electrometer. A sheathing of copper was by no means necessary in order to prevent any electrical effect taking place. Suppose a building was struck by lightning, it was quite sufficient to inclose it with a network of a good conducting substance. For instance, if a copper wire were carried around the foundation of a house, up each of the corners and gables, and along the ridges, that would be a sufficient protection for an ordinary building against any thunder storm in England; but it might be well, to prevent theft, to have it built in the wall, and then it would be necessary to have it connected with some metal, such as lead or zinc, on the roof. It need scarcely be added, said the professor, that it is not advisable during a thunder storm to stand on the roof of a house so protected, or to stand on the ground outside, or to lean against the walls.

The superiority of some men is merely local. They are great because their associates are little.

In this simple fact, that we cannot accurately foresee the future, lies a refuge from despair.—*Leaves*.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1876.

WEDDING BELLS.

Far off in other years,
One flowery summer time,
There floated to my ears
A joyous wedding chime.

I listened to its sound,
And to't seemed to say
Fond hearts and true are bound
In love this blessed day.

Love that shall grow through life
Brighter than burnished gold,
Unouched by worldly strife
Till heart and lips are cold.

"Has earth such joy?" I cried;
"'Tis but a poet's rhyme.
The love that shields the bride
Grows cold and faint with time.

Fond faith is turned to doubt;
It lives with but our youth;
When years have found us out,
Farewell to trust and truth."

But still the wedd log-bells
Hang their triumphant strains:
O, doubting heart! when fifty years
Have passed, see what remains.

* * * * *

The years have rolled away,
Slow, swift and bright and sad,
And now the golden wedding day
Makes loving hearts more glad.

For here, grown bright with time,
Is youth's first faith and joy,
And love is proved, once more,
Pure gold without alloy.

So trembling bride, I ween,
Such rapture ever knew
As now is hers, who looks beyond,
With the past in view.

O, perfect trust! O, faith so sure!
There is no room for fears,
Unite with heavenly love to bless
The bride of fifty years.

New York Post.

Quiet Girls.

It would be affectation to pretend that admiration, when it is openly expressed, is not very sweet to girls. Extremely few people are above the influence of vanity, and maidens, as a class, are certainly not among those who are. There is no valid reason why they should be condemned upon this account. To wish to be thought well of is a perfectly laudable ambition; indeed, it is to be feared that if most persons did not desire to be held in favorable estimation, the world would be a very much worse place than it is. The misfortune is that many well-meaning individuals mistake notoriety for admiration, and in so doing are naturally led to indulge in excesses and follies of various kinds. It is to be regretted that this is particularly true so far as regards a number of girls, who, lacking knowledge of the world and an insight into human nature, are contaminated when they are thrown into association with young men and women of a certain order. You will see them, in their desire to attract notice, unsteadily balancing themselves upon the line which separates the polite from the unpolite, and coquetting with what public opinion has decided to be naughty. No doubt their intentions are in most cases perfectly innocent, and if they were not applauded by unprincipled flatterers, who, being tinged with badness themselves, like to make others the same, they would not continue to indulge in their little indiscretions. Unhappily, they are encouraged to believe that they are favorably distinguishing themselves when they are outraging good taste. There are men who like a girl who talks at a great rate, and indulges in those descriptions of sneering and backbiting which are often mistaken for wit. There are conceited snobs who love a young woman ten times as much as they would otherwise do if they see that she treats those whom she does not deem it politic to conciliate with something very much resembling insolence. There are beaux who appreciate the creature who is everlastingly giggling, smirking, posing herself in what she deems picturesque attitudes, and shouting utter nonsense at the top of her voice. Quiet girls see this. They perceive, farther, that because they lack what seem to be supposed to be accomplishments, but which are really social vices, they are ignored. Over and over again are the sweetest-natured, as well as the cleverest, women stigmatized as dull, stupid and prim, because they are disinclined to shriek and to show all the teeth in their head to the first male who philanthropically condescends to indicate that he is disposed to look with favor upon them.

Quiet girls may feel the manner in which they are often treated, or they may not. It is to be hoped, however, that they have the good sense to perceive that they will gain nothing by attempting to imitate their faster and more gushing sisters. The chances are that if they have the inclination they lack the peculiar talent which will enable them to do so successfully. Thus if they do attempt to be noisy, flippant, and publicly spiteful at the expense of their neighbors, the probability is that they will make a bungle of the whole business, and end by feeling thoroughly ashamed of themselves. To try to do a discreditable thing and fail is, perhaps, the most bitter of all failures, and this is a fact which should speak emphatically to those girls who are contemplating some audacious step in order to escape from the obscurity in which they hopelessly languish. It may as well be stated that to be a noisy, forward, self-assured member of society it is necessary that a girl shall have no deep feelings upon any subject, that she shall not think upon matters outside the special sphere of her operations, and that she shall have no person's welfare so much at heart as her own. In a word, she must neither possess a squeamish taste nor a tender conscience. Now, hosts of quiet girls are burdened with those incumbrances; hence, perhaps, their constant humiliation. If you want to find a girl who is a treasure in the home in which she lives; who does real, honest, substantial work; who possesses the strongest affection of those who thoroughly know and understand her; and who is endowed with as noble a soul as she has a pure mind, look for a quiet girl. It is from the ranks of the quiet girls that the best wives, and the truest friends, and the hardest workers come. Of the women who really distinguish themselves by their intellectual achievements the majority are subdued and modest—yet lively and pleasant enough if properly approached—in company. Often treasures, the existence of which has been unsuspected, have been revealed in quiet girls. It always will be so; for a genuine woman will never show the sterling stuff of which she is made to the first impertinent inquisitor, who may be unworthy alike of her confidence and her regard. She will continue to astonish those who pretend to understand her by rising to heights, when she is summoned thither, which are unapproachable to her complacent and courted critics. Yet, in spite of all this, it may happen that quiet girls of the best type may lack the wit, the adaptability to that with which they have no sympathy, the gilbness, and that unlimited faith in themselves, which must be possessed by those who desire to attract the notice of the more shallow portion of society. The truth is that the noisy girl is as much the product of education and training as anything else, and it may as well be frankly admitted that in her own horrible way she is unapproachable.

We do not wish to be misunderstood. We have no desire to imply that all quiet girls are endowed with genius and the virtues, for some are simply fools who would be noisy enough if they could find anything to say. What we do protest against is the habit which prevails of slighting quiet girls, and speaking ill of them before they have been fairly tried; and of paying sickening homage to the conceited chatterboxes of little moral sense or principle. What we would indicate is that while noisy damsels will often turn out to be gaudy impostors, many quiet ones will amply repay the time, trouble and love which any one may bestow upon them.—*The Liberal Review.*

Origin of Life and Mind.

Life began ten thousand ages or more after the earth began to form. Whence is this life? Prof. Huxley seems to find it in some protoplasm or gelatinous substance. Was this one of the original elements of the nebulous matter? If so, how did it come through that terribly heated temperature? If it did not exist till after the temperature had cooled, how did it come in? Prof. Huxley has been the most determined opponent in our day of the spontaneous generation of life, and is thereby left without a means of generating the life of plants and animals. Darwin himself feels obliged, in order to account for the phenomenon, to suppose that there were four or five germs created by God. Tyndall thinks that Darwin has at this point fallen into a weakness; but, meanwhile, has no means whatever of accounting for the appearance of life. Mr. Darwin further calls in a *pangenesis*—which is just another name for the *vital force* of the old naturalists—in order to account for the generation of new animals. But he does not tell us, and evidently cannot tell us, whence this pangenesis, which cannot come from development, of which it is the source, and not the product. Herbert Spencer prefers to bring in *physiological units.*

Whence comes sensation? There was a moment when sensation, pleasurable or painful, was felt for the first time in the universe. Was this at the beginning? If so, one wonders how the sentient substance came through the heat, where, so far as we can judge, it must have been suffering intolerable anguish, without the power of relieving itself by self-destruction.

Had the protoplasm self-consciousness? I rather think that neither Prof. Huxley nor Prof. Tyndall would say that it had. Animals from the very first have sensations, and also, at least the higher ones, ideas and very curious instincts, by which they make provision for coming evils of which they can have no conception. Finally, in the last of the innumbered ages we have man with his intelligence, his conscience and free will, all attested by consciousness. Will evolutionists pretend that on any rational or inductive principle they can tell how these new powers came into being and into action? When the book of Genesis tells us how these agencies did come in, and in particular how man appeared, science has and can have no facts to lead us to discredit it.—*Dr. McCosh, in Popular Science Monthly.*

The late Prince Consort was not jocose, but he was genial and desirous to please. He told an anecdote of himself at one of the meetings of the Trinity Board, which will bear repetition. When Balmoral was being built for himself and the Queen, he, knowing the pride of the Highland chieftains, made it a point to call upon them and pay his respects. Early one morning he went to the castle of The MacFarquharson and knocked several times without eliciting any reply beyond the deep baying of some mastiffs and staghounds. Persevering, he saw the massive door cautiously opened just ajar, and a bronzed face, surmounted with a shaggy mass of red hair, thrust itself forth between the door and the jamb, "What for," asked the owner of the shock of red hair, "ye mak' sic a awfu' din this unearthly hour o' the mora?" "I desire to see the MacFarquharson," answered the Prince. "Are ye daft, mon? What for should the MacFarquharson rise the see sicean a loon as ye?" Wha be ye?" And here the gillie opened the door to its fullest extent, letting the visitor see four or five big dogs close behind him. Unreal alarm the Prince replied: "I am Prince Albert, the Queen's husband." The natural hue of the Highlandman's face became incarnadined with indignation as he exclaimed: "You a prince! A pretty chiel, you, for a prince! Gang awa' the noo, or I'll set the dogs on ye." But here the MacFarquharson himself, who had heard the voice of his servitor, rushed, half dressed, to the rescue, and the father of the British kings to be was saved from dismemberment.

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The Way to Treat an Enemy.

Old Billy Piper was a Baptist preacher of the hard-shell or ironside order, who lived many years ago in the State of Virginia, on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge. He was an honest, upright man, and had many eccentricities about him, but was entirely destitute of mental culture. From his odd way of expressing himself he was often more amusing than instructive or edifying in the remarks which he made when he entered the sacred desk. He delivered all his sermons in a sing-song, whining tone of voice, and was remarkable for entertaining his congregation with every anecdote that, in his opinion, was adapted to arrest their attention or to give them instruction.

On one occasion he introduced into his sermon the following narrative to show what wonderful mistakes people often make in interpreting the word of God:

"Brethren, as I was coming to church this morning I saw something in the road before me, but could not tell what it was. At first I thought it was a stump; but when I got nearer to it, behold, I found out that it was a man a-kneeling down in the road, and a-praying. I said to him: 'Friend, what are you doing here?' He replied that one of his neighbors had done him an injury, and that the Bible said if you would pray for your enemy, by so doing you would bring down coals of fire upon his head. 'That is what I am now doing; and I intend to stay here, and pray for him until I burn him up.' Brethren, don't you think he was a fool?"

Mr. Piper, no doubt, went on to show how deplorably ignorant on the subject of religion the man must be who imagines that by his prayers he can bring down fire from heaven, as Elijah did, to consume his enemies, but that portion of his discourse is not distinctly remembered by any one. It cannot, however, be denied that the passage in the Bible, imperfectly quoted by the man so importunate in his prayers by the wayside, is a beautiful one—Rom. xii, 19, 20:

"Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath; for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord. Therefore, if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head," and thereby soften his heart and subdue his enmity toward you, and conquer all his angry and malignant feelings. The allusion in the passage is to the heaping of coals of fire upon broken pieces of iron or other metal to melt them, or to make them soft enough to assume any desired shape or form.—*Times of Blessing.*

A remark of an old minister is commended to all the preachers who are tempted to complain of a small congregation: "It is as large a congregation, perhaps, as you will want to account for at the day of judgment."

Exploration of Tibet.

The journey of Pundit Nain Sing through Tibet, described in the last number of the *Geographical Magazine*, is, besides its great interest and importance, a really wonderful exploit. Starting from western Tibet, in the disguise of a Lama pilgrim, he followed eastward the long series of lakes which, at an elevation of thirteen thousand seven hundred to fifteen thousand feet, extend along the plateau for some eight hundred miles. The most westerly of these, the Pangong lake, was examined by some of the officers of Forsyth's mission, but the country to the eastward of this was never before visited by any educated traveler. At the eastern end of the Pangong lake the Pundit found the waters sweet, while at the western end they are brackish. The vast plains and hill sides are pastured by countless herds of antelopes, wild asses and the gigantic *Ovis Ammon*. At the eastern extremity of the series is the great Tengri Nor lake, already visited by the Pundit on a former occasion. To the north of this he discovered numerous great lakes, hitherto quite unknown, and which appear to receive the drainage of the northern range of the Himalayn, which separates the plateau from the valley of the Brahmaputra. The position of this range, as well as of the lakes and other prominent features of the country along his route, he has determined by hundreds of astronomical and other observations. The lakes, he says, abound in fish, and are covered with wild fowl. He also visited the gold mines to the north, of which the produce exported amounts, he says, only to £8,000 a year. But, considering the abundance of gold in the country—for the temples contain great numbers of statues and other objects in solid gold—and the richness of the washings in the streams in eastern Tibet and southwestern China, this cannot, we think, adequately represent the total production. We are strongly inclined to think that here, rather than in the pastoral wealth of the country, would be found the means of payment for the teas and other produce of India, if this trade should ever be opened. The Pundit's homeward route lay through Lhasa, where, however, on this occasion, he was only able to remain two days. Before crossing the Brahmaputra river he followed its course for some thirty miles hitherto unexplored. The width at the furthest point seen was five hundred yards, with a depth of twenty feet, and a sluggish current. On his way thence to Assam he was detained, though on the verge of British territory, at Tawang, for several months, and among other services has surveyed the Tawang route from Assam into Tibet.—*The Academy.*

Brick-makers die very young, not because the gods love them particularly, but because theirs is such a kiln business.

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ADDRESS

ROBERT J. HARP, Publisher,

110 AND 112 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1876. NO. 49.

SNOWFLAKES.

Whenever a snowflake leaves the sky
It looks and looks to say "Good by!
O cold-hy, dear cloud, so cool and gray!"
Then lightly travels on its way.

And when a snowflake finds a tree,
"Good-by!" it says—"Good-day to thee!
Thou art so bare and lonely, dear,
I'll rest and call my comrades here."

But when a snowflake brave and meek,
Lights on a rosy maiden's cheek,
It starts—"How warm and soft the day!
'Tis summer!"—and it melts away.

M. M. D., in St. Nicholas.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The Washington library sale to-day attracted numerous bidders. The building was quite spirited, on some of the fine works, bearing the imprint of the Washington coat of arms and marked by the generals autograph. The prices realized were satisfactory to the sellers. The volumes averaged about $8 each, and the sum realized for the lot was $1 65. The proceeds of the entire collection sold to-day, Gen. Washington's own library, that formerly owned by other members of his family, and the few books sold on other accounts, was about $5,000.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 28.—The board met at ten o'clock. The face of the returns shows Hayes, 7,450; Tilden, 7,418; Republican majority, 32. The Republicans give notice of contest in 19 counties, the Democrats in 9. Dade county not in; will not give 25 majority. The Democrats claim 23 votes in Clay county, which were evidently omitted, and will be conceded, leaving the Republican majority 19. There are two returns from Baker county, the first giving 94 Democratic majority and the second 41 Republican majority. The last and latest is signed by the judge and sheriff but not by the clerk, and the difference is made by throwing out several Democratic precincts.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 28.—The Democratic members elect to the House of Representatives met at seven P. M. in Carolina Hall. Sixty-four Democrats and two Republicans participated, and were sworn in by Judge Cook. The House organized and will claim recognition to-morrow. This leaves fifty-eight members in the Republican House, one less than the quorum claimed by them, and five less than the number which the Democrats claim is necessary for a *quorum*. Each House will demand of the Secretary of State the returns of the vote for Governor. All quiet to-night. The Supreme Court has not yet decided the question of counting the electoral vote.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—Jones, clerk of the House, called the roll; 9 answered, which he declared a quorum. E. W. M. Mackey beat N. Myers, colored, for Speaker. No Democrats were present. Mackey took the chair. In explanation of these proceedings it may be stated that a full House consists of 124, and 63 is a quorum. Democrats, including the nine disputed members, are 64 in number; Republicans, when all present, 60. The Republicans claim that a majority of those to whom credentials have been issued makes a quorum. The House went to work with 59 members, and the members were sworn in. Mr. Jones, the former clerk, was sworn in.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 28.—Gen. John T. Morgan was nominated by the Democratic caucus for the United States Senate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A special, dated on the field, with Gen. McKenzie, Nov. 25, says: Fighting all day. The village contains two hundred lodges and five hundred warriors. The camp was at a war dance when attacked by McKenzie.

The Indians took to the rock, whence it is difficult to dislodge them. We are camping on the battle-field, though hostile guns are flashing from behind hundreds of bushes.

The volunteer Indians behaved well in the charge, but afterward became indifferent to anything but plunder.

We captured two hundred and fifty ponies and killed about twenty Indians.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 30.—In Baker county the Democrats produced an affidavit from the clerk of the court certifying that the returns which give the Democrats ninety-five majority were true, and the only returns from the county of Baker; that it was the only one that he had been called on to certify to or that was filed in his office; that he had no knowledge of any other canvass having been made than the one by which the true return was made up, and that he had never been notified that such a canvass was going to be held, or asked to participate in it, as the law requires he should be; that no return had been handed to him with the request that he forward it to the Secretary of State, as the law requires he shall do. They presented further certified copies of each of the precinct returns in Baker county, regularly signed by the precinct inspectors, which footed up precisely the result that was recited in the true return.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 30.—The Democratic House took peaceable possession of the State legislative hall at their regular hour of convening, eleven o'clock this morning, and proceeded to work under their organization. The Republican House entered the hall at twelve, their regular hour of meeting.

Both speakers are on the stand—Wallace (Democrat) in the chair, Mackey (Republican) at the clerk's desk. A debate is progressing. Republican members; Hamilton and Myers, denounce the action of the Republican House as illegal and unconstitutional.

Everything is peaceable and good temper prevails. No persons are allowed in the hall except members.

The Democrats are cheerful and confident; the Republicans are anxious and dispirited. Some of the members say they want a settled government, and are for South Carolina rather than for the men who have ruined her.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument symbolizing religious liberty erected on the Centennial grounds by the Hebrew order known as the I. O. B'nai B'rith, took place shortly after noon to-day.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 1.—McKenzie's victory was most complete. The entire village, with stores, was captured, leaving the Indians wholly destitute. The Indian loss is about twenty-five, with a large number of wounded. McKenzie will combine with Crook and attack Crazy Horse on the Rosebud river.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The main building was purchased by the International Exhibition Company for $250,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—In the caucus Randall beat Cox by ten votes for speaker. There were only two candidates. The vote stood: Randall, 73; Cox, 63. It was resolved to send committees at once to Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida to ascertain the facts regarding the electoral votes in those States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The Senate met at noon. Mr. Blaine, of Maine, and Messrs. Chaffee and Teller, the senators from Colorado, and Price, the new senator from West Virginia, vice Caperton, deceased, were sworn in.

The new senators from Colorado drew for their respective terms, when Mr. Chaffee secured the long term, ending March 1, 1879, and Mr. Teller the short term, ending March 1, 1877. Committees were appointed to notify the President and House of Representatives that the Senate was ready for business, and at 12:30 a recess for three-quarters of an hour was taken.

House.—The House was called to order by Chief Clerk Adams, and a motion was made to elect a speaker. Mr. Banks appealed from the decision of the clerk that a speaker should be elected before the new members were sworn in.

The election of speaker preceded all other business. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was elected speaker.

Mr. Randall addressed the House, thanking the members for the honor conferred.

The committees to go to South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana were ordered—six to Florida, nine to South Carolina and fifteen to Louisiana. The House adjourned.

The South Carolina committee consists of Saylor, of Ohio; Abbott, of Massachusetts; Slinger, of Pennsylvania; Eden, of Illinois; Jones, of Kentucky; Phillips, of Missouri; Banks, of Massachusetts; Lawrence, of Ohio; and Lapham, of New York.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The London dispatch from Pesth says: The Turks are preparing for the struggle with terrible earnestness, and the Russians are hurrying their preparations to take the field.

A dispatch from Calcutta to the *Times* says: The loss of life from the cyclone was underestimated; ninety per cent. of the plow cattle were lost. Sickness prevails. Fears of destitution are renewed by the warlike tone of European correspondents.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4.—Soon after the dual houses had been called to order Speaker Wallace announced that as there were one hundred special constables in the State House to eject the Democratic members, and as he feared such a movement would be resorted to and bloodshed would ensue, he adjourned the legally elected House to meet at Carolina Hall, where they are now in session.

The Republicans then went into secret session in the State House. The town is full of people, and great excitement prevails.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 5.45 P. M., Dec. 5.—The Republican senators and Radap House, in joint session, have just declared the vote for Governor, The Edgefield and Laurens vote is thrown out, and Chamberlain declared elected by a majority of 3,200.

Counting these two counties would have given Hampton a majority of over 1,000 by Republicans' own figures. The Democratic senators absented themselves. The inauguration will probably be hurried through at once.—*New Orleans Times.*

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, November 28, via Key West, 29.—On November 18 a severe fight took place on the plains of Almanas, between Remedios and Sonet Spirtus. Spanish accounts say their force, numbering three hundred infantry, was attacked by three hundred infantry and six hundred insurgent cavalry. A portion of the Spanish force was ambushed and cut to pieces. Both parties claim a victory. The Spanish lost thirty-three killed and fifty nine wounded. Among the latter were six officers. The insurgents left twenty-four dead on the field and carried off their wounded. Private accounts say the Spanish lost one hundred and seventy killed and wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Reuter telegrams from St. Petersburg announce that the following semi-official statement is published in that city:

The Marquis of Salisbury's conversations with Count Andrassy and Prince Bismarck will probably have convinced him that the intimate relations between the three Imperial courts remain unchanged, and that Russia has been hitherto restrained from taking extreme measures by the consideration which is due the Emperors of Germany and Austria. Russia will not put forward the occupation of Bulgaria as her principal demand at the conference, but her representative will positively declare that the projected Turkish constitution cannot be discussed; that autonomy for the provinces must be guaranteed, and that occupation appears to be the best means of rendering such guarantee efficacious. Should the other powers be willing to participate in the occupation, Russia would even now prefer such a solution. But if not, Russia, in order to attain the objects sanctioned by the Berlin memorandum, will undertake occupation single-handed. The foregoing forms the general basis of the Russian demands. If Turkey, as is reported, should reject every proposal of autonomy, the Porte would merely attend the conference to protest against every point offered for discussion.

The statement concludes by affirming that Russia is determined to maintain her position against all protests or evasions that the Porte may offer.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says: An order, which is in preparation, for calling out all Russians under fifty years of age is regarded as proof that the government is preparing for all contingencies, and has depressed the St. Petersburg bourse.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Vienna says the commander of four mobilized army corps has arrived at Kichenetf.

The *Opinion* newspaper, of Rome, says the Marquis of Salisbury's declaration excludes the idea of England going to war with Russia, but it regards war between Turkey and Russia as probable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.—The Grand Duke Nicholas departed this afternoon for the army.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Bismarck spoke at the Parliament dinner. He laid stress repeatedly upon the neutral attitude Germany would assume in the event of warlike complications arising.

The weight which the prince attaches to Germany's relations with Austria took a particularly prominent place in his observations. He concluded his speech as follows: "If war breaks out, it is requisite it should be localized, and therefore England should be induced not to isolate herself from other powers, and engage in a quarrel with Russia."

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Russia has ordered twenty million cartridges from the United States.

From the Work.

WHISTLER, ALA.—*Mr. Editor:* Although the services of the week of prayer were very much hindered by the heavy rains then falling, yet they were the means of preparing the minds and hearts of a portion of the members of the church for future services, which resulted in the addition of several new members, and the triumph of grace of some of the difficulties previously existing, and the unification of the membership; which in my opinion was the greatest victory achieved.

For a number of years the Sunday school and church have been assembled by the jingling sound of a little old cracked car bell, more repulsive than inviting. Early in the year I set to work for a good bell, but met with but little encouragement. On consulting with Bro. Daly, the Sunday school superintendent, we concluded to have a lot of collecting cards printed and put into the hands of the Sunday school scholars. This was the key-note to success. Every one went to work in good earnest, and now we have a good bell, weighing three hundred and thirty-eight pounds, with an appropriate inscription cast on it, of which the little people are justly proud.

Last, but not least, on the fourth instant the parsonage was surprised by a number of ladies, who literally covered the center table with handsome presents for the pastor's wife, followed by a large lot of nice edibles, already prepared to the table.

Now, Mr. Editor, don't you think that the right way to surprise and storm a parsonage just before Conference? Demonstrations for the minister and his family, by which the people show that they are not unmindful of their wants, make him feel that his labors are not in vain, and invoke the blessings of him whose promise is: "Whosoever shall give a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward."

JOSEPH T. CURRY.

BUTLER CIRCUIT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* I have just closed my labors for the fourth year on the Butler circuit, Alabama Conference, which has been the most successful of the four. I am preparing to move, as my time is out. This is a trying time. It makes me feel sad to have to part with my good friends, with whom I have had so many happy seasons, and especially the good family who took us in when we were strangers, and gave us a comfortable home, and with whom we have lived ever since; and a truer man to Methodism I have never found than Prof. S. S. Mellen, who is now principal of the Mount Sterling High School, in Choctaw county, Ala. The location is as healthy as any in the State, and is accessible. We have fine society there, a good church, a fine Sunday school, and a young men's prayer meeting. It is truly a safe place for the education of the young. I think it due Prof. Mellen to say that he is doing much for the church.

We had a great revival at Mount Sterling last month, which resulted in twenty-two accessions to the church; conversions unknown. The church was greatly built up.

I have held many other good meetings during the fall. I held a meeting at Butler, with the assistance of Bro. A. Hood and a Baptist minister, which resulted in a great revival and thirteen accessions to the church. I then went to Bright Water, held a meeting, and received twenty into the church, and there were a number of conversions; after which I moved up to Oak Grove, where just a few days before a most terrific storm had passed and tore down the church. But the people, knowing the meeting was approaching, gathered in and rebuilt the house, and were prepared to carry on the meeting. And the Lord sent another storm—but of grace—and the place was made vocal with the shouts of the slain. Sixteen professed conversion and were added to the church. I trust they are such as shall be saved.

During the present year I have baptized: Adults, forty-five; infants, fourteen; received into full connection, eighty. The Lord be praised. My collections have been meager on account of short crops and scarcity of money. There are about twelve or fourteen NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATES taken on the circuit—not near as many as ought to be taken. But they are improving in this respect, and I think the list of subscribers will increase next year.

Most respectfully yours,

O. J. WRIGHT.

CHAPEL CHURCH, MOUNT CARMEL CIRCUIT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* Some time since there appeared a letter in the ADVOCATE, by Rev. J. M. Whitehead, giving an account of a meeting at Chapel church, under my superintendency, which resulted in twenty-five accessions. I visited those good people, in company with Brother Whitehead, on the second Sunday in November. The services began at the appointed hour, with a beautiful lecture by Bro. Whitehead on religion, scientifically, practically and experimentally, after which several penitents came forward seeking the salvation of their souls. On Sunday the services consisted in prayer meeting at nine o'clock, and two sermons beginning at eleven o'clock, and an invitation to penitents, whereupon many came forward, crying: "What shall we do to be saved?" and "Lord, have mercy on us." While Sunday night's services were in progress the light of the Holy Spirit broke into several benighted souls. Result: Six additions to the church—one by letter, five by baptism, who received this holy ordinance immediately by our favorite mode. The meeting was continued on Monday and Monday night, resulting in five more accessions to the church—two by letter, and three on profession of faith, who had been baptized in infancy. Total accessions, eleven.

WILLIAM P. LONG.

OKOLONA, Miss., Nov. 22, 1876.

COVINGTON, ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA.—*Mr. Editor:* God has blessed us and our labors this year. Although we have had no particularly great revivals, yet the work, by a gradual process, has been much strengthened and built up. Thirty-one have been added to the church, and a goodly number converted. Careless church members have been aroused to a sense of their duty, and backsliders have started anew to the kingdom of heaven. Conference, missionary and Bishops' assessment all overpaid. Preacher's and elder's salary paid with the exception of a few dollars, which we may yet receive. For all this we give thanks to God.

MALACHI B. SHARBROUGH.

NOVEMBER 20, 1876.

Homeward—Home.

MR. EDITOR: Castle Rock, of the Sierra Nevada (snowy mountain) range, was the next wonder presented to our gaze. It was a gray rock, ascending from the earthwork of the mountain many hundreds of feet high, and perhaps about two thousand feet in length. Domes, spires and towers of graceful proportions projected themselves upward from every part of the top, while Gothic columns were common about its sides. It seemed to be a deserted castle of the giants of "the long ago," ere man was dwarfed to his present stature. It is probably about seven thousand feet above sea level.

TOLLGATES

were common, and tolls shockingly high. For instance, at Soda Springs, a wild and romantic retreat on the upper Sacramento river, there was a little, miserable, dilapidated bridge over said stream, to cross which we had to pay fifty cents. Just three miles further on the Pit river ferry road commences. It is about forty-six miles in length, and serpentines between, around and over the mountains, with many dangerous places where a careless driver or frightened horses would tumble themselves and all aboard down into the deep, dark depths of inevitable destruction. The company which built this road failed, and the present firm bought it for only $4,000. A footman to pass over this road is required to pay seventy-five cents. We had to pay *ten dollars* toll for our two horse Oregon bus for both ways, having only hired it. This is nearly eleven cents a mile. If a man lacks money they levy upon some article of value, as the toll must be paid.

PIT RIVER

is a clear, dashing, roaring stream, full of large and beautiful trout and salmon. Above the aforesaid ferry there is a United States fish-hatching establishment. The eggs are placed in vessels, and several weeks after incubation they are shipped by hundreds of millions to different parts of the country to supply impoverished streams. Many of the fish which are thrown back, after being despoiled of their eggs, die, and are food for others.

THE CAMP

was pitched at the Pit river ferry for the night; and, not being able to remove the mountains and cast them into the sea or somewhere else, we were compelled to camp in the stable-yard of the tollgate-keeper.

On the tenth of October we reached Redding, the present northern terminus of the projected railroad through Oregon. Here we settled with our clever and gentlemanly driver, and parted from him and the balance of "the company, perhaps to meet them no more till the curfew of eternity tolls the knell of departing time. God bless them forever!

There are immense quantities of freight brought to Redding, and by wagon and otherwise distributed all over and through the mountains and plains around, which is mostly fit only for mining purposes. From this point we soon reveled

SACRAMENTO CITY.

It is in the great Sacramento valley, which is hundreds of miles in length, and perhaps from fifty to seventy-five miles in breadth. The Coast Range is its western and the Sierra Nevada mountains its eastern boundary. It is one of the immense grain fields of California. The land is rich; crops usually good; but generally the residences and other improvements, as far as I could see, were below ordinary. Very few orchards, bad water, marshes. Only wheat—nothing but wheat piled up in sacks along the road, awaiting shipment; and almost interminable fields, with small mountains of straw, looking out for the fire-brand to convert them to ashes. Malarial fevers are said to prevail throughout this valley, and one does not wonder at it. The Sacramento river passes through this valley, and before it reaches the city becomes as muddy as the Mississippi river. Not knowing any one in the city, and not being able to honor the heavy hotel bills, we found a quiet place in the suburbs, and pitched, Lot-like, our tent. Soon, however, we found our own church, and one of the stewards, who proved to be our old Sabbath school teacher in the Brook Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Louisville, Ky., when Bishop Kavanaugh was in charge. He is now a successful merchant. The weather was beautiful, our tent-life agreeable, and we were living well at a very moderate outlay. But a good sister and her kind-hearted Masonic husband insisted upon our making their home our home. This we refused to do, as they were in only moderate circumstances, unless they would let us divide table expenses, which they reluctantly consented to do. Here we spent nearly three weeks comfortably, and until our departure for the east. Of course we thought of those passages of sacred writ: "Be ye careful to entertain strangers," and "I was a stranger and ye took me in." Indeed, we feel under many obligations to several other friends of that town for valuable services rendered. May they get in this world a thousand-fold, and in the world to come life everlasting.

JAMES E. BRADLEY.

P. S. We reached Shreveport on the twenty-sixth instant, and were kindly cared for by Bro. McKnight, and the pastor, Rev. A. E. Goodwyn.

SHREVEPORT, LA., Nov. 28, 1876.

North Texas Conference.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jefferson District.—J. C. Smith, P. E.; Jefferson station, M. C. Blackburn; Soda Lake circuit, W. W. Horner; Atlanta circuit, R. G. Sewell; Linden circuit, S. J. Hawkins; Rockville circuit, T. A. Milam; Daingerfield, D. E. Fuller; Mount Pleasant, J. L. Davis; Gilmer circuit, J. M. Livingston; Longview, to be supplied by A. F. Scurlock; J. L. Terry, sup.; Coffeeville, S. H. Renfro.

Sulphur Springs District.—T. E. Sherwood, P. E.; Sulphur Springs station, T. M. Smith; Sulphur Springs circuit, A. F. Sherwood; Sulphur Bluff circuit, W. A. Shook; Oakland circuit, C. J. Cock; Greenville station, D. M. Proctor; White Rock circuit, E. S. Boyd, W. K. Dull, sup.; Bone Oak circuit, ——; D. B. Featherston, sup.; Winsboro circuit, J. A. White; Pittsburg circuit, R. Lane, R. P. Thompson, sup.; Mineola circuit, S. Jones; Sulphur mission, E. P. Chisholm.

Terrell District.—L. P. Lively, P. E.; Terrell and Will's Point station, R. M. Powers; Rockwall circuit, A. C. Allen; Farmersville circuit, B. H. Bounds; Kaufman circuit, O. Thomas; Elm circuit, H. W. Hawkins; Pleasant Grove, J. L. Angel; Forney mission, M. Simpson; Prairieville circuit, A. H. Brewer; Garden Valley circuit, J. B. Harris; Silver Lake mission, to be supplied.

Paris District.—John H. McLean, P. E.; Paris station, R. H. Reed; Roxton circuit, A. C. McDougald; Honey Grove circuit, C. E. Lamb; Dodd City circuit, to be supplied (by N. A. Keen); Ladonia circuit, J. W. Finer; Cooper circuit, L. P. Smith; Sylvan circuit, L. B. Ellis; Robbinsville circuit, James Graham; Clarksville and McKenzie circuit, J. E. Walker; Walker Station circuit, L. F. Palmer; Boston circuit, R. N. Brown; Texarkana mission, W. C. Blair.

Dallas District.—W. F. Easterling, P. E.; Dallas station, M. H. Neeley, S. Armstrong, sup.; Floyd station, J. R. Allen; Dallas circuit, M. H. Cullom; Plainoud Carruth station, D. J. Martin; Van Alstyne and McKinney, L. M. White; Seyone circuit, W. R. Manning; Trinity circuit, L. S. Ashburn; Honey Creek circuit, H. R. Hughes; Bethel circuit, J. Beverly; Grapevine circuit, W. S. Mays; Grapevine Springs mission, E. A. Rosser; Z. Parker, Bible agent.

Sherman District.—J. M. Blakley, P. E.; Sherman station, W. C. Hudslip; Bonham and Denison stations, W. D. Shell; Savoy circuit, to be supplied (by B. M. Williams); Pilot Grove circuit, M. W. Shearer; Bonham circuit, G. W. Eller; Whitesboro circuit, J. W. Hill; Dexter circuit, W. M. Robbins; Pilot Point station, J. W. Chalk; Pilot Point mission, G. S. Gatewood; W. E. Bates, sup.; Sherman circuit, D. P. Haggard.

Gainesville District.—W. H. Moss, P. E.; Gainesville station, J. R. Crowder; Gainesville circuit, I. N. Craven; Denton circuit, T. B. Norwood; Montague ct., J. C. Weaver; Elizabethan circuit, C. F. Ullmer; Decatur circuit, James McDougall; Maryville circuit, J. B. Smith; Cambridge mission, Rice R. Harris; Henrietta mission, to be supplied.

The Count Culminated.

As far as the electoral vote of Louisiana is concerned, the Returning Board completed its labors yesterday, and in the official journal to-day the returns of that vote will be promulgated, according to the figures given below:

HAYES ELECTORS.		TILDEN ELECTORS.	
Kellogg	75,315	McEnery	70,868
Burch	75,177	Wickliffe	70,852
Joseph	75,011	St. Martin	70,850
Sheldon	75,057	Poche	70,835
Marks	75,018	Dellume	70,740
Levissee	75,013	Seay	70,825
Brewster	71,017	Cobb	70,823
Joffrion	71,730	Cross	70,758

The difference between this and the face of the returns can be shown by adding 2,017 votes to Republican electors, and 11,729 to the Tilden electors.

Last night it seemed to be understood, and so intimated by pretty good Republican authority, that the official journal would this morning contain the promulgated returns of the vote for the entire State ticket.—*New Orleans Times, December 6.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1876.

FOR THE ADVOCATE.

PAIN.

BY ISAAC N. MAYNARD.

Vain is our life if we leave not behind
Some monument of love—
Some God-like deed of body or of mind,
First born of God above.

Vain all our struggles here for wealth or fame
If, like a miser, we
Live but for self, not caring for a name
For immortality.

Vain all our thoughts if we forget this one—
"Yes, I am born to die."
The beggar and the king upon his throne
"There is the grave must lie."

Vain all our hopes of heaven if we refuse
Forgiveness here below,
The law of love "were better far to choose,
For Christ hath told us so.

Vain is all beauty that we daily see
If the glory be not given
To him who made all beauteous things for me,
On earth and there in heaven.

Vain is my life if I leave not behind
Some token of my love—
Some "sweet memorial" of the God-like mind
Recorded there above.

The Conversion of a Catholic Family.

MR. EDITOR: Many years have passed since the above-mentioned thing happened. After reading some articles on "The Bible in Schools" I was in deep thought how much good has grown from this. I know that much has been already recorded in the book of life, and I pray much may yet be done. Oh! never, never let the Bible be banished from the school-room. May every day's work be commenced by the reading of God's holy word. These thoughts brought to my mind the conversion of a Catholic family. My father, who at that time was one of God's faithful ministers (he has since been called to his reward on high,) was at home a very short while at any time, and had to have some one to attend to his farm. For this he had an Irishman. It so happened that father was for the second time sent back to C. circuit. So he kept his man P. the second year. Mr. P. by this time was able to send for his family. He had been for several years laboring and saving for that purpose. I was quite young at the time, and the joy of that meeting I will never forget; also the trouble, for one of the family died on the ship. He had a wife and several children, his old mother and two sisters. All of these lived in our yard. (The farm was only a short walk from the town of F.) His eldest sister lived in the house as housekeeper for my mother, who was in charge of the school at F. Now Mr. P. was anxious to educate his children; so they were all sent to school. His sisters also wished for instruction, and came for a few hours in the afternoon. It was always mother's rule to open and close school with the reading of the Testament; so she gave these Irish children a Testament. Her rule was always to explain, as far as able, what we had read in the holy word.

It was at the close of a long summer day when we, as usual, read our closing lesson, which, as well as I now remember, was the crucifying of our Lord. Everything was quiet—only the voice of the reader was heard. When Miss May's time came (she was an old girl—all of thirty) she began: "And set up over his head this accusation, written, This is Jesus, the King of the Jews." In a moment she was on her feet, pale and trembling, when she said: "What is this? What book are you making us read? Oh, you bad woman! You heretic! What have I done?" Here she threw the book down, at the same time making her sister (who was much younger) and nieces do the same. I never saw one in more distress than she appeared to be. It was a long while before she would be comforted. She said it was the first time she ever saw a Bible. "I thought," she said, "it was a history of some great man, till I read this lesson;" when all at once she felt she was reading of our Savior. Nothing would do her or any of them any good till they had seen the priest, which they did, starting next day. They were gone several days, when they got home all smiles. The priest had forgiven them. "But, oh! it was a hard struggle. I had to give him all the money I had saved all the year. But we are not allowed to read the Bible in your school any more." And no persuading did any good.

Time rolled on. The year was fast coming to a close. We had no thought of remaining longer with dear friends. But it was so arranged that we did remain, as papa was sent to the adjoining circuit. Mamma continued her school, and Mr. P. his old place. Our household remained unbroken. Miss May no longer attended afternoon school, but was allowed the use of the library. Another rule of our dear departed parent was to make one of us read aloud, on Sabbath evening, some good book that the servants could understand. I was reading Pilgrim's Progress. Miss May and the family of Mr. P. always came in to listen, and this book was a great favorite with them, especially with the old mother. After reading mamma would quietly open her Bible and read one or two chapters, and then give us her views of it. Among the servants was an old man, who was a great Hard-Shell Baptist in his belief, and was always ready to say something after mamma was through. And we children enjoyed that more than anything else. Old Sam's sayings were very amusing to the Irish members. He always closed his remarks with Paul's words: "I have planted, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase." That was always his benediction. After awhile Miss May and her brother would have something to say to old Sam in his debates, as he called them, and by degrees they would talk to mamma.

One day I found Miss M. reading the Bible. I was so much surprised that I told mamma. She told me to say nothing of it. In the spring a revival was commenced in the Methodist Episcopal Church, when, to the surprise of all, Miss M. and her brother both united, and before the close of the year all of the adult members of the family were in the church. I remember when the priest came to see them, and tried to get them back; but he did not succeed. I have often heard Miss M. say that the reading of the Testament in school was the cause of her conversion. After she gave it up she would listen to the others; and, if it was the word of God sent for all to read, why was *she* as a Catholic, and all Catholics, kept from it? These and kindred thoughts, and the examples of a Christian's daily life, opened her eyes; and she learned to thank God that her eyes were opened, and her lot cast among Christians.

Many of those who read this will perhaps remember it. Each one has this influence in some way. Let us labor to do good. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."—Ecclesiastes xi, 1. Who can tell the good that has been done from the reading of God's word in school?

MRS. S. J. B.

GREEN HILL, Ga.

Beulah Camp Ground, Natchitoches Parish, La.

MR. EDITOR: Pleasant Hill is twenty miles from Mansfield, immediately on the Natchitoches road. It is well named. I suppose it received its cognomen without reference to the people who to-day occupy it. For this reason alone it is now a "Pleasant Hill." The citizens are intelligent, refined, social and hospitable. The religious element prevails. The Methodist church is a credit to the place. It is neat, of good size and well proportioned. It is a monument of the enterprise of Bro. Parvin and the liberality of the people. A live Methodist Sunday school, under the superintendency of Bro. S. D. Chapman, is accomplishing much good. In connection with this congregation there is also a Sunday school in the country. Bro. Clark is the superintendent. An interesting weekly prayer meeting adds much to the religious interest.

I must say, further, for Pleasant Hill what can be said of but few places, large or small, in our country, and that is: The merchants do not sell whisky, and there is no "doggery" there. Thus far it is a "temperance town." I could name another village of about the same size, in which $12,000 in whisky is annually disposed of. Pleasant Hill also has a very neat and comfortable parsonage. If I mistake not this is largely due to the enterprise of Bro. Pipes.

It must not be forgotten that here, too, is located Pierce and Paine College. There is but little left now except the name. In prosperous days the two wings were built. But one stands. The other was destroyed by fire. It is occupied now by Prof. Moss, a graduate of Greensboro (Ala.) University. In connection with Mrs. Williams, an accomplished, experienced teacher, he has an interesting school.

The Pleasant Hill circuit, served this year by Bro. J. M. Franklin, covers an interesting field. The Sunday school, prayer and class meeting enterprises have been largely developed. The pastor reported eight Sunday schools, with an average attendance of two hundred and seventeen scholars. For one circuit surely this is something to be written. Our people are gradually awaking to the importance of this work. The ministry of children is making stronger appeals to our hearts. Happy day for the church when she comes fully to understand the gospel they preach!

The fourth Quarterly Conference, held during the camp meeting, was a season of great interest and strength to the official members. Bro. Shepperd Berry was licensed to preach. We had no applications, however, for admission into the traveling connection on trial, I am sorry to say. It seems to me that as a church we are greatly lacking in prayer to God for an increase of laborers. The paucity of active, earnest, living preachers—men of one work—is simply frightful. The Savior gives us the remedy: "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest."

The camp meeting begun on Friday night, the sixth instant, and closed last night. It was well sustained throughout. There were some forty-five families, occupying seventeen tents. The pulpit and altar were well served by Bros. Pipes, J. S. White, J. M. Franklin, Cassity, Atwood, Williams and Hampton. The laymen proved themselves efficient workers. The attendance was not so large as expected. There was some disappointment also in the number of conversions and accessions. I do not know the number. Still there was a grand work done in building up the church. The membership returned to their homes strengthened in heart and life. There were many gracious seasons of refreshing.

Beulah camp ground was established in 1866—Bro. Porter the prime mover in the enterprise. He, poor, dear man, during this last meeting was sick—doubtless unto death. In all probability he has gone home to glory and to God. He lived well. He will die well.

It is growing late. I must bid you good-by again.

JOEL T. DAVES.

OCTOBER 11, 1876.

Rambling.

MR. EDITOR: Will you permit to your columns a few rambling thoughts? Being in feeble health, and by the advice of my physician, myself and wife left our home in Gadsden, Ala., in September last, to take a trip south for the benefit of my health. The first place of note where we touched was Birmingham. Here we spent a few hours, and passed on leisurely to Tuskaloosa, where we spent the Sabbath very pleasantly with the family of Rev. Frank Brandon, the pastor, and preached twice. Bro. Brandon's health was rather feeble. We came next to Gainesville, Ala., situated on the Tombigbee river. In this place I in time past spent four years as pastor, where I buried my first wife.

Some twelve miles from thence brought us to Scooba station, in this State. We came next to DeKalb (county site of Kemper,) and then on into Neshoba and Smith counties. In these sections of the State we heard of camp and protracted meetings, all attended with much success to the church of Christ.

The camp meeting on Trenton circuit, in Smith county, was conducted by the Rev. William H. Leith, P. E., and Jacob Holland, P. C. We were happy in passing a few days at this meeting with these kind brethren, where we formed many very pleasant acquaintances with preachers and people, and tried to preach for them three times.

The finances of this section of the Mississippi Conference seem to be improving, from what I could learn, and all the preachers are working zealously for the advancement of the cause of Christ, as the work of the Lord seemed to be prospering among them and in their hands. Parting reluctantly with these brethren, we journeyed on down to Columbia, on Pearl river; and, as we had spent our youthful days in this country, we met many old friends and brethren; here we enjoyed many pleasant greetings with loved ones. I reached the homes of my own brothers in Pearl county on Saturday, October 27, and preached for the people at Bird's chapel on Sabbath. How delightful to unite with old friends after years of separation! After spending twelve or fifteen days in hunting, fishing, and refreshing ourselves by mingling with beloved friends, we parted with them for this place (Pearlington,) a distance of forty miles, and spent an enjoyable night with an old-time friend on the Hobolochitto, Col. Leonard Kimball, with his most amiable wife and two nieces. These reunions were most delightful to an old superannuated Methodist preacher. Here we are seated in the family of our oldest and dear, afflicted sister. I think God my health is much improved by the trip. I am preaching still as I have strength.

Your brother in Christ,

T. MOODY.

Seashore Camp Ground.—Report.

The camp meeting for 1876, on Seashore camp ground, commenced on Wednesday, the nineteenth of July, and closed on Thursday, the twenty-seventh. The religious services were under the direction of Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D., presiding elder of the New Orleans district, assisted by Rev. S. H. Cox, presiding elder of the Mobile district.

The attendance was larger than in any previous year, amounting to at least 3,000 on Sunday, and during the encampment probably not less than 5,000 altogether. There were present in all seventy preachers, embracing Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists, from Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Texas, many of them men of acknowledged ability and distinction. The preaching was excellent—of a character highly spiritual, practical and direct to the point in hand—the conversion of souls, and a higher spiritual life in the church. The number of conversions was estimated at 150—generally clear and satisfactory, sometimes demonstrative, joyous, rapturous.

Perfect order existed throughout the encampment, and the exercises were highly spiritual and profitable. The church was greatly revived, and realized that God was again present to own and honor Seashore camp ground in saving souls, and in special blessings to his people.

During the year an unusual storm carried away both our bath-houses and wharfs, which have been renewed in an improved condition.

Four new renting tents have been erected, and galleries in front of the preachers' and ladies' tents, and two new private tents have been built, and enlargements and improvements made to many others. The grounds have been still further cleared up and improved, and 200 young trees have been set out for shade and ornament. In February last the trustees purchased the springs tract, west of and adjoining our first purchase, fronting 660 feet on the gulf, extending to the back bay, and containing a little over 100 acres, for the price of $1,500. A new spring has been opened near the old one, and both covered and put in fine order, and they furnish the encampment with an abundant and exhaustless supply of the most delicious water.

W. H. FOSTER, Pres't.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. SUSAN BREWER THOMAS was born in Wilbraham, Mass., in 1790, and died on July 25, 1876. She passed away in a moment of time. For several days previous she had visited the Seashore Camp Meeting. On that day she attended the eight o'clock service, and the love-feast which immediately followed; after it she went round, bidding farewell to her intimate friends, and then left for Biloxi, a town distant two miles. There at night she took the nine o'clock train for Mobile; went first into the sleeping car, and then just as the train moved off attempted to step on the car next to the sleeper, but missed her footing; in an instant she doubtless found herself in the presence of him who comes for his people, that he may receive them to himself. The opening sentence of her "Travels in Europe" may have then risen to her mind: "We crossed the Atlantic without seeing it." She had passed that inconceivable expanse which stretches between this earth and that place to which the Savior ascended, and of which the first gave notice to Mary: "I ascend to my Father and your Father, and to my God and your God." Two days before she had given at the morning experience meeting a delightful talk, recounting the goodness of God to her during her long pilgrimage, gratefully recalling the past, and with the vision of her spiritual eye rapturously regarded that vista of glorious things which appeared constantly nearing to her. As usual with her at such times, her speech flowed with almost poetic measure, and bright words imaged and tinged the fervent breathings of her soul toward the church and her Redeemer. But on this the last morning she arose again and uttered but one sentence: "That she had been listening with wonder at the experiences of that hour, and especially to the young ministers who had just spoken; and she now saw that God had still an abundance of sapphire for the beautiful stones of his palace, and that while he was about to remove the old furniture out of his house he had new pieces just as good with which to replace it." The speech reminded me of a similar occasion, the love-feast of the General Conference of 1866, held at Carondelet Street, New Orleans, one long to be remembered for its power and presence, which she set the audience on fire with the well-ordered sentences and glowing utterances of her fervent charity, calling up, as she then did, the names and memories of men that are as watchwords in the camp of American Methodism—Hedding, Fisk, Bangs, Soule, Winans, Drake and Lane—whom she had well known, and with whom she had often communed.

For nearly fifty years I could remember this gifted woman in Baltimore first, where she taught a few years; then at Wilbraham; then, after the lapse of many years, at Jackson, La.; and from that until this time meeting her at home, in the church, at Conferences, and wherever the people of God were wont to gather, and I never met her without feeling the impulse of her hopeful, youthful temperament. Such spirits are a boon to earth from heaven; they rise above the clouds which are half way up the mountain, and they transfer the sunshine of their own souls to those who dwell in shadows.

At a day when there was scarcely a graduate in the Methodist ministry, and but few Methodist schools, Miss. Brewer, at the instance of Dr. Fisk, started for the South, and during the period of her life afterward was instrumental in bringing into Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and other Southern States more than sixty accomplished teachers of high religious character. The result of the enlarged enterprise of this noble woman in the cause of education cannot easily be estimated. She had herself taught at New York, Baltimore, Wilbraham, Tuskaloosa, Montgomery, Jackson, La., and Washington, Miss. After some fourteen years of devotion to this calling she was married to Capt. David Thomas, of Jackson, La. This change in her situation and condition of life only turned her active mind and benevolent spirit upon new routes of useful work. She took a lively interest in the fortunes of Centenary College, and in all that concerned Methodism in the Southwest. Her most intimate friends were the great and good men who then cultivated these harvest fields. They have all gone, save a single watchman here and there, who waits anxiously the summons of the Master. In the sixty-seventh year of her age she ventured forth to visit Gethsemane and Bethlehem, that she might add her faith with the knowledge of the earthly home of her Lord, and that she might commune with places and ruins illustrious by many memories of myriads of great ones who have left the impress of their names and deeds upon history. This journey she successfully prosecuted, having visited in her absence Egypt, Palestine and Europe. A very pleasant and characteristic book of travels was the result of this visit to the East, which we shall often take up, and so recall to mind and heart one of the purest and best of earth.

J. C. KEENER.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. MARTHA KENNON, relict of the sainted Dr. R. L. Kennon, of precious memory, sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, November 2, 1876.

She was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bush, and was born in Columbia county, Ga., December 25, 1795. Her mother, Mrs. Bush, was a sister to Hon. William Few, a distinguished Congressman from Georgia, and by her first marriage the mother of Dr. William Lee, who ranked as general in the war of 1812. The subject of this memoir was married to Dr. Kennon at the age of nineteen years. She professed religion when but a child, but did not attach herself to the church until after her marriage. When her husband consecrated himself to the work of the ministry, we believe her consecration was as thorough as if the burden of the holy calling rested on herself. She had been favored with the advantage of a liberal education, and possessed all the elegant accomplishments necessary to adapt her to the amenities of any class of society. Her deep piety and stability of manners, combined with a fine mental discrimination and taste, eminently qualified her for the responsible position she was called to fill as the wife of a minister.

Their field of labor, for more than twenty years, lay in Alabama, where Dr. Kennon stood in the very front rank in the pulpit and councils of the church. His memory is still richly embalmed in the hearts of the older Methodists of Mobile, Tuskaloosa and Greensboro, where his labors abounded. And the loving spirit and untiring devotion of the companion of his bosom are sweetly interwoven with these sacred memories, for she held up the hands of him who bore the banner of the cross with an indomitable energy that yielded to no discouragements or reverses in fortune, until the flag-bearer fell at his post.

A few years after his death she removed to Mississippi. She lived in the city of Jackson from 1846 to 1864, after which she divided her time between her two daughters in Oxford and Brandon. At the time of her death she had been spending some time at Newton, Miss., with her daughter, Mrs. Jayne, where the latter was assisting her son in teaching.

No one loved the house of God more than she did, but her religion was not confined to particular seasons and exercises. If appeared in public, but it lived in private in the family and in the closet. It was a principle entering into all her feelings, habits and actions. She was in the fear of the Lord all the day. A distinguishing feature in her character was her kindness to the poor and afflicted. For such her heart was ever ready to sympathize, her hand to administer, and her purse to relieve. Her zeal and sacrifice for the relief of the suffering soldiers during the late war knew no abatement, as the living among the many to whom she ministered in the hospitals in Jackson and Brandon can testify. Nearly two hundred pairs of socks were worn by them the work of her own fingers. In her advanced years her labors were necessarily confined to the circle of her own family and friends; but she continued to work for Jesus to the last. Her labor of love was as the flowing of a perpetual stream from the fountain of a warm heart. Her heart was constantly moved toward her fatherless grandchildren, over whom she exercised a motherly care, earnestly desiring and praying that one or more of them should become ministers of the gospel. Those who were present during her last illness state that they never witnessed such patience, serenity and unspeakable joy in the midst of such bodily sufferings. She was apparently in the open vision of her Savior, and the many ascended saints who had worshiped with her at the same altar, and shared with her in the same conflicts and triumphs. In the vividness of her manifestations she repeatedly called them by name. She seemed to have a premonition of her approaching dissolution. On the second day of her illness she gave full directions as to her burial, requesting that her remains be taken to Brandon and laid by the side of her sister, Mrs. Ann McDowell, who died in December last. When loved ones wept she said: "Don't pray for my recovery, but that I may have grace to bear my sufferings. It is better to depart and be with Jesus." When asked by the pastor if she had no fear of death, she replied: "O no; it is but a step, and I long to make the crossing;" adding:

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are."

She then prayed: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." Seeing her daughter weep, she said tenderly: "Darling, don't excite me. I want to speak to you while I have strength." After urging all to meet her in heaven, she sent loving messages to her absent daughter and each of her grandchildren. Her whole soul seemed to be filled with loving tenderness and gratitude, and she passed devout benedictions on all who had performed kind offices for her during her illness. She talked thus sweetly up to fifteen minutes of her last breath, and as, at her request, the song, "O bear me away on your snowy wings," etc., was being sung, she lifted her eyes toward heaven, as if she saw and welcomed the heavenly convoy. The clouds at length separated, and, "sweeping through the gates," washed in the blood of the Lamb, her disembodied spirit ascended to the church triumphant.

R. S. WOODWARD.

DIED, on Thursday, November 23, 1876, at nine o'clock P. M., at the residence of Mrs. C. B. C. Lehde, 661 Magazine street, New Orleans, J. NELSON PHINNEY, of Monument, Mass., aged thirty-four years, and a resident of this city for the past seven years. His remains were taken to Delaware City, Del., for interment.

Reared in the Methodist Church, he was a consistent and unblamable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Much of his time engaged in the prosecution of his business in extensive travels through the Southern States, he punctually attended his services, and especially remembered to keep holy the Sabbath day, always resting, if possible, where he might be during his travels, till it had passed.

Feeling himself a steward of God, his hand was ever liberally open to the calls of the church and the poor, and in aiding worthy men struggling under business difficulties. His death was unexpected till a short time before it occurred, and when the intelligence of its approach was communicated to him, while expressing a preference for life, he added an entire submission to the will of God.

While we feel that the world has suffered loss by his decease, our sympathy for his mother and a large family circle, and a beloved wife, to whom he had been united but a few months, can be expressed only by the prayer that the same submission to the will of God which cheered his last moments will support them with the hope of a reunion in a world where sickness and sorrow are unknown. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for their works shall follow them."

R. A.

DIED, at the Waters homestead, Rapides parish, La., September 13, 1876, MRS. MAHALA M. WATERS, wife of the late Capt. William Waters, in the sixty-third year of her age. The above announcement comes in a note to the writer, with the request that a short obituary of the deceased be prepared for the ADVOCATE. Sister Waters joined the Methodist Church October 21, 1832. (Do not know the time of her conversion.) She was for many years a professor of religion, was a punctual attendant upon, and, according to her means, a liberal supporter of the church; to the sick and destitute was ever ready to extend a helping hand. She was "given to hospitality." In the years gone by many a weary itinerant—the writer among the number—has met a hearty welcome, and been hospitably and kindly entertained at the Waters homestead, not now the kind-hearted matron, too, of that once happy homestead is gone to the spirit world. She rests from her labors, and her works do follow her; and to those who knew her they will speak his her praise. May God bless the surviving children and grandchildren, and make them all heirs of his kingdom at last.

P. M. GOODWYN.

WILEY WILSON THOMAS died at the house of Bro. Reedy, Wheelock, Texas, October 8, 1876. He was born at Fort Hopewell, Tenn., May 7, 1816; was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at a camp meeting in Shelby county, Ala., in 1832; entered the Alabama Conference at its first session, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Soule, and elder by Bishop Andrew. He served the church in the Alabama Conference until he located, to come to Texas, in 1860. He resentered the itinerancy in the Northwest Texas Conference in 1871, and continued therein until death. He received an effective appointment at the last Conference, being assigned to Wheelock circuit; but in consequence of failing health he was obliged to resign his charge. He continued to preach occasionally as long as he had strength to do so. His death occurred during the quarterly meeting he had gone to attend. He was greatly loved by the people he last served, and among whom he died.

"Servant of God, well done!
Rest from thy loved employ."

His end was peace.

B. W. KEESON.

ANSLEY GIDDENS was born in Iredell county, N. C., May 3, 1822; moved to Tennessee in 1828, and there married Miss Louisa P. Womack. He moved to Dallas county, Ala., in 1831, and lost his wife, October 27, 1849. He again married January 16, 1850, Miss E. N. Fardue. He was converted in September, 1860, at a protracted meeting held at Bethel church, Butler county, Ala., conducted by Revs. Hunter and Evans. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Panola in 1863, from which time his was a consistent Christian life. His death occurred October 29, 1876, at Mount Carmel, Montgomery county, Ala. Bro. Giddens' life was a success, and his death was triumphant. Calmly he gave each member of his family counsel worthy to be heeded. Never have I visited a dying man who, amid suffering intense, could so resignedly await the Master's bidding. He died in peace, having no fears. In the death of Bro. Giddens the country has lost a good citizen, the church a true member, and the preacher a special friend.

B. L. SELMAN.

"To individual faithfulness, and to the energy of the private conscience, God has committed the real history and progress of mankind.—*James Martineau.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1876.

THE OLD FARM HOUSE.

The easy chair, all patched with care,
Is placed by the cold hearthstone;
With witching grace, in the old fire-place,
The evergreens are strewn.
And pictures hang on the whitened wall,
And the old clock ticks in the cottage hall.

More lovely still, on the window sill,
The dew-eyed flowers rest.
While 'midst the leaves on the moss-grown eaves
The martin hands her nest.
And all day long the summer breeze
Is whispering love to the bended trees.

Over the door, all covered o'er
With a sack of dark green baize,
Lays a musket old, whose worth is told
To the events of other days;
And the powder-flask and the hunter's horn
Have hung beside it for many a morn.

For years have fled with a noiseless tread,
Like fairy dreams away,
And in their flight, all shorn of its might,
A father—old and gray;
And the soft winds play with the snow white hair,
And the old man sleeps in his easy chair.

Inside the door, on the sanded floor,
Light, airy footsteps glide,
And a maiden fair, with flaxen hair,
Kneels by the old man's side—
An old oak wrecked by the angry storm,
While the ivy clings to its trembling form.

An Interesting Relic.

BY REV. J. T. CRANE, D. D.

Relics interest an intelligent mind in proportion to the amount and the value of the truth which they certify, and the history of which they remind us. I confess that I have, in secret, marveled much over the collections of certain travelers in Palestine, who return home to exhibit triumphantly bottles of water from the Jordan, and pebbles from the shore of the Dead Sea. No sane man ever dreamed that the Jordan is a stream of water, or that there are pebbles on the shores of the Dead Sea, or supposed that either the water or the pebbles are in themselves particularly worthy of note. As well might a traveler bottle up a little of the air of Palestine, and, on his return, distribute diminutive breaths of it among his friends as a special favor.

But there lies before me, as I write, a relic which every Methodist will prize. It is Bishop Asbury's Hebrew Bible, or, to speak more accurately, a part of a Hebrew Bible, containing the first twelve books only. The title page gives no hint of its being only a part of the Old Testament. It also promises *Dictionarium quinque Veteris Testamenti Hebraicum et Chaldaicarum*, which lexicon does not appear. The volume is a 12mo of 610 pages, printed in Holland, in 1753, and, from the style of the binding and other evidences, I conjecture that the owner, for the sake of convenience, divided the Hebrew Bible into two parts, and had each bound by itself. It would thus fit the saddlebags of the itinerant better, and be more manageable generally.

The pages left blank by the printer now contain four inscriptions. Opening it on the left, in English fashion, we find these words, without date or view of any kind to show where or to whom they were written: "Francis Asbury's Hebrew Bible, left at Robert Hall, South Carolina." Opening it from the right, in Hebrew style, we find the owner's name written thus: "Francis Asbury's," but no date. Comparing the writing with the *fac simile* in Wakeley's "Lost Chapters," the signature proves to be genuine. On another page are these words: "William McKendree's, bequeathed by Francis Asbury," and again no date. I have no means at hand of verifying the fact, but I conclude that Bishop McKendree's will named thus noted his ownership, and how the book became his property.

The fourth inscription is in the well-known hands of Dr. George Peck: "This book was presented to George Peck by Rev. John M. Jones, of the Baltimore Conference, in the city of Alexandria, March, 1834."

If other proof were needed that Bishop Asbury, notwithstanding his incessant labors as an itinerant, was an industrious student, we find it abundantly in his journals. His references to books, and his comments on them, are, indeed, not as numerous nor as sharply critical as Wesley's, but there is evidence that he gathered up every golden moment for the purpose of gaining knowledge. The following extracts from his journal are of special interest in connection with the relic which prompted this writing:

"Lodged with Mr. Henry, a Jew. We read Hebrew part of the night, and I should have been pleased to have spent the night too accompanied with so good a sojourner." This was at Winnsboro, South Carolina, March 9, 1791.

At the close of the famous General Conference of 1792 Asbury journeyed southward, and notes, under the date of November 21, that he was "closely employed reading his Hebrew Bible."

The following is very significant: "We came to Little River bridge, crossed at S.'s ferry, and got lengthened cane, thoroughly wearied, to Brother Finch's. I expect we have been forced to ride twenty or thirty miles out of our way, among strangers, on account of high waters. My mind has been variously tried. I have been employed in improving myself in the Hebrew tones and points: this bring my horseback study." *Journal, March 11, 1793.*

This, then, is the identical book that the pioneer Bishop, in the midst of privations and labors which exceeded those of Wesley himself, still found time and energy to study with intense interest. But as we examine the well-worn volume we find numbers of the pages stained, as if they had been wet. Referring again to the journal, we find an occurrence named which may, perhaps, explain the discoloration:

"*Monday.*—Rose at five o'clock, and moved off pretty soon. We quickly hailed the ferryman, who had placed his that so as to be upset. He was obstinate, and could not alter her position. In shaped the horses, over went the skiff, our lives were endangered. The horses attained to the opposite shore by swimming, and, plunging through the mud, got on dry land. Our clothes and some of our books were wetted, but not spoiled."—*January 23, 1811.*

The Rev. Henry Boehm, the Bishop's traveling companion, tells the story more fully: "One of the most fearful perils he had was while I was with him at this ferry. I was holding the bridles of our horses, standing between their heads. Another ferryman came up with a canoe; I warned him not to let it strike our boat, but he did not heed the caution, and his canoe struck our scow, which so frightened one horse that he sprang against the other, and both went overboard. The Bishop and myself were also in danger of being knocked overboard and drowned, as the water was very deep. The Bishop was seated at the end of the scow, with his staff in his hand. One of the horses struck the staff and broke it; and a little more, and it might have broken his leg, or knocked the feeble old man overboard. * * * The Bishop's saddlebags were fastened to his saddle; mine were not, and they floated down stream. Our clothes, books and manuscripts were all well soaked. We spent hours in drying them, and then started on our journey."—*Reminiscences, page 334.*

This occurred in North Carolina, on Cape Fear river, at what was then called Governor Smith's Ferry.

The Rembert Hall to which reference is made as the place where the book was left by Bishop Asbury was somewhere in the central portion of South Carolina. The best light I have upon the subject is derived from the following record in Bangs's "Reminiscences." "We arrived at Camden, and put up with Samuel Matthis. On Sabbath morning Bishop Asbury preached. *The Negro dinner* was went to James Rembert's." The Hall was, therefore, near Camden, or, at the utmost, one day's ride from it, and as they were going to Charleston, I infer that it was southeast of Camden. But more important than the location is the fact that it was one of the South Carolina "homes" where the Bishop delighted to turn aside, and recruit his sorely-taxed energies among friends whom he loved, and who always gave him a generous welcome.

Boehm, describing a visit made by them in November, 1808, thus chronicles his impressions: "James Rembert, with whom we are staying, was a large man in body, and equally large in soul. He was very wealthy and very benevolent. He lived in a place called Rembert's Settlement, where was a church called Rembert's Chapel, and James Rembert was the beloved patriarch. Bishop Asbury had been here to Rembert's Hall several times before, and always had a hearty welcome."—*Reminiscences, page 215.* Bishop Asbury names him, in connection with Jacob Rumple and the elder Capers, saying of them that they were all "early friends to the Methodists in South Carolina," and that all three were then dead, having "left the world in the triumph of faith."—*Journal, December, 1812.*

New York Christian Advocate.

Feeding on God.

It is the grand endeavor of the gospel to communicate God to men. We have undertaken to live without him, and do not see that they are starving in the bitterness of their experiment. It is not, as with bodily hunger, where they have a sure instinct, compelling them to seek their food, but they go after the husks, and would fain be filled with these, not even so much as discerning what is their real want, or how it comes. For it is a remarkable fact that so few men, living in the flesh, have any conception that God is the necessary supply and nutriment of their spiritual nature, without which they famish and die. It has an extravagant sound when they hear it. They do not believe it. How can it be that they have any such high relation to the eternal God, or he to them? It is as if the tree were to say: What can I, a mere trunk of wood, all dark and split within, standing fast in my bed of ground, what can I have to do with the free, moving air, and the boundless sea of light that fills the world? And yet it is a nature made to feed on these, receiving them into its body to supply and vitalize and color every fiber of its substance. Just so it is that every finite spirit is inherently related to the infinite, in him to live and move and have its being. It was the knowledge of God, the eternal manifestation of God, the appropriation of God, and consciousness lighted up by this presence, to perceive of his fullness to receive of his might, to rest in his love, and be centered everlastingly on his glory. Apart from him it is an incomplete creature, a poor, dark fragment of existence, hungry, dry and cold. And still, alas! it cannot think so. Therefore Christ comes into the world to incarnate the divine nature, otherwise unapprehended before it; so to reveal God to its knowledge, enter him into its faith and being, make him a living bread, the food of its eternity. Therefore of his fullness we are called to be receiving of him freely grace for grace. When he is received he restores the consciousness of God, fills the soul with the divine light, and sets it in that connection with God which is life eternal.—*Dr. Bushnell's Sermons for the New Life.*

Christ as a Man.

These are John Stuart Mill's words in regard to Christ:

"It is Christ rather than God whom Christianity has held up to believers as the pattern of perfection for humanity. It is the God incarnate rather than the God of the Jews or of nature, who, being idealized, has taken so great and salutary a hold on the modern mind. And whatever else may be taken away from us by rational criticism, Christ is still left, a unique figure, not unapproached by his predecessors than all his followers, even those who had the direct benefit of his personal teaching. It is of no use to say that Christ, as exhibited in the gospels, is not historical, and that we know not how much of what is admirable has been superadded by the tradition of his followers. * * * Who among his disciples or among their proselytes was capable of inventing the sayings ascribed to Jesus, or of imagining the life and character revealed in the gospels? Certainly not the fishermen of Galilee; as certainly not St. Paul, whose character and idiosyncracies were of a totally different sort; still less the early Christian writers, in whom nothing is more evident than that the good which was in them was all derived, as they always professed that it was derived, from the higher source. * * * About the life and sayings of Jesus there is a stamp of personal originality combined with profundity of insight, which, if we abandon the idle speculation of finding scientific precision where something very different was aimed at, must place the Prophet of Nazareth, even in the estimation of those who have no belief in his inspiration, in the very first rank of the men of sublime genius of whom our species can boast. When this pre-eminent genius is combined with the qualities of probably the greatest moral reformer and martyr to that mission, who ever existed upon earth, religion cannot be said to have made a bad choice in pitching on this man as the ideal representative and guide of humanity; nor even now would it be easy, even for an unbeliever, to find a better translation of the rule of virtue, from the abstract into the concrete, than to endeavor so to live that Christ would approve our life."

THE BLIND SEAL SEE.—"One evening, about sundown," says the Rev. E. Kincaid, the missionary to India, "I stopped at a city on the Irawaddy. I sat on the boat, a short distance from the bank, and began to read from my tracts. The people sat on the shore; some, however, went to the town to say that a foreign teacher had come. The crowd increased, and I read on till sundown. At length a tall young man came wading to the boat and said: 'Teacher, have you the Acts of the Apostles?' Imagine my surprise at hearing such a question in that place. I replied: 'Yes.' He said again: 'Teacher, have you the Gospel of John?' He was evidently well educated. I asked, therefore: 'How did you learn about these books?' He told me that long ago his grandfather had obtained them from Mr. Judson, but had lost them in a great fire; and now, hearing of the foreign teacher, the old man had sent him for the hope of getting them again. I complied with his request and he hastened away. A storm soon came upon us, and I removed my boat to another part of the city, two miles distant.

"About eight o'clock in the evening the young man came again; he had been searching all along the shore for me. On his return to his grandfather, the latter inquired if the had asked the teacher to stay with him, and he had now come to invite me to his house. I went, and found the old man seated in the midst of his family. He put out his hand to feel for me, and I perceived that he was blind. His family had read to him, and he spoke of the comfort he had derived from John and the Acts. 'The eyes of my body,' he said, 'are dark, but the eyes of my mind are opened.'"

The custom of interlarding speeches with quotations from Latin and Greek authors has passed away. Formerly, however, those members of Congress who were college graduates were in the habit of "peppering and salting" their orations with choice extracts from the classics. On one occasion, in the House of Representatives, the eccentric John Randolph, of Virginia, made one of his peculiar speeches, and indulged in copious extracts from Latin and Greek poets. There was a member of the House named George Kremer, a representative of the primitive Dutch of Pennsylvania. As soon as Mr. Randolph had finished his speech Mr. Kremer rose, and, in a strain of well-acted indignation, poured forth a torrent of Pennsylvania Dutch upon the ears of the amazed Virginian. "Will the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania," cried Randolph in his shrillest tones, "enlighten the House and the country by translating what he has just uttered?" "I have only to say in reply to my friend from Virginia," retorted Kremer, "that when he translates the dead languages, which he is constantly using for the benefit of his country members, into something like English, I will be equally liberal in translating my fellow Pennsylvania Dutch into something that the House can understand." The House roared with laughter, in which Randolph did not join.

EASTER DAY.—Mr. Spurgeon once went to preach in a church a little outside of London. The day was wet and muddy, and the pews of Mr. Spurgeon were plentifully covered with dirt. A good deacon in the vestry said: "Bro. Spurgeon, let me get a brush and take off some of that mud; you can't go into the pulpit in that state." "Don't be foolish, deacon," said Mr. Spurgeon, in his usual good-humored way; "don't you see the mud is wet, and if you try to brush it off now you will rub the stain into the cloth? Let it dry, and then it will come easy enough, and leave no mark." There is an admirable light here for every one. When evil spoken against as we may be for the sake of truth, just then throw mud on us, don't be in a hurry about brushing it off. Too great eagerness in this respect is apt to rub the stain into the cloth. Let it dry, and then, by and by, if need be, it can be removed by a little effort. If there is a little trouble in the church, don't foster it by haste and hurry in doing something. Let it alone—let it dry—and it will be more easily settled than you think now. Time has a wonderful power in such matters, and it is surprising how many things in this world would be far better arranged, and how many difficulties easily got over, by judiciously letting them dry.

An angry man opens his mouth and shuts his eyes.—*Cato.*

Religious Intelligence.

—The Lutherans have ordained three colored men to the ministry in North Carolina.

—The number of ordinations in the Church of England in September were 196, of whom 38 were university men.

—The Protestant Episcopal Evangelical Education Society received the past year nearly $25,000, with which it has aided seventy students.

—There are six Congregational churches and one mission in Savannah and vicinity. The largest of the churches has a congregation of four or five hundred.

—The Unitarians of Hungary have elected the Rev. Joseph Ferencz as their bishop. They have now one hundred and six churches. At the synod which chose the new bishop fifteen young men were ordained to the ministry.

—The Pope, on the occasion of the visit of four or five thousand pilgrims from Spain, appeared publicly in St. Peter's for the first time since Victor Emanuel entered Rome, six years ago. In his address to the pilgrims he referred to the wrongs he had suffered at the hands of the Italian government. "Who knows," he said, "that these afflictions of the church are not caused by sins of mine or by your failure to do your duty?" It was noticed that the holy father was pale and showed signs of increased feebleness.

—New York city has many fine churches, and many of these fine churches have very heavy debts. Here are some of the figures given: The Holy Trinity (Episcopal) has a debt of $250,000; Church of the Heavenly Rest, $150,000; Memorial Presbyterian church, $125,000; two other Presbyterian churches, $150,000; two Episcopal churches in Harlem, $70,000 each; a Methodist church, $10,000; 23 of the 27 Baptist churches have debts ranging from $15,000 to $75,000 each. The debts here referred to will make a total of about $1,700,000.

—The Yoruba mission on the West African coast has, as our readers are aware, been remarkably successful. Even during the years in which Europeans were excluded from the country the work of evangelization went steadily on, through the efforts of native Christians. The veteran missionary, Townshend, associated with the Yoruba mission from its commencement, now retires, and hence forth this enterprise will be entirely under native direction. Rev. James Johnson, formerly of Sierra Leone, and lately the pastor of a flourishing church at Lagos, will superintend the mission, in which there are four native ordained ministers, several well-qualified catechists, and two thousand native Christians. The chief stations are Abeokuta and Ibadan.

—The Madras mission of the American Lutherans (General Synod) in India makes a report every five years. According to the latest one, which brings the statistics down to 1875, there are 7 ordained missionaries connected with the mission, 2 native pastors, 2 evangelists, 2 catechists, 27 teachers of subdivisions, 2 Bible colporteurs and 26 teachers. The number of communicants is 1,543, of members, including children, 2,835; of backsliders, 241; and of scholars, 822. Since the beginning of the mission, there have been 3,663 baptisms, of which 355 were administered in 1875. The Anglo-vernacular High School, under the supervision of the Rev. H. L. Hill, has 6 teachers, and 127 pupils, who are included in the above statistics. We hope to receive a copy of the report soon, from which we can obtain further and fuller information of this apparently successful mission.

Mr. Barnum, of Harpoot, Eastern Turkey mission, mentions the arrival of the Sultan's telegram, which seems to have gone throughout the empire, appealing to faithful Moslems to rally against the "enemies of our race and our religion." This appeal to Moslem fanaticism has greatly excited the community. It makes the Turks rabid, and the Christians are in terror. Another missionary writes that the interior of Asia Minor is beginning to feel the excitement awakened by the Turkish Servian war. In many places the Turkish peasants take pleasure in sharpening their long, butcher knives before their Christian neighbors, and saying: "Only a few more days and we will give you your choice between Mohammedanism or death." The thing is meant as a grim joke, but forbodes serious consequences unless the Christian powers, warned by the massacres in Bulgaria, take united action in time.

The Malagasy churches of Madagascar have established a native missionary society, of which the Queen and the prime minister are members. It was formed at the January meeting of the union of the Malagasy churches, in the Province of Imerina, at which the prince and two chiefs of the Baptist tribe were present, and asked for missionaries for their people, who are represented as being very degraded. Two preachers, Ramisamanana and Rainbandzozefy, were appointed to return with the Baptist chiefs, and their expenses were provided for. The prime minister exhorted the chiefs to be diligent to learn. "We," said he, "were as ignorant as you are, and were idolaters, even as you are formerly; but when the word of God came we learned the evil of these things and gave them up; for the word of God alone is true wisdom, and the service of God and Jesus Christ is the best of all things." Prince Rasikora promised that his people would learn with all earnestness, and that the two missionaries should be well protected. In 1873 the number of professing Christians in Madagascar was estimated at half a million, with 700 churches and 26,000 children at school. Missions are carried on by the London, the Church and the Norwegian Missionary Societies, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and by the Society of Friends.

Our Young People.

MORNING HYMN.

Dark night is gone away,
The sun is in the skies;
Again I see the light of day,
Again from sleep I rise.

Great God of all, here on my knees
To thee my thanks I pray;
How good to guard a child like me
By night as well as day!

I thank thee, Lord, for quiet rest,
And for thy care of me;
Oh, let me through this day be blessed,
And kept from harm by thee.

I know that thou on all dost look,
And all I do dost see;
So will I try to read thy book,
And to be loved by thee.

My father and my mother dear,
I would not vex this day;
But I am weak; then help me, Lord,
To mind each word they say.

From Our Little Friends.

GONZALES CO., TEX., Sept. 23, 1876.

DEAR EDITOR: As it has been a long time since I wrote you my first letter, that you were so kind as to publish, I feel anxious to write again. I still live with my uncle, W. J. Carnes. I left my mother's home more than a year ago. I did farewell to my mother, little brother and two sisters. One I will never see again on earth. My youngest sister died not long since. It grieves me much to think I will never see her again; but I know if I live right and become a good Christian, I will meet her in heaven, where parting is no more. I will try not to grieve at her loss. I know she is happy, and I should be content. The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

We are very healthy in Gonzales county. Crops are very good. There are some good camp meetings going on in several places; one just closed a few miles above, carried on by Rev. Thornberry, our circuit preacher. Thirty-two members joined and were converted. We hope to have a good meeting at our new church soon. Your little friend,

W. W. CARNES.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: We have a very flourishing Sunday school here in Bryan, which I attend regularly. Judge J. D. Thomas is our superintendent, and Rev. S. C. Littlepage is our pastor.

I will say, in answer, that the question asked by Jas. E. Mixon may be found in Acts xi, 5. I found this without any assistance whatever. Now I will ask a question: Where is the word reverend found in the Bible? It is mentioned but once.

It pleased the good Lord to take our little baby sister from us, whom we prized so much. She died on the eighth of October; was sick only two days. I have only one sister and three brothers left. I am not going to school now, but my sister is. She is two years older than I am. I am only eleven. Well, I will close for fear of wearying you.

Your little friend,

BERTIE SMITH.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: As I have never written to you before, I thought I would write a short letter. I think you are very kind to let the young folks have a corner in the ADVOCATE. Our Sabbath school is getting on finely since Bro. Sawyer has been here; and our congregation has increased also. Here he has been very ill. Hope and pray that he will be sent back to us next year. Oh, how I would like it, and I know that all the members of the Morgan Street church would be glad. He has been here for two years, and the members hope that the Bishop will send him back two years longer. I tell you he is a splendid preacher. I love my Sabbath school teacher, and am trying to serve her better. I am a member of the church, and am trying to be a Christian.

I am truly your friend,

MOREAU STREET CH., ——.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Nov. 27, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I hope you will pardon me for troubling you again, but I thought I would drop you a few lines. Our Sunday school is growing in numbers and interest. We have raised for foreign missions in our Sunday School Missionary Society this year $15. We have a good superintendent. His name is Mr. H. W. Bushman. All the scholars love him very much, especially myself. My papa goes to Conference on the twenty-sixth of this month. We are going to have a Christmas tree for our Sunday school.

Your little friend,

MAGGIE NOUSWORTHY.

The Doe and Her Young.

BY GEORGE R. GRIFFITH.

The deer is a gentle, loving creature, intelligent, and capable of being perfectly tamed. At this season the timid doe, prompted by instinct, retires to the most sheltered nook of the woods, whose the hunter's step rarely falls, and the ever-pursuing fury of the hound shall not startle her soft little ones. She selects a hiding-place with much foresight, often near a spring, or rill fringed with grass, that hunger may not force her far away from her fawns. She now lives a very secluded life, and it is by the rarest fortune that the hunter discovers her. For weeks the life of the poor creature is but a series of alarms; she dares venture out only for a moment, and only when keen hunger drives her, for the fox, the weasel, and a host of lesser vermin, watch her going forth, to steal in and destroy her home.

Let the reader which with us at this cover. It is even an old hunter's boast to have witnessed a scene like this. We shall not have to wait long. Hark! she is coming even now. The trailing arbutus move slightly and part, and the doe trips out, half proudly and half timidly. She stops short, and nervously turns her large, quick ears, now forward, now backward, to test the rustling breeze for any unseen danger. A long time she stands with one foreleg slightly lifted, and her large liquid eyes search into every nook in the glen. She is gaunt, and her coat is dry and rough in spots, for her motherly cares and alarms have wrought severely upon the gentle creature.

At length, after a long while, she seems satisfied, trots a few steps away from the cover, but only to halt at a few rods' distance, and fondly looks back upon the spot that holds her treasures and her cares. Finally convinced that the coast is indeed clear, she starts off down the glen at a quicker, more decided trot, and is out of sight. She has gone to the brook, eighty rods away, to crop the wild water grass. One who has seen this will hardly again draw a trigger upon so motherly a creature.

Now that the doe is away, perhaps we may steal to her fawns. These treasures of hers! If so, we must be quick and silent about it, for she is likely not to be away long, and the most trifling whim getting into her head would send her back any moment. Let us creep to the far side of her retreat, and there wind our way flat on the ground, under the heavy spice bushes. This should be the spot, the center of the thicket, but where is her bed? You don't see it; a careless eye would not detect it. In that tangle of moss.

But our guide tells us to peer more closely and surely there is the slightest of pulsations under that blanket somewhere; it rises and sinks, as if to the faint breathing of sound sleep. He lifts the moss aside, and, ah! there they are, two of the truest of satin-coated, velvet-spotted nestlings, huddled up together. The little hoofs that hardly would cover a fifteen cent piece shine like polished ebony. What a look of innocent wonder is in the large, tame eyes. They do not start or shrink with terror, for they long to question. This one raises its head to lick your hand, and rubs its velvet nose against your palm, and appears really to like your caresses. But they shiver; the damp, raw air of this spruce thicket is too chilly, and we must hurry away, lest the anxious mother finds us in her nest, and be frightened away, never to return. So replace the moss, warm and downy, over the tender, little little beauties in their tint, coat of yellow, spotted with white, and we will go softly away, leaving no broken twig or a sign.

We have gazed our hiding-place not a second too soon, for there is a quick patter of hoofs upon the hard ground, and back bounds the doe all alert and refreshed. She does not pull now to test the breeze, but disappears instantly behind the dense screen of her cover. We shall see her no more to-day, so let us depart, and it, hereafter, as we cross the stream which is her resort, if a hound should strike this doe's trail we will call him off, for they sometimes drive the timid mother from her covert, and so be the little ones into danger.

HOW TO CURE A BAD MEMORY.—Your memory is bad, perhaps; but I can tell you two secrets that will cure the worst memory. One I mentioned above—to read a subject when strongly interested. The other is to not only read, but think. When you have read a paragraph or a page stop, close the book, and try to remember the ideas on that page and not only recall them vaguely in your mind, but put them into words, and speak them out. Faithfully follow these two rules, and you have the golden keys of knowledge. Besides intelligent reading, there are other things injurious to memory. One is the habit of skimming over newspapers, items of news, smart remarks, bits of information, political reflections, fashion notes, all in a confused jumble, never to be thought of again, thus diligently cultivating a habit of careless reading hard to break. Another is the reading of trashy novels. Nothing is so fatal to reading with profit as the habit of running through story after story, and forgetting them as soon as read. I know a gray-haired woman, a lifelong lover of books, who sadly declares that her mind has been ruined by such reading.

A help to memory is repetition. Nothing is so certain to keep your French fresh and ready for use as to have always on hand an interesting story in that language to take up for ten minutes every day. In that case you will not "forget your French" with the majority of your schoolmates.—*Olive Thorne, in St. Nicholas.*

At a collection made at a charity fair a lady offered the plate to a rich man who was well known for his stinginess. "I have nothing," was the curt reply. "Then take something, sir," said the lady, "you know I am begging for the poor."

At our last ministerial meeting an old lady, when she thought of the doctrine of total depravity, said: "Oh!" she said, "I think it is a good doctrine, if the people would only act up to it."

Rosseau used to say: "To write a good love letter you ought to begin without knowing what you mean to say, and to finish without knowing what you have written."

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1876.

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ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

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Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER, 112 Camp street New Orleans.

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Reports of work done, and of results, are among the most important things that occupy the columns of a religious paper or the time of an Annual Conference. The conversion of souls, and their admission to church privileges and duties, are items of vast significance for both worlds. The creation and improvement of church property, and the raising of funds for missions, and other religious and benevolent purposes, tell upon the welfare of society, and affect the eternal destiny of men. Every Christian feels an interest in these matters, and they are to him far more notable and important than a thousand other items which interest and excite the world at large.

Very natural it is also that those who have been instrumental in doing good and in building up the church should desire to have the credit of such success as has crowned their labors. Sometimes we have thought that the brethren exhibit some degree of over-anxiety about the credit due them, and that personal considerations obtrude. In a system like ours, or in any system for that matter, it is desirable that the effective and successful men should be known. But this is likely to be, and in a more weighty manner, where no particular pains are taken to secure to ourselves the last grain of merit which our work may possess. Real merit is very apt to find appreciation. Good fruit will somehow be traced to the tree that bears it. The great cathedral perpetuates the memory of its architect and builder, although his name is nowhere carved upon it. These reports are not always like those which the Queen of Sheba heard of Solomon's glory. Rather more than half is generally told.

There are results that cannot be gathered up in the form of statistics, and it may sometimes happen that those whose tabular showing is meager have done even a higher and better work than those who exhibit more appreciable results. It may *sometimes* happen. We must not press this conclusion too far. Figures, fairly set down, exhibit what is done in part; but there is a valuable and even a vital element which figures do not describe, and without which the figures themselves may be misleading. The results of a revival and a large accession of members will be better known a year hence. The spiritual state of the church, the spirituality, the religious intelligence, the liberality, the active usefulness, cannot always be inferred. Here is a Sunday school well organized, prosperous and well appointed, on paper; but what is it doing? What is the quality of its teaching, and the measure of its spiritual power? Last year the pastor received many members, this year but few, or *vice versa*. His best year's work may have been that in which figures can make no exhibit whatever. There is a vast difference in the quality of the work done, as between the work of the same man at different times, and as between the work of different men. The greatest showing of numbers does not always indicate the healthiest and most permanent results.

We never listen to reports, nor do we print them, without recalling Paul's admonitory and cautionary words about the one foundation, and the heed we are to take how we build thereupon. The superstructure of our building may be gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble. It is true that the sincere builder, though he build wood, hay, stubble, may be saved so as by fire, but by his unwisdom he forfeits any special reward. There are starless crowns. One defect of statistics is that they are not discriminating. We cannot certainly gather from them how much of the building is gold, silver, precious stones, and how much is made up of the lighter but more bulky materials. Knowledge of the workman and of the work will give some idea, but the figures alone are incapable of distinguishing that which shall stand from that which shall be burned.

With these necessary defects in reports, and with the evident impossibility of knowing all merit, and of giving just credit to those who "are laborers together with God," it is as comforting as it is admonitory to be assured that "every man's work shall be made manifest; for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is." Such a manifestation cannot be now. Our estimates may look in that direction, but they may be erroneous, and at best we can only approximate the final decision. People who are morbidly sensitive about the credit due them, and not readily accorded, may comfort themselves with the inspired declaration that their work will be duly estimated in that day. As for those noble and better souls who care little about the credit, so the work is done, and Christ's name is exalted, it would be a comfort to them if they needed it.

There will be a sifting some day—a day of revelation, and a revelation by fire. Work has to be tried long after the report of it has gone upon the earthly records. Of what sort it is there may be reason for doubt now, but the fire shall try every man's work. The trials of time, the temptations, the experiences of life, contact with the world, reveal much; but eternity alone can fully manifest the quality of our work. We must work for eternity. The annual review stimulates and encourages and reproves. The last and searching ordeal will be humiliating enough, unless the work has been well and faithfully done.

Mississippi Conference.

This body assembled in Natchez, November 29. Bishop Wightman was in the chair, and opened the Conference. He looks in excellent health, and presides with vigor. There is courtliness of manner, abundant patience, and at the same time a directness and energy most refreshing to witness. Dr. C. G. Andrews is the secretary this year and always, and no Conference has a better. Rev. John A. B. Jones, Rev. J. Smylie and John T. Cameron, Esqs., are the assistants, and have been for years. During the first day's session—Wednesday—the examination of the character of elders was completed. Friday finished nearly all the regular minute business. The subject of young preachers marrying was discussed lengthily on Thursday. Bishop Wightman and Dr. Marshall delivered their testimony against the expediency of marrying until the young men have passed their course of studies, and have established themselves as capable and effective preachers. This seemed to be the mind of the elder brethren generally. A disposition was evinced by the Conference to be somewhat rigid in the examination of the undergraduates, and to exact the full disciplinary standard of proficiency.

On Friday W. W. Hopper, Beverly Carradine, R. T. Davis, V. Hicks Nelson and Curtis D. Cecil were admitted into full connection. A class of promising young men. The Bishop gave them a good stout talk, and, through them, much sound advice to all the preachers. The preachers must be spiritual, living conductors of vital influences to the people. They must read discriminatingly—not many books, but make themselves masters of a few, and beware of wasting time on newspapers and light literature. Watson's Institutes and Sermons were especially commended to them. The book of human nature must be studied—the "day side" and the "night side" of it—the perishing condition of the people and the means of saving them. The Bishop advised emphatically against reading sermons, and for length laid down this rule: Make a landing as soon as you fail to interest your hearers. And many other wise and good things were said—pertinent and to general edification.

A band of noble young men were admitted on trial on Saturday, to wit: Clarence A. Powell, Benjamin F. Jones, J. Perry Drake, David M. Rush, Inman W. Cooper, Thomas C. Bradford, Few Ball, William W. Simmons, Benton S. Rayner. Of these Bro. Drake is a son of Dr. R. M. Drake, of precious memory; Bro. Cooper is a son of Preston Cooper, well known to Mississippi Methodists, and Bro. Rush is a professor in Centenary College.

Reports from Centenary, Whitworth, East Mississippi and Port Gibson represented these institutions as more prosperous than heretofore. The report of the committee on the Bible cause was up for discussion before we left, and the interests of the Southwestern Bible Society were ably represented by the agent, Rev. James A. Ivy. The place for the next session of the Conference was discussed at length, the contest being between Yazoo City and Jackson, Miss. The best talk was for Yazoo City, but Jackson received a majority of the votes.

The memorial service came on at eleven A. M. Saturday. The hymn, "Come, let us join our friends above," was given out by the Bishop, and the Conference stood and sung it heartily. Only one preacher had died during the year—Rev. James Long, a venerable superannuate, eighty-four years old, and a man of God. C. E. Gillespie read a brief and excellent memoir of the departed patriarch, several brethren gave feeling testimony to his worth, and the Bishop added a few words of great pathos. Bro. Long had been a Protestant Methodist until within the last few years. His was a long and faithful ministry, and his end was peace.

We were compelled to leave Natchez on Saturday evening before the reports came in. The only statistics we could gather are: Collections for domestic missions, $1,435; for foreign missions, $1 420 80; Conference collection, $1,770, leaving a deficit of something over $800. The collections generally, we understood, are a trifle more than last year. The receipts of the preachers have been exceedingly inadequate, not much over sixty per cent., we judge, having been paid on their allowances. This is a sad showing, especially in view of the reported spiritual prosperity and many conversions. Of the preaching, we heard Bros. Linfield and Galloway—both superior sermons. On Thanksgiving day, at eleven A. M., Bishop Wightman preached the first sermon in the handsome audience-room, up stairs, of the new church. The house was full, and the sermon a masterly one, and adapted to the occasion. Natchez had not seen a Methodist Bishop for many years, and the people appreciated this opportunity.

The Conference never appeared better than at this session. For ability, harmony, good looks and grace we know of no Conference that can claim pre-eminence. J. G. Jones, the venerable, contributes to the business and deliberations the fruits of a ripe experience. Drs. Watkins, Marshall, Andrews, are the D. D.'s. Linfield, Hunnicutt, Featherston, Ben. Jones, Forsyth, Leith, Godfrey, Price and a score of others, such as Ellis, Johnson, Adkisson and Woodward, are all wise and prominent in affairs. May God's blessing rest upon them all. It is a noble Conference, and it is doing a great work for Christ. Our home during our stay in Natchez was under the hospitable roof of Mr. T. C. Pollock, an elder in the Presbyterian Church. God bless him and his house. The secretary, Dr. Andrews, has promised to forward appointments in time for our next issue.

Ye Must be Born Again.

The necessity for this great spiritual renovation arises out of the fact that we have lost the holy "likeness and image" in which we were created. Inspiration declares that we are fallen and vile—from the crown of the head to the sole of the feet there is no soundness. We are covered with wounds and bruises that have not been bound up, nor mollified with ointment. Our "sins have separated between us and God." We are morally unlike and utterly incompatible with God. We cannot see his kingdom nor enter into his rest until we are renewed in the spirit of our minds. We know it is true everywhere, and of all elements and beings, that if incompatible they cannot be harmonized until the antagonism is destroyed or neutralized. Light and darkness cannot co-exist in the same place. Oil and water, being incompatible, will not unite unless a new and neutralizing element is introduced. Birds of like feather and beasts of like nature associate, and only such. Opposite natures remain apart. Among men, individuals of totally different education, sentiments and habits, finding nothing in common, soon separate for more congenial associations. This is strikingly obvious and true, spiritually considered. The sinner takes no pleasure in the society of the Christian *as such*, and because he *is* a godly man. It is true that as citizens, as members of the body politic and social; as parents and children, as men who buy and sell, there is much in common; and in all these relations their association may be pleasant. But when the sinner manifests himself, as such, by the violation of some law of God, he at once becomes in that regard, and to that extent, an unpleasant associate to the Christian. When the Christian brings out the devotional or self-denying side of his character he becomes an uncongenial and unsatisfactory companion to the sinner. The sinner does not sympathize nor participate—he looks on as a mere spectator. He may have intelligence and liberality enough to leave the believer in the undisturbed enjoyment of his habits and devotions, but this is the limit. He takes no part nor lot in the believer's songs and prayers.

Suppose, for illustration, we assume that the claim of God upon the sinner's affections and obedience could be set aside, and the unregenerate admitted into the society of the good and the glorified. What would be his condition? He would feel no love to God, and could take no delight in him, see no beauty that he should desire him. His ear would drink in no melody from the songs of the holy choristers, his tongue would not be turned to the strains of the blest. There would not be a chord in his heart that would vibrate in unison with the songs and sentiments of the blood-besprinkled bands and immortal millions of the new creatures in Christ Jesus. Heaven would be to the unregenerate man a wide and cheerless waste, and the sinner would feel the desolation of "a stranger in a strange land," and in the isolation and bitterness of his despair would wish to escape, and call for rocks and mountains to hide him. The moral fitness of things demonstrate, beyond all successful reply, that the sinner must be born again.

But the assumption we have been considering cannot be entertained. The immutable principles of the divine government cannot be set aside. God has not only promised his people that they shall be free from the harassing labors of this probationary state, but that "the wicked shall cease from troubling," and that he will separate between the righteous and the wicked—between those that serve him and those that serve him not. God has declared that the "pure in heart shall see him"—that nothing impure and unclean shall enter into his holy heaven. Nicodemus was a ruler of the Jews, a Pharisee, and, after the strictest sect, a man of prayers, alms and fasting, and yet the great Teacher said to him: "Nicodemus, honorable as you are, moral as you are, strict observer of the law as you are, you must be born again, or you cannot see the kingdom of God." Perhaps no unregenerate man had higher claims than Nicodemus, but the Master said it was imperative, if he would see the kingdom of God, that he should be "born of the Spirit."

The first and great commandment is that we must "love the Lord our God with all our heart." But the "carnal mind is enmity to God; it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." It cannot love God until the carnal nature is crucified with Christ, and "raised to newness of life" "by the renewing of the Holy Ghost." Unrenewed men may be moral men, and the unrenewed man may give up bad habits, break off from bad associations, and even forsake bad opinions, but he cannot renew himself in the spirit of his mind. The same almighty power that created man in the likeness and image of God must restore that image—we must be "born of God." Love is the grand necessity. We may have all else, "all knowledge," "understand all mysteries," have "all faith," "speak with the tongues of men and angels, give all our goods to feed the poor," meet a martyr's doom, "and give our bodies to be burned," but without love all is unprofitable and vain, "a sounding brass, a tinkling cymbal;" but the carnal mind does not, cannot love God. We must be born again. How else can the muddy fountain send forth a pure stream? How the corrupt tree bring forth good fruit? Causes must and will produce effects like themselves—a holy life can only flow from a renewed and holy heart. No rite, no matter how solemn or scriptural or proper, can make us "new creatures."

"No outward forms can make us clean;
The leprosy lies deep within.
No bleeding bird nor bleeding beast,
Nor hyssop branch, nor sprinkling priest,
Nor running brook, nor flood nor sea,
Can wash the dismal stain away."

"We must be born again." W.

North Texas Conference.

MR. EDITOR: The North Texas Conference convened at Longview on the fifteenth and adjourned on the twenty-second instant. Bishop Doggett did not arrive until Thursday, jaded with the arduous labors of the German Mission, West Texas and Northwest Texas Conferences. There was a full attendance of the ministry and a large attendance of laymen. The ministerial members, with a few exceptions, are in the vigor of manhood, and zealous for the cause of their Master. The reports from the various works will show a deficiency of at least forty per cent. in the assessments for the support of the ministry. A little over $2,000 was raised for missions. The total membership throughout the Conference is something over nineteen thousand. While churches valued at $135,000 are reported, only eight parsonages have been provided for the embassadors of Christ.

Dr. Redford was present, representing the Publishing House at Nashville. His mission has been successful, while his ministrations among the people have been acceptable and instructive.

Several transfers were received. Among them were Edwards, of the Alabama Conference; Harris, of the Illinois; and Robert H. Reed, of the Kentucky, formerly of the Louisiana Conference. The Conference is full to overflowing, and it would be well for any member of another Conference who wishes to transfer here to ponder carefully the step before he takes it.

By invitation of the Conference Bishop Doggett delivered his centennial address on the progress of Methodism. More than one hour and a half was occupied in its delivery. It ought to be issued by our Publishing House at Nashville in pamphlet form for the masses of our members. It is a wonderful amount of information in a compendious form.

Inclosed I send you the appointments for the present Conference year.

J. F. SCURLOCK.

LONGVIEW, TEXAS, Nov. 27, 1876.

Southern University.

The *Southern Watchman*, published at Greensboro, Ala., has the following editorial notice of the university:

We are gratified to be able to state that this institution has begun its new session under most favoring auspices, and we feel authorized to predict for it a career of increasing usefulness and prosperity.

Perhaps we could not do a work more agreeable to our readers, or more profitable to the public at large, than by giving a brief statement of some of the grounds upon which the foregoing utterance is justified.

And, first, we have confidence in Chancellor Smith and his faculty. The chancellor is, in every sense of the expression, fitted for his position—a Christian gentleman, an accomplished scholar, a brave, true man. He not only knows what education is, in the broadest sense of the term, but from nearly thirty years' experience is fully qualified to adjust and direct the instrumentalities at his command to the work which he has undertaken. But, as even an able and faithful man might fail because of the delinquencies or incapacity of his subordinates, it may not be amiss to add, in this connection, that he has never been so well pleased with any corps of instructors with whom he has been associated.

It can hardly be necessary to commend the ability and faithfulness of Prof. Moore to the people of Alabama. Fully competent to the duties of any department in the university, he consults his own preference in adhering to his old chair, that of mathematics.

The other professors have been chosen with special regard to their aptitudes, and are all delighted with their work and their association.

The only man in the faculty that had not been tried, before the opening of the term, is Prof. A. W. Smith, of the Preparatory School. As to this gentleman, we need only state that the school is better conducted than at any former period in its history.

A faculty capable, faithful, and united, in spirit and purpose, under such a head, cannot but succeed.

Again, the work already done is a sure omen of success. In fact it is but the first fruit of what is to come. A more studious, orderly and courteous set of young gentlemen it has never been our good fortune to meet. Since Dr. Smith took charge of the university there has not been a misdemeanor among the students calling for extreme or even severe penalty. A stranger would scarcely perceive that there is a university in Greensboro but for the sight of students going to chapel, book in hand, in the morning, and returning home after evening prayers. We are satisfied that when those young gentlemen go home in the vacation they will have something to show as proof that their term's work has been well done. And when they go forth into the world, with the *imprimatur* of the Southern University, they will be men of whom their preceptors need not be ashamed.

Still further, the community is inspired with a confidence in the university never felt before. It could scarcely be otherwise under the existing state of facts. If Greensboro could endow the university it would be effected. If Greensboro could fill the university halls with students they would be filled. But Greensboro is doing her duty.

If the faculty could only board and educate young men gratuitously, as some others *profess* to do, no doubt we should soon be overrun with matriculates. This the Southern University does not undertake. And yet the charges are less here than at any institution of similar grade in this country. We are no advocates of the system of gratuitous education. We are convinced that when education costs nothing it is generally worth nothing. By the late circular sent out from the university it will be seen, however, that a five years' course here will cost less than $1,000. Any sensible man knows that this will be worth $10,000 in the actual income of dollars and cents. This is therefore one of the best investments that parents can make for their children, or the children for themselves. *Verbum sat sapientibus.*

Books and Periodicals.

NATIONAL REPOSITORY. JANUARY, 1877, Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden; New York: Nelson & Phillips.

This magazine is the successor of the Ladies' Repository. In keeping with its change of name, the National aims to be a monthly of general interest, and equal in respectability and culture to the very best periodicals of the day. A good beginning has been made in this first number. It is very tastefully gotten up—excellent illustrations, tinted paper, its whole material and mechanical execution of the best. Dr. Curry will succeed if he is supplied with the sinews of war. The table of contents is a very able and attractive one. Among the articles we note: From Suez to Jerusalem; Macaulay; Mother and Sister; Wesley's University Sermons; That Boy—Who Shall Have Him? George Sand; Precious—The Story of a Life. Price $3 a year in advance, postage paid.

DAISY TRAVERS OR THE GIRLS OF RIVE HALL. By Adelaide F. Samuels.

Twelve-mo, 248 pages. Price, $1.50. Very richly bound and illustrated.

WINWOOD CLIFF, OR OSCAR, THE SAILOR'S SON. By Daniel Wise, D. D.

Twelve-mo, 314 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.25.

THE WINGED LION, OR STORIES OF VENICE. By Prof. James DeMille.

Illustrated, 12mo, 323 pages, Price $1.50.

FLAXIE FRIZZIE. By Sophie May. Illustrated, 12mo, 182 pages. Price 75 cents.

These four books are stories of much merit, and will be the very thing for presents to young people. They are published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and by Charles T. Dillingham, New York. For sale by Eyrich, New Orleans.

OUR WHY, SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTALS BE PROUD? By William Knox. Illustrations by Miss L. H. Humphrey. Engraved by John Andrew & Son. Boston: Lee & Shepard; New York: Charles T. Dillingham, 1877.

A little poem on the brevity of life and the end of it—a poem full of tenderness and beauty, with an exquisite engraving illustrating the imagery of each stanza. A very handsome gift for the approaching holidays. For sale by Eyrich, New Orleans. Price, $2.

THE POETICAL AND PROSE WRITINGS OF CHARLES SPRAGUE. Boston: A. Williams & Co., 1876.

This is a new edition of Sprague's works, very handsomely gotten up, and the most satisfactory of any. It has an excellent portrait of the author, and a biographical sketch. Two hundred and seven pages, 12mo. Price, $1.50.

—Appleton's Journal for December is an unusually excellent number. It has a Frontispiece—Hackling Flax; Some of Our Game Birds, Illustrated; Old-Time France, Illustrated; Syria Under the Last Five Turkish Sultans; The Rocking Stone of Tregnie; Morris Island; George Sand at Home; The Tower of Percemont; New York, and other articles.

—The Galaxy for December has After Long Years; The Story of Aspasia; People and Pictures at the Fair; The Site of Constantinople; Prof. Hulfman's Folly; A Chapter on the History of Art in America; Gettysburg—Reply to Gen. Howard by Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, and other articles.

—Vick's Floral Guide for 1877 is a very beautifully illustrated pamphlet, published quarterly, at twenty-five cents a year. It contains a large and complete catalogue of seeds, plants, flowers and fruit trees. Published by James Vick, Rochester, New York.

—Scribner's Monthly for December has: Bay Shooting, Illustrated; Mr. Quatty's Great Speech; Our Diplomats and Consuls; Stogie-Cellared Plants, Illustrated; Lafayette College, Illustrated; Toad Lane; Rochdale, Illustrated; An American in Turkistan; Sauntering About Constantinople, and other articles.

—Ditson & Co. have in press, and will soon issue the following musical works:

Biographical Sketches of Eminent Musical Composers, arranged in chronological order, by Madame L. R. Urbino, including sketches of Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Mozart, Handel, Bach, Haydn, and all other musical celebrities. Price, $2.

World of Song, a book of 240 pages, sheet music size, comprising a fine selection of nearly 100 popular songs, ballads and duets in a cheap form, that would cost $30 to $40 if bought as separate pieces. The price will be $2.50 in boards, $3 cloth, and $4 full gilt.

—Morton's Monthly Home and School for November has: The Feast of Bulls, Illustrated; Practical Elocution; Menagerie and Museum; Notable Housewives; Studies in Nature and Art, and other articles.

CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

CONFERENCE.	PLACE.	BISHOP.	TIME.
Denver	Colorado Spgs.	Marvin	Aug. 25
Western	Nebraska City	McTyeire	Aug. 30
St. Louis	Washington	McTyeire	Sept. 6
Missouri	Hannibal	McTyeire	Sept. 13
Kentucky	Nicholasville	Keener	Sept. 13
Columbia	Corvallis, Ore.	Marvin	Sept. 15
W. Virginia	Charleston	Kavanaugh	Sept. 20
Illinois	Jacksonville	Paine	Sept. 20
S.W. Missouri	Miami	McTyeire	Oct. 4
Tennessee	Columbia	Keener	Oct. 4
Louisville	Louisville	Wightman	Oct. 4
Pacific	San Francisco	Marvin	Oct. 11
Indian Mission	Vinita, Ind. T.	McTyeire	Oct. 12
Holston	Bristol	Wightman	Oct. 18
Arkansas	Yellville	Keener	Oct. 18
Los Angeles	S. Bernardino	Marvin	Oct. 20
West Texas	Seguin	Doggett	Oct. 25
German Miss.	Brazoy Park	Doggett	Nov. 1
N. W. Texas	Calvert	Doggett	Nov. 8
North Texas	Longview	Doggett	Nov. 15
Memphis	Memphis	Pierce	Nov. 15
Virginia	Richmond	Kavanaugh	Nov. 15
N. Mississippi	Sarilla	Pierce	Nov. 22
Texas	Hunt-ville	Doggett	Nov. 29
N. Carolina	Greensboro	Kavanaugh	Nov. 29
White River	Batesville	Keener	Nov. 29
Mississippi	Natchez	Wightman	Nov. 29
Alabama	Greensboro	Paine	Dec. 6
N. Georgia	Sparta	Pierce	Dec. 6
S. Georgia	Saundersville	Pierce	Dec. 13
S. Carolina	Chester	Kavanaugh	Dec. 13
N. Alabama	Decatur	McTyeire	Dec. 13
Little Rock	Arkadelphia	Keener	Dec. 13
Louisiana	Trenton	Wightman	Dec. 13
East Texas	Henderson-ville	Doggett	Dec. 13
Florida	Monticello	Pierce	Jan. 11
Baltimore	Alexandria	Kavanaugh	Mar. —

Card of Thanks to Steamer Katie.

The undersigned ministers and laymen, passengers on the steamer Katie, *en route* to the Mississippi Annual Conference at Natchez, November 29, 1876, hereby express to Capt. Tobin and other officers of the boat their grateful appreciation of courtesies and favors received at their hands.

C. G. ANDREWS.
LINUS PARKER.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
N. B. YOUNG.
E. D. BRAME.
J. NICHOLSON.
J. L. FORSYTH.
D. M. RUSH.
THOMAS PRICE.
D. MERCHANT.
WILEY BROWN.

STEAMER KATIE, Nov. 28, 1876.

NOTICE.—Any of the members of the Louisiana Annual Conference who may desire to go to Trenton by rail, can procure round-trip tickets from New Orleans to Jackson for full fare and one-fifth one way, and return free. The Vicksburg and Texas road takes us to Monroe for full fare going, and returns us free. The time by rail from New Orleans to Trenton is twenty-four hours.

J. B. WALKER.

To be bodily tranquil, to speak little and digest without effort, are absolutely necessary to grandeur of mind or of presence, or to proper development of genius.—*Balzac.*

The law is not now a *covenant*, still it is a *rule*. Though we cannot be justified, we must be guided, by it.—First Timothy I, 8; Romans vii, 7.

If we look upon life as a gift of days, one at a time, all its duties can be done, all its burdens borne.

The shortest way to arrive at glory would be to do that for conscience which we do for glory.

After a long time the Lord of those servants cometh and reckoneth with them.

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgements of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending Dec. 2, 1876.

A—W G Andrews two letters $20, N W Ayer & Son, Philip Allen $4, J E Aiken.

B—T L Beard, J C Brogan $11.20, J Ball & Co, J M Berry $6.70, D B Brown, J Bowen, Horace Beauchamp, J L Britten, M C Blackburn, H F Hinkins, Boorum & Pease.

C—Hutchins & Ainsworth, Timmins Cotton $1.25, J M Curtis $5.80, J H Curtis $5, L C Calhoun $2, Cooper Bros $2, William D Christian, H M Crowder, W H Carley, Mrs Bella Carlile, Cassell, Petter & Galpin, R J Carroll 50 cents.

D—F A Dicks, R H Dabney, Charles T Dillingham, Donaldson & Co, H A Dalton 25 cents.

E—H M Ewells, M M Eastman.

F—E N Freshman & Bros, D F Fuller, Ella Forman, Edwin H Fay, D W Foster $1.50, J Haney, J Filley, Miss Beckie Farrell.

G—H Gwinner & Bro, J T Gresham, John Gibson.

H—E J Hale & Son, L Hughes, A H Hughes, Harper & Bros, Williston Herl, R H Howard $1, T J Hogan, J W Hogan $1, Joseph Q Hicks $10.10, Miss Kate Hubbard 25 cents, Charles Hutchings 50 cents.

I—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

J—H F Johnson $100, W J Joyce, C W Jackson, Miss F A Johnson $1.85, W J Johnson $1.

L—Henry Lindenmeyer, S H Love, J M Longmoor.

M—Moss, Wise & Co $3.80, W M Motley, G McPherson, E Martin, W R McKown $4.15, John H Malone, F A McKechnie, Mrs Louisa McNair, E M Montgomery 40 cents, William E Mickle $10, Alonzo Monk $2, D M Marsh $1, F A Mood, Mrs A J Munro, W F Mellen $15, Mitchell & Benson, H McCallen $2.

N—Evan Nicholson $2, J T Newcomer, C B Nugent, New York State Paint Company.

O—W P Owen $18.95.

P—George H Packer $2, John Pehrlink.

R—Irvin Roberts, C F Richardson, Thomas F Rangle, J K Randall, George P Rowell & Co, B H Ross, Rogers & Bro, F T Rayson.

S—Smith, Dixon & Co, W R Shaft, Frank D Skinner, J F Scurlock, H T Scott, State Agricultural and Mechanical College $70.84, M A Schaeffer, W W Sharpe & Co, E G Schehnert & Co, Mrs S H Spencer, J P Stevens 75 cents, Miss Carnelia J Sharbrough, W C Stevens Sheldon & Co.

T—James A Trime, O Taylor, Mrs S E H Tarrant, E W Tarrant $9.25, John F Tyler $7.01.

U—University Publishing Company.

V—F D Van Valkenburg $23.55, George P Vickers.

W—Horace Waters & Son, Thos Ward White, J Weaver & Co, H H Warren $1.50, T H Weldon, W H Woodruff, R H Withers & Co, J S Winn, L C Willborn, C R Williamson.

POSTOFFICES.

If all the preachers in whom the ADVOCATE is being sent, whose appointments will necessitate a change of postoffice, will advise us of it once they will save us much trouble.

LEGAL BUSINESS in St. Louis may be safely intrusted to William F. Meyer, Esq., whose card appears among our new advertisements. He is a safe, worthy, capable and attentive attorney. See his references.

SEWING MACHINES.—M. S. Hedrick, Esq., is one of our oldest merchants in the above line in the city, and none stands higher. He is prepared to fill all orders that may be intrusted to him for the "Wilcox & Gibbs Automatic Silent Sewing Machine," with late improvements and attachments, that render it the most perfect made. This machine is spoken of very highly by the ladies, as it adapts itself perfectly to all descriptions of work, being absolutely self-feeding, and never requiring change. We would advise our readers to either call on Mr. Hedrick or write to him, and we are satisfied they will be fairly dealt with.

THE CELEBRATED STEWART STOVE.—In our columns will be found the advertisement of J. H. Cammeyer, Esq., at 183 Poydras street, agent for the always-named stove for the State of Louisiana. Mr. Cammeyer, the worthy and enterprising agent, has been known to us for many years, and we take pleasure in recommending him to our readers. The Stewart stove, with all its improvements for saving labor, saving fuel, and accomplishing successfully the cooking of a variety of articles at the same time, is certainly unsurpassed.

CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY.—Our readers will find in another column the advertisement of Messrs. Heath, Pippey & Lara, dealers in the above-named articles, as well as mirrors, moldings, shades, frames, chromos, engravings, etc.

They are fair and honorable dealers. Their goods are sold at the lowest market prices, and have always given satisfaction, so far as we have been able to learn from the numerous customers to whom we have recommended them.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—If any of our readers should want their likenesses taken they should call at Messrs. Marsour & Hoffmeister's, 153 Canal street, where they will find one of the finest galleries in the city. One of the firm was for some years with Sarony, of New York, who is considered one of the best photographers in the country. These gentlemen have recently come from New York, and are prepared to do work which we have not seen excelled in the South.

SHEPARD'S IMPROVED HOP YEAST is the name of a new and excellent article, just out. Mr. Shepard, the manufacturer, claims that it is the *strongest* and *best* article of the kind in town. It is made in our midst, and housekeepers and all interested in the art of bread-making should give it a trial. It is nicely put up in half-pound tin cans, and sells for ten cents a can. Our grocers are all purchasing it, and we are pleased to hear that it is beginning to sell rapidly.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of M. L. Navra. His stock is full and complete in every department, containing art novelties worthy of attention. The reputation of Mr. Navra for giving up careful attention to orders, and liberal treatment of his patrons, is the best assurance we can offer our friends that they will have no cause to regret sending their orders to him.

A GOOD UP TOWN GROCER.—Mr. J. S. Twomey, corner of Magazine and Philip streets, will furnish our up-town readers with the best articles in his line, cheap and warranted, at low prices. If the trade of his customers is as well as he has treated us we are sure they will be pleased.

LEATHER.—Anton Braun, whose card appears in our issue of to-day, solicits a share of the patronage of our readers. He pays personal attention to orders intrusted to him, which are promptly filled at the lowest rates. Give him a call.

COAL.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of H. & C. Tyler, agents for A. Watson & Co., Pittsburg. Mr. Tyler is favorably known to the merchants. Those in need of coal at wholesale should see Mr. Tyler at 9 Carondelet street.

MESSRS. LEVY BROS. advertise their large and select assortment of dry goods in to-day's paper.

FOR French China dinner sets see the advertisement of E. Offner.

SEND to Jackson & Gallagher for circulars of the trade grams.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHEELER & PIERSON,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel,
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep good goods, sell at one price, and mark it in plain figures. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal discount made to them.

LADIES! A soft and beautiful skin is the desire of every lady. A refinement: **Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion Powder** has been fully tested, and found to perform all that is claimed for it. It renders the skin delicately soft, removes all discolorations, eruptions, etc. Mothers can apply it to infants who become chafed with a variety of irritations. Price 50 cents and $1 per box. Sold by all first-class druggists and dealers. North Sixth street, St. Louis. (Lindell Hotel.)

WHAT NEXT! *Consumptive Cured.* When death was hourly expected, and consumption in the third stage, Wells' Dr. James's Consumption Remedy, which cured him entirely, and he has since enjoyed perfect health. It cures bronchitis, coughs, colds, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases. Sold by druggists. Price $1. Depot, 1,032 Race street, Philadelphia. Mention this paper.

WIDE AWAKE YOUTH'S PAPER.—For Sabbath-school, select and popular contributors, and sprightly, entertaining reading, the Youth's Companion has no superior among the youth's publications.

NOT every one can be President, but all can buy SILVER TIPPED Shoes for their children, and thereby lessen their shoe bills two-thirds. Also dry Wire Spatted Soles.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH.—See Dr. Lankell's advertisement. eow

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McCRACKEN & HOFFMEISTER,
PHOTOGRAPHIC
ARTISTIC COMBINATION,
165 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS.
English, French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken.

S. M. HOYT,
BACK OFFICE, NO. 8 CARONDELET ST.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
AGENT FOR
JOS. WALTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE COAL DEALERS,
PITTSBURG, PA.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED SOUTHERN LADY, qualified to teach Music, the Languages and English branches, to take charge of a PRIVATE SCHOOL. A Methodist preferred. References given and required. Address
S. S. TAYLOR, Waynesboro, Miss.

WILLIAM F. MEYER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 803 North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo. Special attention to Insurance and Admiralty business. Refers to Messrs. Merrick, Reed & Foster, U. S. J. St. Whitaker, Messrs. Pritchard, Beckham & Co., Rev. Edmund Parker, and H. S. Buckner and Pierre A. Barker, Esqs., New Orleans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEGETINE
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,

RENOVATES AND INVIGORATES THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

Its Medicinal Properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Falling of the Stomach**, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica, Inflammatory** and **Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout** and **Spinal Complaints** can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For **Ulcers** and **Eruptive Diseases** of the **Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald Head** and **Ring Worm**, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhea**, arising from internal ulceration, and other diseases and **General Debility**, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secreting organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For **Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System** no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians to and druggists whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and it is the only reliable, **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, pastor of M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE.

NATICK, MASS., Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—*Dear Sir:* We have good reason for recording our VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from abscess of his leg caused by scrofulous affection, and was so ill, we feared that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of nine physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, throwing away crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was fractured, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but likely does not like to be discharged as he feels well to be taking the medicine.

Respectfully yours, E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. P. BEST.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after every sufficient physician and other remedies suffering for years in many cases, had failed. If you are a sufferer, you can be cured. Why is this so? Because VEGETINE works in the blood in the strengthening fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The first symptoms of disease originates in the blood, and VEGETINE expels those and act directly upon the parts and renovates into any desirable organ or part of the system.

RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS—*Dear Sir:* I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE and can conscientiously say it is a valuable remedy for dyspepsia, kidney complaint, and general debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. MONROE PARKER,
456 Allegheny Road.

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.
gnw

IMMENSE REDUCTION
AT
M. L. NAVRA'S
CHINA PALACE!
129 Canal Street, Touro Building.

HAVING IMPORTED AND PURCHASED at auction a very large stock of

Crockery, China, Glassware
AND OTHER
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

I propose to give my customers the benefit of my purchases by selling goods at less prices than ever before.

☞ Look at some of my prices and judge for yourselves.

A real French 130 piece DINNER SET, 115 pieces, for $12 00
A real French 100 piece TEA SET, 71 pieces, for 6 00
A Stone China 100 PIECE SET, 120 pieces, for 15 00
A Stone China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for 8 75
A Stone China CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for 6 00
Decorated CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for 12 75

Also the celebrated BUTTER CHURN. Warranted to make butter in from three to ten minutes. PAINTING AND DECORATING done on China on short notice.

Orders from the country will receive my best attention.

M. L. NAVRA,
CHINA PALACE,
129 Canal street, Touro Building,
sp 4 New Orleans.

HOLIDAY MUSIC BOOKS.

Two Splendid Volumes for Presents.

THE WORLD OF SONG!
Price In Boards, $2.50. Cloth, $3.00. Gilt, $4.00.

RARELY have we issued a book of songs containing such a variety of really first-class and popular Vocal Music—250 pages, full Sheet-Music size, Songs by forty-six different composers, and filling the compositions are many such gems as "Come Be My Bride," "Golden Locks Are Silver," "My Heart's Best Love," "She's a Rose, She's a Pet," and Millard's "Whippoorwill."

We publish a valuable collection in form with the "World of Song," send for catalogue of "Home Musical Library," and select one or more of its books for Christmas.

GEMS OF THE DANCE!
A Companion to the Gems of Strauss.
$2.50 In Boards. $3.00 Cloth. $4.00 Gilt.

The "Gems of Strauss" took a wonderful success, and this new work is fully its equal, and contains the very best "Dance" pieces, and many others by Gung'l, Lamothe, Faust, Coote, Zikoff and other eminent composers. 232 pages, full sheet-Music size, well filled with Waltzes, Polkas, Polkas, Quadrilles, etc.

Either book mailed, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
BOSTON.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. J. E. Ditson & Co., Sheets, Mc'Ke. & Walker, Philadelphia.

ANTON BRAUN,
55 ..... CHARTRES ST. 55
Hot Custom-house and Bienville, New Orleans,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH AND GERMAN LEATHER,
Findings, Shoemakers' Tools, etc.
Finey Boot, Shoe and Gaiter Uppers constantly on hand and made to order.

$39 Each week to Agents. Goods Staple. $5,000 testimonials received. Terms liberal. Particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT. THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH GOODS ARE MARKED HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, AND BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.

SILKS.

OF WHICH OUR STOCK IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY, ARE OFFERED AS FOLLOWS: GOOD BLACK SILK at $1.50 per yard; WELL BETTER GRADE AT HIGHER PRICES; COLORED SILKS very good at .25 and up. A DRESS PATTERN OF EITHER WOULD BE AN APPROPRIATE GIFT.

DRESS GOODS.

IN DRESS GOODS OUR ASSORTMENT IS VERY LARGE, and PRICES RANGE from 2 c. to 82 and upward. VERY FINE TINTS OF GOODS ARE OFFERED AT 50c., 62c., 75c., and $1. THESE FABRICS ARE IN THE CHOICEST DARK CLOTH SHADES, and are very acceptable.

SHAWLS.

OUR SHAWL DEPARTMENT PRESENTS MANY ATTRACTIONS AS THE ASSORTMENT IS LARGE, NOVEL AND VARIED. REAL INDIA SHAWLS ARE OFFERED AS LOW as $8, A WIDE DECOR, CHEVIOT AND OTHER EQUALLY FINE CLOAKS, SELLING from $12 upward. THESE PRICES ARE BELOW ANYTHING YET OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Ladies' and Children's Suits.

THE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT CONTAINS MANY NOVELTIES, BOTH IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. CASHMERE SUITS for CHILDREN HAVE SUITS at $18, and SILK SUITS at $8. WILL GIVE A GREAT DEAL OF ATTENTION TO LOW PRICES AT WHICH GOODS ARE SOLD IN THIS DEPARTMENT. A HANDSOME DRESS OR SUIT IS A VERY ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

FURS.

IN THIS LINE OUR STOCK INVITES INSPECTION. FOR WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENTS AND LOW PRICES WITH THE BETTER GRADES PROPORTIONATELY LOW.

Ladies' Real Seal Sacques,

DARK SHADES AND FINE QUALITY, VERY DESIRABLE. from $75. THESE PRICES AFFORD POSITIVE BARGAINS.

UPHOLSTERY.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT CONTAINS DAMASK AND LACE CURTAINS, LAMPS, MOQUETTES, SATINS, CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, PASSEMENTERIES, etc., for setting up PARLORS, and MANTEL MIRRORS, CORNICE POLES, CORNICES, SHADES, etc. PRICES AND QUALITIES ARE SOMETIMES ALL THAT WILL SECURE SALES, AND WE FEEL WE MAY REFER WITH CONFIDENCE TO OUR PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS AS A VERY SELECT LOT.

Gent.'s Furnishing.

DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON. TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED.

GLOVES.

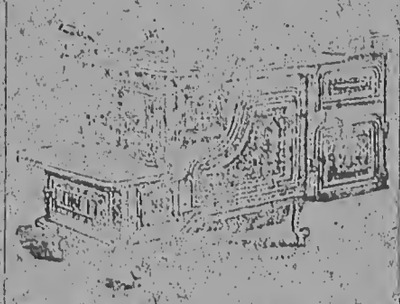
GLOVES OF THE MOST APPROVED MAKES IN ASSORTED SHADES AND COLORS. PUT UP IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

ALSO

A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED LINE OF FANCY GOODS AND NOVELTIES, etc., WITH SMALL WARES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXPRESSLY APPROPRIATE FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

SAMPLES OF GOODS AND CATALOGUES OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION. TO CARE PART OF THE COUNTRY, ORDERS FOR GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY FILLED WITH OUT CHARGE, AND GOODS PACKED AND FORWARDED TO DESTINATION.

Broadway and Twentieth St.
Grand, Chrystie and Forsyth Streets, N. Y.



The Celebrated Stewart Stove.
IMPROVED PATTERN OF 1878.

THIS best Cook Stove in the world. With best twenty years, and is more work with the same amount of fuel than any other. No coal was ever made. Persons in search of such a stove will find it to their interest to call and see it before purchasing elsewhere. Also for sale the celebrated Stewart Stove Furniture always on hand.

J. H. CAMMEYER,
183 Poydras St., Agent for Louisiana.

CARPETS.
ELKIN & CO.,
108 ..... CANAL STREET 108

ARE OFFERING NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS IN
MOQUETTE,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY
AND INGRAIN CARPETS
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
COCOA AND CANE MATTINGS,
CURTAIN GOODS IN REPS, TERRYS, ETC.,
SMYRNA RUGS, ETTAMAN and TABLE COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WALL PAPER, Window Shades, Cornices, Lace and Net Draperies, Curtains, Mirrors, Moldings, Chromos, Engravings, etc., etc., etc.
☞ Frames made to order a specialty.
No. 90 Camp Street, New Orleans.

The Unique Hair Crimper.

NOVEL.
THING.
NEW.

IT IS NOVEL, SIMPLE, LIGHT, EASILY adjusted, and does not break the hair; does not wear out. Mailed, one pair 15 cents, two pairs 25 cents. Large discount to dealers. Agents wanted. WELES MFG. CO., 3 Salisbury st., Boston, Mass. eow

$3 WATCHES, Cheapest in the known world. Sample watch sent C.O.D. to Agents. For terms address QUETTE & CO., Chicago.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. H. SHEPARD,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
AND
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN
TEAS AND SPICES,
38 ..... CUSTOM HOUSE ST. 38
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM BAKING POWDERS.
STEELE & PRICE'S
RELIABLE BAKING POWDERS.
SHEPARD'S
IMPROVED HOP YEAST.
DR. PRICE'S
LEMON SUGAR.
DR. PRICE'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER.
DR. PRICE'S
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
DR. PRICE'S
AMERICAN PERFUMES.
LAVINA'S
EXQUISITE FLOWER ODORS.
TOWNSEND'S
COUGH TROCHES.
BINBY'S
Mucilage, School Ink, Dry and Liquid Blue, Stove Polish, Shoe Dressing, Best Shoe Blacking, Etc.
CORKS.
Vial, Wine, Flask, Soda, Jar, Carboy, Bungs, Etc.
Common X and XX quality.
TEAS.
Oolongs, English Breakfasts, Gunpowders, Imperials, Young Hysons, Japans, Twankays, Etc.
All kinds and grades.
GROUND SPICES.
Black Pepper, White Pepper, Allspice, Jamaica Ginger, African Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace.
In paper, 1-pound cans and in bulk.
All of the above for sale by
WM. H. SHEPARD,
38 CUSTOM HOUSE STREET.

New Goods for the Holidays.

JOHN S. TWOMEY,
COR. MAGAZINE AND PHILIP STS.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of friends of families to his large and well assorted stock of

Fresh Fancy and Staple Groceries,

suitable for the holidays, by which to make compositions. Raisins, Currants, Citron, Mince Meat, Apple Butter, Peach Butter, Quince Butter, Orange Butter, Fruit Jams, Jellies, Pickles, Sauces, Preserves, Table Delicacies, Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Fish, Meats, Soups, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, Anchovies, Sardines, Boneless Codfish, Cheese, Crackers, Biscuits, Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Fruits

Farm, Garden and Household.

Grape Management and Pruning.

The Massachusetts *Plowman* gives the following account of the plan pursued by a Mr. Blanchard in the cultivation of Concord grapes:

On a favorable soil, but in an exposed locality, he has ripened year after year, on each of his well-grown vines, from twenty to twenty-five pounds of grapes, in clusters, weighing from sixteen to thirty ounces each. He grows no small clusters, and, using only ground bone, ashes and plaster of Paris as fertilizers, spread broadcast on his land, his vines continue perfectly healthy. His success depends upon no local advantages which may not be found in almost every garden or farm. His method is as simple as it is successful. His ground was prepared as if for corn. In rows eight feet apart, running north and south, good layers are set eight feet apart. The roots are carefully covered about four inches deep; the surface of the ground kept level and free from weeds by a light cultivator or otherwise. The work of the first two years is to grow good, strong, healthy roots. To this end a single cane is grown and tied to a stake, pinching off the end if it grows too tall and slim. After the leaves fall, cut this to the ground, leaving only one or two buds, from the better of which to grow a similar one the second year. This is to be treated in the same manner, except that in the fall it is to be cut eighteen inches from the ground.

The third year a trellis running north and south should be erected, the lower rail or wire twenty inches from the ground, with two above, nine inches apart. No. 16 galvanized wire is the best for this. From the two upper buds of the cane, grow two shoots in opposite directions on the lower wire, pinching off the ends when they have grown four feet. These are to be permanent arms, never allowed to grow longer; but on these arms allow laterals to grow ten or twelve inches apart, tying them to the upper wires, but pinching them back occasionally to make them grow stunt. They should not grow much above the upper wire. If shoots should come out of these they should be pinched off in the same way. At the end of the season there will be two strong arms, each four feet long, with eight or ten laterals, bearing good, strong fruit buds. After the leaves fall prune the laterals leaving only two buds on each, with the auxiliary of arm bud at the junction.

In the spring, when the buds start, save the arm bud and the better one on each lateral, rubbing off the other. Let the arm bud bear only one cluster of grapes, the other two. When these shoots have made three leaves beyond the blossoms, pinch off the last leaf and the blossoms, except the three clusters above named, always saving the best clusters. They should now be tied to the second wire. When three more leaves are pushed out, pinch off two of them; do the same if shoots come out of these.

This is to be continued through the season, allowing the laterals to grow to the upper wire. Pinch out everything else that starts from the vine. In the fall there will be two laterals, and three good clusters of grapes at each joint of the arms. The vines should always be kept in this shape, with no longer arms, no more laterals and no more clusters of grapes. It is all the roots will bear and continue healthy. In order to keep the vine in this shape, prune in the following manner: Cut the lateral which grew from the upper bud and bears the two clusters, back close to the arm, and prune and treat the other one just as they were before. By letting the lateral which grows from the arm bud bear but one cluster, it will give stronger buds for fruiting the next year. This method of pruning directs the whole root power to the production of fruit and fruit buds, and avoids unsightly spurs which deform a vine; equalizes the labor of the vine, producing uniform results, never overtaxing it one year at the expense of the next.

ANTIQUITY OF THE TOMATO.—Several interesting statements are made by "Science Gossip" (English), showing the centuries since the culture of the tomato was known in gardens. Galen, who lived in the second century, uses the name Lycopersicum, now applied to the tomato, but it is not known to what plant he alludes. But an Italian writer, in 1561, thinks Galen meant the tomato. Dodoens, a Dutch botanist, describes it as grown in his time (in 1583,) and as eaten dressed with pepper, vinegar and oil. Gerard mentions it in his "Herbal," in 1597, and calls it *pomum amoris*, and describes red and yellow fruited sorts. Parkinson, in 1656, says it is cultivated only for curiosity, and "for the amorous aspect of beauty of the fruit." A century afterward Miller states it was used in soups. Coming down later, we remember its extensive use on the table, cooked and uncooked, about the year 1825.

Ladies who like otto of roses as a perfume can make it, in any reasonable quantity desired, at an almost nominal expense, by saving up the rose leaves which fall so plentifully at this season of the year. Take a two-gallon glass jar, and fill full of clean, freshly-picked rose leaves. Then cork it tight, and take a two-ounce vial, and fit the neck into the cork of the two gallon jar. Cut some sponge into narrow strips, soak them in good oil, free from smell or rancidity, put the strips into the small vial, turn it upside down, and put the neck into the bung of the large jar. Place them in the sun four days, and the heat will distill the rose leaves, and the aroma will ascend and saturate the oil in the sponge. Put in fresh leaves about four times, and you will have a small vial of the finest otto of roses that can be made.

Intoxicating music—"Ale to the chief."

MEDICAL.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CORDIAL.

The discovery of Dr. S. A. Richmond, in combining medical and electrical virtues, stamps him as one of the greatest benefactors of the age. His medicines are charged with electricity as they are compounded, retaining their medical virtues and adding the fire and force of electricity. The medicines are vitalized, and the life-currents of electricity sent through the debilitated frame, allaying pain, restoring the strength and bright bloom of glorious health and the elasticity and joyousness of spirit, that are lost by those suffering from disease.

This wonderful medicine is curing more diseases than all other known medicines since the beginning of the world. It is the best appetizer known, greatly promotes digestion, is a strengthening tonic to the stomach, imparts vigor and vitality to the whole circulatory system, and cures dyspepsia, and removes the acid secretion of the stomach. Puts new life into a lazy and torpid liver. It is the greatest blood purifier in the world. All the ladies agree that it cleanses the blood from all impurities; it at once imparts the rare gift of health to the cheek and does away with all cosmetics, emulsions and lotions for the complexion, bestows a fresh and spotless complexion upon both sexes, simply by freeing the blood from all impurities. We guarantee a pint bottle of our Electro-Magnetic Cordial is worth more than a whole barrel of Sarsaparilla compound to purify the blood. Thousands bear testimony to the wonderful curative and purifying power of our medicine. The most eminent surgeons, most skilled physicians, and our best citizens send certificates of cures performed. Not only does our Electro-Magnetic Cordial Medicine excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Haggard Countenance, Confusion of Mind and Loss of Memory, Impure State of Blood, and all diseases arising from the Errors of Youth, or Indiscretions or excesses of mature years.

Samaritan Nervine.

DR. RICHMOND'S SAMARITAN NERVINE is the most wonderful MEDICAL DISCOVERY known to the world, it being charged with Electricity, makes it still better than ever. It is a source of happiness to millions of suffering humanity, diffusing delightful joy and comfort to the afflicted. It is a sure cure for EPILEPTIC FITS, CONVULSIONS, SPASMS, ST. VITUS' DANCE, and all HYSTERICAL AFFECTIONS. It is the only known positive and sure cure for EPILEPSY.

Electro-Magnetic Liniment.

There is no pain which Dr. Richmond's Electro-Magnetic Liniment will not relieve; no swelling it will not subdue, and no ailment which it will not cure. This is a strong language, but it is true. It has cured hundreds of cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lockjaw, Palsy, Burns, Swellings, Caked-breasts, Scalds, Burns, Salt Rheum, Earache, etc., upon the human frame, and of Spavin, Sprains, Galls, etc., upon animals, it surpasses all other remedies. It is a counter-irritant, and all-healing pain reliever. Pimples blow away their crusts, the lame walk, unsoiling hides are made soft, harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is as humbug. It is nothing as good to "rub-le over lectire sold," and it will be found it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from Rheumatism, Pain or Swelling should call at once and get a bottle of this Liniment. If they will not give Dr. Richmond's Electro-Magnetic Liniment.

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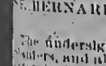

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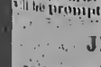

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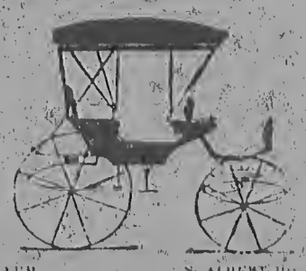

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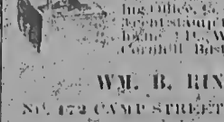

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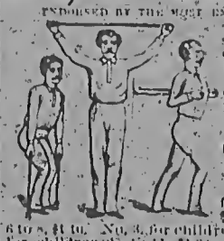

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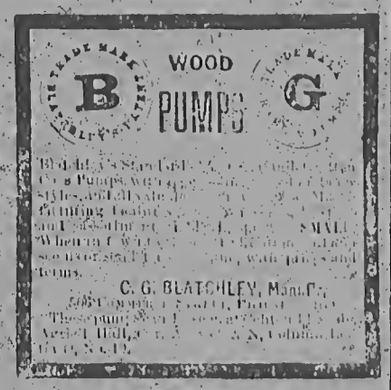

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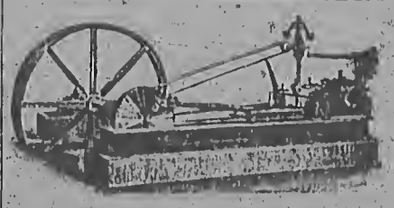

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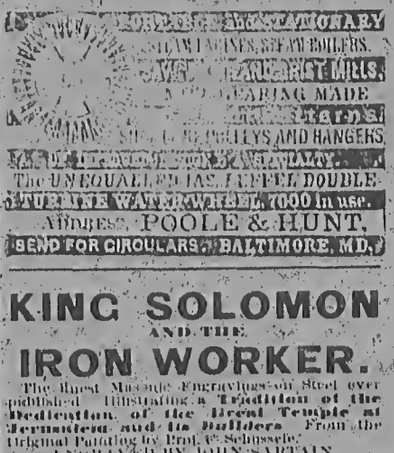
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TEACHERS WANTED—To supply vacancies in Schools, Academies, and Seminaries in the different States. Send for "Mutual Plan." Address American Educational Union, 737 Broadway, N. Y.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1876.

MONETARY.

Considerable activity in premium bonds and consols shows growing confidence. Money for all regular calls is plenty. The increased receipts of produce and large sales would cause a large accumulation of capital, but the demand from the interior draws it from us. This will continue until the bulk of the crop is in market. Quotations unchanged. Gold, 109@109¼. Consols, 57⅝,58. City bonds, 32½.

COTTON.

We extract the following from the cotton statement of W. C. Watts & Co., dated Liverpool, November 17, 1876:

The Position, Etc.—The advance of ⅛d. per pound during the three weeks ending the tenth instant was, as we remarked in our last report, much more rapid than we, or in fact any one, expected; consequently the reaction this week is to some extent only a natural one. There have, however, been some special causes for the depression this week. In the first place, the receipts at the American ports have continued on a scale very much larger than generally expected, and up to last evening were 182,000 bales ahead of last season to same date. The tenor of advices from the Continent have also been such as to cause increased apprehensions of serious complications, and perhaps a great European war growing out of the Eastern question. At present the air is filled with rumors: that Russia is preparing for war, that the conference is likely to be a failure, even if it meets, which is yet by no means certain; that England is apprehensive of war, and is preparing for contingencies, etc. Then again, it now appears that a considerable proportion of the very large business recently done in Manchester in cloth and yarns was on speculation, and, inasmuch as there has been no adequate response in India and China markets for goods, etc., to the improvement in Manchester, that these speculators may, as deliveries are made, rest in that market and thus depress prices. Under such circumstances spinners have taken this week about 5,000 bales less than their consumption, but this leaves them with about 79,000 bales more than they held four weeks ago, and so limited a spot demand has been insufficient to absorb the fresh imports which have been pressed for sale.

Popular estimates of the Egyptian crop of this season now range from 2,250,000 to 2,500,000 cantars, against 3,000,000 last season; a falling off of 500,000 cantars would be equal to about 80,000 bales, which in pounds weight would be equal to nearly 110,000 bales American. On the other hand, the Egyptian, like the American crop of this season, is being forwarded from the interior so very rapidly as to unsettle confidence in current crop estimates. The receipts at Alexandria from the first of October to the fifth instant are reported at 669,968 cantars, against 403,439 last year, and 505,674 the year before.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary	Ordinary	Good Ordinary	Low Middling	Middling	Good Middling.
Wednesday	.....	.....	11	11⅝	11⅞	12⅜
Thursday	.....	.....	10⅞	11⅝	11⅞	12⅜
Friday	.....	.....	10⅞	11⅝	11⅞	12⅜
Saturday	.....	.....	10⅞	11	11⅜	11⅞
Monday	.....	.....	10⅞	11	11⅜	11⅞
Tuesday	.....	.....	10⅞	11	11⅜	11⅞

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Uses—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	11	11	11
Thursday	.....	.....	.....
Friday	11 @11⅛	11⅛	.....
Saturday	.....	11⅛	11⅛
Monday	11⅛@11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Tuesday	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day.	Receipts.	Sales.	Market.	Price.	Sales.	Market.	Price.
Wednesday	13,139	4,000	Dull	12¼	15,000	Firm	6 1-16
Thursday	7,772	3,000	Dull	12¼	12,000	Firm	6 1-16
Friday	6,000	5,000	Dull	12¼	10,000	Firm	6 1-16
Saturday	4,493	5,000	Steady	12⅜	6,000	Firm	6 1-16
Monday	14,788	6,400	Firm	12⅜	8,000	Firm	6 1-16
Tuesday	5,318	7,400	Easier	12⅜	12,000	Quiet	6 1-16
Total	56,862	31,400			85,000		

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock at all the United States ports	92,875
Stock at New Orleans	361,800
Net receipts at New Orleans	474,381
Net receipts last year	414,214
Increase	60,167
Net receipts at all ports of the United States	1,308,879
Net receipts last year	1,024,611
Increase	284,268
Stock in Liverpool	452,000
Of which American	173,000
World's cotton supply, November 3	2,582,330
Last year, same date	2,202,100

Sugar.—Owing to large receipts the market is not so firm; but receivers, by yielding, have been able to dispose of most of the accumulations. Quotations: Inferior, 5c.; common, 6½c.; fair, 7½c.; fully fair, 8½c.; strictly prime, 8⅝c.; choice, 8⅞c.; white clarified, 11@11½c.; yellow clarified, 9½@10c.; off-white, 10½c.; centrifugals, 8¼c.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED:

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	25 00
Shovels and spades	6 25	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	250 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	125 00	225 00
H. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox-wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	50 00
Baggage cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₱ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted	7	7½
Hoop	4½	5
Sheet	4½	5
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
Englished	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ M feet:		
Floorings, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Siding, 1 inch	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Shingles sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 26	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	8	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	— —
Put. Dryer, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gal	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Size of lights.	Sash, per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
Window Sash, 4 lights:			
8 by 10	65	$1 70	$2 00
10 by 12	75	1 90	2 25
12 by 16	$1 00	2 95	3 25
Sash Doors:		Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet		$3 50	$4 50
3 feet x 8 feet		4 50	— —
3 feet 6 inches x 7 feet 6 inches		— —	4 25
Panel Doors:			
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 3 in. thick		— —	$3 25
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 3 in. thick		— —	3 45
2 ft. x 7 ft. 2 in. thick		$3 75	4 50

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb.:		
Western, choice	24	26
Goshen, choice	34	36
Coffee, ₱ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18¾	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21¾	22¾
Java, choice Old	— —	31
Candles, ₱ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb.:		
Cocoa	58	60
Sweet	48	53
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.:		
Best, kiln dried	— —	4 00
Cheese, ₱ lb.:		
Western factory	12½	14
N. Y. cream and English dairy	15½	16
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	29 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	8 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₱ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 75	5 00
XX	5 75	6 00
XXX	6 25	6 75
Choice XXX	6 75	7 25
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 00
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb.:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	6	7
Sugar	9	9
Gingernuts	9	12½
Oils:		
Coal, in cans, best	— —	58
Insurance, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, best	— —	33
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	40	42
Fair	44	45
Prime to choice	50	50
Golden and Roquet syrups	80	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3
Ordinary	5	5
Fair	5½	5½
Prime to choice	6½	7½
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb.:		
XXX Palm	— —	— —
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	8½
Starch, ₱ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Good fair	7	8½
Prime	8	9
Choice	9	9½
Yellow clarified	10	10¾
White clarified	10½	11¾
Crushed	12	12½
Powdered	12	12¾
Spices, ₱ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	30
Cinnamon	— —	32
Tea, ₱ lb.:		
Black Oolong	— —	1 00
Green imperial	— —	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	60
Chewing, prime	55	65
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	45	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	— —
White, mixed	— —	80
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis	— —	— —
Texas	— —	50
Rieiera	— —	50
Bran, choice, ₱ 100 lbs	75	80
Hay, ₱ ton:		
Prime timothy	18 00	21 00
Ordinary	— —	14 00
Cotton Seed Meal	26 00	28 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb.:		
Breakfast	11½	11¾
Shoulders	— —	8½
Sides, clear rib	9¾	10
Sides, clear	10	10¼
Hams, sugar-cured	13½	14¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	18 75	19 25
Dry Salted Meats:		
Shoulders	— —	7¾
Lard, ₱ lb.:		
Choice, in Kegs	11½	12
Choice, in Tierces	11	11¾

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	10	10¾
Jute	12¾	13¾
Ties, Arrow, best, per bundle, at 30	— —	— —
Ties and buckles	— —	8 50
Beard	— —	8 50
Twine, hemp	— —	10

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	38	40
Harness	35	45
Calf skins, ₱ dozen	20 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₱ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Sierra's raw-bone superphosph	65 00	— —
Sierra's fine-ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed in sacks	11 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands, 7-8	— —	9
Standard brands, 4-4	— —	11
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Choice brands, 7-8	— —	10
Choice brands, 4-4	— —	12½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	4½	5½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	6½	7½
Ticking, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	11	13½
Good	16	22
Gunnebags	— —	— —
Eight ounce	11½	12½
Stripes	10	12½
Checks	14	18
Denims	13	16

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor mud boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Canadian brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₱ doz	13 00	16 50
Russets brogans, ₱ doz	16 00	19 50

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By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.
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Snyder's Curative PADS.

WORN OVER PART AFFECTED, ABSORB ALL MALARIA FROM THE SYSTEM.

They positively cure the worst cases of Liver Pain, Heart, Kidney Spine, Bladder and Womb Ailments, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Costiveness, Soreness at pit of Stomach or Bowels, Female Weakness, Sick and Nervous Headache, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Restlessness, etc., may be entirely eradicated by wearing one of our Pads. Many of our best citizens can attest to their merit.

The Liver and Lung Pad	$2 00
Kidney and Spinal Pad	3 00
Womb Pad for Female Weakness	3 00

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AND PENCILS.

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DURING the past twenty-five years it has received universal satisfaction as a pleasant aperient. It is the best medicine for Headache, Sickness of the Stomach, Heartburn, and all complaints arising from acidity, bilious and malarial fevers. It cools the blood and regulates the bowels. It is superior to Saratoga and most mineral waters. For sale by all druggists. Prepared by A. Rogers & Sons, New York City. ow

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FACULTY.—John A. Murphy, M. D., Dean; S. Williams, M. D.; Wm. Clendenin, M. D.; Wm. H. Taylor, M. D.; J. R. Langle, M. D.; W. H. Mussey, M. D.; S. F. Richardson, M. D.; T. H. Kearney, M. D.; J. C. Mackenzie, M. D.; W. H. Davis, M. D.

For circulars address W. H. TAYLOR, M. D., No. 329 West Seventh street. ow

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Having struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA, I experimented by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine. I fortunately discovered a sure cure for ASTHMA and CATARRH. Warranted to relieve any case of Asthma in fifty, so the patient can lie down to sleep. By mail, $1.00 per box. Address D. LANGELL, Apple Creek, Ohio. For sale by Druggists. ow

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STRONG POT ROSES, specially prepared for fall planting and quick bloom, sent safely by mail postpaid. Five splendid varieties, all labeled, for $1; 12 do $2; 19 do $3; 25 do $4; 35 do $5. For ten cents each additional, one magnificent Fremiant Rose to every dollar's worth ordered. send for our new Guide to Rose Culture, and choose from over 300 finest sorts. Address the DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa ow

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

Centennial Awarding Committee

ON THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

THE United States Centennial Commission announce the following report as the basis of an award to the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J., for their FAMILY SEWING MACHINE:

REPORT.

A Shuttle Sewing Machine, embodying the following points of construction, viz.: A needle bar operated from the end of a rotating shaft in the overhanging arm; a shuttle supported in a shuttle carrier, moved transversely to the feed by means of a crank on a rotating shaft; a four-motioned positive feed, and a straight needle, with its eyes parallel with the direction of feed.

For the following reasons:

A SUPERIOR

Family Machine, embodying the greatest number of most approved mechanical devices to impart positive motions to the various parts, simplicity of construction, good workmanship, excellent quantity and quality of work done, originality, and for completeness of display.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
J. R. HAWLEY, President.
ATTEST—MYER ASCHE, Assistant Secretary.

J. & P. COATS

have been awarded a Medal and Diploma at the Centennial Exposition, and commended by the Judges for

"SUPERIOR STRENGTH

AND

EXCELLENT QUALITY

SPOOL COTTON!"

A. T. GOSHORN, Director-General.
J. R. HAWLEY, Pres't.
ATTEST: R. BUTLER, Secretary pro tem.
ow

COUNTRY ORDERS.

PARTIES residing in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and adjacent States, who buy their **DRY GOODS FOR CASH,** are invited to send for samples, which will be forwarded to them **Free of Cost and Postage Paid,** and where sales favored with an order which exceeds $5, *the Freight thereon will be paid at my expense.* Where the order exceeds $20 *I will pay the cost of sending the Money, whether by Express, Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or otherwise.*

The new postal law permits parcels weighing four pounds or less to be sent by mail, at the rate of one cent per ounce, so that parties ordering less than $10 worth can have their purchases sent to them through their postoffices at a very slight expense. Anywhere they desire packages sent by mail, they should make provision for the postage. Goods sent C. O. D. to all points where the Express Company or Packets have Agents.

As a matter of accommodation I will purchase articles outside of my line, which is confined to Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, but will not pay the freight thereon unless the order for Dry Goods bought at me exceeds $10. No charge will be made for purchasing articles out of my line to a limited extent.

Articles not corresponding to order can be returned.

Should I not be able to fill the order the money will be returned at my expense.

No charge made for Cases, Baling, Strapping, Drayage or Insurance.

My personal attention given to Country Orders. Having a resident buyer in NEW YORK constantly buying bargains, both at the large Auction Sales and at private sale, I am enabled to sell a large portion of my stock at very low prices, giving my customers the advantage of the bargains thus obtained. I am receiving new goods by every steamer from the North and Europe.

I have been in business more than TWENTY YEARS and the steady yearly increase affords a gratifying record of fair dealing, to which I refer with pride.

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RELIABLE CASH HOUSE.

THE TRUTH AT LAST

IN REGARD TO

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THE Commission grants awards of equal merit to all of the leading Sewing Machine Companies.

None received higher awards than the HOWE. It was unanimously decided that the Centennial display of work by this Company has never been equaled.

The Howe was the first, and is consequently the oldest Machine in the market.

To-day we can conscientiously claim the most durable Machine doing the most perfect stitching and the greatest range of work, and, further, can prove our claim by a practical demonstration.

Late improvements make it one of the lightest running first class Machines in the market.

For the sake of a high-sounding advertisement we will stoop to no false representations.

With the conflicting and bewildering claims of the different Companies before the public we can only invite an examination at the sales-room of

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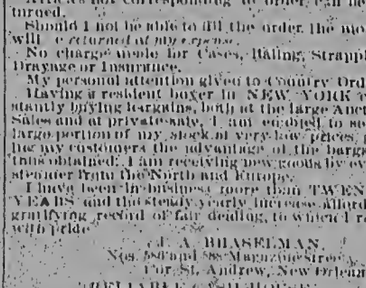

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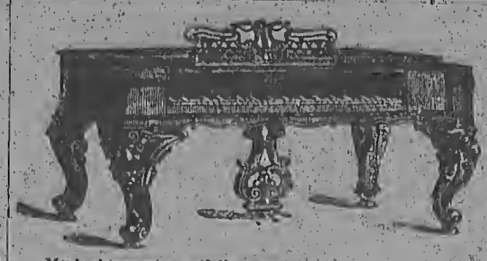

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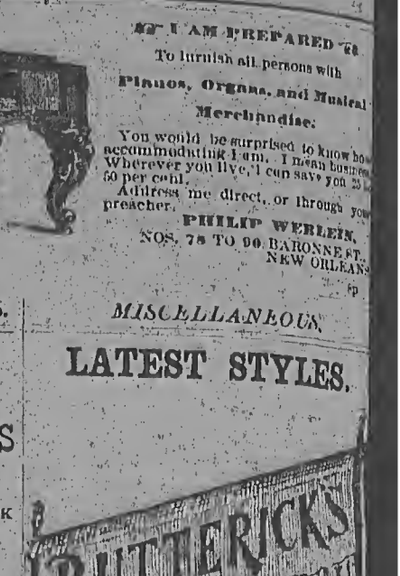

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The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1876.

A KINDLY DEED.

A kindly deed
Is a little seed
That groweth all unseen;
And o when none
Do look thereon,
Anow it springeth green.

A friendly look
Is a better book
For precept, than ynu'll find
Among the sages wise,
Or the libraries,
With their priceless wealth of mind.

The little dole
Of an humble soul,
In all sincerness given,
Is like the wings
Of the lark, as it springs,
Singing clear, to the gate of heaven.

Sunday Magazine.

Oriental Fruits and Flowers.

Some very interesting information is given by a writer in the *Athenæum*, in a criticism of some anachronisms displayed in the introduction of fruits and flowers in several of the Royal Academy pictures. He says that

"Oranges and lemons were unknown to the Greeks and Romans, and were first introduced into the countries of the Mediterranean by the Arabs, between the tenth and fifteenth centuries. Both are natives of Upper India, the orange being derived from the wild *Citrus Aurantium* of Gurhwal, Sikkim and Khasia, and the lemon, lime, and probably citron also, from the wild *Citrus Limonum*, of the valleys of Sikkim and Kumaon. The citron, *Citrus medica*, was the first cultivated variety, and early passed into Media, and was known to the Greeks and Romans. The word orange is simply the Sanskrit *Nagrunya*, and Hindustani *Narungee*, and Arabic *Narung*; and lemon, the Sanskrit *Neembooka*, and Hindustani *Neemboo* or *Leemboo*, made *Leemoon* by the Arabians. The Arabian and Persian medical writers, who give the Greek name of every drug which had one, and which names (Younnee) are in daily use in the remotest and most obscure bazars of India, give no Greek synonyms for oranges and lemons; but they give *Marsecka* as the Greek, and *Atroglh* as the Syrian, name of the Median apple or citron, which they themselves call *Ooturuj* and *Toorunj*. Mr. Armitage could easily make his orange and lemon trees citrons, and it happens that the citron is largely cultivated in India in pots, and might thus have been used in the decoration of the room of 'The Last Supper.' 'Media fert tristes succos.'

"Sharp-tasted citrons Median climes produce,
Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice:
A cordial draft, a present antidote.

Large is the plant, and like a laurel grows,
And did it not a different scent disclose,
A laurel were; the fragrant flowers contain
The stormy winds; tenacious of their stem.

"Still more appropriately might Mr. Armitage have introduced in his picture the *Paliurus aculeatus*, very common about Jerusalem, or the *Zizyphus spina Christi*, found in the dense underwood throughout the Jordan valley; and of one or other of which the crown of thorns placed on the Savior's head before his crucifixion was probably plaited. It would be most interesting and instructive if an historical garden could be formed at Kew or elsewhere, showing in separate borders the different plants introduced into Europe or Great Britain alone, during the successive centuries since the fall of Constantinople; for it was through the Turks at Constantinople that the taste for our modern flower gardens was introduced into Europe from Persia. There would be fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century borders. Before the fifteenth century it would only be necessary to have separate borders for the plants of Homer, Virgil and the Bible. To a very late period people in England were content with the plants which grew in their own neighborhood, and in all gardens exotics should always be looked upon as but curiosities. There should be great jealousy as to their introduction, at least until they have become thoroughly naturalized, and they should never be allowed to overwhelm the home plants of any country. An English garden should be thoroughly English. The only exotics the cultivation of which should be courted, are the great historical plants, while the blazing upstarts of America and the Eastern Archipelago are in their right place only in their own burning or humid homes, or in scientific gardens and the rarer shows of horticultural societies. Nothing can be more charming than some of our old English gardens, which have been left untouched since they were first planted in the days of Queen Anne. Architects are bound to study synchronism as much as painters, and an architect who builds a liberal Elizabethan or Queen Anne's house ought to insist on surrounding it with an Elizabethan or Queen Anne's garden. A house and its garden are but parts of one picture, and should be self-consistent throughout; and if we choose to reproduce in the reign of Victoria—and such reproductions of the past have a delight for mankind—houses in the Queen Anne or Elizabethan style, it is inconsistent to place them in blazing International Victorian gardens of cosmopolitan flowers. No doubt English folk in Queen Anne's time would have grown calceolarias and lobellas if they could have got them, but they had them not—excepting the cardinal flower—and to introduce them, and especially in the vile form of ribbon-gardening round houses literally reproduced in the Queen Anne style, does a violence to the natural association of ideas which a true artist would avoid.

Very beautiful is the Persian's love for flowers. In Bombay I found the Parsees use the Victoria gardens chiefly to walk in, "to eat the air," "to take a constitutional," as we say. Their enjoyment of it was heartily animal. The Hindoo would stroll unsteadfastly through it, attracted from flower to flower, not by its form or color, but its scent. He would pass from plant to plant, snatching at the flowers and crushing them between his fingers, and taking stray sniffs at the end of his fingers, as if he were taking snuff. His pleasure in the flowers was utterly sensual. Presently a true Persian, in flowing robe of blue, and on his head his sheep-skin hat,

Black, glossy, curl'd, the fleece of Kara-Kul,

would saunter in, and stand and meditate over every flower he saw, and always as if half in vision. And when at last the vision was fulfilled and the ideal flower he was seeking found, he would spread his mat and sit before it until the setting of the sun, and then pray before it, and fold up his mat again and go home. And the next night, and night after night, until that particular flower faded away, he would return to it, and bring his friends in ever-increasing troops to it, and sit and sing and play the guitar or lute before it, and they would all together pray there, and after prayer still sit before it, sipping sherbert, and talking the most hilarious and shocking scandal, late into the moonlight; and so again and again every evening until the flower died. Sometimes, by way of a grand *finale*, the whole company would suddenly rise before the flower and serenade it, together with an ode from Hafiz, and depart. This is the true æsthetic enjoyment of flowers, of which those can know nothing who introduce them impertinently into pictures or poems, or about houses, or in any way outrage their historical associations or their individuality.—*George Birdwood.*

England and France.

England and France are about as similar countries as can be found anywhere—at once neighbors and never to be united. They run into the same latitudes; they share the same geographical and commercial advantages; they are like in climate and soil; they have much common history, and many other elements apparently leading to the same conclusion. Yet in several respects they present a contrast so violent as to suggest the thought that they willingly recoil from one another's example and act by the law of mutual repulsion. When the natural circumstances are so much the same, it must be owing to institutions and customs that the United Kingdom is the most increasing people in the world, the French the least. Certainly if anything is amenable to will and design, it is the fulfillment of the primeval command to increase and multiply. On this side of the channel it is done abundantly; on the other side within sight of us, and much nearer to our metropolis than the greater part of our home territory, it is done with increasing difficulty. In this country we are all trained to believe the multiplication of our species a doctrine of nature, a necessary ordinance. It is at once a convincing proof that our laws are good and Heaven smiles on us. In France it is evident that other considerations are thought more important, or, at least, more interesting. For the whole of this century the fact has attracted the attention of all who wish to understand the character and destiny of France. The fact is now more remarkable than ever. A passage quoted on Monday by our Paris correspondent from the *Economiste Francais* points out that while France has long shown the lowest rate of increase to be found in Europe, that rate is diminishing. At the rate of the decennial period ending 1830, the population of France would double in one hundred and nineteen years. At the rate of the ten years ending 1870 it would require two hundred and sixty-five years to double itself. The rate of the first three quarters of this century altogether would require three hundred and thirty-four years to double the population, while Germany would double its population in ninety-eight years, Austria in sixty-two, Denmark in seventy-three, the British Isles in sixty-three, Sweden in eighty nine and Norway in fifty-one. But the tale is not half told. All this time the people of the British Isles, so increasing at home, are filling continents, fringing oceans and making the whole world their home. Everywhere a British colonist or voyager is sure to have his own countrymen a few miles off. North America and the great island continent under our feet belong to the English tongue. What France has to show in this way is so insignificant that it is a charity not to attempt enumeration. She would have to transport herself bodily, leaving not a soul behind, to do what we have done across the Atlantic.

The Trojan horse could not be a direr mischief in the walls than an English family of the normal dimensions anywhere on French soil; the Commune will not increase, places will not multiply, fields are not elastic, estates will not grow; France remains the same between mountains, rivers and seas. So France takes the next best thing—the best as she has persuaded herself. She is a country of gay bachelors, of mothers taking easily the cares they have brought on themselves, of fathers who continue unencumbered members of society, of children cast out into the world, and taught to be ignorant of Nature's first and sweetest and strongest domestic ties. That which to most Englishmen of all classes is the most delightful of ideas, at least in the prospect, the well-peopled home, is to the ordinary Frenchman, or Frenchwoman, banishment, isolation, burial, purgatory. Neither the social nor the economical, nor even the political arrangements of the country fit in with the numerous and increasing family. Of course it does not stop here. If the family is put out of the way, something else fills the void, and there ensues a new state of society, with other centers, other forces, other laws, than those which simple, yet genial Nature has made. It would be a calumny on the Frenchman to say that this is all his free and deliberate choice, and that he really from the beginning has desired that it should be so. It is due, indeed, to Nature herself to believe that he has generally entered life with the vision which she raises, it may be said, before all opening eyes. But he soon finds all the arrangements of life are against him, and framed upon altogether another supposition than the home and his family. In fact he finds it impossible to marry without a renunciation of all that he has now learned to enjoy and think the object of existence. Marriage long deferred, lightly treated, easily regarded, works out those results which are sure to follow every violence done to Nature and every disloyalty to her just bindings. What result can be more damnatory, what warning more serious, than the fact that France is gradually retrograding to a condition when she will be said to have forfeited Nature's birthright, the first blessing and first command. It is not for us or any neighbor to offer any suggestion that may seem corrective or remedial; but we may be allowed to see in all this sufficient reason why we should not hastily impart into our own system any seeming superiority in that of France. *The London Times.*

Story of a Pigeon.

A gentleman in Alyth, who owns pigeons, made the following observation in regard to the instinct of a pigeon of the common blue kind, such as are seen in dovecots all over the country; but the pigeon of which the observation is now to be recorded lived in a wooden dovecot fixed on the wall of a dwelling house. Two pigeons had built their nest in the top story of the dovecot, and had hatched their young, which came out of the egg about the middle of March, 1870. On the sixteenth day of March a very severe storm of snow and snow-drift set in at dusk. It must be noticed that the door of the dovecot looked to the northwest, from whence the storm was coming, so that the snow blew right into the portal where the young pigeons were lying, only a few days old. The storm was very severe—so much so that it was thought to be the hardest that had happened for many years, and the young brood would no doubt have perished but for the happy expedient that the father of the young pigeons adopted. He stood in the doorway with his tail spread out to the storm, and the wings in a fluttering position, evidently with the intention of stopping the draught, so as to shelter his naked offspring, until there he stood for hours, with the snow thick upon his back and tail, breaking the intensity of the cold. But for this the young must have died. And herein we have a very direct evidence of the truth of the saying that God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb; only with this addition, that the story gave evidence of the high power of instinct, especially when called into exercise by parental care.—*H. Jaap, in the Scottish Naturalist.*

A RECIPE.—The following recipe for a "pathetic marine poem" appears in a new English book: "Take one midnight storm, and one fisherman's family, which, if the poem is to be a real success, should be as large and as hungry as possible, and must contain at least one innocent infant. Place this last in a cradle with the mother singing over it, being careful that the babe be dreaming of angels, or else smiling sweetly. Stir the father well up until he disappears. Then get ready immediately a quantity of cruel, crawling foam, in which serve up the father directly on his reappearance, which is sure to take place within an hour or two, in the dull, red morning. This done, a charming saline effervescence will take place among the remainder of the family. Pile up the agony to suit the palate, and the poem will be ready for perusal."

The other day, in the Austrian art exhibition, in Memorial Hall, a gentleman was absorbed in the contemplation of Felix's large painting, "Pan and Bacchante," when two ladies from the country thrust themselves in front of him. "Oh! oh!" exclaimed one, "who can they be?" The other answered: "It must be Adam and Eve; they're both so naked!" "Seems to me, hardly them," said the first, "but I'll try and find it in the catalogue." After a good deal of search she discovered the number, and cried out: "Why, it's a Pan and a Batch'ant!" "I don't see any pan," remarked her companion, "and what is a bachant?" After a pause of bewilderment, the first said, as she turned away: "The name don't seem to fit!"

"The joys of religion are the encouragement of youth and the prop of old age. Without them we sicken even in the midst of prosperity; and with them adversity loses all its terrors. They sweeten our slumbers, they soothe our waking hours; at home and abroad, in private and in public, they are our constant companions, our richest treasures. The vigor of youth and the blush of health are transitory blessings; the pride of rank soon wearies; and riches make themselves wings and fly away; but the joy of a Christian, though it walks upon earth, hides its head in heaven. It is the gift of God; and God alone is able to deprive him of it."—*Fuller.*

Some years ago a minister was called in to see a man who was very ill. After praying with the man, as he was leaving the house he said to the man's wife: "My good woman, do you not go to any church at all?"

"Oh, yes, sir, we gang to the Barony Kirk."

"Then why in the world did you send for me; why didn't you send for Dr. Macleod, your minister?"

"Na, na, sir, indeed not; we wadna risk him to come to the house. Do ye na ken this a dangerous case of typhus?"

"Verily, for myself, I am so well pleased with Christ and his robe and honest-born cross—this cross that is come of Christ's house and is of kin to himself—that I should weep if it should come to exchange and bartering of lots and conditions with those who 'are at ease in Zion.' I hold still my choice, and bless myself in it."—*Rutherford.*

Scientific.

—A young living male gorilla was recently exhibited at Liverpool on its way to Hull, and thence to Germany. It had been brought from the West Coast of Africa by the German African Society's expedition, and measured three feet in height. This is the second specimen of a gorilla which has, with certainty, been seen living in this country. The first during its lifetime, twenty years ago, was mistaken for a chimpanzee.

—Hollow iron window shutters, designed to be partially filled with water as a protection against fire, are soon to come in use. On exposure to fire without or within the building, it is estimated that the thin sheet of water held in the shutters will tend to absorb the heat without injury to the iron. A small hole is made at the top of each shutter to allow for the escape of the excess of water caused by expansion.

—M. Husson has demonstrated before the French Academy of Sciences that grapes grown in the vicinity of limekilns are rendered useless for making wines, the flavor of the grape being destroyed. Before the same learned body Prof. Girardin, of Lille, laid down that as a safe rule the water of a river or stream, when blue-colored, is good for domestic use, and when green is suitable for industrial purposes only. The former contains more matter in solution.

—Recently at a meeting of the Science Conference at South Kensington, England, Prof. Roscoe gave an interesting account of the nature and uses of the till recently rare element vanadium. Pure vanadium was, he said, closely analogous in nature to phosphorous and arsenic, the poisonous effects of its salts on the animal system closely resembling those of salts of arsenic. Its most useful practical application would probably be as a permanent black dye, in place of the black aniline dye now used by calico printers, which was apt to injure the cloth.

—A spider, which by a movement of a portion of its body can produce sound, is the latest discovery in natural history. The apparatus by which this peculiar noise is produced consists of a *comb*, composed of a number of highly-elastic chitinous rods, situated on the inner face of the so-called maxillæ, and of a *scraper*, formed of an irregular row of sharp spines on the outer surface of the antennal claws. This apparatus is equally well developed in both sexes, as in most coleopterous insects, and is not confined to the males, as in the *Orthoptera*, *Homoptera*, and the stridulating spiders (*Theridion*) observed by Westring, in all of which the exclusive purpose of the sounds seems to be to charm or call the opposite sex.

—Among the many devices for preventing the spreading of contagion in hospitals is the practice of coating the walls of different wards with some insoluble glaze, which can be washed and kept perfectly sweet and pure. The most recently invented of these glazes is Griffith's enamel, which is said to be unaffected by the action of carbolic acid, and hence useful for coating the inner walls of fever wards in hospitals. Plates of iron covered with this enamel, and exposed to the prolonged action of sea water, are said to be kept fresh and clear from sea weed, the iron itself showing no signs of rust after the enamel is scraped off. It has been used by the British and other foreign governments. In India it is reported that it does not blister under the sun's heat. It has also been found effectual as a protection against white ants.

—The new and beautiful process of producing ornamental effects on sheets of mica has been introduced with peculiar success in France, and though heretofore confined to the adornment of lamps and shop windows, means have been contrived for employing it as a substitute for stained glass. The mica sheets, it is found, can be painted in the manner required, and the work preserved, it is said, by means of a varnish, or the painting may be fixed like enamel on the mica by the use of different pigments, and the aid of a furnace, the pieces of painted mica being afterward fixed, with the colored side within, on the glass. It is said that with ordinary care the junction of the pieces of mica in a mosaic or other work is quite imperceptible, so that in the case of a painted window there is no other fault but the size of the glass on which the mica is fixed.

—Several physicists have remarked on the visibility of the ultra violet rays in the solar spectrum. The experimenters are not quite agreed as to the limits or as to the tint presented by this light. Some new modes of showing the light have been devised by M. Smer. He projected the spectrum of zinc on a paper screen, and perceived beyond the violet a luminous band, which was bright enough to be seen by all the spectators. Repeating the experiment with a battery of thirty-six large Bunsen elements, he found the ultra violet light in the spectrum of the electric light. The phenomenon is still more apparent if you extinguish the less refrangible rays by means of glass colored with oxide of manganese; and if the flint prism be replaced by one of sulphide of carbon, the ultra violet light then appears a silver gray and its extent is nearly equal to that of the ordinary spectrum. It is composed of two bands, the first and wider of which is separated from the violet only by a dark narrow space; while the second band, brighter and broader, is separated from the first by a broad dark band. Zinc and tin give in the ultra violet spectrum their proper luminous bands, always with the same gray coloration of silver. But all of these appearances cease to be produced if, instead of projecting the spectra, one observes them directly with the spectroscope. They disappear even in the objective spectra when the battery used to give the electric light is not strong enough. Have we here, the author asks, a simple phenomenon of fluorescence of the paper on which the spectra is projected?

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Here is a rollicking story about a priest and a penitent. It is from a story entitled "Hogan, M. P.," just published in London. "There was a Kerry priest," began Ned Shea, "and he had the fashion of hearin' confessions wid a slate and pencil; an' he'd write down every sin, an' the price of it opposite. Well, one day a big mountainy fellow came to his duty, an' says he: 'I bruk a man's head last Hallow eve.' 'That's nine pence,' says the priest. 'I cut the tail iv Larry Kelley's cow.' 'That's a shillin'.' 'Oh, begob, a shillin' that is!' and down it went on the slate. 'I murthered me wife twice.' 'That's, thrupence—go on.' 'I kilt an Orangeman.' 'Whoo!' says the priest, rubbin' out everything; 'that clanes out all the rest.'"

Mr. Andrew Jervise, in his recently published volume of Scottish Epitaphs and Inscriptions, tells a story of an old minister who took a fearful revenge on one of his heritors who had spoken of him as too infirm for the parish. The very next Sunday he preached "two turns of the hour-glass," and was beginning the third when the offender rose to go. "Will ye say noo, Tilwilly, that I canna insist?"—(Anglice, preach.)

If there be any good in thee, believe that there is much more in others. It hurteth thee most of all to prefer thyself even to one.—*Thos. a' Kempis.*

That which makes death so dreadful is the consciousness of sin and the fear of damnation.—*Heubner.*

It is not one look, but the *constant looking*, at Jesus, that sanctifies and comforts.

Philip Henry says: "There is a disease to which children are subject, called the rickets, wherein their heads swell as large as two heads, and their legs are crooked, which hinders their going. We have many rickety Christians; they hear much, and their heads swell with empty notions and undigested opinions, but their legs are crooked, their walking is perverse. Every such person is a mocker of God, a deceiver of himself, a discourager of ministers, a barren soil, a bad servant, a beholder of his natural face in a glass, a builder of his house upon the sand."

Therefore, if you aspire to be a son of consolation—if you would partake of the priestly gift of sympathy—if you would pour something beyond commonplace consolation into a tempted heart—if you would pass through the intercourse of daily life with the delicate tact which never inflicts pain—if, to that most acute of human ailments, mental doubt, you are ever to give effectual succor, you must be content to pay the price of the costly education. Like him you must suffer—being tempted.—*F. W. Robertson.*

"The times are hard, my dear," said a man to his better half, "and I find it difficult to keep my nose above water." "You could easily keep your nose above water," replied the lady, "if you didn't keep it so often above brandy."

"Have you much fish in your bag?" asked a person of a fisherman. "Yes; there's a good eel in it," was the slippery reply.

The sunshine of life is made up of very few beams that are bright all the time.—*Longfellow.*

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1876.

BRIGHT AND EARLY.

Halloo, halloo! calls Farmer Jo,
A pleasant day is breaking;
The sky is bright with morning light—
'Tis time the boys are waking.

Heigho, heigh-ho! to Farmer Jo,
Cry all the boys a-bounding;
All up at work, none known to shirk,
Long ere the horn is sounding.

Morning and noon—how very soon
The day of labor passes;
Whether it is sow, or plow, or hoe,
Or haying 'mong the grasses.

Work well begun is one-half done,
Is an oft-repeated saying;
An early start is no small part
Of any game we're playing.

J. W. Sanborn, in Young America.

The Walls of Rome.

In truth, throughout the whole history of Rome, the walls of the city are its most living monuments. The primeval wall of the oldest Rome is the most speaking monument of the days when the first Latin settlers on the Palatine had to guard themselves against Sabine enemies on the Capitoline and the Quirinal. The wall of Servius is the wall of that Rome which, already the head of Latium, grew step by step to be the head of Italy. It is the bulwark of Rome, first against the Etruscan and the Volscian, and in after times against the Gaul, the Epeirot, and the mightier Carthagenian. And there is one spot in its circuit around which the whole history of Rome seems to gather, and where the fate of Rome was decided in the last and most fearful of all her struggles with enemies within her own peninsula. Alike by Servius and by Aurelian the northeastern corner of the city, its weakest point by nature, was made specially strong by art. Here on the eastern side, where there was no river to embank, no cliff to scarp, ran the mighty *Agger* of Servius. Near the angle where this artificial bulwark joined the natural bulwark of the Quirinal slope, within the line of the *Agger* and defended by a vast hornwork, stood the Colline gate. This was the great entrance to that side of Rome which lay on the *Colles*, the spurs of the high ground, as distinguished from the *Montes*, the isolated hills rising from what was once the swampy ground by the river. Here was the natural point of attack for every enemy. In the early days of Rome legends tell us of fights by the Colline gate with the Volscians and the men of Tibur. Through the Colline gate the revolted army came back to overthrow the tyranny of the Decemvirs. Over the Colline gate, so the tale ran, Hannibal hurled his spear—a tale wild enough, but one which still shows at what point men looked for Hannibal to have entered Rome, if he had entered her at all. And it was by the Colline gate that Rome fought her last battle for her being against Italian enemies. It was there that Sulla saved her on the days when the last Pontius came to root up the wood which sheltered the wolves that so long had ravaged Italy. On that day Rome fought not for dominion, but for life; she had not to fight for life again till the Colline gate and the Servian *Agger* had passed away, and till Rome had found that she needed new ramparts to shield her against new enemies.

We pass from the inner circuit to the outer, from the walls reared to shield Rome against Italian enemies to the walls reared to shield her against enemies of our own blood. The building of the still existing walls of Rome was a sign that the wandering of the nations had begun, that the Teutonic race had begun to play its part in the drama of human history. Those walls were raised by Aurelian when the German was not only threatening on the Rhine and Danube, but had to be overthrown in battle on the soil of Italy. They were strengthened by Stilicho when the Goth was marching at will through the lands on both sides of the Hadriatic. From the Colline gate it is but a short step to the Salarian. Modern barbarism has swept away the actual gate through which Alaric entered Rome, but some stones are there which still stand as they stood on the night when the slumbering city was "awakened by the tremendous sound of the Gothic trumpet." But the whole of the northern and eastern side of Rome is one monument of Gothic warfare. We pass out of the city, if not by the Flaminian gate, yet by its modern representative; without the wall, above the modern Borghese gardens, rose the loftiest of the seven camps of Witiges; within the wall, high on the Pincian, stood the headquarters of Belisarius. We walk, as it were, between the besiegers and the besieged; we pass by the leaning mass of the *muro torto*, with its strange legends as old as the days of that great struggle, the point of the rampart which the apostle himself guarded, and which, weak as it seemed, Belisarius had no need to strengthen. We pass on by a long line of wall, now unbroken by a single gate, till we reach the Salarian again. A few yards more and we have reached the history of our own times. Between the modern Salarian and the now closed Nomentane gate we see a piece of modern wall, pierced by the modern gate of *Porta Pia*, with its flaunting inscription in honor of the present bearer of that name. In that wall we see a few yards of brickwork newer still than the rest. Hard by it hangs a garland recording the names of men who died in our own times to undo the evil work of ages; where the new wall looks newest was wrought the last deliverance of Rome. Through that breach the army of united Italy entered her capital. In that quarter the history of Rome seems indeed crowded into a small space. The army of Alaric and the army of Victor Emanuel entered Rome almost, as it were, abreast. One entry marked the beginning of the modern world—the world which grew out of the fusion of the two elements which were represented by the Roman and the Goth. The other entry marked the readmission of Rome within that world by her deliverance from the worn-out power which crumbled away as soon as it was no longer guarded by the bayonets of a foreign tyrant. From either point we soon make our way to the elder circuit. We are again by the Colline gate; we see that for the work of Victor Emanuel the work of Sulla was needed. On the older day the hosts of united Italy marched on Rome as against a common enemy to be wiped out. On the latter day the united hosts of Italy marched on Rome as her deliverers from an alien yoke. In the one struggle Rome fought to win back Italy as her possession; in the other struggle Italy fought to win back Rome as her head. But both scenes were parts of the same drama. In each case, though by such different means, Rome became the head of Italy. The Roman Dictator had to force the yoke of Rome upon unwilling Italy in order that the Italian King might one day free willing Rome from the yoke of the priest and the stranger.

Here indeed is history pressed into a small compass. With Sulla and Belisarius and the men of our own day before our eyes, we hardly care to dwell on the struggles of the days between them, on the raid of Robert Wiscard, or on the sack by the host of the dead Bourbon. But these, and much beside, the walls of Rome have looked on. From the oldest stone in *Roma Quadrata* to the last course of bricks laid to repair the breach of 1870, they bear their witness that the history of Rome, and with it the history of the world, is one unbroken tale.—*E. A. Freeman's "Historical and Architectural Sketches."*

Talking Naturally.

The *Baptist Teacher* says that "naturalness is one of the rarest and most admirable things in the world," and suggests that it ought to be much more abundant than it is, especially in religious conversation. On this topic it says:

Take, if you please, the matter of religious conversation, whether in the Sunday school class, or when all alone with a single human soul. The latter kind of interview is perhaps the most effective. The words that win are commonly the words that are spoken in quiet. Now, looking back to our childhood, most of us can remember some "awfully religious" people, from whose pious touch we instinctively shrunk, as from the embrace of a bear. And we remember others with whom religion was a life, a thing of beauty and a joy forever; in whom it seemed so natural, on whom it seemed to sit so gracefully, that they scattered fragrance and sunshine wherever they went, and we felt the sweet, attractive power even though they did not speak a word. And when they did speak they spoke so like themselves, with so much of spontaneity and cheerfulness and winsomeness, that delightedly we listened and longed for more. Why, they talked of Jesus just as if they had seen him, and of heaven just as if they had been there. And when they said: "Come, go with us, and we will do you good," we believed them, and we gave them our hands and Jesus Christ our hearts, and having obtained help of God, we have continued unto this day.

Doubtless there are many that are painfully conscious of the awkwardness of their attempts at religious conversation, and are ready to despair of their ability to do it properly. And yet we insist upon it, that anybody who can talk naturally about anything else, can talk naturally about religion. Let him resolutely and habitually set himself to work to do it. Let him fill himself with the truth of God; let him live right close to Jesus Christ; and by and by it will be just as easy and as natural for him to speak of the things that are heavenly as for a fountain that is full to flow, or for the birds to sing when the springtime comes to wake the world to beauty and to melody.

Eyesight.

Milton's blindness was the result of overwork and dyspepsia.

One of the most eminent American divines, having for some time been compelled to forego the pleasure of reading, has spent thousands of dollars in value, and lost years of time, in consequence of getting up several hours before day and studying by artificial light. His eyes never got well.

Multitudes of men or women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of the eyesight, reading small print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never begin to read, or write, or sew, for several minutes after coming from darkness to a bright light.

Never read by twilight, or moonlight, or of a very cloudy day.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light, or window, or door.

It is best to have the light fall from above, obliquely over the left shoulder.

Never sleep so that, on the first waking, the eyes shall open on the light of a window.

Do not use the eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Too much light creates a glare, and pains and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment cease and take a walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth is green, it would seem that the ceiling should be a bluish tinge, and the carpet green, and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are prompted to rub the eyes, that moment cease using them.—*Dr. Hall.*

The discourse is often much better than the speaker, as sweet and clear water often comes through dirty earth.—*Franklin.*

"I'm lost in grief," as the lily said when he was drowned in tears.

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Children's Services in Wales.

The reality of the children's services this summer on the sands at this well-known watering-place has been so genuine, and their indisputable good must of necessity permeate through so many English homes, that I venture to give a brief account of what came under my own individual notice.

They have been conducted, as all visitors to Llandudno, Wales, know, by that warm-hearted friend of children, Mr. Josiah Spiers. The children are called upon to build a church, which consists of a large circle of raised sand, on which they sit, in the center of the circle being a sand mound, which serves as Mr. Spiers' pulpit. Long before the hour of commencing, eleven A. M., the children begin to collect, and on the arrival of their much-loved friend it is very sweet to witness their bright look of hearty welcome. A well-known hymn is then sung, the words being circulated in leaflets by some of the elder children. A few words of simple, earnest gospel truth are delivered by Mr. Spiers, interspersed with many stories to keep the smaller ones' attention. More hymns are sung; and thus a most profitable and happy hour or so is passed.

The attention is wonderful. Of the good wrought Mr. Spiers himself informed me he had received manifold proofs, and many are the loving, earnest little epistles he receives when far away from Llandudno, though the full extent will only be known when the hearts of even little children will be made manifest in the glorious light of that eternal day. I can vouch for one dear little lamb of only six years, who afterward repeated to a still younger sister much that had been spoken, and almost every story told, concluding her account with: "Oh, I *do so* love him!" Mr. Spiers appears to possess in a very abundant degree the gift of thoroughly winning the children's love.

The services are continued at half-past six P. M., but it is not alone in these "services for children" that good work is done among them. One afternoon they were told to assemble at "The Church" (as above described) at three o'clock, when a ramble on the Great Orme was announced; after a hymn was sung, away they went, a joyous, happy band. When the summit was reached, various games were played, after which, while resting, a hymn was sung and the always ready kind words spoken, and then home to tea. Another afternoon, texts on the sands were given out, Mr. Spiers giving a text, the children making the letters with stones. One text, which was two hundred feet long, was: "The Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me." Another day they made, in a circle one hundred and seventy feet in circumference: "For what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" The children all having a hand in forming those texts, they are engraven on their minds; and so, in many ways, Mr. Spiers labors to win little lambs to their Savior.—*Walter Roughton, in the Christian.*

A Hibernian Lecture on the Moon.

There is no harm in presenting scientific facts in a lively manner, but the Dean of Cashel appears to have gone about as far in that direction as it is well to venture. A Tipperary paper devotes some columns to the dean's lecture on "The Moon, Considered as our Neighbor, Companion and Friend," and the way in which he makes merry over the lunar orb and our relations with it is, in a scientific man and grave church dignitary, something astounding. After a dissertation on our partner's fickleness and ours, the reverend gentleman says: "Still, like good, generous husbands, we make up to her for many of our shortcomings, and we actually give her about fourteen times as much light as she gives to us—a very fair allowance, perhaps an extravagant one, especially for people who have to borrow all they give." Having prepared our minds by this little sally—by no means the first in his lecture—the dean goes on: "I have said that our bright companion travels round us at the rate of forty miles a minute. Indeed, we're a lively pair, for we ourselves are meantime traveling along at the rate of seventeen miles a second, and carrying her along with us. Did it ever occur to you that whenever you take off your hat to a lady in the street you go between thirty and forty miles bareheaded through the air, but you never catch cold from such an act of courtesy?" After this digression the dean proceeds to his climax by informing us that "this sprightly companion of ours has another motion around her own axis, or, to make it more familiar, she whirls about on her toes, and, not to be outdone by her, we whirl about on ours in the same way, and then we waltz away forever through the great drawing-room of space."—*Journal of Chemistry.*

A curious discovery has been made with reference to the poet Crabbe, who, from 1814 to 1832, was rector of St. James' Church, Trowbridge, England. He died February 3, 1832, in the seventy-third year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of the church. Fifteen years afterward, in 1847, the church was restored by the late Rev. J. D. Hastings, who succeeded as rector Bishop Fulford, Bishop of Montreal. The workmen of the contractor, to lower the floor, had to reduce the size of the vault of the poet Crabbe. The skull of the poet Crabbe was taken away, and all efforts to trace it were of no avail. The other day it was returned to the church wardens, in a box, by some gentlemen who had been successful in finding it.

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876. NO. 50.

COMETH A BLESSING.

Not to the folly-blinded,
Not to the sleeped in shame,
Not to the carnal-minded,
Not to unholy fame;
Not in neglect of duty,
Not in the monarch's crown,
Not al the smile of beauty,
Cometh a blessing down.

But to the one whose spirit
Yearns for the greatest good;
Unto the one whose storehouse
Yieldeth the hungry food;
Unto the one who labors,
Fearless of foe or frown,
Unto the kindly-hearted,
Cometh a blessing down.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 6.—A fire broke out last night on the stage of the Brooklyn Theater during the performance of the "Twn Orphans." The flames spread rapidly, and the theater was soon enveloped in flames. The panic became general before the actors left the stage. The audience rushed for the door; women fainted, the aisles were blocked, and many were thrown down and trampled on. The ushers and police made every effort to induce the people to retire in good order, but without effect. The heat was intense—many fell helpless to the door.

Up to half-past eight P. M. two hundred and eighty-five bodies were taken from the ruins of the Brooklyn Theater. The work will be continued all night. The streets are still crowded; and the excitement is giving way to a feeling of intense gloom and depression. It is now feared the number of dead will reach three hundred. What might have added to the immense loss of life, and resulted in the killing of more ladies and gentlemen of the theater company, was the panic-stricken movement of the janitor at the stage door. As soon as he got an idea of what was going on inside he hurriedly locked the stage door, and kept back the astonished crowd by refusing admittance or egress. A party, headed by Mr. Paul Nicholson, however, broke open the door and pushed him aside.

In the excitement of the moment nobody took any count of the number who made their escape by this means, and who would otherwise have been sacrificed. This afternoon a gentleman living on Remsen street came to the police station and inquired for two friends, a Mr. George A. Grange and Mr. D. S. Morton, both of Galveston, Texas. They were stopping at the St. Nicholas hotel, in New York, with their families. The gentlemen came over to Brooklyn to dine with their friend on Remsen street, and after dinner they went to the theater, bought their tickets and went in, but he returned home. They have not been heard of since then, and have not returned to their hotel. Their families are wild with grief. Mr. Grange was a millionaire, leaving a wife and a child six weeks old. No trace of them has been found.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 6.—A special from Tallahassee to the *Morning News* says: The testimony and argument being closed at eleven o'clock on Monday, the board commenced canvassing the returns in secret session. At ten o'clock on Tuesday morning it was rumored that the Republicans had carried the State, and shortly after a squad of United States troops, under a commissioned officer, was stationed in the capitol grounds. At two o'clock this morning the board adjourned and announced the Hayes electors elected by 946 majority.

The returns thrown out to accomplish this result will rob Drew of his majority by 24 votes, but will leave a Democratic majority on joint ballot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A review of telegraphic reports of the action regarding the electoral vote shows the following situation: Eight Republican electors of Alabama cast their vote for Mr. Hayes, without any credentials. The Democratic electors of South Carolina, under the sanction of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State, cast their votes for Mr Tilden.

The Democratic electors of Florida, under a pro[illegible] and certificates in their favor from a member of the Canvassing Board, who is also Attorney General of the State, cast their vote for Mr. Tilden.

The Democratic electors, under certificates from Gov. McEnery, of Louisiana, cast the vote of that State for Mr. Tilden.

A Democratic elector of Vermont, claiming office in place of Mr. Postmaster Sollace, cast his vote for Mr. Tilden, and appointed himself messenger to carry his vote to Washington.

The Republican electors of Oregon, without any certificates, cast their votes for Mr. Hayes. The electoral college of Oregon, as commissioned by the Governor, votes two for Mr. Hayes and one for Mr. Tilden. The summing up shows, covered by the broad seals of the States, 185 votes for Mr. Tilden and 184 votes for Mr. Hayes.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 8.—The Congressional committee have put clerks to work to obtain a copy of the returns of the election sworn to by the managers of precincts. These are the same returns which Senator Gordon requested the State House to permit him to have copied some weeks ago. They have since been in the possession of the Secretary of State, a member of the State Canvassing Board. Gen. Ruger has not yet answered the questions propounded to him by the committee from the Democratic House, but proposes to do so to-morrow morning. All quiet. Both parties seem waiting the action of the Congressional committee.

Judge Carpenter, of the third judicial circuit, this evening issued a temporary injunction, on the complaint of taxpayers, enjoining two banks in the city, which are the State depositories of public funds, from paying out any money on checks signed by F. L. Cardoza, claiming to act as public treasurer. Cardoza is the Republican treasurer, acting under Chamberlain, and it is claimed by plaintiffs that his term of office under the constitution expired on the third of December, and his successor has not yet qualified. If the injunction is sustained the Republican government will be left without any funds to carry on the government.

EUFAULA, ALA., Dec. 10.—The steamer Big Foot snagged and sunk ten miles above. Her passengers and crew were saved. The lower deck is under water. Two hundred bales of cotton floated off.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—Sixteen negroes were arrested in Abbeville county, charged with the murder of two white men, whom they ambushed and shot, near Lowndesville, on Monday. Six of the negroes made a full confession, implicating their fellow-prisoners, and divulging a plot for the murder of the white men of the village and the capture of the women. Twenty of them were in the conspiracy, and they had begun the butchery by slaughtering the two white men. Of the sixteen arrested thirteen were started from Lowndesville to Anderson, the intention being to send them from Anderson to Abbeville by railroad. This roundabout course was adopted to avoid lynching by men who were said to be on the direct road from Lowndesville to Abbeville. The prisoners started for Anderson on Saturday under a strong guard, but up to evening have not been heard from. It is rumored that they have been intercepted and lynched by a party from Georgia, but no confirmation of the report has yet reached Charleston. Two of the prisoners had been hurt when captured, and the party may have stopped on the road to ease the wounded, especially as the weather has been so cold.

Hon. George A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate government at the time of the collapse, is dead, aged seventy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Over thirty vessels were reported ashore yesterday near Sandy Hook. Several were hauled off to-day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 11.—Smith T. Van Buren, the only surviving son of ex-President Martin Van Buren, died to-day, aged sixty.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—The present gale and cold weather on the Chesapeake is the most severe for years.

The captain and two of the crew of the oyster boat Anna Eliza froze to death.

FOREIGN.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—Advices from Mexico to the first instant announce that Diaz had defeated Alatorre's army, and entered the city of Mexico and proclaimed himself provisional President. Lerdo had previously fled from the capital in the direction of Morelos. There he proposed to maintain the constitutional government. The garrison of Puebla has revolted in favor of Diaz.

Iglesias at first co-operated with Diaz, but has since repudiated him, and still maintains his position as an independent President at Guanyato. Diaz was raising a forced loan. Good order prevailed in the capital, but the whole country was divided, and the partisans of the three Presidents were rallying to their support.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8.—The European plenipotentiaries held their first preliminary meeting upon the programme of the conference at the Russian embassy to-day. Much patriotic excitement prevails throughout Turkey. The sons of the best families are voluntarily enlisting.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A Reuter telegram from Bucharest says: A panic has seized the population of Roumania, especially in the towns on the Danube. Many families have fled, fearing immediate invasion by the Turks. The newspaper, *Romanuel*, is publishing leading articles to calm the public mind.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says an agreement between the powers does not seem impossible.

The *News* states, in an official form, that England has accepted the American interpretation of the extradition treaty.

MATAMORAS, via Brownsville, Dec. 9.—News is received here from the interior that President Lerdo and cabinet were captured near the city of Mexico. Gen. Escobedo, secretary of war, and several others were shot. Lerdo was undoubtedly shot. Monterey, Saltillo, and the whole of the northern frontier, except Matamoras, is in possession of the supporters of President Iglesias.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The political situation is considered very serious. There is now a direct conflict between the Left and President McMahon. The latter is asserted to be influenced by counsel which, though not reactionary, is unfavorable to the Republicans, and is resolved not to yield, while the Left are equally resolved to carry their ideas. A state of feeling exists which renders a compromise difficult.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Constantinople says a conspiracy to depose the present Sultan was discovered on Tuesday night.

The conspirators, six of whom were found in disguise in the palace itself and arrested, had planned to carry off the ex-Sultan Murad in a steamer, which they had already engaged, to Athens; when there they intended to proclaim that Murad had recovered his reason, and that Sultan Hamid was consequently an usurper.

The prisoners are of various nationalities; one is a Greek, and is a brother to the chief dragoman of one of the principal foreign consulates.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—The Cortes has passed a law making education compulsory.

DRESDEN, Dec. 11.—Twenty-five miners were killed last night by an explosion in a colliery at Windberg.

On the Wings of a Dove.

The latest application of the "homing" faculty, as it is called, of the carrier-pigeon is the establishment of communication between lightships and the shore, at times when it is impossible to convey intelligence by any other method. The maritime code of signals is taken advantage of, and two or three letters are stamped on the wing, intimating the nature of the assistance required. The bird is then let loose, and makes its way to its haunts on shore. Experiments are just now being tried at Harwich, where, had carrier-pigeons been employed in this way only a few months back, every soul on board the ill-fated Deutschland would in all human probability have been saved. It has recently been shown that in a great many cases a "pigeon service" might be made to supersede the electric telegraph. This would be but reviving the practice of the great stock brokers at the beginning of the century. During the war relays of pigeons were kept all along the road from Paris to London, so that these speculative gentlemen obtained the earliest possible news of the course of events. The carrier-pigeon came into special prominence during the late siege of Paris; letters, photographed on the minutest scale, were carried to and fro by its means. The Prussians could not intercept the birds, and ended by adopting the system themselves. At the present time every fortress and fortified town in Germany is provided with flocks of trained pigeons, by which means communications could be sent into the town, if invaded by a hostile force. So much has the demand raised the price that a good traveler cannot now be obtained on the Continent for less than £6 or £7.

PEACOCK WORSHIP.—The following is from the *Illustrated Missionary News*, an English publication:

A missionary was traveling in central India, where the peacock was worshiped. He had several men with him to carry his tents and baggage. It was in a wild part of the country, where very little food could be bought, and where tigers are sometimes seen, so he carried a gun with him. One day, when they wanted something for dinner, he was quite disposed to shoot one of the wild peacocks, but was afraid to do so, lest he should displease his men. But one of their number was a native preacher who believed that the peacocks were sent by God for their food, so he persuaded the missionary to allow him to try and get one. This could not be attempted in the daytime. At night, when the whole party were quietly in their tents, and most of them asleep, the native preacher took the gun and crept warily under a tree in which there were some wild peacocks. Taking a steady aim, he fired, and instantly fell flat on the ground. It started the men in their tents, terrified at the noise. They looked around, but, seeing and hearing no one, they quietly lay down again to sleep. When all were perfectly quiet the adventurer got up and carried off his gun and his peacocks to the missionary's tent. The next day they had a peacock pie for dinner, and by some means managed to escape the wrathful indignation of the peacock worshipers. One reason why they worship the peacock is because their god, Subra-mannian, which is the Hindoo Mars, which has six faces and twelve arms, rides on a peacock. That idol is said to be the guardian of the Brahmins.

Periodicals.

—Roddy's Ideal is a beautifully illustrated 12mo, by Helen Kendrick Johnson. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. A handsome present for young people. Price, $1.25. For sale by Eyrich, New Orleans.

We are indebted to Mr. Philip Werlein, Baronne street, New Orleans, for the following pieces of sheet music: Memories of Love, Ivy Schottish and New Era Waltz, for the piano.

For some are too proud to forgive themselves till the forgiveness of God has had its way with them, has drowned their pride in the tears of repentance, and made their heart come again like the heart of a little child.—*George MacDonald.*

Grant, we beseech thee, merciful Lord, to thy faithful pardon and peace, that they may be cleansed from all their sins and serve thee with a quiet mind.—*Episcopal Prayer Book.*

Curran was once asked by one of his brother judges: "Do you see anything ridiculous in this wig?" "Nothing but the head," was the reply.

Statistics of the M. E. Church (North.)

The New York *Christian Advocate* says: We have carefully compiled the subjoined summaries from the latest official statistical returns from the several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. With a single exception (Oregon, one of whose tables failed to reach us,) the returns are for the year 1876. Complete tables, giving all the items by Conferences, are now in course of preparation, and will probably be ready for our next number.

	For 1876.	Increase in last year.	Increase in ten years
Bishops	41		
Ann. Conferences	85	8	24
Itin. preachers	11,561	138	3,751
Local preachers	12,566	d. 372	3,005
Total preachers	24,870	96	7,662
Lay members	1,618,536	31,091	551,376
Death of members during the year	19,561	d. 130	
Children baptized	50,181	d. 2,057	10,665
Adults baptized	79,252	12,414	31,813
Total baptisms	129,433	10,357	42,478
Church edifices	17,649	1	5,152
Parsonages	5,077	44	1,563
Value of church edifices	$69,214,055	i. $2,130,179	$20,620,251
Value of parsonages	$9,423,980	i. $305,988	$3,072,502
Value of churches and parsonages	$78,637,015	i. $2,417,847	$14,622,055
Number of Sunday schools	19,466	79	5,721
S. S. teachers and officers	195,336	i. 12,128	52,605
S. S. scholars	1,327,379	79,501	353,853
Total teachers & scholars	1,522,531	i. 91,716	406,721

CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS.

	For 1876.	Decrease.
Conference claimants	$131,055 74	$19,720 16
For missions	507,083 87	35,707 74
Woman's For. Miss. Society	62,231 65	6,417 11
Church extension	37,911 55	3,015 38
Tract Society	13,985 40	2,629 81
Sunday-School Union	6,599 38	1,573 04
Freedmen's Aid	35,307 02	8,881 05
Education	25,068 91	10,762 83
Total	$852,351 04	d. $130,636 31

These collections do not include those for ministerial support, nor for any local missionary societies; nor do they include those for support of the American Bible Society, as the new rule requiring their report did not come into effect in time for a complete summary for 1876. Nor do these collections include the amounts received from legacies, nor from donations outside of the regular church collections. Of the amount contributed for the parent Missionary Society, the congregations gave $344,818.17, a decrease of $80,963.45; and the Sunday schools gave $162,215.70, a decrease of $14,744.59.

The new Annual Conferences include Central Alabama, East Ohio, Savannah, Norway, and Sweden. Several of the old Conferences appear with new names.

There is a larger increase of itinerant preachers this year than usual. The increase in 1875 was 69, and for the year previous 283. During the year 128 preachers located, and 120 died, making a net loss from these two items of 288; and yet the net increase is 438.

The falling off in the number of local preachers is also noteworthy. A considerable portion of this loss is reported from those Conferences which have adopted the plan of District Conferences. The net increase in the number of local preachers during the last decade is 3,907.

The number of lay members embraces 226,758 probationers, a net increase for the year of 30,551, and 1,386,892 members in full, a net increase of 2,650.

The report of church edifices (houses of worship—not including rented chapels shows a net gain of only a single church. The number erected was much smaller than usual, while several of the Southern Conferences lessened the number reported by rejecting rented chapels, which had erroneously been included in previous lists.

The number of parsonages shows a gratifying increase. The average annual increase for the last ten years is 156.

For the first time there is a net decrease in the estimated value of our church property. The total loss reaches the large sum of nearly $2,500,000. The continued depression of real estate in all parts of the country has led our trustees to revise the figures, and conform them more fully to diminished market values.

There is a gratifying net increase in the number of Sunday schools, but an extraordinary decrease in the number of teachers and scholars. Whether this loss arises from omissions in the returns to the Annual Conferences, or from an actual decrease in the *personnel* of our schools, will appear after we have had time to examine the Conference returns more carefully.

The results of the continued business depression of the country are seen in the great falling off in our Conference collections. The total loss for the year is $130,636.31, of which the parent Missionary Society loses $95,707.74. Only two of the collections show a gain, namely: those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the cause of education. There is also an exceedingly unwelcome loss in the amount contributed for the support of the Conference claimants.

The nation that produces the most marriages is fascination.—*Exchange.* And perhaps the nation that produces the most divorces is alienation.—*Norristown Herald.*

Says Seth Green: "A No. 1 mackerel is a better temperance lecturer than John B. Gough ever was. At least it will make a person drink more water."

Annual Meeting of the China Mission.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Dec. 13, 1876.

Rev. H. C. Kelley, D. D., Assistant Secretary Board of Missions:

My Dear Brother—Our annual meeting has just closed, and I feel sure it has proved to be a time of refreshing to us all. It is the first regular annual meeting we have ever had, where the exercises have continued for an entire week. Our native preachers have returned to their fields of labor to-day, feeling that they have more thoroughly consecrated themselves to the service of God, and are better prepared and feel more bold to point their dying fellow-men to Jesus the Savior. Our meeting has not only been productive of good to us all in a spiritual point of view, but the exercises from day to day have been of a most pleasant nature. Our Sabbath school anniversary was held on Sabbath afternoon, and lasted an hour and a half, and all present seemed to enter heartily into the spirit of the meeting. We had some fifty children present, and all passed off most pleasantly.

On Monday afternoon we had the meeting in reference to the Bible and tracts. It was a very pleasant meeting, and, notwithstanding the newness of such meetings, the speakers on the occasion did remarkably well for the natives. They have never witnessed such meetings before, and I am sure our native preachers have gone away with a greater determination to carry the word of God with them wherever they go. We have sold, the past nine months, of Bibles and tracts, $16,30, and have given away to the amount of $6,50. We have now two book stores in Shanghai, and one in Soochow. Bro. Parker, who has just left us, took with him books to supply our book store in that city.

The Bible Society, the past year, has given us a grant of $500, and of this amount we have already received about four hundred in books. There is still one hundred due us when we require the books.

Our missionary anniversary was held on Tuesday afternoon, and was a most interesting occasion. It was all new to the preachers and native Christians, but they all entered most heartily into the exercises, and it would have given you great joy to have heard the earnest speeches made and the excellent singing. After the speeches were made a report was given of missionary money collected the past year. It amounted to $3886. We hope to double that the next year. The amount collected for the poor was $23. These sums are small compared to what is given by Christian people in England and America, but this is only the beginning of such work for the church in China.

Our temperance meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon, and I am sure any of our Christian people would have been delighted if they could have been here and heard and understood the speeches made on the occasion. Some of them were as much to the point as any speeches on that subject to which I have ever listened. It was entirely new to them, and a strange subject for Chinamen to discuss, but all seemed to enter so heartily into it, and it was indeed one of our most interesting meetings during the week. I am sure they will not soon forget the occasion. Twenty-two came forward and signed the pledge not to drink wine. But few of them ever take any wine, except at some of their wedding feasts, and it is this we want to discourage. One man signing the pledge says, very emphatically: "Put me down that I certainly will not drink." He remembered the sad end of his poor father, who, it is said, died a drunkard in the street. Last evening (Thursday) was the close of the exercises. After preaching, by Bro. Foug, all were asked to reconsecrate themselves to the service of God. All knelt in silent prayer, and we felt it was a solemn time.

The audience of natives present, who were not church members, were exceedingly quiet, and possibly were at a loss to understand the nature of the services. After a time the silence was broken by prayer for the Holy Spirit to guide us all, and to fit us for the great work of saving souls. Upon the whole, it has been one of the most pleasant meetings we have ever had. An account of it will appear in our next *China Visitor*. And now let me ask the prayers of all Christians for us who are engaged in this work in one of the most difficult fields of missionary labor in the world. Especially let me ask them to remember our native preachers in prayer that the Spirit of God may rest upon them and guide them into all truth, and make them abundantly useful in bringing souls to Christ the Lord. Pray for us all, and I pray the blessing of God may rest upon all your efforts to promote the cause of Christ. With love to all, I remain yours in Christ,

J. W. LAMBUTH.

A Story About Eggs.

A traveler in Sicily paid his bill at an inn, and found out, after he had gone some distance on the road, that he had not been charged for a couple of hard-boiled eggs. He was a very honest man; but he had pressing business. So, instead of going back to pay then and there, he waited till he came his rounds again. This was not till ten years after. No wonder, therefore, when he asked the innkeeper, "Do you know me?" the man said, "Not I, indeed." "Well," replied the traveler, "ten years ago I ate two hard-boiled eggs in your house without paying for them. You didn't put them down in the bill; and I was in a desperate hurry, and couldn't come back when I found it out. But things have prospered with me since then; and I reckon that if I give you fifty pieces (twelve shillings,) that will fairly represent what the price of eggs has gained in my hands." But the landlord was a fraud; so he said: "Fifty pieces, indeed! I must trouble you for a deal more than that. It's just the want of those eggs that has hindered me from making my fortune." "How so?" "Why they would have turned to hens, and the hens would have given me chickens—a whole poultry-yard full. Well, with the poultry-yard I should have bought some sheep, and by now I should be quite a big flockmaster." But the traveler could not see things that way, so the inn-keeper put him into the court, and the judge pronounced against him. He appealed, but there didn't seem much chance of his being any better off, when a briefless barrister, much out at the elbows, touched him on the shoulder and said: "Leave it to me, and I'll get you righted." "Why, I've had the best lawyers in Palermo," replied the traveler; "how can you expect to do what they have failed in?" "Try me," said the other, and he was so urgent that the traveler said "Yes" just to get rid of him. The case was called, and the inn-keeper's counsel had made a grand speech, when there was a noise outside, and in rushed Mr. Briefless, flinging his arms wildly about, and looking like one who had seen a ghost. "Help!" cried he, "help! in the name of all the saints. What shall we do? All the big fish of Arenella are marching up to Palermo to eat us up, bones and all!" "Why, you madman," cried one of the judges, "who ever saw fish walking on dry land?" "And who, your excellency," replied Briefless, "ever heard of hard-boiled eggs turning into chickens." So the inn-keeper lost even his fifty pieces, and had to pay costs into the bargain.—*All the Year Round.*

A Queer Horse.

A QUADRUPED THAT CAN TALK.

There is a retired farmer named Long, says the San Francisco *News Letter*, residing on a small farm in Alameda county, who lives for nothing else but the pleasure of being near horses. He eats his meals in the stable, oftentimes passes the night in the same stall with a favorite pony, and among his equine pets is a mare who whinnies in answer every time he speaks to her. Our informant relates that the most perfect understanding evidently exists between Mr. Long and at least three out of the five horses in his stable. Two are recent additions; but even in their case the same affinity is seen in a lesser degree.

The training of horses, their obedience, docility, and tricks in a circus are no novelty. All of us have seen a horse fire a pistol, stand on two legs, waltz, lie down with its trainer, and perform a hundred acts of sagacity; but these are simply the result of patient training and systematic correction. What Mr. Long claims is far more astounding. He asserts that, from a life-long intimacy with horses, he understands their speech. He goes further, and declares that their nasal, guttural, explodent and unobstructed sounds have a different meaning, are used by the coalition of the brain and vocal organs, and that not only do his favorite horses understand him, but that every sound which they utter is perfectly plain to him. When arguing with him that, though he might comprehend the meaning of the sounds emanating from the vocal chords of a horse, yet it was a patent impossibility for a horse to understand the English language, he replied: "Living, eating and sleeping with my horses has given me the knowledge I possess; and the same intimacy has acquired for my horses the powers I claim for them." Here, turning to a slender, light-built gray pony, he said: "Billy, we are talking of you. If you understand what I am saying, turn your head round on the off side." The pony did so, and then resumed its feed. "Billy," he continued, "tell me your age, how long you have lived here, and on which side of you is your friend Vesta." The pony whinnied for about two minutes consecutively, and then, being loose in its stall, walked into the adjoining one, occupied by the mare Vesta. "Now," he continued, "do you and Billy walk down together to the trough and drink, while I make up your beds." Vesta and Billy walked quietly out and proceeded straight to the trough.

While they were out Mr. Long turned over the straw carefully with a fork and carried on an animated conversation with a roan gelding, about fifteen hands high, Vesta's neighbor on the other side. The name of the horse was Poley, and, after talking angrily to him for some minutes about some fault he had committed the day before, he ordered Mr. Poley to lie down, and not to get up until after Vesta and Billy had returned. Our informant saw but little in this to prove Mr. Long's claims, as many a horse will lie down at the word of command; but when, without a further word, Poley arose and walked out to the water-trough, after the return of the other two horses, the subject became as difficult of solution as before.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

TRUST.

BY LEIGHTON.

Dost need God's help? to ask him to believe;
An answer rich in blessing he will give;
Then to thy work, and let a sweet content
And simple trust be with thy labor blent.

Dost thou forget what Christ, thy loving Lord,
So oft hast told us in his holy word
"What things soever ye desire of me,
But ask in faith, and I will give to thee?"

We were with sheep he in the desert found,
And won with words like these to holy ground;
And did he win thee that he might betray,
And cast thee, pleading, from his side away?

Doubt not your Lord, for doubting is the sin
Shortens the ladder leading up to him;
Ask and believe; twill lift you, by its height,
Out of the darkness into God's pure light.

These rays divine will guide thy stumbling feet,
Thy loving trust will make all labor sweet,
And midst thy toil will come the needed grace,
Or something richer far and better in its place.

That Misrepresentation.

MR. EDITOR: Dr. Mood's apology for his letter, if subjected to the same *severe* analysis of *forced construction* as our letter was, would place him in rather an unenviable light. His answer, if coming from "an old Texan," would of course be attributed to "*unconquerable bias*"—that is, the old Texan is influenced more by prejudice than by reason. Or if from "a novice" (a new-comer, we suppose,) to ignorance of facts, of which we are accused from beginning to end. We hope we are not of that list of novices "who, being lifted up with pride, fall into the condemnation of the devil." Dr. Mood should have remembered the injunction to "lay hands suddenly on no man." As he has disregarded this, we must be allowed, and by same even expected, to speak for ourselves. In review of the lumber item of our letter, Dr. Mood gently intimates that we are not moved by a spirit of "absolute fairness." Is this *choice* language? Is it what might be expected from the regent of a great university? A few hours' study of synonyms would doubtless lead Dr. Mood to review his own production if he could only recall it. As to the fence item, Dr. Mood told the anecdote in such a way as deprived it of its racy features. The witness said it was a "Buncombe fence," and not a lawful fence. People talk for "Buncombe" sometimes, though Dr. Mood being, of course, always moved by "a spirit of absolute fairness," means everything he says. We live in a finely timbered (for Texas) country, and the complaint among the planters is that they cannot replace their fences.

Dr. Mood gets around our "weather report" by saying that "the same may be said of any portion of the United States covering the same area as Texas." We reply that the same would be said of such area if it was all in one State, as it is in Texas. Our "sanitary report" is censured severely, when our language was mild, viz.: "We are not impressed with the healthfulness of the country." We stated what every physician in Texas meets with in his practice: that "pneumonia is *the* winter and spring disease, and congestions of every sort the summer and autumnal maladies." Dr. Mood considers us inaccurate about railroads being the foundation of Texan prosperity. He tells you what is *not* so, but he never says what *is* so in this connection. Col. R. Q. Mills, congressional representative from this district, and a very brilliant man too, advanced this same idea in a speech at this place not long since. We believe it is true that Texas' prosperity depends upon the excellence of her railroad system.

The fact that her population has increased from 600,000 to over 2,000,000 in six years is, we think, abundant evidence of truth in our assertion. People have more to do with the prosperity of Texas than soil and climate, or their beef and grass. We expect the railroads have brought more people to Texas than any other influence. The old towns, or, as Dr. Mood says, "villages," were broken up in great numbers, and absorbed by new towns on the roads. The towns spoken of by Dr. Mood are Texas cities, and were not included in our report. Our statement as to the church being greatly interested in Texas is incomprehensible to the doctor. We gave him the idea, but are not responsible for his capacity to receive it. Any class-leader can explain it to him, if he would only lay it before him. "The above allusions" to our letter were only skirmishers thrown to the front to guard the unsuspecting against our "reckless assault" upon over a million of people. The main point of attack is upon the character of Texas preachers. So says Dr. Mood. He moreover declares that we must recall our statements, or we must take our hat and leave. We hope humbly that after Dr. Mood has occupied the whole land there will be some little nook where we may live and labor,

"Little and unknown,
Honored and loved by God alone."

We did make the statement quoted by Dr. Mood, believing it to be true. We did not convey any such idea as Dr. Mood has given to the winds in the following language: "Mark the words: To be a faithful Methodist preacher is either to hazard martyrdom, or to be proven graceless and abandoned."

We assailed neither Texas preachers nor her Christian people. We repeat it again: The cross has no truer heroes than Texas Methodist preachers. We repeat it again: That few of Christ's soldiers have more destroying elements to contend with than they have had and are now having.

One more item and we are through. Dr. Mood says: "Why is it that you (living and dead preachers *arrayed by name* against us) have lived in Texas, and are still believed to be good men and true?" "Says Bro. A.: "It is because you have not been faithful." This last quotation is not in my letter, but is so made as to lead the reader to believe that it is there.

In ignorance he called us "a stranger to Texas." For nearly twenty years we have been in close correspondence with relatives and friends in the very heart of Texas. For nearly ten years we have visited and traveled in various parts of Texas. After many vicissitudes we are now in Texas to stay. "We are," says St. Paul, "no longer strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the" Texans, both saints and sinners. We have reason to humbly believe that we have been a comfort to many of her saints, and an instrument in the conversion of many of her sinners. We came here for that alone, and for that alone we expect to remain.

As to the grounds of interest with which we looked forward to Bishop Doggett's visit, Dr. Mood hinted that we had possibly been unfaithful. In such a case we would not have been *interested*, but *apprehensive*. "Careless" again, Dr. Mood! As to our unfaithfulness, *we collected our full assessment to aid in building a regent's house at Georgetown University*. If this is sin, Dr. Mood, shall we "go and sin no more?" No, we shall welcome the agent to our work, and help him in every way possible. We hope all difference will cease, and that the preachers and people of Texas will regard us as a friend, and not as an enemy of Texas. We love friends too well, and enemies we regard too little, to leave the one to live among the other.

And now, with the truest feelings of our heart, we bid all the parties to this unfortunate affair a hearty good-by. Again, Mr. Editor, we invite you to Texas. R. H. ADAIR.

DeSoto Ct., Louisiana Conference.

MR. EDITOR: Bishop McTyeire says, in his Manual, that "there cannot be five Quarterly Conferences." What a pity! Did you never feel the need of the fifth?—nay, never, sometimes of the sixth? Ah, yes, all our trouble would end if we could only have six "quarters." The preachers would be ready with their reports. The Annual Conference statistics required to be taken by the presiding elder would be in form. The trustees could then, through their secretary, present reports of church property. And the stewards—poor, dear men—could be in "apple pie order." The crops would be sold, and there would be money in the country. Can't you arrange, in the next General Conference, brother, for six quarters?

But in the meantime we have but four. I am holding my fourth and *last* Quarterly Conference,

"It's a trying time,
A trying time,
A trying time, I say."
—*Old Oak Circuit—Old song.*

It is the time when the whole year, sometimes mighty heavy, rests on its smallest point. Things are brought to a focus. Loose ends are now gathered up. Figures stand forth in the fullness of august poverty. The upper is let down on the nether mill-stone. It is a time of strongly looking into the future when there is no future. Why *can't* we have six quarters?

In many respects the fourth quarterly meeting, just passed, for the DeSoto circuit, was very pleasant and profitable. The place was well chosen. It was at Woodside chapel. This is a new house, neat, tidy, inviting—built this year, irrespective of "hard times," through the quiet energy of the preacher in charge, Rev. John Pipes.

Woodside chapel has a pleasant site nine or ten miles eastward from Mansfield, on the Coushatta road. It was dedicated in May last. It has a good membership—fifty or sixty—and an interesting community. It is needless to say that the Conference was well entertained.

The DeSoto circuit is about thirty miles long and ten wide. It is on a line nearly direct from Kenchie to Woodside, making a slight detour to the right, taking in Bethel. It has been served the past three years by Bro. Pipes. In this time he has built two new churches and doubled the membership. In his work, as in many others, the outlook is encouraging in everything but the finances. The Sunday school and prayer meeting interests have not been neglected. Protracted and camp meetings are held, and revivals had. New members are added, and old ones revived and built up. But the question arises: Is there any settled, solid work done where there is a failure to meet fully the financial obligations? JOEL T. DAVES.

OCTOBER 18, 1876.

Dr. Pierce Waiting.—Dr. Myers Gone Over.

It takes a man to be master of a situation; and, such, indeed, is Dr. Pierce. When he writes he is master of the pen. When he preaches he is master of the subject he handles. And, honor to his declining years, he seems to be master of the infirmities of old age.

Just view him now as he stands upon Mount Nebo, and sees Canaan in the distance. And, like good old Moses, he takes the *telescope* of faith and brings the glorious promised land so near that there is nothing but the narrow stream of Jordan that keeps him from planting his feet upon its sunny banks. But he views the whole scene. He looks down and sees Israel marching, foot-sore and battle-scarred, through the wilderness, and ever and anon one crosses over before him. Not long since he saw Dr. Myers, weak and faint from toil and labor, and longing for the promised inheritance, lay off the armor of his warfare right upon the verge of the stream. And, as the armor was put off, a ship approached the banks, whose sails were pure and white, and floating to the breeze, on which was wafted the chorus, sung by ten thousand times ten thousand angels: Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out; and I will write upon him the name of my God and the name of the city of my God, which is new Jerusalem; and I will write upon him my new name.

O what a blessed thought, in these times of trouble that try men's souls, to know that such lights as these have been and are some of them still among us—men who have never bowed the knee to Baal! When I read in the ADVOCATE "Dr. Pierce's Tribute of Love to Dr. Myers" I thought of what a happy meeting they would soon have in "the beautiful home of the blessed." Then we will labor and wait, knowing that there will be a day of rest by and by. M. C. DOWNS.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., Nov. 20, '76.

Texas Misrepresented.

MR. EDITOR: I have read with much satisfaction the second communication of Rev. R. H. Adair, Fairfield, Texas. Having entered protest against his first article, allow me to say to all who may have read it that I did not regard Bro. Adair as deliberately intending to libel his adopted State. I believed, as I wrote, that he had perpetrated "a careless and even *rash*" piece of letter-writing. I believe him to be a Christian gentleman and a worthy minister of Christ, incapable of willful wrong.

He thinks I should have communicated to him privately the objections raised to his statements, and let him correct in print what may have seemed rash or careless. Upon reflection, I am satisfied he is right, and believe it would have been more in accordance with the law of charity than the course I adopted. But his article having appeared in a newspaper, and many having taken great exceptions to it, I promptly followed the usual American precedent of opposing the statements made through the same medium in which they appeared.

Let me close by saying that Bro. Adair is not the first frank, open-hearted, good man who has paid a penalty for incautiously *putting in print* that which, if it had been spoken in ordinary conversation, would have likely met prompt and friendly correction, without awakening severe criticism or angry condemnation.

E. A. MOOD

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY,
GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

One of the faults of this day is the sacrifice of truth to brilliancy. The lecture, and that style of pulpit which one might call the lecture pulpit, have been mainly responsible for this. Men who sell their talk in the best market will make talk to sell. Good preaching is the setting forth of one's convictions, and nobody has any right to preach anything which he does not honestly believe. Brilliant talk for the lecture platform is simply the utterance of any paradox which can be prettily illustrated. Those who go to listen to such talk never can detect the errors, for they go to have their thinking done for them. When people are better educated, and less crammed with mere school instruction, this style of thing will cease. Lectures for teaching are about the best things which a community can encourage. Lectures for mere amusement are apt to be among the worst. *The Churchman.*

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

BENJAMIN TRAVIS was born in the State of Georgia, January 10, 1813, and died at Havana, Hale county, Ala., October 4, 1876. The death of this good man has produced a feeling of profound regret throughout the whole section of country where he was known, and the church has sustained a loss from which it will not soon recover. In early manhood he removed to Hale county, Ala., where he passed the remainder of his life. For some years he was employed as a clerk in a store, first at Newbern and then at Havana. He subsequently bought out a merchant at New Prospect, where he carried on business for himself for eight or ten years. There, by close attention to business, he soon acquired a competency, and laid the foundation of that character which in after life was so eminent for industry, integrity and charity.

At the age of thirty he was most happily married to a daughter of old Father Willingham, of Flatwoods, and about two years afterward he was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he continued a most active and useful member up to his death. He always attributed his religious impressions to the influence of Henry Thompson, a pious class-leader in his neighborhood; but the more immediate agent in his conversion was the Rev. Hardin Scales, the burden of whose preaching was holiness of heart and of life. With Bro. Travis religion was not a thing of mere sentiment, but the controlling principle of his life. Immediately after joining the church he took up family worship, and he never refused to pray in public when called on to do so. He was a faithful member of his church. He was emphatically a Methodist. He supported all its institutions, subscribed to its papers, patronized its schools, and contributed of his means to their support. His house was always a home for preachers. It afforded him great pleasure to entertain them, and he was often heard to say that the Lord blessed him in this work. No man in all this country ever had stronger friends among the traveling preachers than he did. He was jealous of the reputation of his brethren; it caused him deep sorrow to see members of his church wandering off into intemperance, or wanting in that strict integrity in business which is so important an element in Christian character. He was especially solicitous about the younger members of his church, and it troubled him much to see them engaging in those worldly amusements which are inconsistent with the vows of the church.

Bro. Travis was an industrious man. He accepted the doctrine of the apostle: that diligence in business is a cardinal principle in Christian character; that no man can be a servant of God who does not have an occupation, and pursue that occupation diligently; and his life has demonstrated how a man without fortune or friends may, by due attention to business and by honest dealing, acquire a competency and an enviable position in life. Though remarkably exact in trading, yet he never allowed himself to receive a cent which was not clearly his own; and in his instructions to his agents he required them always to take out of an account any item about which there was a shadow of doubt.

It was a principle with him to save all he could. He was a rigid economist. He thought it a sin to waste anything, even a match; thought it unfaithful to his Lord to use his means in purchasing fine clothes or indulging in high living. He thought it a great sin in many families to have costly entertainments that the money spent in this way ought to have been carefully husbanded and given to the poor; and in this he was persuaded that his views were in keeping with the constant teachings of the Savior.

He was a man of charity. He not only made all he could and saved all he could, but he gave all he could. No one knows the full extent of his charitable deeds, for he did not "let his left hand know what his right hand did." He made fewer allusions to his charitable deeds than any man that I ever knew. On one occasion a poor man had lost his house and all by fire. He went to Bro. Travis and inquired what he should do. In need of, and told him to go to his store and supply himself. A few years ago, on the breaking up of a firm of which he was a partner, when they were dividing out their claims on their customers, he asked to have all the widows' accounts turned over to him as a portion of his share, and there is reason to believe that in every case where the widow was not fully able to pay he sent her the account receipted. Honest men, struggling with poverty, ever found a friend in him, as we had abundant evidence when we looked over his papers after his death. Unostentatious as he was in his charity, although was known to justify the assertion of one of the most distinguished ministers, he who knew him that Bro. Travis was the most liberal man, for his means that he had ever known. Nor did he confine his contributions to the poor and needy. He was always ready to lend to any plans for the good of his church and community, and at his death he was engaged in erecting an academy building, in order to secure a good school in his town. He left a donation of $200 to the parsonage on his circuit, and he had firmly resolved to devote a large portion of his means to the relief of one of our most important educational enterprises in Alabama, though he died before executing that purpose. In spite of all this, he constantly prospered. He remarked to his partner, a short while before he died, that he was doing just as good a business as he desired. His life is an example of the great truth that liberality is a condition of worldly prosperity. "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; there is that withholdeth more than is meet, yet it tendeth to poverty." Verily, "the liberal soul shall be made fat."

Bro. Travis was a man of faith—that is, he believed in the gospel as a message from God to him. He rarely alluded to his Christian experience, and in this fact I find one strong proof of his spiritual health. Self-consciousness, whether relating to body or spirit, is a mark of disease. During the early portion of this year he told me that his life was a life of constant peace with God. On his death-bed he was entirely indifferent whether he lived or died, only that the will of the Lord should be done.

We cannot see how the church can get along in this section without Bro. Travis; but then we believe in the truth of the assertion that the Lord's workmen die, but his work still goes on. We can but pray that his mantle may fall on some one who will carry forward his great work.

PASTOR.

THE subject of this notice, JESSE A. HICKS, was born September 9, 1824, and departed this life, in Bibb county, Ala., August 23, 1876. At the age of twenty-six he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Milton, Autauga county. In all the relations of life—as parent, husband and friend—he was kind, indulgent, faithful and true, ever manifesting in his daily walk a consistent Christian life, avoiding the empty praise and flattery of men, and courting alone the favor of God.

His charities, which were many, partook of that quiet, unobtrusive kind which "would not let the right hand know what the left hand doeth." As a neighbor he was highly respected for those sterling virtues and qualities of heart and mind which rendered him, so useful as a member of society. During his severe and protracted illness his neighbors flocked to his house, and vied with each other in rendering aid and sympathy.

The physician who attended him in his last illness attests to his patience and submissiveness to his Christian resignation under most trying circumstances. He manifested no fear of death, and expressed no anxiety to live. Two days before his death, feeling that his time was drawing nigh, he quietly called his family around him, and with each he conversed without excitement, advising and admonishing, declaring that the way was clear, and that there was no fear of death in his heart. And thus this good man passed away from earth, leaving behind him unmistakable evidences of a pure Christian life. A faithful, loving wife and two dutiful children—a son and daughter—hope in the morning of the resurrection to meet with smiles of recognition the loved one who has gone before them to pillow his head upon his Savior's breast. R. A. MIMMS.

DIED, at her residence near Richland, Holmes county, Miss., Mrs. REBECCA D. ROGERS, wife of Mr. A. G. Rogers, in the fifty-eighth year of her life. Having passed through years of suffering, she departed this life of tears and sorrows, for a life of immortality and eternal happiness, on the tenth of October, 1875. On a lovely Sabbath evening, just as the sun was sinking down behind the western hills, she breathed her last, closing her eyes upon earthly things, friends and kindred dear, and turned to behold the smiles of a reconciled Father, whom she loved and faithfully served for many years in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. She lived an honored and useful life as a member of society, and was beloved by all who knew her; indeed to know her was to love her. As a wife she was faithful, a helpmate indeed. As a mother she was kind and gentle, and as a friend truly sincere.

She had for some time been expecting the fatal hour to come, and therefore was not surprised. In speaking of her approaching dissolution she was always calm and quiet, because of her unwavering faith in her Redeemer. Having been a creature of suffering for some years, patience was largely developed, having had her perfect work; but when death came it passed into the shrinking fortitude, which evinced to all who beheld her that there is a power and comfort in the religion of Jesus Christ. She was ever resigned and submissive to the providence and will of God, and sought to possess as her chief embellishment "even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which in the sight of God is of great price." To know how she triumphed over her trials and temptations by the grace of God would be encouraging to every Christian's heart. She leaves a husband and five children to mourn her death. A FRIEND.

BRO. GEORGE REEVES was born in Alabama, March 25, 1811, and died at his home in the parish of Calcasieu, La., May 1, 1876. He married Miss Mary Ryan, October 9, 1851, who survives him, and is patiently waiting her departure.

Bro. Reeves was led to Christ under the ministry of Rev. Wesley Evans, in Harrison county, Miss., in June, 1856. One incident bearing upon his Christian experience will reveal the man. He stated to the writer that for several years after he joined the church he was not satisfied: his business did not prosper, his farm was unproductive and his cattle busted. One day, at work in his field, the thought came into his mind to ask God to bless every effort he put forth in his business, on his farm, and in his orchard and garden. At once he began this course, and the result was rapid development in spiritual growth, and general prosperity in all his doings.

If he were but little known to the big world, his having lived was a blessing to many. The weary, the hungry, the needy found in him a friend; and the Christian one who delighted to talk about Christ. He came into the world a sinner, but left it a child of God through grace. For thirteen years he was a steward in the church, and at the Master's summons laid down his work on earth, and, triumphant through faith, fell asleep in Jesus. G. W. B.

DIED, in Franklin county, Miss., August 12, 1876, EDWARD E. CASTON. He was born April 1, 1834, in the county in which he died. He was converted a few weeks before his death. He had attended the administration of the gospel of the writer for some years, yet he never professed religion openly nor joined the church; but in his last sickness he gave the grandest evidence of his acceptance with God. For days before his death he exhorted all who came to see him to make preparation now for heaven. Others he had sent for, and exhorted them to a better life. His was truly a triumphant death. He was the only son of his parents, G. G. and Martha A. Caston, who are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; and he has left this consolation to them: that if "he cannot come to them they can go to him." "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

J. E. JAGERS.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas, It has pleased almighty God, the great Master of the universe, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our little friend, MATTIE LINDSEY, who departed this life November 17, 1876;

Therefore we bow in humble submission to the will of our Maker, who doeth all things well. Still it is with feelings of deepest regret that we mourn the loss of our little Sabbath school scholar.

We sincerely sympathize with the bereaved family of the deceased in their deep affliction, and tender to them our heartfelt condolence.

By order of Pine Grove Sabbath school.

WILLIAM G. STEWART,
COLUMBUS GARLAND,
MISS MARY BUTLER,
Committee.

WEBSTER PARISH, LA., Nov. 26, 1876.

DIED, of swamp fever, STEPHEN B., eldest son of B. J. and Laura Bolster, in his fourteenth year. As day dawned on Sunday, November 19, 1876, the angel of death bore him to the spirit land, whither his infant sister had preceded him just one week. Stevie was a kind, pleasant and genial boy, full of life and happiness, and was a universal favorite. He was a pupil of Waverley School, and was fondly loved by his teacher and schoolmates. At Sunday school we shall miss him, and at the Temperance Council. But, ah! most sadly of all will dear little Stevie be missed by the loved and loving ones at home, where he was the idol. To them, in this great grief, we tender our true and earnest sympathy, praying God, for Christ's sake, to comfort their crushed hearts.

TOM. DONIPHAN,
FRANK SHEPARD,
MATTIE LOVELACE,
ANNA DONIPHAN,
On the part of the pupils.

DIED, near Monroe, La., on the fourteenth of September, J. GRAY, infant son of F. E. and Pauline C. Bowman, aged twenty months. Ah! like a dream—a summer dream—has he passed, leaving a dark shadow in the household, where he beamed for so brief a time "life's bright steam" in the hearts of his dear parents. The baby boy playing at his father's knee, and resting on his gentle mother's bosom, no more at morn or night will bless their eyes. The charm, "whose links were flowers," is broken. Too frail it was to hold so much of innocence and beauty. "The glad ears" wooed him, and the angels waited but for him to take him in his sweetness and purity.

S. C. C.

BROM A. MARTIN was born in Rockingham county, S. C., on the thirteenth of June, 1807; moved to west Tennessee in 1823; professed religion and joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1835, in which he continued a faithful member until 1874, when he moved to this State, and settled where he could not enjoy those privileges as formerly, but still retained his integrity. He joined the Masonic fraternity in 1811, and continued therein until death, and was buried with its honors. He died November 3, 1876, being sixty-nine years, four months and twenty-one days old. "How blest the righteous when he dies."

T. B. WALDEN.

MRS. MALINDA PHOEBE DENOYER, wife of Felix Denoyer, and daughter of John Howard, was born August 2, 1850, in Ouachita parish, La., and was married to Felix Denoyer in 1870. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in October, 1875, and died November 1, 1876. When dying she said: "Tell Bro. White that I am prepared for this hour." Thus in the triumphs of the Christian faith passed away another member of our little church in the Colony, making the fourth one, all testifying that the same blessed religion that sustained and comforted in life was sufficient to give triumph in death. H. D. WHITE, P. C.

DIED, August 17, 1876, JAMES MARION, infant son of James H. and Fannie Moss Williams. "Children are a heritage of the Lord," and when we least expect it the Lord takes possession of his own. What a rich comfort there is in the words of Jesus in relation to children! What beautiful and consoling lessons in regard to their destiny does the religion of Jesus teach! Oh, parents, drink of the fountain of gospel consolation.

PHILIP MANOAH AUSTIN was born February 16, 1873, and died February 10, 1876, aged two years, eleven months and twenty-four days. The death of this little boy was a very sudden bereavement to his father and mother; but sudden and terrible as this bereavement is to the grieving parents, they can find abundant consolation in the certain assurance that he is now an angel of light.

JOHN H. EVANS, P. C.

PORT GIBSON, MISS., Oct. 18, 1876.

MARIUM ALICE JAMES, youngest daughter of David and Nancy James, was born July 7, 1872, and died of diphtheria, after many days of painful suffering, on Sunday morning, November 5, 1876, aged four years, four months and three days.

"Life is a span, a fleeting hour;
How soon the vapor flies!"

Thy will be done.

T. H. WALDEN, Pastor.

DIED, near Hickory, Miss., October 23, 1876, MATTIE ELTA, youngest child of W. H. and Annie Beard, aged one year, seven months and sixteen days.

"'Tis sweet to believe of the angels we love,
If we miss them below we shall meet them above."

A. C. H.

A good story is told of Spurgeon. His habit is to shut himself up on Saturdays. One Saturday a man called and insisted on seeing him. "Tell him," said the visitor to the servant, "that a servant of the Lord wishes to see him." The message was delivered and the following returned: "Tell him that I am engaged with his Master."

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

THE WIND-HARP.

I set my wind-harp in the wind,
And a wind came out of the south
Soft, soft it blew, with gentle coo.
Like words from a maiden's mouth.
Then, like the stir of angels' wings,
It gently touched the trembling strings,
And O my harp gave back to me
A wondrous, heavenly melody.

I set my wind-harp in the wind,
And a storm from the north blew loud;
From the icy north it hurried forth,
And dark grew sea and cloud.
It whistled down the mountain's height,
It smote the quivering chords with might,
But still my harp gave back to me
Its tender, heavenly melody.

Ah, me! that such a heart were mine,
Responsive toned and true,
When all was glad, when all was shine,
Or when storms of sorrow blew,
That so, 'mid all the fret and strife,
The jarring undertone of life,
My life might rise to God, and be
One long, harmonious symphony!

Temple Bar.

Eddie's Mamma.

"I wish you were as pretty as Eddie Mason's mamma."

In surprise I laid down the jacket I had been hurrying to finish ere the daylight was entirely gone. The pale face of my fourth boy peered out from the easy chair in the far corner.

"As pretty! Why, Fred?"

And I made a mutual survey of the contrasted parties. I had been accounted a beauty before my marriage, and owns still, in spite of forty years and five children, called "stylish-looking" when I donned my best. I recalled Mrs. Mason's low, square figure, freckled face and large features, and smiled disdainfully.

"Yes, mamma, don't you think she is lovely? I run a race with Ed. every night to catch the first glimpse of her at the parlor window. You know Ed. never would stay after school to play on the common. I didn't find out the reason for some time, but it is because his mother always puts up her work at five minutes past four to watch for him, and there's such a big laugh in her eyes that Ed. and I begin one with our mouths as soon as we catch sight of her cherry necktie, and we swing our caps and cry, 'Hurrah for Tuesday evening,' or whatever day it is, just because we don't know what else to hurrah for. Ed. says she wears that red necktie because he likes it, and she has the cutest little white ruffles round her neck and sleeves. I know he ruffles them with those rousing hugs, and he always says the first thing 'You nice old mamma!' For hungry as a bear, and she laughs every time and says: 'Of course you are; give me your satchel, and go to the pantry, and take Fred with you.' Oh, but she is a bully mamma!"

And my boy paused, breathless from his enthusiastic recital of my neighbor's charming ways. Conscience was holding a stormy court in my heart, with wounded pride and sharp self-accusations, as I stitched and listened. I recounted her four babies under eight, her limited means and invalid mother-in-law. I knew I was a faithful, almost slavish mother to my children, careful that their home should be tasteful, the table well appointed, their apparel faultless. I thought of my fevered cheeks and aching back, the weekly tribute to the ironing board, and their immaculate shirt fronts, but I could not derive my customary satisfaction from these reflections. It had begun to dawn on me that apart from the labors of my hands I myself was capable of being a source of enjoyment to my family. My cheeks grew hot when I remembered my roughly-combed head and collarless neck of that morning and of every morning, the years that they came and went to school with rarely a mid or a glance.

Memory retouched a picture in my neighbor's sitting-room, where, mingling in at twilight, unannounced, I had found big and little gathered around the glowing grate, clapping their hands at the finale of one of mamma's stories. Seniors whispered: "Had you been more loving and genial, and made home more cheerful, your oldest boy might not now be spending from the office to spend an hour before tea at the billiard table." And back from the past, that for twelve years had been shadowed by a little grave, I seemed to hear the voice of my little Ellie, my only girl, pleading: "Won't you put away your work and take me on your lap, and tell me about that gentle Jesus Aunt Alice used to talk about?" But I was too busy, and before another month of twilights had deepened into night my angel went to be with him of whom she could not be taught on earth.

Fred, fearful from my silence of having offended me, had slipped off to the kitchen, and as I sat in the gathering darkness sorrowful tears plashed upon my folded hands. Alas, I had been careful and troubled about many things for my children's comfort, but had neglected holy, healthful heart culture.

Thickly around me in the dim light clustered the grim specters of lost opportunities for inviting the fetters of home-love and mother-love. If I had only snatched some moments from my busy life to have made myself one with them! With ruthless disregard to my already aching heart, I counted up the paltry sum total of a few minutes taken each day to make myself attractive to home eyes, the few words of prayer that would have smoothed my brow, hurled my little vexations that I so often regaled my family with, and given instead cheerful words and looks of welcome.

Blind, blind had been! And it was now too late. My mission in my boys' lives was almost fulfilled, the moulding period almost past. Eddie, by five years the youngest, was thirteen. But I would begin; yes, I would begin at once. My door of opportunity was not quite shut. And some mothers, younger mothers, who read these lines will begin. I feel an earnest and prophecy of it as I write. Some one will begin to let the sunshine of neat appearance, and careful dress, and bright smiles, and sympathizing words light up their homes. We have given ourselves, our time and thoughts to our dear ones, and there are those who, as well as God, love "the cheerful giver."

Biblical Allusions to Printing.

The Bible is frequently referred to as a source of information in regard to the ancient method of engraving, preserving records, making books, etc. Below will be found some of its most striking allusions to these topics:

And he said, What pledge shall I give thee? And she said, Thy signet, and thy bracelets, and thy staff that is in thine hand.—Genesis xxvii, 18.

So she wrote letters in Ahab's name, and sealed them with his seal.—Kings xxi, 8.

And because of all this we make a sure covenant and write it; and our princes, Levites, and priests, seal unto it.—Nehemiah ix, 38.

In the name of King Ahasuerus was it written, and sealed with the king's ring.—Esther iii, 12.

And a stone was brought, and laid upon the mouth of the den; and the king sealed it with his own signet, and with the signet of the lords, that the purpose might not be changed concerning Daniel.—Daniel vi, 17.

With the work of an engraver in stone, like the engravings of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the names of the children of Israel; thou shalt make them to be set in ouches of gold.—Exodus xxviii, 11.

And further, by these, my son, be admonished: of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh.—Ecclesiastes xii, 12.

Then Darius the king made a decree, and search was made in the house of the rolls where the treasures were laid up in Babylon. And there was found at Achmetha, in the palace that is in the province of the Medes, a roll, and therein was a record thus written.—Ezra vi, 1.

The paper reeds by the brooks, by the mouth of the brooks, and everything sown by the brooks, shall wither, be driven away, and be no more.—Isaiah xix, 7.

Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink; but I trust to come unto you, and speak face to face.—Second Epistle of John, 12.

Oh, that my words were now written! Oh, that they were printed in a book! That they were graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock forever.—Job xix, 23, 24.

Oh, that one might hear me! Behold, my desire is that the Almighty would answer me, and that mine adversary had written a book.—Job xxxi, 35.

The sin of Judah is written with a pen of iron, and with the point of a diamond; it is graven upon the table of their heart, and upon the horns of your altars.—Jeremiah xvii, 1.—*American Encyclopedia of Printing.*

What Missions Do.

One of the speakers—a returned missionary—at the anniversary of the English Foreign Mission Society gave an account of the changes which have taken place in India during his term of service, which has been quite a protracted one. He said:

Thirty-five years ago there were no roads. He was obliged to follow mere cart tracks, and in so doing was on one occasion confronted by two tigers and a pair of cubs playing in the way. Now there are not only macadamized roads, but railways and telegraphs through the whole land. At that time there was comparatively little education for the poorer classes. Now schools exist all over the country, and the lower castes are getting their way upward by means of education. Then the missionary in all his journeyings was not permitted even to touch the drinking or eating vessels of the Hindoos. Now there are multitudes of people who are unwilling to let him go without food. While their Hindooism is not dead, it is, at least, to a great extent undermined. Many say: "We are not Christians, but we are too far advanced to bow down to idols any longer." Preaching in the vernacular, "singing" native tunes only, mingling among all classes of people, the missionary preacher is welcomed among the toiling poor of the northwest provinces. Referring to his own station at Delhi, the speaker said that he had gone thither immediately after the mutiny. Delhi then appeared hard as iron, without desire to receive the gospel. On leaving the city, a month before he left, three hundred and fifty members in the Delhi district, with a Christian population of more than six hundred persons, thirty-two schools are connected with the station, and the night meetings held at the several school-houses are attended each week by about two thousand persons, chiefly men.

"I DIE HARRY." It is said that in his last hours Bishop Butler, when conversing with his chaplain on those subjects which could then alone be interesting, thus expressed his uneasiness: "Though I have tried to avoid sin and to please God to the utmost of my powers, yet, from being conscious of my constant weakness, I am afraid to die."

"My lord," said his chaplain, "you forget that Jesus Christ is a Savior."

"True," replied the Bishop; "but how shall I know that he is a Savior *for me?*"

"My lord, it is written: 'Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out.'"

"True," said the Bishop; "and I have read that scripture a thousand times, but I never felt its full value till this moment. Stop there; for now I die happy."—*The Cottager's Monthly Visitor.*

The new slang term "crooked" is defined as "the act of a man who bends his energies in the wrong direction."

ROTTEN ROW, LONDON.—Every day, morning and evening, Hyde Park is a most magnificent scene of pomp and show—the handsomest turnouts, the finest horsemen and horsewomen in the world—the prettiest girls, the roslest children, the most resplendent, if not the most elegant toilets. Almost every afternoon the Princess of Wales joins the throng for a half hour's drive up and down "The Ladies' Mile." Her equipage is a modest one, her coachman is less pompous, her footmen are less overpowering than those of many a rich American. A mounted policeman or two clear the way for her, but she has no guard, and, though the most popular woman in England, her coming causes no excitement, only a courteous doffing of hats by the gentlemen, and welcoming smiles from the ladies whom she meets. She is in black just now—one of those light intermittent attacks of mourning to which royal folks are subject—and she looks a little pale and quite thin. But she sits perfectly erect, and bows and smiles with as sweet and cordial a graciousness as in that first season when she won the hearts of all this people, coming as she did in good faith to be not only a daughter to the Queen, but to England as well. The Czar's little girl was not so wise. Proud and petted and imperious, she found things here little suited to her taste and temper. She is said to have fretted especially under her subordinate position at court, and has gone home declaring that she will never, never return to perfidious Albion. So it is possible the poor English people have looked their last on the discontented and disdainful little Muscovite, till such time, at least, as she has a new dignity to go upon, as the Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—*English Paper.*

CHEERFULNESS IN OLD AGE.—"Isn't Aunt Charity a darling old lady?" said one of Aunt Charity's nieces.

She was, indeed, a sunbeam. The strong, resolute, brave face; the white hair under the plain cap; the sweet, smiling mouth, were all winning. We could depend on the motherly woman who was so jolly, so full of fun and frolic so ready to join in whatever mirth was afloat. Everybody came to her with their joys and their griefs, sure of sympathy. An hour with her was a tonic.

It is well for the old to be cheerful. They may have much to depress them. Health is failing. Friends are passing away. Another generation is on the stage. Other hands take up the world's work. They feel, perhaps with a bitter regret, that they are not needed as they once were. Nevertheless, they should cultivate every source of happiness which remains. The love of children and grandchildren, the greater dignity and larger leisure of life, and the quiet hours they can have for communion with God, should be appreciated highly. They should get into the habit of saying good-morning every day to this world, where they have had so many eager, busy, happy, and holy days.

COAST LIGHTS ENJOYED BY BIRDS.—It is a curious fact that during the month of April and October keepers of lighthouses along the coast are obliged to exercise the greatest vigilance in order to prevent injury to their lights through the breaking of the lantern glasses by birds flying against them at night. Ducks often dash against the panes with such force as to shatter heavy plate glass, and even wire netting, now used, is sometimes found an inadequate protection. The keeper of the new lighthouse near St. Augustine, Fla., states that almost every morning during last month he picked up from twenty to fifty dead birds, which had committed involuntary suicide in the above manner. It is estimated that at each of the large lighthouses on the coast some two thousand birds are thus yearly slaughtered, or in all about one hundred thousand annually. The circumstances also serve to indicate that the flight of the birds which migrate during the months named is accomplished in the night.—*Scientific American.*

FAITH.—The first exercise of faith upon Christ is the boldest and most vigorous, because it is for the saving of the life which the soul sees no recovery any way but in Christ; and it is the most noble, seeing it was under the discouragement of such mountains of guilt. It also gives Christ the greatest honor, for it is an act of greater confidence in him than any succeeding act can be. Now if thou didst put forth such a high and daring act of faith when all thy sins hung about thee, with how much more confidence mayest thou come now, since thou hast tried how successful thy first faith hath been! When the devil, with all his black legions, besets thee round, thou art not in a worse condition than at the first, when all thy sins did not only besiege thee, but possess thee.—*Chirnock.*

The Flemingsburg *Rambler* has a department of "Answers to Correspondents." In reply to "C. W." the *Rambler* says: "If you love the lady, and she loves you, we see no reason why you should'nt marry—provided you are each worth $50,000. But if you own nothing but a standing collar and a spur, and she nothing but a box of hairpins and a pair of striped stockings, why, don't do it."

Somebody has utilized pet and other names thus: For a printer's wife, Em; for a sport's wife, Bet-ty; for a lawyer's wife, Sue; for a tennister's wife, Carrie; for a fisherman's wife, Net-ty; for a slopmaker's wife, Peg-gy; for a carpet-man's wife, Mat-tie; for an auctioneer's wife, Bid-dy; for a chemist's wife, Ann Eliza; for an engineer's wife, Bridget.

"We must first be made good ere we can do good; we must first be made just before our works can please God; for when we are justified by faith in Christ then cometh good works.—*B. Latimer.*

Religious Intelligence.

—The Presbyterians have among the Germans in America 95 churches, 100 ministers, and 7,500 members.

—The Methodist mission in Pachuca, Mexico, has enjoyed an extensive revival. Seventy-three persons were received on probation in one day.

—In spite of all the commotion attendant on war, the missionaries of the American Board in Turkey have organized 14 new churches, and received 1,600 members into the native churches.

—Jewish silver shekels have lately been found near Jerusalem, belonging to the time of Simon Maccabæus, B. C. 141. On one side they have the cup of manna, and on the other the budding rod of Aaron.

—Hindoo music must differ considerably from ours. A missionary mentions that his assistants in an evangelistic meeting which he was conducting rendered efficient help with their voices and musical instruments. He could never make out that they played any particular tunes; but the audience, consisting of high-caste Hindoos, was delighted.

—A gentleman in Baltimore has given $500 for the benefit of the Pennimore Christian colony of the India mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and offers to endow two scholarships, of Rs. 2,000 (one thousand dollars each,) in the India Conference Theological and Normal School at Bareilly, on the condition that some other friends of the institution endow an equal number.

—At the last stated meeting of the board of managers of the American Bible Society, to promote the publication and distribution of the Scriptures in Japan, China, India and Siam, appropriations amounting to $41,500 were made to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the American Board, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and to the Japan Agency.

—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, closed the month of September with $9,540 less receipts—even including special gifts for the debt—than were reported at the same date last year. The debt of $36,188, which was reported at the Assembly, has therefore increased to $45,728. This does not include the usual shortcoming of the summer months, which would amount to many thousands, but is a decrease from the summer receipts of 1875.

—The American Board began its sixty-seventh autumn meeting on the third ultimo, at Hartford, Conn., Rev. D. Mark Hopkins presiding. The annual report alludes to the lack of theological students ready for missionary service. The receipts for the year were: Ordinary donations, $349,118; to extinguish the debt, $40,163; Centennial offering, $7,037; total, $393,320. The legacies were $44,891; other sources, $6,930. Entire income, $445,142. Expenses, $452,168.66. Last year's debt was $14,323. Present deficit, $31,050. This is a hopeful statement, as the debt has decreased $13,273.

—Hai-tau is a small island, about twenty-five miles long by thirteen wide, in the Province of Fuh-Kien, China. It has about a hundred thousand inhabitants, who are described as being "very intelligent and respectful." The Rev. N. J. Plumb, of the Methodist Episcopal mission in Foh Chau, writes to the *Chinese Recorder* an account of a visit made to this island, "where," he says, "we have had work commenced about a year and a half." Mr. Plumb's was, he thinks, the first missionary visit ever made by a foreigner to Hai-tau. He made a tour of the island, baptizing at one village six adults and six children, and at another a woman sixty-five years of age. There are now, in all, eleven members, ten baptized children, and six inquirers. The first preaching on the island was by a native, who had heard the missionaries in Foh Chau and been converted. He returned to his home and began to preach to his people; and the result is a chapel at the chief village, Tau-tau, and the *nuclei* of several congregations.

It is to be hoped that the present troubles in Turkey will not result in an increase of Russian influence and dominion. If the Turk is a hinderance in the way of missionary work, the Russian is a far greater one. Of this we have an illustration in the religious condition of the Russian Caucasus. Like the adjacent regions of Asiatic Turkey and Persia, this Russian province has a considerable number of Armenian Christians, who are spiritually destitute. But, while American missionaries have a large measure of liberty to labor in Van and Ezrum and Oroomiah and Tabriz, they can do nothing across the Russian border. There intolerance is systematized. The Russian government permits no man to change his religious profession, unless it be to become a member of the Greek Church. Within the denomination in which he was born each Russian subject is free; but outside of it he has no liberty whatever. Recently a Presbyterian missionary visited a congregation of evangelical Armenians in Shamokhi, a town of the Caucasus region. These Protestants, number five hundred members, are in sympathy with the American missions in doctrine and worship, and would be very glad to receive aid in the way of missionaries. For a long time the Russian government endeavored to suppress the church, and repeatedly sent away its teachers into other parts of the country. Finally it hit upon the expedient of making them Lutherans in form. The church was put under the nominal care of the Lutheran pastor of Tiflis, three hundred miles away. No one can be admitted into the congregation without an order to that effect from the Tiflis officials, both civil and ecclesiastical. It would be a sad day for the American missions in Turkey if, with Russian rule, such ley intolerance in religious matters were likewise introduced.—*Independent.*

Our Young People.

UNDER THE SNOW.

BY MRS. PARKER.

Beautiful things lie hidden
Under the snow;
Tulips and daffodils sleeping,
Myrtles with broad leaves are creeping,
And blue-eyed forget-me-nots peeping,
Under the snow.

Beautiful things lie hidden
Under the snow;
The crocus, and dear little daisies,
And arbutus in wonderful mazes,
It's sweet-scented flow'rets upraises
Under the snow.

Beautiful things lie hidden
Under the snow;
But they will awake in the morning,
When spring with warm sunshine is dawning,
They will peep out from under their awning,
Under the snow.

Our dear little Alice lies hidden
Under the snow;
The angels their kind watch are keeping,
O'er our treasure but treasure safe sleeping,
No pain and no sorrow or weeping,
Under the snow.

Yes, beautiful Alice lies sleeping
Under the snow;
But she will awake in the morning,
The bright resurrection day dawning,
No more to lie down, midst our mourning,
Under the snow.

A Lone Grave.

DEAR CHILDREN: How holy should the rich, the great and the poor live, since "it is appointed unto men once to die."

My father died when I was too young to recollect him; but he left me a legacy—not riches, not fame, but the hope of meeting him in heaven.

I have no father on earth—one in heaven. Have you a father? Then love him.

Though God called my father from me when I was young, yet he has been more than a father to me.

A child whom I know, while she was sick, asked her mother if she loved God, and then remarked that she wished papa loved God.

Does your papa love God? If not, go to him often and tell him about Jesus.

Dear children, do you ever think of the angel of death? I was coming from my father's grave one evening, and remarked that it was a sad thing to die; but a friend replied: "It is a glorious thing to die." I agree with my friend—it is a *glorious thing to die in the Lord.* Unless we die we cannot go to heaven and see Jesus.

I will tell you of a lone grave. In Yazoo county, Miss., about three miles south of Benton, is situated a grave of a dear unknown lady. She has been dead a long time, She died in the twenty-first year of her age. *The young may die—the old must die.* I do not recollect of ever meeting any one who knew who she was. Man forgets; God never forgets. "The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance." This is the poetry on her tomb:

"Flowers were not forgot for lying here;
For though were flowers withered with the year,
Yet, yet we told them all so dear,
We thought them worthy of immortality."

She bore her illness with Christian patience. Her babe is buried with her; and recently some one has buried another babe near her, as if to keep her company.

If no one else is buried there, at the resurrection morn, three shining ones will come forth like Jesus.

LOLA.

VERNON, Miss., Sept. 8, 1876.

From Our Little Friends.

VERNON, MISS., Sept. 8, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: There are five of us—four sisters and one brother. We all read the ADVOCATE, and are very much pleased with its contents, especially the Child's Corner. Four of us are engaged in reading the Bible through together. Our youngest sister has not learned to read well enough to read with us. We are very much interested in the questions which are proposed, and always look them out. Tell Lettie Lewis that the answer to her question is found in First Kings xxii, 39. It was Ahab. Now we will ask some questions, and wish the little girls and boys to find the answers without any help: 1. Who passed from to swim, and what were they building? 2. What book in the Bible has not the name of God mentioned in it?

Our papa is the preacher in charge of Vernon circuit. We generally have a very good Sunday school in Vernon during the summer months, but freeze out in the winter. We have no house of worship, and have to use the court-house.

Very respectfully your little friends,

MOLLIE, CHARLIE,
GINNIE AND VIOLA.

CARSON, Miss., Nov. 20, 1876.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: Tell Miss May Millsaps that Methusalah was the oldest man; and his father was not, for God took him. My mother is a widow. Our father died when we were all small. He was a Methodist preacher. Every one missed him so much.

I will also answer Miss Annie Roberts' question. The sin that Moses committed was when he caused the water to come forth from the rock for the children of Israel to drink. He said: "Must we fetch forth water out of this rock," instead of giving God the glory.

Now I want some of the girls or boys to answer my question: What is the shortest verse in the New Testament? Will you please publish my letter? Your friend,

SIERA N. TOWNSEND.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am a little girl seven years old. My pa takes your paper, which I like very much. I cannot read, but my kind mother often reads the Child's Corner for me, and a kind and loving sister does my writing. I am going to school and learning very fast. We have a good and kind teacher, and we little girls and boys love him very much. I am sorry to say we have no Sabbath school. We have preaching every first Sunday. We have a good preacher, and he is loved by all. I am sorry to say I did not get to attend the camp meeting this year.

Mr. Editor, for fear of taking too much time and room in your paper I will close. Good-night, Mr. Editor.

Your little friend,

ANNA K. MARTIN.

MR. EDITOR: The question was asked by some of the little folks, some time since: Who built the ivory house? I find in First Kings xxii, 39, an ivory house was made by Ahab. I love the ADVOCATE very much, specially the Child's Corner.

LIZZIE CROSSLEY.

The Boys of My Boyhood

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The boys of the generation to which I belonged—that is to say, who were born in the last years of the last century or the earliest of this—were brought up under a system of discipline which put a far greater distance between parents and their children that now exists. The parents seemed to think this necessary, in order to secure obedience. They who believers in the old maxim that familiarity breeds contempt. My own parents lived in the house with my grandfather, and grandmother, on the mother's side. My grandfather was a disciplinarian of the stricter sort, and I can hardly find words to express the awe in which I stood of him—an awe so great as almost to prevent anything like affection on my part, although he was in the main kind, and certainly never thought of being severe beyond what was necessary to maintain a proper degree of order in the family.

The other boys in that part of the country, my schoolmates and playfellows, were educated on the same system. Yet there were at that time some indications that this very severe discipline was beginning to relax. With my father and mother I was on much easier terms than with my grandfather. If a favor was to be asked of my grandfather it was asked with fear and trembling; the request was postponed to the last moment, and then made with hesitation and blushes, and in confused utterance.

One of the means of keeping the boys of that generation in order was a little bundle of birchen rods, bound together by a small cord, and generally suspended on a nail against the wall in the kitchen. This was esteemed as much a part of the necessary furniture as the crane that hung in the kitchen fire-place, or the shovel and tongs. It sometimes happened that the boy suffered a fate similar to that of the eagle in the fable—wounded by an arrow feathered with a feather from his own wing; in other words, the boy was made to gather the twigs intended for his own castigation.

It has never been quite clear to me why the birch was chosen above all other trees of the wood to yield its twigs for this purpose. The beech of our forests produces sprays as slender as hazel, and as tough as the latter. Wherever the beech is common, cut its long and pliant branches for driving oxen. Yet the use of birchen rods for the correction of children is of very great antiquity, for in a "Discourse on Forest Trees," written three hundred years ago, Evelyn speaks of birchen twigs as an implement of the schoolmaster; and Loudon, in his "Arboretum," goes yet farther back: He says: "The birch has been used as the instrument of correction in schools from the earliest ages." The English poets of the last century make frequent mention of this use of birchen twigs; but the London's time, whose book was published thirty years since, he remarks that the use of these rods, both in schools and private families, was fast passing away—a change on which the boys both of England and the United States may well be congratulated—for the birchen rod was, in my time, even more freely used in the school than in the household.

St. Nicholas.

A BIG PLUM-PUDDING.—What do you think of this account from an old book of a big plum-pudding? The time referred to was the summer of 1819.

"On June 8, at Plugnton fair, near Exeter, the ancient custom of drawing through the town a plum-pudding of an immense size, and afterward distributing it to the populace, was revived. The ingredients which composed this enormous pudding were 160 pounds of flour, 170 pounds of beef suet, 140 pounds of raisins and 240 eggs. It was kept constantly boiling in a brewer's copper from Saturday morning to Tuesday, when it was placed on a car, decorated with ribbons, evergreens, etc., and drawn along the street by eight oxen."—*"Jack in the Pulpit," in St. Nicholas.*

"My poem is rather lengthy," she said, "and may be you won't have room for it this week." The editor yawned and replied: "Oh, yes, we could find room for it if it was twelve times as long. Our stove is a large one, you see."

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The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS

Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER, 112 Camp street New Orleans.

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Who Will Go for Us?

It was in the year that King Uzziah died that the prophet saw the Lord sitting upon a throne high and lifted up. The temple was filled with his train, and the mighty seraphim were there on wing, and crying one to another: "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of hosts." There were the symbols of authority and power—the posts of the door moved at the voice of him that cried. And yet God on his throne, "high and lifted up," and with the six-winged seraphim burning above it, calls for a messenger to go to the people.

It is evident that volunteers from heaven, however ready and willing they might be, were not adapted to the mission. Their voice could shake the posts of the door, and fill the house with smoke, but it was not fitted to convey the divine message to man. It was the glory of Christ manifested in supreme and regal grandeur, and displaying his omnipotence, and yet there is a confessed dependence upon a human instrumentality. That the glorious One, amidst the flaming powers of heaven, should stoop to notice and commission the humbled and awe-struck penitent who cowered at the foot of his throne, is a significant feature in the scene. Passing through the shining ranks of angelic ministries, and stooping from the height of his power, and as one dependent suing for favor, God calls for a minister invested with the form and frailties of man.

A man is wanted, but he must be a sanctified man. Isaiah's ministry dated back of this vision, but this was to be a new induction, and he was to be more perfectly qualified for his work. Under the profound convictions of this manifestation of the divine glory he is penetrated with the sense of his unworthiness and sin. His lips were clean, after the ordinary standard of purity, and his sincerity, courage and devotion had been proved. But in the light of this glory, with this vision of the Lord himself, and with the voice of seraphim sounding in his ears, he felt that he was too sinful to be employed in a business so sacred. One glimpse of the King, and the seraphic chant that proclaimed his holiness, overwhelmed him. "Woe is me! for I am undone; because I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips; for mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord of hosts." The converted man, when he is called to proclaim the gospel, needs this further and deeper conviction, this more profound discovery of his infirmities, and the necessity of a qualification that is special for his work.

With the glory of Christ, the holiness of God, the sacredness of his message, all weighing upon him, he may well exclaim: "Woe is me!" Lips that might be for common uses, and that might be filled for the utterances of business and society; lips that with little of incongruity or sacrilege might be opened in prayer and praise, are yet in painful and humiliating contrast with the purity of him whose word they are to declare. It may be that only after the work has been undertaken, and the preacher is in the midst of his terrible responsibilities, he is capable of this heart-searching self-examination, and able to reach the conviction of a higher and better preparation. It is out of the abundance of the heart that the mouth speaketh. The lips will be clean if the heart is, but scrupulously careful must the man of God be in his talk. His lips have spoken peculiar vows, they are opened to administer the ordinances, to comfort the dying, to breathe the benediction of dismissal, and to interpret a gospel of holiness. A special baptism is called for; even a conversion that comes after justification, and after the beginning of his ministry.

The live coal from off the altar can alone purify the lips and purge from sin. This is at once the symbol of atoning sacrifice, of consecration and of purity. The fire of Pentecost came from the altar of Calvary. The live coal from off the altar must, in a peculiar sense, touch the lips of him who is to be an embassador for God. For him there is a consecration of the lips, and a three-fold anointing of the holy One. The endowment of power is exhibited in the action of the seraphim as he snatches the live coal from the altar and swiftly flies with it to touch the prophet's lips. The symbol is a lesson for us. Before we can answer God's call effectively the ministry of burning must purify and kindle in us the flame of zeal and love. God's chosen messenger, then, is a man, sinful, humbled, confounded by the divine glory, but penitent, sanctified, and ready for any sacrifice. In this state of mind, with the vision of glory and the experience of grace fresh upon him, the voice of the Lord is heard: "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" Does God here associate himself with the seraphim and all the heavenly hosts? or is the question framed to suit the triune mystery? It is enough that the prophet is sent by the King, and that he goes for him, for the heavenly powers are interested. They are working for man, and it may be that man is working for them. In relation to them ours may be in some degree a vicarious ministry.

"Here am I; send me." The call must be clear to warrant such an answer; but, being clear, the response is a model of obedience and fidelity. It was a hard appointment, a work to appall the most heroic. But he went fortified by the vision of him who called. The throne high and lifted up was his defense, the seraphim were about him wherever he went, and the fire from the altar kindled in his heart and glowed in his lips. With a sure and divine warrant, what had the prophet to fear, and what did he care for hardship or even death? The unseen world was ever open to his faith, the strength of an unseen arm supported him. Behind him was heaven, its throne, ministries and voices, with its love and mercy and power. The sanctified man stands forth to the world, alone seen, alone heard, as the representative of God and his majesty, and as the messenger of his grace. But he is endued with a strange and supernatural power, and is surrounded by a guardianship invincible to the assaults of earth and hell. The ancient and the modern prophet are called, sent and protected by the same divine authority.

Epochal Remembrances.

Doubtless all men have them. In the case of the "chief butler," his memory was stirred and vow recalled by a great national calamity. We have no evidence that he had ever thought of Joseph from the moment of his prosperity. But now affliction quickened him to thought. The king's visions were portentous. The king's sorrow was the sorrow of the nation. Among the wise men of the nation were found none who could give relief. In this hour of national sorrow, his own personal prosperity forgotten, he remembers his sin. It was to him and his whole nation a crisis period. "*I do remember my faults this day.*" He tells the story of his imprisonment, of his dream, of the interpretation, of his promise, and of his sin. Joseph is called from prison, interprets the king's dreams, and is set over the kingdom.

National sorrow will produce individual trouble. God not infrequently appeals to the man through his love of country. When other things fail, personal reflection and reformation may be wrought through public calamity. Men then know themselves to be not only "of unclean lips," but that they "dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips."

More frequently, however, are men made to remember through temporal affliction and loss. In the presence of a great loss, in the change from prosperity to adversity, from fatness to leanness, from fullness to hunger, they "remember their faults" and confess their wrongs. In prosperity men, like the rich fool, too often lean upon worldly good alone. All vows and promises, all talents for usefulness, lie hidden under the gross and worldly. It seems sometimes like a harsh remedy; but it is of the mercy of God. If the man is made to "remember" and is saved, who regards the wasting of the merely temporal?

But men can pass through national sorrow, and sustain the heaviest shocks of worldly, temporal loss unmoved; or, if moved at all, moved seemingly away from God. To such the gracious epochal period may come in bodily suffering. In the case of Job, first his property and family were taken, followed by grievous bodily suffering. This seems to be the process. It is hard for the stoutest of heart, reduced by the fires of member," confess and desire redisease to very weakness, not to "reformation.

There are thousands of gracious agencies without the immediate presence of personal or family afflictions and loss, bringing up these times of remembrance—these seasons of reflection. It is of the great mercy of God that men are not permitted to forget. This is just what he would do if left to himself.

The special office of the Holy Spirit is to stir remembrance. He is in the world "to convince of sin, of righteousness and a judgment to come." There are also special seasons favorable to this work. The camp and protracted meetings may be included. An earnest, zealous ministry, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, live Sunday school work, attentive, prayerful parents, etc., may and do all tend to the desired result.

The difficulty with the world around us, however, is not so much the lack of means and agencies to move to reflection and reveal duty as the disposition to yield, and the moral courage to make the confession of wrong and do the work of amendment. It is hard to confess guilt and yet it is a brave act. It brings relief to the man, and through him, to do good to others. Still, with all its advantages, present and prospective, too often the language is: "Go thy way for this time." And the good Spirit obeys; sometimes never to return. And when they do come back—these times of serious thought and reflection—it is with a decrease of moral power to perform duty; and men thus come to be "past feeling." They can coolly entertain the most horrid thoughts of God, and be guilty of the most horrid actions toward men, without a sense of sin or danger.

Safety is in immediate confession—"I do remember my faults this day"—and immediate amendment.

D.

Mississippi Conference.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jackson District.—W. B. Hines, P. E. Jackson station, C. B. Galloway; Madison, D. T. Langford; Pearl River, H. H. Montgomery; Sharon, R. Bradley; Canton and Soule Chapel, W. C. Black; Dover, W. H. Nelson; Yazoo, J. H. Shelton; Yazoo City, R. D. Norsworthy; Jackson circuit, to be supplied by T. M. Ward; Silver Creek, J. W. Ellison; Brownsville, W. E. Ballard; Canton, W. E. M. Linfield, missionary to China, J. W. Lambuth; special agent of Publishing House, R. Abbey.

Vicksburg District.—F. M. Featherstun, P. E. Vicksburg, W. H. Watkins; Warren, E. M. Williams; Sunflower mission, to be supplied by J. S. Hutton; Clover Hill, C. A. Powell; Choctaw Landing, to be supplied; Rolling Fork, to be supplied; Mount Olivet, L. R. Featherstun; Rocky Springs, J. W. Saudell; Cayuga, C. E. Gillespie; Port Gibson, T. B. Holloman; Fayette, W. B. Lewis, A. B. Stewart; Kingston, J. P. Drake; Natchez, R. S. Woodward; Port Gibson Collegiate Academy, J. A. B. Jones, president.

Woodville District.—J. L. Forsyth, P. E. Woodville, E. H. Mounger; Wilkinson, T. Ball; Buffalo, W. W. Simmons; Bayou Sara, C. D. Cecil; Concord, D. M. Rush; Jackson (La.) and Pipkin's Chapel, C. G. Andrews; Clinton, J. W. McLaurin; East Feliciana, L. B. Robertson; Centenary College of Louisiana, C. G. Andrews, president, D. M. Rush, professor.

Summit District.—J. A. Godfrey, P. E. Summit, G. F. Thompson; Magnolia, H. P. Lewis; Odna Grove, P. Howard; Franklinton, R. T. Davis; Covington, M. B. Sharbrough, G. T. Vickers, sup.; Amite City, A. J. Coleman; St. Helena, J. S. Parker; Amite circuit, J. Ritchey; Bogue Chitto mission, E. A. Flowers; Meadville, B. F. Jones, C. C. Watkins, sup.; East Baton Rouge, L. Kendall; Springfield mission, D. A. Givens.

Brookhaven District.—W. L. C. Hunnicutt, P. E. Brookhaven station, J. T. Heard; Beauregard and Wesson, T. C. Bradford, E. F. Mullins, sup.; Scotland, J. Lusk; Brandywine, C. W. Campbell; Hazlehurst, J. M. Weems; Providence, A. M. Barrington; Georgetown, P. A. Johnson; Crystal Springs, B. Jones; Raymond, B. T. Pearson; Spring Ridge, W. D. Doginick; Bayou Pierre, W. Wadsworth; Wildworth Female College, H. F. Johnson, president.

Brandon District.—W. H. Leith, P. E. Brandon, R. Carradine; Pinola, W. W. Hurst; Raleigh, R. A. Sibley; Morton and Forest, J. J. Smythe; Philadelphia, L. Carley; Lake, J. D. Hays; Trenton, J. H. Holland; Newton, R. B. Downer; Walnut Grove, N. B. Young; Hillsboro, C. McDonald; Union, to be supplied (by M. M. Clark;) Carthage, T. W. Adams; Homewood mission, J. N. Williams.

Meridian District.—J. A. Ellis, P. E. Meridian, R. J. Jones; DeKalb, J. M. Gann; Marion, T. Y. Armstrong; Enterprise station, H. R. Singleton; Enterprise circuit, T. B. Walden; Shubuta, T. S. West; McGowan, B. S. Raynor; Paulding, D. P. Bradford; Ellisville mission, to be supplied; Spring Hill, J. C. Brogan; Wayne, D. A. Little; Waynesboro, D. G. W. Ellis; Clarke mission, A. L. McBryde; Lauderdale mission, to be supplied (by J. T. Graham;) East Mississippi Female College, J. W. Atkisson, president; East Mississippi Female College, J. A. Ellis, agent.

Transferred.—H. W. Featherstun, to the Los Angeles Conference; U. B. Philips, to the East Texas Conference; E. E. Hamilton, to the Memphis Conference.

REPORT ON FRATERNAL RELATIONS.

Whereas, A joint commission invested with plenary power, and representing the Methodist Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has with great unanimity and fairness established a basis of fraternity between the two connections by a recognition of the equality of both bodies as legitimate and rightful claimants to the history, doctrines, usages and forms of government of the original Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, organized under the direction of John Wesley, in the city of Baltimore, in 1784; and, secondly, by such an adjustment of pecuniary claims as shall forever quiet all controversy growing out of property held by either connection; it is, therefore,

Resolved, By the Mississippi Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, that we heartily indorse the decision of the said commission, and pledge ourselves to abide by the same.

W. H. WATKINS,
J. G. JONES,
W. E. M. LINFIELD,

Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 1, 1876.

Mr. Spurgeon on Preachers and People.

Mr. Spurgeon, in an address at the laying of the foundation-stone of a new mission hall in London, said:

I believe there is not half as much ground for the anxiety people feel when they look at the various denominations in the church as they suppose. I have known one place in a town as dead as death could be, and another place was opened, and then both were filled.

I am always hearing it said that the great problem is to get the working classes to listen to the gospel. I do not believe that to be the problem at all, and I deny altogether that the working classes of London attend less at the house of God than other classes in London. In proportion to their numbers they attend as well as any other class. People come to the Tabernacle, and when they see the congregation coming out they say no working classes go there, because they would not be so well dressed. One of the first things I notice about a man when he turns from his evil ways is that he gets a decent suit of clothes. I don't believe any one in Europe could tell the difference between a workman in his best clothes and any other swell. I suppose two-thirds of my congregation at the Tabernacle are working men, and wherever you have a vigorous, living church you will find that the bulk of it is made up of the very men whom it is said to be the problem to get to go to the house of God.

There is a problem I should like to see solved, and that is how to get the people of the West End into church. I know there are hundreds of thousands of people living in the suburbs surrounding London, having large incomes and fine houses, who do not attend church any more than many of the work-people do. Let us look at the objections people urge to going out on Sunday. I admit there are persons who should never go to church—those who wear boots that squeak, and ladies whose umbrellas are always falling down with a snap. Then you find people who say they don't go because of the heat and the bad air. I could indicate some places where they could have three pews to themselves if they liked, and plenty of air. I often preach in country chapels where the people get packed like herrings in a barrel, and I have tried to get the windows open, but they wouldn't, for they never had been opened. I went into one of these places once, and it was so close and hot that I asked every gentleman near a window to smash a pane or two. There was soon a very grand smash, but then the beautiful fresh air streamed in. I paid the bill afterward, like an honest man, but it was much better to do that than hear the cruelty of preaching in such an atmosphere, or forcing people to listen when they were more disposed to sleep.

There's a common complaint that the preacher can neither be understood nor heard, and there is some truth in it. If men have anything worth being heard, they should speak out. I have heard of clergymen in Australia and Africa—I do not say in England—of whom it is said when you hear them once you hear as much of them as you want to hear. Preachers use various kinds of English—one with many-syllabled words, the other the Saxon their mothers talked, and which they themselves began to use when they prattled as children. I believe "high-falutin" is too much used in the pulpit. We preachers should speak so that people could not misunderstand us even if they tried to do so.

Some men deliberately stay away from communion because their wives have a large family, and these poor women cannot leave the children. I should like to whisper in the ears of some Christian young women that they might go and take care of the children for a Sunday and let the mother go out. As for the husbands, I don't think they always take their fair turn with their wives, for I see some Christian men out on a Sunday whose wives never get out for a month together.

I think, too, that people have a good deal to do with the filling of the churches, and that they might bring friends when they could; and certainly when they found it necessary to say the good man preaching had his wits a wool-gathering, they ought only to say it out in the country, when there was no one within a mile or so of them.

I'll tell you what I often find. When I go into a street and ask for a chapel, I am told it is round the corner by the Duke of Prussia, or the Marquis of Granby, or the Mother Red Cap; but I don't find that the churches are conspicuous places. Don't let this happen with you. Advertise, distribute handbills, for the life of business is black ink. You ought to distribute tracts—I mean good ones—and if I knew where you could get good ones I should tell you, for they are generally hard to find.

Small Colleges.

A writer in the *Nation* presents an argument for the smaller and younger colleges which commends itself to the friends of education in this latitude. He says:

If a college were of no use but to furnish facilities for education to students, it might be best, were it possible, to abolish some scores of the smaller ones, and give their property to the larger to increase their efficiency. But a college has other uses, and the public-spirited citizens of our new and growing communities are quick to see this, although some of our best writers on education seem strangely to overlook it. They see that the cities and towns which grow up about a college are ordinarily places of more culture, refinement and moral purity than others; that superior men are attracted to them with their families; that persons of better character are recognized as leaders of society, and influences of all kinds have a higher tone. A college, even though it be small, is a civilizing and enlightening power for the community where it stands and the surrounding country, and such a power is needed to counteract the sordid and downward tendencies which are always operating. A people engrossed in the pursuit of wealth need reminders of the intellectual life which they shall see and feel daily; and what reminder is there like a college, with its library and museum and laboratory, and its men devoted to intellectual pursuits? The smaller colleges have a local power which can hardly be supplied by anything else, and that power could not be transferred—it would be lost.

It is often assumed that the students of the small colleges would go to the larger ones if these did not exist. This is not so, I think. Most of them would not have been awakened to the value of an education, or to the practicability of acquiring it, if the college had not been near. Some would, but comparatively few. The small colleges draw to them men who would otherwise have remained farmers, mechanics and tradesmen, or taken the short cut to professional life. Most of those who would have gone to the larger colleges do go, as it is attracted to them by the superior advantages they afford. Furthermore, the students of the small colleges receive an impulse to further and higher education after their graduation. Appreciating the fact that their opportunities have not been the best, they set about making the deficiency. And so a very fair proportion of them will be found in the post graduate or professional departments of our largest colleges, and not a few at the universities of Europe.

Come down to the facts in the case, and it will be seen that the small colleges are doing much more for education in our country than they have credit for. They are the pioneers and subsoilers, "keeping alive," to use your own expressive words, "that devotion to intellectual work which is the salt of material civilization, and without which it would soon become a putrescent mass;" and this in regions where there is little else to keep such devotion alive. It is more necessary, after all, to awaken the love of intellectual pursuits in the people than to provide an appreciative few with the amplest facilities for learning; and in this the smallest colleges are certainly doing their full share.

A Foul-Mouthed Romish Prelate.

In last week's *Intelligencer* reference was made to the circular recently issued by the Romish Bishop of Minorca, denouncing Protestants in detail and he the Imp. We are now able to give a portion of the text of this malignant circular, which seems more suitable to the character of an emissary of the Prince of Darkness than of a minister of the meek and lowly Savior. The following is an extract from this precious document, which, as the reader will perceive, is a wholesale sentence of excommunication. This is the way it belches forth its diabolical maledictions: "We renew and reiterate our sentence of the highest order of excommunication against heretics of every sort, kind and description, against their pupils or adopted children, against their fathers, mothers, preceptors, and all who sit at meat with them. We fully excommunicate all who aid or look kindly at them; we excommunicate the domestic servants of all heretics; we excommunicate all and every person or persons who dare to let a house to a heretic or Protestant for school or services, and every one who gives money, or makes a loan, or leaves a legacy to such persons; we excommunicate every one who lives on terms of friendship with such heretic, and every one who dares to say or write one word in their defense. The clergy of my diocese are commanded to read this out on three successive Sundays during divine service, and take good care that all its injunctions be carried out to the letter."

Suppose Protestants should excommunicate in this country, and in other lands where they form the great majority, in the spirit of this intolerant circular, how would it operate? Let us see. They would renounce all associations or sympathy with Roman Catholics of every sort, kind and description, their pupils, children, fathers, mothers, preceptors, and all who sit at meat with them. They would neither aid nor look kindly on them. They would refuse to employ them as servants, laborers or operatives. They would refuse to let a house to Catholics, to give them money or alms, to make loans to them, or to live on terms of friendship or amity with them. They would consider Romanists as outlaws, who have no claim to pity, charity or aid in distress or sickness; and they would punish by all means in their power every person who should dare to say or write one word in their defense.

The Bishop of Minorca, and all other prelates of his sort, as wicked and inhuman as himself, know that their followers are perfectly safe from any retaliation, in kind, at the hands of Protestants. And it is because they count on this immunity as the certain result of the humanity which the Protestant faiths inculcate and make an essential part of religious life, that he has had the presumption to publish his insolent and atrocious circular.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Repetitions of the Bible.

"God speaketh once, yea, twice, yet man perceiveth it not." Even children must have noticed the repetitions of the Bible. There appears no attempt to economize room, for the Book of Numbers could have been compressed into a twelfth of the space. Here everything is related with the precision of a catalogue or legal document. The same might be said of the Acts, where space, so to speak, is more precious. In a measure this is due to the fact that the Bible, as far as its human writers were concerned, is not one book, but a collection of books, covering a long space of time in their production, and without any mutual understanding, each author putting down what he considered necessary for his own purpose. Then, again, reiteration was characteristic of the Orientals, as seen in their poems, of which the Bible is the most beautiful specimen. The reason of all this is obvious. Are not children taught by iteration and reiteration? We impress knowledge and conviction on their minds by repeating many times the same thought in the same words. To complain of this repetition in the Bible is most unreasonable. It proves conclusively that the Bible is an old and genuine book, and that it was neither written in our time nor country. The object the inspired writers had in view was to render a deeper impression. It is in the words of the text—"God speaking once, yea, twice." The Lord in ancient times would send a prophet again and again with the same message to warn the people, and this *heaping up of* line upon line left them without excuse in the day of their trouble. It was the same in gospel times, and it is so in our own day. God sends to the people preacher after preacher, saying the same things, and there is nothing more grievous to God and to the minister than to see people growing hard under an awakening ministry. Every preacher repeats, or ought to repeat, his testimony, although a skillful preacher will vary his method and language. This is rendered necessary by the very nature of moral and religious truth, and the ingratitude of the human mind to receive it in its purity. People don't like monotony and limitation, and this should be avoided, because it is not of God. The clear and faithful reiteration of cardinal truth is of God, and becomes the strength of the teacher and preacher of Jesus Christ. John the Baptist's ministry was a repetition, calling upon the people again and again to repent. But there was variety in his preaching. Paul well knew the need of saying the same thing more than once. Christ himself, above all others, repeated his sayings freely. He did not deliver himself once for all in a studied manner, but had recourse to the topic again and again.—*Donald Fraser, D. D.*

A $1,000 PSALM BOOK.—There was a great concourse of antiquarians and "Historico-Genealogical" people yesterday morning, when the famous Bay Psalm Book was sold. The volume to the ordinary observer looks like a damaged copy of the Scriptures, but it was exceedingly valuable in the eyes of many. The first bid offered was $100, the next bid was $500, and it ran rapidly up to $100, bids to $1,000, where the auctioneer dwelt for a few moments, and it was finally struck off to Sydney S. Ryder, a bookseller of Providence, R. I., for $1,025. The book was the first ever printed in America, and bears date Cambridge, 1640. It was originally the property of Rev. Richard Mather, one of its authors, and given by him to Thomas Prince, who in turn bequeathed it to the Old South church, by will, dated October 7, 1758, and from that time till 1860 the book remained in the custody of the deacons and pastors of that church. In that year it was given by the church, through the proper agents, to the late Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff, M. D. After Dr. Shurtleff's death the volume was catalogued with the rest of his library by Mr. Leonard, and would have been sold December 2, 1875, but for an injunction obtained by the deacons of the Old South church at that time. Since then the matter has been heard by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, the injunction dissolved, and the book adjudged to belong to Dr. Shurtleff's estate, which is thus able to give to a purchaser a clear and undisputed title. This copy is in the original binding, old calf, and is absolutely perfect as regards the printed matter.—*Boston Globe, October 13.*

The living great should always bear in mind that the truth of history demands a faithful portraiture after they have left the stage of life.

*Appointments for Seashore district not received.

UNTO ALL.—There is something inexpressibly beautiful in the thought that God's Spirit is imparted unto all. The rock is hard, but its hardness can not prevent the warm beam from falling upon it. The heart may be hard, but the Spirit's influence, shot like a ray from the orb of God's mercy, falls lovingly upon it, and no hardness can turn it back. There is something large and lavish in all divine operations. God is full and rich, and is not compelled to practice a cautious economy in the outgoings of his beneficence. He pours his largess down upon us as the spring rains are poured upon the earth—upon rock and barren spots, as truly as upon the fruitful soil. And in nothing is this peculiarity more beautifully illustrated than in the dealings of the Holy Spirit with us. Why should the Spirit be given at all? Was not Christ enough? Was not Calvary a sufficient demonstration of Heaven's love for man? Does it not suffice when a man lies down and dies for his friend? What love is this which supplements Calvary with the Spirit, and to the gift of a Savior adds the gift of the Sanctifier? What charity is like the charity of the skies? What benevolence like that which opens the gates of mercy to the rebellious, and still prolongs its stay to guide them thither?

"But God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us."—*Golden Rule.*

MARRIED.

HOUSTON—BUMGARDNER.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Bossier parish, La., November 22, 1876, by Rev. W. D. Shipton, Mr. John W. Houston to Miss Ella Bumgardner, both of Bossier parish, La.

JONES—RENISAN.—At the residence of the bride on Red river, Bossier parish, La., October 26, 1876, by Rev. W. D. Shipton, Mr. H. R. Jones, of Red River parish, La., to Miss Kate N. Renison.

RENDER—TYSON.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Lowndesboro, Ala., October 25, 1876, by Rev. J. M. Mason, Mr. Lewis J. Render, of Greenville, Ga., to Miss Sallie M. Tyson.

SANDERS—THOMPSON.—At the residence of Mr. Hally, in Arkansas county, Ark., on the fifth of November, 1876, by Rev. A. Hunter, Rev. Robert H. Sanders, of the Little Rock Conference, to Mrs. Sarah F. Thompson, widow of Rev. Zac. Thompson, late of the Louisiana Conference.

ROBERTSON—WARREN.—At the residence of Dr. William H. Johnson, November 1, 1876, at three o'clock P. M., by Rev. B. H. Reynolds, Mr. James S. Robertson and Miss Susanna E. Warren, all of Lowndesboro, Ala.

NELSON—DASHIELL.—In Desoto parish, La., November 9, 1876, by Rev. John Price, Mr. John Nelson and Miss Juliet M. Dashiell.

WILLIAMS—WARNER.—At the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Cahinda, La., October 26, 1876, by Rev. J. F. Wynn, T. C. Williams, Esq., and Miss Adela Varner, all of Caldwell parish, La.

DUDLEY—CRUM.—On the 30th of November, 1876, at Farmersville, Ala., by Rev. T. Y. Abernathy, Mr. Oliver C. Dudley to Miss Minnie E. Crum, both of Lowndes county, Ala.

BOYD—LAMKIN.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the evening of November 22, 1876, by Rev. Ira B. Robertson, Capt. A. A. Boyd to Miss Fannie A. Lamkin, all of Summit, Miss.

WILKINS—PINKSTON.—At the residence of the bride's mother, near Forest, Miss., November 9, 1876, by Rev. Irvin Miller, Mr. John Wilkins, of Lake, Miss., to Miss Mollie Pinkston.

SMITH—FIGURES.—At the residence of Mr. J. Jackson, November 15, 1876, by Rev. D. Wright, Capt. D. H. Smith of Miss Henrietta Figures, of Choctaw county, Ala.

Publisher's Department.

POSTOFFICES.

To all the preachers to whom the ADVOCATE is going, whose appointments will necessitate a change of postoffice, will advise us at once; this will save us much trouble.

READVILLA SEMINARY.—The capital of the above-named institution has for more than thirty years enjoyed an enviable reputation as an educator of young ladies. A large number of cultivated and elegant ladies in Louisiana and in the Southwest owe their development and finish of culture to Mrs. Read. She is putting her efforts to promote the moral and mental welfare of those committed to her charge. With a true experience and deep sense of her responsibility for those intrusted to her, it is not to be wondered that such results should be realized. We cordially commend her advertisement in another column to the attention of our readers.

TEA AND COFFEE DEPOT.—One of our most enterprising and clever merchants is Mr. J. J. Martin, No. 5 Camp street, the proprietor of the Tea and Coffee Depot. This depot has become one of the institutions of the city, a great convenience to many families, and a blessing especially to many who have found it impossible to have coffee parched without being roasted and damaged by being burned, or ruinously browned and hastily ground. Mr. Martin's process for browning, as well as the use of his steam-steel mills, secures all the excellence in flavor that is in the berry, and puts a reliable article of coffee, freshly ground, within reach of all.

A GOOD BUTCHER.—Martin Lahmer, Jr., is one of the best in the city. Those who do their marketing at the stalls, Nos. 7 and 8 Magazine Market, will find as good meats as can be found anywhere; and if they want the best vegetables, fresh and well selected, we advise them to go to stalls 7 and 8 to the fruit market, Magazine street. Hotels, steamboats and ships will do well to know the advantages of selling their supplies from an honest butcher, who knows his business, and has the means to supply him to big and sell it to advantage. See his advertisement, and call from those wishing to purchase. See his advertisement for particulars.

WILLIAM VELDEN, dealer in wood, coal and ice, has an advertisement in to-day's paper. Mr Velden invariably sells good articles. We have dealt with him for years, and have never had cause for complaint. He will fill any orders promptly and satisfactorily. His yard is at the corner of Philip and Prytania streets.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds

RECEIVED BY MAIL,

For the Week Ending Dec. 9, 1876.

A—Oscar M Addison, C G Andrews, American News Company.

B—Baker & Sherry $20.02, Buslek, Stevens & Co, R A Blocker $3.10, Eugene F Bates, J H Butler & Co, Brower & Bro, D Bienvenu 25 cents, R Babington $59.58, W R Booker, W R Brown, Mrs S M Bell, Edw Booth, C Burns $2, Brewer & Thrasher.

C—Robert Carter & Bros, Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, C C Cross $2, Cowperthwait & Co, J Sidney Carleton, J M Curtis $61, J H Carleton, Mrs J W Clark, E D Culler, H H Catching, Thomas R Curtis, J M Crews, Coe, Wetherill & Co $1.25, J R Crowder.

D—Charles T Dillingham, W J DeLacey, H Dunlose, L A Darling $17.48, R C DeWitt, James J Burbank $1, Donaldson & Co, Mrs S J Driskill $1, E P Dutting, J Perry Drake, Dodd, Mead & Co, W H Duan $2.50, Daughtry & Smiylie $25.

E—Eldridge & Bros, William M Evans, Erie Publishing Company, Eagle Pencil Company.

F—John L Ferguson $21.50, D W Foster two letters $50, J L Entrejl.

G—E L Gaddy $6, Gin Bros, Mrs Gray, Smith & Evans $2, H Gwinner & Bro $50.50, John T Grisham $2.

H—H H Henry, J E Harris, H H Hines, A G Haygood, E J Hale & Son, W R Holloway, William Harris $2, Willis Holmes $13.10, A A Houston $3.50, J W Harris, R T Hamilton $1, P W Harper $2.50.

I—B Illfelder & Co.

J—Mrs A H James $8, A Jarrow, W H Jaigy.

L—J B Lapsensatt & Co, A Le Blanc, Miss Addie W Langford 25 cents, J F Luther.

M—Morgan Envelope Company, J E Mason, W B Morris, J W McNeil, A H Moss, W R Manning, I Z T Morris.

N—Thomas J Nowell, J T Newcomer, W J Norris $2.

O—W P Owen, James Ormond.

P—P S Polly 2, J S Parker, Potter, Nixon & Co, A R M Powers, Mrs Mary S Packwood, A H Poole.

R—A H Rafford agent four letters, T R Roach, Samuel Raynor, R S Ricketts, George E Rowe $2.50, Mrs F Robinson $1.50, W M Richardson $57, Mrs Mary T Reed, John K Randall $20.83.

S—James Singletary $2, St Louis Advertising and Publishing Company $1.30, I N Sopee & Co, H B Singleton, H B Swafford, J M Scott, J G Schelp & Co, C L P Sheppard $13, P B Summers, Smith, Dismuke & Co, Louise Sandry.

T—Miss Sallie Trimble 2 cents, A E Thompson, S B Turner.

U—University Publishing Company.

W—W Woods, William Wood & Co, J W Wallis, Mrs H B Williams, W H Woodrow, E E Wilson, William A Wiggins, S Wood, R H Whitfield, Wingate & Swinford $50.61.

Y—Mrs Harriet W Young $1.50.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Our friends in the country and city should read carefully the advertisement of E. Gimbel, in Magazine street, and give him a call during the holidays. He has just received from the North a large assortment of boots and shoes, which he is selling at prices exceedingly reasonable. Mr. Gimbel is receiving charged his manufacturing and is now prepared to offer great bargains and extra inducements to the trade. Read his article almost the same price as you can buy in Northern stores. Mr. Phillips, well known to the trade, is in charge of the store, and speaks a word in our favor.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.—Those thinking of buying a sewing machine should read the advertisement of the Howe Sewing Machine Company on the last page of the paper. Mr. D. H. Perry is the collector and polite manager, and will be happy to give any information which readers may want respecting its machine. He is also agent for Madame Demorest's tri-paper patterns, sent upon receipt of price, with full directions for use, and sending mail on receipt of price.

COAL.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of S. M. Boyd, at No. 9 Carondelet street, back of levee. Mr. Boyd is no stranger here, having been for the last 20 years the wholesale coal agent of Boyd, Wilson & Co., from which firm he retired some years ago and went to Pittsburg, from whence he now comes as the representative of the great wholesale coal firm of J. Walton & Co. Planters and others should communicate with Mr. Boyd for coal at wholesale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mr. John McGuinness has recently opened his new establishment at No. 113 Canal street, where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers. Mr. McGuinness is well known to a large number of the readers of the ADVOCATE, and they will be pleased to know that he has moved to such a central location. His special facilities for supplying the custom made work promptly and satisfactorily cannot be excelled.

P. J. CARRAHER, grocer, on Prytania street, invites the attention of residents of the Fourth and Sixth Districts to his advertisement on this page. Mr. Carraher has purchased the building on Prytania, corner of Pleasant and Toledano streets, and as he expects to make that his permanent place of business he thinks it will be to his interest, as well as to his customers, to sell cheap.

WE would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Advocate published in Baton Rouge, La. The Advocate is ably conducted. A sample copy will be sent to any one applying, and we feel sure we would succeed in getting a subscriber. Let our friends send for a sample copy and judge for themselves of the merits of the paper, and send in their names.

TURNER'S HAIR TINT.—Mr. Turner claims that his preparation is the only true and perfect hair coloring. We would suggest to those who are fifty and of the sex to read Mr. Turner's advertisement and get a sample bottle from him. Mr. Turner is a druggist.

MESSRS. JACKSON & GALLAGHER will soon open their new store and call attention.

ONE of the best places to buy dry goods is at Mr. Ogden's, on Canal street.

MR. OFFNER, 171 Canal street, continues to sell goods at astonishingly low prices.

ONE of the most attractive of the Canal street stores is M. D. Navra, China and Glass establishment.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHEELER & PIERSON,

NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,

Opposite the City Hotel.

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep *good* goods, sell at *one price*, and mark it in plain figures. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

LADIES! A soft and beautiful skin is the desire of every lady of refinement. **Poinot's Medicated Complexion Powder** has been fully tested, and found to perform all that is claimed for it. It removes the skin deliciously soft, removes all discolorations, eruptions, etc. Mothers can apply it to infants who become chafed with a surety of immediate relief. Price 50 cents and $1 per box. Sold by all first-class druggists and at depot 507 North Sixth street, St. Louis. (Lindell Hotel.)

WHAT NEXT! *Consumptive Cured.* When death was linearly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child of consumption. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweat, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AMONG the exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition may be mentioned the well-known organ manufacturers of Rutlebore, Vt., Messrs. J. Estey & Co. The "prominent absence" of such a firm from the "list of awards" has doubtless occasioned many questions as to the reason. The explanation is simple indeed. *They did not compete.* They simply exhibited their instruments on their own intrinsic merits, with no effort to obtain recognition except from the public.

We cannot too highly commend such a course as compared with some exhibitors whose sole aim seemed to be not to give the public pleasure in examining their wares, but to obtain the bronze medal.

Inquiry elicits the fact that Estey & Co. are the largest manufacturers and the heaviest exporters of their class, one-half of the entire amount of organs shipped to European markets being from this house.

RICHARD WAGNER, of whose ability to judge there can be no doubt, writes: "The tone of the Estey Organ is very beautiful and noble, and gives me the greatest pleasure. My great friend, Franz Liszt, is also charmed and delighted with them."

ALMÉ, Essipoff says: "I can play with exquisite enjoyment for hours on these beautiful instruments."

OLE BULL: "Excel in fine, powerful tone."

MAS. LUCCA: "I am surprised at their full, noble and organ-like tone."

RUBENSTEIN: "Tone full, noble and exceedingly animating."

There is no doubt about the meaning of such expressions as these from the leading musicians of the age, and Estey & Co. may well claim to lead the world.

THE Allcott cable is a national benefit; so are SLAVER TIPPED Shoes for children. Never wear through at the toe. Also try Wire-Quilted Soles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

TEA, COFFEE AND SPICES

GO TO THE

GREAT T DEPOT!

And Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

No. 5 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Try our CHOICE BREAKFAST TEA, put up and sealed at Wholesale or Retail. Coffee roasted and ground to order.

NOTICE.—The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, with stores in every city in the United States, have found it impossible to supply the immense demand for their goods, consequently have established the Great T Depot, where the Public can find their goods. This is the only establishment in this city that can supply the public with the Genuine Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company's goods. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, and speak a word in our favor.

READVILLA SEMINARY,

IN OPELOUSAS, LA., 1859.

NEXT ANNUAL SESSION

OCTOBER 5, 1876.

EXPERIENCED and thoroughly qualified teachers are engaged in each department of the institution, and no labor is spared in the entire development of the pupil's mental faculties. Natural sciences and other subjects are regularly given in the evenings.

Music, Drawing, Painting and the Vocal and Modern Languages are a part of the ordinary course.

The number of pupils is limited, and every department of accurate home influence is secured in the strictest of the Seminary. Address

MRS. M. W. READ, Principal,

Baton Rouge, La.

NEW GOODS

AT

JOHN L. LAVELLE'S,

378 AND 380 MAGAZINE ST.

New Raisins	12½
Good Cal Raisins	10
New Currants	10
New Citron	15
Atmore's Mince Meat,	15
New Filberts	15
New Brazilian Nuts	15
Large New Pecans	15

WE GRIND our own Spices. Fully 15 per cent saved by buying of J. L. LAVELLE.

MARTIN LANNES, JR.,

BUTCHER,

Meat Stalls Nos. 37 and 38 Magazine Market.

Supplies Ships, Families, Hotels, etc., with BEEF, MUTTON, CORN Sausages, Lard, Fowls, Game, Eggs, Vegetables, etc., and in everything the market affords.

VEGETABLE STALLS NOS. 7 AND 8 MAGAZINE MARKET.

WILLIAM VELDEN,

DEALER IN

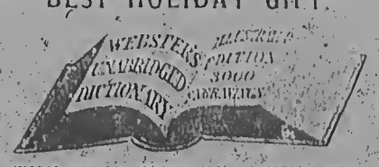
WOOD, COAL AND ICE,

Corner Philip and Prytania Streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Meat and Fish kept on ice free of charge.

BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.



THE STUDENT'S BEST HELPER.

CHANDLER & ASHBEY,

DEALERS IN

COAL AND WOOD

Yard Cor. Philip & Tchoupitoulas Sts.

Orders left at the Yard or at Chandler's store will be promptly attended to.

JOHN McGUINNESS,

113 CANAL STREET 113

Bet. Royal and Exchange Place, New Orleans, La.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS'

Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

A fine assortment of Ladies, Children and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes always on hand. Also Valises, Trunks and Hats.

I HAVE COME TO STAY! And Once More, if for no other reason, I will keep the FRESHEST AND BEST GRADES, attend to orders with promptness and neatness, and sell at reasonable prices. Choice Family Flour, New Hams and Breakfast Bacon, Polished, Clarified and Brown Sugar, New Crop Green and Black Teas, Preserves, Pickles, Sauces, Canned Goods, and everything required for the table. Guaranteed satisfactory, and delivered free of charge.

P. J. CARRAHER,

Prytania, Cor. of Pleasant and Toledano Sts.

S. M. BOYD,

BACK OFFICE, NO. 9 CARONDELET ST.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

AGENT FOR

JOS. WALTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE COAL DEALERS,

PITTSBURG, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENTS. THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH OUR GOODS ARE MARKED HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, AND BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.

SILKS,

OF WHICH OUR STOCK IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY, ARE OFFERED AS FOLLOWS: 600 DOUBLE BLACK SILKS at $1.50 per yard; WITH BETTER GRADES AT HIGHER PRICES. CHECKED SILKS, very good, at $1.25 and up. A RICH PLAID PATTERN OF EITHER WOULD BE AN APPROPRIATE GIFT.

DRESS GOODS.

IN DRESS GOODS OUR ASSORTMENT IS VERY LARGE, and PRICES RANGE from 25c. to $2, and upward. EVERY FINE LINES OF GOODS ARE OFFERED AT 50c., 60c., 75c., and $1. THESE FABRICS ARE IN THE DARKEST DARK CLOTH SHADES, and are very acceptable.

SHAWLS.

OUR SHAWL DEPARTMENT PRESENTS MANY ATTRACTIONS. IN THE ASSORTMENT IS A LARGE, CHOICE AND VARIED LINE OF INDIA SHAWLS. ARE OFFERED AT LOW as $85, while DELOCA, CHEDDA AND OTHER QUALITIES, GRADES, SELLING UP TO $12 AND UPWARD. THESE PRICES ARE BELOW ANYTHING NOT OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Ladies' and Children's Suits.

THE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT CONTAINS MANY NOVELTIES, BOTH IMPORTED AND OTHER OWN MANUFACTURE. CASHMERE SUITS AT $15, CAMELS HAIR SUITS AT $18, and SILK SUITS AT $35. WILL GIVE AN IDEA OF THE VERY LOW PRICES AT WHICH GOODS ARE SOLD IN THIS DEPARTMENT. A HANDSOME DRESS OR SUITS IS A VERY ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

FURS.

IN THIS LINE OUR STOCK INVITES INSPECTION. FURS, SUCH AS SEAL SETS, MUFF AND BOA SETS, WILL BE THE DISTINGUISHED PROPORTIONATELY LOW.

Ladies' Real Seal Sacques.

DOUBLE SHADOW AND EXTRA QUALITY, VERY HANDSOME, from $75. THESE PRICES ARE POSITIVE BARGAINS.

UPHOLSTERY.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT CONTAINS DAMASK, SILK LACE CURTAINS, REPS, BROCATELLES, SATINS, CRETONNES, CHINTZES, LAMBREQUINS, etc., to be had with either AN A. MANTEL SHELF CONNECTION. CORNICES, CORNICE SHAPES. PRICES IN THESE GOODS AND SILKS ARE SUCH AS SHOULD ENABLE EVERY HOUSEKEEPER THAT DWELLINGS MAY BE RENEWED FOR THE HOLIDAYS AT A VERY SLIGHT COST.

Gent.'s Furnishing.

DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON, DRAW THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IN SEARCH.

GLOVES.

OF ALL OF THE MOST APPROVED MAKES IN ASSORTED SHADES AND COLORS, SUPPLEMENTED TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

ALSO

A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED LINE OF FANCY GOODS, ORNAMENTS, etc., WITH SMALL WARES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXCEEDINGLY APPROPRIATE FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

SAMPLES OF GOODS AND CATALOGUES OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. ORDERS FOR GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY FILLED WITH OPEARCH, AND GOODS PACKED AND FORWARDED TO DESTINATION.

Broadway and Twentieth St.
Grand, Chrystie and Forsyth Streets, N. Y.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

M. L. NAVRA'S

CHINA PALACE!

125 Canal Street, Touro Building

HAVING IMPORTED AND PURCHASED A LARGE AND CHOICE VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Crockery, China, Glassware

AND OTHER

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

I am enabled to offer to the trade the most extensive facilities for selling goods at lower prices than ever before.

☞ Look at some of our prices and be convinced yourself.

A good French China DINNER SET, 112 pieces for $10.00

A real French China DINNER SET, 112 pieces for $15.00

A Stone China DINNER SET, 112 pieces for $19.50

A Stone China TEA SET, 44 pieces for $5.00

A Stone China CHAMBER SET, 8 pieces, decorated $3.50

CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, decorated $5.00

Also the celebrated BUTTER CHURN. Warranted to make it in from one to ten minutes.

PAINTING AND DECORATING done to order at short notice.

Orders from the country will receive my best attention.

M. L. NAVRA,

CHINA PALACE,

125 Canal Street, Touro Building,

New Orleans.

D. MERCIER & SONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING!

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

Cor. Dauphine and Bienville Streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The very best of French and English cloths made to order in the latest style. Prompt attention to customers, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders from Country Merchants promptly executed on the most reasonable terms.

M. BRAUTH & HOFFHEINTER,

PHOTOGRAPHIC

ARTISTIC COMBINATION,

105 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS.

English, French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED SOUTHERN LADY, qualified to teach Music, the Languages and English branches, to take charge of a PRIVATE SCHOOL. A Methodist preferred. References given and required. Address

S. T. TAYLOR, Waynesboro, Miss.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. H. SHEPARD,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

AND

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN

TEAS AND SPICES,

58 ..... CUSTOMHOUSE ST 58

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM BAKING POWDERS.

STEELE & PRICE'S

RELIABLE BAKING POWDERS.

SHEPARD'S

IMPROVED HOP YEAST.

DR. PRICE'S

LEMON SUGAR.

DR. PRICE'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER.

DR. PRICE'S

SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

DR. PRICE'S

AMERICAN PERFUMES.

LAVINA'S

EXQUISITE FLOWER ODORS.

TOWNSEND'S

COUGH TROCHES.

BINRY'S

Mucilage, School Ink, Dry and Liquid Blue, Stove Polish, Shoe Dressing, Best Shoe Blacking, Etc.

CORKS.

Vial, Wine, Flask, Soda, Jar, Carboy, Rings, Etc.

Complete Assortment, Nos. 1 to 24.

TEAS.

Oolongs, English Breakfasts, Gunpowders, Imperials, Young Hysons, Japans, Twankays, Etc.

All Grades and Prices.

GROUND SPICES.

Black Pepper, White Pepper, Allspice, Jamaica Ginger, African Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace.

In paper packages and tin cans.

All these goods are in store and for sale by

WM. H. SHEPARD,

58 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.

HOLIDAY MUSIC BOOKS.

THE WORLD OF SONG!

Price—In Boards, $2.50. Cloth, $3.00. Gilt, $4.00.

RARELY have we seen such a book of songs the children will want. Well really best Christmas and popular Vocal Music. 224 pages, full sheet music size, handsomely engraved throughout, and contains the complete songs as sung by sixty different children in concert, "Mr. Dickey's" Guilded Locks are Silver," "McHenry's Best Days," "She's a Rosy Sprite a Posy," and Millard's "Whippoorwill."

We publish a catalogue of these books, uniform with the "World of Song" and "Gems," send for catalogue of Classic Musical Literature, and select one or more of the books for Christmas.

GEMS OF THE DANCE!

A Companion to "Gems of Song."

$2.50 in Boards. $3.00 Cloth. $4.00 Gilt.

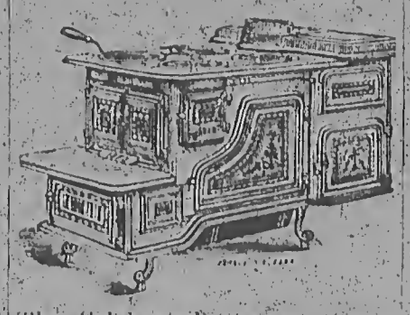
The "Gems of Strauss" had a wonderful success, and this new work is the very embodiment of the genius of Strauss' pieces, and many others by Gungl, Lanner, Faust, Conti, Ekert and other eminent composers. 224 pages, full sheet music size, well filled with Waltzes, Polkas, Polkas, Quadrilles, etc., etc.

Either book is sent post free, on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

BOSTON.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. J. E. Ditson & Co., 1228 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.



The Celebrated Stewart Stove.

IMPROVED PATTERN OF 1873.

THE best Cook Stove for the world. Will last longer, bake more and cook with less fuel than any other stove. Has a self-regulating oven, is easy to repair, and Stewart stoves always keep their shape.

C. H. TAYLOR,

Agent for Louisiana.

ALL BABYDOM NEEDS

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD,

OR FARINA.

A perfect food from Swiss Milk, Brown Bread (Graham) and Wheat. A rich supply of the blood. Also

SUPERFINE WHITE WHEAT,

GRAHAM FLOUR,

PINHEAD OATMEAL,

MONTREAL MILLS OATMEAL,

BROOKS' FAMILY PICKLES,

NEW STARCH PRESERVERS,

ALBERT'S BISCUITS, Grocer,

Cor. Prytania and Peoples Road.

FOR CHEAP

PRINTING

SEND TO THE

Pelican Book and Job Office,

113 & 115 POYDRAS ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Country orders promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

NEW WILCOX & GIBBS AUTOMATIC TENSION SILENT SEWING MACHINE. The latest and most marvelous invention of sewing mechanism. The only Sewing Machine that can be used successfully without instruction or experience. It is the lightest and lightest-running Machine made. Has new stitch regulator. Length of stitch indicated by numbers. Physicians recommend it in cases where they forbid the use of any other Sewing Machine. All kinds of Machine Needles, Lamb's Knitting Machines, etc.

M. S. HEDRICK,

No. 54 Chartres street.

$984 Made by one Agent in 57 days. 13 new articles, samples free. Address, C. M. LINGTON, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

AND

WARM UNDERGARMENTS!

AT

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!

AND

NO COMMON GOODS.

Notice Prices of Underskirts:

Good warm Merino ..... $1 and upward.
Good English Merino ..... $1.50 and upward.
Best all wool ..... $2—all sizes.
Best Shaker, red or white ..... $2—all sizes.
Good Twilled Red Flannel ..... $1.50—all sizes.
Best Cotton Flannel, all sizes ..... $1.25 and $1.50.

Prices of Drawers equally low, except in Jean these, of very best quality, are only 75 cents per pair, all sizes. In finer goods, of Cartwright & Warner and other celebrated makes, a full line of sizes on hand, and at popular prices.

New Styles of Shirts.—All our Shirts reduced in price, but not in quality. A good White Shirt, any style, $1.25 and upward. A stylish Colored Shirt, any style, from $1 to $1.50, besides a full assortment of the finer grades, not *quite as reduced prices.*

A very large stock of **HALF HOSE**, British Half Hose, *without seams*, $3 and $4 per dozen. A full line of Fancy Half Hose, $3 to $6, and only at Walshe's can "Red Balbriggan" Half Hose, from Smyth & Co.'s, be found.

See the new stock of DRESSING ROBES, from $11 to $16.

A new assortment of UMBRELLAS, made with elegant selected sticks.

New Pocket-Books, Toilet Articles, Studs, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains and Charms; also all the choice styles of FASHIONABLE NECK WEAR, including all that is new in silk and wool. White and Fancy POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS and English and French Suspenders.

New styles of COLLARS AND CUFFS are weekly added to stock.

Kid Gloves, Cloth and other styles of GLOVES in fall, fine and colors.

Remember "NOT COMMON STOCK" but good goods at low prices.

B. T. WALSHE,

NO. 110 CANAL ST., NEAR ST. CHARLES,

NEW ORLEANS.

N. B.—Special attention called to a small but choice stock of *Boys' and Children's Clothing*, organized for one for immediate sale, and offered at New York manufacturer's prices. 5p 16

E. OFFNER,

"THE OLD RELIABLE."

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

SILVER PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

Sold Cheaper than ever before at the Old Stand,

171 Canal Street 171

Opposite the Varieties Theatre.

I SELL THE REAL FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS OF 112 pieces for $19.50

TEA SETS of the same quality, 44 pieces $5.00

Decorated in a colors, something entirely new, for $7.50

Stone China CHAMBER SETS, only $3.50

Stone China DINNER SETS, 121 pieces, for $13.50

All other goods sold equally as cheap, and all goods are guaranteed.

☞ No charge for packing.

The Celebrated Butter Churn,

Makes Butter in from three to ten minutes, is sold very cheap.

All orders will have prompt and careful attention.

E. OFFNER,

171 Canal street,

5p opposite Varieties Theater.

The Centennial Bracket Saw

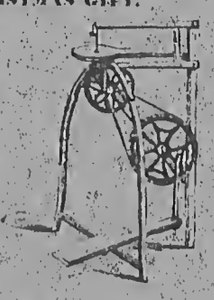
AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

EVERYBODY WANTS IT.

ALL DELIGHTED WITH IT.

Simplicity itself! Within your reach! saw two inches thick, for the finest inlaid work. Will make 250 strokes per minute. No. 2 Foot Power Machine, complete, $8.50. Blades and 25 Designs, all for $1.50.

Boys 8 years old can use it. Ladies delighted to learn to use it as well as gentlemen. A full swing in the rear.



RICE, BORN & CO.,

NO. 33 AND 35 CAMP STREET,

Branch Store, 78 Magazine Street, Warehouse, 116 and 118 Magazine St.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

Builders' Hardware, Trades' Cutlery, Stoves and Tinners' House Furnishing Goods. Sole Agents for the CHARTER OAK STOVE.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

THE CHEAPEST AND THE "BEST."

THE "COTTAGE" COOKING STOVES. To which we call particular attention, are unsurpassed by any in this market for economy, durability, and most perfect BAKING. They carry a uniform heat in the oven, and can be adapted for burning COAL, COKE OR WOOD, without any additional cost. Every one sold under a written guarantee that they are represented or the money will be refunded.

Also, a variety of other COOKING STOVES of every grade and price, from the upwards.

HEATING STOVES.

A very large and complete assortment, suitable for Offices, Parlors, Churches, School Rooms, for all of which are offered at very low prices to suit the times. Also, dealer in

TINWARE OF EVERY KIND

and description, to suit the country and city trade which is offered at UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Also, Sole Agent for the manufacture and sale of the

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A good harness is costly, but if properly used and cared for will last a good many years. If neglected it will soon need repairs, and in a short time become utterly worthless. In caring for a harness one great point is to see that it is suitably oiled. A work harness, in use on a farm, should be oiled twice a year, in the spring and fall. It should be taken entirely apart; the places where sweat and dirt have collected cleaned with a chip or an old case-knife, then washed clean in warm water, in which a little Castile soap has been dissolved. As they are washed the straps should be hung on a pole to dry.

When the outside is nearly dry, but before the moisture is all out of the leather, the oil should be applied. This may be done with a clean paint brush, which is the best thing for the purpose, a sponge or woolen cloth. A moderate quantity should be used, and if it does not soften the leather enough, another light coating may be applied when the first one is well dried in. This is better than it is to put on a great deal at once.

Care should be taken to obtain a good quality of oil for leather. There are some patent preparations in which a waterproof ingredient is added to oil, and also a little coloring substance to make the leather look black and glossy. An honest mixture of this kind is better than the crude oil. Cheap oils are generally poor. When dry the harness should be rubbed with Castile soap, then with a dry woolen cloth. When this is done it may be put together and used. This work should not be neglected until the hurry of planting and hoeing-time, but should receive attention now.—*Live Stock Journal.*

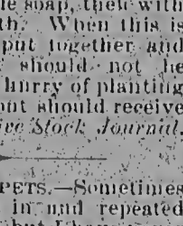
To CLEAN CARPETS.—Sometimes flour (dry) rubbed in and repeated will be efficacious; but I have never found fuller's earth to fail. Mix it in a paste and spread it on (with a knife) wet; cover it over with a cloth or paper pinned over to prevent tracking it around; leave on a day or two; if not then removed, renew the supply, and scrape carefully off when the grease is removed.—*New York Times.*

TROY PUDDING.—One cupful each of raisins, suet, molasses and milk, three and a half cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of saleratus. Stir all together and boil three hours. Serve with sweet sauce.

Case-knives, snuffers, watch-chains and other small steel articles may be preserved from rust by being carefully wiped after use, and then wrapped in coarse brown paper.

MEDICAL.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CORDIAL.



The discovery of Dr. S. V. Richmond, in combining medicinal electricity in firmer stamps and as one of the greatest benefactors of the age. All medicines charged with electricity as they are compounded, retaining their original virtues and adding the fire and force of electricity. The medicines are vitalized, and the life-current of electricity sent through the debilitated frame, allaying pain, restoring the strength and disordered organs to health and the elasticity and powers of spirit, that are lost by those suffering from disease.

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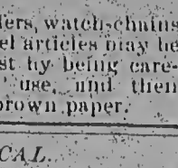
Samaritan Nervine.



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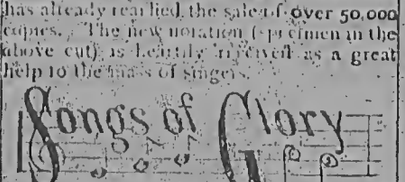

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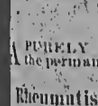

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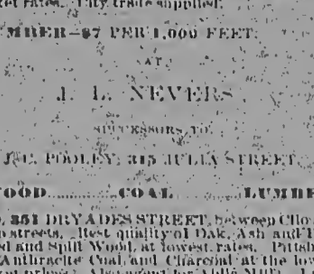

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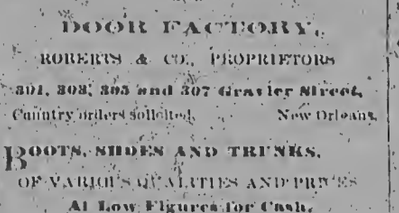

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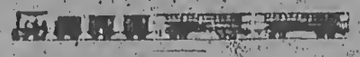

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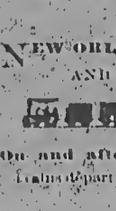

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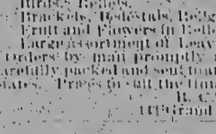
FRED. WEBER, late Jost & Yeaker,
Tremont Lots Second St., St. Louis, Mo.

Baxter, Bell & Co.'s Pure Liquid Paints

WARRANTED PURE AND NOT TO CONtain Water or Alkali. These Paints are of many different shades, and for covering capacity, durability, impress and beauty of finish they cannot be excelled by any other description of Paint. Liberal discount made to dealers. Send for sample card to the Agents.

SAMUEL M. TODD & CO.,
70 Magazine street, New Orleans.



STRENGTHENED with Exhibitator Mice, Roaches, Ants, Flies, Rats, and Mice sent (per by mail on the receipt of 50 cents each.

W. FICHTENBERG,
70 Fulton street, New York.

MISS LOUISE SCHMITT,

First-Premium Pulvin Corset Maker.

Corsets for Ladies and Children with detective figures are made to order, and guaranteed to perfect fit. No. 263 Camp street, between Delord and Calliope. The Magazine and Prytania street cars both convenient.

YOUR ATTENTION IS RESPECTfully called to the choice stock of

NEW AND SECOND HAND

BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS,

Top and No Top Buggies, Spring Wagons, etc., which are offered at extra bargains with the view of closing out, on account of having to close the concern with my former partner, Jacob Jost, deceased. All Vehicles warranted as represented. Call, examine and secure a bargain.

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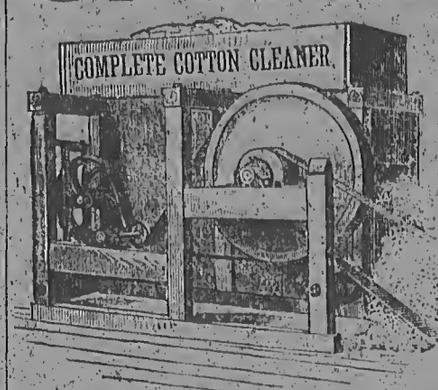
Corsets for Ladies and Children with detective figures are made to order, and guaranteed to perfect fit. No. 263 Camp street, between Delord and Calliope. The Magazine and Prytania street cars both convenient.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. C. C.



The Complete Cotton Cleaner, a New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginner,—thoroughly removes, all Dust, Dirt, Sand and light Trash from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grades.

No gin house should be without one of these "cleaners". It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days work.

Manufactured and sold by

Allison Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.

Send for Circulars and Price list.

FRIERSON & CO., Agents, 77 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER

Edited by M. C. HAZARD. Is undoubtedly the best Teachers' Help published. Has the most thorough, helpful and inspiring lessons, the best corps of contributors, and the most popular editorial departments. Needs only to be examined in order to be taken. Terms, \$1.50 per year. Clubs of five or more receive six Lesson Papers with each copy. Sample copy sent free on application to

ADAMS, BLACKMER, & LYON PUB. CO., CHICAGO.

The Centennial Manufacturing Co.,

No. 109 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Whose Powder Polish is becoming so well known for its labor-saving properties in the cleansing of all Painted Walls, Wood Work, Glass, Tin and Copper Ware, etc., and the removing of any grease spots or other stains from the most delicate Carpets, Woolen or Silk materials without the slightest fear of any ill effect, as to be considered necessary in every family that has once tried it. The Company also manufacture a new article adapted to the Tanner's and Leather Finisher's trade, called

TANNERINE.

It has been but a short time on the market, has attracted the attention of the Shoe and Leather Reporter, The Harness and Carriage Journals, and the Polytechnic Review, all of which journals speak in the highest terms of its merits.

Skins cleaned by this process, which are pronounced equal or superior to French Calf Skins, may now be seen at Mr. Frank's Leather Store on Frederick street, or at the Tannery on the Old Basin, near Broad street. Samples, and all information with regard to it, will be forwarded, free to any address.

WM. L. TROUTE,
Company's Agent,
No. 67 Perdido St., New Orleans.
Agents wanted.

COAL.

Pittsburg, Anthracite and Cannel Coal,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Coal by boat or barge load, delivered to planters at upper or lower wharf. Steamers coaled at New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

Coal in sacks for shipment to country customers by rail or steamboat.

W. G. WILMOT & CO.,
52 Poydras street, New Orleans.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CERTAIN PARTIES are advertising themselves as being "Sole Agents" for the "best manufacturers of Perique Tobacco" at Grand Point, St. James parish. I would respectfully state that I am

THE DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT

for the following manufacturers of Grand Point, St. James parish:

OCTAVE ROUSSEL,
LEWIS ROUSSEL,
AUGUSTAVE ROUSSEL,
F. ST. PIERRE,
And many others.

EDMOND HAUTREGEOIS,
No. 19 Conti street.

J. A. LACROIX,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Pontchartrain Cheap Store,

COR. FRENCHMEN AND VICTORY STREETS,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Always on hand, a full assortment of first-class goods, at prices which defy competition. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. My Motto—Quick Sales and Small Profits.

CISTERN-MAKER.

R. BRODERICK,

NOS. 132, 134 AND 136 JULIA ST.,

Between Camp and Magazine, New Orleans.

Constantly on hand an assortment of Cisterns. Second-hand Cisterns always on hand. All orders promptly attended to.

PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS

FOR

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

To illustrate all department of Physical Science.

Specialties in Apparatus for Optical and Electrical Science.

Magic Lanterns and Stereopticons.

Views from all Countries, and a specialty of Views to illustrate Scientific Subjects.

Views made to order for scientific purposes. Price on application. Catalogues ten cents each.

JESSE S. THEYNEY,
No. 1 and 2 Bond street, New York.
Successor to James M. Queen & Co.

CHAIR WAREHOUSE.

77 DIFFERENT STYLES OF CANE SEAT CHAIRS, at 67 CAMP CHAIRS, PARLOR FOLDING CHAIRS.

Specialties

CHAIRS for CHURCHES, PUBLIC HALLS, Schools, COLLEGES, Steamboats and Hotels.

Wholesale and Retail.

I. H. WEBER,
414 & 25 N. Sixth St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTRO STEREO TYPE FOUNDRY.

WOOD ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

OFFICE, CAMPBELL & CO.'S PRESS, 178 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

Presses and Printing Material.

J. A. ROBIN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

117 ..... DELAUNE STREET 117

Near Old Levee,

P. O. Lock Box 57. NEW ORLEANS.

Will attend to the sale of Cotton, Sugar, Rice, Moss, Hides, Wool, Furs, Poultry, Game of all kinds, Beeswax, Honey and every description of Garden Produce. Country orders solicited.

FREE! Samples best article in use; sent free. Reliable, respectable, profitable and pleasant for clergymen, teachers and others of genteel appearance and average ability. Send your letters and address D. P. Ray & Co., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

Goodyear's Pocket Gymnasium

ENDORSED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS

The most complete system of physical exercise ever used for Home Practice. Used in use by men, women, and children. Used standing sitting or reclining. Hundreds of grateful testimonials. For practice colleges, schools, hospitals. **Price List.**—No. 1 for children 10 to 12 years \$4. No. 2, 7 children 6 to 9, \$5.50. No. 3, for children 8 to 10, \$6.50. No. 4, for children 7 to 11, \$7.50. No. 5, for ladies and children 11 years and upward, \$8.50. No. 6, for gentlemen of moderate strength, \$9.50. No. 7 used by ladies of high organization, \$10. No. 8, for gentlemen of extra strength, \$11. Full set, family size, each 1 to 7 and 2 and 3 sets, \$60. No. 1 and 8 are fitted with a screw eye and hook to attach to the wall or door. A pair of No. 7 and 8 will make a complete gymnasium and Health Lift. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Exclusive agencies granted in unoccupied territory.

Exclusive rights to sell the Pocket Gymnasium afford the largest possible returns for small investments. Its sales are nearly universal wherever it is placed before the public and its merits fully understood.

For illustrated descriptive circulars, terms, etc., address

Goodyear Rubber Cutlery Company,
P. O. Box 5,153. 697 Broadway, New York.
GENERAL DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

20,000

ORANGE TREES!

BY

W. R. STUART,

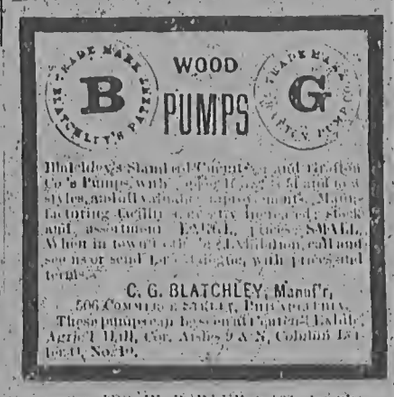
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

LOUISIANA SWEET, MANDARIN, IRAZILIAN, grafted on sour stock, and SWEET SEEDLINGS, well rooted. Price, from 20 cents in bunch, according to age and number wanted.

Also 50,000 SEEDLINGS, for grafting or budding, and for ornamental trees, from 10 cents to 25 cents, according to number wanted.

Trees carefully packed and shipped to any point. No fruit trees will stand transplanting and transporting better than Orange.

I make Orange Trees a specialty. Ly



Blatchley's Standard Cistern and Broken Co.'s Pumps, with self-locking valves, in all sizes and styles, and all modern improvements. Manufactoring facility enables me to keep stock and assortment LARGE, Prices SMALL. When in town call at 24 Mobilion, call and see me or send for circular, with prices and terms.

C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r,
506 COMMERCE & SARLAT, PHILADELPHIA.

These pumps can be seen in operation at Exhibition Agricultural Hall, Cor. Aisles 9 & N, Column L 21 to 24, No. 10.

IRA W. PORTER & CO., Agents,
Mobile, Ala.

PRUSSIAN SALVE

Trade Mark.

CURES RINGBONES, Spavins, INGROWN NAILS, WARTS, FROSTED FEET, CANCERS and SORES. A sure cure.

J. H. RICHELDERFER,
Manufacturer
1024 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Price 50 cts. Sent by mail. For sale by Druggists. Trade supplied. Agents wanted.

I. L. EVANS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents, 67 and 69 Commerce St., New Orleans.

Dry Goods Cheap for Cash.

THE ATTENTION of Housekeepers and all others in want of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS is called to the fact that

P. W. MOHR,

113 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS,

is offering his entire stock at ruinously low prices. Call and judge for yourselves.

OTTO ZEITZ,

General Engraver and Book-Binders' Tool Cutter,

Designs made for Side and Back Stamps, 74 N. W. COR. FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS (Second Floor.) CINCINNATI, O.

Rat Trade Mark Cutting Stamps, Shoe Ornamental Stitching Stamps, Burning Brands, Dies, Plates, etc.

ANDREW J. AIKEN. JOHN M. WATT.

AIKEN & WATT,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

16 Tulane Street, New Orleans, La.

Special attention given to orders for the purchase and all descriptions of Produce, Agricultural Implements and Plantation Supplies.

F. H. HARDON,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

Nos. 27 and 29 Chartres Street,

Ret. Canal and Conti streets,

NEW ORLEANS.

MENEELY & COMPANY,

Bell Founders, West Troy, New York.

FIFTY years established. Church Bells and Chimes; Academy, Factory Bells, etc. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free. No agencies.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT ABSOLUTELY and SPEEDILY CURED. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 18 Washington street, Chicago. 10

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUsic. Largest in The World. 1,000 students in ten years. 32 eminent professors. 115 lessons for \$15. E. TOURJEE, Music Hall, Boston.

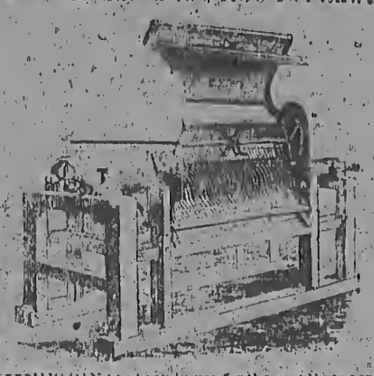
MACHINERY, ETC.

DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED

"Revolving Head" Cotton Gin.

PATENTED JULY 18, 1871.

Price Reduced to \$4.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates all friction at the ends of the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time, while remaining free from or animal power than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very clean, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account to a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to the increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every 10 bales ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

59 ..... Carondelet St. 59

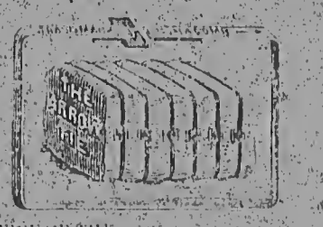
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BEN. F. WOLFE,

AGENT FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS,

22 ..... Main Street. 22

HOUSTON, TEXAS.



OFFICE OF THE

American Cotton Tie Co.,

(LIMITED)

37 CARONDELET ST., NEW ORLEANS.

TO DEALERS IN

IRON COTTON TIES,

Planters and County Merchants Generally.

We beg to inform you that we are prepared, through our regularly established Agents, to supply the trade in any quantity with the following celebrated Ties:

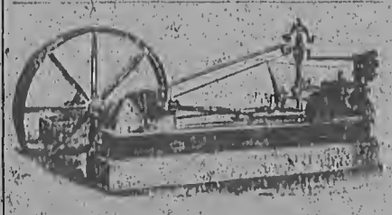
THE ARROW AND SIDE SLIT;
BEARD & HILL'S LOCK TIE.
BRANCH, CRIDER & CO.'S LOCK TIE.

We also beg to inform the public that the interests of Messrs. Beard & Bro., and Branch, Crooker & Co. are now merged into and with the AMERICAN COTTON TIE CO. (LIMITED.) The following are the New Orleans Agents:

Stone & Tutt, Ogden & Hall,
Chism & Boyd, Archer & Harland,
William Dillon, D. L. Ranlett & Co.

For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited.)

J. E. W. JAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.



STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS & MACHINERY

MANUFACTURED BY

L. & E. GREENWALD,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Having been established upwards of 30 years, we are prepared to supply the best MACHINERY, to Southern and Western planters and buyers, promptly at low prices.

Refer to John Burnside, Esq., and Stephen Albert, Esq., New Orleans, and H. H. Tilson, Esq., of Shreveport, La.

The Cheapest, Simplest, and Strongest TIE in the market. Costs about one-half the price of other ties. Traveling salesmen wanted on liberal commissions. Address H. P. HILLOW, 219 and 221 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.
MILL GEARING MADE
ACCURATE by Patterns.
SHAFTING PULLEYS AND HANGERS
OF THE LATEST AND BEST STYLE.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE
TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use.
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

KING SOLOMON

AND THE

IRON WORKER.

The finest Masonic Engravings on Steel ever published. Illustrating a Tradition of the Dedication of the Great Temple at Jerusalem and its Builders. From the original Paintings by Royal Academician,

ENGRAVED BY JOHN SARTAIN.

Universally commended by the Craft. Those desirous of entering the Masonic relating to the work of the Craft should send for circular.

We want a Few Reliable Masons to act as Agents.

It is Sartain's best work, and we think is the finest engraving we have ever seen.—*Masonic Chronicle, Cincinnati, O.*

"It is a perfect gem of art."—*Grand Master, Indiana.*

For terms, territory, and circulars, with full information for this and other engravings, address

SHADDEY & CO.,
48 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia.

75 VISITING CARDS, no 2 alike, 1 name, **30** cts. and 1 ct. Stamp. 4 packs, 4 names, \$1. Prettiest assortment you ever saw. No better work in the world, at any price! Common Cards at Unheard-of Rates. Write plain. W. C. CANNON, 713 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED—To supply vacancies in Schools, Academies, and Seminaries in the different States. Send for "Mutual Plan." Address American Educational Union, 717 Broadway, N. Y.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1876.

MONETARY.

Owing to the balance of trade being in our favor, large shipments of gold continue to be made from England to this country, which is the principal cause of the decline in that article, in accordance with the law of supply and demand. Coin of all sorts has varied during the past week from 107½ to 108½, closing at buying a year, London, Paris and New York should be market unchanged, as is the case with all.

Bonds and coin collected a little from day to day. Gold is better and held at 32¾, the latter for 57. New York sight exchange ¼ per cent. discount.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Sugar of low grades neglected, while the better grades are firm. Quotations are (per pound, in hogsheads, on the levee.) Inferior, 5½c.; common, 6½c.; fair, 7½c.; prime, 8½c.; choice, 8¾c.; yellow clarified, 9½@10c.; off whites, 9½@10¼c.; white clarified, 11c.; yellow centrifugal, 8¾@8¾c.

Molasses (per gallon; in barrels, from levee, in lots.). Demand fair. Sales made at an advance. Market closed active. Common, 32½@35c.; fair, 42c.; prime, 44c.; choice, 47c.; *centrifugal*, 38@43c.

COTTON.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock in New Orleans	27,858
Net receipts at New Orleans	33,102
Net receipts at New Orleans last year	19,157
Increase	13,945
Net receipts at all ports	2,100,023
Net receipts at all ports last year	1,781,091
Increase	318,932
Stock in Liverpool	463,000
Of which American	180,000
World's supply	1,063,175
Last year	950,175

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Day.	Receipts.	Sales.	Market.	Sales.	Market.	Price.	Stock.	Market.	Price.	Stock.	Market.	Price.
Wednesday	1,000	3,000	Steady	1,000	Easy		15,000	Firm		650,000	Firm	
Thursday	1,000	3,000	Steady	1,000	Steady		15,000	Firm		650,000	Firm	
Friday	1,000	3,000	Active	1,000	Firm		15,000	Firm		650,000	Firm	
Saturday	1,000	3,000	Active	1,000	Quiet		15,000	Firm		650,000	Strong	
Monday	1,000	3,000	Steady	1,000	Quiet		15,000	Steady		650,000	Steady	
Tuesday	1,000	3,000	Steady	1,000	Quiet		15,000	Steady		650,000	Steady	
Total	6,000	18,000		6,000		Middling	15,000		Middling	650,000		Middling

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday			10¾	11	11⅜	11⅞
Thursday			10¾	11⅛	11⅜	11⅞
Friday			10¾	11⅛	11⅜	11⅞
Saturday			10¾	11⅛	11⅜	11⅞
Monday			10¾	11⅛	11⅜	11⅞
Tuesday			10¾	11⅛	11⅜	11⅞

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Class—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Thursday	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Friday	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Saturday	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Monday			
Tuesday	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛

GENERAL MARKET.

The continued dullness in all branches of trade produced by fears of the future is causing much suffering among merchants, especially the smaller and weaker class, who find it difficult to obtain funds to meet expenses and pay current bills. Country merchants are indisposed to lay in heavy stocks, buying only sufficient to keep up assortments. Retail dealers all complain of light sales. Prices of all commodities are very low.

Breadstuffs—Are dull. Sales light. Market unchanged.

Provisions.—Demand light. Sales nearly reduced to retail quantities.

Grain and Feed.—Corn is steady. Oats firm. Bran and hay quiet.

Groceries.—Demand small but steady, and for staple goods mostly.

Hardware, Dry Goods, Etc.—Rather more doing in these departments. As the stock of country merchants must be kept up, they order from month to month, and in many instances by every trip of their respective packets.

Rice.—Receipts moderate; demand good. We quote: Prime 5¼c., no choice in market, fair 4¾c., common 3¼c., No. 2 at 2¾c.

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, $6@$7 ₩ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and pecks, and 25 inches in diameter, $7@$10 ₩ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 34 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₩ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $11@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $5@$7.50 ₩ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Cotton wood—For large sound logs, $2.25@$3 ₩ cord.

Ash logs, of 12 inches and over, $2.25@$2.75 ₩ cord.

Sycamore logs, $2.50 ₩ cord.

(Logs measured in cubic measure and contents reduced to cords.)

Demand is good for wood logs at present. There is an occasional call for magnolia, beech and cherry.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Dixon and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	18 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Mauly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	280 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
T. A. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tunnard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, ₩ lb.:		
Swedes, assorted		7½
Flat	6½	7½
Steel	14	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American		8½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₩ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	8 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₩ bbl:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₩ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₩ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 25	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately lighter	— —	— —
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 16 to 18 by 30	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₩ lb	— —	10
Paris Green, ₩ lb	— —	— —
Pat. Dryer, ₩ lb	— —	14
Whiting, ₩ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₩ lb	— —	4
Linseed Oil, ₩ gal	— —	50

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

	Single.	Double.
Window Sash, 12 lights:		
Size of lights. Weighted. Glazed.	Per pair.	Per pair.
8x10	$1 75	$2 00
10x12	1 90	2 25
10x16	2 50	3 25
Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$3 50	$3 75
3 feet x 8 feet	4 00	— —
3 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25
Panel Doors:		
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	— —	$3 25
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	— —	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1¾ in. thick	$3 75	4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₩ lb.:		
Western, choice	24	26
Goshen, choice	31	36
Coffee, ₩ lb.:		
Rio, fair	13½	13¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O. G	— —	34
Candles, ₩ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₩ lb.:		
Cocoa	— —	60
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₩ doz:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl:		
Best, K. D.	— —	5 00
Cheese, ₩ lb:		
Western factory	13	14
N. Y. cream and English dairy	15	16
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	2 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15
Flour, ₩ bbl.:		
Superfine	4 75	5 00
XX	5 75	6 00
XXX	6 25	6 75
Choice XXX	6 75	7 25
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₩ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₩ lb	8½	10
Raisins, ₩ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₩ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₩ whole box	— —	2 75
Bananas, ₩ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₩ lb.:		
Soda	8	9
Butter	8	9
Sugar	8	9
Gingernuts	8	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	— —	38
Lubricating, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, best	— —	33
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	35	42
Fair	42	45
Prime to choice	50	55
Golden and Rennet syrups	60	65
Half bbls. 5c. and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₩ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3½
Ordinary	— —	5
Fair	5½	5¾
Prime to choice	6½	7½
Soap, in boxes, ₩ lb.:		
XXX Palm	— —	7
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₩ lb	— —	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 35	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Good fair	— —	8
Prime	— —	9
Choice	— —	10
Yellow clarified	— —	10½
White clarified	10½	11½
Crushed	12½	12¾
Powdered	12½	12¾
Spices, ₩ lb:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	50
Cinnamon	— —	50
Tea, ₩ lb:		
Black Oolong	— —	1 00
Green Imperial	— —	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₩ lb:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	55	65
Chewing, choice	1 00	1 10
Smoking	90	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₩ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	57
White, mixed	— —	55
Oats, ₩ bushel:		
St. Louis	— —	— —
Texas	— —	— —
Ogdens	— —	50
Bran, choice, ₩ 100 lbs	— —	80
Hay, ₩ 100:		
Prime timothy	85 00	90 00
Ordinary	— —	70 00
Cotton Seed Meal	26 00	28 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₩ lb.:		
Breakfast	14	14½
Shoulders	— —	8½
Sides, clear rib	9½	9¾
Sides, clear	10	10½
Hams, sugar-cured	13½	16½
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	18 75	19 25
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders	— —	7½
Lard, ₩ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	11½	12
Choice, in tierces	11	11½

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	10	10½
Jute	12½	13½
Ties, Arrow, best, per bundle, of 40 ties and buckles	— —	3 30
Beard	— —	3 50
Twine, hemp	— —	16

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₩ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	45
Calfskins, dozen	70 00	75 00
Texas, rough, ₩ lb	24	26
Fertilizers, ₩ ton:		
Stern's raw bone superphosph	65 00	— —
Stern's fine ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	11 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₩ yard:		
Standard brands, 4-4	7	8
Standard brands, 4-4	9	11
Bleached Domestic, ₩ yard:		
Choice brands, 7-8	8	10
Choice brands, 4-4	9	12½
Calico, ₩ yard:		
Common brands	4½	5½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	6½	7½
Ticking, ₩ yard:		
Common brands	15	18½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounce	11½	12½
Stripes	10	12½
Checks	14	18
Denims	12	18

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor mud boots, ₩ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₩ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₩ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₩ doz	15 00	16 50
Russetts' brogans, ₩ doz	16 00	19 50

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SAVE YOUR EYES!
Restore your Sight!
THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,
By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYESIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Rev. F. M. Grace, A. M., once a professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterward president of Hiwassee College, puts into his paper, the *Iron Age*, Birmingham, the following notice:

"*Hiwassee College* closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was one hundred and eighty-six, many of them from Alabama and other gulf States. *There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee.* Address President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee." cfw

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

SEASHORE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Columbia, at Columbia	Jan. 6, 7
Pearlington, at Pearlington	13, 14
Ocean Springs, at Ocean Springs	20, 21
Moss Point, at Moss Point	27, 28
Pascagoula mission, at Salem	Feb. 3, 4
White Plains, at White Plains	10, 11
Chickasawhay mission, at Mutual Rights	Mar. 3, 4
Enon, at Enon	10, 11
Soule mission, at Soule Chapel	17, 18
Westville, at Westville	24, 25
Franklin, at Wesleyana	Apr. 1, 2
Mount Carmel, at Good Hope	8, 9

A full attendance of the district members at the first quarterly meeting is earnestly requested, as important business will be transacted.

My postoffice is Amite City, La.

11 THOMAS PRICE, P. E.

BRANDON DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Marion and Forest, at Grange House	Dec. 16, 17
Trenton, at Trenton	23, 24
Lake, at Lake	30, 31
Brandon	Jan. 6, 7
Fannin, at Union	13, 14
Carthage, at Hosiun	20, 21
Walnut Grove, at Scotland	27, 28
Newton, at Newton	Feb. 3, 4
Hillsboro, at Hillsboro	10, 11
Philadelphia, at Pine Grove	17, 18
Union, at Smith's ch'l	24, 25
Raleigh, at Oak Ridge	Mar. 3, 4
Homewood mission, at Homewood	5

The district stewards will meet at Lake on Saturday, December 30, at eleven o'clock A. M.

WM. H. LEIGH, P. E.

MERIDIAN DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Enterprise station	Dec. 16, 17
Shubuta and Mt. Gowan, at Shubuta	23, 24
Meridian station	30, 31
Wayne circuit, at Scott's chapel	Jan. 6, 7
Waynesboro circuit, at Waynesboro	13, 14
Clark mission, at Shady Grove	20, 21
Marion circuit and Lauderdale mission, at Coker's	27, 28
Paulding circuit and Ellisville mission, at Paulding	Feb. 3, 4
Enterprise circuit, at Zion's Hill	10, 11
Shubuta circuit, at Bethel	17, 18
De Kalb circuit, at Pleasant Ridge	24, 25

The district stewards will meet at the Methodist church in Meridian on Wednesday, January 4, 1877, at eleven o'clock A. M.

11 JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Snyder's Curative

PADS.

WORN OVER PART AFFECTED, ABSORB ALL MALARIA FROM THE SYSTEM.

They positively cure the worst cases of Liver, Lung, Heart Kidney, Spine, Bladder and Womb ailments; Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Costiveness, Soreness, or ill of Stomach or Bowels, Female Weakness, Sick and Nervous Headache, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Restlessness, etc., may be entirely eradicated by wearing one of our Pads. Many of our best citizens can attest to their merit.

The Liver and Lung Pad	$2 00
Kidney and Spinal Pad	3 00
Womb Pad for Female Weakness	3 00

☞ Ask your druggists for "Snyder's Curative Pad," and take no other, or inclose the price in a letter to us, and we will send them by mail. Address

E. F. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
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☞ For sale by J. L. LYONS, New Orleans.

A General Agent wanted for each State South, with whom a liberal contract will be made to supply the wholesale and retail trade. 26mch

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A WEEKLY PAPER FOR
YOUNG PEOPLE
AND THE
FAMILY

THE COMPANION aims to be a favorite in every family—looked for eagerly by the young folks, and read with interest by the older. Its purpose is to interest while it amuses; to be judicious, practical, sensible, and to have really permanent worth, while it attracts for the hour.

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Rebecca H. Davis, C. A. Stephens,
Mrs. A. H. Lenowens, Harriet P. Spofford,
Edward Ev't Hale, Julia Ward Howe.

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Editorial upon Current Tabis,	Poetry,
Topics,	Selections for Declamation,
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Religious Articles,	

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Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Bath-Tubs, Ranges, Iron, Lead and Tin-lined Pipes, Sheet Lead, Fittings of all descriptions, Brass, Steam, Waterand Gas Cocks, Valves, Plugs, etc. Thirty per cent. discount on Iron Pipe; all other goods in proportion. cow

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

Centennial Awarding Committee

ON THE

SINGER

SEWING MACHINE.

THE United States Centennial Commission announce the following report as the basis of an award, to the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J., for their FAMILY SEWING MACHINE:

REPORT.

A Shuttle Sewing Machine, embodying the following points of construction, viz.: A needle bar operated from the end of a rotating shaft in the overhanging arm; a shuttle supported in a shuttle carrier, moved transversely to the feed by means of a crank on a rotating shaft; a four-motioned positive feed, and a straight needle, with its eyes parallel with the direction of feed.

For the following reasons:

A SUPERIOR

Family Machine, embodying the greatest number of most approved mechanical devices to impart positive motions to the various parts, simplicity of construction, equal workmanship, excellent quantity and quality of work done, originality, and for completeness of display.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General."
J. R. HAWLEY, President.
Attest—MYER ASCHE, Assistant Secretary.

COUNTRY ORDERS.

PARTIES residing in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and adjacent States, who buy their **DRY GOODS FOR CASH**, are invited to send for samples, which will be forwarded to them **Free of Cost and Postage Paid**, and where I am favored with an order which exceeds $10 *the freight thereon will be prepaid at my expense.* Where the order exceeds $20 *I will pay the cost of sending the Money, whether by Express Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft* or otherwise.

The new postal law permits parcels weighing four pounds or less to be sent by mail, at the rate of one cent per ounce; so that parties ordering less than $10 worth can have their purchases sent to them through their postoffices at a very slight expense. And where they desire packages sent by mail they should make provision for the postage. Goods sent C. O. D. to all points where the Express Company or Packets have Agents.

As a matter of accommodation I will purchase articles outside of my line, which is confined to Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, but will not pay the freight thereon, unless the order for Dry Goods bought of me exceeds $10. No charge will be made for purchasing articles out of my line, to a limited extent.

Articles not corresponding to order can be returned.

Should I not be able to fill the order, the money will be *returned in my presence.*

No charge made for Cases, Baling, Strapping, Drayage or Insurance.

My personal attention given to Country Orders, having a resident buyer in NEW YORK constantly buying bargains, both at the large Auction Sales and at private sale. I am enabled to sell a large portion of my stock at very low prices, giving my customers the advantage of the bargains thus obtained. I am receiving new goods by every steamer from the North and Europe.

I have been in business more than TWENTY YEARS, and the steady yearly increase affords a gratifying record of fair dealing, to which I refer with pride.

J. A. BRASELMAN,
Nos. 586 and 588 Magazine street,
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RELIABLE CASH HOUSE.

THE TRUTH AT LAST

IN REGARD TO

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THE Commission's grants awards of equal merit to all of the leading Sewing Machine Companies.

None received higher awards than the HOWE.

It was unanimously decided that the Centennial display of work by this Company has never been equaled.

The Howe was the first, and is consequently the oldest Machine in the market.

To-day we can conscientiously claim the most durable Machine, doing the most perfect stitching and the greatest range of work, and, further, can prove our claim by a practical demonstration.

Late improvements make it one of the lightest running first-class Machines in the market.

For the sake of a high-sounding advertisement we will stoop to no false representations.

With the confusing and bewildering claims of the different Companies before the public we can only invite an examination at the sales-room of

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
183 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Send for price list.

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MME. DEMOREST'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS, of the latest fashions, put up in illustrated envelopes, with full directions for use. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Catalogue free. Address D. P. PERRY,
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FIRST CLASS
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ARTIFICIAL TEETH which defy detection, and are colorless and serviceable to wear, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Filling decayed Teeth so as to last for years,
WITHOUT PAIN.
By means of a new invention.
All work guaranteed. Consultations free. Call and examine work and prices. 8ly

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Keep constantly on hand a select stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting of Bleached and Unbleached Cotton, Calicoes, Flannel, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Corsets, Ribbons, Cassimere, Delaines, Merinoes, Blankets, etc.

A Specialty Made of Black Alpaca.

Our BELLA Kid Gloves are guaranteed, and money refunded or another pair given in case they rip or tear while putting them on.
Orders from the country strictly attended to.

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SEWING MACHINE DEPOT
MOVED TO
NO. 5 CHARTRES STREET.

A NEW STOCK of the Elastic-Stitch and Lock-Stitch Machines, with a complete assortment of Needles, Parts, Attachments, Silk Twist, Spool Cotton, Linen Thread, Oil, etc., just received and for sale at the lowest cash prices. The above goods are manufactured by and for the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, and warranted the best in the market.

Caution to Our Patrons, Grangers and Their Agents.

There are parties here who are selling imitations of our goods, repainting and patching up old Machines to make them look like new, and selling them as such. No new goods of the above make can be purchased in New Orleans except from us, at No. 5 Chartres street. Agents wanted.

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GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS of every variety and of direct importation. Also Sporting materials of all kinds, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Flasks, and every article needed by Hunters, will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Also the celebrated "Dead Shot" Gunpowder, Shot, Eley's Shells, Cartridges, etc., of the best quality, wholesale and retail.

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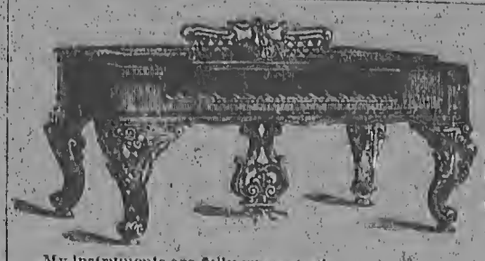

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Pianos, Organs, and Musical Merchandise.

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CAREFUL OBSERVERS
IN THE MATTER OF
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Will find it to their interest to examine
THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK
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HOUSEWARE,
Of every description, kept by
W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,
NO. 29 CAMP AND 116 COMMON ST.,
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And they will establish these facts.

1. OUR STOCK IS THE BEST.
2. OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST.
3. OUR METHODS ARE THE FAIREST.

With more than thirty years' experience in the Crockery trade, we claim a knowledge of the wants of this community second to no one, and can fill them better than any house in the Southwest.

Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$4 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.
6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.
10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.
18 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain DeTerre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Dish,
12 Preserve Plates,	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes,

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.
4 00 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.
1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.
1 25 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.
1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.
1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.
1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.
75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET, Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.
Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice) 100 pieces, $30.

Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices, and everything else required for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of every one.

The above list contemplates first-class, regular goods, of good shapes and sizes, and will give entire satisfaction wherever they are placed.

Charges for packing and drayage: Dinner sets, $1; Tea sets, 50 cents.

We invite inquiries. Catalogues sent on application.

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,
No. 29 Camp street and 116 Common street,
New Orleans.

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LATEST STYLES.

ADDRESS
The Singer Manufacturing Co.,
91 CANAL STREET
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What will the Weather BE TO-MORROW?
THE
Signal Service Barometer
WILL TELL YOU.

It will detect and indicate correctly any change in the weather to 24 hours in advance. It will tell you what *kind of a storm is approaching* and from what quarter it comes—invaluable to navigators.

FARMERS

can plan their work according to its predictions. It will save 50 times its cost in a single season. There is an accurate thermometer attached which alone is worth the price of the combination. Will send it, express paid, to any address on receipt of $3. Send Money Order or Registered Letter.

AGENTS WANTED. *Send for circular.*

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The Boston *Traveler* says: "We carefully inspected the above-described Signal Service Barometer, and found it to be as stated by Messrs. Pool & Co., who are honorable and reliable."

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NO. 57

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1876. NO. 51.

THE DIRGE OF THE YEAR.

O'er the mountain drear,
Through the forest sere,
The winter blast is wailing,
And flowerets fair,
In their fragrance rare,
Beneath its might are falling.

Through the cold, black night,
O'er the church-yard's height,
The winter blast is sweeping,
And it seems to sigh,
As it hurries by,
For the dead who beneath are sleeping.

For scattered there,
Like flowerets fair,
Or leaves of the forest dying,
While the winter blast
Comes wailing past,
Our loved and lost are lying.

The minster's bell
In melodious swell
O'er hill and dale is pealing,
[illegible] came
Of the blessed time
Is the grand old tale revealing.

This tale of old
Is once more told
Of the Prince of Peace and Glory,
For the ivy green
In the church is seen,
And tells of the "old, old story."

The old man's tears
For the by-gone years
O'er his wasted cheeks are stealing,
And his silent woe
For his hopes laid low
Awakes at the joy-bells pealing.

Like a shrond of white
Lie the snow-wreaths bright
O'er the friends of his manhood perished,
And the faithful wife
Of a lengthened life,
Whom from youth to age he cherished.

But not in vain
Is the sacred strain
Which the Christmas chimes are ringing:
As the joy-bell rings,
To the King of kings
The old man's hopes are clinging.

Dublin University Magazine.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—Early yesterday a rush of ice from a point north of here forced itself upon the ice in the harbor opposite this city, and carried it down stream with great rapidity, taking with it several steamers lying at the bank in the southern part of the city. The Fannie Kenner sunk opposite the arsenal, probably a wreck. The Southern Belle and Jennie Baldwin also sunk; loss not heavy, being small boats. Among others carried down are the Centennial, Alex. Mitchell, Minnesota, Bayard and Davenport.

Later reports show that nearly all the boats of the Keokuk and Northern line were in winter quarters, and supposed to be secure from damages. When the ice started the steamers were forced from their moorings and carried down the stream. The War Eagle and Golden Eagle, two large, valuable boats, are on shore in such a manner as to block the passage, and other boats crowded in and caused a complete jam.

The ice moved several times during the afternoon and night, and forced the boats upon one another, doing great damage. The Centennial had almost all of her upper works torn away; the Mitchell was crushed nearly to pieces; the Davenport sunk; the Bayard is almost completely destroyed; the Rock Island, War Eagle, Golden Eagle and Andy Johnson were all badly damaged. The Rob Roy and Northwestern, which were uninjured, raised steam, and the Red Wing and Minneapolis, with lumber barges, were pulled out and taken to the bar, about a quarter of a mile below the arsenal, where they were considered safe. At midnight it was thought the hulls of the Centennial and Andy Johnson would be saved. The Golden Eagle and War Eagle might be rescued in a very leaky condition. The loss is roughly estimated at $200,000. No insurance on the boats of the Keokuk and Northern line. The Mitchell, War Eagle, Golden Eagle and Andy Johnson belonged to the Keokuk line. The Centennial was owned by Thomas W. Davidson, and cost $40,000.

ROOMS NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1876.

To the People of the United States:

The National Democratic Committee announce as the result of the Presidential election, held on the seventh of November, the election of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, as President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as Vice President of the United States. We congratulate you on this victory for reform. It now only remains for the two houses of Congress, in the performance of their duty on the second Wednesday in February next, to give effect to the will of the people thus expressed in the constitutional mode by a majority of the electoral votes, and confirmed by a majority of all the States, as well as by an overwhelming majority of all the people of the United States.

By order of the Executive Committee.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Chair'n.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Sec.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1876.

An address has to-night been issued by the Democratic committee. It is the last desperate attempt to prop a falling cause. Gov. Hayes has been fairly elected by a clear majority of the electoral votes. There is no indication that any right-minded citizen has a doubt as to the result. The address of the Democratic committee is an impudent and audacious attempt to prejudice and pervert the public judgment. Hayes and Wheeler are elected, and the will of the American people will be carried out and maintained.

Z. CHANDLER,
Chair'n Republican Nat. Com.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 14.—The inauguration of Gov. Hampton took place in front of Carolina Hall this afternoon. The square in front of the hall was densely packed by persons of both races, and the housetops were covered with spectators. At half-past three P. M. Gov. Hampton was escorted to the stand amid demonstrations and great enthusiasm. The members of the General Assembly occupied the space immediately surrounding the stand, with the crowd in the rear. Gov. Hampton then read his inaugural address.

NATCHITOCHES, LA., Dec. 14.—The steamer Homer sank opposite Payne's Landing, on Red river, at half-past three P. M. to-day. The cabin passengers were all saved. Ten deck passengers were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

BUFFALO, Dec. 15.—Rev. Simon Howard, Presbyterian missionary for forty years in the Holy Land, is dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The following explains itself:

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 10, 1876.

To Editor Constitutionalist, Augusta, Ga.:

The statement going the rounds of the papers that I am advising a friendly acceptance by the people of the South of the inauguration of Mr. Hayes is utterly unfounded. I never have and never shall advise them or any other people to give a friendly acceptance of any administration inaugurated by the grossest frauds and most palpable usurpation.

While I might not advise forcible resistance to an administration thus inaugurated, yet I never could give it the sanction of my approval or friendly acceptance. For the overthrow of such a dynasty I should rather appeal to the peaceful instrumentalities of the constitution. There are the legislative halls, the judiciary and the ballot-box, the latter of which should ever be held as sacred as the ark of the covenant.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, Dec. 17.—Several merchants from the interior of Mexico arrived here yesterday, and they confirm the news of the capture of Lerdo, and the death of Escobedo, and the capture of the city of Mexico by Gen. Diaz. Iglesias, from Leon, ordered Diaz to hold the city of Mexico and proclaim the presidency of Iglesias, which Diaz declined to do, unless he could name four members of the cabinet. This was refused by Iglesias, when Diaz proclaimed himself provisional president, and the revolution now continues between the rival pretenders, who are preparing for the new struggle. Reynoltas still holds Matamoras, and refuses all communication with the revolutionary chiefs until some one of them can show proper authority from Iglesias to demand the Plaza, which none of them have, and he positively refuses any communication with the bandit Cortina. His soldierly conduct would make him many friends but for the fact that he is proceeding to collect a tax of three per cent. on merchants, which they protest is unlawful and arbitrary. Gen. Rocha is still here endeavoring to get Reynoltas to turn over to him. At present all is an uncertainty as to affairs in Mexico, as it is not known which may prove the stronger, Diaz or Iglesias.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 18.—There was another unsuccessful ballot for United States senator in the Democratic House to-day. Everything quiet. The Congressional and Senatorial committees are working actively but quietly. There are rumors of a compromise between the Republicans and the Democrats, favorable to the latter.

OMAHA, Dec. 18.—Seven car loads of silk worm eggs, valued at $3,000,000, passed eastward.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Paris announces that the following telegram from Constantinople was received there to-day: At the preliminary meeting of the conference yesterday, under the presidency of Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian embassador, the plenipotentiaries commenced by discussing the questions concerning Servia and Montenegro, and agreed upon the following points, which will be officially sanctioned later: The conference admitted the expediency of a rectification of the Montenegrin frontier, to be determined by an international meeting at Ragusa. It would comprise the addition of eleven districts, all named, to Montenegro.

The Prince of Montenegro would go to Constantinople to pay homage to the Sultan for the new territories conceded to him.

The conference admitted that the Servian territory should be evacuated by the Turks, the prisoners of both sides returned, and the armistice prolonged until the conclusion of peace. It was further agreed that the valley of the Drina should be regarded as the western frontier of Servia—this rectification implying the definite cession of Little Zwornick to Servia. These first results confirm the expectations of an understanding between the powers.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch reports a greatly improved feeling on the part of Turkey.

A special from St. Petersburg to the *News* says: Great hopes of a peaceful solution are entertained in the highest quarters.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Constantinople telegraphs the following: I learn from undoubted authority that the conference will certainly result in peace, a mode of satisfying all just demands and providing sufficient guarantees having been found.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The crisis is ended. M. Simon has been appointed president of the council and minister of the interior, and M. Martel minister of justice. Dufaure and Marcere retire. The other ministers remain as at present.

VIENNA, Dec. 13.—A correspondent of the *Times* states: Confirmation comes from Constantinople that quite an unexpected and marked approach has been effected between the views of Russia and England. This seems due, above all, to the assurances given by Gen. Ignatieff concerning the aims of Russian policy.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople states that preliminary conferences are progressing rapidly. The plenipotentiaries themselves affirm that the conference is in a fair way toward a successful issue.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Dispatches on the bourse report a two months' prolongation of the armistice.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—*Le Temps* announces that the Russian embassador in Paris has received a letter from Prince Gortschakoff declaring Russia's instructions to Gen. Ignatieff. The Russian plenipotentiary at the Eastern conference will show that she has not arrived at an irrevocable decision. The movements of Russian troops should not cause surprise. The minister of war merely wished to prepare himself while diplomacy was endeavoring to avoid a conflict.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Alexandria states on good authority that the Khedive is dissatisfied with his American officers, and has notified them that the contract will not be renewed.

BELGRADE, Dec. 18.—It is believed an armistice to the first of May is about being concluded.

WHY WE USE THE RIGHT HAND.—The habit of using the right hand in preference to the left among those people whose monuments date from the remotest antiquity appears to be a universal fact, and this is accounted for by the anatomical mechanism of the human body. It is known that the right lung, liver-lobe and limbs exceed in size those of the left side, involving, of course, a greater amount of tissue structure and a larger supply of nerves and blood vessels for their nutrition. A person walking in a dense fog figures with his feet the segment of a circle, and, if he is right-handed, he takes a direction to the left, because the right leg naturally takes a longer stride. The left side of the brain is larger than the right, and, as it appears that the power of verbal articulation in the right-handed is confined to a certain convolution on the left side, the conclusion is arrived at that, in speaking and thinking, the left side of the brain is used, this being the result of dextral education. The opinion has also been expressed by some medical writers that amnesia and aphasia in right-handed men indicate disease of the left brain, and that summer palsy and writer's cramp show the results of excessive working of the left brain.

COME TO CHRIST AT ONCE.—I say to every man who is within the hearing of my voice: If there are any of you who have made up your mind that you will be Christians when God shall enlighten your consciences, and shall enable you to judge between right and wrong, and who are waiting for such enlightenment, you are waiting needlessly; for there is not a man in this community who does not, in regard to the great essentials of life, know what is right and what is wrong. In the large departments of life you are just as sure of what is right and what is wrong as you ever will be. Heaped up your conclusions have been. You have stores of conclusions on this subject. The trouble is that you want motive power. And there are hundreds of men who, if they would forsake the evil that they know, and perform the right that they know, would find the first result to be feeling that their convictions, their moral sense, had become more powerful and sensitive.

Among the forms of insect life there is a little creature known to naturalists which can gather around itself a sufficiency of atmospheric air, and, so clothed upon, it descends into the bottom of the pool; and you may see the little diver moving about dry, and at his ease, protected by his crystal vesture, though the water all around be stagnant and bitter. Prayer is such a protector; a transparent vesture—the world sees it not; a real defense—it keeps out the world. By means of it the believer can gather so much of heavenly atmosphere around him, and with it descend into the putrid depths of this contaminating world, that for a season no evil will touch him, and he knows when to ascend for a new supply. Communion with God kept Daniel pure in Babylon.—*Dr. Hamilton.*

Two Icelanders, Jow Thorkellsson and Sligindur Wraksson, recently descended into and explored the interior of an Icelandic volcano. These adventurous Norsmen, the first who have ever undertaken such an errand, penetrated three thousand feet into the crater of an active volcano, Asya, in Iceland, and there witnessed all the symptoms of an actual eruption. At the bottom they discovered, seething and bubbling amid cloud sounds of reverberating thunder, a lake of boiling hot water. They also saw an opening six hundred feet wide, but were prevented from entering by the volumes of sulphurous smoke which effectually barred their further progress. They returned, however, with much information of a scientific character.

A city young man who read: "Now is the time for husking bees," chased a bee fifteen minutes to ascertain what kind of a husk it had on.

Ulric Zwingle.

"A good preacher," said the eloquent Zwingle, "will win souls not by enforcing religion, but teaching the gospel, just as it is in God's word. He will attract to what is lovable by presenting in his own life an example of humility, patience, purity. If he is an able adviser in worldly matters, a tender, genial friend to rich and poor, doing his duty through evil and good report, banishing self, without guile or malice, aiming only at God's glory, he is a faithful preacher of the gospel, a real physician of souls, a follower of Christ and the apostles." In this sketch it is said he was, though unconsciously, drawing a life-like picture of himself.

Ulric Zwingle, the earliest preacher of the Reformation, was the son of a magistrate of Wildenhaus, Switzerland, born January 1, 1484. He was sent for his education to Berne, where he acquired so high a reputation for scholarship as to be eagerly sought by the order of Dominicans. At twenty-two years of age he was appointed pastor at Glavis, and became a prominent preacher of the times. He was expelled, however, for expressing new ideas on religion, and for avoiding penances and other practices of the church. In 1516 he entered the monastery of Notre Dame des Ermites, where he met with some noble spirits. With Geroldsech, director of the abbey, he formed a life-time friendship. Together they read the Bible and liberal writers, and discoursed of the ignorance and corruption so prevalent, and formed important plans to be executed afterward. In the close intimacy of the confessional he prepared the people to dispense with it.

Zwingle was one year in advance of Martin Luther in openly proclaiming against the sale of indulgences, respecting which each one was for a time ignorant of the other's views. These men possessed the same love of truth and the same fearless courage in applying it to the wants of the world. Luther depended on the energy of his native genius, while Zwingle had the advantage of the finest instructors, a classical education, and a calm, thoroughly disciplined soul. He was intimately acquainted with the Greek Testament, and the Greek authors. His captivating powers as an orator drew great crowds to listen to his searching discourses.

The Senate of Zurich had directed him to visit every canton in the curacy, to expound the New Testament, and discard everything not taught there. His course excited strong opposition. Attempts were made for his assassination, and the magistrates of Zurich surrounded his house with a nightly guard.

In 1523, after he had returned to the Romish Church his salary of fifty florins, Pope Adrian the Sixth wrote to him, offering a new pension and distinguished honors if he would hold his peace, adding: "Your well-known zeal and fidelity induce us to present such testimonials of our regard. We send our embassador to carry such tokens, being confident of your devotion to our cause, and that you will do all in your power to promote our interests." Far from yielding to such seductions, Zwingle gave himself more publicly to the spread of the gospel, and to establishing more firmly among the Helvetians the truths of the Bible.

Zwingle was a strong advocate for law and order. He preached a powerful sermon, entitled "Divine and Human Law," in which he earnestly insisted on the necessity of submitting to lawful government, and rejected with scorn the idea that the Reformation favored insubordination. He was at once a vigorous theologian, a warm friend to progress, and an ardent patriot.

In 1525 he was elevated to the rectorship of the gymnasium by the authorities of Zurich. Here he performed acceptably the threefold duties of preacher, writer and professor, and the same year the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated for the first time as a *simple commemoration.*

But Zwingle's life came to a sudden close. Five of the Roman Catholic Swiss cantons had put themselves against the Reformers in battle array at the same time, aided by the powers of Austria. October 10, 1531, there was a heavy battle, three leagues from Zurich. The Reformers were overwhelmed, and their most valiant, prominent men were slain. Zwingle fell at the front, lance in hand, cheering his comrades. Looking up to heaven, he exclaimed: "What is it that I fall! The body may perish—the soul lives!"

Being seized by the enemy, he was asked whether he would confess. On his refusal he was instantly pierced to the heart. His body was burned, and his ashes scattered by the executioner.

But the cause for which Zwingle lived and died was triumphant. The temporary defeat was followed by successive victories, that secured peace and equal liberty and rights to the Roman Catholic and the Protestant.—*Translated from Les Protestants Celebres, by Sarah Gould, in Christian Intelligencer.*

A case of general average—"Aren't you rather obliged for half price?" said a car conductor to the elder of two boys. "Well," remarked the youth, "I am under fourteen, and this boy with me is only six. That don't make twenty, and you will take two boys under ten for half price each"—and he took them.

THE LORD WILL PROVIDE.—A mother, one morning, gave her two little ones books and toys to amuse them while she went up stairs to attend to something. A half hour passed quietly away, and then one of the little ones went to the foot of the stairs, and in a timid voice called out:

"Mamma, are you there?"

"Yes, darling."

"All right," said the little one, and went on with her play. By and by the question was repeated:

"Mamma, are you there?"

"Yes, darling."

"All right," said the child again, and once more went on with her play.

And this is just the way we should feel toward Jesus. He has gone up stairs, to the right hand of God, to attend to some things for us. He has left us down in this lower room of this world to be occupied here for awhile. But to keep us from being worried by fear or care, he speaks to us from his word, as that mother spoke to her little ones. He says to us: "Fear not; I am with thee. I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." "Jehovah-Jireh, the Lord will provide."—*Rev. Dr. Newton.*

The following on "donation parties," from the *Burlington Hawkeye*, is rather overdrawn, but the point of it is none too sharp: "The donation party season is opening rather early this year, and the ministers are wishing they had put off their centennial holidays. The other night they had a donation party at a minister's out on North Hill. They brought him two dollars' worth of beans, four dollars' worth of wood, and a dollar's worth of potatoes, and ate up five dollars' worth of cake, one dollar's worth of cream, one dollar's worth of apples, two dollars' worth of nuts, broke seven dollars' worth of furniture and knick-knacks, ruined a sixty-dollar carpet by breaking a lamp on it, and finally went away and left the gate open, and a forty-five-dollar cow got out and hasn't been seen nor heard of since. The next day the sufferer went around and rallied the clergymen of the city, and they formed an 'anti-donation society league.' They have sent on to Chicago for terrier dogs and shot-guns, which are expected to arrive some time next week."

We notice some recent investigations in regard to the trichinæ of pork, which should induce us in this warm season to be careful about using it until it is well and thoroughly cooked. The per cent. of swine suffering from this terrible pest varies greatly in different countries. It is said, for instance, that about three per cent. of our own hams, take the country through, are trichinous. In the hams that come from South America, where the hogs are largely fed on the refuse of the sugar mills, the ratio rises to five per cent., while the Germans insist that but one hog in ten thousand with them is found to be actually suffering in this way. They ascribe the greater spread of the trichinæ here to the fact, that among us the hogs are so frequently fed with the offal of the slaughter-house. The trichinæ seem to be about the same everywhere, and produce the same effects. In the commencement the digestive organs are affected. When the insects enter the muscles these become very sore and lame, with attendant severe pain. Then follow dropsy and death rapidly; or, in a few cases, death finally follows a slow wasting away of several months.—*New York Christian Advocate.*

THE CHRISTIAN IN THE WORLD.—A true Christian living in the world is like a ship sailing on the ocean. It is not the ship being in the water which will sink it, but the water getting into the ship. So in like manner the Christian is not ruined by living in the world, which he must needs do while he remains in the body, but by the world living in him.

The world in the heart has ruined millions. How careful are mariners in guarding against leakage, lest the water entering into the vessel should by imperceptible degrees cause the vessel to sink. And ought not the Christian to watch and pray, lest satan thus entering in bring him to destruction, both to body and mind? The world and the things of the world press upon us at all points. Our daily avocations, yea, our most lawful enjoyments, have need to be narrowly watched, lest they insensibly steal upon our affections, and draw our hearts away from God.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—PUGH.—At the residence of Dr. W. S. Mitchell, on Thursday, December 14, 1876, by the Rev. J. F. Girardi, J. S. Adams, of New Orleans, to Miss Augusta S. Pugh, youngest daughter of the late James T. Pugh, of Assumption parish, La. No cards.

CLATON—LOPER.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Jasper county, Miss., November 16, 1876, by Rev. T. Y. Armstrong, Mr. E. J. Clatton, of Lauderdale county, Miss., and Miss Rebecca Loper. *May their lives be long and happy.*

CLATON—HARVY.—At the residence of the bride's mother, November 23, 1876, by Rev. T. Y. Armstrong, Mr. William H. Claton and Miss Corrilla Harvy, all of Lauderdale county, Miss. May they ever have sunshine and peace through life.

In a suburban school a teacher gave out the word "psalter" to a class in spelling. It was a "poser" to all till it reached the foot of the class, when a curly-headed little fellow spelt it correctly; and, on being asked to define it, shouted out: "More salt!"

The Unbelief that Troubles.

It is that of faith in God, but not in Christ. "Ye believe in God, believe also in me," was the remedy Jesus gave his disciples for their sorrow. Let not your heart be troubled. As God is divine, possessing all power in heaven and earth, so am I divine, possessing all power in heaven and earth. Therefore, as you thus "believe in God, believe also in me." Being divine—being God—though I go away, I will be present with you.

The trouble of the disciples is the trouble of the world to-day. Their cure is our cure.

It seems easy for men to believe in God—in his actual being, in his attributes, in his interest in the affairs of men even, but not in Christ. God is everywhere present in nature. There is a solid body of solid witnesses. The physical world, in all its grandeur and sublimity, lies out before them. And when there is a voice within struggling to proclaim, "There is no God," another louder and stronger voice cries: "Thou fool!" "Ye believe in God, believe also in me." Christ is God.

There is an active, real rejection of Christ as the divine Son of God—as God himself. Men can write books, ostensibly religious, without a mention of his blessed name. Their hearts harden toward him, and attempt to get to God without his mediation. Such have great trouble. They have a God without means of finding his presence. As to the way in which they reach this state, and the strangeness of it, we pass for the present.

But there is a practical unbelief in Christ commanding more of our sympathy. This is found in the multitude of men and women around us. There is no question as to his divinity, of his sonship, of his godhood, of his power to save; but it practically avails nothing. They are not saved from sin and made clean by his blood. Many say: "Lord, Lord, but do not the things he commands." They are "troubled." Their Lord is taken away, and they know not where he is laid.

Unbelief in Christ destroys hope. There can be no true, real hope in God and heaven but through faith in Christ. No man can get to the Father but by the Son. He is the Daysman. There is a sort of general notion of and reliance on God's mercy, giving men a delusive, false hope. But sad is the state and hopeless the heart and troubled the life of him who believes not in Christ.

It destroys also charity—love to God and love to man. We may have all knowledge and all wisdom, and apparently benevolence, but without this charity man is only a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. "Now abideth faith, hope and charity"—a precious trinity. But they are linked together—they cannot be divorced. Faith in Christ brings hope. Faith and hope bring charity.

Without faith in Jesus, without hope in God, without charity to all, what is man? He is desolate, truly. His heart will be troubled. He is disqualified for life's duties and obligations. He is unprepared to seek a wife—she to seek a husband. As husband, father, neighbor, friend and citizen he is shorn of his strength, wisdom and courage. The motives prompting to action are all gross and tend to death, only as they are inspired by the grace of the Lord Jesus.

Having no promise of the life to come, the man has no promise of the life that now is. The spiritual and temporal are divinely joined. Faith in Christ only prevents men from divorcing those that God hath joined. The temporal become gross and dangerous when unsanctified by the blessings of God. Men become selfish, covetous and unclean. He has no promise of the life that now is, nor of the one to come. His moral forces become desolate wastes. Unprepared to live right and unprepared to die right, to the extent of his influence he becomes an enemy of man, as well as of God. His life tends to separate others from Jesus. He is a double curse, and works a double death. His sorrows are bitter, his troubles grievous, his losses great. He has no healer for the wounds of life, and finds no balm in Gilead.

The unbelief that brings trouble is unbelief in Christ as God. "Ye believe in God, believe also in me."

D***.

No man should part with his own individuality and become that of another.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1876.

GOOD-NIGHT

Good-night!
Thus the weary we invite,
Waning day to silence flows,
Now all busy hands repose,
Till the darkness wakes to light,
Good-night!

Seek repose!
Let the weary eyelids close
Silence reigns in all the street,
Save the watchman's measured beat,
And the night breathes, as still we
Seek repose!

Good-night!
Sleep till day-spring wakes on high,
Fearlessly, until the day
Strews new cares upon thy way
Watchful is the Father's eye,
Good-night!

Ola's Trial.

"Are you going to the party, Arthur?"

"No."

"What! not going? Why not?"

"You know I belong to the church now, and the rules prohibit dancing."

"Pshaw! What of that? These Methodists here are as antediluvian as Wesley or Fletcher. In this progressive age all such old-fashioned notions are ridiculed, or should be. I don't believe there is any harm in dancing. The church allows it everywhere else. When I was in Molton I knew a dozen or more members that attended dancing parties, and the church took no notice of the matter whatever. We'll miss you, Arthur, if you don't go. Fred. Hollingsworth is here, and he'll be sure to be there. It's evident he came here to see Miss Ola, and if you don't watch him he'll win the prize yet."

"Fred. Hollingsworth here! When did he come?"

"Yesterday. Why, Arthur, what a recluse you are making of yourself lately. I have not met you before in a week."

"I have been away on business, four or five days; reached home after dark last night."

"Well, I have an engagement this evening, and must leave you. I'll expect to see you at the party."

"I'll go, I reckon. Good-by."

"I hit the mark that time. I knew he would go if he knew Fred. was here," soliloquized Everett Russell as he walked on. "I really thought Arthur had more firmness. How he loves Miss Ola! I'll try Leighton; perhaps I can persuade him to go. I don't like the church any way, and intend to get back all the members I can."

"Good-evening, Leighton. You are going to the party to-night, I suppose, are you not?"

"No, sir."

"Ah, indeed! Why not?"

"I've joined the church now, and do not attend such places."

"There it is again. Just what Arthur Dudley said at first, though he finally concluded to go."

"Is it possible! Is he going? I am sorry to hear it."

"Yes, he is going, and you must go too. We can't well do without you. Really you must go, if it is only to oblige me."

"I would like to oblige you, but I can't go."

"But, Leighton, there can't be any harm in dancing; and if you won't dance, go—the more the merrier, you know."

"No, I had about as soon dance as to go. Five weeks ago I took upon myself the vows of the Methodist Church to subject myself to the discipline of the same, and to support its institutions; and I am sure, were I to attend this party, I would be wandering away from what I know to be my duty. No, Everett, if Arthur will, let him go. His decision does not influence me in the least."

"Well, if you won't go, I must leave you. Good-day," and Everett Russell walked away with more respect for Leighton than when he entered his lowly workshop.

"Hurrah for Leighton!" he said. "He is the right sort, after all. When a man takes such solemn, binding vows, let him abide by them. He is right. If ever I join the church I mean to observe the rules, and not bring reproach on the membership."

And what of Leighton Leicester? He returned to his work with a happiness in his heart entirely new. This was his first temptation since he united with the church, and, having the courage to resist it, he was rewarded with a joy hitherto unknown—an abiding consciousness of having discharged his duty. Leighton Leicester was the only son of a widowed mother. With two children—Leighton and Mary—Mr. Leicester and his wife, some fifteen years ago, had moved from an adjoining State, and settled in the quiet little village of L. Mr. Leicester was a mechanic by trade—a just and worthy man, respected and beloved by all who knew him. By their industry and economy they managed to educate their children, and live comfortably. Four years before our story begins Mr. Leicester had died, and two years after Mary married and moved to a distant State. Leighton still lived with his mother; and, like his father, a mechanic, was respected and beloved by all around him. In the quiet village of L. aristocracy was unthought of; and though some of the wealthiest men of the State resided there, except an occasional trip to some watering-place in summer, or to the city in winter, they lived as retired as their poorest neighbors. Rich and poor mingled together in uninterrupted peace and harmony.

Miss Ola Vaughn was the pet and pride of the village, but adulation had no power to destroy the beauty of her heart. Unconscious of her worth and power, she went about doing good to the poor around her. In childhood she had attended the same school with the other children of the village, many of whom were her classmates; and though her father sent her off to the high school to finish her education, she returned to L. the same warm-hearted girl. She was the only daughter of Mr. Vaughn; and it had always been a settled thing, by the villagers, that some day the houses of Dudley and Vaughn would be united by the marriage of Mr. Arthur and Miss Ola. They had been almost constant companions for fifteen years. Was it surprising that they loved each other? Miss Ola, during her stay in the city the preceding winter, had formed the acquaintance of Mr. Hollingsworth, who, being fascinated by her unpretending beauty and manner, had come out to L. to lay his hand and fortune at her feet. Arthur had never encountered a rival before, and the knowledge of Fred.'s visit rendered him very uneasy. "I know," he said, "I will be violating the rules of the church if I go to this party; but shall I sit with folded hands and see Fred. bear off the prize? It is true I can see her to-morrow; but then it may be too late. I know he came here to see her, and how do I know but she may accept him? I have always thought that some day we would marry, though I have never spoken a word on the subject. I am sure I love her better than life; but how do I know she reciprocates my affection? I will go to the party. Yes, I will go, and learn my fate to-night." When, at a late hour, he entered Mrs. Circey's parlors, handsome men and beautiful women were merrily dancing. He paused at the threshold to observe the company, and was not long in singling out from among the lovely faces that met his gaze the one that had proven the load-star of his life. As he stood regarding her, as she gayly laughed and talked with her partner, Mr. Hollingsworth, all the fiends of purgatory seemed to invade his senses, and the green-eyed monster made him his victim. After a few minutes he made his way through the crowd to his hostess, and in the pleasant salutations forgot his temporary embarrassment. The dance being ended, he was accosted by scores of friends, for he was a favorite everywhere. Chancing to glance across the room, where he had last seen Miss Ola, he saw her start and turn pale as she recognized him. Mr. Hollingsworth noticed her agitation, but, ignorant of the real cause, proposed a walk on the veranda, as the warmth of the room was oppressive. She quietly acquiesced, and permitted him to lead her away. Though she endeavored to rally and appear affable, her companion knew a change had come over her usually buoyant spirits; and when, a few minutes later, she saw Arthur take his place on the floor among the dancers she felt faint and heart-sick. Excusing herself to Mr. Hollingsworth on plea of indisposition, she bade adieu to her hostess and retired. On reaching home she locked herself in her room, and during the long, dreary hours of the night she wrestled with her heart. From her earliest recollection she had loved Arthur, not because she felt that he loved her, but because she had always believed him honorable and upright, and one altogether worthy of her affection. She felt now that she could no longer respect him whom she had so lately heard promise before God and witnesses to renounce the vain pomp and glory of the world, to submit himself to the rules of the church, and to be governed thereby, and had afterward heard him affirm the same in private. She could no more render unto him the regard which had characterized their former acquaintance.

She made some trivial excuse for remaining in her room until summoned to the parlor to see Arthur, when and where she told her of his unchanging love, and asked her to be his bride. This was the most severe trial of her life; but she told him frankly she would never trust her happiness to the keeping of a man who had so unscrupulously forfeited his solemn vows. In vain he plead and pressed his suit; but she was firm in her rejection, and he left the house scarcely knowing whither he went, but with hopes of happiness forever blasted. When, the next day, he gathered together his goods and sailed for a foreign land, great was the surprise of the good people of the village; but when it became known that Miss Ola had also rejected Mr. Hollingsworth, their astonishment was supreme. Ola struggled bravely with her crushed hopes. Though all noticed her changed, sad expression, none ever knew how deep the arrow had pierced her tender heart. But ere many months elapsed she conquered her dejection, being sustained by a sense of duty, and mingled once more in the gay circle, loving and beloved by all who knew her. And when a few years had passed, and fortune had favored Leighton Leicester's ardent labors, he removed from his humble cottage to a beautiful residence on the outskirts of the village. He gave up his shop and engaged in the mercantile business; then he sought the hand of Miss Ola, whom he had always fondly loved, and was accepted. In prosperity and usefulness they passed the happy days away, and were only pained in after years to learn of the death of their friend, Arthur Dudley, which occurred in a far-off, strange land, after he had wasted his substance in riotous living. He died a degraded, wretched pauper, cursing the hour when first he yielded to temptation and forfeited his plighted vows as the first step to his disgrace and abandonment.

CAMMIE C. MILLS.

Mansfield, La.

MR. EDITOR: Mansfield has a pleasant, healthy location, and a good country to sustain it. Doubtless, but for the war and the subsequent ruinous rule it would have met the most sanguine expectations of its most sanguine friends.

Everybody is waiting for two things: First, a change in the government; secondly, the railroad. They believe both are coming, and that right speedily. If so, Mansfield must take a second growth, and will no doubt become one of the most pleasant little inland cities to be found in our State.

There is one thing that will always cause Mansfield to stand out in bold relief among her peers, change or no change, railroad or no railroad, and that is the location here of Mansfield Female College. It is, in the first place, a massive, impressive, handsome building. It is well situated, overlooking the town and suburbs in all directions. It gives an air of stability and importance to its surroundings. The very spirit of honest, practical, every-day learning seems to hang about its walls. It has a substantial inclosure of some ten acres or more, forming beautiful recreation grounds. There is nothing pent up or close about it. Its halls and rooms are now pretty well filled, though far short of the number that its real merit demands. President Armstrong is an experienced, faithful teacher. He is an honest, solid man. He has charge of *our* college. It is the only female college we have in the State. The daughters of truveling Methodist preachers are here educated free of tuition. It is a *real* college. The most thorough training is given. The location is healthy. The community is good—no better anywhere. Church privileges, and moral and religious influences, all that could be desired. The cost of a full course is less than in many other institutions far less meritorious. It is a Methodist college, but no sectarian religious bias is sought to be imparted. There is a fine corps of teachers. And now the question arises: Why will our people send their daughters away from home, when at less cost in money and anxiety they can be as well, if not better, educated near them? Why is it that our preachers, without saying one word in behalf of their *own* college, will see the daughters of their members go off to build up some other institution, and that, too, in many instances of our most inveterate foes? Can we do this and remain guiltless? Mansfield Female College ought to-day to have three hundred, yes, five hundred pupils, instead of barely one hundred. Under Bro. Armstrong's wise rule it is daily growing.

One who knows anything of its history cannot look upon this massive three-story brick building without thinking of our dear old brother, Dr. Thweat. To his talent, energy, real merit and moral worth we owe this college. If he never has erected to his memory the monument he deserves, this college building will keep him in mind for generations to come. The people of Mansfield and of DeSoto parish cannot afford to forget or neglect him in his old age and decrepitude. He is now very feeble, and will doubtless soon go home to his Father. He is the guest of his son-in-law, Mr. Thomas, some ten miles from Mansfield. In company with Bro. Pipes, it was my privilege to spend yesterday with him. It was to me an occasion of strength, and yet of sadness too. God's ways, to short-sighted man, seem strange sometimes. But for the doctor's peculiar affliction he would to-day, even in his old age, be a power in the church. His patience, cheerfulness and spirit of rejoicing is almost marvelous. Some are called to *suffer*, others to *do* God's will.

The fourth and *last* Quarterly Conference for this station is now in progress. We had interesting fast day services yesterday morning and night.

This is Bro. Brown's first year in the station. He is much beloved by his charge. Very truly,

JOEL T. DAVES.

OCTOBER 21, 1876.

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy on proper names. Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

BRO. JAMES A. COMBS was born December 13, 1824; was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South A. D. 1851, and died, at his residence, near Woodville, Miss., on the twelfth day of August, 1876, in prospect of a glorious immortality. For many years he was a faithful friend of the church, and served it to the best of his ability. As steward for several years he was true to the trust confided in him. As far as he was known he was believed to be a zealous adherent of the cause of Christ. For the prosperity of Zion his prayers ascended; for her weal the pulsation of his heart throbbed and his hands labored; and many years he lived, as he testified on his dying bed, with a conscience void of offense toward God and man.

Bro. Combs' health began to fail a year or more ago. He suffered much, but bore it with Christian fortitude. He often said he should never get well, and welcomed death as a kind messenger sent from his heavenly Father to take him home to heaven. A few evenings before his death he called his wife to his bedside and said: "I must leave you and go home. Meet me there." Then turning to his youngest child, he said: "I must make your young heart sad. Be a good girl, and meet me where parting is no more." A few days before he died he said to his youngest son: "I thank the blessed Lord that I have lived to see all my children members of the church of my choice." Just before his departure he asked his son to read the fourteenth chapter of the gospel as recorded by St. John, and to sing that sweet hymn, "Amazing grace, how sweet the sound," and pray for him. He responded in hearty unison. Lastly he called the family around him, bidding them all farewell, extracting a promise from each of them to live a holy life, that they might constitute an unbroken family in heaven, and then united in singing that lovely hymn, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand," with the chorus, "I'll stand the storm; we'll anchor by and by." Thus passed away Bro. James A. Combs. No husband ever left a sweeter consolation to his wife, no father ever left a richer legacy to his children than Bro. Combs left. The indubitable evidence of his salvation was given in the honest hour of death, when the mind was sound and every faculty conscious. In the death of Bro. Combs this community loses a good citizen, and the church of God a valuable member, while the tears of relatives and friends shed over his death will not soon be dried.

WILLIAM FINN.

MR. P. S. HOLMAN was born in Texas, December 17, 1813, and died in Mansfield, La., November 4, 1876.

The deceased, though born in Texas, was reared in Louisiana, as his father moved here in his infancy. Most of his life was spent in the vicinity of Mansfield, where for a number of years he had been identified with the business community in mercantile pursuits.

During the war he was a soldier in the army of the Confederate States, and it was while a prisoner on Johnson's Island that he contracted the disease (consumption) of which he died. He possessed virtues of character which shining out prominently in all the relations of life, attracted to him a large circle of friends. In social life he was kind and generous; in the army he was a soldier brave and unflinching; in business his course was one of unswerving integrity. His friendship was true and lasting, and for his friends he was always ready to do or suffer. The crowning excellence of all was that these virtues all flowed from that high-toned principle which ennobled his manhood. This was exhibited by the entire want of that passionate enthusiasm which is so characteristic of some, and by the uniform calmness and deliberation which marked his life. Some time before his death he realized that his end was approaching, and he deliberately began to "set his house in order." After seeking religion for a time he experienced a change, but not the satisfactory consciousness of acceptance with God which he desired. He, however, joined the church, partook of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and continued to use the means of grace, and to avail himself of all the helps at his command, his experience constantly deepening and his hope constantly brightening, until a strong faith "lent its realizing light," and made

"The clouds disperse,
The shadows fly."

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." May God comfort and sustain his surviving sister, the only one left of his father's household.

J. M. B.

MR. EDITOR: Our home is very much desolated by the cruel murder of my brother, SAMUEL H. BLOCKER. He was involved in a difficulty, which was caused from a delicate matter, of which he himself was innocent. However, he met in a combat with and was finally shot dead on the eleventh day of October, 1876, in the parish of Vernon, La., by one James H. Self. He had not the presence of friends nor relatives to stand by him in his struggles and death; but on the reverse, J. H. Self was well surrounded with relatives to help, if needed, and to relate the case as they saw fit. So I will not attempt, as I cannot give you, a full history of the case.

Samuel H. Blocker was born in Leake county, Miss., on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1836. In the year 1859 we moved to the parish of Calcasieu, La. There he was raised, and was married to Miss H. O. James, daughter of W. H. and M. A. James, from the State of Alabama. Then, after spending something over two years in Louisiana, he moved to Hamilton county, Texas; and after remaining there about fourteen months he and his family came back to Louisiana on a visit, and for the purpose of moving mother and her family to Texas. After remaining with us nearly two months he was forced to meet the monster—death.

Bro. Samuel joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Oak Grove, Sugartown early in life. The first clause of his religious experience was one of great interest. He was very much devoted to a prayerful and pious life. After a few years of said experience he began to stray off a-ten before his death he became more sober, serious and dutiful. His wife says she had discovered a great change in him during the last few weeks of his life. He was a very free, open-hearted man—nothing hidden in conduct. He was shot dead while striving for his own rights, privileges and honor. He leaves his widowed mother and her family, his wife and two children to mourn his absence. His body sleeps in the grave-yard at Elizabeth chapel, on the borders of the Anacoco prairie; but we trust his spirit sings at home in heaven.

R. M. BLOCKER.

MRS. ALMIRA KENDRICK was born in Greenville, Butler county, Ala., November 8, 1852, and died in the same place, November 5, 1876.

In early life she sought and found the Savior precious in the pardon of sin and the renewal of her nature; and, warm in her first love, she consecrated herself to the Savior by uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and continued a faithful member of the same until death. She lived the life of a Christian, and died the death of the righteous. Her death was the brightest and happiest moment of her life. There was no shudder or shrinking back at its approach. A few hours before she passed away, just as she was entering the valley, the writer, her pastor, visited her and talked with her, concluding with prayer and singing; and while singing "I am trusting, Lord, in thee," her countenance seemed to light up with the very brightness of heaven; and, raising her feeble hands, she began to shout the praise of God, and continued to talk of heaven and praise the Savior until her voice was silent in death.

A few moments before she died she called the family around her bed and kissed them, bidding them all an affectionate farewell; and, turning to her father and husband, she said: "I thought it looked so dark for me, but it is all bright—O so bright!" and, fixing her eyes upon some object not seen by any one around her, she sweetly fell asleep.

M.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The following tribute of respect was adopted by Bethesda Sunday school, Georgetown circuit, Mississippi:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise God, in his providence and goodness, to suffer this afflicting hand to lay heavily on our brother and co-laborer, James L. Hester, and Virginia C. Hester, his wife, in the loss of three of their children in one week, to wit: Mary died on the seventh of October, Ella died on the ninth, and George Wm. on the thirteenth, the two last being prompt and diligent members of our Sabbath school; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the loss of Ella and George from our Sunday school brotherhood, but will bow with humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, believing that our loss is their eternal gain.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That their class-place be decorated with the usual sign of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and *Capitolian* for publication, and that they be spread on the journal of our Sunday school.

J. G. ENOCH,
MISS FLORENCE RETLEDGE,
T. HUGH WANSLEY.

OCTOBER 21, 1876.

MRS. HARRIET ELIZABETH GIBSON, daughter of Rev. R. and Mrs. R. Williamson, died at her father's residence in Leflore county, Miss., October 27, 1876. She was born in Carroll county, Miss., November 12, 1845, and was married to Mr. A. F. Gibson January 29, 1868. Sister Gibson was dedicated to God in her infancy by holy baptism, and was reared in the pale of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, where she ever lived an honored and useful member. She gave her young heart to God at the early age of ten years, and from that time forth lived to the enjoyment of experimental Christianity, and her life was a comment on the Bible. She was never known to attend dances or other places of amusement of doubtful propriety. She bore testimony to the very last that there was a reality in the religion she professed. Sister Gibson leaves four little children. They were all that seemed to trouble her when she became conscious that she was so soon to leave them to the cold charities of the world; but when she had consigned them to God's care, and given her aged parents such instructions as her failing strength would allow, she seemed to be perfectly resigned, and soon passed away in great peace, and the waiting angels carried her spirit up to glory, where she has ransed from cares, pains and toils, and waits to welcome the loved ones left behind.

O. A. OATS.

WILLIAM G. HESTER, the subject of this sketch, was born in Neshoba county, Miss., December 18, 1850. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1867, under the ministry of Rev. N. B. Young, and lived ever after a faithful and consistent member of the church. He was married to Miss Eliza Dallas, January 19, 1873, and died of typhoid pneumonia, after a painful illness of fourteen days, October 14, 1876. Our deceased brother was of a retired, unobtrusive disposition, and hence had never taken an active part in the cause of religion, yet his constant attendance upon public worship, and his punctuality upon the Sabbath school exercises, of which he was an honored and beloved member, indicated the deep interest he felt in the success of the church. His spiritual condition was not, up to the time of his fatal attack, satisfactory to himself, but during his sickness, which he seemed to apprehend would prove fatal, he prayed earnestly for a brighter manifestation of the divine presence, and about a week before his death the light broke in upon his soul in great power, and he was enabled to rejoice from an assurance of God's pardoning and renewing grace. He leaves a widow and one child—a sweet little daughter—an aged father and mother, several brothers and other relatives.

D. G. W. ELLIS.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

BESTER CHAPEL SUNDAY SCHOOL, Miss.

Whereas, In the dispensations of Divine Providence a breach has been made in the midst of us by the removal from our school and from the scenes of *his* earthly joys, of our esteemed friend and schoolmate, W. G. HESTER; *and whereas*, By the sweetness of his disposition and the nobleness of his young manhood he had greatly endeared himself to us; therefore,

Resolved, That while we feel deeply the loss we have sustained by his death, yet we desire humbly to submit to the will of Him who ruleth all things well, and in whose hands are the destinies of his creatures.

Resolved, That our sympathy and condolence be extended to the smitten and bereaved ones, whose hearts are now shrouded with grief on account of his loss, and that we mingle our tears with theirs, sorrowing yet not without hope, since he left for them, for us, for all, the rich heritage of preparation to meet his God in peace.

R. H. BARR,
T. L. ROBINSON,
J. T. MABRY,
Committee.

DIED, on the tenth of August, 1876, near Tyertown, Pike county, Miss., Sister ANGELINE SMITH, wife of William Smith, and daughter of Sira and Lina Magee, in her fiftieth year.

Though strictly moral and piously inclined, Sister Smith did not attach herself to the church until about ten months before her death, when it was the privilege of the writer to baptize and receive her into the Methodist Episcopal Church South upon the most satisfactory evidence of a saving faith. And, lest her example should encourage others to defer their return to God, she deplored the folly of such a course by regretting her long delay, and assuring her friends that she was much happier than out of the church. Owing to her retiring disposition, together with the nature of her disease, she said but little upon the subject of death; yet the fortitude and meekness with which she bore her last sickness, and the faithfulness and happiness of her religious life, enable us to "sorrow not as others, who have no hope." May her life but bless example be followed by her bereft husband and afflicted children.

T. HOWARD.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, October —, 1876, Mrs. LUE MOORE, daughter of Rev. Dempsey Sparkman. She united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in her youth, and remained a consistent member until death.

"A charge to keep I have," etc., was her favorite hymn. We learn from this fact that she believed not only in the immortality of the soul, but that some preparation was necessary in order that it might enjoy the sweet society of heaven; furthermore, that she was conscious of her helplessness without divine aid, and evinced her faith in God by the earnest prayer for his assistance. None who knew her in the daily routine of duty will doubt that she received it.

She lived as a Christian, died as a Christian, and has gone to the Christian's home in glory, and from that peaceful home calls to the loved ones here.

M.

MISS LOUISA JANE ARRINGTON was born October 1, 1849, and died October 25, 1876. Reared in the bosom of the church, she early united with it, and lived and died in the faith of the gospel. She was good to all, patient in tribulation, uncomplaining in her sufferings, and resigned to the will of the Lord. She was a faithful child, a loving and devoted sister. Many will remember having heard her shout the praises of God at the camp meeting at Pilgrim's Rest camp ground, embracing the first Sunday in September last.

J. C. RIGGS.

MRS. VIRGINIA E. JONES died, after a brief illness, in New Orleans, at two P. M., November 11, 1876. My sister was born in Richmond, Va., August 16, 1827, and from childhood knew her Savior. While not in connection with any church organization she ever felt it her duty, for Christ's sake, to be found doing good. Her record at the last day will bear inspection. Her last hours were unconscious, yet I, who knew her so well and so long, have no fears in her death.

ROBERT H. BOYKIN.

DIED, near Pine Ridge, Miss., October 12, little VINNIE, daughter of P. B. and M. A. Mullins, aged two years, seven months and two days. Darling little Vinnie suffered three weeks, but bore her sufferings with great patience. She was endowed with more than ordinary intellect. But, alas! the "grim monster," death, claimed her for its victim. She was consigned to the Crystal Springs cemetery, by the side of her angel Sister May, who preceded her to the "better land" three years before.

C. M. B.

DIED, in Carroll parish, La., on the eighteenth of August, 1876, of congestion, IRVIN ROZIER, eldest son of Craven and Mary Ann McLemore. This sweet little child had just commenced to make glad the hearts of his parents when the tender bud was called away, to be transplanted in the more genial clime of blissful immortality, to make one in the family of our heavenly Father.

C. T. M.

Thy name is thy child; guard it well.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1876.

SAFE HOME, SAFE HOME IN PORT.

Safe home, safe home in port!
Rent cordage, shattered decks,
Torn sails, provisions short,
And only not a wreck;
But oh, the joy upon the shore
To tell our voyage perils o'er!

The prize, the prize secure!
The athlete nearly fell;
Bare all he *could* endure,
And bare not always well;
But he may smile at troubles gone
Who sets the victor garland on.

No more the foe can harm!
No more of staggered camp,
And cry of fight alarm,
And need of ready lamp,
And yet how nearly he had fallen!
How nearly had that foe prevailed!

The lamb is in the fold,
In perfect safety penned;
The lion once had held,
And thought to make an end;
But One came by with wounded side,
And for the sheep the Shepherd died.

The exile is at home!
O nights and days of tears!
O longings not to roam!
O alas and doubts and fears!
What matter now, when—so meet cry—
The King has wiped those tears away.

O happy, happy bride!
The widowed doors are past;
The Bridegroom at thy side,
Thou all His own at last!
The sorrows of thy former up-
braid but fruitless swallowed up.

Faith and Science.

The statement in the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, that in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth, is the strongest mode of stating the fact furnished by the Hebrew language. It states that the world is a creature; that matter is created is an article of faith. Not so, however, is it that the world was necessarily created in six literal days of twenty-four hours each. We may view the verse last quoted as an introduction to all the rest of the first chapter of Genesis in stating that matter was made. The fourth commandment has been used as an argument in favor of the theory that the days mentioned were periods of twenty-four hours, but the essence of the reason for the divine resting was not the number of hours of resting, but the proportion of time, which recalls Dr. Chalmer's beautiful suggestion that in dividing the seven decades of a man's life he should use the first six of them in active work and the last of them as its Sabbath. But some may say that this theory of periods of creation has been invented for the purpose of answering the assaults of modern geologists. A glance at the history of the two theories is a sufficient answer.

St. Augustine, whom you all know not only as a great theologian, but also, like St. Paul, of high literary and scientific acquirements, suggested the theory that the world was created during periods as distinguished from days. Leonardo da Vinci, a man of universal and wonderful genius, about the sixteenth century, was the first to call attention to the study of geology, and as a science it has had but little standing *until* the present century; so that we find that the Bible has been the leader of scientific thought; that imperfect science has caused misunderstanding of its statements, and that upon further progress of science its perfect truth has been established.

Men of science are wont to regret that theologians do not know a little of science, and so I frequently regret the ignorance of scientists of Greek, Hebrew, and especially of logic. There is a great difference between collecting facts and reasoning upon them. A simple illustration coined for the purpose will exhibit this point. Suppose a man comes to me and says that on the first of January, 1877, we shall be on a gold basis because the price of coal has fallen, and insists that I shall believe this. I ask him his reasons, and he says he has just been to the gold mines of Colorado and the coal mines of Pennsylvania. I venture to differ with him, not seeing the logical connection. He triumphantly asks me whether I have ever been into a coal mine, then whether I have ever been into a gold mine. I tell him that I have never been in either. He says that he has been into both, and I say that I possess reasoning faculties, and shall insist upon exercising them upon the facts which he has derived from his observation.

There is nothing in the point that there are diverse readings of the Scripture. I would ask whether there are not diverse readings of fossils? Faith rests on the testimony of the living God. Let me illustrate this, so that the children may understand what I mean. Suppose a boy, the son of a father who lived in a foreign country, has left to him his father's will, his estate, and a history of his early days and of his family. In the latter he finds an account of the old school-house where his father was taught, the fields in which he played, and the friends with whom he associated. The boy goes back to his father's home, visits the old school-house and meets his father's friends. Now, because he meets friends of his father not mentioned in the history, does he believe that the whole story is false? Every lawyer will tell you that omission is not contradiction. The office of science is to corroborate the word of God, even in those most advanced in their condition. It is publicly confessed, and especially in geology, where materials are so scattered and the gaps so many, that it cannot be relied on for evidence against the testimony on the other side. Especially does this apply to recent writings. A writer in Appleton's Encyclopedia, apparently an earnest believer in the doctrine of evolution, states that discoveries made in regard to sponges in 1875 change entirely the doctrine of evolution. So that these people claim to overthrow the Mosaic account by a theory invented within four years. *Rev. John Hall on the Hypothesis of Evolution.*

Rector's wife (severely): "Tommy Robinson, how is it you don't take off your hat when you meet me?" Tommy: "Well, marm; if I take off my hat to you, what be I to do when I meet the parson himself?"

Praying for What We Don't Expect.

I happened once to be staying with a gentleman a long way from here. A very religious kind of a man he was; and in the morning he began the day with a long family prayer that we might be kept from sin, and might have a Christ-like spirit, and the mind that was also in Christ Jesus, and that we might have the love of God shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost given unto us. A beautiful prayer it was, and I thought what a good kind of a man you must be. But about an hour after I happened to be coming along the farm, and I heard him hallooing and scolding, and going on finding fault with everybody and everything. And when I came into the house with him he began again. Nothing was right, and he was so impatient and so quick-tempered. "'Tis very provoking to be annoyed in this way, Daniel. I don't know what servants in these times are good for but to worry and vex one with their idle, slovenly ways."

I didn't say nothin' for a minute or two. And then I says: "You must be very much disappointed, sir."

"How so, Daniel? Disappointed?"

"I thought you were expecting to receive a very valuable present this morning, sir, and I see it hasn't come."

"Present, Daniel?" and he scratched his head, as much as to say: "Whatever can the man be talking about?"

"I certainly heard you speaking of it, sir," I says quite coolly.

"Heard me speak of a valuable present? Why, Daniel, you must be dreaming. I've never thought of such a thing."

"Perhaps not, sir, but you've talked about it; and I hoped it would come whilst I was here, for I should dearly love to see it."

He was getting angry with me now, so I thought I would explain.

"You know, sir, this morning you prayed for a Christ-like spirit, and the love of God shed abroad in your heart."

"Oh, that's what you mean, is it?" and he spoke as if that weren't anything at all.

"Now, sir, wouldn't you be rather surprised if your prayer was to be answered? If you were to get a nice, gentle, loving kind of spirit coming down upon you, all patient and forgiving and kind. Why, sir, wouldn't you come to quite frightened like, and you'd come in and sit down all in a faint, and begin as you might be going to die, because you felt so heavenly minded."

He didn't like it very much, and I, not I delivered a testimony, and left a lesson for myself to learn. You're right, Captain dog, you're right. We should start very often if the Lord was to answer our prayer.—*Irish Christian Advocate.*

Serpents in Literature.

There are serpents which lurk among the flowers of literature. Many books which attain beautiful flowers of thought are very dangerous ones. Some authors who are very popular on account of the vigor of their thoughts, the variety of their information or the originality of their style are not safe guides. There is an absence of divine truth, and a latent skepticism in their works, which make their very gracefulness, and their works dangerous companions. Infidelity has struck its poison-fang into many a young heart while the eye has been resting on writings like these. And though some so poisoned have been afterward cured, few have got entirely rid of the evil holds in their minds by the bad or doubtful books they read when young. Some were stung fatally, and when they least expected it. A gentleman in India, while searching for a book among several others, felt a slight pain in his finger, like the prick of a pin; he took no notice of it; but soon his finger and arm began to swell, and in a short time he died. A small but deadly serpent was afterward discovered among the books. So also many have received, while reading a pernicious book, a wound which, though it seemed but slight, proved fatal to the soul. Oh, that the young may listen to advice from those who know the danger, and not rashly try to gather flowers where such serpents lark.

These remarks apply especially to books of a licentious tendency, and to much of the poetry which is popular with great numbers. Mr. Jay says: "What have I seen in a long ministry, of the dire effects of evil associations and licentious principles!" The following remarks of Mr. Todd should be seriously pondered. He writes strongly because he feels deeply, having seen the sad consequences of such publications: "Beware of bad books! The world is flooded with them; they are permitted to be in our pathway as part of our moral discipline. I do entreat my young readers never to look at one, never to open one. They will leave a stain upon the soul which can never be removed. If you have an enemy whose soul you would visit with heavy vengeance, you have only to place one of these destroyers in his hand!"

With regard to what are considered works of a purer class of the novel kind, he says, speaking of Sir Walter Scott: "The very strength of the spell which he exerts should warn you that there is danger in putting yourself in his power." On this subject John Foster says: "I have often maintained that fiction may be more instructive than history. I think so still; but, viewing the vast rout of novels as they are, I think they do incalculable mischief. I wish we could collect them all together, and make one vast fire of them. I should exult to see the smoke of them ascend like that of Sodom and Gomorrah; the judgment would be as just." What would he have said had he been living now?

"The French clown Arlob is seventy-six years old, yet he still makes a fool of himself." How true to life!

French and English Clergy.

It may not be without interest, says the *Journal des Debats*, to compare the financial position of the French clergy with that of the similar body in England, as shown by statistics officially issued in the two countries. The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris receives from the State 60,000f.; the Cardinals of Bordeaux, Rouen, Cambria, Rennes, and the Archbishop of Algiers, each 30,000f.; 12 other French archbishops, 20,000f.; and the 69 Bishops of France and Algeria, each 15,000f. A sum of 92,000f. is, moreover, allowed to the episcopacy for the expense of diocesan visits. In England the stipends of the prelates vary from £4,000 to £5,000. The Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London each receive £10,000, the Bishop of Durham, £8,000, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the primate, £15,000. In France the Vicars-General of Paris receive annually 4,500f.; those of the 18 archbishopries, 3,500f.; of the dioceses of Algiers, Constantine and Oran, 3,600f.; and of the dioceses of France, to the number of 187, each 2,500f.; or in all 495,800f. The 15 canons of Paris receive each 2,400f., and the 11 of Algiers the same, while the other 680 canons in France only get 1,800f. each, a total of 1,157,000f. Relative to the cures, the archpriest of Notre Dame, at Paris, receives 2,400f.; the 65 other corresponding ecclesiastical dignitaries in France, 1,600f.; and the 3,371 permanent cures in the country, stipends varying from 1,600f. to 1,200f., giving a total of 4,339,400f., with certain sums in addition for casual expenditure. Finally, the State gives 31,349,000f. to 30,992 acting priests in France; 633,000f. to 331 in Algeria; and 1,175,000f. to 1,270 vicars. The Established Church in England counts 13,051 ecclesiastics, of whom 6,752 receive an annual sum of from £200 to £500; 1,882 an average revenue of £572; and 9 a stipend of £2,000 each, while the rector of Halsall has £3,500.

THE SACK TREE.—A notable tree is the sack tree of western India, the inner bark of which forms very good material for sacking, and also for cordage. It often attains a height of one hundred feet, with a diameter of six. The native method of making sacks of this material is very simple. Usually about one foot in diameter is chosen, and from this a section of the length desired for the sack is cut. This log is steeped for some time in water, in order to soften the bark, and is then beaten with clubs. In this way the outer bark is removed, and the inner detached and rendered soft and pliable. Next it is folded over on itself at the end, like skinning a squirrel, and turned inside out. All that is required to complete the sack is that one of the ends be sewed up, which is readily done. But a sack may be made without a stitch or seam. This is done by arresting the process of skinning some two or three inches above the farther end of the log, and then sawing off the latter at that point. The sack has then a solid wooden bottom. These sacks are extensively used in western India, Ceylon, and serve their purpose well. The same material is sometimes employed in the manufacture of clothing and for paper-making. To prepare it for the former purpose the bark is stripped off in pieces which are then thoroughly soaked and beaten out till the texture becomes white and rough, like rep. It is then cut according to the required shapes, and stitched together.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FIRE-PROOF SUIT INVENTED BY A SWEDE.—Recently an exhibition of the new Oestberg fire-extinguishing apparatus took place on the Linden-strasse, in Berlin, in the presence of the Emperor, the Empress, the Crown Prince, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Swedish minister, the Ministers of War and Interior, and other distinguished persons. The inventor, who is a Swede named Oestberg, and Messrs. Brandt and Nawrocki, who had charge of the exhibition, were presented to the Empress before the experiments took place. Capt. Ahlstrom appeared in a peculiar-looking costume, made of the Oestberg invention, and walked into an immense fire made of wood and saturated with petroleum. The heat of the fire was so intense that no one else could approach within eighty paces without being burned or scorched. The captain, however, walked around in the glowing pile perfectly undisturbed, leaning on the burning wood, and finally quietly seating himself on the coals. He remained in the fire for fifteen minutes, and on his coming out every one pressed around to see how much he had been injured. He was unharmed, and, in spite of the Emperor's asseveration that he had seen enough of so dangerous an experiment, Capt. Ahlstrom went again into the fiery oven. On finally emerging he took off the suit, and appeared clothed in red flannel. The Empress said: "One must see this to form any just conception of it."

STRANGE EFFECT OF THE AFRICAN CLIMATE.—Francis John Pocock, an Englishman and Stanley's companion in his African explorations, in one of his letters to his parents speaks of the difficulty of remembering anything in Africa. A brother who accompanied him died; but even this event he could keep in his mind only a short time. He says: "This is an awful country to forget; you lose all understanding. If you want to remember anything you must write it down." I am sure poor Ted's death was not in my mind one hour. It is the way with everybody. Of course a thought crossed my mind very often, but not to think of it."—*New York Ledger.*

Prayer is a sincere, sensible, affectionate pouring out of the soul to God through Christ, in the strength and assistance of the Spirit, for such things as God has promised.—*Bunyan.*

Smiles are smiles only when the heart pulls the wires.

Religious Intelligence.

—The minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church show that the additions on profession of faith last year were 18,240.

—Of the 4,744 ordained ministers in the Presbyterian Church, only 3,396 are regularly employed in the work to which they were consecrated.

—The missionaries and native evangelists in the Turkish empire now address on every Sunday an aggregate of from 18,000 to 20,000 hearers.

—The Lutherans are strong in Kansas. There are about twenty thousand of them in that State, including German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutherans.

—At the annual meeting of the Moravian Historical Society recently a paper was read describing the trials of the first missionaries among the Indians in the last century.

—A calculation has been made of the average contribution per member in the leading denominations of this country for foreign missions. The Methodists give forty-three cents a member, the Presbyterians a little more, the Baptists a little less, and the Episcopalians thirty-eight cents.

—The women connected with the Methodist Episcopal mission at Hungchau, China, have introduced a new feature into their work. On the first day of the Chinese New Year a Chinese female prayer meeting was begun in the school-house. It has been kept up daily since, three foreign and four native women in turn conducting the services.

—The Bible Christians, an English branch of Methodism, reports a net increase of 2,241 members for the past year. The statistics are: Itinerant preachers, 284; local preachers, 1,825; chapels, 890; deaths, 900; emigrations and removals, 2,065; full members, 28,915; on trial, 1,352; Sunday-school teachers, 9,342; scholars, 51,658. The book-room profits for the year are £2,551, and the missionary income is £11,500.

—The Presbyterians do not intend to have the first council of their great Alliance spoiled by giving free rein to those who have papers to read. It is suggested that topics upon which there are serious differences of opinion should be avoided, and all papers are to be forwarded to the Edinburg committee for inspection at least two months before the meeting of the Alliance, which is to open July 3, 1877. Among the topics recommended for treatment are the following: "The Adaptation of Presbyterianism to Present-day Wants;" "Harmony of the Reformed Confessions," and "Lessons to be Learned from Other Systems." The education of ministers and of the young, evangelical methods, infidelity and preaching are subjects which it is expected the Alliance will consider.

—The Disciples of Christ held their general missionary convention this year at Richmond, Va. This convention has under its care home and foreign missions and Sunday schools. The receipts for the year have been $82,000, besides the amount raised by the various State boards. The report of the general board states that progress is being made in gathering the statistics of the denomination. During the last seven years 261 new congregations have been formed and 6,500 additions made to the churches under the auspices of the General Convention. The number of members connected with this denomination is variously estimated at from 301,000 to 700,000. The Disciples in recent years have been putting forth extraordinary efforts to improve their organization and their educational facilities, and they are altogether a people who ought to be better known, especially in the East.

—Two of the three divisions of the Church Missionary Society's Nyanza expedition have started for the interior. The exploration of the rivers Wami and Kingani proves them to be impracticable for navigation, and the scheme of a water route to the interior has been given up. The old Bagamoyo route was therefore taken, and a small army of porters engaged to carry the luggage. Mr. O'Neill's party set out first, with fifty porters. He expected to reach Mpwapwa early in August and select a site for the proposed mission station. The second party, led by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, left Zanzibar the last of July, with the intention of joining O'Neill at Mpwapwa. If the members of the expedition had been able to avail themselves of the benefits of Mr. Price's discovery they might have saved themselves much trouble and delay, and the society a great deal of expense. This discovery, which we have fully described, offers the most practicable, expeditious and least expensive route to the great central plateau of Africa, and the old Bagamoyo route, with its many drawbacks, will be abandoned for that of Saadani.

On July fourth of this year the English Church Missionary Society gave valedictory dismissal to seventeen missionaries at Islington. Of these seventeen laborers eight are young men, newly appointed; and most of the others either go to different fields from those they formerly occupied or return to stations from which they had been absent for years. Not very long ago the Lake Nyanza party was sent forth, and ere long five missionaries are to be dismissed to India and Palestine. No missionary society is extending its work so rapidly as is this representative association of the evangelical section of the Church of England. In East Africa, in southern India, in Palestine, in China, Japan and British North America new fields are being entered upon with surprising vigor, while old ones in frequent instances are being committed to a native pastorate. The steady increase of missionary contributions in Great Britain render this onward movement possible, while societies in our own country, and notably the American Board, are obliged to cut down their appropriations and cripple their work on account of the failure of proper pecuniary support.

Our Young People.

A CHRISTMAS SONG.

BY MRS. HATTIE S. ROSSELL.

The oak is a strong and stalwart tree,
And it lifts its branches cheerily,
And catches the dew right gallantly
In many a dainty cup,
And the world is brighter, and better made
Because of the woodman's stroke.
Descending it sang, or falling in shade,
On the sturdy form of the oak.
But stronger, I ween, in apparel green
And trappings so fair to see,
With its precious freight, for small age or great
Is the beautiful Christmas tree.

The elm is a kindly and goodly tree,
With its branches bending low;
The heart is glad when its form we see,
As we ride to the rivers flow.
And the heart is glad, and the eyes beam mild
And joy illumines the face,
Whenever a goodly elm is found,
Because of its beauty and grace.
But Kinder, I ween, more goodly in sheen,
With branches more drooping and free,
The fairest of whose leaves fitfully weave
Is the beautiful Christmas tree.

The maple is supple and lithe and strong,
And claimeth our love now,
When the days are lustrous and quiet and long
And the world is fair to view,
And laborers in beauties and graciousness—
A monarch right regally dress,
With strangers, strange, and peasants of rest
It seemeth of all the best.
More lissome, I weet, the bright trees and sheen
And the curling, sunny and free,
And the banners soft, that are held aloft
By the beautiful Christmas tree.

How to Do Good.

DEAR CHILDREN: Some time ago I told you of a little girl who did much good. I promised to tell you of the class of boys and girls she got together in her quiet way, and taught to do good. Never think you are too young to do good, or that you can do nothing for the good of others. You each have your influence in some way among your playmates, and what you do or say is remembered long after you have forgotten it. So you can't be too careful of your words, and remember, if your friends are vexed at anything, and use a harsh word, never reply back in the same way, but remember the words of our Father: "A soft answer turneth away wrath."

But I am forgetting little May. I hope you have not forgotten her story I told you of. She was very poor, and as she saw the boys and girls around her breaking the Sabbath, and doing many wicked things, her heart was much troubled, and she prayed for help to teach them a better way. She remembered that all children love to hear a good story. So she got among some boys who were busy, one bright Sabbath morning, at a game of marbles. Think of that! To you I hope it sounds very wicked to think of any one doing such a thing. But these boys had never been taught any better. Their parents were bad, wicked people, and May knew she had a hard task before her. She said to these boys, "Boys, when you are through that game come, I want to tell you a nice story." Some of them came to hear—not all, for the game went on. She was not discouraged, but glad to get even the few that listened to her as she told them of the birth of our Lord and Savior. When she was through one asked if it was a true story. She told them it was, and as they listened she told them, in her own way, of the childhood of him who died that all might be saved. One called out to his companions to come, as May was telling them of a jolly boy, who was a regular "Jack," and such remarks soon got her quite a crowd, when she told it all over, and was glad to answer anything. As she told them, some believed her story, but others doubted it. One boy said he believed it was true, for he had heard a fellow tell the same story down at the Sailors' Home; and thus they talked it over.

In this way she began her good work, and Sabbath after Sabbath she could be seen reading or talking to the poor ragged boys of the street, till they looked on her as something superior to themselves; and then her quiet example did much to make them love her. She did not tell them how to do good, and herself do bad, but she showed them by her daily walk and conversation. One and soon another came for her to teach them how to read. She was glad to do it, and soon had quite a class around her. She was not forgotten by her good friend, Mr. E., all this while. He gave her books to help her on in the good work; and in less than one year from the morning she told her first story of our Lord and Savior she had a class of many boys and girls. All did not try to learn to read, but they were ever willing to listen to her stories from the Bible; and many were the seed sown by the wayside that sprang up. Much good was done.

If my story, taken from the life of a good woman, can do any good, then am I truly rewarded.

Your friend, S. BLANCHARD.

Agnes Institute, Stewart Co., Ga.

From Our Little Friends.

HARRISONBURG, Oct. 22, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: I am a little girl hardly nine years old, living on the Ouachita river. My teacher, Mrs. Norwind, gave me some of the letters written by the little folks in your good paper; so I thought I would write to you and see if you would publish a little Baptist girl's letter. We have a good day and Sabbath school. Our town is very small, and we have but one church—that is a Methodist; so we have a union Sunday school; our teachers take a great interest in it; and as we were so long without any we are real glad when Sunday evening comes. We are very sad at home now. My dear good Grandpa Tuthiergo, who has been living in your city for a long time, died last week. I expected to make him a visit this winter, and then I could have seen you, but I don't know now when I can go; but I mean to study very hard, and I am nearly ten years old now; so I can understand Tom's big words. If you will make us a visit I will cook you a nice dinner on my little stove that grandpa gave me last Christmas.

LIZZIE TABLATERRO.

Note by the Editor. Thanks to our little Baptist friend. Glad she is learning to cook as well as to spell.

MISS GRACE MOSS, Natchez.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I too take an interest in your column for "The Young People." We have a Sabbath school, and love it dearly. We love our superintendent and teachers, and try to encourage them by being punctual and having good lessons. We love our ministers, and try to encourage them. Aunt tells us that we are highly blessed with church and Sabbath-school privileges. O that we may improve them properly! A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver is in Proverbs xxv, 11. Now will some of the "little people" tell us what became of the brazen serpent that the children of Israel looked upon in the wilderness, when bitten by the fiery flying serpent, and were healed? Yours truly,

CLEA VARNADO, JR.

MR. EDITOR: I have been wanting to write a long time. I am nearly ten years old, and have two brothers. We have a nice Sunday-school. My uncle, H. W. Drake, is our beloved superintendent. There are about thirty-eight scholars. I am a regular attendant. I have been six months without missing a Sunday and will have two prizes. Mr. Clegg is our pastor; we love him very much. Tell Bettie Lewis that Ahab built the house of ivory, and she may find it in First Kings xxii. Who killed six hundred men with an ox-goad? In what book, verse and chapter? Your little reader,

KATIE MOORE.

Power of a Hymn.

Good hymns live in the memory like texts of the Bible, and they often do as much good. One very sweet in sentiment and melody reclaimed two gamblers in China, may be familiar to our readers.

One sang "O, where shall rest be found
Compare to the rest of God?"
I, in a dream, heard the lay
Than fever have been sweet.

Nearer my Father's house,
While the many mansions be
Nearer the great white throne,
Nearer the jasper sea,

Nearer the bound of life,
Where we lay our burdens down,
Nearer leaving the cross,
Nearer gaining the crown.

Two Americans—one a young man, the other over forty—were drinking and playing at cards in a gambling-house in China. While the older one was shuffling the cards the younger began to hum, and finally sing in a low tone, but quite unconsciously, this hymn. The older one threw down the cards on the floor and said:

"Harry, where did you learn that tune?"

"What tune?"

"Why, that one you have been singing."

The young man said he did not know what he had been singing. But when the older one repeated some of the lines he said they were learned in the Sunday-school.

"Come, Harry," said the older one, "come, here's what I've won from you. As for me as God sees me, I have played my last game and drank my last bottle. I have misled you, Harry, and I am sorry for it. Give me your hand, my boy, and say that, for old America's sake, if for no other, you will quit this infernal business."

Col. Russel H. Conwell, who was then visiting China, and was an eye-witness of the scene, says that the reformation was a permanent one.—*Youth's Companion.*

A GOOD RULE. The best rule for Christian people to observe is to tell folks of only what will give them pleasure. Whoever speaks a word that causes a heartache sins. Whoever disturbs the peace and tranquillity of a mind, even by fe-hearsing any perambulating gossip, lessens the joy of a life, to whose joy it is his duty in Christ to minister. Life is too short, and joys too few, for us to mar the peace of the one or lessen the number of the other. If any reader of these lines has been in the habit of telling people unpleasant things, we sincerely hope the perusal of this article will cause him to stop doing it.—*Golden Rule.*

A few years since, at the celebration of an anniversary, a poor pedler who was present, being called upon for a toast, offered the following: "Here is health to poverty; it sticks to a man when all his friends forsake him."

A mother's heart is schooled by fear.

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, Publisher.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS

Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER, 112 Camp street New Orleans.

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The Reasoning of the Blind Man.

The thing known was very plain. It was one thing and that thing a matter of personal assurance. "One thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see." The Pharisees were in a dilemma. They could not admit that Christ was of God, but somehow a notable miracle had been wrought. Miracle or no miracle, Christ could not be other than a sinner and an impostor. After all their quibbling and perplexities they persisted in holding to their cherished unbelief. But they could neither argue nor frighten the man whose eyes had been opened out of his simple faith. He knew that his eyes had been opened, he knew that Christ did it, and he had common sense enough to know that a mere man—especially a sinner—could not perform this wonderful work.

Whatever the consequences might be, however inexplicable the fact and puzzling to the enemies of the Savior, he stands firmly upon the one ground of experience. He does not care to meet the opposition with dialectical subtleties. He was no match for them in the trickery of words, and there was a limited field of knowledge as yet for him. The dogma of the hierarchical dignitaries he leaves undecided. Whatever Christ was, he had healed him, and they were left to draw their own conclusions. Beyond this healing he knew nothing; but, knowing this, the conclusion which inevitably followed was clear enough. Mr. Hume's position about the incredibility of miracles did not embarrass the Pharisees. They believed in miracles, but not in Christ's miracles. The dogma of some of our modern scientists, that miracles are absolutely impossible, was no part of their system. To reject Christ in the face of this miracle was a course most difficult to vindicate.

Surely the man, his parents and friends were all mistaken. Jesus we know to be a sinner; he cannot be of God, because he keepeth not the Sabbath day. He is pressed and exhorted to give God the praise by denying the agency of Christ in the work wrought upon him. Amidst all this confusion of words, and the attempt to shake his confidence, the man that was born blind had one ground that could not be touched. The knowledge of that one thing—a thing he could not help knowing, and which he knew better than others could—was his sufficient reply to the sophistries and threats of the enemies of the Savior.

This line of argument for Christianity may be followed almost indefinitely. Christianity is a great fact. Its doctrines, institutions and effects upon the world are conceded. The author and founder of it, and the substance of it, could not have been a sinner. Christ must have been all that he claimed to be, and all that his followers believe respecting him. Christianity is itself as wonderful a miracle as the opening of the eyes of a blind man, and infinitely more wonderful. The moral miracle of a single conversion should be to us a stronger confirmation of Christ's character as the Son of God than the gift of sight to one born blind.

Conversion to the believer himself is the highest and most satisfying of all the evidences. His experience is a fact, open and clear to his own consciousness, and this fact carries with it all that is essential in regard to the truth of religion and the Bible. Other evidences are valuable to awaken and convince unbelievers, and they have their helpful uses for him, but the crown of all evidence is the heartfelt sense of sins forgiven and a renewed nature. A man converted by the gospel has in himself the seal of its truth, and of all that is material to divine revelation. Hume may come at him with his imposing statement that it better accords with observation that witnesses should lie than that miracles should be wrought. Huxley and Spencer may assail him with their materialistic assumptions that miracles are absurd and simply impossible, and that things spiritual and immortal are without reasonable foundation. Science, metaphysics and logic may do what they can, but he that believeth on the Son hath the witness in himself. He may be no match for the learned skeptics and atheists in meeting their array of postulates and conclusions. Whether evolution or creation by series, or whether the nebular hypothesis or some other be the right one he may not know, but the fact of Christ being in him the hope of glory, and that the living power of faith now possesses his soul, is as clear as the noonday sun.

Whatever things astounding and startling in scientific discovery or speculation may be announced, there is no panic in his heart. He feels no concern for Moses, Christ or the gospel. The inward witness, the testimony of experience, is not shaken. He knows that the gospel is true, and that Christ is both the power and the wisdom of God. He might reply to Darwin and to Tyndall, and to all of like views: Whether your conclusions be right or wrong I know not; whether everybody came from the star dust, and from the jelly fish and tadpole, I know not; "one thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see." This one thing, however, is more than all other things, because it is the seal and assurance to him that the Bible is God's word, and that Christ is the Savior of sinners. He has in the gift of the Holy Spirit the earnest of the resurrection and eternal life. Doing the will of God, he knows of the doctrine, and is armed against the attacks of infidelity.

For the most of us this is the most practicable path to peace, as it is for all the highest and most satisfactory evidence. The need of the soul is this clear and comfortable experience of divine things. To know this one thing, to realize in ourselves the transforming power of truth, to have felt the grace of Christ so vividly, so certainly that we can abide upon it as upon a rock, while the waves of unbelief and infidelity rage around us, is the great need of all. As it is the sublimest of all testimonies, and the deepest of all experiences, so is it that which enters into the privileges of all. But few can be philosophers, astronomers or men of science, and passing few can know much in the various fields of research and discovery, but all may know that Christ has opened the eyes of the soul.

Alabama Conference.

Leaving New Orleans by the Mobile railroad on Monday at 5 P. M., at sunrise we reach Montgomery, Selma at 11 A. M., and Greensboro on Tuesday night at 9 P. M. Preachers and laymen gather thicker and thicker at various points on the route, and when we reach the Marion junction the train to Greensboro is overflowing. We found Bishop Paine, Dr. Summers, Dr. Mitchell and others at Selma, and by the time we reached our destination it seemed as if nearly the whole Conference had arrived at the same hour. Judge Coleman, with book and lights, was on hand to announce the homes, and the brethren were soon distributed. Our home was with J. E. Webb, Esq., Dr. Allen S. Andrews being, as sometimes in other years, our associate. Mr. and Mrs. Webb are Presbyterians, and the dispensers of a generous hospitality.

Greensboro claims about two thousand inhabitants, and is a place of much intelligence and refinement. It is in the midst of a rich and beautiful country, and its spacious and handsome residences indicate that it has been a town of great wealth and prosperity. Like nearly every section of our richest South, this has suffered much, but there are left the elements of a brighter future. The Southern University, with its fine campus and handsome building, is, of course, the chiefest attraction and ornament. We were greatly pleased by the general appearance of the college, and glad to learn that the patronage is encouraging. Dr. Hopkins, professor of natural science, showed us through the building, and, of course, took us into the laboratory. We found it in working order, and very well supplied with chemical and philosophical apparatus. The university has a tolerably full and a very accomplished and able faculty. The president, Dr. Luther M. Smith, is assisted by such men as Profs. Moore, Hopkins, Lewis, Verdel, Grote and Arthur W. Smith. With such a splendid property, with such a faculty of devoted educators, and with Alabama delivered from the throttling grasp of political adventurers, the institution ought now to receive a large patronage. The Methodists of Alabama have no more important trust committed to them, none more vital to the welfare of the church and the people.

The Conference held its sessions in the court-house, a very comfortable and convenient place. On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, Dec. 6, Bishop Paine opened the Conference. He stated that his health was very much improved, and his appearance indicated remarkable vigor for a man of his years. So far as we could judge he went through his onerous duties with as little fatigue, and with as much readiness and accuracy, as when we first saw him in the chair of an Annual Conference twenty five years ago. It feasts the eye and heart to look upon him, grand and beautiful in his age, and to listen to his golden words. We glorify God in him. R. B. Crawford is the secretary, as of yore, and James M. Mason the assistant. This Conference is noticeable for the tallness of its members and their strong physique. A good many of them are like towers—such of them, for instance, as Dr. Mitchell, A. S. Andrews, Foust, Shores, Lightfoot, Angus Dowling, Motley, the Grahams, A. J. Briggs, Urquhart, Crawford, W. S. Turner, Powers, Hawkins, and others whom we do not now recall. The Conference is also somewhat remarkable for the number of its hale and effective old men. Drs. Ellison and Mitchell have done hard work as presiding elders. Walter H. McDaniel, A. S. Dickinson, M. C. Turrentine have been on the effective list this year. Then the proportion of educated men is greater than in most of our Conferences. The young men and undergraduates have, for the most part, received diplomas. Dr. Summers belongs to the Alabama Conference, and his presence is always felt and appreciated. We imagined the doctor was looking somewhat thinner and whiter than usual, and bearing the marks of hard and confining labor. On occasion we were struck with the ability of the leading members in debate. Questions of interest and importance were presented in every possible light, and most thoroughly sifted.

On Saturday morning the report on books and periodicals was presented and read by G. W. Briggs. It was admirably written and well read, and, after some hearty exhortations by Dr. Summers and others, was adopted with something approaching enthusiasm. The brethren, clerical and lay, have pledged themselves to work harder than ever for the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and to do their utmost to circulate our church literature. The presiding elder of the Mobile district and the pastors of the Franklin and St. Francis Street churches of Mobile were elected as the members of the joint publishing committee of our paper. Eleven choice young men were admitted into full connection: John O. Keener, Richard S. Holcombe, Christopher H. Kelly, James M. Crews, Ritchie J. Briggs, Francis M. Peterson, John P. Sanders, James S. Rencher, Andrew J. Lamar, William D. Owens, Wade H. Weatherby. Bishop Paine, before propounding and explaining the usual disciplinary questions, referred to the time, fifty-seven years ago, when he assumed these solemn vows, and in tender and forcible language impressed upon his young brethren the importance of the work upon which they were entering as traveling preachers. Dugald H. Carmichael, Edward E. Cowin, J. W. Menefee, John Wesley and Charles B. Pilley were received on trial. The next Conference is to be held in Montgomery.

On Saturday night the missionary anniversary was held. Speeches by Josiah Barker and Dr. Allen S. Andrews. We did not ascertain the amount of the collection. The collections for missions this year, foreign and domestic, reach the neighborhood of $6,000, and about equally divided. On Sunday, at 11 A. M., in the Methodist church, Bishop Paine preached to a crowded house, and ordained the deacons. We were ministering to the Presbyterian brethren at the same hour, but the sermon of the Bishop was reported to us as one of his best. At 3 o'clock Dr. Summers preached in the Methodist church, after which the elders were ordained. The doctor's sermon was adapted to the occasion, instructive, stimulating and comforting. At night Rev. Henry D. Moore preached in the Methodist church, and Rev. T. F. Mangum in the Presbyterian church. We heard neither, but a good report came to us of these eloquent expounders of the gospel. Our account closes with Sunday. Leaving before day on Monday morning, we were not able to obtain any satisfactory statistics. From what we could gather, we judge that the support of the preachers is as good as last year, that the various collections are a trifle better, and that the Conference has as many preachers as it can station. This year no member of the Conference has died. The obliging secretary, Bro. Crawford, has promised to forward appointments. The adjournment will probably be reached on Monday night.

The editor was most cordially welcomed by the Conference, and most patiently heard. Our NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE seems to be in high favor in this Conference, and, in spite of the troublous times and scarcity of money, we have no doubt they will do more to increase our circulation this year than they have ever done. God bless the members of the Alabama Conference. They are a noble band of generous, warm-hearted and devoted Methodist preachers and laymen.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mobile District.—S. H. Cox, P. E. St. Francis street station, F. R. Hill; Franklin street station, E. Wadsworth, F. M. Peterson; Tontoganville, A. J. Lamar; St. Paul's, John A. Peterson; Eastern Shore, D. H. Carmichael; Grand Bay mission, W. M. Winn; Whistler station, W. S. Wade; Citronelle circuit, John S. Frazer; St. Stephens, J. C. Johnson; Pensacola, P. H. Lightfoot; Warrington, J. H. James; Milton station, J. O. Andrew; Yellow River mission, W. H. Hasty; Pollard, W. P. Dickinson; Black Water mission, W. Hargrove Morris; Mount Pleasant circuit, G. M. Rober; Bladon Springs, W. H. Wild; Oaktuppa, to be supplied; P. G. Nash, chaplain in United States army.

Greensboro District.—A. H. Mitchell, P. E. Greensboro station, J. Lewis, Jr.; Demopolis, G. Waverley Briggs; Livingston, C. R. Williamson; Newbern, to be supplied by F. Billing; Belmont, J. W. McCann; Gaston, Alexander Hood; Cuba, J. M. Patton; Butler, H. M. Moss; Forkland, D. J. Wright; Gainesville, C. B. DuBose; Eutaw, J. R. Peavey; Greene, to be supplied (by W. B. Nabors; Havana, J. S. Moore; I. S. Hopkins, professor in Southern University; T. O. Summers, editor Christian Advocate.

Selma District.—J. W. Rush, P. E. Selma station, W. M. Motley; East Selma, W. A. Rice; Summerfield, R. S. Holcombe; Plantersville, B. F. Blow; Okmulgee mission, C. Strider; Uniontown and Cedar Grove, R. J. Briggs; Spring Hill, G. Hawkins; Orrville, J. W. Shores; Rembert Hills, E. Cowan; Choctaw Corner, W. Ira Powers; Independence, J. B. Anderson; Peach Tree, George F. Ellis; Suggsville, B. D. Gayle; Grove Hill, B. C. Glenn; Marion station, John E. Foust; Brush Creek, J. M. Brown; Centenary Female College, A. D. McVoy, president; Suggsville High School, W. A. Montgomery.

Prattville District.—A. J. Briggs, P. E. Prattville station, W. A. McCarty; Autaugaville, A. C. Hundley; Lowndesboro, J. M. Mason; Randolph, R. A. Mears; Centerville mission, W. H. McDaniel; Clanton, T. Y. Abernethy; Verbena, W. W. Graham; Pleasant Hill, J. M. Crews; Monterey, N. Gillis; Sepulga, J. M. Scott; Graylila mission, to be supplied (by M. Padgett); Camden, E. W. Soloman; Bell's Landing, J. L. Skipper; Monroeville, J. S. Peavey; Georgiana, M. M. Graham; Garland mission, R. Smille; Evergreen, J. S. Rencher; Brewton mission, to be supplied by W. S. Douglas.

Montgomery District.—M. S. Andrews, P. E. Montgomery station, A. S. Andrews; Wetumpka, John O. Keener; Elmore, W. P. H. Connerly; Tallassee, W. B. Neal; Loachapoka, M. C. Turrentine; Tuskegee station, E. L. Loveless; Tuskegee circuit, D. M. Hudson; Auburn, M. E. Butt; Opelika, R. B. Crawford; Salem, L. F. Dowdell, J. H. Lockhart sup.; Crawford, C. S. Hurt; Hurtville, W. K. Norton; superintendent of American Bible Society in Alabama and North Mississippi, T. J. Rutledge; professor in A. and M. College, B. B. Ross.

Eufaula District.—H. D. Moore, P. E. Eufaula station, J. Bancroft; Glenville, W. H. Ellison; Valula, J. W. Solomon; Beulah, D. C. Crook; Enon and Midway, J. S. Williams; Perote, J. L. Mathison; Clayton and Louisville, S. A. Pilley; Henry, A. Dowling; White Pond, W. D. Owens; Pea River, W. H. Weatherby; Ozark, H. M. Gills; Newton, E. H. Wardlaw; Columbia, C. B. Pilley.

Union Springs District.—O. R. Blue, P. E. Union Springs station, G. W. Glenn; Union circuit, W. S. Turner; Gilmer mission, to be supplied; Pine Level, B. L. Selman; Rocky Mount, L. Patterson; Fort Deposit, E. P. Birch; Greenville station, T. F. Mangum; Greenville circuit, W. H. Morris; Rutledge, E. M. Turner; Oaky Streak, to be supplied; Troy and Brundige, J. Barker; Troy circuit, O. S. Perry; Briar Hill, W. B. Adams; Greenville Collegiate Institute, H. Urquhart; colporteur of American Bible Society, A. M. Jones.

Mariana District.—E. Phillips, P. E. Mariana station, C. H. Kelley; Greenwood, J. P. Sanders; Holmes' Valley, D. C. Standley; Calhoun, J. A. Green; Geneva, J. W. Menefee; Big Creek, John Wesley; Cerro Gordo mission, to be supplied; Freeport station and Walton mission, L. C. Calhoun.

Transferred.—R. S. Woodward and C. W. Calhoun, to Mississippi Conference; R. G. Walker, to South Georgia Conference; P. H. Moss, to Louisiana Conference; J. T. Curry, to North Alabama Conference; S. P. Richardson, to North Georgia Conference.

Louisiana Conference.

This Conference met at Trenton, La., December 13, and adjourned on Sunday night, December 17. A very pleasant session. We shall have more to say about it next week. The appointments only can be given in this number of the ADVOCATE.

APPOINTMENTS.

New Orleans District.—Linus Parker, P. E. Carondelet street, John Mathews; Felicity street, J. B. Walker; St. Charles street, to be supplied; Moreau street, S. H. Schroeder; Louisiana avenue, John T. Sawyer; Algiers, S. H. Werlein; Lafourche mission, Lewis A. Reed; Plaquemine and Grosse Tete, T. R. Fauntleroy; Baton Rouge, A. E. Goodwyn, P. Lane, sup.; editor NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Linus Parker; New Orleans Depository, Robert J. Harp; Southwestern Bible Society, James A. Ivy; Centenary College; principal Preparatory Department, A. G. Miller.

Delhi District.—James L. Wright, P. E. Monroe and Delhi, P. H. Moss, J. Lane Borden; Trenton, C. W. Carter; Bastrop, H. O. White; Lind Grove, W. P. Owen; Oak Ridge, N. S. Cornell; Rayville, T. H. McClendon, Winnsboro, T. S. Randle; Oakley, A. M. Wailes; Waterproof and St. Joseph, Baxter Clegg; Tensas, to be supplied; Floyd, B. F. Alexander; Lake Providence and Pecan Grove, R. S. Trippett.

Homer District.—J. A. Miller, P. E. Homer, J. A. Parker, W. P. Kimball, sup.; Lisbon, Thomas J. Upton; Haynesville, Joseph H. Stone; Minden, James E. Bradley; Sparta, R. M. Crowson; Arcadia, J. F. Patterson; Vernon, J. M. McKee; Indian Village, C. W. Hodge; Louisville, W. H. Whatley; Downsville, F. G. Hoenti; Farmerville, R. T. Parish; Webster, A. A. Cornett.

Shreveport District.—R. Randle, P. E. Shreveport, J. T. Daves; Mooringsport, William Hart; Caddo, J. M. Johnson; Logansport mission, to be supplied; DeSoto, J. Pipes; Marshfield, J. M. Brown; Pleasant Hill, J. B. Cassity, J. M. Franklin, sup.; Natchitoches and St. Maurice, Thos. J. Hough; Natchitoches circuit, to be supplied; Anacoco and Leesville, to be supplied; Springville, Philip Allen; East Point and Lindsay's chapel, to be supplied (by J. C. Reid;) South Bossier, J. W. Medlock; North Bossier, G. M. Liverman.

Alexandria District.—S. H. Cooper, P. E. Alexandria and Pineville, C. Keener; Rapides, J. L. P. Sheppard; Montgomery, J. W. Hearn; Harrisonburg and Sicily Island, C. R. Godfrey; Centerville, D. A. Boddie; Columbia, J. F. Wynn; George Jackson, sup.; Castor, to be supplied (by W. Biggs;) Sabine, to be supplied; Colfax, W. D. Stayton; Bayou Boeuf, F. White; Evergreen, R. Parvin; Spring Creek, J. F. Seurlock.

Opelousas District.—J. E. Cobb, P. E. Opelousas, J. J. Billingsley; Washington, P. S. Isbell; Vermilionville, Robert A. Davis; Grand Coteau, J. V. Pointer; Abbeville, E. B. Faust; Pauperville, A. Hoffpauir; New Iberia, M. C. Manley; Franklin, B. F. White; Pattersonville and Morgan City, A. E. Clay; Lake Charles, J. D. Harper; Grand Chenière, G. T. Freeman; Sugartown, to be supplied (by P. Galvin;) Calcasieu mission, W. B. Pilley.

Transferred.—J. S. White, to Memphis Conference; W. E. Munsey, to St. Louis Conference.

White River Conference.

LITTLE ROCK, December 7, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: I send you the minutes of the White River Conference, which closed its session November 6. The town of Batesville entertained the Conference with elegant hospitality. The weather was dry, and cold enough to make a Louisianian think of his orange trees. The preaching was well attended, and a religious interest was awakened which resulted in one or two conversions. The missionary meeting was thought to have been a success, considering the general depression of business and the suspended presidential election. Taking it, however, just by itself, without either shading or any specially favorable lights, it indicated a low missionary pulse. I am satisfied that the church needs a conviction of the neglect of this duty as much as ever a sinner needed conviction of sin by the awakening power of the Holy Ghost. It must be stated in palliation that the support of the ministry has been very meager during the past year; and the steadiness of the preachers in attending to their work, despite their poverty, has been something heroic.

There was a considerable decrease in membership, mainly attributable to sudden zeal in rewriting and clearing of registers. I do not speak of that ordinary "regulating" of class books which every Conference hears about—the scapegoat of failure—but of a crusade most extraordinary against church records, which we may hope will never be started again in the bounds of the White River work—some preachers striking off as many as 300, and others 200 or 100 names. It will be a good and highly important undertaking for the presiding elders to examine closely all the lists of these excommunicants, and see if some of them may not have been unduly cut off. All such should be put on again immediately. There are members in the hills and hollows of many a circuit who have never been visited by a preacher, and who can only get to church once or so a year. It will not do to reckon such as dead spiritually or physically.

This body is composed largely of young men, and they have the prospect of achieving great results for our church in this State.

Six were received on trial: M. J. F. Beasley, Samuel G. Shaw, Wesley A. Lindsey, John R. Steele, Charles L. Freeman and Charles B. Hunton. Five were received by transfer: Josephus Anderson, N. B. Fizer, B. S. Raynor, L. G. Rogers and L. D. Webb. One was readmitted: Joseph A. Parker. Two were discontinued at their own request: T. W. Morton and Henry E. Robertson. Nine were received into full connection: Zachary T. Bennett, George M. Hill, James F. Jenigan, Richard D. Moore, Frank Ritter, John A. Corbitt, W. C. Malone, M. B. Umstead and Samuel L. Cochran. John H. Priddy, F. M. Petty and E. A. Stevenson were located at their own request.

There are but two superannuated members: B. Lee and B. Rhyne—men who have borne the heat and burden of the itinerant life for many years, and have accomplished much for Methodism in Arkansas. They are now venerated and beloved of their brethren, and of all who know them. What so beautiful as gray hairs in the way of righteousness! Such men are the glory of a Conference.

James B. McKamy died full of peace, and leaves a precious memory.

About sixty-five per cent. upon the widows' and orphans' claims was raised, and $903 88 for missions. The entire membership is set down for the year at 11,371. Next Conference is to be held at Augusta.

I was very glad to be the guest, for a night, of Ex-Gov. Baxter. The State is greatly indebted to his good sense, shrewdness and firmness for its escape from carpet-bag rule. He is a Methodist, and is as remarkable for his modesty as for his integrity of character.

I inclose you the appointments.

Truly yours, J. C. KEENER.

APPOINTMENTS.

Searcy District.—James M. Talkington, P. E. Searcy station, John H. Dye; Searcy circuit, M. B. Pearson; Elpaso circuit, N. B. Fizer; Mineral circuit, B. S. Rayner; Bayou Meto circuit, to be supplied (by I. N. Pace;) Beebe circuit, Z. T. Bennett; Judsonia circuit, L. D. Webb; Grand Glaize, Thomas Vincent; Jacksonport station, J. M. Clark; Big Creek, M. B. Umstead; Augusta station, E. Orgain; Jacksonport circuit, Charles B. Hunton.

Helena District.—George A. Dannelly, P. E. Helena station, Josephus Anderson; Helena circuit, T. A. Craig; Mariana station, to be supplied (by J. L. Denton;) Forrest City station, C. H. Ford; Forrest City circuit, A. Davis; Prairie circuit, Frank Ritter; Wheatly mission, T. H. Howard; Devlew station, J. C. Carter; Augusta circuit, E. T. Jones; Cotton Plant, M. C. Morris; Clarendon circuit, S. G. Shaw; Valley Grove, W. H. Pendergrass; Marnelle circuit, M. J. F. Beasley; Laconia circuit, A. P. Satfold; Pleasant Valley, J. E. Jenigan; Richwood, S. D. Evans.

Batesville District.—H. T. Gregory, P. E. Batesville station, J. W. Boswell; Batesville circuit, T. J. Settle; Smithville circuit, to be supplied (by W. H. Phipps;) Pocahontas and Powhatan, R. G. Brittain; Pocahontas circuit, S. Bayliss; Walnut Hill circuit, S. L. Cochran; La Crosse and Evening Shade, E. A. Garrison; Philadelphia circuit, B. F. Hall; Evening Shade circuit, T. P. Hare; Salem circuit, J. R. Steele; Bennett's Rim circuit, W. A. Lindsey; Bathesda circuit, J. J. Alexander; Walnut Ridge, J. A. Parker; Corning, J. G. Miller.

Jonesboro District.—E. M. Baker, P. E. Jonesboro circuit, W. R. Young; Shiloh circuit, L. G. Rogers; Harrisburg circuit, J. M. Steel; Wittsburg circuit, G. A. Shaefer; Taylor's Creek circuit, W. C. Malone; Bayou Deview circuit, C. L. Freeman; Greensboro circuit, A. C. Griffin; New Hope, to be supplied (by R. Diggs;) Black Oak, J. F. Armstrong; Gainesville, W. M. Watson; Oak Bluff R. D. Moore.

Mississippi District.—W. R. Foster, P. E. Osceola circuit, J. A. Corbitt; Chickasawba, R. M. McAlister; Frenchman's Bayou, G. M. Hill; Marion station, to be supplied (by B. Medlin;) Marion circuit, Benoni Harris; Tymyer mission, W. H. Pasehall; Walnut Bend station, T. J. Brickle.

Transferred.—A. R. Bennick, to Northwest Texas Conference; G. J. Aryent, to Memphis Conference.

Next session of the Conference to be held at Augusta, Ark.

THE BIBLE.—There are no stories so beautiful, so interesting, as the Bible stories. There is no book in which we find such grand and touching poetry, such terse and deep sayings. Here is something for every one. The soldier, who likes to read of battles; the sailor, who likes to read of storms and shipwrecks; the lover of nature, who likes descriptions of scenery and of the glories of creation; the philosopher, who likes to study the human heart; the sorrowful, the weak, the sick, the aged, the dying—all find here food for their minds, and comfort for their souls.—*Adolph Saphir.*

The thing which an active mind most needs is a purpose and direction worthy of its activity.—*Bovee.*

How hard it is for the man who has nothing to say to keep his seat.

Ever remember that "one hour to-day is worth two to-morrow."

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds
RECEIVED BY MAIL.
For the Week Ending Dec. 16, 1876.

A—N W Ayer & Son, Edwin Alden, George F Archer $4.60, J B Ashley, D Appleton & Co, T A S Adams $7, D W Alexander $2.

B—Baker & Sperry, Hamrick & Pease, W H Bennett $24 45, R Bradley $5, Rusick, Stevens & Co $2.70, George W Brown, W E Ballard, D H Brown $4.50, Mrs G Binling $23, A D Bayliss, J M Bonn, T F Bradford, J S Bennett, K W Babb, G W Buchanan, Ball, Hutchings & Co $21.35.

C—William J Carleton, Martin E Cady, John Collins, M D Carroll, Mrs J W Clark two letters $1.25, Catching & Ainsworth $23.15, S P Coffeen $2.50, W W Carson, Aboudein Carr $2, O Chandron $2, John Church & Co, W F Compton James D Crabtree, M Cady $1.60, L Cobley, John Clinton, Beverly Carradine.

D—E P Dutton, R A Davis $4, Oliver Ditson & Co, H DuBose, George J Dicks & Son, Daughtry & Smylie $10, John W DeVilbiss $1.50, Dosh & Herrell, W L Ditto.

E—Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Company, O W Evans, H Enochs, Eddie J Ely 40 cents, W G Elder, H Ernshtruck.

F—Furness & Wales, N Futrell, C H Ford, H L Fuller Thomas W Flowers $1, Leroy W Fairchild, Mrs J M Fuqua 30 cents, W F Ferris, Lewis B Featherston, Eberhard Faber,

G—J Hilliot & Son $15, W Gridman, James A Gilfrew, Mrs K A Griswold $10, E A Garrison $2, W F Graves, Garza & McKeough.

H—John W Hollan, W W Harding, Hearst Bro, P S Harris two letters $2.45, E J Hale & Son, J H Hill, Harper & Bros, Hallonion Bros $18.61, Miss Ellen Hamerton $2.25, T B Hallonion, W E Hamblett, J S Harris, W S Harrison, M J Hamilton 25 cents, Mrs R E Holt 50 cents.

I—Irvine, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

J—P A Johnson, W S Jones Jr 50 cents, H F Johnson, Mrs Johnston, Mrs Sallie E Johnson, B Jones.

K—John O Keener, Mrs Mary C D Kelly, A T Kendrick, Katz & Adels, C H Kelly, S C Kirkland $5.

L—Will H Leith, B C Langford, W E M Linsold, W S Lagrone, Thomas A Lesbyne, W C Lewis, Walter Lipscomb 75 cents, J R Lippincott & Co.

M—John W McMaster, William H Methany, Morgan Bayou Company three letters, J W Mizell, H H Montgomery, D J Martin $1.05, Miles, Dudley & Co $18.55, Andrew McGregor, J M Marr, P W McDonald, J E Mayhew $5.25, T L Moody $5.50, S Moore $10.55, Samuel Morris, Mrs J H Mockbee, A L McBride $2.

N—New York State Paint Company, Newcomer & Hamilton two letters, A H Neylan, J McNicholson.

O—James Ormond two letters, O Osborn & Son.

P—W H Perry $1, Miss L Lizzie Perry 50 cents, L M Proctor, T C Parish $1, Potter, Ainsworth & Co, Powers Paper Company, L Parker $41.75, M Peck $2, John Pridgen $1.60, C B Pilley.

R—George P Rowell & Co three letters $2.75, Runge & Co, Mrs Ellen Rast $1, Mrs N W Reed $5, S A Richmond, H S Rhoads, A H Rodford $24.75, J M Roberts $1.85, Reisinger, D M Rush.

S—E G Selchow & Co, John L Shorey $3, C W Sanford, Mrs W J Sankey, P B Saffold, W R Smart, Sheldon & Co, J P Stevens $1.50, Mrs P M Sharkey 30 cents.

T—Mrs J J Tilden, Charles Thomas, Charles Taber & Co, E W Thompson, James A Tone $6.25, W W H Woodruff two letters, A H Ward $2, Fred White, O D Watkins, R S Woodward, W W Wilkinson, Mrs Sarah D Wilkins 50 cents, B H Woods & Bro, Thomas G Williden.

Y—William H Young.

Z—J H Zellin & Co $31.50.

POSTOFFICES.

If all the preachers to whom the ADVOCATE is being sent, whose appointments will necessitate a change of postoffice, will advise us at once they will save us much trouble.

OUR Indy friends are directed to Danziger's advertisement; on this page. Holiday goods of every variety are offered at prices which seem to leave small margin for profit to the seller. It is unnecessary for us to do more than call attention to the fact that this is a special advertisement for the holidays, as Danziger's establishment is well known to every lady who "goes shopping." A call at this store will well repay the visitor.

FINE PUBLIC CARRIAGES.—Our estimable fellow-citizen, T. W. Bothick, Esq., has recently received from Messrs. James Cunningham & Son, of Rochester, N. Y., some of the finest carriages that have ever been seen in New Orleans. Our old friend has determined that no design in his line shall surpass him in the South by the fine display of carriages. Mr. Bothick is one of our old and respected citizens.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—We advise our readers to visit the gallery of Mr. Roth, 11 Frenchmen-street, and examine his permanent photographs, which he claims to be faideless, and every way superior to the ordinary work. By taking the Royal street car it will let you off at the door. Country readers who intend coming into the city, and propose having their likenesses taken for the holidays, should note this fact.

SHOE STORE.—There is no excuse now for wearing torn shoes. Mr. L. Hindel, 558 Magazine street, is offering ladies and children's shoes at prices within the reach of everybody. Before we remind the readers of the ADVOCATE, both in the city and country, to call and examine his fine stock, Mr. Phillips, known for many years to the people of New Orleans, is the salesman.

HAIR GOODS.—George T. Schilling refers to the public, during the holidays, an elegant assortment of hair goods, jewelry and fancy articles. Mr. Schilling's taste in this branch of business is fine, and those wishing to get handsome presents could not do better, we think, than purchase at his store. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

HOME MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.—Any one wishing to have shoes made to order and a good fit guaranteed, would do well to consult the advertisement of J. Rinte. His establishment is at 24 Canal street. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. Parties in the country can leave their measures and have the shoes shipped them when finished.

GROCERIES.—John Cahill, 843 and 845 Magazine street, advertises in to-day's paper a fine assortment of groceries, teas, etc. His establishment is first-class, and he proposes by careful attention to the wants of his customers, to retain a large part of the trade of the upper city. He will deliver goods free to any part of the city.

M. L. NAVRA, at the China Palace, on Canal street, has a splendid assortment of china, glass and crockery for the holidays. It is a pleasure to look at the beautiful articles displayed in his store. His prices are very low—a fact which will be found in his advertisement. Call at the China Palace for presents for your friends.

ANY ONE troubled with a cough or cold is referred to the advertisement of the Indian Turnip Pectoral Balm, manufactured by Mr. B. Wallace, of this city. It can be procured at most drug stores, and usually from country merchants. Where this is not the case an order should be sent to one of the agencies given in the advertisement.

ATTENTION is called to the notice, in another column, of the price of ice manufactured by the Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company. This is one of the important industries of our city, and we are glad to note the evidence of its prosperity.

HOUSEKEEPERS will find the advertisement of Isidore Levi, with A. Peiser & Co., of interest. The prices for crockery and glassware are so low that no one need hesitate to purchase, and Mr. Levi feels confident that an examination is all that it requires to induce housekeepers to patronize his establishment. Wholesale buyers are invited to inspect the stock.

M. L. NAVRA will fill orders from the country for China and glassware with care and dispatch.

JACKSON & GALLAGHER will send their illustrated catalogue of pipe organs on application.

STAPLE and fancy dry goods for sale at Levy Bros.', 583 Magazine street.

SEE the advertisement of E. Offner, on this page.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHEELER & PIERSON,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel,
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We invite visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep good Goods, sell at one price, and mark it in plain figures. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

LADIES! A soft and beautiful skin is the desire of every lady of refinement. Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion Powder has been fully tested, and found to perform all that is claimed for it. It removes the skin delicately soft, removes all discolorations, eruptions, etc. Mothers can apply it to infants with safety. Sold by all first-class druggists and at depot on North Main street St. Louis. Mindell Hotel.

WHAT NEXT! Consumptive Cured. When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, Dr. H. James, a experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child of consumption. He now gives this recipe free, on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also gives night sweats, raises it the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address Cheek & Co., 1402 Race street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

A PAPER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. The Youth's Companion, of Boston, is one of the most brilliant and surprising successes in newspaper history, and in breadth of miscellaneous reading has no superior.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH.—See Dr. Lange's advertisement. new

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUNTRY ORDERS
FOR
BOOTS AND SHOES.

PARTIES who wish to buy Boots and Shoes FOR CASH are invited to send to me for a card, which explains HOW TO TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE, thus enabling any one in the country to get a good-fitting Boot or Shoe direct from the city at the LOWEST CITY PRICES. Where we are favored with orders that exceed $10 the freight thereon will be prepaid, at our expense. Where the order exceeds $20 we will also pay the cost of sending the money to us, whether by Express Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or otherwise. Terms cash. If you wish goods sent C.O.D. to all points where the Express Company or Packages have agents, 10 per cent must be sent with order. Price list of ready-made goods also instructions how to take your own measure, will be sent us application.

GIMBEL'S UPPER CITY BLUE BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
No. 578 Magazine Street,
Sign of the Lady's Boot.
LOUIS GIMBEL, Agent.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
HAIR GOODS,
JEWELRY AND FANCY ARTICLES.

G. T. SCHILLING'S,
15 CANAL ST. 150
Branch Store—709 Dryades.

Largest assortment in the South. All new styles, comprising Celluloid Floral Crosses, Chains, Sprays, Real Shell and Ivory Combs, Balls, Lapiz and Black Garnet Sets, Stone and Gold Ornaments and Sets, Etcan Pins for the Opera and Theater. French and German Perfumery in endless variety. Particular attention paid to country orders. Prices the lowest.

PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS.
NO MORE FADING.

Having bought the right of gallery to make LAMBERTYPE PATENT PHOTOGRAPHS, I assure the public that I can furnish now not only pictures that will never fade but also far superior to the ordinary work. Call and see specimens at
ROTH'S,
Portrait Painter and Photographer,
No. 11 Frenchmen street, near Esplanade.

JOHN CAHILL,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
And dealer in Groceries, Teas, etc.,
613 MAGAZINE STREET 615
Corner of Jackson, New Orleans.
Goods delivered to all parts of the city free of drayage.

CARPET WAREHOUSE, 17 CHARTRES STREET.
CARPETINGS—Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, etc.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH—English and American.
MATTINGS—50 rolls White, Check and Fancy.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
FURNITURE and CURTAIN GOODS in great variety.
HURLAPS, Table and Enamel OIL CLOTHS.
A. IROM'S SEAL.

NOTICE.
OFFICE LOUISIANA ICE MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 10 Bienville street, December 20, 1876.

From and after this date the price of Ice at the Company's factory will be as follows:
Block Ice, made of river water, $8 per ton.
Clear Ice, made of distilled water, $12 per ton.
SIMON HOSSELIN, Secretary.

HOLIDAY MUSIC BOOKS.
17 Splendid Volumes for Presents.

Uniform in Style, Binding and Price; which is for each Book: In Boards, $2.50; In Cloth, $3.00; In Cloth, full Gilt, $4.00.

THE WORLD OF SONG

Is the largest and best volume of Vocal Music for the price ever published. It contains 240 pages, full Sheet-Music size, and is filled with the best Songs and Duets of the day.

GEMS OF THE DANCE

is the largest and best volume of Instrumental Music, 240 pages, full Sheet-Music size, filled with the best recent compositions of Strauss, Lamothe, Ziehrer, Faust and others. It is a companion to the famous "GEMS OF STRAUSS."

Also Vocal.	
Gems of English Song.	Marco's Irish Melodies.
Gems of Scottish Song.	Silver Wreath.
Gems of German Song.	Instrumental.
Wreath of Gems.	Gems of Strauss.
Shower of Pearls.	Home Circle, Vol. I & II.
Operatic Pearls.	Pianist's Album.
	Pianoforte Gems.

Also The Musical Treasure, both Vocal and Instrumental, Organ at Home, for Reed Organs, and Piano-at-Home, with Piano Duets.
Either book mailed, post free, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
BOSTON.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM F. HELLEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 108 N. Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Special attention to Insurance and Admiralty business. Refers to Messrs. Merrick, Race & Foster, Hon. J. S. Whitaker, Messrs. Pritchard, Hickman & Co., Rev. Linus Parker, and H. S. Buckner and Pierre A. Barker, Esqs., New Orleans.

Greensboro Female College,

Ala. Rates of Tuition Reduced One-Third. First-Class Professors, and the Finest Instrumentals in the South. Spring Term Opens January 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!
HAPPY NEW YEAR!
THE GRAND POPULAR
HOLIDAY SALE
AT
DANZIGER'S.
Nothing Like It Ever Seen Before
$100,000
IN
HOLIDAY GOODS!
IN
IMMENSE VARIETIES!

CHOICE PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
DESIRABLE PRESENTS,
TO SUIT

THE POPULAR PURSE.

We take pleasure in extending a general invitation to the New Orleans public to visit our spacious stores and examine our extensive assortment of Holiday Goods.

Purchase presents made by accumulate our many friends and customers who attend calling for the holidays. Prices marked on all goods in plain figures. So one should fail to call at DANZIGER'S before buying their HOLIDAY PRESENTS, as we are displaying the most extensive assortment of the city, at prices that cannot be equaled.

Merry Christmas!
Happy New Year!
Holiday Goods!
Danziger's Holiday Sale!

OUR GRAND DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

For your SILKS at DANZIGER'S. Splendid Black Silks for the Holidays, splendid Fancy Silks for the Holidays, splendid Black Velvets for the Holidays, splendid Colored Velvets for the Holidays.

What to Buy.—Whole quarty Ladies' Handkerchiefs in beautiful boxes. Splendid quarty Mens' Handkerchiefs in beautiful boxes. Children's Handkerchiefs. Pretty boxes. Silk Handkerchiefs in all styles. Embroidered Handkerchiefs, the all styles of real Embroidery.

What to Buy.—Ladies' and Gents' cashmere scarfs, hand-knitted, in the rare Ladies' Stocks. Silk Ties and Ecarfs in all kinds. Ladies' Gloves. Gents' Gloves. Fancy Gloves. Misses' Gloves. Gents' own importation, children's Fur Cloaks, splendid qualities.

What to Buy.—Ladies' Fur Capes, large size, in Fur Cashmeres, Silvers, Real Coon, Black Rio, Lynx, Sable, Chilla. Ladies' Silks, Choice Dress Cashmeres.

What to Buy.—Beautiful Photograph Albums, Choice Standard Books, Real Russia Leather Pocket Books, Gentlemen's Silk Cravats, fancy handles.

What to Buy.—Choice assortment of fancy Sash Ribbons, Coral Necklaces, Broaches, with silver. Everything for Children's Fancy Stocking, in fact everything suitable for Holiday Presents.

DANZIGER'S,
203 CANAL STREET. 203
Between Bourbon and Rampart
BRANCH STORES:
230 ROYAL STREET, corner St. Philip.
228 ROYAL STREET, one door from St. Philip.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To accommodate the patronage of our customers, Royal street will be open daily during Christmas and New Year week from 10 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock in the evening.

OTHER DEALERS MAY ADVERTISE LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS and CHEAPER THAN EVER, but when you wish to secure REAL BARGAINS go to

China, Glass and Crockery Ware,
TO THE TRADE.
ISIDORE LEVI
WITH A. PEISER & CO.,
NO. 21 MAGAZINE STREET,

Where you can buy, at Retail:

A Real French China DINNER SET, 115 pieces, for	$18 00
TEA SET (same quality goods), 44 pieces	5 00
Stone China DINNER SET, 121 pieces	12 00
TEA SET (same quality goods), 44 pieces	4 00
Decorated CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces	3 00
Stone CHAMBER SET, 10 pieces	2 50

And all other goods throughout the Largest, Cheapest and Most Reliable House, and to Wholesale Buyers as straightforward dealers as they would wish to find.

Goods being imported direct, with no intermediate profit to pay, enables us to offer the Best Inducements to All Buyers.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA.

Remember that for all Affections of the THROAT AND LUNGS, Lapluce's Indian Turnip Pectoral Balm is the only remedy so far having effectency of action with a most palatable savor. Give it a trial. Prepared and sold at all well-assorted drug stores, and by the proprietor, 204 and 206 Fulton street, Mobile depot—DuBose & Co., 20 Water street; St. Louis depot—Richardson & Co., 209 N. Main street.

JOHN RUNTE,
Home-Made Boots and Shoes,
SEWED AND SCREWED,
23 CANAL STREET 23
Between Front and Peters, New Orleans.

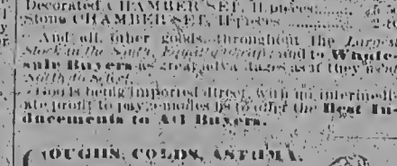
Orders from the country and city solicited. Exact measure taken. A good fit guaranteed. All orders left will meet with prompt attention. Quick Sales and Small Profits is the motto.

NEW GOODS
AT
JOHN L. LAVELLE'S,
370 AND 381 DRYADES ST.

New Raisins	12 15 18 20
Cleaned Cal Raisins	10
New Currants	12
New Citron	25
Ammon's Mince Meat	10
New Figs	10
New Brazilian Nuts	12
Large New Pecans	15

WE GRIND our own Spices. Fully TEN PER CENT. SAVED by buying of JOHN L. LAVELLE'S.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.



And has to-day the public that best knows its merits. Why? Because it combines all the purifying, cleansing and healing properties of the best Toilet Soaps, with the addition of Pure Cocoanut Oil, which renders it the most delightful and effective skin purifier and beautifier ever offered to the public. For Sale by all Druggists.

S. M. BOYD,
BACK OFFICE, NO. 9 CARONDELET ST.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
AGENT FOR
JOS. WALTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE COAL DEALERS,
PITTSBURG, PA.

The Unique Hair Crimper.

NOTHING NEW. IT IS NOVEL, SIMPLE, LIGHT, EASILY adjusted, and does not break the hair; does not wear out. Mailed, one pair 15 cents, two pairs 25 cents. Large discount to dealers. Agents wanted. WELLS MFG. CO., 19 Sudbury st., Boston, Mass. eow

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COTTON PLANTERS, ATTENTION!

Save Your Unopened Cotton Bolls. Read the Following Certificates, and Profit by the Experience of Others.

OFFICE OF CLARKE, JOHNSON & CO.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., December 9, 1876.

MESSRS. ALLISON BROS., MEMPHIS, TENN.—*Dear Sirs*: I have had successful operation on my plantation, in Bradley's bending, Ark., with your Complete Cotton Cleaners, and truly find it "an indispensable machine" in my gin house. It does its work to perfection all you claim for it in removing the sticky dust and light leaf trash, and in addition to this, *it enables me to save all the cotton apparently in my fields in unopened and frosted bolls.* These would be a total loss, as I know of no gin on which they can be cleaned; but by running through your "C. C. C." they are opened and separated, in such a manner that I can, on my "Champion Gin," make a sample of cotton for which I can to-day offer 10 cts. per pound, that in making what I consider a *net profit from all the thirty bales of cotton* which I can secure, for which but the "C. C. C." would be a total loss, while with its assistance I expect to make nearly a thousand bales.

The profit resulting from the use of your "C. C. C." is such as to be immediate and no planter should, this season especially, be without some of them. Yours, etc.,
E. E. CLARKE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 2, 1876.

MESSRS. ALLISON BROS., MEMPHIS, TENN.—*Gents*: Last season I ran one of your "Complete Cotton Cleaners" in the Mississippi bottom, and in addition to the certificate which I have already given while in the fields after picking is practically finished. I found that by using your "C. C. C." those unopened bolls were not a favorable condition for ginning on my "Champion Gins," producing a sample of cotton worth from 8c. to 10c. per pound.

I believe confidently in the claims of this operation on the bolls now left in the cotton fields that I would be glad to enter into a contract to undertake with any parties who have and wish to dispose of them, as I want all I can get of them. Yours, etc.,
H. R. BOYD.

ROWLEY LANDING, Mississippi River, ARK., January 25, 1876.

MESSRS. ALLISON BROS., MEMPHIS, TENN.: I have built the "Complete Cotton Cleaner," bought of you, and constructed one of it works to perfection. After more than paid for itself in two weeks' work. I can ginand make a good sample of cotton from the pick just from the ground, *as also that gathered from the* OPENED BOLLS UNOPENED BOLLS. Such ginning garnered with ordinary care, is IMPROVED FROM 50 TO 100 PER CENT. IN GRADE—THIRD IS WORTH AS present prices. With the aid of the "C. C. C." I can also work upland gin cotton without trouble. Yours, etc.,
J. McH. MERIWETHER.

The crop of frosted and unopened bolls remaining in the cotton fields is unusually large this year, and we cannot too strongly urge upon the planter the necessity of gathering every dollar's worth of what he has to raise a bale to produce. The Complete Cotton Cleaner thoroughly opens up the bolls, enabling them to be ginned, or otherwise they would rot in the fields, a total loss. To large planters especially this can be made an item of immense running into the thousands, and possibly saving many of them from harassing debt, which would otherwise secure from the shortness of their crops. The "Complete Cotton Cleaner" is now in the market and sold by

ALLISON BROS., MEMPHIS, TENN.,

Who will take pleasure in answering all inquiries. Send for circulars and Price List.

ERIERSON & CO., Agents, 77 Carondelet St., New Orleans.

FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
TEA, COFFEE AND SPICES
GO TO THE
GREAT T DEPOT!
And Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,
No. 5 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Try our CHOICE BLEND COFFEE, roasted and ground at 20 cents per pound. Consumers appreciate it at once.

NOTICE.—Parties wishing Mills and Low large steam boilers and engines, are kept in stock at our establishment to supply the immediate demand of our goods consequently none but the FIRST-CLASS GOODS can be had of us. This is an indisputable fact, patent to any one calling on our store, and speaks volumes in our favor.

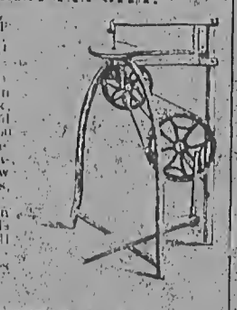
E. OFFNER,
"THE OLD RELIABLE."

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE,
SILVER PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
Sold Cheaper than ever before at the Old Stand,
171 Canal Street, 171
Opposite Varieties Theater.

I SELL THE REAL FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS (115 pieces) for $19.50
TEA SETS of the same quality of pieces, decorated in six colors, something entirely new, for 6.50
Stone China CHAMBER SETS, 10 pieces 3.00
Stone China DINNER SETS, 121 pieces for 12.50
All other goods sold equally as cheap and all goods are guaranteed.
No charge for packing.

The Celebrated Butter Churn,
Making Butter in from three to ten minutes, is sold very cheap.
All orders will have prompt and careful attention.
E. OFFNER,
171 Canal Street,
Opposite Varieties Theater.

The Centennial Bracket Saw
AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT.



EVERYBODY WANTS IT
ALL DELIGHTED WITH IT.
Simplicity simplified! What can you saw with a Scroll Saw? Two inches thick, of the most fanciful work. Will make 500 strokes per minute. No. 2 Foot Power Machine complete, 24 Saw Blades and 24 Designs, all for $1.50.
Boys 9 years old run it. While fun is gained in profit as well as pleasure.
Will saw to inches in the clear.

RICE, BORN & CO.,
59 AND 61 CAMP STREET,
Branch Store, 97 Magazine Street. Warehouse 116, 118 and 120 Magazine St.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
Builders' Hardware, Graves, Cutlery, Shovels and Bangles, House-Furnishing Goods. Sole Agents for the CHARTER OAK STOVE.

D. MERCIER & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CLOTHING!
HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,
Cor. Dauphine and Bienville Streets.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The very best of French and English Cloths made to order in the latest style. Prompt attention to customers, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders from Country Merchants promptly executed on the most reasonable terms.

M. TRAUB & HOFFMEISTER,
PHOTOGRAPHIC
ARTISTIC COMBINATION,
105 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS.
English, French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED SOUTHERN LADY, qualified to teach Music, the Languages and English branches, to take charge of a PRIVATE SCHOOL. A Methodist preferred. References given and required. Address
S. TAYLOR,
boro, Miss.

WM. H. SHEPARD,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
AND
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN
TEAS AND SPICES,
58 CUSTOM HOUSE ST 58
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM BAKING POWDERS.
STEELE & PRICE'S
RELIABLE BAKING POWDERS.
SHEPARD'S
IMPROVED HOP YEAST.
DR. PRICE'S
LEMON SUGAR
DR. PRICE'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER.
DR. PRICE'S
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
DR. PRICE'S
AMERICAN PERFUMES.
LAVINA'S
EXQUISITE FLOWER ODORS.
TOWNSEND'S
COUGH TROCHES.
BIXBY'S
Mucilage, School Ink, Dry and Liquid Blue, Stove Polish, Shoe Dressing, Best Shoe Blacking, Etc.
CORKS.
Vial, Wine, Flask, Soda, Jug, Carboy, Bungs, Etc.
Common, X and XX in stock.
TEAS.
Oolongs, English Breakfast, Gunpowders, Imperials, Young Hysons, Japans, Twankays, Etc.
All kinds and grades.
GROUND SPICES.
Black Pepper, White Pepper, Allspice, Jamaica Ginger, African Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace.
In quarter-pound cans and in bulk.
All of the above goods in store and for sale by
WM. H. SHEPARD,
58 CUSTOM HOUSE STREET.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
AT
M. L. NAVRA'S
CHINA PALACE!
120 Canal Street, Touro Building.

HAVING IMPORTED AND PURCHASED at auction a very large stock of
Crockery, China, Glassware
AND OTHER
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
I propose to give my customers the benefit of my facilities by selling goods at less prices than ever before.

Look at some of my prices and judge for yourselves:

A real French China DINNER SET, 115 pieces, for	$19 00
A real French China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for	6 00
A Stone China DINNER SET, 121 pieces, for	13 00
A Stone China TEA SET, 44 pieces, for	3 50
A Stone China CHAMBER SET for	2 75
Decorated CHAMBER SET, 11 pieces, for	6 00

Also the celebrated BUTTER CHURN, Warranted to make butter in from three to ten minutes. PAINTING AND DECORATION Chinaware done at short notice.
Orders from the country will receive my best attention.
M. L. NAVRA,
CHINA PALACE,
120 Canal street, Touro Building,
New Orleans.
6p

COAL. COAL.
H. & C. TYLER,
B CARONDELET ST. D
will sell Pittsburg, Anthracite and Cahaul COAL, in quantities to suit customers, at the lowest market rates.
H. & C. TYLER.

W. A. BECK, COOPERAGE.
Office and Sales Room, NOS. 21 & 23 NORTH FRONT ST. Manufactory, Carondelet Walk, bet. Roman and Prieur, New Orleans.
Have constantly on hand Sugar Hogsheads, Molasses Barrels, Half Barrels, Kegs, etc.; also a large assortment of Hoop Poles. Orders promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to Trimming.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
AND
WARM UNDERGARMENTS!
AT
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!
NO COMMON GOODS.

Notice Prices of Undershirts:

Good Warm Merino	$1 and upward.
Good English Merino	$1.50 and upward
Best all wool	$2 all sizes.
Best Shaker, ribbed white	$2 all sizes.
Good Twilled Red Flannel	$1.50—all sizes.
Best Cotton Flannel, all sizes	$1.25 and $1.50.

Prices of Drawers equally low, except in Jean Drawers, of very best quality, are only 75 cents per pair, all sizes. In finer goods, of Cartwright & Warner and other celebrated makes, a full line of sizes on hand, and at regular prices.

New Styles of Shirts. All our Shirts received in press, and may be quality. A good White Shirt, any style, $1.25 and upwards. A stylish Colored Shirt, any styles from $1 to $1.50. Besides a full assortment of the finer grades, and all of the best patterns.

A very large stock of HALF HOSE, British Half Hose, a great variety, 25 and 37½ per dozen. A full line of Fancy Half Hose, $1 to $3, and only at White's "Sign of the Flag Handkerchief." Half Hose, from Smyrna to Cashmere.

See the new stock of DRESSING ROBES, from $11 to $30.

A new assortment of UMBRELLAS, made with selected sticks.

New Pocket Books, Toilet Articles, Shirt Bosom Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains and Charms, also all other styles of FASHIONABLE NECK WEAR, embracing all kinds in silk and wash. White and Fancy POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, and Embroidered French Suspenders.

New styles of COLLARS AND CUFFS are now stocked in stock.

Kid, Castor, Cloth and other styles of GLOVES, in all sizes and colors.

Remember, NO COMMON STOCK, but good goods at low prices.

B. T. WALSHE,
No. 110 CANAL ST., NEAR ST. CHARLES
NEW ORLEANS.

N. B.—Special attention called to assortment and choice stock of Furnishing Goods, consigned to me for Holiday Sales, and delivered at New York manufacturers' prices. 5p

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENTS. THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH OUR GOODS ARE MARKED HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, AND BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE.

SILKS,
OF WHICH OUR STOCK IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY, ARE OFFERED AS FOLLOWS: GOOD BLACK SILK at $1.50 per yard, WITH BETTER GRADES AT HIGHER PRICES. COLORED SILKS, very good, at $0.25 and up. A DRESS PATTERN OF EITHER WOULD BE AN APPROPRIATE GIFT.

DRESS GOODS.
IN DRESS GOODS OUR ASSORTMENT IS VERY LARGE, and PRICES RANGE from 25 cts. to $2 and upward. VERY FINE LINES OF GOODS ARE OFFERED AT 50c., 62c., 75c. and $1. THESE FABRICS ARE IN THE HIGHEST DARK CLOTH SHADES, and are very acceptable.

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OUR SHAWL DEPARTMENT PRESENTS MANY ATTRACTIONS AS THE ASSORTMENT IS LARGE, CHOICE AND VARIED. REAL INDIA SHAWLS ARE OFFERED AS LOW AS $15; with BROCA, CHEDIA AND OTHER EQUALLY FINE GRADES, SELLING from $12 upward. THESE PRICES ARE BELOW ANYTHING YET OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

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THE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT CONTAINS MANY NOVELTIES, BOTH IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. CASHMERE SUITS for $9.50; CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS at $18, and SILK SUITS at $25, WILL GIVE A GOOD IDEA OF THE VERY LOW PRICES AT WHICH GOODS ARE SOLD IN THIS DEPARTMENT. A HANDSOME DRESS OR SUIT IS A VERY ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

FURS.
IN THIS LINE OUR STOCK INVITES INSPECTION, FOR WE SELL A GOOD FUR SET—MUFF AND BOA FOR $5 WITH THE BETTER GRADES PROPORTIONATELY LOW.

Ladies' Real Seal Sacques,
DARK SHADES AND FINE QUALITY, VERY DESIRABLE, from $75. THESE PRICES ARE FOR POSITIVE BARGAINS.

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THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT CONTAINS DAMASK, LACE CURTAINS, REPS, ROCCAILLES, SATINS, CRETONNES, CHINTZES, LAMBREQUINS, etc., together with PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, CONNECTING CORNICES, CURTAINS, SHADES, etc. THE PRICES IN THESE GOODS ARE SO REASONABLE THAT HOUSEKEEPERS MAY BE RENEWED FOR THE HOLIDAYS AT A VERY SLIGHT COST.

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DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON, TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED.

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GLOVES OF THE MOST APPROVED MAKES IN ASSORTED SHADES AND COLORS, PUT UP IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

ALSO
A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED LINE OF FANCY GOODS, ORNAMENTS, etc., WITH SMALL WARES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXCEEDINGLY APPROPRIATE FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

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Grand, Chrystie and Forsyth Streets, N. Y.

ALL BABYDOM NEEDS
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD,
OR LACTEOUS FARINA,
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GRAHAM FLOUR,
PINHEAD OATMEAL,
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BROOKS' FAMILY PICKLES,
NEW SHAKER PRESERVES,
ALBERT G. PHELPS, Grocer,
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5p

Farm, Garden and Household.

Dangerous Soap.

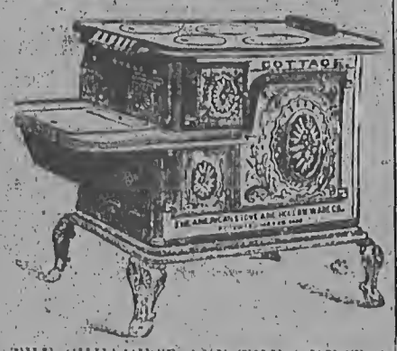
We have remarked of late the introduction into the market, under high-sounding names, of various strong potash combinations, intended for laundry and cleansing purposes. One of these preparations, which appears to contain more caustic potash than any other ingredient, lately caused the death of a child who accidentally ate some of it; and we have found the same stuff strong enough to remove old hard paint from wood work when merely wetted by the same and allowed to rest thereon for perhaps one hour or two. We advise our readers to let such preparations severely alone; they are nuisances to clothes, and, except to cleanse kitchen floors or other grease-soaked places, should not be used. Even the ordinary low-grade soaps are heavily charged with soda and impurities; which, the manufacturers say, they are obliged to add, in order to hold them own with fraudulent dealers who adulterate still more heavily; and these soaps are also highly destructive to fabrics. It is much better economy to purchase a good quality, even a superior quality of white soap for household purposes, for the extra cost of the soap will, in the end, be more than saved in the lessened wear of clothes or oil cloths, and of paint. It is hardly necessary to add that strong alkali soaps should never be used on the skin, as their effect is corrosive and harmful. The object of using soap for the toilet is simply to overcome the natural oil which exudes from the body and render it possible for the water to combine therewith; and a very little of the soap is ample for this purpose.—*Scientific American.*

How Coffee Came to be Used.—It is somewhat singular to know the manner in which arose the use of the common beverage of coffee without which few persons in any half or wholly civilized country in the world now take breakfast. At the time Columbus discovered America it had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia, or Upper Utopia.

The discovery of its use as a beverage is ascribed to the superior of a monastery in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee, on the reports of shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation spread through the adjacent countries, and in about two hundred years it had reached Paris. A single plant, brought there in 1714, became the parent stock of all the French coffee plantations in the West Indies, and the French and Spanish all over South America and the West Indies. The extent of the consumption now can hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consumes it at a cost, on its landing, of from $15,000,000 to $16,000,000.

HARDWARE, STOVES, ETC.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!



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THE "COTTAGE" LOOKING STOVES, to which I call particular attention, are unsurpassed by any in the market for economy, durability and most perfect BAKING. They carry a uniform heat in the oven and can be adapted for burning COAL, COKE or WOOD, without any additional cost. Every one sold makes a full guarantee to do as they are represented or the money will be refunded.

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A very large and complete assortment, suitable for Offices, Parlors, Churches, School Rooms, etc., all of which are offered at very low prices to suit the times. Also, dealing in

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Will cleanse your clothes WITHOUT RUBBING. Every one sold is FULLY WARRANTED. It saves labor, wear and tear, and the annoyance of wash day. It is truly a labor and clothes saving invention. Three hundred thousand have already been sold throughout the States since 1874.

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THE best Cook Stove in the world. Will last twenty years, and do more work with the same amount of fuel than any other stove that was ever made. Always on hand. Repairs for old Stewart Stoves always on hand.

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PURIFIES THE BLOOD,

RENOVATES AND INVIGORATES THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

Its Medicinal Properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach,** and all diseases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica, Inflammatory** and **Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints** can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For **Ulcers** and **Eruptive Diseases** of the **Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald Head** and **Ring Worm,** VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa,** arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases and **General Debility,** VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For **Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness** and **General Prostration of the Nervous System,** no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and it is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, pastor of M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the Rev. Mr. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE.

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 3, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—*Dear Sir*:—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has taken the place of calomel in our family. It is now several years since my health has been so much impaired by scrofulous affection and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw me gave up my recovery. My physician, a council of physicians could give us help, the faintest hope of his ever talking, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even Aspinwall Oil could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. At this worst moment my wife induced me to use VEGETINE, and from the first dose I began to mend. Though there is still some discharge from the spine, where the disease formed, the doctor pronounces me sound. Have taken eight bottles of VEGETINE, and have used a little in the family when sick, and have found it to be all that is claimed for it. Respectfully yours,

E. S. BEST.

MRS. LUCY E. BEST.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, and in every case proof of you can be cured. Why is this medicine performing these great cures? It works in the blood, the vitalizing fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood, and no medicine that does not act directly upon it can possibly and permanently cure any blood disease or humor.

RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS—*Dear Sir*:—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. MONROE PARKER,

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Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA

Is not as many persons suppose a patented specific heralded for the cure of all diseases flesh is heir to; but, having by gradual and established reputation for MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS on account of its great value in diseases termed *of the blood*, having been the means of RESTORATION TO HEALTH OF THOUSANDS OF DISEASED PERSONS, it has received the indorsement of HUNDREDS OF PHYSICIANS who know its merits, and should be used by all who suffer from diseases arising from impurities of the blood, or even hereditary taints.

Its value in CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, OLD ULCERS, CHRONIC SORES, WHITE SWELLINGS, etc., is known to thousands of Southern people.

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URAL MOUNTAIN

JELESO WATER

Is a concentration of all the curative qualities of the most celebrated Mineral Springs in the World. Each bottle contains eighty doses and is equal to over one hundred bottles of the Natural Spring Water.

As a tonic it is unsurpassed, having had most remarkable success in curing some of the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, and General Debility. It is simply harmless, and pleasant to take. If used as a gargle in its pure state, on the first appearance of sore throat and all other throat diseases it works like magic. Arrests the progress of and cures such complaints in less than twenty-four hours. It will speedily relieve and entirely cure the worst cases of Rheumatism, Eczema and all other diseases of the skin, Prickly Heat, Poisoning by Ivy, Sumac, or Oak, are quickly cured by the use of Jeleso Water. We will forward three bottles of the Jeleso Water to any part of the United States, free of expressage, on receipt of $1 per bottle. Send for circular, containing testimonials and directions.

Appended are a few of the many certificates sent us:

As a family medicine and tonic it is simply invaluable. In my own case it has cured Dyspepsia of long standing.

JOHN F. MINES,

Managing Editor N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser.*

Permit me to add my testimony to the efficiency of your Jeleso, in cases of Dyspepsia of long standing. I have used two bottles of it, and I am now thoroughly cured. I shall most cheerfully recommend it to all my friends; and I consider it an indispensable medicine in every family.

Yours most truly,

J. D. BARTON,

Supt. Flushing, North Shore, and Central R. R. of Long Island.

107 East 23d St., New York, January 20, 1870.

MR. WARREN—*Dear Sir*:—I have used your Jeleso Water as a tonic, also for Dyspepsia and Throat Affections of all kinds with great beneficial results. I believe it to be a very valuable remedy.

DR. E. G. STILLMAN.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT the KNIFE or PAIN and positively guaranteed by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., 315 Lexington Ave., New York. Hundreds of specimens can be seen at his office, and as many living witnesses attest these facts. Send stamp for book.

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Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Ancient and Modern Languages are a part of the optional course.

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For TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, deposited with the President at the beginning of the year, we will give to a student, for the forty weeks, his tuition, board, fuel, room-rent, washing, library and cold bath fees.

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The last, latest and most elegant new and very fashionable

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With 50 feet hose and 8 nozzles for a 2-story 20 feet, for $25.

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Suitable for the holidays, at prices to defy competition. Raisins, Citrons, Currants, Mince Meat, Apple Butter, Peach Butter, Quince Butter, Orange Butter, California Canned Goods, Turkish and French Prunes, Table Cream Fruits, Selected Wheat, Grapes, Burton Pears, Cherries, Table Prunes and Apricots, Peaches, Strawberries, Pineapples, etc.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

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For Heart Affections, and Chill Drops, a specific in **Ague and Fever** when other remedies fail—$1 each.

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CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE.

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THE MYSTERY,
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HARMLESS, BEAUTIFUL, PERMANENT!

This preparation has received the indorsement of the scientific world, and wherever introduced has superseded all other preparations of the kind. No washing or preparation of the hair is necessary before using.

It is free from all Deleterious Ingredients, such as Lead, Sulphur, or other compounds which are injurious to the Hair or Person, by Absorption.

And its use saves both time and labor, as a few *drops* applied with a comb, once a month or so, to the Hair or Whiskers, answers the purpose, the *natural color* being so perfectly assumed as to defy detection. Its great recommendation is its gradual *abstraction of tint*, producing any desired shade, from light brown to the deepest black, and entire absence of that dry and burnt appearance produced by other Hair Dyes. The *Mystery* can be applied to a single hair, or spots that have changed can be restored to their original shade without applying all over the head, as is necessary when using other Hair Dyes.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND, for the permanent cure of

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

What the Annihilator will do:

From one to two bottles will cure any *first* attack of Rheumatism, Gout or Neuralgia.

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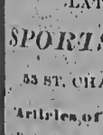

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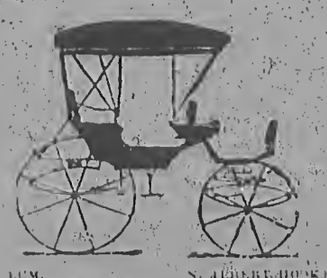

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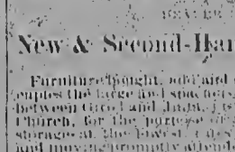

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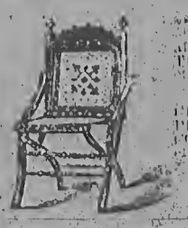

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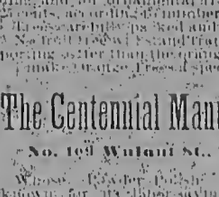

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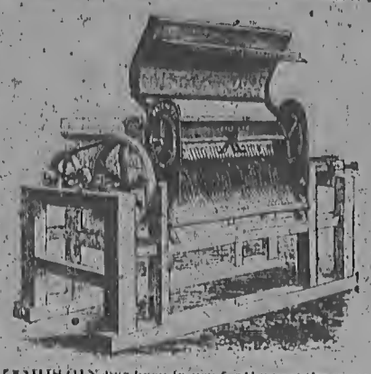

THIS GIN has been in use for the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It obviates friction at the ends of the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a **Larger Yield of Lint from the Same Amount of Seed than any other Gin in use.** The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the Gin to run faster, with less driving power, and does a great deal more work within the same time, with the same animal power, than any other Gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing a cotton on this account of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to the rapid ginning of seed, more than covers the cost of the Gin in every locality we must. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

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AGENT FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS,
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HOUSTON, TEXAS.

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OFFICE OF THE
American Cotton Tie Co.,
(LIMITED.)
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IRON COTTON TIES,
Planters and Cotton Merchants Generally.

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Chisholm & Boyle, Archer & Borland,
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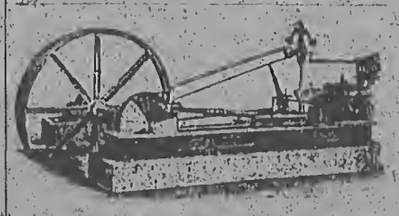
For the American Cotton Tie Co. (Limited.)
R. W. RAYNE & CO.,
General Agents.



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SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.
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SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS.
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TURBINE WATER WHEEL 7000 in use.
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TEACHERS WANTED—To supply vacancies in Schools, Academies, and Seminaries in the different States. Send for "Mutual Plan." Address American Educational Union, 737 Broadway, N. Y.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1876.

MONETARY.

The features of financial affairs are much the same from week to week, in spite of political excitement. The moneyed interests of business men are managed with steadiness of purpose. There has been but little speculative demand for any of the bonds and stocks offered. The movements in State consols and city bonds show a willingness on the part of holders to accept lower prices. This is owing rather to need for money than want of confidence. The quotations for the former are 72@73, and the latter 20@31c., with large sales. The demand for discounts is not as great as last week, owing to sales of staple products, which enable factors to pay up old scores with greenbacks rather than individual promises to pay, which certainly speaks well for the management of New Orleans merchants. However, the rates for commercial paper remain unchanged. We quote exceptional at 9@10 per cent.; A1, 12@15 per cent., and mortgage nominal.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS,

At the close of business, Friday, Dec. 15, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Specie	$3,6[illegible]
Currency	2,812,567 11
Clearinghouse exchanges	1,851,172 55
Checks on other local banks and bankers	93,817 11
Domestic and foreign exchange	2,511,267 68
Due from distant banks and bankers	861,761 69
Loans and discounts	11,967,561 76
Other cash assets	3,861,007 71
Total	$28,702,220 23

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$ 881,097 50
Deposits	13,760,354 40
Due distant banks and bankers	1,210,369 61
Other cash liabilities	459,451 01
Total	$16,312,556 16

L. N. MAYNARD, Manager.

COTTON.

The movement during the six business days has not been strong; on the contrary, for two days cotton factors were forced to submit to a decline of ⅛. However, on Monday and Tuesday they stood up to the quotations with nerve. Receipts are largely in excess of sales. Buyers find ample offering, from which to make their selections. Our annexed tables give the daily condition, sale and receipts of this and several other markets.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock in New Orleans	238,118
Receipts at New Orleans	250,326
Receipts at New Orleans last year	370,220
Increase	57,743
Receipts at all United States ports	2,051,056
Receipts at all United States ports last year	1,965,011
Increase	290,045
Stock at Liverpool	488,000
Of which American	250,000
Total receipts at Liverpool since September 1, 1876	812,000
Of which American	326,000
World's supply	2,700,477

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary	Ordinary	Good Ordinary	Low Middling	Middling	Good Middling
Wednesday	10¼	11¼	11¾	12	12¼	12¾
Thursday	10¼	11¼	11¾	12	12¼	12¾
Friday	10¼	11¼	11¾	12	12¼	12¾
Saturday	10¼	11¼	11¾	12	12¼	12¾
Monday	10¼	11¼	11¾	12	12¼	12¾
Tuesday	10¼	11¼	11¾	12	12¼	12¾

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Class—Middling.

	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.
Wednesday	11¼	11¼	11¼
Thursday			
Friday	11¼	11¼	11¼
Saturday	11¼	11¼	11¼
Monday	11¼	11¼	11¼
Tuesday	11¼	11¼	11¼

DAILY MOVEMENT OF NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Day.	NEW ORLEANS. Receipts	Sales.	Market.	NEW YORK. Sales.	Market.	Price.	LIVERPOOL. Sales.	Market.	Price.
									Middling
Wednesday	8,872	2,500	Easier.		Quiet.	12 7-16	15,000	Steady	6 13-16
Thursday	10,100						10,000	Dull	6 13-16
Friday	12,707	6,700	Quiet.				5,000	Easier.	6 13-16
Saturday	4,125	7,000	Firm.	533	Quiet.	12 5-16	12,000	Steady.	6 13-16
Monday	13,276	7,300	Steady.	1,144	Steady.	12 5-16	5,000	Easier.	6 13-16
Tuesday	10,338	9,200	Firm.	121	Quiet.	12 5-16	12,000	Steady.	6 13-16
Total	59,417	33,600			Quiet.	12 5-16	8,000	Easier.	6 13-16
					Dull.	12 5-16	80,000		

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Sugar.—The continued large receipts keep the gimlet rangers busy working off stocks. The demand, however, is fair for medium and good styles of sugar, while the common and inferior qualities are neglected, and sales made at irregular rates. Quotations are: Inferior, 5c.; common, 6¼c.; fair, 7¼c.; fully fair, 7¾c.; prime, 8c.; choice, 8¼@8½c.; clarified, yellow, 9¼@10c.; white, 11c.; centrifugals range from 8¼ to 9¼c.

Molasses.—Heavy receipts cause dullness. Sales to a moderate extent at about the following figures: Common, 35c. per gallon; fair, 40c.; prime, 43c.; strictly prime, 45@47c.; and strictly choice, 50c.

GENERAL MARKET.

Breadstuffs.—Firm, and holders storing for higher figures, owing to close of navigation above. Speculation feeling evident, but sales large. Quotations are, for flour: O, $5.25@$5.50; XX, $5.75; XXX, from $6.25 to $7; choice extra, $7.50.

Corn Meal.—Stock light. Almost none at all in first hands. Jobbing at $3.25.

Corn.—Very firm at 60c. for choice yellow; white, 62½@65c.

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED,

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, plain, and shovel		
tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Shovels and spades	6 35	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 50
Half do., with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	280 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	425 00
B. J. West's corn mill	200 00	— —
Tannard's corn and pea planters	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	116 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	80 00	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	100 00	115 00
Tongue cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	65 00
Bagasse cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, Bills:		
Swedes, assorted		7½
Hoop	4½	7
Sheet	4½	7
Nail rods	9	10
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₩ 1,000:		
Lake	10 50	14 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	47 00
Lime, ₩ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
Cement	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₩ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	— —
Scantling	10 00	12 00
Shingles, ₩ 1,000	— —	3 75
Nails, best brands	3 20	— —
Smaller sizes proportionately higher	— —	— —
Glass, ₩ box of 50 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 24	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₩ lb	— —	10
Paris Green, ₩ lb	30	— —
Pal. Dryer, ₩ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₩ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₩ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₩ gal	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window Sash, 12 lights:

Size of lights.	Sash, per pair. Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	$1	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	1 65	1 95	2 25
10x16	$1 40 @ 1 60	2 95	3 25

Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
3 feet x 7 feet	$4 50	$4 70
3 feet 6 x 7 feet	3 80	— —
3 feet 6 x 7 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25

Panel Doors:	
2 ft. 8 in. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 25
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	3 45
3 ft. x 7 ft. 1½ in. thick	$3 75 @ 4 00

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₩ lb.:		
Western, choice	34	34
Goshen, choice	34	38
Coffee, ₩ lb.:		
Rio, fair	18¾	19¾
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21¾	22¾
Java, choice O. G	— —	34
Candles, ₩ lb.:		
Star, best brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₩ lb.:		
Cocoa	38	60
Sweet	18	33
Canned Fruits, ₩ doz.:		
Peaches, strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.:		
Best, K. D	— —	6 00
Cheese, ₩ lb.:		
Western factory	12½	14
N. Y. cream and English dairy	15½	16
Fish, ₩ bbl.:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	22 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	3 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15½
Flour, ₩ bbl.:		
Superfine	— —	5 25
XX	5 75	6 00
XXX	6 25	6 75
Choice XXX	6 75	7 25
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₩ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₩ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₩ quarter box	— —	80
Raisins, ₩ half box	— —	1 60
Raisins, ₩ whole box	— —	2 75
Damsons, ₩ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₩ lb.:		
Soda	6	6
Butter	8	7
Sugar	8	9
Gingersnaps	9	12½
Oil:		
Coal, in cans, best	— —	38
Insurance, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, best	32	33
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12
Molasses, in barrels,		
Common	30	32
Fair	41	45
Prime to choice	48	50
Golden and Roquet syrups	80	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₩ lb.:		
No. 2	— —	3
Ordinary	4¾	5
Fair	5¾	5¾
Prime to choice	6¾	7¾
Soap, in boxes, ₩ lb.:		
XXX Palm	7	—
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₩ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 65	35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls.:		
Good fair	— —	8
Prime	9	9
Choice	10	9¾
Yellow clarified	10¾	10¾
White clarified	10¾	11¾
Crushed	12	12¾
Powdered	12	12¾
Spices, ₩ lb.:		
Allspice	— —	18
Pepper	— —	20
Cloves	— —	60
Cinnamon	— —	52
Tea, ₩ lb.:		
Black Oolong	— —	1 00
Green Imperial	— —	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₩ lb.:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	55	55
Chewing, prime	80	85
Chewing, choice	65	1 00
Smoking	80	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₩ bushel:		
Yellow, choice	— —	60
White	62	65
Oats, ₩ bushel:		
St. Louis	— —	48
Texas	— —	— —
Gatem	— —	50
Bran, choice, ₩ 100 lbs	80	160
Hay, ₩ ton:		
Prime timothy	— —	22 00
Ordinary	— —	— —
Cotton Seed Meal	28 00	28 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₩ lb.:		
Breakfast	— —	13
Shoulders	— —	8
Sides, clear rib	9¾	9¾
Sides, clear	10	10¾
Hams, sugar-cured	13¾	14¾
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	18 75	19 25
Dry Salted Meat:		
Shoulders	— —	7¾
Lard, ₩ lb.:		
Choice, in kegs	11¾	12
Choice, in tierces	11	11¾

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	10	10¾
Jute	12¾	13¾
Ties, Arrow, best, per bundle, at 30 lbs and buckles	— —	3 30
Bisard	— —	3 50
Twine, hemp	— —	16

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₩ lb.:		
Sole, hemlock	27	28
Sole, oak	35	40
Harness	35	45
Calf-skins, ₩ dozen	30 00	75 00
Texas rough, ₩ lb	24	28
Fertilizers, ₩ ton:		
Sterrit's raw-bone superphosph	45 00	— —
Stern's fine ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	11 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₩ yard:		
Standard brands, 4-4	9	9
Standard brands, 4-4	10	11
Bleached Domestic, ₩ yard:		
Choice brands, 4-4	8	10
Choice brands, 4-4	9	12½
Calico, ₩ yard:		
Cabbana brands	6¾	8½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	6¾	7¾
Ticking, ₩ yard		
Common brands	16	18½
Good	19	22
Osnaburgs:		
Eight ounces	11½	12½
Stripes	10	12½
Checks	14	15
Denims	13	18

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor mud boots, ₩ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₩ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₩ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₩ doz	15 00	18 50
Hamilton brogans, ₩ doz	16 00	19 50

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Restore your Sight!

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Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

BROOKHAVEN DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Brookhaven station	Jan. 6, 7
Hazelhurst station	13, 14
Hebron and Wesson, at Wesson	20, 21
Crystal Springs station	27, 28
Raymond circuit, at Raymond	Feb. 3, 4
Spring Ridge circuit, at Oak Hill	10, 11
Georgetown circuit, at Mount Pleasant	17, 18
Providence circuit, at New Hope	24, 25
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Pleasant Valley	Mar. 3, 4
Scotia circuit, at Sweet Water	10, 11
Brandywine circuit, at Sarepta	17, 18

The district stewards will please meet at the parsonage, in Hazlehurst, on Friday, January 12, 1877, at eleven o'clock A. M. They are: R. S. Ricketts, F. D. Wimberly, R. H. T. S. Hilliard, D. McRee, H. F. Hoskin, B. H. Catchings, Willis Barnes, Jesse Thompson, I. V. Enochs, T. A. Catchings and T. I. Hunter.

21 W. L. C. HUSSUTTE, P. E.

JACKSON DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Jackson station	Jan. 6, 7
Jackson circuit, at Timon's	13, 14
Brownsville circuit, at Edwards	20, 21
Madison circuit, at Madison station	27, 28
Canton station	Feb. 3, 4
Pearl River, at Pearl River	9, 10
Sharon, at Lone Pine	16, 17
Camden and Sonle chapel	23, 24
Yazoo circuit, at Benton	Mar. 2, 3
Silver Creek, at Palmetto Home	9, 10
Yazoo City	16, 17
Dover circuit, at Fletcher's chapel	23, 24

The district stewards will please meet the presiding elder at Canton on the eleventh day of January, at Phillips & Jones' drug store, at eleven o'clock A. M.

21 WM. B. HINES, P. E.

WOODVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Woodville station	Jan. 6, 7
Clinton station	20, 21
East Feliciana, at Oak Grove	27, 28
Wilkinson, at Bethel	Feb. 3, 4
Jackson and Pipkin's chapel, at Jackson	10, 11
Concord, at Concord	17, 18
Bayou Sara, at Bayou Sara	24, 25
Buffalo	Mar. 3, 4

The preacher on Buffalo circuit will please let me know the place of the first quarterly meeting.

The district stewards will meet in Jackson, January 13. Brethren, please attend, if possible.

21 J. C. FORSYTH, P. E.

SUMMIT DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Summit, at Summit	Jan. 6, 7
Bogue Chitto, at Bogue Chitto	13, 14
Meadville, at Meadville	20, 21
Amite, at Liberty	27, 28
St. Helena, at Center	Feb. 3, 4
Magnolia, at Magnolia	10, 11
China Grove, at China Grove	17, 18
Franklinton, at Mount Hermon	24, 25
Covington, at Covington	Mar. 3, 4
Amite City, at Amite City	10, 11
Springfield, at Springfield	17, 18
East Baton Rouge, at Beech Grove	24, 25

The recording stewards will please bring their record books to the Quarterly Conference. Brethren, do not fail in this. If you cannot attend, send the journal.

The district stewards will meet in Magnolia at eleven A. M., February 10, 1877.

21 JAMES A. GODFREY, P. E.

SEASHORE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Columbia, at Columbia	Jan. 6, 7
Pearlington, at Pearlington	13, 14
Ocean Springs, at Ocean Springs	20, 21
Moss Point, at Moss Point	27, 28
Pascagoula mission, at Salem	Feb. 3, 4
White Plains, at White Plains	10, 11
Chickasawha mission, at Mutual Rights	Mar. 3, 4
Ebon, at Ebon	10, 11
Soule mission, at Soule chapel	17, 18
Westville, at Westville	23, 24
Rankin, at Wesleyana	Apr. 1, 2
Mount Parnel, at Good Hope	8, 9

A full attendance of the official members at the first quarterly meeting is earnestly requested, as important business will be transacted.

My postoffice is Agnie City, La.

14 THOMAS PRICE, P. E.

BRANDON DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Morton and Forest, at Grange House	Dec. 16, 17
Trenton, at Trenton	24, 24
Lake, at Lake	30, 31
Brandon	Jan. 6, 7
Fannin, at Union	13, 14
Carthage, at Goshen	20, 21
Walnut Grove, at Scotland	27, 28
Newton, at Newton	Feb. 3, 4
Hillsboro, at Hillsboro	10, 11
Philadelphia, at Pine Grove	17, 18
Union, at Smith's chapel	24, 25
Raleigh, at Oak Ridge	Mar. 3, 4
Homewood mission, at Homewood	

The district stewards will meet at Lake on Saturday, December 30, at eleven o'clock A. M.

11 WILL H. LEITH, P. E.

MERIDIAN DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Enterprise station	Dec. 16, 17
Shiloh and Mc Gowan, at Shubuta	24, 24
Meridian station	30, 31
Wayne circuit, at Scott's chapel	Jan. 6, 7
Waynesboro circuit, at Waynesboro	13, 14
Clark mission, at Shady Grove	20, 21
Marion circuit and Lauderdale mission, at Colon's	27, 28
Paulding circuit and Kittsville mission, at Paulding	Feb. 3, 4
Enterprise circuit, at Zion's Hill	10, 11
Spring Hill circuit, at Bethel	17, 18
DeKalb circuit, at Pleasant Ridge	24, 25

The district stewards will meet at the Methodist church in Meridian on Wednesday, January 3, 1877, at eleven o'clock A. M.

11 JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MOBILE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

St. Paul's	Dec. 30, 31
Franklin street and Cunningville	Jan. 6, 7
Whistler	13, 14
Eastern Shore, at Sibley's	20, 21
Mount Pleasant, at Stockton	27, 28
Pollard and Blackwater	Feb. 3, 4
St. Francis street	10, 11
Citronelle	17, 18
Pensacola	24, 25
Warrington	25, 26
Milton and Yellow River mission	Mar. 3, 4
Grand Bay	10, 11
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephens	17, 18
Bladon and Oktuppa, at Mount Zion	24, 25

24 S. H. GRAY, P. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Snyder's Curative

PADS.

WORN OVER PART AFFECTED, ABSORB ALL MALARIA FROM THE SYSTEM.

They positively cure the worst cases of Liver, Lung, Heart Kidney, Spine, Bladder and Womb ailments, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Restlessness, Sickness at pit of Stomach or Bowels, Female Weakness, Sick and Nervous Headache, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Heedlessness, etc., may be entirely eradicated by wearing one of our Pads. Many of our best citizens can attest to their merit.

The Liver and Lung Pad	$2 00
Kidney and Spinal Pad	3 00
Womb Pad, for Female Weakness	3 00

☞ Ask your druggists for "Snyder's Curative Pad," and take no other, or inclose the price in a letter to us, and we will send them by mail. Address

E. F. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
Indianapolis, Ind.

☞ For sale by I. L. LYONS, New Orleans.

A General Agent wanted for each State South, with whom a liberal contract will be made to supply the wholesale and retail trade. sp nrh

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

Centennial Awarding Committee

ON THE

SINGER

SEWING MACHINE.

THE United States Centennial Commission announce the following report as the basis of an award, to the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J., for their FAMILY SEWING MACHINE:

REPORT.

A Shuttle Sewing Machine, embodying the following points of construction, viz.: A needle bar operated from the end of a rotating shaft in the overhanging arm; a shuttle supported in a shuttle carrier, moved transversely to the feed by means of a crank on a rotating shaft; a four-motioned positive feed, and a straight needle, with its eyes parallel with the direction of feed.

For the following reasons:

A SUPERIOR

Family Machine, embodying the greatest number of most approved mechanical devices to impart positive motions to the various parts; simplicity of construction, good workmanship, excellent quantity and quality of work done, originality, and for completeness of display.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director-General.
J. R. HAWLEY, President.
Attest—MYER ASCHE, Assistant Secretary.

COUNTRY ORDERS.

PARTIES residing in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and adjacent States, who favor their DRY GOODS FOR CASH, are invited to write for samples, which will be forwarded to them **Free of Cost and Postage Paid,** and where I am favored with an order which exceeds $10 *the Freight thereon will be allowed at my expense.* Where the order exceeds $20 *I will pay the cost of sending the Money, whether by Express, Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft* or otherwise.

The new postal law permits parcels weighing *four pounds or less* to be sent by mail, at the *rate* of one cent per ounce, so that parties ordering less than $10 worth can have their purchases sent to them through their postoffices at a very slight expense. And where they desire packages sent by mail they should make provision for the postage. Goods sent C. O. D. to all points where the Express Company or Packets have Agents.

As a matter of accommodation I will purchase articles outside of my line, which is confined to Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, but will not pay the freight thereon unless the order for Dry Goods bought of me exceeds $10. No charge will be made for purchasing articles out of my line, to a limited extent.

Articles not corresponding to order can be returned.

Should I not be able to fill the order the money will be refunded *at my expense.*

No charge made for Packs, Balling, Strapping, Drayage or Insurance.

My personal attention given to Country Orders. Having a resident buyer in NEW YORK, constantly buying bargains, both at the large Auction sales and at private sale, I am enabled to sell a large portion of my stock at very low prices, giving my customers the advantage of the bargains thus obtained. I am receiving new goods by every steamer from the North and Europe.

I have been in business more than TWENTY YEARS, and the steady yearly increase affords a gratifying record of fair dealing, to which I refer with pride

J. A. HRASELMAN,
Nos. 56 and 58 Magazine street,
Cor. St. Andrew, New Orleans.
RELIABLE CASH HOUSE.

THE TRUTH AT LAST

IN REGARD TO

Sewing Machine Awards by the Centennial Commission.

THE Commission counts awards of equal merit to all of the leading Sewing Machine Companies.

None received higher awards than the HOWE.

It was unanimously decided that the Centennial display of work by this Company has never been equaled.

The Howe was the first, and is consequently the oldest Machine in the market.

Today we can conscientiously claim the most durable Machine, doing the most perfect stitching and the greatest range of work, and, further, can prove our claim by a practical demonstration.

Late improvements make it one of the lightest running first-class Machines in the market.

For the sake of a high-sounding advertisement we will stoop to no false representations.

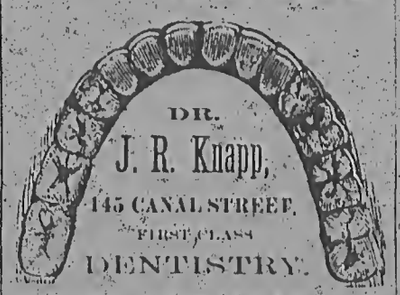
With the conflicting and bewildering claims of the different Companies before the public we can only invite an examination at the sales-room of

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
183 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Send for price list.

ATTENTION, LADIES!

MME. DEMOREST'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS, of the latest fashions, put up in illustrated envelopes, with full directions for use. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Catalogue free. Address MME. E. P. PERRY,
183 Canal St., New Orleans.



ARTIFICIAL TEETH which defy detection, and are comfortable and serviceable to wear, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Filling decayed Teeth so as to last for years.

WITHOUT PAIN,

By means of a new invention.

All work guaranteed. Operations free. Call and examine work and prices. sp

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

GUARANTEED U. S. STANDARD.

FAIRBANKS'

COTTON AND SUGAR BEAMS.

Branch House—53 Camp Street.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

HEATH, PIPPEY & LAMA,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WALL PAPER, Window Shades, Cornices, Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Mirrors, Moldings Chromos, Engravings, etc., etc., etc.

☞ Frames made to order a specialty.

No. 99 Camp Street, New Orleans.

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars Dr. Curtis, 18 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

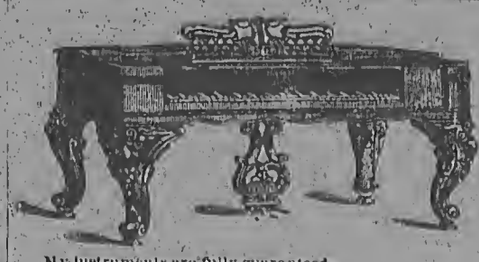
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

JACKSON & GALLAGHER,

PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS,

915, 917, 919, Walnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. Church Organs Tuned and Repaired. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.



My instruments are fully guaranteed.

☞ I AM PREPARED

To furnish all persons with

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Merchandise.

You would be surprised to know how accommodating I am. I mean business. Wherever you live, I can save you 25 to 50 per cent.

Address me direct, or through your preacher.

PHILIP WERLEIN,
NOS. 78 TO 80 BARONNE ST.,
NEW ORLEANS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

CAREFUL OBSERVERS

IN THE MATTER OF

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS

Will find it to their interest to examine

THE EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

HOUSEWARE,

Of every description, kept by

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,

NO. 29 CAMP AND 116 COMMON ST.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

And they will establish these facts:

1. OUR STOCK IS THE BEST.
2. OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST.
3. OUR METHODS ARE THE FAIREST.

With more than thirty years' experience in the Crockery trade, we claim a knowledge of the wants of this community except to no one, and can fill them better than any house in the Southwest. Please note what a little money will do toward adding to your

HOUSEHOLD COMFORTS.

$4 00 will buy a White Granite TEA SET of 44 pieces.

6 50 will buy a French China TEA SET, same number of pieces.

10 00 will buy a French China Gold or Colored Band TEA SET, same number of pieces.

15 00 will buy an elegant Porcelain De Perre (nearly equal to French China in appearance, and far more durable) DINNER SET, comprising 124 pieces, to wit:

12 Dinner Plates,	1 Soup Tureen,
12 Tea Plates,	1 Sauce Boat,
12 Soup Plates,	1 Salad Bowl,
12 Preserve Plates	2 Covered Dishes,
12 Butter Plates,	2 Vegetable Dishes,
12 Tea Cups and Saucers,	2 Pickle Dishes,
12 Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers,	4 Meat Dishes.

15 00 will buy the same assorted DINNER SET in the best White Granite Ware.

4 10 will buy the best White Granite CHAMBER SET, known as 11 pieces, comprising everything but Slop Jar and Foot Tub.

1 35 per dozen will buy the best White Granite DINNER PLATES.

1 20 per dozen will buy the best White Granite BREAKFAST PLATES.

1 10 per dozen will buy the best White Granite TEA PLATES.

1 00 per dozen will buy good Table GOBLETS.

1 75 per dozen will buy the best Pressed Table GOBLETS.

75 cents will buy a beautiful Glass BERRY SET, Sugar, Cream, Butter and Spoon Holder.

Plain French China DINNER SETS (first choice,) 160 pieces, $30.

Gold Band and Decorated DINNER SETS at extraordinarily low prices and everything else required for housekeeping in any style at prices within the reach of every one.

The above list contemplates first class, regular goods, of good shapes and sizes, and will give entire satisfaction wherever they are placed.

Charges for packing and drayage: Dinner sets, $1; Tea sets, 50 cents.

We invite Inquiries. Catalogues sent on application.

W. C. SHEPARD & CO.,
No. 29 Camp street and 116 Common street,
New Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEVY BROS.,

580 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS

THE MOST POPULAR

DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN NEW ORLEANS.

Keep constantly on hand a select stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Calicoes, Flannel, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Corsets, Ribbons, Cassimere, Delaines, Mermoes, Blankets, etc.

A Specialty Made of Black Alpaca.

Our HELLA Kid Gloves are guaranteed, and money returned or another pair given in case they rip or tear while putting them on.

Orders from the country strictly attended to.

CHURCH ORGANS.

WM. H. CLARKE & CO.,

CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Builders of the large Organ in Roberts Park M. E. Church, Indianapolis, and other large Organs in various parts of the United States. Specifications and details furnished to Church Committees without charge. Special facilities for the construction of instruments of every size for the Southern climate. Address P. O. Box 119.

N. B.—Mr. Clarke is well known as the author of popular works of Organ Music, familiar to all organists. sp now

DRY ROGERS' In Powder.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

DURING the past twenty-five years it has received universal satisfaction as a pleasant aperient. It is the best medicine for Headache, Sickness of the Stomach, Heartburn, and all complaints arising from acidity, bilious and malarial fevers. It cools the blood and regulates the bowels. It is superior to Saratoga and most mineral waters. For sale by all druggists. Prepared by A. Rogers & Sons, New York City. eow

The Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED BY ROBT. J. HARP, FOR THE ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

VOL. 22. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1876. NO. 52.

THE NEW YEAR.

I greet thee, brave and coming year
With thy nowrizzled, snowy hair,
And dash away the rushed tear
Would dim thee with its dull presage.

Hope dances from her dewy bower
Thy early footstep to beguile;
And Love, as fresh as Eden's flower,
Shall wave thee onward with a smile.

Why carry to thy record fair
The cares, the sorrows, buried, past?
Let them float backward on the air,
And perish like the ocean blast.

Despair our speech has iron-bound,
The stoutest heart has often quailed;
We've flouted Fortune as she frowned,
But was it Fate, or we, who failed?

Oft Destiny holds the surprise,
Fate, smiling, slowly drops her mask;
Our pain was blessing in disguise,
And health was hidden in the task.

We weave but blindly at the loom,
Nor see the picture, save in parts;
Not ours to mark the gleam or gloom,
But labor on with patient hearts.

When the bright angel overhead
The soul-wrought tapestry unfurls,
Perhaps the tears we slowly shed
May gleam amid the gold like pearls.

The sorrow which has crushed the lily,
A lily blooms, an azure flebl;
And daily care and toil and strife
In bird and flower may stand revealed.

One thing is left us undisturbed—
We still can work and love and give,
No matter how the life's perturbed,
If, living, we learn how to live.

Then come, thou young and sturdy year,
Come with proud port, and step elate;
If dawn is dark, noon may be clear;
Come, give us heart for any fate!

M. E. W. S., in Evening Post.

News of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the Senate Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, introduced a bill supplemental to the act for the appointment of Representatives in Congress among the several States, according to the ninth census; referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It provides for an additional representative in Congress from the State of Nebraska.

The Senate reconsidered the votes by which the bill to establish a Territory of Pembina was ordered to a third reading and passed on the eighth of August last.

The name of the new Territory which is to be organized out of a portion of the present Territory of Dakotah was then changed from Pembina to Huron, and the bill was passed.

House.—The question of the right of committees of the House to compel the production of dispatches by telegraph companies came up in the form of a report made by Mr. Lynde, of Wisconsin, from the Judiciary Committee, affirming that right. An amendment was offered by Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, representing the minority of the committee, which required that a description of the telegrams need to be set forth specifically in the subpena.

A substitute was offered by Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, asserting in more direct terms the right of the House to compel the production of telegraphic dispatches, and declaring that there is nothing in how that gives any more privileges to telegraphic communications.

After a debate, in which Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, took the ground that the privacy of the telegraph should be held as sacred as that of the post-office, and in which Mr. Hewitt, of New York, asserted that the sanctity of postoffice correspondence was more imaginary than real, and that his letters passing through the New York postoffice during the last month had been uniformly tampered with, Mr. Hurd's amendment was rejected and Mr. Knott's amendment adopted.

RICHMOND, Dec. 20.—In the Senate to-day Senator Johnson's resolution, condemning Federal interference in the affairs of South Carolina, and representing Virginia's sympathy for the people of that State, was further discussed, all an amendment inserted calling on South Carolina to continue in their forbearance, etc.; after which it was adopted—yeas 31, nays 4. The negative votes were cast by Republicans.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 20.—Last night's conflagration was brought under control between eleven and twelve o'clock. The flames were confined to Miller & Pensel's line. Loss estimated at $40,000. Insurance less than half that amount.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—The meeting of Conservative taxpayers to-night was the largest ever held within doors in Charleston. Hibernian Hall, the most spacious in the city, was densely crowded, and the lower floor packed with those unable to find room in the hall, where the meeting was held, and the street outside was lined with hundreds of persons who could not squeeze into the building.

The proceedings were entirely harmonious, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to carry them into effect:

Resolved, That the Conservative citizens of Charleston, Democrats and Republicans, do recognize Wade Hampton, and none other, as the lawful Governor of South Carolina. To him alone will they yield, as Governor, obedience and support, and to him they pledge such aid, assistance, moral, financial and material, as may be required for the establishment and maintenance of the constitutional government of which he is the head.

Resolved, That we recognize W. D. Simpson, and none other, as the lawful Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, and that we recognize the House of which the Hon. W. H. Wallace is speaker as the legally constituted House of Representatives of South Carolina.

Resolved, That D. H. Chamberlain, having been defeated at the polls as a candidate for re-election, and placed in office upon the declaration of an illegal General Assembly, by the unwarrantable use of military force, is regarded by us as an usurper, and we avow our unchangeable resolution never to recognize him as Governor, and our inflexible determination to repudiate his every act and every act of the pretended Lieutenant Governor, and every act of the pretended General Assembly, as being without authority of law, null and void.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 21.—Another fire broke out here this evening. Several buildings were burned. Probable loss $100,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Texas Pacific matter appears to be settled. A compromise has been effected between that corporation and the Huntington or Southern Pacific party. This arrangement permits Huntington to build seven hundred miles on the Pacific end, with amicable arrangements for pooling and low freights. Scott is to build from Red river to junction with Huntington. This compromise removes all organized opposition. This arrangement was effected late yesterday. The full committee will report a bill January 4. New Orleans will have a branch with the same rights to rates as a main line.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 22.—The Supreme Court sustains the Democratic demurrer to the answer of the Canvassing Board, and grants a peremptory order to the board to recanvass from the face of the returns. This gives the State to Tilden by a small majority, and of course elects the balance of the Democratic ticket, including both Congressmen. The Democrats are quietly but heartily enjoying their victory. Counsel for the board gave notice of a motion to answer. The court adjourned to nine A. M. to-morrow, and announced its determination to adjourn *sine die* to morrow.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 22.—The State Senate and Republican House adjourned *sine die* this evening.

The Democratic House adjourned *sine die*. This action leaves the two State governments acting upon their own responsibility. Chamberlain has made a large number of nominations of county officials, which were confirmed by the Senate in executive session. Hampton has the assurance of funds, and is proceeding also to organize county governments.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 22.—The fire was the work of an incendiary. It started in the rear of Berry's paper warehouse. Hayes' mill was saved. The loss will not exceed $20,000. This is the sixth fire here within six days.

A vigilance committee was formed here to-day.

Two ineffectual attempts were made to fire houses last night.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Dec. 23.—The Supreme Court met at twelve M. to-day. The counsel for the board withdrew the motion made yesterday, that he be allowed to answer. The court made the writ peremptory, and ordered the board to recanvass by the twenty-seventh instant, and file the report of their action on that day, and then took a recess until four o'clock to make up its record.

SALEM, OREGON, Dec. 23.—The Democratic State Central Committee call meetings on the eighth of January throughout the State. They indorse Grover's action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—The Department of Justice has received the following points in the decision of the Supreme Court of Florida, in the matter of the State Board of Canvassers. The board has no judicial powers under the law creating it. It declares and determines who has been elected, as shown by the returns. The certificate of the board declaring the result is not a judicial judgment nor is its declaration a judicial declaration. The power given by the statute to the Canvassing Board is only ministerial. It must count the returns as a whole, and the face of the returns cannot be altered; nor can they be rejected unless the returns are false, irregular or fraudulent. Therefore the Supreme Court made its writ peremptory, and ordered the board to recanvass the vote by the twenty-seventh of December, and file the report of the result on that day.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The *Times*, in its leading editorial, says: The plenipotentiaries have concluded the most difficult part of their task by agreeing that some kind of occupation is necessary. Midhat Pasha must soon pronounce his decision on their proposals. We fear the Turkish ministers are inclined to take the hazard of absolute resistance. They seem to think they can foil the conference by plunging Europe into a tremendous war.

A severe gale, accompanied by torrents of rain, prevailed throughout the United Kingdom on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. The gale was particularly severe on the Scotch coast, where marine disasters are unrelated.

A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company says the preliminary conference held its sitting yesterday. The plenipotentiaries have agreed to formulate their proposal in terms acceptable to all parties. It is stated that the plenary conference will meet on Thursday next. The Turkish constitution is to be promulgated immediately. The nomination of Midhat Pasha to the Grand Vizierate has been very well received, and it is believed will hasten a solution of all difficulties.

HAVANA, Dec. 24. The English mail steamer from St. Thomas, December 17, brings advices from the city of San Domingo to December 10. Another revolution had taken place in San Domingo. President Gonzales, who was called back to power when Espaillet was deposed, again resigned his office on the ninth instant, and embarked for Mayaguez Porto Rico. This event was the result of a general rising of the Baezist party in the streets of San Domingo. Fighting followed and continued several days. When President Gonzales heard that the northern provinces had likewise risen against him he resigned to prevent further bloodshed, and retired to the United States consulate, whence he took ship for Porto Rico. Immediately after his resignation a provisional government was organized and a vessel dispatched to Curacoa, where ex-President Baez resided, to convey to him news of his restoration to the presidency. It is affirmed that the principal cause of Gonzales' resignation was the treason of Gen. Villanueva, who the President had always considered his best friend and firmest supporter. When Gonzales heard that the general had joined the revolution against him he gave up the struggle. Commerce was completely paralyzed by these events, and money was scarce. All was quiet in the republic of Hayti.

North Texas Conference.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jefferson District—J. Clark Smith, P. E. Jefferson station, M. C. Blackburn; Sola Lake circuit, W. W. Horner; Atlanta circuit, R. G. Sewell; Linden circuit, S. J. Hawkins; Kellyville circuit, T. J. Milton; Dangerfield circuit, D. F. Fuller; Mount Pleasant circuit, J. J. Davis; Gilmer circuit, J. M. Langston; Longview circuit, to be supplied by J. F. Scurlock; J. L. Terry, sup., Coffeeville circuit, S. H. Renfro.

Sulphur Springs District—Thomas E. Sherwood, P. E. Sulphur Springs station, Thomas M. Smith; J. C. Randall, sup.; Sulphur Springs circuit, J. F. Sherwood; Sulphur Bluff circuit, W. A. Shook; Greenville station, David M. Proctor; White Rock circuit, E. S. Boyd, W. K. Dull, sup.; Lone Oak circuit, to be supplied by Francis Walker; E. B. Featherstone, sup.; Winsboro circuit, J. H. White; Pittsburg circuit, R. Lane, R. R. Thompson, sup.; Mineola circuit, Samuel W. Jones; Sulphur mission, E. P. Chisholm.

Terrell District—I. P. Lively, P. E. Terrell and Wills Point circuit, R. M. Powers; Rockdale circuit, A. C. Allen; Farmingsville circuit, B. B. Bounds; Kaufman circuit, C. P. Thomas; Elmo circuit, R. W. Hawkins; Pleasant Grove circuit, J. S. Angel; Forney mission, M. C. Simpson; Prairieville circuit, V. H. Brewer; Garden Valley circuit, J. K. Harris; Silver Lake circuit, to be supplied.

Paris District—John H. McLean, P. E. Paris station, R. H. Read; Roxton circuit, A. C. McDougal; Honey Grove circuit, C. E. Lamb; Dodd City circuit, to be supplied by N. A. Keen; Ladonia circuit, John W. Piner; Cooper circuit, L. P. Smith; Sylvan circuit, L. B. Ellis; Robinsville circuit, James Graham; Clarksville and McKenzie circuit, J. H. Walker; Wicker Station circuit, L. E. Palmer; Boston circuit, R. N. Brown; Texarkana mission, W. C. Blair.

Dallas District—W. F. Easterling, P. E. Dallas station, M. H. Neely, S. Armstrong, sup.; Floyd Street station, J. R. Allen; Dallas circuit, M. H. Cullum; Plano and Carruth station, E. J. Martin; Vanalstyne and McKinney station, E. M. White; Seyon circuit, W. R. Manning; Honey Creek circuit, H. B. Hughes; Trinity circuit, J. S. Ashburn; Bethel circuit, John Beverly; Grapevine circuit, W. S. May; Grapevine mission, F. A. Rosser.

Sherman District—J. M. Birkley, P. E. Sherman station, W. C. Hatsin; Bonham and Denison station, W. D. Shelton; Savoy circuit, to be supplied by B. M. Williams; Pilot Grove circuit, M. W. Shearer; Bonham circuit, George W. Ellis; Whitesboro circuit, T. W. Hill; Dexter circuit, W. M. Robbins; Pilot Point station, J. W. Chalk; Pilot Point mission, George S. Gatewood, W. E. Bates sup.; Sherman circuit, D. P. Haggard.

Gainesville District—W. H. Moss, P. E. Gainesville station, J. R. Crowder; Gainesville circuit, L. N. Craven; Denton circuit, T. B. Norwood; Montague circuit, J. C. Weaver; Elizabethtown circuit, C. E. Ulmer; Decatur circuit, James McDugall; Marysville circuit, J. B. Suttle; Cambridge mission, Rice B. Harris; Henrietta mission, to be supplied.

Parker, agent Bible Society, attached to Dallas district.

A telegram received here yesterday (December 22) furnished the intelligence that almost the entire town of Homer, La., was destroyed by fire early that morning. Twenty-one stores were burned. The origin of the fire is not stated, but the supposition was that it was an incendiary's act.

At a recent exhibition of paintings a lady and her son were regarding with much interest a picture which the catalogue designated as "Luther and the Diet of Worms." Having descanted at some length on its merits, the boy remarked: "Mother, I see Luther and the table, but where are the worms!"

Tell the truth about your health.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: President making is the one great, all-engrossing question here. The electoral entanglements must get untangled before any other business can be done. The news of each day brings important phases to some of the important questions. News twenty-four hours old is quite stale, so that *no news* can be conveyed by letter.

The representative Democrats are in caucus this afternoon. The committees of investigation are off for South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. What they will do when they reach those points respectively is not known. Everything centers in the one all-important vote. The news this morning is that Oregon will furnish the one vote. But then that will be "fraud and corruption not to be submitted to."

It is most remarkable that this government is a hundred years old, has elected a President every four years, under a written constitution, and yet we have no law for the election and installation of a President applicable to all conditions of things. It is not a settled matter whether Congress has or has not the power of inquiring into a fraud or mistake, be it ever so great or apparent, in an electoral vote sent up to the Vice President. Arguments on both sides of this question are brought forward by some of our best jurisconsults. It is a question of inference or deduction, and not of written law plainly stated. This is the great question now.

Let me suppose a case. Suppose Louisiana, or any other State, acting under a republican constitution, should enact a law that all voting for civil officers shall be by a Board of Voters appointed by the Governor; that this vote shall be plenary and unrestricted, except that they shall vote only for candidates nominated by the people, voting in the usual way. This, I suppose, would be a clear violation of the constitution, and those voting and claiming office in this way might be deemed conspirators, and punishable by indictment, etc.

How far such a supposed case answers to the facts in Louisiana is a question only man may answer for himself. But suppose it states the case in the three Returning Board States correctly, only in verbiage somewhat different from that generally used—what then is to be done? That is the practical question, and at this particular crisis it is the gravest and most mighty question ever presented to the American people; yes, ever, ever!

The solution of that question will likely either avert or bring on a civil war such as has not been known in modern times.

The burning of the Brooklyn Theater is the largest and most appalling disaster of the sort that ever occurred in America or in Europe. Just think, that from fashion, fun and frolic, in the space of three minutes hundreds of men, women and children tumbled into piles of ten, twenty and forties, side suffocated, and charred beyond recognition!

While the policemen were gathering the dead bodies out of the cars and ashes it was advertised that the other theaters in Brooklyn would be "closed for ten days." Why? Why close them, or any of them? If a similar accident had happened in a cotton factory, would cotton spinning have been suspended for ten days? If in a church, would religious services be suspended for ten days? How unconsciously is disclosed the true animus of theaters!

But in this city the theaters are not closed, nor to be closed "for ten days." They are in full glee of the utmost fashion and foolery. This morning the desks of the members of the House of Representatives were all supplied with the "small bills" of the "National" Theater, explaining how "Mrs. Oates" could make female prostitution appear genteel, with "bright, sparkling music and unceasing fun." The French Revolution tells about "the balls of the victims," and we can frolic over a theater full of dead and the wail of the living.

The deep undertone of feeling here concerning the result of the presidential election is heavy and deep. Many very sober-minded men seriously fear that we are on the eve of a war, one of the minor results of which will be a total disruption of the republic, and an entire loss of a popular government. Let us pray for the intervention of Divine Providence. One of our fool city editors—I do not know how many such we have—says he sees the danger, but considers prayer too homeopathic a remedy. An ignoramus thinks that nothing is necessary to make a man but a schoolmaster and tailor. My own advice is that men everywhere pray for the peace of the country and the integrity of civil freedom.

I heard a very thoughtful man say that if we should get through these political entanglements without a war he would ascribe greater wisdom to our statesmen than he had ever done before. The key to relief is likely to come, if at all, from Oregon, Florida, South Carolina or Louisiana. It is said that Stephens, of Georgia, and Conkling, of New York, have each prepared their best arguments on the power of Congress in the anticipated exigency, and, though on different sides of politics, there is an entire agreement between them.

Mr. Stephens is quite unable to walk—is carried in and out of the hall in a chair; a giant mind almost without a body—the engine of the Great Eastern put into a skiff!

R. ARMEY.

North Mississippi Conference.

This Conference was held at Sardis, Miss., November 22-27, Bishop Pierce presiding. The following are the appointments:

Holly Springs District—J. D. Cameron, P. E.; Holly Springs, J. W. Lowrance; Holly Springs circuit, R. P. Mitchell; Early Grove, T. Y. Ramsey, Jr., J. K. Morris, sup.; Byhalia, J. E. Entrell, P. J. Eckles, sup.; Marshall, T. Cameron; New Salem, E. Johnson; Emory, C. N. Terry; Ashland, J. A. Bowen; Snow Creek, to be supplied by J. H. Mitchell; S. B. Carson, sup.; Cornersville and Bethlehem, M. C. Pegues; Hickory Flat, D. C. Brown; Pleasant Grove, H. C. Parrott.

Sardis District—Amos Kendall, P. E.; Hernando and Cold Water, S. C. Stone; Horn Lake and Hinds chapel, M. M. Dunn; Lovetown, S. A. Ellis; Cockrum, R. M. Davis; Pleasant Hill, to be supplied by R. M. Gwynn; Chulahoma, J. W. Luter; Mount Vernon, B. B. Brown; Como and Fredonia, W. B. Murrah; Senatobia, W. J. O'Bryant; Longtown, H. C. Morehead; Evansville mission, J. T. Moody; Sardis and Davis' chapel, W. T. J. Sullivan; Sardis Female Seminary, W. T. J. Sullivan, president.

Grenada District—J. H. Brooks, P. E.; Batesville, J. J. Brooks, J. W. Bates, sup.; Eureka, J. W. Poston; Coffeeville, J. P. Dancer; Charleston, J. R. Roberson; Grenada, T. W. Dye; Grenada circuit, G. W. Brinman; Water Valley, J. M. Boon; Springdale mission, to be supplied by J. B. Hudgins; Wesley chapel, B. F. Phillips; Oxford, J. J. Wheat; Oxford circuit, G. W. Boyls, A. M. Houston, sup.; Caswell, D. C. Foust, W. Troy, sup.; Bunner, R. A. Ellis; Calhoun, J. M. Hampton; Grenada Female College, D. D. Moore, president; University of Mississippi, J. J. Wheat, professor.

Greenville District—J. H. Scruggs, P. E.; Greenville, T. Page; Deer Creek, W. L. Peebles; Sunflower, J. D. Murff; Concordia and Australia, D. Plows; Rosedale, D. O. Hughes; Bolivar, J. S. Oakley; Friar's Point and Austin, W. P. Barton; Jonestown, W. A. Dollar; Cherry Hill, J. E. Douglass; Tallahatchie, H. R. Caldwell; Clarksdale, N. R. Hamer; Greenwood and Hazeldell, Q. A. Oats.

Winona District—J. W. Knott, P. E.; Winona and Carrollton, E. H. Moon; Winona, T. C. Parrish; Black Hawk, K. A. Jones; Valden, T. J. Newell; Durant, A. P. Sage; Richland, H. D. Howell, G. D. Wade, sup.; Ebenezer, J. S. Carlton; Newport, W. C. Losier, J. P. Commander, sup.; Attala, W. S. Lagrone, A. R. Hines, sup.; Kosciusko, T. A. S. Adams; Liberty, W. W. Williams; Stubbs, D. N. Foose; Bellefontaine, W. C. Green.

Columbus District—R. G. Parter, P. E.; Columbus, W. W. Wadsworth; Columbus circuit, J. E. Thomas, J. E. Eggleston; Macon, W. S. Harrison; Sparta, S. W. Miller; Starkville, T. S. Campbell; Crawfordville, S. M. Thames; West Point and Tibbee, J. A. Babb; Brooksville, J. W. Perry; Shuqualak, R. A. Burroughs; Webster mission, W. R. Ralney; Louisville, J. D. Newsom; Plattsburg, A. W. Langley; Chester, B. F. Morris.

Aberdeen District—T. Y. Ramsey, P. E.; Aberdeen, W. Murrah; Verona, T. C. Wier; Athens, P. Fleuling; Vinton, T. J. Lowry; Houston, H. E. Smith, J. M. Wyatt; Siloam, J. T. Cunningham; Okolona, to be supplied; Okolona circuit, W. D. Matthews, W. M. Adams; Tupelo, J. B. Stone; Richmond, G. W. Brown; Saltillo, G. W. Gordon; Pontotoc, T. J. Harris; Fulton, L. D. Worshiam; Verona Female College, T. C. Wier, president.

Tuka District—J. Johnson, P. E.; Tuka, J. E. Markham; Tuka circuit, J. C. Lowe, W. T. Smith, sup.; Jacinto mission, to be supplied; Corinth, J. W. Hommill; Corinth circuit, T. G. Freeman; Burnsville, to be supplied; Kossuth, R. A. Nesbett, D. W. Babb; Jonesboro, J. W. Hooch; Ripley, B. W. Stubbs, D. M. Cogdell; Hatchie mission, to be supplied; Booneville and Rienzi, J. Bancroft; Baldwyn, J. F. Evans; New Albany, E. B. Ramsey; Marietta, T. J. Taylor; Bay Springs, J. McEthannan.

Transferred—B. F. Beasley, to Texas Conference; N. B. Fizer, B. S. Rayner, to White River Conference; John Mitchell, to West Virginia Conference; D. A. Beardsley, to Louisville Conference; Thomas Joyner, to Memphis Conference; and sup. to Collierville and Moscow; E. L. Hamilton, to Memphis Conference.

Texas Conference.

APPOINTMENTS.

Galveston District—N. A. Cravens, P. E.; St. John station, William Shappard, Galveston; St. James station, I. G. John, Galveston; Bay mission, to be supplied by P. E. Nicholson; Shearn Church station, Robert T. Nabors, Houston; Washington station and Harrisburg circuit, Thomas B. Curtis, B. T. Kavanaugh, sup.; Columbia and Sandy Point, F. Z. T. Morris; Brazoria and Gulf Prairie, F. A. McAshan; Velasco circuit, William M. Stockley; Hockley circuit, to be supplied; Clear Creek mission, to be supplied; editor *Texas Christian Advocate*, I. G. John.

Austin District—J. W. Whipple, P. E.; Austin station, Horatio V. Phillpott; Swede mission, Carl Chanquist; Austin circuit, W. G. Nelms; Elgin circuit, John M. Whipple; Bastrop circuit, F. B. Rodgers; Winchester circuit, John S. Clower; Giddings circuit, Frederick L. Allen; Cedar Creek circuit, Daniel Morgan; Live Oak circuit, Oscar F. Hotchkiss; Coldwell circuit, Milton H. Porter; Birch Creek mission, to be supplied; regent of Soule University, E. A. Mood.

Chappell Hill District—R. Alexander, P. E.; Chappell Hill station, T. W. Rogers; Jacob Matthews, sup.; Brenham circuit, B. D. Dashiell; Independence, Rufus T. Beasley; Travis mission, T. B. Buckingham; Burton circuit, J. L. Lennons; Hempstead station, U. C. Spencer; Bryan station, E. S. Smith; Bryan circuit, A. W. Smith, S. J. Graves, sup.; president Soule University, J. C. Miller; president Chappell Hill Female College, E. D. Pitts.

Huntsville District—S. C. Littlejage, P. E.; Huntsville station, Frank P. Mitchell; Dodge mission, to be supplied; Willis circuit, T. S. Saddler; Plantersville and Courtney, J. M. Wesson; Navasota and Millican circuit, P. C. Archer; Anderson circuit, R. W. Archer; Prairie Plains circuit, T. B. Saffold; Madisonville circuit, G. H. Phair; Zion circuit, S. H. Williams; Cold Springs, John C. Huckabee; president Andrew Female College, J. M. Pugh.

Columbus District—R. W. Kennon, P. E.; Columbus station, J. T. Williams; Oso, A. L. P. Green; Navidad, Wesley Smith; Alleyton mission, to be supplied; San Felipe, H. H. Brookes, G. D. Parker, sup.; Richmond and Bernard circuit, Thomas Whitworth; Matagorda mission, S. H. Brown; LaGrange mission, C. L. Farrington.

Transferred—Joseph Norwood, to West Texas Conference, and stationed at Brownsville, Mexican Mission district.

Superannuated—J. G. Johnson, John H. Davidson, J. M. Turner, A. B. F. Kerr, T. W. Blake, C. J. Lane, W. C. Lewis, A. Henkle.

The New York *Herald* has a letter from the city of Mexico, dated December 10. Diaz occupies the capital, to the satisfaction of a majority of the population, but the revolution is by no means at an end. Iglesias, ex-Vice President, has established his seat of government in Guanajuato, and refuses all compromise with Diaz. Diaz's army, moving against Iglesias, consists of fifteen thousand men, with eighty pieces of artillery.

Diaz will command in person, leaving the government in the hands of Gen. Juan Mendez. It is estimated that there are sixty thousand men under arms throughout the country, the greater part of whom are supporting Diaz or Iglesias. De Tejada at last accounts was nearing the port of Acapulco, where it is supposed he has embarked for San Francisco or Panama.

Little notice is taken of his movements since his flight from the city of Mexico. Gen. Mejal was ordered to leave the country ten days ago. He left for Vera Cruz, whence he goes to Europe or the United States.

SEASHORE DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—The appointments of this district were not received with the rest of the appointments, published two weeks ago. They are as follows:

Thomas Price, P. E.; Moss Point, Joseph B. K. Smith; Ocean Springs, A. B. Nicholson; Pearlington, Inman W. Cooper; Pascagoula, Charles W. Calhoun; White Plains, David Merchant; Chickasaha, T. C. Wimblish; Enon, John A. Vance; Soule, L. P. Meador; Westville, G. W. Brown; Bankin, John H. Evans; Mount Carmel, D. W. Dillehay; Columbia, Charles J. Phillips.

A CARD.—Please state in the ADVOCATE that my postoffice will be Sharon, Madison county, Miss., after this. Very truly,

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

HAZLEHURST, December 11, 1876.

What a weight of significance the thought should bear to most men that they write with their right hand!

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1876.

NEW YEAR LINES.

BY D. BONAR, D. D.

Do not dream away the lifetime
'Twas not given thee for a dream
Tis a fragment of the eternal
Which thou must, thou must redeem

Every hour is more than gold
Every moment 1 is a gem
Treasure up those hours and moments
Here are princely pearls in them

Be not selfish; earth's greatest sickness
Needeth selfless hearts to-day
To go forth among the dying,
And to soothe the beds of pain.

Doff the purple, don the drapery
Take the helmet or the shield
Drop the garland, seize the weapon
Make the class cede take the field

Lie not down among the roses,
Carry it all the way a sword
What is it to be idle or
Of a self denying Lord

Be not weary; for the warfare
Hard and fierce will seem to be,
And the rest will be exhausting
On the green or on the sea.

Report of the Committee on Books and Periodicals, Alabama Conference.

Your committee having given such consideration as their time allowed to the books and periodicals submitted to their notice, beg leave to make the following report:

The agent furnishes the following exhibit of the Publishing House for the year ending July 1, 1876:

Assets.....
Liabilities.....

Balance in favor of the house.....

The indebtedness of the house has been reduced during the past year $5,685.20, and the capital increased $9,150.22. It has now a net capital of $315,851.77, including an elegant building adapted to all the uses for which it is designed, together with a stereotype foundry and necessary fixtures, and machinery of every description requisite to its business. This institution, thus thoroughly furnished, is, however, like some grand vessel eager for the voyage, yet fettered to the shore. It is shackled by an immense debt, which entails untold perplexity and care. It is struggling just now beneath a pressure unprecedented in its history. It is menaced by great and immediate disaster, and all avennes of escape that offered a retreat in the past are now effectually closed. We are thoroughly convinced, from authentic statements submitted to our consideration, that the present is the supreme crisis in the history of the house. This crisis must be met. One way in which it may be materially modified will suggest itself when we state that there is due the house, and principally from the preachers, the the sum of $77,212.69. This amount, if collected, would relieve the agent of much embarrassment and greatly facilitate his work. We and our people owe a part of it, and inasmuch we are responsible for the present pressure. If we would realize this fact, and hasten to efface this growing reproach; if we would see that our Sunday school literature is used in every Sunday school; if we would furnish ourselves with catalogues, distribute them among the people, and devote a portion of our time to the circulation of our standard works—if such a course as this was universally pursued it would soon, under the blessing of God, place the house on that eminence which it merits, and relieve it of the terrible incubus which has for so many years rested with its crushing weight upon it. The house has recently issued a number of new books, together with new editions of many of our standard works. Among these the following have been specially submitted to the committee:

"Manual of the Discipline," by Bishop McTyeire. This new edition contains fourteen recent decisions of the episcopal college.

"Russell Morton," by the popular author, Timothy Trhamer. A little volume which promises to take rank with "Fred. Breuning" in our Sunday-schools and in private libraries.

"Sermons," by Rev. Bishop E. M. Marvin, D. D. In praise of this book too much can scarcely be said. Intensely spiritual, and written in an engaging style, each sermon is like a Corinthian pillar—a union of strength and beauty. No Methodist preacher's library is complete without it.

"Journal of the General Conference." This publication was issued some time since, yet, strange to say, but few copies have been sold. We should certainly manifest interest enough in this the highest of our church assemblies to procure and read its proceedings.

Catalogues descriptive of these and other publications of the house can be obtained from Rev. A. H. Redford, Nashville, or Rev. R. J. Harp, New Orleans.

The *Christian Advocate*, edited by T. O. Summers, D. D., LL. D., is issued weekly by the house. It is the sense of your committee that this periodical has here of late sharpened its *Methodistic* tone, and is dealing more with the "living present," and less with the buried past. We hail with joy this indication, and await in hope the "glorious summer." We commend it to your earnest support.

To the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, the organ of our own Conference, we refer with pride and pleasure. In tasteful dress it still continues its weekly visits to nearly eight thousand families, bearing with it the condensed wisdom of the current literature, purified by the salt of Christian sentiment. Its editorials are models. Brief, striking, able, they are adapted to the encouragement and culture of the church, and to the detection and exposure of the many errors that are percolating through the social soil, and poisoning the fountains whence move and flow the streams of thought and feeling. Among its varied departments, the *children's corner* is rapidly becoming one of the most interesting. Thousands of young eyes weekly scan its columns, and thousands of young hearts have been won not only to the editor, but, we trust, to the Savior through its means. As to Dr. Parker and his editorial management of the paper, we reiterate with emphasis the language of the committee of last year: "A better choice could not have been made." We applaud the sentiments of the earnest speech with which he favored us at the opening of the session. What we truly need as a church is constancy in attachment; not bigotry, not exclusiveness, but constancy—constancy to given principles, and to a given faith, which has been spoken in love and professed in seriousness. This earnestness, this constancy, should speak through our periodicals, should ring in their editorials and clothe their articles; and in the earnestness with which its accomplished editor spoke we find, we think, an augury of all that we could wish in this particular for the periodical in question.

There are two other periodicals circulating within our bounds—the *Southern Review* and the *Southern Christian Advocate*. We heartily commend them to the patronage of both preachers and laymen.

The report is respectfully submitted.

G. WAVERLEY BRIGGS,
Chairman.

Not Under Law, but Under Grace.

MR. EDITOR: The language that heads this article is the language of the Apostle Paul. It is also the language of Mr. Wesley, from which text he preached a very valuable and interesting discourse, that ought to be found in every Methodist's library. There are those whose exposition of the subject is too irrationally absurd to admit of an argument, for they claim that the law, as contained in the Ten Commandments, has passed away, been destroyed. Hence we are not under law. They say that it is not a violation of the law to break the Sabbath, because there *is no law* respecting the Sabbath. I have heard Methodists, endeavoring to condemn the narrow, contracted notions advanced above, assume the position that we are not only *under grace*, but *under law*. One position is as much antagonistic to the teachings of the Bible as the other. It is derogatory to God, and degrading to the character of heaven to admit the possibility of the law having been destroyed; and it is also a solecism and contradiction to assert the possibility of being under law and under grace at one and the same time. The apostle says emphatically, in his letter to the Romans, vi, 14: "For sin shall not have dominion over you: for ye are not under law, but under grace." Again, he says to the Galatians: "But before faith came we were kept under law (condemned:) wherefore the law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ, that we might be justified by faith (not by law.) But after that faith is come we are no longer under a schoolmaster" (the law.)

Now let us consider for a moment the spiritual condition of those to whom the apostle addressed the words of the text. To be "under law" is one thing; to be "under grace" is another very different and glorious thing. To be under both at once, I repeat, is an anomaly, a contradiction in terms. To be "under grace" is nothing more nor less than to sustain a vital connection to the vine, Christ Jesus. To be "under law" is simply to be *condemned* by the law. A man cannot possibly be a saint and a sinner at the same time—that is, a state of condemnation cannot coexist with a state of justification. The three things—"in the flesh," "under law" and "sinning"—always go together. Where one is, all are found; and the three things—"in the spirit," "under grace" and "holiness"—always go together. Where one is, all are found. "For when we were in the flesh the motions of sins, which were by the law, did work in our members to bring forth fruit unto death." "But *now* we are delivered from the law," etc. Now is it not as clear as the sun that to be "in the flesh," to have on the old man, is to be under guilt and condemnation "under law?" It is not equally clear that to have on the new man, Christ Jesus, we are delivered from the law; hence "under grace?" A professing Christian who lives in the commission of sin is a sinner unmistakably, "*under law*." "He that hath my commandments and *keepeth* them, he it is that loveth me." And as certainly as cause produces effect, he alone is "under grace." A justified state involves grace to keep us from violating the law, which alone would bring us under it. Says one: "Am I not under the laws of the State of Alabama? Certainly I am not, for my life is in perfect harmony with the laws, and certainly I shall ever sustain a peaceful relation to the government till I by some misdemeanor violate one of her laws. Then, and not till then, would I be considered under law." Says one: "God has laws, and he governs by law." True, we are not to violate, but to fulfill them. "He came in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin condemned sin in the flesh, that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit." Hence it is plain that to walk after the flesh is to violate law. To walk after the spirit is to fulfill law. The former brings us "under law;" the latter "under grace." "Where is boasting, then?" It is excluded. By what law? Of works? Nay, but by the law of faith." "Before faith came I was condemned." Bless God for faith! By faith we are justified, by faith we are sanctified, by faith we reach the highest possible perfection of our being. The Lord increase our faith. In conclusion I respectfully state that a solution of the problem, "under law" and "under grace," at the same time, is truly desired. Who will give it?

LAYMAN.

Cane Ridge Missionary Society, Jefferson County, Miss.

MR. EDITOR: The Apostle Paul says: "Render, therefore, to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honor to whom honor."—Romans xiii, 7.

"Honor" is due the officers and members of the Cane Ridge Missionary Society, of Fayette circuit, Mississippi Conference. This society was organized about two months before our Conference in Canton, in 1875, and raised $1 that year for missions before Conference. This year they raised $18.05—a handsome sum for a little, unassuming country Sunday school missionary society. They decided, at their last meeting before Conference, to divide this amount equally between the foreign missionary cause and the Conference collection, which was done. Their plan is simple. Initiation fee, ten cents; monthly dues, five cents. Any person, whether a member of the Sunday school or not, may become a member of the society. They have a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, elected semi-annually; and they hold their meetings monthly. We believe that similar societies might be organized at almost any church in the country. Thereby the children would be trained to give, and our collections would be greatly increased.

W. B. LEWIS, P. C.

CANE RIDGE, JEFFERSON CO., MISS.,
December 5, 1876.

The Marriage Fee.

MR. EDITOR: Many of the young men are now taking wives of the fair daughters of the land. As a general rule they call on the ministers of the gospel to perform the ceremony, which is right. A minister, we think, is the most suitable person to perform that office, and if one can possibly be had he should be engaged to tie the knot. But do our young men who marry know that a fee is expected? It is always looked for, and would be appreciated. We do not suppose that half of the marriage ceremonies are paid for—at least we judge from our own experience. We have married some of the handsomest and best-to-do couples in our region of country, who have not only not paid for the service, but have not even shown any appreciation of it that we know of. As to the amount of a fee, let it be such as you would not be ashamed to think of in days to come.

JUSTICE.

From the Work.

SOUTH BOSSIER, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Editor:* The last quarterly meeting is over, and with full, overflowing collections we will be off next Tuesday for Conference. Hope to meet all the brethren with cheerful faces and genial smiles. We have been well cared for during the year, and our good sister, E. Cannell, has given us a nice turkey to make merry with on Christmas day. I hope, dear doctor, all our brethren will fare likewise in this Conference this year. "It is more gracious to give than to receive." And O! how glad it does make us feel. Our circuit is on the look-up, spiritually and financially. Forty to forty-five per cent. of heads of families hold family prayer. That God may bless the people and save the country is our desire. G. M. LIVERMAN.

FILLMORE, LA., December 3, 1876.

The Lady Who Refused Washington.

The eldest sister of Miss Mary Cary had married George William Fairfax, at whose house he was on a visit, when she captivated a young man, who paid her his addresses. His affection, however, was not returned, and the offer of his hand was rejected by Miss Cary. This young man was afterward known to the world as Gen. George Washington, the first President of the United States of America. Young Washington asked permission of old Mr. Cary to address his daughter before he ventured to speak to herself. The reply of the old gentleman was: "If that is your business here, sir, I wish you to leave the house, for my daughter has been accustomed to ride in her own coach." It has subsequently been said that the answer of Mr. Cary to the stripling Washington produced the Independence of the United States, and laid the foundation of the future fame of the first of heroes and the best of men—our immortal Washington—as it was more than probable that had he obtained possession of the large fortune which it was known Miss Cary would carry to the altar with her, he would have passed the remainder of his life in inglorious ease. It was an anecdote of the day that this lady, many years after she had become the wife of Edward Ambler, happened to be in Williamsburg when Gen. Washington passed through that city at the head of the American army crowned with never-fading laurels, and adored by his countrymen. Having distinguished her, among the crowd, his sword waved toward her a military salute, whereupon she is said to have fainted. But this wants confirmation, for her whole life tended to show that she never for a moment regretted the choice she had made. It may be added, as a curious fact, that the lady Gen. Washington afterward married resembled Miss Cary as much as one twin sister ever did another.—*From Bishop Meade's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia."*

PRICE OF FOOD IN OLD TIMES.—Amid the never-ending comments on the high price of provisions, it is difficult for us to realize the fact that a time existed in Britain's history when wheat, as food for one hundred for a whole day, was worth only a shilling, and the average price of a sheep four pence. In the reign of Henry the First the price of wine was raised to six pence a quart for red, and eight pence a quart for white, in order that the sellers might be enabled to live by it. When wheat was at six shillings a quarter eight bushels, the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to twenty-four ounces if made of the whole grain, and to sixteen ounces if consisting solely of white. And when wheat was only one shilling and six pence per quarter, as it sometimes was, the farthing white loaf was to contain sixty-four ounces, and the whole grain ninety-six. Think of purchasing a six-pound loaf of good wheaten bread for a farthing! In the nineteenth year of the reign of Edward the First the price of provisions in the city of London was fixed by the Common Council at a tariff by which two pullets were sold at three half pence; a partridge or two woodcocks for the same, while a fat lamb was to be six pence from Christmas to Shrovetide, and the rest of the year four pence. In the fourteenth century Parliament fixed the price of a fat ox at forty-eight shillings, a shorn sheep at five shillings, two dozen eggs at three pence, and the best wine at twenty shillings per tun. An act of Parliament, passed in 1533, settled the value of beef and pork at a half penny per pound, and veal at three farthings.

THE MYSTERY OF DREAMS.—A man fell asleep as the clock tolled the first stroke of twelve. He awakened ere the echo of the twelfth stroke had died away, having in the interval dreamed that he had committed a crime, was detected after five years, tried and condemned; the stock of finding the halter around his neck aroused him to consciousness, when he discovered that all these events had happened in an infinitesimal fragment of time. Mohammed, wishing to illustrate the wonders of sleep, told how a certain man, being a sheik, found himself, for his pride, made a poor fisherman; that he lived as one for sixty years, bringing up a family and working hard, and how, upon waking up from his long dream, so short a time had he been asleep that the narrow-necked gourd bottle, filled with water, which he knew he overturned as he fell asleep, had not time to empty itself. How fast the soul travels when the body is asleep! Often when we awake we shrink from going back into the dull routine of a sordid existence, regretting the pleasanter life of dreamland. How is it that sometimes when we go to a strange place we fancy that we have seen it before? Is it possible that when one has been asleep the soul has flouted away, seen the place, and has that memory of it which so surprises us? To a word, how far dual is the life of man, how far not?—*London Times.*

The first step toward making a man of your son is to train him to earn what he spends; the next best step is to teach him how to save what he earns.

'Tis a mercy to have that taken from us which takes us from God.—*John Jenning.*

OBITUARIES.

Correspondents, please write names and dates very distinctly. We follow copy as to proper names.

Obituary notices should be forwarded promptly and immediately. Give only points of general interest, such as will help the living. Details of funeral services, and such phrases as "mourn their loss," etc., are not edifying. Verses, either original or select, not admissible in this department. Give the locality distinctly and in full. In the case of infants only a simple announcement of the death, with names and dates, will be published.

☞ All obituaries received are published as soon as convenient. If, after a reasonable time, any such communication fail to appear, let a duplicate be sent instead of a complaint.

HARMONY SUNDAY SCHOOL, ELMORE CO., Ala.,
October 2, 1876.

DIED, at his residence in Elmore county, Ala., on the fifth of October, Bro. J. D. WALL. He was born in Coosa county, Ala., December 25, 1833; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church south in September, 1851, and had for two years past been superintendent of the Sabbath school at Harmony.

We claim for our brother honesty, a clear head and a pure heart. He was a true friend, an obedient son, a kind brother, a devoted husband and father, a noble and generous Christian, and died in the hope of the Christian's final reward. We should keep fresh in our memory the good example he has left, and follow in the steps he has trod; for which purpose we offer the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased almighty God, in the dispensation of his providence, to call to himself our worthy superintendent and brother; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death the Sabbath school has lost one of its most useful members, the community a valued citizen, and the church a strong support.

Resolved, That while we mourn his loss, and miss his counsel and association, we bow with humble resignation to the will of him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we cherish his memory, and commend the Sabbath school, the many Christian virtues that adorned his life.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies, praying upon them the guidance and protection of him who hears the young ravens when they cry.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be furnished the sorrowed family, and that a copy be sent to the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

H. H. HUNTER, Chairman.

J. B. HANNON,
J. W. HUNTER, Secretaries.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JOHN B. REYNOLDS, OF NEW IBERIA.

At a church meeting, held at the Methodist church, New Iberia, September 21, 1876, in memory of Bro. John B. Reynolds, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from the church on earth to the church in heaven, one aged and dearly beloved brother in Israel, John B. Reynolds; be it

Resolved, That we bow with submission to the providence of God in the removal of our worthy and esteemed father in Israel, John B. Reynolds, who was born June 24, 1803, in Lafayette parish, La.; was converted and joined the Methodist Church at a camp meeting near Tallahassee, Fla., in the year 1824; removed to Louisiana in the year 1837, and became a co-worker with Rev. Thomas Johnson, who is still living, in building up the cause of Christianity in this community. He served faithfully and successfully as many years as class-leader, Sabbath school superintendent, and steward of the church, until he was laid upon a bed of affliction with rheumatism, where he lay and suffered for nearly ten years, when, on Sunday morning, September 10, the Lord called him home.

Resolved, That in the Christian life of Bro. John B. Reynolds we have a perfect demonstration of the power and divinity of experimental religion and sanctification.

Resolved, That the editors of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the New Iberia *Sugar Bowl* be requested to publish these resolutions.

SAMUEL ROOKS, Chairman.
J. R. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIED, at the residence of her father, in Elmore county, Ala., on the twenty-fourth of May, 1876, Mrs. MARY B. [illegible] H. PARKER, wife of Rev. G. Parker, and daughter of James and Elizabeth Dorris.

The deceased was born in Coweta county, Ga., on the tenth of March, 1815. While an infant her parents removed to Alabama. She embraced religion early in life and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, her parents being members of the same. Her Christian experience was remarkably clear. She left behind her a full and satisfactory evidence of her acceptance in the Beloved, testifying a short time before her death, that Jesus and the angels were around her bedside. Her husband asked her, as she was entering the river, if Jesus was still with her. She answered that he was, and soon fell asleep in the arms of Jesus. She left a mourning husband, whose comfort is fled, though she can not come back to him, he can go to her. She leaves also an infant son. She leaves a bereaved father, mother and four brothers to mourn her loss. She was a consistent Christian for many years. We believe she is now in the heavenly world.

JAMES A. BILLINGSLEY.

DIED, near Leesville, Vernon parish, La., September 17, 1876, BILLIE DEAR HARRIS, only son of S. J. and Caroline Franklin, aged one year, ten months and twenty-nine days. He was sensible, and called for his papa, to the last. O may his last words ever be fresh in his father's memory—"Come home, papa." J. F.

DIED, October 16, near Rocky Springs, Claiborne county, Miss., of congestion of the lungs, AUGUSTA EVELINE, daughter of J. W. and Joan Bell, aged seven years, three months and nine days. Gussie has gone home to her Savior. N.

LITTLE WILLIAM LEE, son of R. J. and M. J. Carroll, died October 17, 1876, aged two years nine months and thirteen days. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." R. J. CARROLL.

OAKLEY, Franklin Parish, La.

DIED, in Vernon parish, La., October 18, 1876, little MINAH ALICE, daughter of John and S. C. Franklin, aged eight years, two months and three days. She was sick eight days, during which time she suffered much. On the second day of her sickness the family physician was called in, and when he asked her how she felt she replied: "O dear doctor, I am dying. I'll soon be with little Johnny and the angels in heaven." Her physician was very attentive, and no doubt used his skill to its utmost extent, but her friends and connections also paid the best attention, but all this could not save her. The Lord had called her, and she seemed to be sensible of the call. While she lay upon her death-bed, even in the pangs of death, she sang: "How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord." She died without a struggle. O blessed hope! one day meeting our lovely MINAH ALICE.

HER PARENTS.

DIED, in Yoseiusko, Miss., October 1, 1876, JOHN LAIRD, infant son of J. T. and M. Laird, aged thirteen months.

Laird was a child whose sprightliness and great disposition attracted every one who knew him. It was but natural that a parent's heart should cleave to him. The deeper wound he died from the fact that within the more than two years as they had buried their first-born, MARY, a sweet child of four months. Now they are childless, bereft, stricken, God knows! And yet how rich in heaven! Their children there will call their coming, and the reunion will be sweeter than the bitterness of parting was keen. May God comfort them with richer faith. Knowing what is Christ him, may they learn that sweet still it is to kiss the rod.

T. N. S. ADAMS.

WARREN BERRY, son of Bro. Berry and Sister Roberson, of Lauderdale county, Miss., died, after a short illness, October 5, 1876, aged three years. The death of sweet little Warren was indeed a severe stroke to his heart-stricken parents. It pierced and rendered the little fellow, and the family. May true the saying that "God loves a cheerful giver." But the bereaved parents are consoled with the fact that they will meet him again, with brother Warren, who preceded him to the better land.

CHARLES BANCROFT.

LILLIAN LEE, daughter of W. W. and M. L. Walden, departed this life September 11, 1876, near Bahala chapel, Lawrence county, Miss., aged one year, six months and twenty-four days.

Little Lillian was a sweet little babe, and had she lived long enough to grace herself closely around the hearts of her now bereaved parents, brothers and sisters. She had only tasted of life when God took her.

B. T. PERSON.

DIED, at Newton, Miss., on Thursday, October 19, 1876, ARCHIE WARNER, infant son of A. J. and Carrie E. Brown, aged eight months and twenty-eight days. Another flower, just beginning to bud, has been transplanted by the Father's hand to the pure clime of heaven, to bloom in endless glory. May God in his goodness sustain the afflicted family. PASTOR.

DIED, of diphtheria, near Hickory Station, Newton county, Miss., October 4, 1876, LAWYER KENDALL, son of W. E. and C. E. Flowers, aged two years, six months and two days.

"Sweet little babe, why so quickly fled,
And laden life so short a while?
He was for earth too pure, 'twas best
The Father only took his own."

ANOTHER sweet little babe has gone on to join the celestial band in heaven. LILLIAN LEE WALDEN departed this life September 11, 1876, aged one year, six months and twenty-four days.

"Shall we meet her at the river
Where the bright angels feet have trod?"

HISCOW T. PERSON.

NEW HOPE, FRANKLIN, MISS., Sept. 25, 1876.

REUBEN R., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Brewer, of Stewart county, Tenn., was born December 25, 1874, and died August 22, 1876. Reuben was a cheerful and interesting child, the comfort and joy of his parents, a cheerful sunbeam in the house. But God has taken the dear one to himself, and removed him from a world of sorrow and sin.

B.

DIED, in Freestone county, Texas, on her way to Hamilton county, sister ELIZABETH DEAN HARVEY, aged twenty-seven years. She was born in Rankin county, Miss. She leaves a husband, three children, father, mother and some brothers to mourn her loss. She was a consistent Christian for many years. We believe she is now in the heavenly world.

JAMES A. BILLINGSLEY.

DIED, near Leesville, Vernon parish, La., September 17, 1876, BILLIE DEAR HARRIS, only son of S. J. and Caroline Franklin, aged one year, ten months and twenty-nine days. He was sensible, and called for his papa, to the last. O may his last words ever be fresh in his father's memory—"Come home, papa." J. F.

DIED, TOMMY LOUIS, son of T. P. Gallifoux and his wife, of Caddo parish, La.

On the twenty-fifth of March, 1870, there was a little boy sent us from God's own hand, and for six and a half years, through winter and summer, seed-time and harvest, our hearts were gladdened by his merry voice and our hearth brightened by his winsome smile. His life was a sweet, happy visitation, and we are forever thankful for the blessed fruits of the little missionary's sojourn in our home circle. On the fifteenth of September, 1876, his work was finished, and God recalled the dear little spirit to himself, drawing upward, by the invisible chords of love, our hearts, which were so closely knit with his. Three other little children,

Subscribe for the Christian Advocate—the pioneer paper.

The Christian Advocate.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1876.

THE HOLLY.

BY MARIE LE BARON.

Imperishably green the holly leaves,
And bright as blood the berry-red that weaves
Its brilliance through the boughs' branches dense.
No bird can build within its spiked fence,
Nor sun in peerest rnin its leafy drops
Where the ruddy ivy-tendrils stroll at will.
Beside within the church-yard, where the graves
Rise in their grassy ranks, like broken waves,
And sturdier grows woman in death as had
Palsied beneath its black mockery of shade.
The summers call with song and bird and flower
Its leaves shake off the touch of vernal shower;
The autumn flings her radiance far and wide,
Till earth is garbed in beauty as a bride,
Yet ever stands the holly dark, severe,
Like a grim warder o'er a desolate year.
The winter comes, gone is the leafy screen
That, late, earth's Orient tent of splendor made;
The vines, like serpents fiery-eyed, turn brown,
And blossoms, throw their garlands, withered, down;
Still shines the holly with its cheery berries,
And redder berries flash along its edges,
The snows, new-fallen, deck it slightly here,
To gleam, like emerald, for the festival near.
Now is its victory! To the festival hall,
Its glittering leaves entwreath the pictured wall;
Above the fire-place, where the hickory glows,
Its spoil, framed, forges the threaten mistletoe
From the pearl, where wife and wife meet and greet,
It, rustling, laughs at scorch-yard wind that moaned;
And where it hangs on high o'er mistletoe, hears
The Christmas vows of lovers said.

Strange type of the art that, o'ertly, braves
With strong roots, cankerlike, rooted, inside rise,
Bearing the winter's storm; the summer's sun,
While plotting downfall of man's power and ruin,
Type of grim death, whose shadow hangs always
Above the gayest, and lessen company of mirth's throngs.

Salt.

Through the Old and New Testament we find many references to this great purifying agent. Every sacrifice which was offered to the Lord Jehovah was to be mingled with salt. Thus we read in the second chapter of Leviticus: "And every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou season with salt; neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the covenant of thy God to be lacking from thy meat offering: with all thine offering thou shalt offer salt." So in Ezekiel we read: "And thou shalt offer them before the Lord, and the priests shall cast salt upon them, and they shall offer them up for a burnt offering unto the Lord." Turning to the pages of the New Testament, we find our Lord and his apostles referring to salt. St. Paul speaks of the strengthening, purifying influence by which the country, even the conversation of Christians should be distinguished under this emblem of salt. "Let your speech be always with grace, *seasoned with salt*."

Salt signifies three things: first, as representing the principle of life and incorruption which should exist in the soul of every true Christian; and, secondly, to show how each separate Christian should spread abroad and diffuse that principle, and thus become a great source of life and purity to all with whom he has to do. First, he is to be salt. "Every sacrifice shall be seasoned with salt"—that is to say, every person who is really giving up to God must *be full of* this life-giving principle, this salt of the heart. Secondly, our Lord uttered these words: "Ye are the salt of the earth;" meaning that individual Christians are to be, by their holy lives and by their love to God, and their zeal for Christ, are to be means used to restrain and to break down the wickedness and to keep in check the corruption of this evil world. Thirdly, he speaks thus: "Salt is good: but if the salt have lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted?"—that is, by neglect or quenching this quickening principle loses its power, freshness and its virtue, how can it again be restored to its former vigor? This useless, worthless, powerless salt is fit neither for the land nor yet for the dunghill, but men cast it out.

And now the question arises: What is really meant by this emblem of salt? What is the state of soul so indispensable to every follower of Christ, and without which he must be rejected as useless, profitless and worthless? I would answer: It is the grace of God in the heart of man, whereby he is made holy and kept holy. What salt is to the body, that religion is to the soul. Salt purifies, renovates, invigorates, and hinders corruption and arrests decay. So the love of God, which is religion, this, too, purifies, renovates, invigorates the soul; this hinders spiritual corruption, this arrests spiritual death. Religion is meant to make people *holy* as well as happy. Christianity, with all its blessings and privileges, comes to us and offers us not only pardon and peace, but life and purity. The true Christian is he who is most like his Lord. The true Christian is he who day by day grows in grace, in unselfishness, in unworldliness, in courage, in fruitfulness, in devotedness to God. A merely barren faith will be of little avail; a love of listening to what are sometimes called "gospel sermons," a love of listening to heart-stirring declarations of the tender love of Christ for sinners, followed by no corresponding desire to follow Christ and to imitate Christ—this will not save the soul; every sacrifice must be salted with the salt of God's grace, every Christian must be led by God's Holy Spirit; faith must never be divorced from works; the knowledge of gospel truths must ever be accompanied by the "salt" of a holy and a religious life.—*Church Bells.*

How Far Is it to Canaan?

"How far is it to Canaan?" asks the doubting Christian; "for I am sadly afraid I shall never get there. My sins are a heavy burden to me, and I long to be rid of them, if indeed there is hope for such a one as I."

Go on, poor doubting Christian; take fresh courage, and quicken thy step. Canaan is not so far off but thou shalt reach it at last; and if thou couldst know how willing the Savior of sinners is to receive thee, it would shed a sunbeam on thy dejected countenance. I have a word of comfort for thee:

"I, even I, am he that blotteth out thy transgression for mine own sake; and will not remember thy sins."—Isaiah xliii, 25.

"How far is it to Canaan?" inquires the afflicted Christian; "for I have lain a long time upon the bed of suffering. 'Weariesome nights are appointed to me.' I am full of tossing to and fro until the dawning day. "O that I had wings like a dove; for then would I fly away and be at rest."

Be of good cheer, afflicted Christian. The heavier the cross the more pleasant will be the crown. If we suffer with Christ, we shall be glorified with Christ. I have a word to refresh thy fainting soul:

"The sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us."—Romans viii, 18.

"How far is it to Canaan?" sighs the bereaved Christian; "for I am a lonely and desolate pilgrim. All that were dear to me upon earth are taken away. My tears have been my meat day and night, and my soul yearns for the land where there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying."

Pass on, bereaved Christian; the more lonely thy pilgrimage the more pleasant will be the company of the "shining ones" that awaits thee, and the sweeter thy reception at the end of thy journey. The Lord whom thou seekest hath a special care and pity for his desolate ones. Take the words with thee, and may they refresh thy spirit: For even though they be desolate, "the redeemed of the Lord shall return, and come with singing into Zion; and everlasting joy shall be upon their head: they shall obtain gladness and joy, and sorrow and mourning shall flee away."—Isaiah li, 11.

"How far is it to Canaan?" asks the dying Christian; "for the swellings of Jordan are risen about my soul. Fearfulness and trembling are come upon me, and the terrors of death are fallen upon me. Alas, I shall sleep where I shall not see the land that flows with milk and honey."

Look up, dear dying Christian; for yonder is the bright and morning star. The night is far spent, and the day is at hand.

"When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee. Fear not, for I am with thee."—Isaiah xliii, 2, 5.

"Who is this that cometh up from the wilderness, leaning upon her beloved?"—Song of Solomon viii, 5.

"Sister, thou art fast hastening to the land of Immanuel, where the inhabitant shall no more say, I am sick; the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity."—Isaiah xxxiii, 24.

"Mr. B., sir, from Boston." The head was raised. "A letter," says B., "from Dr. Cooper." I could go no further. The scene was too ludicrous. As B. held out the letter I struck the figure smartly, exclaiming: "Why don't you receive the letter like a gentleman?" They were all petrified with astonishment; but B. never forgave me the joke."

WHEN MEN ARE AT THEIR BEST.

Dr. Beard states that from an analysis of the lives of a thousand representative men in all the great branches of the human family, he made the discovery that the golden decade was between forty and fifty; the two next between twenty and thirty, the one between fifty and sixty. The superiority of youth and middle life over old age in original work appears all the greater when we consider the fact that all the positions of honor and prestige—professorships and public stations—are in the hands of the old. Reputation, like money and position, is mainly confined to the old. Men are not widely known until long after they have done the work that gave them their fame. Portraits of great men are delusions; statues are false. They are taken when men have become famous, which, on the average, is at least twenty-five years after they did the work which gave them fame. Original work requires enthusiasm. If all the original work done by men under forty-five was annihilated, they would be reduced to barbarism. Men are at their best at that time when enthusiasm and experience are almost evenly balanced. This period, on the average, is from thirty-eight to forty. After this the law is that experience increases, but enthusiasm decreases. Of course there are exceptions.

It's Mighty Improvin'.

The Irish peasantry have tales of a parabolic character—stories which, by means of striking action or circumstance, set forth a hearty moral. On hearing such their usual phrase is: "Oh, it is mighty improvin'." And that, too, is what Molly Malone, a worthy washerwoman, used to say—and say almost invariably—after hearing a sermon on Sunday. One day, however, her clergyman, who was not quite content with this generality, spoke to her respecting his discourse, and Molly suddenly became what they call in Ireland a little bothered. Nevertheless, she got out of her difficulty with one of those parabolic answers which are such favorites with her class, and which, while it completely evaded the question, satisfactorily replied to it.

"Well, Molly, you liked the sermon, you say."

"Oh, yes, your riverence, it was mighty improvin'."

"And what part of it did you like best?"

"Well, sure, sir, I liked every part."

"But I suppose there were some portions of it that you were more struck with than you were with others."

"In troth, plaze your riverence, I don't remember any part exactly, but altogether 'twas mighty improvin'."

"Now, Molly, how could it be improving if you don't remember any part of it?"

"Well, your riverence sees that linen I've been washing and dhrying on the hedge there?"

"Oh, certainly."

"Wasn't it the soap and wather made the linen clane, sir?"

"Of course they did. Or, no doubt of that, Molly."

"But no a dhrop of the soap and wather stay in it. Well, sir, it's the same thing wid me. Not a word o' the sarmint stays in me—I suppose it all dhries out o' me—but I'm the better and cleaner for it when it's over, for all that."

THE WORK OF INSECTS.—The following calculations show the immense value of tiny, insignificant-looking worms:

Great Britain pays annually $1,000,000 for dried bodies of the insect known as the cochineal; while another peculiar to India—gum chellad, or earlier its production—is scarcely less valuable. More than 1,500,000 human beings derive their sole support from the culture and manufacture of the fibers spun by the silk worm, of which the annual circulating medium is about $200,000,000 in England alone, to say nothing of the other parts of Europe. $50,000 are spent every year in the purchase of foreign honey, while the value of that which is native is not mentioned; and this does not include the large pounds of wax imported annually. Besides, there are the nut-galls, used in making ink; the cantharides or Spanish fly, used in medicine. In fact, nearly every insect known contributes, in some way, to swell commercial profits. Even the dreaded Colorado potato bug may become useful, as may be seen from the following note which we clip from an exchange: "In order to travel from a hospital manufacturing firm of Indianapolis for one thousand gallons of potato bugs may be classed as one of the curiosities of commerce. It has been discovered that these insects possess qualities which make a good substitute for the Spanish fly, and there is a prospect that, from being regarded as an unmitigated pest, they may become a source of actual profit."

A SLIGHT COMMOTION.—When Bainbridge sat to Jarvis the old weather-beaten seaman invariably fell asleep. This annoyed Jarvis, and for the first time in his life he found that his wit and humor were of no avail in forcing his sitter to a proper wakefulness. Whereupon, when Jarvis reached that point in the execution of his painting that the expression was to be caught, he commenced a tirade against the navy, questioned the heroism of its officers and men, and kept up his batter until the old commodore started from his chair, and approaching Jarvis, shook his fist in his face, and thundered out he would not "allow a face-maker to speak against his profession." Another instant and a personal assault might have ensued, when Jarvis sprung aside, burst into a hearty laugh, and told the commodore he had to wake him up somehow, or else the picture would have no more expression than a gunner's swab. His head of Bainbridge is one of the best pictures Jarvis ever painted.

An English correspondent relates the following good story of an English coachman who had evidently never puzzled his head with chronology, or any other kind of ology. A friend of mine was riding on the outside of a North Devon coach, from Barnstable to Ilfracombe, when the driver said to him: "I've had a coin gev' me to-day two hundred years old. Did you ever see a coin two hundred years old?" "O, yes! I have one myself two thousand years old." "Ah," said the driver, "have ye?" and spoke no more during the rest of the journey. When the coach arrived at its destination, the driver came up to my friend with an intensely self-satisfied air and said: "I told you, as we drav' along, I had a coin two hundred years old." "Yes." "And you said to me as you had one two thousand years old." "Yes, so I have." "Now it's a lie." "What do you mean by that?" "What do I mean? Why, it's only 1807 now."

THE WEAKER VESSEL.—A sailor was recently brought before a magistrate for beating his wife, when the magistrate attempted to reach his heart by asking him if he didn't know his wife was the "weaker vessel." "If she is, she ought not to carry so much sail," replied Jack.

Nature often cures consumption, man seldom.—*Dr. W. B. Hall.*

Religious Intelligence.

—The new Baptist church of Chicago, recently dedicated, has several reporter's seats and desks placed on either side of the platform.

—Of the two hundred and ninety-five Congregational churches in Connecticut, one hundred and eighty-two are over a hundred years old. A great many have exceedingly venerable buildings.

—The British Wesleyan Time Book is in press. Two editions of words and music in the old notation and one edition in the Tonic Sol-fa notation will be published. In each edition the volume will be a complete hymn book, with a tune to every hymn.

—The Free Church of Italy has held a General Assembly at Turin. Thirty churches were represented. Resolutions were passed in favor of the observance of the Sabbath, increased attention to Sunday school work, and expressing hope for a revival throughout Italy.

—A London exchange says: "Westminster (Methodist) Training College, England, has obtained from among its present candidates for admission fifty-three first-class Queen's scholars, being a larger number than that of any other training college for males in the kingdom."

—Free Town, the colony of freedmen on the Island of Mombasa, East Africa, is continually receiving new recruits. Nearly four hundred liberated slaves are now settled there, and are under the superintendence of Commander Russel, formerly of the British navy. Mr. Price, who founded the settlement, returns to England, after two years' labor, with health seriously impaired.

—They have Sunday night prayer meetings out there in Japan, it seems, some of them on a grand scale. A late letter says: "About two thousand people assembled last Sabbath evening, with torches, bells, conch-shells and drum, and marched round the reservoirs, where the water is kept which feeds the rice fields, calling on the god of rain or dragon supposed to inhabit the reservoir to send rain, that rice may be cheap."

COLORED BAPTISTS.—There are more than 1,000 colored members of Baptist churches in the United States, of whom about 100 are in Virginia. Seven institutions to educate colored Baptist ministers have been established. All of them are sustained chiefly by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. It is expected that the new corresponding secretary, Rev. S. S. Cutting, D. D., will vigorously maintain and enlarge these institutions.

The Spanish authorities do not seem inclined to give the religious toleration clause of the constitution a liberal interpretation. This clause permits Protestants to have worship, but forbids offensive demonstrations. From the action of the mayor of San Fernando it appears that an open chapel door falls within the rule applying to "offensive demonstrations." He has ordered the pastor to keep it closed. The government supports the prefect of Valladolid in forbidding the sale of Protestant Bibles in the streets of that town. It is reported that the German and British governments are remonstrating with that of Spain concerning these persecutions of Protestants. A dispatch from Barcelona notices the growing desire of the Spanish clergy to obtain the suppression of all Protestant schools. They argue that the people, inasmuch as they are of full age, have no right to be instructed in any religion save the Catholic.

—In Travancore the Church Missionary Society has had very large accessions. On a recent visit the Bishop of Madras confirmed 400 persons in the Cottayam district, and was unable to reach one village, where 211 candidates were awaiting him. At one place an interesting incident occurred in connection with the laying of the corner-stone of a new church. Four wrought stones were laid on the living rock, each by two men. The first two had been Syrians, the next Shanars, the third Parahs, and the fourth Pularies. Thus these men of diverse and hostile castes illustrated the unity of their faith and baptism. The returning Metropolitan, Mar Athanasius, sent several of his priests to represent him at the missionary service. Mr. Baker, who is the superintendent of the Cottayam mission, states that there are not only large accessions of professing Christians every year, but that a greater moral feeling, a closer regard for the Scriptures, and earnestness in educational efforts are becoming more and more apparent among the people.

A correspondent of the Liverpool *Post* says that until recently there were no Protestant places of worship in Austria; but now, with the sanction of the State, such churches are appearing at Innspruck and elsewhere. The Roman Catholic priests, who have lost much of their influence over the young men, begin to fear that Protestantism will make headway among the people. They got up a demonstration recently at Bulzen (Austrian Tyrol), which was intended to be a very imposing affair. The peasants from southern Austria and north Italy poured into the little town, headed by their priests. On the evening before the *fete* the mountains were illuminated with bonfires. Sacred hearts and crosses blazed on the slopes, and rockets rose on high. The next day there were processions and bands, and old colors of the war of 1809, and priests in canonicals and monks in cowls, and prayers chanted by all classes as the procession moved on. Still it was told it was a failure. The great test was the dinner. The landlord of our hotel was told he might expect about five hundred invited guests of note; but when I went into the theater where the banquet was to be held there were not over one hundred and twenty present. I was told that the same bands and groups of peasants marched and countermarched, to give the appearance of great numbers."

Our Young People.

WHY DID JESUS DIE?

Oh, why did Jesus leave his home
Above the bright blue sky,
And all the joy and triumphs there,
To come to earth to die?

'Twas love, pure love, which brought him from
Above the bright blue sky;
Twas love, forever love, which made him realize
The suffering, blood and die.

And now he's gone, and lives again
Above the bright blue sky;
And all who taste his saving grace
Shall live with him on high.

Oh, blessed home of endless rest!
Sweet land of peace and joy!
How loud will be the song of praise
Above the bright blue sky!

From Our Little Friends.

WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I want to write to you and tell you of the nice Sunday school we had this year. Mumma and my sister and brothers used to go with me to it. We loved to go, and our preacher, Mr. Davis, came and addressed us. We had a nice little picnic too. Just as soon as the spring-time comes we are going to have another Sunday school. I do wish I could go *every* Sunday. How happy the little girls must be then, I can't.

We had such a good quarterly meeting this year, and I heard Mr. Godfrey preach. Everybody was delighted with his sermon.

To-morrow the ADVOCATE will come, and then we will know who our preacher is for next year. I do hope Mr. Davis will be sent here again. He is such a good Christian, and we had so many good preachers to come and preach for us this year. Hoping that you will have a great many new subscribers for the ADVOCATE, I am your little friend,

ROSA JANE MAY (11 years).

MR. EDITOR: The many interesting letters I read from the Sabbath-school girls and boys encourage me to take a part with them. I, too, am a Sabbath-school scholar, entered at three years of age, and have not been out in nine years. I love the Sabbath, school, and am sorry to learn that a great many children are deprived of its benefits. We have a large and interesting school at this place, of which my papa has been superintendent twenty-five years.

The answer to Amanda A. Howell's question is found in Proverbs xxv, 11. The answer for A. C. Mills is the apostles and brethren in Judea.—Acts xi, 1.

Ask the girls and boys: Who in the New Testament are required first to show piety at home, and where found?

LIZZIE CROSSLEY.

OKOLONA, MISS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: The first I see the dear old ADVOCATE the more I like it. I particularly love the Child's Corner; therefore, if I am capable, I wish to help to make it entertaining to others. For this purpose I send you this letter, which I hope you will do me the honor to publish, if in your judgment it is worthy of publication. I am very sorry that we still have no Sunday school here, and I am not going to a Sunday school at present. I study my school books through the week at home, and read the Bible on Sunday. I wish to ask my little friends a Bible question: Who buried the body of Jesus, and how long did it lie in the grave? I sometimes give out the hymn for my father at family prayer. I am trying to grow better every day. Pray for me.

YOUR friend,

LOUINDA JANE LONG.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am a reader of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and am deeply interested in reading the nice little letters which I see in the young folks' column, so much so that I thought I would try and write one too. The ADVOCATE is truly a welcome messenger here. My father has been taking it as long as I can remember, and is well pleased with it. I wish to ask the little folks: What chapter in the Bible has every verse to end with the word "ever?" I will close. Your little friend of

ALLIGATOR, MISS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: In your paper of September 21 Bettie Lewis asks the question: Who built the "ivory house?" She will find, by referring to First Kings xxii, 39, that Ahab did it. Now I will ask: Who took down the brazen serpent? We have a flourishing Sabbath school here, numbering over two hundred scholars. Judge Rogers, our superintendent, is a most excellent one. We take the ADVOCATE, and I love it very much. Fearing I will tire your patience, I will close.

Your little friend,

CHARLIE BASS.

BLACK HAWK, MISS., Nov. 19, 1876.

MR. EDITOR: May Millsaps, the little girl who asked the question about Methusalah, is my cousin, though we have never seen each other. Methusalah was the oldest man, and his father, Enoch, did not die—he was translated. Please tell Annie Roberts that the answer to hers is: The sin of Moses was this: He was angry with the people for murmuring so much, and when the Lord told him to take the rod and *speak* to the rock, he took the rod and struck the rock twice, and acted as if he had the power to bring the water, and therefore "fell short to sanctify the Lord before the people." The account of this is found in the twentieth chapter of Numbers.

Yours respectfully,

LETTY JONES.

Three Helps.

"Mother, I shouldn't think God would punish children for doing what they can't help it," said little Annie, who sat looking out of the window a long time thinking.

"Do what, dear?" said his mother, turning.

"Don't they use their helps to do right?" asked his mother.

"What helps?" said Jamie.

"He has given them a guide book in the first place. It clearly tells the right way and the wrong way, and what they need to do to become and to stay in bed. Everybody consults that book they can't mistake about the way," said his mother.

"Is it the Bible you mean?" asked Jamie.

"Yes," she answered; "and lest we should get in the dark, or puzzled about the meaning of our guide book, God has given another help. That is, the Holy Spirit—which he says will open the eyes of the blind, and will guide you in the right path, and put way, and that is how you to get into heaven. Oh, but, guide your truth, that you need make no mistake, and have no excuse for doing wrong."

"But I should think, Jamie, when you get the Holy Spirit, I can get my Bible, that's sure. It is in my very hand."

"God will give you the Holy Spirit if you ask him for it," said his mother. "He says: 'Ask, and you shall receive.' The Bible also says the Holy Spirit is to be your infirmities."

"I don't know what that means," said Jamie, quickly.

"When we are a person weakly, sickly, and not able to do what he wants to, we say he is *infirm*," he needs help. God sees how we stumble and get sick and miss the right way, how weak we are, he gives us the Holy Spirit to make us strong."

"That is wonderful!" said Jamie, "how God knows everything."

"Besides this," said his mother, "he has put a little voice inside of you which, when you are inclined to do wrong, says: 'No, no, no!' and when you do right says, 'Yes, yes, my dear child,' very sweetly sometimes."

"A voice?" said Jamie; "that small, small voice my teacher tells about, and says it is conscience?"

"Don't you think, Jamie," asked his mother seriously, "that God has done his part to the little boys and girls too, to do right, to try to know the right, to do the right also?"

"Mother," answered Jamie, after a few moments thinking, "I think God has done his part well, I am sure. Then why don't they?"

"Because they don't mind God's helps," said his mother. "If they would study their guide books, ask the Holy Spirit to enlighten and help them, and hearken to that kind little voice inside, I am sure no child would go astray."

Tears came into the little boy's eyes, and drop after drop ran down his flushed cheeks. "Mother," said he, "we've got no excuse for being wicked. God is good, very good."—*Christian Work.*

A HEROIC BOY.—Some years ago a steamer took fire on the St. Lawrence river, and became a complete wreck. Very many, in their attempts to escape death by fire, met with a watery grave. A boy named Narcisse Lamontayne, aged thirteen years, saved eight children from the wreck. He accomplished his noble deed by seizing the door of a state-room, placing the children upon it, and pushing it before him while he swam. By several such trips he succeeded in landing on a dry rock, on an island near the beach, eight of the children that were on board the ill-fated vessel.

Now this, boys, is true courage. Many a boy who can double his fist, and make a great threatening noise before his playmates, would have been too great a coward even to have attempted what the noble Narcisse Lamontayne so bravely accomplished.—*Sunday-School Visitor.*

A BOY'S FAITH.—Two little boys were talking together about a lesson they had been receiving from their grandmother, on the subject of Elijah's going to heaven in the chariot of fire. "I say, Charlie," said George, "don't you be afraid to ride on such a chariot?"

"Why, no," said Charlie, "I shouldn't be afraid *if I knew that the Lord was driving.*"

And that was just the way David felt when he said: "What time I am afraid, I will trust in thee." He knew that neither chariots of fire nor anything else could hurt him if God was present as his protector and friend.—*Sunday-School World.*

One may live as a conqueror or a king or a magistrate, but he must die a man. The bed of death brings every human being to his pure individuality, to the intense contemplation of that deepest and most solemn of all relations—the relation between the creature and his Creator.

What can be more foolish than to think that all this rare fabric of heaven and earth could come by chance, when all the skill of art is not able to make an oyster!—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The Christian Advocate.

Organ of the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences of the M. E. Church South.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1876.

REV. LINUS PARKER, D. D., Editor.

ROBT. J. HARP, PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—112 CAMP ST., NEW ORLEANS

Address, on all matters of business, Rev. R. J. HARP, 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Address all communications designed for publication to Rev. LINUS PARKER 112 Camp street New Orleans.

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CHANGE OF RATES.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate will be furnished to subscribers hereafter at the following rates, including postage:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 15
Three Months	75

To all Ministers of the Gospel and widows of deceased traveling preachers *half the above rates.*

FREE ONE YEAR

to any person forwarding to us four new yearly subscribers, with EIGHT DOLLARS.

Holliday Thoughts.

The compliments of the season to everybody connected with the ADVOCATE office—to the printers, clerk, pressman. After these, to all readers and subscribers who pay for their paper cheerfully and punctually; and, after these, a happy New Year to all the world!

The holiday spirit is too strong in human nature to be overcome by circumstances. Man, the fact, is a holiday animal. All nations, civilized and barbarous, Christian and pagan, have their days of festivity. Human nature seems to demand them. It is not altogether for rest, because the idle and luxurious take to them with avidity; nor is it a religious sentiment, since the wicked and profane are foremost in the observance. The young people are most enthusiastic and jubilant, but the old folks also feel the spell, and the sluggish current of life is quickened in their veins. Besides the natural tendency to holidayism in human nature, the Christmas and New Year's spirit has been strengthened and confirmed in us by uges of custom and habit. It is hereditary, and it is in us, just as many other things are, through ancestral influences. It is born in us, it is in the marrow and bone, in the very heart of the people.

This deep normal sense of New Year has its uses for good. It is well to count the years, not only that we may know how old the world is, but that we may know how old we are ourselves. Besides our birthdays, as individuals, we have one birthday for all—a day that has its reminders and lessons for all living men. It is an observatory to which we all climb once in a twelve-month to look about us and above us, and from which we endeavor to scan the past and the future. These days are as high places or water-sheds in the pilgrimage of life, from which the streams of memory flow in one direction and the streams of hope in the other. They are as milestones in the journey—in beating how far from the starting-point, how near the end. The year is like a ship freighted with its more than a thousand millions of passengers. Since she weighed anchor last January she has been out in many a gale, and plowed through wide and troubled seas; her course has been through sunshine and storm, through belts of calm and zones of pestilence; and millions who embarked in health and flushed with expectation have been shrouded and buried in the deep. The port is reached, but it is to sail again and again, until all this cargo of life is swallowed up and exchanged for other throngs, to follow and to be followed by the same round of mortal doom. The good ship 1876 is at her pier, the trip is made, and the good ship 1877 is now under way, her sails bent to the breeze, and already in the offing. We are all aboard, the headlands are sinking behind us, and our eyes and hearts are turning from the shores of the past toward the boundless hereafter.

Except men are Christians, we know not why they should rejoice. Another year has come, but is not another gone? Are they not older, and but little wiser or better? One more year of sin is laid to their account, and the time of recompense is nearer. It is something, however, *to be alive.* "Why should a living man complain?" Surely "a living dog is better than a dead lion." There is time for repentance, opportunity for prayer. The blow, in mercy, was suspended last year, and the sinner may yet agree with his adversary before the wrath, which has gone forth, shall cut him down. Doubtless the Christian would have been happier in heaven, but he lives not for himself. For his Master's work, for the good of the world, for his household, he has been spared. Let him rejoice herein, and do with his might what his hand findeth to do. If a slothful servant hitherto, let him begin to work in earnest, for the time is short. Your dying hour is somewhere in the coming years. Be watchful. Be ready.

What part have sorrowing and troubled people in these days of gladness? Some of them may rejoice that one more year of their wretchedness is gone. They part with the dead year without regret and almost wish that they had died with it. And the new year opens with darker clouds, and with forebodings sadder than the old. We must fall back upon our faith in God—the true reserve and stronghold to which infinite goodness always seeks to drive us. "These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." We salute you, afflicted children of our Father, and congratulate you on the blessedness of your lot. The glory til you shall be revealed, and the far more exceeding and eternal weight of it is being wrought for you. To none can we so confidently predict a happy New Year as to those who have learned in the school of affliction, and know whom they have believed. Their blessedness is surer than that of any other. We know that all things work together for their good. We would not put a check upon the rejoicing of any; but if all others should be dumb and cheerless, let the afflicted saints rejoice in the Lord. All things are yours—life, death, things present and things to come, all are yours.

Are there holidays in heaven? Are there periods marked by the time-table of eternity, epochs that flash with greater brightness in that always sun-bright clime? By our own calendars we measure how long our sainted friends have been there. The first Sabbath in heaven; the first Christmas; the first New Year in glory! Thus we think of them, and wonder if these days are noted by them. So many seasons, so many years in paradise. Thank God they are beyond all this. Theirs is a life "unmeasured by the flight of years." They need no restful pause from heavenly employments; they require no monitors to tell the passing hours; and, where all is perfect bliss, there is no occasion to snatch a fitful pleasure from a world of delight. With them it is Christmas evermore—a Christmas without a tear. And heaven is a happy New Year indeed—a year which has no end, and no alloy of sin or sorrow; a year that never waxes old—always new; hoary as eternity, fresh as the bloom of childhood; ancient as the throne of sapphire; and young as the dew that sparkles on the healing trees, and drops into the river of life.

Louisiana Conference.

Trenton is on the right bank of the Ouachita, and about two miles above Monroe. Our way thither from Greensboro, Ala., was by rail. Leaving Greensboro at four o'clock on Monday, we reached Selma at late breakfast-time. Taking the train west at five P. M., we passed through Meridian about midnight, breakfast at Jackson, are in Vicksburg at eleven A. M., and crossing the Mississippi by ferry, we are at Delta, and shortly on the rail again for Monroe. At six P. M. we reach Monroe, and are hospitably entertained for the night by Rev. J. Lane Borden at the Ouachita College. The next morning Bro. Trippett takes us in his buggy to the seat of the Conference and in good time for the opening. We have had good hours all through this round of Conferences, but none was better than our home at Trenton. Col. P. C. Standifer had the Bishop and five brethren besides for his guests. The table was generous, wood abundant, and the society of the household refined and agreeable. The entertainment of the Conference was universally satisfactory. The hospitality of Trenton cannot well be surpassed. Preachers and laymen all spoke in the highest terms of the manner in which they had been entertained. The pastor, Rev. H. O. White, seconded by his liberal people, had made thoughtful preparations for everybody, and for all the wants and conveniences of the Conference.

The Conference was held in the Methodist church, and was opened by Bishop Wightman at nine o'clock on Wednesday, December 13. The attendance of preachers was large, and the Bishop, remarking upon their appearance, observed that they looked remarkably well, and well dressed, for a ruined people. None had died during the year. The attendance of laymen was small—fewer being present than for years past. The business was not hurried, but it was conducted with dispatch, and everything was done and ready for adjournment by twelve M. on Saturday. The missionary anniversary was held on Friday night. The secretary, Rev. J. T. Daves, read an impressive and eloquent report, Dr. Walker delivered one of his best speeches, and the president, Rev. John Mathews, brought up the collection. Something over $230 was realized—the greater part given by the preachers. At the same hour a meeting was held in Monroe and a collection taken.

We could not get at the figures of any of the statistics before adjournment. All the collections, however, are considerably behind, and the support of the preachers will not exceed fifty per cent. on their meager allowance. In a few instances they have been paid, but the deficit with the most is sadly great. Rev. C. G. Andrews, D. D., president of Centenary College, was among the visitors, and most heartily welcome. His ministrations in the pulpit, and his address to the Conference, made a marked impression, and were gratefully appreciated by all. President Armstrong, of Mansfield Female College, was present during the session, and made a very handsome and telling speech in behalf of that institution, and the cause of female education. He represented the college to be on rising ground and with improving prospects. Bro. J. L. Borden has opened a female school in Monroe—the Ouachita College; has at this time seventy-five pupils, with the assurance of over one hundred on the first of January. This institution is at an important point, has spacious buildings and grounds, and a full and accomplished faculty. Only opened in October last, the success of Bro. Borden has been most gratifying.

There was night preaching during the session in the Methodist and Baptist churches in Trenton, and in the Methodist church in Monroe. On Sunday the Presbyterian church in Monroe, and the Baptist church in Trenton, were opened to the Conference. Bishop Wightman preached like a lion at eleven A. M., and ordained the deacons. Dr. Walker preached at three P. M., after which the elders were ordained. At night there was to have been a sacramental service before the reading of the appointments; but the crowd was so great as to render this impracticable, and in its stead Rev. A. E. Goodwyn gave us a pertinent and brief exposition, and the Bishop followed with a rousing talk, and then came the appointments, and then the hurried farewells.

This was Bishop Wightman's first appearance at the Louisiana Conference as its presiding officer. The love and prayers of the brethren will follow him. All were delighted and edified by his ministrations. The ADVOCATE was most favorably reported on by the committee on church literature, and the Conference promised to increase its circulation. Bro. Ivy represented the Southwestern Bible Society, and we judge that the preachers will take more interest in sustaining it than for some years past.

On Monday morning before daylight Sister Standifer was ready with a sumptuous breakfast, the colonel had considerately arranged for our ride to Monroe, and by eight A. M. we were again on the train for Vicksburg. Crossing the ferry at three P. M., Drs. Marshall and Watkins greet the throng of preachers, and take those who wait for the steamer to their homes, while those of us who go on by rail are furnished with such a luncheon as a set of hungry men know how to appreciate and enjoy. We part with our good Bishop in the latter dark at Jackson, Miss., and Dr. Walker, Bro. Mathews and the editor take the down train at three o'clock in the morning, and are in the Crescent City at twelve M. on Tuesday, December 19. One more Conference year is over. Another is begun. The next Conference is to meet at Opelousas, the place of its first session, more than thirty years ago. We append the following from the minute business of the session:

Admitted on trial—Shepard Halsey Wolein, T. Kimbrek Faupl Le Roy, J. B. Cassity, Thomas J. Hough and J. L. P. Shepard.

Remaining on trial—D. A. Boddie and Abel Hollander.

Discontinued at his own request—D. M. Ward.

Admitted into full connection—John F. Patterson and George T. Freeman.

Readmitted—W. D. Stayton.

Trustees—J. A. Parker, from Little Rock Conference; Philip H. Moss, from Alabama Conference; James E. Bradley, from Columbia Conference; A. A. Cornett, from Northwest Texas Conference.

Deacons of one year—W. R. Whatley, T. S. Randle, J. W. Henrn and A. M. Walles.

Elected deacons—John F. Patterson and George T. Freeman.

Ordained deacons—John F. Patterson, G. T. Freeman, J. B. Cassity, L. L. P. Shepard and J. M. Marson.

Traveling preachers elected and ordained elders—A. E. Clay, John T. Sawyer, J. Sheldon White, J. J. Billingsley, William Hart, J. D. Harper and E. B. Faust.

Who are superannuated—W. P. Kimball, J. M. Franklin, George Jackson and Patrick Lane.

Who are superannuated—Jesse Fulton, H. C. Thweatt, J. S. Davis, W. E. Doty, E. W. Yancey, P. M. Goodwyn, Joel Saunders, Philip H. Diffenwierth and J. C. Reid.

Probabilities.

The political situation, like the weather, varies from day to day, and from week to week. The investigating committees are at work, and their reports may affect public opinion so far as to influence the course of the Republican leaders and the President. They will insist upon counting in and inaugurating Hayes if they are assured of a sufficient popular support. At this time the conviction of the more hopeful is that the election for President will go into the House of Representatives, and that Tilden will be elected and inaugurated. There are those, however, who still believe that Tilden and Hendricks will be declared duly elected by Congress, and that the Republican party and the country will peacefully accept the result. There is now but little apprehension of a civil war. The indications of a peaceful adjustment have become stronger of late, and we have reason to hope that the crisis will be passed this time without violence or bloodshed. The Supreme Court of Florida has ordered the vote of that State to be recanvassed, and has decided that the Board of Canvassers can only exercise ministerial powers. This may change the result in Florida, and help to a peaceful and generally satisfactory solution. The Louisiana Returning Board will ever be regarded here, and probably throughout the whole country, with as much abhorrence as was the Bastile by the French people. The bad eminence and notoriety of this infamous partisan device to defraud the people of their rights has not been exceeded by anything of villainy or oppression in the history of republics. We cannot believe that the American people are so utterly degraded as to submit their destiny and welfare to the will of four irresponsible and unprincipled men. A way of escape, we trust, will be found. In the meantime let our people attend to their affairs, be calm, and guard against social disorder. The fall and winter business has been greatly depressed, real estate is almost without marketable value, but the crops have been good, the staples are moving at a fair price, and we judge that the worst is reached. Let us be of good cheer and pray for the common weal.

Death of Rev. J. H. Linn, D. D.

Dr. Redford, writing to the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, says:

On Tuesday evening, December 5, I was in Louisville, and called to see my friend and brother, Dr. Linn, having learned that he was very ill. For several days his mind had wandered, but during the day Sister Linn informed me that he had some lucid intervals. He was asleep when I entered his room, and did not awake during my stay. I was anxious to converse with him, for I felt that he would soon be called from the sorrows of this life to the raptures of the heavenly state. I left Louisville a few hours later and returned home. On the eighth I received a letter from the Rev. H. C. Morrison, pastor of Broadway church, in which he said: "Dr. Linn is thought to be dying." A few minutes later a telegram from the Hon. James S. Lithgow informed me of his death, which occurred on the eighth inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

I feel sad, too sad to write, but cannot refuse this humble tribute to one whom I loved so well, and with whom I had been so long and so intimately associated. I shall know him from the time he entered the Kentucky Conference in 1838 and had been intimately associated with him since 1850, when I was appointed to the Louisville district. I was then a young man, and almost every preacher in the district was my senior. In the city of Louisville, Parsons, Stevenson, Holman, Schon, Hall, Linn and Young were prominent. With the exception of Bro. Young, whom I met in Texas a few weeks since, they have all passed away, and to-day rejoice before the throne. The courtesy shown me by these older brethren is fresh in my memory yet.

Death of the Rev. John Harrell.

A telegram to Bishop McTyeire, from one of the teachers at Asbury Manual Labor School, Creek Nation, brings intelligence, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate* of the death of the superintendent of our Indian missions. The Rev. John Harrell died December 8. In addition to his labors at the school he preached once a month at Vinita, and at this place his death occurred—of what form of sickness we do not yet know. His excellent wife had preceded him but a few weeks to the spirit-land. So heavy was that bereavement on his spirit that but little ailment of body was needed to complete the dissolution.

At the late session of the Indian Mission Conference his brethren, by resolution, requested Bro. Harrell to prepare and deliver at the next session a semi-centennial address, giving the leading facts in his own ministry, and that of the Conference, of which he was in hardly a figurative sense the father. "Father Harrell" is the name by which he has for some time been called. Of fine mental capacity, of pure and elevated character, of deep spirituality, and consecrated to giving the gospel to the Indians, John Harrell lacked only the educational advantages of Eliot or Worcester to equal them in the largeness and permanency and fame of his life-work.

Help for the Publishing House.

The pressure that has come upon our Publishing House is waking up its liberal friends and bringing them to the rescue. We hope to hear of many such responses as the following, which we clip from the Nashville *Christian Advocate*:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

We are authorized by a lady to say that she will be one of five hundred persons who will give *one hundred dollars* each to aid the Publishing House. She is the wife of a Methodist itinerant preacher.

THE ORMAN PROPOSITION.

The Rev. James A. Orman, of the Tennessee Conference, proposes to be one of one hundred persons who will give *five hundred dollars* each toward relieving the Southern Methodist Publishing House of its indebtedness. Who will respond to this liberal offer?

We have just received the following responses:

Put "Arlington" down for $500 on the Orman proposition.

Yours truly, D. WEAVER.

Robert A. Young, D. D., adds his name to the list—$500.

Statistics of the Alabama Conference.

We are indebted to Rev. L. S. Holcombe, one of the assistant secretaries, for the following items:

Local preachers, 201; white members, 28,381; colored members, 18; infants baptized, 1,156; adults baptized, 1,923; number of Sunday schools, 322; number of Sunday school teachers, 1,829; amount for Conference collection, $1,255.07; amount for missions, $5,651.72.

Who are admitted on trial?—Edward E. Cowin, Dugald H. Carmichael, John Wesley, Charles B. Pilley, J. W. Menefee.

Who remain on trial?—Robert J. Walker, Gilbert M. Roper, James B. Anderson, Joseph C. Johnson, Bascom C. Glenn, Walter P. Dickinson, Orion S. Perry, Howell M. Moss, John R. Peavey, William H. Hasty.

Who are discontinued?—Miles M. Dawson, John W. Clark.

Who are admitted into full connection?—John O. Keener, Richard S. Holcombe, Christopher H. Kelly, James M. Crows, Ritchie J. Briggs, Francis M. Peterson, John P. Sanders, James L. Rencher, Andrew J. Latoar, William D. Owens.

What traveling preachers are elected elders?—Philip H. Lightfoot, Charles B. Williamson, Emmet W. Solomon, Philip H. Moss, James L. Mathison, John M. Brown, John S. Frazer.

Our Sunday school publications for January appear in a new dress, very bright and comely, and in excellent taste, and such as befits the character of the contents which the editorial and industrious editor and his contributors provide. Let all our families and Sunday schools order the *Magazine, Visitor* and *Little People*. They are worth ten times the subscription price. Dr. Cumming has made the following report:

Will the preachers and Sunday school friends, who have so generously supported us during the year, send in a club to supply all our people with a copy of our periodicals? We will send specimen copies to any school or family that does not take them, if some one will furnish the name. Brethren of the ministry, will you see that every Sunday school in your charge is supplied this year? Send us the names of any to whom you wish specimen copies sent, and they will be forwarded immediately. We cannot speak in praise of our own work, but we could furnish many testimonials from prominent Sunday school workers, placing our periodicals in the first rank.

While at Greensboro we were glad to make the acquaintance of Rev. Thomas Ward White, pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place and also president of the Greensboro Female College. Mr. White is doing double work, and doing it well. It was our privilege to occupy his pulpit on Sunday morning of the Conference session, and to make the acquaintance of several of his people. Lack of time and opportunity prevented a visit to his popular school.

It is a higher exhibition of Christian manliness to bear trouble than to get rid of it.

Books and Periodicals.

STONE RIDGE. Etchings from the sketch book of a country pastor. Edited by the Rev. Charles A. Smith, D. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1877.

Pastors have the materials for the most entertaining books. Their contact with all sorts of people, their opportunities for the study of character, and their intimate acquaintance with all classes and conditions, furnish a rich repository of incidents and anecdote. Dr. Smith gives us the lights and shades, the grave and humorous aspects of pastoral experience and observation. It is a book to inform and to entertain. One hundred and eighty-eight pages, 12mo. For sale by Eyrich, New Orleans.

CHRIST THE TEACHER OF MEN. By A. W. Pitzer. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1877.

A glance at the table of contents exhibits the general scope of the work. We have: The Spirit of the Learner, The Prophetical Office of Christ, The Extent of Christ's Teaching, Christ the Covenant Prophet, Christ Teaching Through the Holy Ghost, Christ the Revealer of God, The Credentials of Christ, The Temptation of Christ. The author's theology is evidently Calvinistic, but he has elaborated his great theme in a manner that cannot fail to instruct every class of devout readers. Every chapter abounds in profitable suggestions, strong and luminous arguments, and in views which will command the respect of the thoughtful student of the way of salvation. For sale by Eyrich, New Orleans.

THE GOLD OF CHICKAREE. By Susan and Anna Warner. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1876.

A stout volume of 426 pages. Not having read it, we can only say that the well-known authors of "Wide, Wide World," "Dollars and Cents," and "Wych Hazel," have written it. It is probably equal in merit to anything hitherto produced by these gifted women. Price, $1.50.

—Scribner's Monthly for January, 1877, has: Day-Dreams, Illustrated; Norway and the Norsemen, Illustrated; Concerning Cheapness; John Burroughs, Illustrated; Ghosts; The English Workingman's Home, Illustrated; A Winter on the Nile, Illustrated; What our Churches Cost Us, and other articles.

—Lippincott's Magazine for January has: Pictures from Spain, Illustrated; Translations from the French of Francois Coppee; Our *Floor of Fire*, Illustrated; Phillias and his Predecessors; Nature Abhors a Vacuum; The Young Man Who Went West; Letters from South Africa, and other articles.

—Golden Hours for January has, among other entertaining things: The King's Cousin; Bunches of Holly, Illustrated; Content, Illustrated; Roche's Faith, Illustrated; New Year's Day in China; Calico Curiosities; A Little Sermon on One Cent; Rub in the Tub, Illustrated.

—The Galaxy for January has: The Administration of Abraham Lincoln; Lucille's Letter; Some old Almanacs; Our Rural Divinity; On Reading Shakespeare; From Normandy to the Pyrenees; The Ballad of Constance; Monsieur Delille, and other articles.

The Aldine, part 18, has the following illustrations: North Aisle of Westminster Abbey; A Rain Squall; Croda Rossa; The Three Pinnacles; First Singing of the Marseillaise; Reynard in Luck; An English Farm Scene; A Sick Orang Outang; Carved Boudoir Stand.

The World of Song is a collection of popular songs, ballads and duets, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte or reed organ. Oliver Ditson & Co., publishers, Boston. Two hundred and forty-eight pages, with index. The volume contains many beautiful songs.

—We have received the Scholar's Hand Book, part 7, on the International Lessons from January to July, 1877. Studies about the kingdom of Israel. By Rev. Edwin W. Rice. Published by American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.

—The Southern Musical Journal for December has been received. Besides the usual amount of reading matter, this number contains several pieces of fresh music. Ludden & Bates, publishers, Savannah, Ga.

—St. Nicholas for January has an excellent store of good things for the young people, any amount of pictures, and some stories for the very young people.

—Ware's Valley Monthly for November, the American Agriculturist for December, and Appleton's Journal for January have been received.

Faith is the root of all blessings; believe, and you shall be saved; believe, and your mist needs be sanctified; believe, and you cannot choose but be comforted.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Resignation is putting God between one's self and one's grief.—*Madame Swetchine.*

Publisher's Department.

Acknowledgments of Letters and Funds RECEIVED BY MAIL.

For the Week Ending Dec. 23, 1876.

A—American Tract Society, N W Aver & Son, George B Archer, three letters, Phillis Allen, Edwin Alden E M Alford 50 cents, Miss Maggie Ashcraft $2, Miss Annie Andrews 25 cents.

B—Mrs N B Bowman $2, H P Bowen, J C A Bridges $5, S C D Brafford $2, Mrs R M Barring ton $2, George W Brown, J W Bates $7 50 pins, J B Butler & Co, Burnum & Pease, D R Bine, J C Brogan $1 50, H L Bailey $2.

C—S H Cox $2, Lelia Coddington, W Cooper, Robert Carter & Bros, Miss Ellie Cain $1, L Carley $2 50, T H Casey $2, Central Presbyterian, J H Carrington $5 50, James Carson $10, Mrs J P Cunningham, Christopher & Ainsworth, Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, Charles A Cragg, Mrs J W Clark $5 cents, H T Chivis $2 cents, T J Campbell $1 25, Joseph P Carry, $5 50, Currie & Co $27, S L Cushing, Henry Conner, W J Carleton.

D—E P Dutton & Co, Dodd, Mead & Co, H S Downer, R Day $5, H S Dewey, W A Crumply, Rev Charles P Dillingham, E G Duval, Thomas Whaley $1 50, T M Davis, Charles H Dixon, Lazard Duberrard $1, J Derry, Drake $3, P W Dyer, Thomas Dean & Co.

E—John D Enoch, E G W Ellis.

F—E Parrell's Sol Fryer, Patrick Farrell, A Friend, D W Foster, J M Franklin $1 25, H Fenwick, Nelson Forsythe, J D Frederick $2, A W Freeman $2, Mrs J M Farrar Fillmore Bros.

H—H Gaffney & Bro, Professor Eugene Gardner, G W Wareham & Co, John Gibson, Gordon & Wade.

H—E J Hale & Sons, M J Hughes, M L Hall, Hall & Co, J J Honeycutt, A Hopkins, Charles L Harris, A C Hindley, N B H, Hamilton, Rev Hogue, H J Hilton, W A Huntington & Co, J J Hodge, Wells & Johnson & Co, H Jolley, Mrs Jo E Johnson, A M Jones, S A Johnson.

K—H Kennedy $2, G W Kesler, N Kahrel, James E Kirk $10, J O Kooper $1.

L—W E M La Hotte $5, J W La Fayette, Dewey & Co, L E Lee, Fall River Line, Mrs Clara Lee, Mrs Mary Pleasants.

M—A P Stewart, H P Smith, S C Shipley, Rev Sandy & Co, Mrs S M Sylvan & Co, Estes & Brayton, Mrs C E Stewart, J H Smith, Cable Building, J W Hyde & Co, A P Stringfellow, T S T Taylor $25, J F Co, H K Thurber & Co, University Publishing Company.

W—William M Wood, James P McElhaney, Sarah R Williamson, Lewis, W D Wheeler & Son, H O White, Bascom Ward, H Ware & Bro.

NO CREDIT.

The Book Committee have instructed the Book Agent to sell no books on credit. Those in arrears will please make immediate payment. Brethren, the times are very unfavorable for collecting small accounts, and accordingly I call on all who are in debt to us to settle without delay. Those who do not will please excuse us for refusing to let them have books.

A. H. REDFORD, Agent.

POSTOFFICES.

If all the preachers to whom the Advocate is sent, who would do much more than pay for it by a single effort to get subscribers, would only make a practice of postoffice work and do it at once, they would save us much trouble.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The subject of insurance is one that has of late attracted nearly every one with whom providence or misfortune has placed us in contact. It is a matter of vital importance to those who have made no provision for their families in case of the death of the husband and father. As every one would like the advantages arising from the investment, the only question to be decided is, what company to insure in. The Mobile Life Insurance Company seems to be a good one, and judging from their published statement, under the management of efficient officers. We would advise our readers who contemplate insuring to send on to the company and procure their rate book, and examine into the plans on which they propose to do business.

SAFES.—If parties in want of a safe will step into No. 27 Chartres street and see Mr. Boyle the agent, we think they will be suited. He has a very large stock of finished safes on hand and constantly manufacturing. He is ably prepared to fill all orders on the shortest notice. Contracts for vaults will be made in the city. Parties in the country will do well to correspond with Mr. Boyle and get his terms before ordering elsewhere.

SEWING MACHINES.—Parties wanting sewing machines should read carefully the advertisement of the Howe Sewing Machine Company in this issue of the Advocate, and we would call the special attention of the ladies to the new improvements of the Howe machine. Mr. Perry will be at home to receive orders and sell machines. Parties wishing to purchase machines will find it to their interest to call on Mr. Perry before buying elsewhere.

DRY GOODS.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of A. A. Parker, in this issue. There have been large quantities of dry goods, also of fancy goods and notions, purchased at the late sales in New York, which are now being opened at the store of A. A. Parker, and will be sold at wholesale prices. Merchants will find it to their interest to call on Mr. Parker and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Mary will please to send us a call.

JEWELER.—We call attention to the card of Mr. J. C. Meyer in the Advocate this week. Mr. Meyer has manufactured quite a large number of articles for the Centennial Exposition, and will be pleased to see his friends at the Centennial Exposition. He has also a large stock of every description, and will be pleased to see all of his friends at his store, and examine his stock.

CARPETS.—The card of the old and well-known carpet house of A. Brandon will be found on this page. In addition to carpets they carry a full stock of window shades, curtains, oil cloths, etc. Mr. Brandon will be pleased to see his old friends at his store, and will, as in the past, give satisfaction to all buyers.

LEATHER.—Our readers in the country are referred to the advertisement of Frank Co., one of the oldest houses in their line in the city. They are thoroughly intelligent men, and can fill your order to your satisfaction. Their house has a very large stock of finished saddlery on hand and constantly manufacturing. Has ably prepared to fill all orders on the shortest notice. Contracts for work will be made in the city. Parties in the country will do well to correspond with Mr. Roy and get his terms before ordering elsewhere.

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AT M. L. NAVRA'S China Palace, 129 Canal street, all articles of China and glassware can be procured at reasonable prices.

LEVY BROS., 589 Magazine street, pay particular attention to country orders for dry goods.

THOSE in need of crockery, China, glassware are referred to E. Offner's advertisement.

FOR CHURCH ORGANS see Jackson & Gallagher's advertisement.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BISHOP McTYEIRE'S DECISION, Hon. J. P. Stockton's Review of same, St. John's Church Trial, etc., a pamphlet of 111 pages; price, 25 cents. For sale by Southwestern Book and Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo. 16

WHEELER & PIERSON,
NOS. 13 AND 15 CAMP STREET,
Opposite the City Hotel,
CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We have visitors from the country to look at our stock. We keep nothing but what is new, and must be first-class. Clergymen's trade solicited, and a liberal deduction made to them.

LADIES! A rare and beautiful article for the toilet. Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion Powder has been fully tested, and found to possess all the qualities claimed for it. It removes the sallow appearance of the skin, and gives it a clear and healthy color. Mothers can supply it to their children with perfect safety. It is a source of infinite comfort. Price, special and sample rates. Sold by druggists generally. Depot for Northern and Eastern States, 53 Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo. 16

WHAT NEXT? *Constantine Cassel.* Mardi Gras will be here presently, and the question is, what shall we wear? Dr. H. James' Woman's Friend has been celebrated as a preparation for Indian Cholera, which carries off a large number of persons in a few hours. Its composition is such that it will relieve the most violent attack in a few minutes. Sold by druggists. 16

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW
SUNDAY MAGAZINE
REV. DR. DEEMS,
Editor.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

WORTH MUCH AND COSTS LITTLE.

Published by
FRANK LESLIE,
537 Pearl St., New York.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE LOUISVILLE
COURIER-JOURNAL.

Largest, Best and Cheapest Family Paper in the South. Illustrated Supplement.

HENRY WATTERSON,
Editor.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is the Democratic Journal, established in 1844, the Courier, in 1845, and the Democrat, in 1868. The Courier-Journal is the consolidation of these papers, and is the Democratic organ of Kentucky. It is published every morning in the year, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or sent by mail, postage paid, at $10 a year; $5 for six months; $2 50 for three months; 75 cents a month.

TO AGENTS AND CLUBS.

A liberal commission will be allowed to Agents who procure subscribers to the Courier-Journal.

Any one sending us Ten Cooks, Tourists and Tidies, or Prentice's Poems, will be entitled to a copy of the Courier-Journal for one year.

Any one sending us Ten Magazines or Papers, at any club rate, will be entitled to a copy of the Courier-Journal for one year.

Any one sending us Ten Cooks, Tourists and Tidies, or Prentice's Poems, will be entitled to a copy of the Courier-Journal for one year.

A Splendid Map of the South,

Size 28 x 42 inches, mounted on cloth and rollers, will be sent, postage paid, to any address for $2. Address WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL, Louisville, Ky.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Courier-Journal,	$10 00
Sunday Courier-Journal,	2 00
Weekly Courier-Journal,	2 00

Specimen copies sent free. Address as above.

W. N. HALDEMAN,
Proprietor,
Louisville, Ky.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

AS IT has been extensively reported by rival Sewing Machine Companies and their peddlers that the manufacture and sale of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES had been suspended, and the machines and the parts could no longer be obtained, I beg leave to state that the business of manufacturing the machines has only been changed, and that the supply will be better and better, and the sale of those celebrated Machines more vigorously pushed than ever before. The popularity of the GROVER & BAKER Machines is hard to overcome, and it is only by such means and misrepresentations that many of the private agents can effect a sale of their machines.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE DEPOT,
CHARTRES STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

COATES'
PURE LINEN THREADS.

Tailors, Shoemakers, Weavers, Saddlers and
FAMILY USE.

Standard Needles for the Following Machines:

Wheeler & Wilson,	Howe,	Singer,
Grover & Baker,	Florence,	Wheeler & Wilson,
Lamb,	Weed,	

Put up in 100 yards each.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE DEPOT,
CHARTRES ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
ALWAYS ON HAND AT
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
OLD SAFES
NEW AND
REPAIRED.

A. TROY, Agent
NEW ORLEANS BRANCH OF
Diebold Safe and Lock Co.,
H. P. BUCKLEY,
STEAM GAS AND BATH
STEM-WINDING WATCHES.
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

SUN & FALLS
BELL FOUNDRY
Church, Academy, Factory, Depot, Steamboat, Ship, Locomotive, Plantation, Fire Engine, etc.
Sizes and Prices with Wheel Hanging and Frame Complete.

JOHN BRYAN & CO.,
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 112 Poydras St., New Orleans.

NEW BOOKS FOR SINGING CLASSES!
JOYFUL NOTES
HOURS SONG
IS THE BEST ROUND NOTE BOOK IN THE FIELD.
FILLMORE BROS., Publishers,
CINCINNATI.

GASH'S CAMBRIC FRILLING

The Mobile Life Insurance Co.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for the past seven years, and has paid to the families of deceased members the sum of $1,000,000. Its rates are low, and its policies are liberal. Its assets are invested in the most reliable securities, and are ample to meet all its liabilities. Its officers are men of the highest character and standing. Its agents are gentlemen of intelligence and integrity. Its business is conducted with economy and prudence. Its management is conservative and safe. Its prospects are flattering. Its future is promising. Its record is clear. Its reputation is unsullied. Its character is unimpeachable. Its credit is unquestioned. Its stability is unshaken. Its success is assured. Its friends are numerous. Its enemies are few. Its agents are active. Its policies are popular. Its dividends are large. Its losses are small. Its expenses are low. Its profits are great. Its business is increasing. Its field is extensive. Its opportunities are many. Its duty is plain. Its path is clear. Its course is onward. Its motto is progress. Its aim is perfection. Its end is success.

J. C. MEYER, JEWELER,
321 CANAL STREET 321
Between Royal and Bourbon Streets,
DEALER IN
FINE WATCHES, LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD CHAINS, JEWELRY, ETC.

I have the exclusive agency of Meylan and Hodges, which were awarded the Highest Premium at the Centennial Exposition, also the Diamond Setting, Display and Finish, No. 2 Gold Case, Lever Barrel Watch.

LOOK!
BOOK AGENTS, the finest and fastest selling books on Bible History, and most complete Bible published. Our Holy Land ILLUSTRATIONS, and new extra terms to agents, with large premiums to good agents. For circulars, terms, etc., address ANCHOR PUBLISHING CO., E. A. Hutchinson, Pres't, 210 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

T. W. BOTHICK,
UNDERTAKER,
274 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Embalming and Disinfecting. Bodies carefully shipped. Carriages and Cabs for hire.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. A. PARKER,
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
ALSO
Ladies' and Misses' Underwear.

I AM OPENING A LARGE STOCK OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS at such prices as to defy competition. Regiveve, and would call special attention to my Home-made Underwear, every garment guaranteed satisfaction in fit, work and trimming, and I promise to refer the ladies to those who have used it.

178, Canal St., between Baronne and Dryades Sts.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE TRUTH AT LAST
IN REGARD TO
Sewing Machine Awards by the Centennial Commission.

THE Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission, after a careful examination of the merits of all the leading sewing machines exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition, have awarded to the HOWE MACHINE COMPANY the highest premium for the best Sewing Machine on exhibition.

Some reasons for the award given the HOWE: It was practically the only machine that did continuous work in the Exhibition. The display of work by this Company has never been equalled.

The Howe was the first and is now recognized as the best Machine in the market.

Having always been recognized as the standard, the Howe Machine Company has kept pace with the times, and has constantly improved its machine, so that to-day it is the most perfect Sewing Machine in the market.

The improvements made in it are of the most practical character, and not for the mere purpose of change.

For the past year a large portion of our force has been employed in perfecting and improving our machine, and we claim to have produced the best machine in the market.

We have always claimed for the Howe Machine that it was the best, and we now claim that it is the best, and we will stand or fall by that claim.

We have no second or third class machines to offer, but one grade only, and that the best.

We will not be undersold by any responsible house, and we will make no false representations.

We are manufacturing and offering for sale the Howe Machine, and no other.

We are not connected with any other Sewing Machine Company, and have no interest in any other Sewing Machine

Farm, Garden and Household.

How to Carve and Help at Table.

It is considered an accomplishment for a lady to know how to carve well at the brown table. It is not proper to stand in carving. The carving knife should be sharp and thin.

To carve fowls (which should always be laid with the breast uppermost) place the fork in the breast, and take off the wings and legs without turning the fowl over, cut off the merry thought, cut slices from the breast, take off the side bone, cut off the side pieces, and then cut the carcass in two. Divide the joints in the leg of a turkey.

In carving a sirloin, cut thin slices from each side next to you. It must be put to the fire with the tenderloin underneath. Begin it nearest from the tenderloin. Help the guests to both sides.

In carving a leg of mutton or a ham, begin by cutting across the middle to the bone, first a tongue across, and then deep and high from the middle.

Carve a saddle of mutton by separating the shoulder and ribs, and thus divide the joint.

To carve a loin of veal, begin at the smaller end and separate the ribs. Help each guest to a piece of kidney and fat. Carve pork and mutton in the same way.

To carve a fore of veal begin at the top and help the stuffing with each slice. The chine of veal, separate by the great knife, and the cutter is asking which part is preferred.

In carving a pig, it is customary to divide it on the side before it comes to the table, as to many persons the head is revolting. Cut off the limbs and divide the ribs.

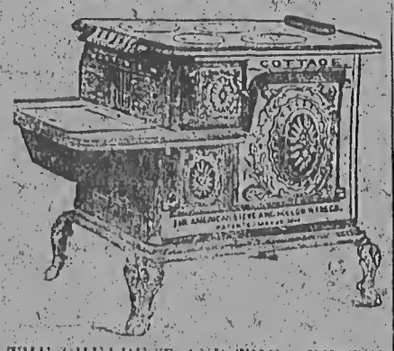
In carving venison make a deep incision down to the bone to let out the juices, and then the broad end toward you, cutting deep in thin slices.

For a saddle of venison, cut from the tail toward the other end, on each side, in thin slices. Wax plates are very unpleasant with hot food, and should be kept entirely for cold meats. Warm plates are desirable for all meat.—*New York Ledger.*

Travelers and others should remember that the *Christian Advocate* saves readers by merely permitting advertisements to appear in its columns, but rather, to grow thereby. All of its advertisers have been long and favorably known to the public, and the very happiest results to them and to those who have been induced to patronize them, have been the universal testimony. Indeed, nature never intended the manufacturer of a mere article of merit should long have been driven about with the grasping beggar, a few miles of trellis, keeping both vine and fruit off the ground and strictly to the yield and the quality. When such is sought, a less expensive ground may be accomplished by obtaining upon the premises.

HARDWARE, STOVES, ETC.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!



THE CHEAPEST AND THE "BEST."

THE "COTTAGE" COOKING STOVES, the which in all particulars, are not surpassed by any in this market for economy, durability, and most perfect BAKING. They carry a smaller load than the Yeoman and can be adapted to burning COAL OIL or Wood, with or without the grate. Every one of them is fully warranted to do as represented or the money will be refunded.

Also, a variety of other COOKING STOVES of every grade and price, from $12 upwards.

HEATING STOVES.

A very large and complete assortment, suitable for Offices, Parlors, Churches, School Rooms etc., all of which are offered at very low prices to suit the times. Also, dealers in

TINWARE OF EVERY KIND,

and description, to suit the country and city trade, which is sold out at UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Also, Sole Agent for the manufacture and sale of the

Sterm Washer, or Woman's Friend,

Will cleanse your clothes WITHOUT RUBBING. Every one sold is FULLY WARRANTED. It saves labor, wear and tear, and the annoyance of washday. It is truly a labor and clothes saving invention. Three Hundred thousand have already been sold throughout the States since 1871.

☞ State and County rights for sale.

Call and see at No. 54 Magazine street.

O. W. W. GOODWYN.

The Celebrated Stewart Stove.

IMPROVED PATTERN OF 1873.

THE best Cook Stove in the world. Will last twenty years, and do more work with the same amount of fuel than any other Stove that was ever made. Price $45. Repairs for Stewart Stoves always on hand.

H. CYMPMAN,

123 Poydras St., Agent for Louisiana.

J. FOERSTER'S

RICE AND CORN MILLS,

NOS. 109 AND 111 OLIVE ST., AND 104, 106 AND 108 MAGAZINE STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MILLING RATES

No. 1 Rice, three quarter cent per pound.
No. 2 Rice, one-half cent per pound.
Eight sacks of Bran returned for every 100 sacks of Rice received. Empty sacks furnished.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

MEDICAL.

VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD,

RENOVATES AND INVIGORATES THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

Its Medicinal Properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the roots of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will thoroughly eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Enlargement of the Stomach**, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. **Scrofulous, Inflammatory** and **Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints** can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For **Ulcers** and **Eruptive Diseases** of the **Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald Head** and **Ring Worm**, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa**, arising from internal ulceration and other diseases and **General Debility**, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates all the secretions, allays inflammation, tones the entire system, purifies the blood, and restores the patient to perfect health.

For **Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System**, no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs and imparts a controlling power over the secretions.

BLOOD PURIFIER.

Prepared by VEGETINE

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, pastor of M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with pleasure by many people. Also those suffering from the same disease is afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as the reputation of the author is a guarantee of the truthfulness of VEGETINE.

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—*Dear Sir*: I have good reason to speak a word for VEGETINE. We have used it in our family with the most satisfactory results. We believe that it has been the means of saving the life of our son, who was afflicted from infancy with a humor, caused by vaccination. Before he had taken the first bottle of VEGETINE he was much better, and now he is entirely free from the humor. We have given VEGETINE to other children with the most satisfactory results, and we cheerfully recommend it to all who are afflicted with any impurity of the blood. Yours truly,

REV. E. S. BEST.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

I HEARTILY RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

MR. STEVENS—*Dear Sir*: I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and can say that it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system. I can cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with any of these complaints.

MRS. MONROE PARKER,
Attleboro', Mass.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA

Is not as many persons suppose a patent medicine for the cure of all diseases, but is held in high, having enjoyed an established reputation for MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS on account of its great value in all cases of disorder of the system, having been the means of RESTORING TO HEALTH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DISTRESSED PERSONS. It has received the indorsement of PHYSICIANS who know its merits, and should be tried by all who suffer from diseases arising from impurities of the blood, or even debility only.

Its virtue in CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, Gout, Eruptions, Chronic Sores, White Swellings, etc., is known to thousands of Southern people.

Prepared at

Swaim's Laboratory,

South Seventh St., below Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE JELESO WATER,

NO. 20 COURTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

WARREN & CO., Proprietors.

URAL MOUNTAIN

JELESO WATER

Is a concentration of all the curative qualities of the most celebrated Mineral Springs in the world. Each bottle contains eighty doses and is equal to over one hundred bottles of the Natural Spring Water.

As a tonic it is unsurpassed, having had most remarkable success in curing some of the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, and General Debility. It is simple, harmless, and pleasant to take. It used as a gargle in its pure state, up the first appearance of diphtheria and all other throat diseases it works like magic. By testing the progress of and cures upon complaints in less than twenty four hours. It will greatly alleviate or entirely cure the worst cases of Rheumatism.

Eczema and all other diseases of the skin, Prickly Heat, Poisoning by Ivy, Sumac, or oak is speedily cured by the use of Jeleso Water. We will forward three bottles of the medicine to any part of the United States, free of expressage, on receipt of $1 per bottle. Send for Circular, containing testimonials and directions.

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And it possesses both time and labor, as a few applied with a comb, once a month or so, to Hair or Whiskers, answers the purpose, the natural color being subsequently assumed as to duration. Its great recommendation is its *Action at Once*, producing any desired shade, light brown to the deepest black, and entire change of hair-dye and acquired appearance produced by other Hair Dyes. The *Mystery* can be used on a single hair, or spots that have changed can be restored to their original shade without applying all over the head, as is necessary when other Hair Dyes.

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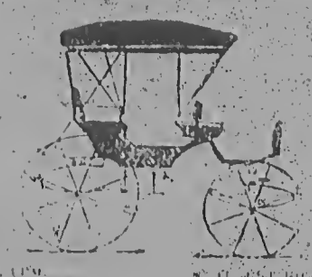

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Save Your Unopened Cotton Bolls.—Read the Following Certificates, and Profit by the Experience of Others.

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MESSRS. ALLISON BROS., Memphis, Tenn.—*Gents:* I have in successful operation on my plantation, at Bradley's Landing, Ark., one of your Complete Cotton Cleaners, and truly find it an indispensable machine for my ginhouse. It does to perfection all you claim for it in removing the dirt, dust and light leaf trash from cotton, in addition to lint, *it enables me to save all the cotton in opening on my grids in unopened and frosted bolls.* These would be a total loss, as I know of no gin on which they can be ginned; but by running through your C. C. C. they are opened and separated in such a manner that I can, on my cotton gin, make a sample of cotton for which I put on sale 1 cent per pound above what I consider a *fair quotation of at least thirty dollars* on every bale of cotton sent to market in a hundred bales.

The profit resulting from the use of your C. C. C. in such a case is immense, and no planter should, this season especially, be without one of them. Yours, etc.,

E. E. CLARKE.

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MESSRS. ALLISON BROS., Memphis, Tenn.—*Gents:* The last season I ran one of your Complete Cotton Cleaners in the Memphis cotton, and in addition to the work I have already given which pertains to the cleaning of lint, I experimented fully as much in working on the opened and frosted bolls. Unopened bolls were not the rule with me, but the exception, as I ginned from the ground, as nearly as possible, every boll of cotton that matured on the stalk. I found that I could gin a sample of cotton worth from 25 to 50 cents per pound.

I believe I can safely put the cotton I ginned on the bolls now left in the fields, during the month of December, at from 10 to 15 cents per pound, and that I would be glad to contract on a certain number of bales with parties who have cotton on the bolls, that I will find out for them. Yours, etc.,

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MESSRS. ALLISON BROS., Memphis, Tenn.—*Gents:* I have had the Complete Cotton Cleaner in full operation, and find it does all the work it is recommended to do. My cleaner has paid for itself in two weeks' work. I can also add that I have experimented fully as much in working on the opened and frosted bolls, and have found that I can gin a sample of cotton worth from 25 to 50 cents per pound. I believe I can safely put the cotton I ginned on the bolls now left in the fields during the month of December, at from 10 to 15 cents per pound, and that I would be glad to contract on a certain number of bales with parties who have cotton on the bolls, that I will find out for them. Yours, etc.,

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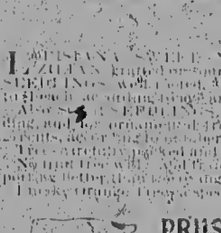

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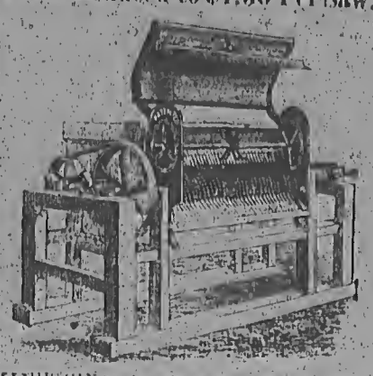

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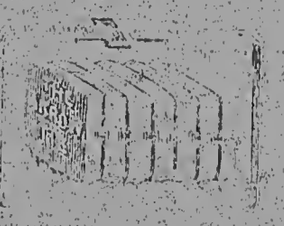

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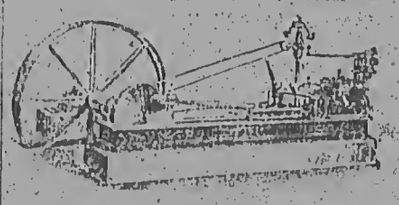

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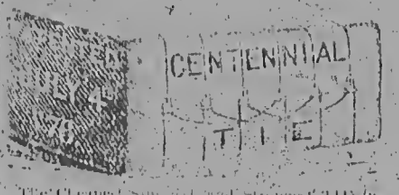

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75 VISITING CARDS, no 2 alike, 1 name, 30 cts. and 3ct. stamp. **30** 4 packs, 4 names, $1. Prettiest assortment you ever saw. No better work in the world, at any price! Common Cards at Unheard-of rates. Write plain. W. C. CANNON, 712 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED—To supply vacancies in Schools, Academies, and Seminaries in the different States. Send for "Mutual Plan." Address American Educational Union, 737 Broadway, N. Y.

New Orleans Markets.

ADVOCATE OFFICE, New Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1876.

MONETARY.

Banks are discounting nearly all the paper that is considered desirable, leaving street lenders long dates and second-rate names to select from. Sales of specials at 10@12% per cent. per annum at 20@ with slight fluctuations. Gold moves at 107@107¼.

Bank sight exchange on New York, ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange, bank 60 days, at 487½ for currency and 483½ for gold.

London Money Market—Bank rate, 2 per cent.; United States 6-20's, 1881, 106; United States 10-40's, 107.

Rate of interest here unchanged.

COTTON.

The movement on Wednesday and Thursday was brisk, particularly for clean Saturday and the higher grades; as compared with the week, and in some instances ¼ of a cent, was obtained on Thursday. Sales on Friday and Saturday were less, owing to difficulty of finding suitable lots offered, as many sellers prefer to wait for better prices since the decline in Liverpool is somewhat checked. The large crop estimates are by no means aside. Monday being a general holiday, no business was done. On Tuesday sales were light, and market firm. For further particulars see following tables.

DAILY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Day.	Low Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Saturday						
Monday						
Tuesday						

DAILY QUOTATIONS AT THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Day.	Mobile.	Galveston.	Memphis.	New York.	Liverpool.
	Middling.	Middling.	Middling.	Middling.	Middling.
Wednesday					
Thursday					
Friday					
Saturday					
Monday					
Tuesday					

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock (gross) in New Orleans	202,178
Receipts at New Orleans	6,681
Receipts at New Orleans last year	583,994
Increase	43,588
Receipts at all United States ports	2,370,120
Receipts at all U. S. ports last year	2,0?,?58
Increase	302,??
Stock at Liverpool	491,000
Of which American	260,000
Total receipts at Liverpool since September 1, 1876	981,000
Of which American	681,000
World's supply	2,??,??3

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

The fever presents a disagreeable view to pedestrians who undertake to push their way around hogsheads, barrels, drays and floats, through the slush; and yet here is found our great saccharine market, where buyer and seller meet. The sugar sheds are proven the very thing needed by our busy levee men, as well as by the owner of sugar and molasses, during this severe weather. Hundreds of hogsheads and thousands of barrels are safely housed and sheltered from the rain, and out of the mud.

Sugar.—Unchanged. Sales fair and at full prices, which are: Inferior 5c.; common, 6½c.; fair, 6½c.; fully fair, 7½c.; prime, 8c.; choice, 8½@8¾c.; claried, yellow, 9½@10c.; white, 11c.; centrifugals range from 8¼ to 11c.

Molasses.—Better grades in good demand. Inferior neglected, at prices same as last week, viz.: Common, 35c. per gallon; fair, 40c.; prime, 43c.; strictly prime, 45c@47½c; and strictly choice, 50c.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Breadstuffs, Provisions and Feedstuffs are firm but quiet, orders being confined to coast, Texas and railroad routes, as the tributaries are so low that light-draft boats cannot navigate several of them. A boat has returned from the mouth of Red river, being unable to cross the bar at the mouth. The upper rivers are still closed by ice. Hopes are entertained that the gorge at Columbus will soon break up and release the boats that are waiting at Cairo.

TIMBER MARKET.

Yellow pine logs, of 20 inches diameter and over, $6@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Cypress logs, sound timber, free from shake and pecks, and 25 inches in diameter, $7@$10 ₱ 1,000 feet.

Black walnut logs, averaging 34 inches in diameter, and not less than 14 feet long, $20@$25 ₱ 1,000 feet.

White oak logs, of 20 inches in diameter and over, $14@$18.

Poplar logs, of 20 inches and over in diameter, $5@$7 ₱ 1,000 feet.

(All rafts are carefully measured, and cubic contents reduced to board measure.)

Report of Dealers' Cash Prices

AT WHICH

COUNTRY ORDERS CAN BE FILLED.

REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Cotton scrapers	$4 00	— —
Cotton sweeps	3 00	4 50
Cultivators, Diam. and shovel-tooth	6 25	9 00
Cultivators, riding and walking	20 00	35 00
Hoes and spades	6 33	14 00
Axes	9 50	13 00
Shovel plows	3 00	5 52
" all do. with cutters	6 00	8 00
Manly's double-shovel plow	5 00	7 00
Straub's corn mills	115 00	280 00
Corn mills, Coleman's	120 00	225 00
B. J. West's corn mill	280 00	— —
Tunyard's corn and pea planter	15 00	— —
Cotton planter	15 00	— —
Wagons, Carts, Etc.:		
Wagon, two-horse	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	100 00	115 00
Wagon, two-horse, thim. skein	65 00	75 00
Wagon, four-horse	90 00	100 00
Cane wagon	— —	200 00
Ox wagon	— —	125 00
Ox cart, complete	115 00	— —
Cane cart	110 00	115 00
Pointe cart, complete	— —	120 00
Plantation cart	— —	55 00
Baggage cart	65 00	75 00
Iron, etc.:		
Hoes, assorted	7	7½
Hoops	4½	5
Steel	4½	7
Nail rods	4½	5½
Castings, American	4½	5½

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Bricks, ₱ 1,000:		
Lake	12 50	13 00
Country	9 00	10 00
English fire	45 00	45 00
Lime, ₱ bbl.:		
Western	1 50	1 75
"	2 00	2 25
Plaster Paris	2 25	2 50
Lumber, ₱ 1,000 feet:		
Flooring, dressed	16 00	18 00
Flooring, rough	— —	16 00
Ceiling, dressed	10 00	12 00
Weatherboards, dressed	14 00	16 00
Weatherboards, rough	— —	12 00
Sawing	10 00	12 00
" scantling	— —	3 75
Nails, best brights	3 20	— —
Smaller, sizes proportionately		
Bigler	— —	— —
Glass, ₱ box 60 to 100 feet:		
French, 8 by 10	— —	3 50
French, 10 by 12	3 75	4 00
French, 10 by 14 to 12 by 20	4 00	4 25
French, 14 by 18 to 18 by 26	4 25	4 75
White Lead, best, ₱ lb	— —	10
Paris Green, ₱ lb	30	— —
Ind. Brown, ₱ lb	12	14
Whiting, ₱ lb	— —	1½
Putty, in bladders, ₱ lb	— —	4½
Linseed Oil, ₱ gal.	— —	70

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.

Window-sash, 12 lights:

Size of lights.	Sash per pair, Unglazed.	Glazed.	Blinds, per pair.
8x10	90	$1 70	$2 00
10x12	65	1 95	2 25
10x16	$1 00	2 95	3 25

Sash Doors:	Single.	Double.
6 feet 6 inches	$4 50	$5 70
7 "	4 70	— —
8 feet 6 inches	— —	4 25

Panel Doors:

2 ft. 4 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. thick	$3 25
2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. thick	3 45
3 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. thick	3 75 4 10

GROCERIES.

Butter, ₱ lb:		
Western choice	32	34
Goshen choice	45	48
Coffee, ₱ lb:		
Rio, fair	18½	19½
Rio, good	20	21
Rio, prime	21½	22½
Java, choice O. G.	— —	31
Candles, ₱ lb:		
Standard brands	— —	15
Chocolate, ₱ lb:		
Cocoa	28	30
Sweet	28	33
Canned Fruits, ₱ doz.:		
Peaches, Strawberries and pears	2 25	2 50
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl:		
Best, K	— —	4 00
Cheese, ₱ lb:		
Western factory	12½	14
N. Yetreum and English dairy	15½	16
Fish:		
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in bbls	— —	22 00
Mackerel, extra No. 1, in kits	— —	8 00
Sardines, quarter boxes	— —	15
Flour, ₱ bbl:		
Superfine	5 25	5 25
XX	5 75	6 50
XXX	6 25	6 75
Choice XXX	7 25	7 50
Choice family	7 50	8 00
Fruits:		
Dried apples, ₱ lb	10	10½
Dried peaches, ₱ lb	9½	10
Raisins, ₱ quarter box	— —	1 80
Raisins, ₱ half box	— —	1 90
Raisins, ₱ whole box	— —	2 75
Raisins, ₱ bunch	1 00	3 00
Crackers, ₱ lb:		
Soda	5	6
Butter	8	9
Sugar	7	8
Gingernuts	7	12½
Oil:		
Coal, machine, best	— —	58
Illuminating, in cans	— —	50
Coal, in barrels, best	32	33
Lard, in barrels, best	1 10	1 12½
Molasses, in barrels:		
Common	40	42
Fair	41	43
Prime to choice	48	50
Golden and Toquet syrups	80	85
Half bbls. 5c and kegs 10c. more.		
Rice, Louisiana, ₱ lb:		
No. 2	— —	3
Ordinary	4½	5
Fair	5¾	6½
Prime to choice	6¾	7½
Soap, in boxes, ₱ lb:		
XXX Palm	7	8
Keller's magnolia	— —	5
Keller's olive	— —	6½
Starch, ₱ lb	4	5
Salt, in sacks:		
Fine	1 30	1 35
Coarse	1 05	1 10
Sugar, in bbls:		
Good fair	7	7½
Prime	8	8½
Choice	9¼	9½
Yellow clarified	10¼	10½
White clarified	10¾	11¼
Crushed	12	12½
Powdered	12	12½
Spices, ₱ lb:		
Alspice	18	18
Pepper	20	20
Cloves	60	60
Cinnamon	32	32
Tea, ₱ lb:		
Black Oolong	— —	1 00
Green Imperial	— —	1 25
Tobacco, manufactured, ₱ lb:		
Chewing, common	45	50
Chewing, fair	50	55
Chewing, prime	60	65
Chewing, choice	90	1 00
Smoking	90	1 00

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, ₱ bu:		
Yellow, choice	— —	60
White	62	65
Oats, ₱ bushel:		
St. Louis	— —	48
Texas	— —	45
Tulane	— —	50
Bran, chaice, ₱ 100 lbs	— —	90
Hay, ₱ cwt:		
Prime timothy	— —	1 20
Ordinary	— —	1 00
Cotton Seed Meal	20 00	23 00

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, ₱ lb:		
Breakfast	— —	13
Shoulders	— —	8
Sides, clear rib	9½	9¾
Sides, clear	10	10½
Hams, sugar cured	13½	14½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	15 75	19 75
Dry Salted Meats:		
Shoulders	— —	— —
Lard, ₱ lb:		
Choice in kegs	11¾	12
Choice in tierces	11	11¾

BALING STUFFS.

Bagging:		
India	9½	10½
Jutes	12½	13½
Ties, Arrow, best per thousand, at 30 days	— —	3 30
Iron and buckles	— —	3 50
Hoard	— —	3 50
Twine, hemp	— —	18

SUNDRIES.

Leather, ₱ lb:		
Sole, bends	27	29
Sole, oak	25	27
Harness	33	35
Calf skins, ₱ dozen	60 00	75 00
Axes	— —	26
Fertilizers, ₱ ton:		
Stern's raw bone superphosph.	65 00	— —
Stern's fine ground bone	45 00	— —
Cotton Seed:		
In sacks	11 00	— —

DRY GOODS.

Brown Domestic, ₱ yard:		
Standard brands, ¾	7	9
Standard brands, 4-4	9	11
Bleached Domestic, ₱ yard:		
A below brands, ¾	8	10
Choice brands, 4-4	9	12½
Calico, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	4½	5½
Sprague, Allen & Hamilton	6½	7½
Batting, ₱ yard:		
Common brands	10	11½
Good	12	22½
Gunnebags:		
Eight ounce	11½	12½
Stripes	10	12½
Checks	11	15
Denims	12	18

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Batchelor hand boots, ₱ doz	36 00	42 00
Common mud boots, ₱ doz	— —	30 00
Common brogans, ₱ doz	12 00	15 00
Batchelor brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	16 80
Russets' brogans, ₱ doz	15 00	19 80

Special Notices.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Picture worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!

THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES,

By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. $5 to $10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 9574) No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

Appointments for Quarterly Meetings.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

VICKSBURG DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Warren circuit, at Bovina	Jan. 20, 21
Fayette, at Ebenezer	27, 28
Kingston, at Washington	Feb. 2
Natchez	3, 4
Cayuga, at Cayuga	10, 11
Rocky Springs, at Rocky Springs	17, 18
Port Gibson	24, 25
Mound Bluff, at Satartia	Mar. 3, 4
Clover Hill	10, 11
Rolling Fork	17, 18
Vicksburg	24, 25

The district stewards will please meet in Vicksburg, March 21, 1877.

28 T. M. FEATHERSTON, P. E.

BROOKHAVEN DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Brookhaven station	Jan. 6, 7
Hazlehurst station	13, 14
Beaver Creek and Wesson, at Wesson	20, 21
Crystal Springs station	27, 28
Raymond circuit, at Raymond	Feb. 3, 4
Spring Ridge circuit, at Oak Hill	10, 11
Georgetown circuit, at Mount Pleasant	17, 18
Providence circuit, at New Hope	24, 25
Bayou Pierre circuit, at Pleasant Valley	Mar. 3, 4
Scotland circuit, at Sweet Water	10, 11
Brandywine circuit, at Sarepta	17, 18

The district stewards will please meet at the parsonage, in Hazlehurst, on Friday, January 12, 1877, at eleven o'clock A. M. They are: R. S. Ricketts, F. D. Wimberly, R. C. T. S. Hilliard, D. McRee, H. F. Burkin, B. H. Catching, Willis Barnes, Jesse Thompson, I. V. Enochs, T. A. Catching and T. L. Hunter.

21 W. L. C. HUNNICUTT, P. E.

JACKSON DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Jackson station	Jan. 6, 7
Jackson circuit, at Timon's	13, 14
Brownsville circuit, at Edwards'	20, 21
Madison circuit at Madison station	27, 28
Canton station	Feb. 2, 3
Pearl River, at Pearl River	9, 10
Sharon, at Lone Pine	16, 17
Camden and Sofie chapel	23, 24
Yazoo circuit, at Bedoth	Mar. 2, 3
Silver Creek at Palmetto Home	9, 10
Yazoo City	16, 17
Dover circuit, at Fletcher's chapel	23, 24

The district stewards will please meet the presiding elder at Canton on the eleventh day of January, at Phillips & Jones' drug store, at eleven o'clock A. M.

21 WM. H. HINES, P. E.

WOODVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Woodville station	Jan. 6, 7
Clinton station	20, 21
East Feliciana, at Oak Grove	27, 28
Wilkinson, at Bethel	Feb. 3, 4
Jackson and Pipkin's chapel, at Jackson	10, 11
Concord, at Concord	17, 18
Bayou Sara, at Bayou Sara	24, 25
Buffalo	Mar. 3, 4

The preacher on Buffalo circuit will please let me know the place of the first quarterly meeting.

The district stewards will meet in Jackson, January 13. Brethren, please attend, if possible.

21 J. L. FORSYTH, P. E.

SUMMIT DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Summit, at Summit	Jan. 6, 7
Bogueschitto, at Bogueschitto	13, 14
Meadville, at Meadville	20, 21
Amite, at Liberty	27, 28
St. Helena, at Center	Feb. 3, 4
Magnolia, at Magnolia	10, 11
Chinn Grove, at Chinn Grove	17, 18
Franklinton, at Mount Hermon	24, 25
Covington, at Covington	Mar. 3, 4
Amite City, at Amite City	10, 11
Springfield, at Springfield	17, 18
East Baton Rouge, at Beech Grove	24, 25

The recording stewards will please bring their record books to the Quarterly Conference Brethren, do not fail in this. If you cannot attend, send the journal.

The district stewards will meet in Magnolia at eleven A. M., February 10, 1877.

21 JAMES A. GODFREY, P. E.

SEASHORE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Columbia and Columbia	Jan. 6, 7
Purvington, at Purvington	13, 14
Ocean Springs, at Ocean Springs	20, 21
Moss Point, at Moss Point	27, 28
Pascagoula mission, at Salem	Feb. 3, 4
White Plains, at White Plains	10, 11
Chickasawhia mission, at Mutual Rights	Mar. 3, 4
Enon, at Enon	9, 10, 11
Scotia mission, at Scotia chapel	17, 18
Westville, at Westville	24, 25
Franklin, at Wesleyanna	31, Apr. 1
Mount Carmel, at Good Hope	Apr. 7, 8

A full attendance of the official members at the first quarterly meeting is earnestly requested, as important business will be transacted.

My postoffice is Amite City, La.

11 THOMAS PIPPY, P. E.

BRANDON DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Morton and Forest, at Grange House	Dec. 16, 17
Trenton, at Trenton	23, 24
Lake, at Lake	30, 31
Brandon	Jan. 6, 7
Fannin, at Cuba	13, 14
Carthage, at Chisholm	20, 21
Walnut Grove, at Scotland	27, 28
Newton, at Newton	Feb. 3, 4
Hillsboro, at Hillsboro	10, 11
Philadelphia, at Pine Grove	17, 18
Union, at Smith's chapel	24, 25
Raleigh, at Oak Ridge	Mar. 3, 4
Homewood mission, at Homewood	

The district stewards will meet at Lake, on Saturday, December 30, at eleven o'clock A. M.

11 WILL H. LEITH, P. E.

MERIDIAN DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Enterprise station	Dec. 16, 17
Shubuta and Mc Gowan, at Shubuta	23, 24
Meridian station	30, 31
Wayne circuit, at Scott's chapel	Jan. 6, 7
Waynesboro circuit, at Waynesboro	13, 14
Clark mission, at Shady Grove	20, 21
Marion circuit and Lauderdale mission, at Coker's	27, 28
Paulding circuit and Ellisville mission, at Paulding	Feb. 3, 4
Enterprise circuit, at Zion's Hill	10, 11
Spring Hill circuit, at Bethel	17, 18
DeKalb circuit, at Pleasant Ridge	24, 25

The district stewards will meet at the Methodist church in Meridian on Wednesday, January 3, 1877, at eleven o'clock A. M.

11 JOHN A. ELLIS, P. E.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

EUTAULA DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Eufaula station	Jan. 6, 7
Villula, at Jernigan	13, 14
Theulah, at Spring Hill	27, 1
Clark, at Post Oak	27, 28
Union and Midway, at Midway	Feb. 3, 4
Newton, at Olivan Grove	10, 11
Clayton and Louisville, at Clayton	17, 18
Glenville station	24, 25
Perote, at Perote	Mar. 3, 4
Henry, at Abbeville	10, 11
Pea River, at Liberty	17, 18
White Pond, at Zion chapel	24, 25
Columbia, at Friendship	31, Apr. 1

The district stewards will meet in Eufaula, January 21, 1877. My postoffice is Eufaula, Ala.

28 HENRY D. MOORE, P. E.

CLANTONVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Antaugaville, at Antaugaville	Jan. 6, 7
Prattville station	13, 14
Pleasant Hill, at Farmersville	20, 21
Sophia circuit, at Asbury	24
Monterey circuit, at Monterey	27, 28
Clanton circuit, at Maplesville	Feb. 3, 4
Randolph circuit, at Randolph	7
Verbena circuit, at Deatsville	10, 11
Camden, at Mount Carmel	17, 18
Lowndesboro circuit, at Lowndesboro	24, 25
Ball's Landing, at Tallassehee	Mar. 3, 4
Monroeville, at Monroeville	10, 11
Georgiana, at Georgiana	17, 18
Evergreen, at Evergreen	24, 25

Preachers in charge of mission will report at the Quarterly Conference of the charges to which they are attached. The district stewards will meet at Lowndesboro on the twenty-fourth of February. Delegates to the District Conference will be elected this round.

ANDREW J. BEARD, P. E.

28 Summerfield, Ala.

GREENSBORO DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Livingston	Jan. 6, 7
Eutaw and Greene	13, 14
Havana	20, 21
Newbern	27, 28
Forkland	Feb. 3, 4
Cuba	10, 11
Graton	17, 18
Butler	24, 25
Belmont	Mar. 3, 4
Gainesville	10, 11
Demopolis	17, 18
Greensboro	24, 25

28 A. H. MITCHELL, P. E.

MOBILE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

St. Paul's	Dec. 30, 31
Franklin street and Toulminville	Jan. 6, 7
Whistler	13, 14
Eastern Shore, at Sibley's	20, 21
Mount Pleasant, at Stockton	27, 28
Pollard and Blackwater	Feb. 3, 4
St. Francis street	10, 11
Citronelle	17, 18
Pensacola	24, 25
Warrington	25, 26
Milton and Yellow River mission	Mar. 3, 4
Grand Bay	10, 11
St. Stephen's, at St. Stephen's	17, 18
Bladon and Oktuppa, at Mount Zion	24, 25

21 S. H. COX, P. E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Snyder's Curative PADS.

WORN OVER PART AFFECTED, ABSORB ALL MALARIA FROM THE SYSTEM.

They positively cure the worst cases of Liver, Lung, Heart, Kidney, Spine, Bladder and Womb ailments, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Costiveness, Soreness in pit of Stomach or Bowels, Female Weakness, Sick and Nervous Headache, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Restlessness, etc., may be entirely eradicated by wearing one of our Pads. Many of our best citizens can attest to their merit.

The Liver and Lung Pad $2 00
Kidney and Spinal Pad 3 00
Womb Pad for Female Weakness. 3 00

☞ Ask your druggists for "Snyder's Curative Pad," and take no other, or inclose the price in a letter to us, and we will send them by mail. Address

E. F. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
Indianapolis, Ind.

☞ For sale by J. L. LYONS, New Orleans.

A General Agent wanted for each State South, with whom a liberal contract will be made to supply the wholesale and retail trade. 8p nru

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

Centennial Awarding Committee

ON THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

THE United States Centennial Commission announce the following report as the basis of an award to the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J., for their FAMILY SEWING MACHINE:

REPORT.

A Shuttle Sewing Machine, embodying the following points of construction, viz.: A double bar operated from the end of a rotating shaft, in the organ hanging arm; a Shuttle supported in a shuttle carrier, moved transversely to the feed by means of a crank on a rotating shaft; a four-motioned positive feed, and a straight needle, with its eyes parallel with the direction of feed.

For the following reasons:

A SUPERIOR

Family Machine, embodying the greatest number of most approved mechanical devices to impart positive motions to the various parts, simplicity of construction, good workmanship, excellent quantity and quality of work done, originality, and for completeness of display.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
J. R. HAWLEY, President.
Attest—MYER ASCHE, Assistant Secretary.

COUNTRY ORDERS.

PARTIES residing in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and adjacent States, who buy their **DRY GOODS FOR CASH**, are invited to send for samples, which will be forwarded to them **Free of Cost and Postage Paid**, and where I am favored with an order which exceeds in the *Freight thereon will be prepaid at my expense.* Where the order exceeds $20, *I will pay the cost of sending the Money, whether by Express, Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft* or otherwise.

The new postal law permits parcels weighing four pounds or less to be sent by mail, at the rate of one cent per ounce, so that parties ordering less than $10 worth can have their purchases sent to them through their postoffices at very slight expense. And where they desire packages sent by mail they should make provision for the postage. Goods sent C. O. D. to all points where the Express Company or Packets have Agents.

As a matter of accommodation I will purchase articles outside of my line, which is confined to Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, but will not pay the freight thereon unless the order for Dry Goods bought of me exceeds $10. No charge will be made for purchasing articles out of my line to a limited extent.

Articles not corresponding to order can be returned.

Should I not be able to fill the order the money will be refunded at my expense.

No charge made for Cases, Baling, Strapping, Drayage or Insurance.

My personal attention given to Country Orders having a resident buyer in NEW YORK constantly buying bargains, both at the large Auction Sales and at private sale. I am enabled to sell a large portion of my stock at very low prices, giving my customers the advantage of the bargains that I obtain by receiving new goods by every steamer from the North and Europe.

I have been in business more than TWENTY YEARS and the steady yearly increase of trade is a gratifying record of fair dealing, to which I refer with pride.

S. A. BRASHEAR,
Nos. 580 and 588 Magazine street,
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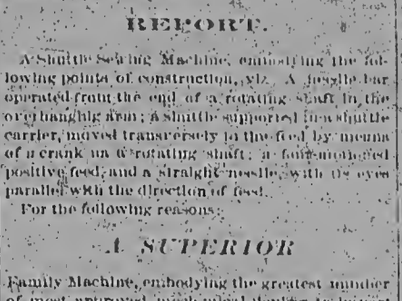

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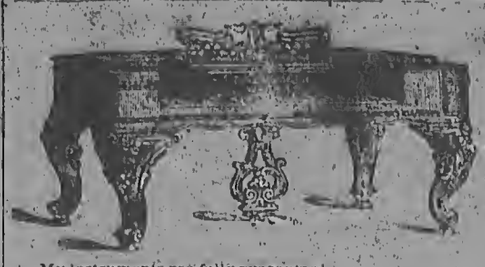

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